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. XVII. 1   CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1866.   1 NO. 3

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
1866.
Fall Importations Completed.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS received, per *Undine* from LIVERPOOL, *Lotus*, from LONDON, and Steamers from BOSTON, a large and well selected

STOCK OF
British & Foreign Merchandize,

suitable for the present and coming Season, which has been purchased in the best Markets, and is now offered to the public at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

The assortment includes the usual variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
in White, Grey and Striped Shirting, White and Grey Sheetings, Ticking, Osnaburg, White, Scarlet and Blue Flannels, Wool Blankets, Patches, Cotton Warp in all colors &c., &c.

DRESS MATERIALS,
in Plain and Fancy Winceys, Knickerbockers, Coburgs, French Merinos, Camilets, Baratheas, Alexandras, &c., &c.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
in Black and Colored Astracan, Whitney, Seal Cloth, Lamb Cloth, Doeskins, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, Pilot Cloth, &c., &c.

SHAWLS AND SACQUES,
in great variety, including in Shawls, Cloth, Wool, Dagmar, Victoria, Chenille, Plain and Fancy Border, Paisley, &c., &c.

FANCY DRY GOODS,
of all descriptions and quantities; Mantle, Dress, and Bonnet Trimmings, in all the newest styles; Ladies' Velvet and Beaver Hats, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, Borders, Hair Nets, Gloves Scarfs, Hoods, Sontags, Clouds, Belts, Belt Buckles and Ribbons, Fur Boas, Cuffs and Muffs, &c., &c.

Gent's Furnishing Department,
READY-MADE CLOTHING—the best Town make—in Over-Coats, Under-Coats, Vests and Pants, of all qualities of Cloth and Style; Fancy Flannel Shirts and Shirtings, Fur Caps and Hats, Astracan and Lambskin Caps, Linen and Paper Collars, Neckties, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., &c.

ALSO,
By Wholesale and Retail.
Hogsheads of Bright SUGAR.
Puncheons " MOLASSES,
Chests Superior TEA,
No. 1 New York & Canada SOLE LEATHER,
Layer and Bunch RAISINS,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.
WILLIAM FULL.
Nov. 5, 1866.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of P. E. Island, that, on the arrival of the Brig *ANN*, from Liverpool, G. B., he will offer,

Wholesale and Retail,
For Cash or good Joint Notes of Hand,
Nos. 1, 2 & 3 WHITE LEAD, in 56, 28, & 14 lbs.;
Black, Red, & Yellow PAINTS, in 28 & 14 lbs.;
Boiled and raw LINSEED OILS;
Chance's Smethwick GLASS;
PUTTY, Black and White, in Bladders 28 and 14 lbs.;
CUT NAILS, and CUT SPIKES;
Diamond Head DECK SPIKES;
Bars Refined and Common IRON, assorted sizes;
Barrels and Kegs COAL TAR;
Barrels Black and Bright VARNISHES;
Coils HEMP and WIRE CORDAGE;
Bolts Extra and Navy Boiled CANVAS;
Bars YELLOW METAL, ⅜ to ¾;
YELLOW METAL BUTT BOLTS, 7 × ⅜;
CLINCH RINGS, Iron and Yellow Metal;
Crates and Casks GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE.—Crates assorted for country use;
A NEW MIXTURE for Bottoms of FISHING BOATS, much approved of by English fishermen.

Parties wanting any of the above articles will do well by calling and inspecting them, at the OLD STAND, formerly occupied by W. W. LORD & Co., HEAD of LORD'S WHARF, Water Street.
ARTEMAS LORD.
Oct. 29, 1866.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscribers have just received, per Barque "Undine," from Liverpool, their

FALL & WINTER SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,

Now open for Inspection at the Old Establishment, Pownal Street; also to be had at the New Store, Queen Square.

A Good Selection of
WINTER CLOTHS,
Comprising Whitneys, Beavers, Plain & Fancy Doeskins, Elephant and Moscow Cloths.

—ALSO—
A Good Selection of
Ready-made Clothing,
Scarlet, White & Grey Blankets, Horse Rugs, Railway Wrappers, Printed Druggets, Cocoa Matting, Woollen & Marseilas Quilts, Woollen Covers, Pink, Blue, White and Scarlet Flannels, Fancy do.

Dress Stuffs.
Lustres, Coburgs, Baratheas, Alpacas, Poplinets, Camlets, Shepherd Plaid Checks, Morinoes, Plain and Fancy Whincies, Tweeds, &c.

Worsted Damasks,
Black and Coloured Silks, Striped Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Paletots, Chest Protectors, Corsets.

Grey, White & Printed Cottons,
Cotton Warp, Wadding, Gloves, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Table Covers, Table Damasks, Gents' Linen and White Cotton Shirts, Woollen Shirts, Bonnet Fronts, Gents' Ties and Scarfs, Collars, Muslins, Muslin Curtains, Ladies' Grey, Black and white Lamb's Wool Hose, Gents' Hose, Drawers and Linders, Door Mats, Umbrellas—a variety in Cotton, Silk, and Alpaca, &c., &c.

—Also—
A Large Lot of Furs.
Ladies' and Gents' Fur Caps, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold *cheap* for CASH.
J. S. & J. PURDIE.
Ch'town, October 22, 1866. Isl 3m

NEW GOODS.

EX *Prioress* from LIVERPOOL and other recent arrivals, the Subscriber begs to announce the arrival of a

Further Supply of New Goods,
suitable for the season, in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c

ALSO, 10 Bales Canvass from No. 1 to 8, 10 Pieces Duck suitable for Boat Sails, Sail Twine, Bolt Rope, Pitch, Tar, Oakum, Clinch Rings, &c. &c. Roofing Felt and Pitch.
H. HASZARD.
Charlottetown, Sept. 24th, 1866. Isl

DANCING.

"That which respects pleasure alone, honest recreation, or bodily exercise, ought not to be rejected or contemned."—PLUTARCH.

MRS. BURRIS, thankful for the favors received for many years in teaching the above art, takes the liberty again of informing her patrons and the public generally, that she will open her Classes, as usual, for the season, on TUESDAY Evening, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m.

A JUVENILE Class will also be opened on TUESDAY, the 6th NOVEMBER. Remember from 3 till 5 p. m., or any hours that the parents of pupils may agree on.
Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1866.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to his customers and friends that he has REMOVED to the New Brick Building, in Queen Street, erected on the site of his former Store, where he has opened his

NEW GOODS!

Received per *Undine, L. C. Owen* and *Lotus*, from Great Britain; and per *Oriental*, from the United States, comprising, in part,

Cottons:
Grey and White Cottons, Grey Sheetings, Regatta and Fancy Shirtings, Fancy Prints, Drillings, Jeans, Glazed linings, Casbans, Tickings, Towelings, Battings White, Red and Blue Cotton Warps, &c., &c.

Cloths:
Black and Blue Pilots, Whitneys, Devons, Astricans, Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Doeskins, Black Broad Cloths, Black Doeskins and Casimere and Union Cloakings.

Dress Stuffs:
French Merinoes, Coloured Coburgs Alpacas, Black Coburgs and Lustres, Fancy Checks, Gala Plaids, Plain and Fancy Winceys, Serges, Cashmeres, Plaids, &c.

Fancy Goods:
Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Brooches, Dress Buttons, Belt Buckles, Bead Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, Frillings, Stamped Muslins, Berlin Wools, Scotch Yarns, Patent and Silk Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, Dress Caps, Borders, Caps, Cauls, Veils, Hoods, Clouds, &c., &c.

Woollens:
Blankets, Rugs, White, Scarlet and Coloured Flannels, Scarlet and Black Shirting, Saxony Shirtings, Blue Serges, Scarfs and Cravats, &c.

Linens:
White Frontings, Grass Cloths, Hollands, Table Damasks, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Hessians and Drillings.

Gents' Furnishing Goods:
Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Socks, Drawers, Gloves, Hats & Caps, Mufflers and Scarfs, Neck Ties, Collars, Braces, and Rubber Coats.

—Also—
Ladies' Felt, Velvet, and Silk HATS; Ladies' Fur Boas and Muffs, Woollen Shawls, Hoop Skirts and Skirtings; Rubber Boots and Shoes; Felt Snow Boots, &c., &c.

Tailors' Trimmings.
Groceries and Dye Stuffs; a full Assortment of Small Wares, &c., &c., &c.
FREDERICK LEPAGE.
Glasgow House Nov. 12, 1866.

Cheapside! New Goods!
GREAT BARGAINS!
HEARTZ & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from Britain per Ships *Undine, L. C. Owen, Empress* and *Lotus*, a large and assorted Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting of Printed Cottons; Grey and White Cottons; Red, White, and Blue Cotton Warp, warranted good; Cotton and Linen Ticking; Towels and Towelings; Bagging and Bags; Osnaburg, Canvass, &c., &c.

CLOTH, a very large stock, in Mantle Cloths, Fine Cloths, Whitneys, Beaver, Moscow Devons, Tweeds, Pilot, Lambskin, Astracan, Seal Cloths, Tweeds and Doeskins, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

DRESS GOODS, in French Merinos, Winceys, Coburgs, Lustres, Alexandra Cloths, Serges, and Fancy Dress Goods, equal to any in the city.

GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING, in Over and Under Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars and Ties, the newest styles; also, the newest styles of Cloth and Fur Caps, and Felt Hats Boots, &c.

SUNDRIES—Wool and Brussels Carpets, White, Scarlet, Blue, and Fancy Flannels; Skirts and Skirtings, Scarfs, Gloves, Belts, Velvets, Crape, Feathers, Flowers, Gimp and Bugle Trimming, Alexandra Cords, Braids, &c., &c.

GROCERIES & FRUIT—Tea, warranted good, Sugar, Molasses, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Cloves, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Flour, &c. Also, Dye Stuffs of all kinds.

P. S.—The above Stock has been personally selected in the best British Houses, and will be sold wholesale and retail, at the smallest paying prices.
HEARTZ & SON.
Nov. 12, 1866.

HAT & CAP FACTORY,
Opposite Temperance Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers for their past patronage; and respectfully informs them, and the public in general, that he has received his FALL SUPPLY of the best

French Silk Plushes, Lamb Cloth,
Hat & Cap Trimmings,

and is prepared to sell as *good* and *cheaper* than any imported.

Gents' Silk Hats,	Gents' Winter Caps,
Ladies' Silk Hats,	Ladies' Skating Caps,
Merino Hats,	Cloth Caps,
Parrametto Hats,	Glazed Caps,
Cloth Hats,	Velvet Caps,
Drab Shell Hats,	Military Caps,
Soft Felt Hats,	Shacos, Plumes & Balls
Leather Hat Boxes.	

Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN HOBBS.

GENTS' CLOTHES and LADIES' MANTLES Cleaned and Renovated and made look like NEW by
J. HOBBS.

GENTS' and LADIES' FELT HATS altered to the newest style by
J. HOBBS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having left their Hats over twelve months, and not called for, had better do so, otherwise they will be sold to pay expenses; and all Hats left in future must be prepaid.
J. HOBBS.
Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1866. 2m

NOTICE.
Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Isld.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties requiring Insurance on Cargoes or Vessels, GRAIN LADEN, that, in future, no Risk will be taken at this Office, unless such vessels have suitable SHIFTING BOARDS close to the deck.
By order,
F. W. HALES, Secretary.
Charlottetown, Nov. 5, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave the Island this fall, requests all those indebted to him to settle immediately their accounts; and all those to whom he is indebted to furnish their accounts at once.
W. H. BREMNER.
Nov 5, 1866.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to send Ewes to the imported Rams, on the Stock Farm, will please apply to the subscriber.
JOHN ROBINS,
Sec'y of Stock Farm Com.
November 12, 1866. 3m

R. REDDIN,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office:—Great George Street, Charlottetown.
(*Near the Catholic Cathedral.*)
September 3, 1866. tf

THE ORGANIZATION of the EMPIRE.

BY THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S. W. 1866.

Under the Providence of God, after centuries of laborious cultivation, the sacrifice of much heroic blood, and the expenditure of a vast amount of treasure, the British Empire, as it stands, has been got together, and the question which is presented to us, in some form of Parliamentary or Newspaper disputation almost every week is, what is now to be done with it?

Two opinions appear to prevail. A great many persons are content to drift on without forethought or statesmanlike provision for the future, but others hold that it is the duty of the parent State to prepare the outlying Provinces for independence—to so group and organize as to inspire them, at the earliest possible period, with the ambition and the desire to dissolve the National connection and set up for themselves. They think that Great Britain, regardless of her own interests, should be content with the glory of founding, peopling, and setting great provinces adrift. That they will prosper by the separation, and that she will share their prosperity and be secure of a moral and political influence, without care or cost, in proportion to the liberality of her conduct and to the sacrifices she has made. This party is reinforced, from time to time, by those who take a lower and more sordid view of the question — who think that Great Britain would hardly want an army or a navy, arsenals or dockyards, if she had no Colonies; who charge them with sums borne on the estimates, but never credit them with their consumption, or with the sacrifices they make to defend the interests and to uphold the dignity of the Empire. The parental relation is assumed to sanction this policy. Young men grow, and, when they are of age, marry and set up for themselves, and why should not Colonies do the same? But the analogy is not perfect. One house would not hold all the married members of a large family, nor one estate maintain them. They scatter that they may live. They are kept in friendship by the domestic affections and personal ties, which in respect of distant communities, do not exist, and, at the death of the founder of the family, there is an estate to divide.

Not so with Colonies. Their life begins at a distance from the homestead. There are few personal attachments. There is no estate to divide, and no security that when they separate they may not drift into antagonism to each other, and to the parent country. The policy then of rearing them, with the thought of separation ever in their minds, of prematurely preparing them for separation, or of rudely casting them off, appears to me an unsound policy. The idea to be cultivated, instead of that of the parental relation, with its inevitable termination at the close of a very limited period, should rather be that of a partnership, which may last for centuries, and need not terminate at all, so long as it is mutually advantageous.

That Colonies have the right to break away and set up for themselves, if they are oppressed, will not at the present day be denied. That they will do this, if kindly and fairly dealt by, I hold to be at least "not proven." I would act as though it could not be proved I would discountenance the idea of separation. I would have faith in the future—in our common brotherhood (which ought to count for something) even less than in the conviction, founded on our daily experience, that it is our interest to keep together.

It is sometimes thought that the Empire was weakened by conceding to the Colonies the system of Responsible Government. The very reverse is true. They would inevitably have been dispersed, sooner or later, had it not been conceded. This was a great conservative measure, as well as a substantial reform. So far as the British North American Provinces are concerned, proof of the correctness of this opinion was given in a letter which I addressed to Earl Russell in 1846. Ample evidence has been accumulating ever since. Not only were the Provinces presently saved by this concession, but it makes an organization, for national purposes, comparatively simple and easy for the future.

It is true that in some of the Colonies this system does not yet appear to be worked very adroitly. But it must be borne in mind that it is not taught in a horn book, but has to be wrought out with temper, tact and skill, only to be acquired from experience. When called to the task of self-government, few of the public men in any of the Colonies were accustomed to the responsibilities of office; but the system is rapidly training them, and, as the circle widens, there will be less blundering, less temper, more skill, and a higher appreciation of precedent and authority.

Though, with the power of the purse, the right to have a Cabinet responsible to the House of Commons is popularly assumed to have been won by the people of England in 1688, the right was hardly secure, or the system very intelligibly worked, down to the close of the reign of George the Third. The undue pressure of the prerogative was the difficulty, just as the blundering of Governors, or the undue pressure of the democratic element in some of the Colonies, may be the difficulty now; but the system which ultimately controlled the prerogative will control Governors and democracies. A man is laughed at in the Maritime Provinces now who puts forward pretensions which he cannot justify by parliamentary record; and so it will be, presently, in all the Colonies, as experience and good sense, fortified by authority, are more largely drawn into the public service.

England has not been weakened by those municipal and parochial organizations which assume and exercise authority within certain well defined limits, and do a vast amount of valuable work which the general Government could never overtake, or do so well if it could; nor will the Empire be weakened by throwing upon the *Provincial Legislatures* and Colonial Municipalities all the responsibilities and labour of government that do not conflict with the general laws and regulations which can only be wisely framed and administered by some central authority. This division of labour is now universally recognized and appreciated, and if all the outlying possessions of the Crown were peopled with English speaking inhabitants, capable of self-government, the system might be extended to every part of the Empire. The presence of a foreign population, as in India and elsewhere, will for a long time make it doubtful to what extent political franchise can be conferred, but I can hardly imagine any state of society in which the people might not be gradually trained to the exercise of municipal privileges with great advantage. Assuming then that the powers conferred upon the English speaking Colonies leave them, as respects domestic administration, nothing to desire; and that, as regards crown Colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies, our present system, subject to modifications from time to time, is the best that can be devised, it is apparent that but for external pressure, and danger from without, we might go on as we are without any material change. The Maori question in New Zealand, the Land question in Prince Edward Island, and the "tacking" question in Melbourne, are but ripples on the surface of the general tranquility, and may soon be set right with a little firmness and discretion. As a general rule we may rest upon the assurance that the outlying portions of the Empire are prosperous and contented; and, if peace could be maintained, the people of England, annually enlarging their trade and reducing their taxation, might be content to keep up, as they have hitherto done, the ordinary armaments necessary for national police, and the security of the seas, without calling upon the Colonies to aid them.

But we have no security for peace, or if there be any, it is only to be sought in such an organization and armament of the whole Empire as will make the certainty of defeat a foregone conclusion to any foreign power that may attempt to break it.

This conviction was forced upon my mind, while endeavouring, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government in 1855, to draw a few thousand soldiers from the United States, while not a man was moved, of the millions that we had to spare, in every quarter of the globe, to reinforce, it might have been to save, the gallant little army fighting and perishing before Sabastopol. This subject has occupied many a leisure hour since, and I have never dwelt upon it without feeling that the question of questions for us all, far transcending in importance any other within the range of domestic or foreign politics, is, not how the Empire can be most easily dismembered, not how a province or two can be strengthened by a fort, or by the expenditure of a million of dollars, but how the whole Empire can be so organized and strengthened as to command peace or be impregnable in war.

Many people have, since 1855, been driven *to think of this question. Passing* over all the second and third rate powers which possess no navies, and whose armies may always be neutralized by being balanced or broken against each other by skilful diplomacy, France, Russia, and the United States, grow with our growth, and loom up before the mind of every thoughtful British subject, as standing menaces, warning him to prepare for any eventuality.

Prussia is now coming forward as a fourth great power, and will presently control an extensive sea-board, behind which there will be a warlike population of twenty or thirty millions. In estimating her influence as well as her strength, it may be wise to remember that the German emigration to the United State has been as extensive as the Irish, that Germans swarm in the sea-board cities and in the western States, that Frankfort was the chief mart for National Securities during the Civil war, and that the sympathy between the Great Republic and the Fatherland is an element too apparent to be overlooked by diplomatists in any prudent calculation of forces.

A very distinguished person said, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, that our free institutions were about to be put upon their trial. Our free institutions were really in no danger. What was upon its trial was the mode in which we organize the physical force of the Empire, and that, as we have all since been compelled to acknowledge, was found to be sadly defective.

Combined with France we could only bring Russia to terms with half the fortresses in the Crimea frowning defiance at us; but the question naturally arises, what would we do were France and Russia combined against us; or should that combination, so familiar to the American mind, be formed between the Fleets and armies of Russia and the United States for the humiliation of England? With France as an ally we might still have nothing to fear, but we ought to have something more secure to rely upon than the eccentricities of French politics or the life of a single man.

Russia, controlling so large a portion of the earth's surface, inhabited by seventy-four millions of people, obeying one mind with reverential awe, and in close neighbourhood to our Eastern Provinces, is a formidable power; and the development of her great natural resources, inspired under the personal freedom recently acquired, may make her yet more formidable.

France, with a martial population of thirty-seven millions, a vast but compact territory, resting on two seaboards, with a powerful navy, and a naval reserve, fostered with politic liberality on the banks and coasts of Newfoundland, would be a dangerous neighbour now that steam has bridged the Channel, even if we had, in that country, the ordinary securities of constitutional Government for the preservation of peace. But we have them not. The will of one man controls all these vast resources, with a secrecy and directness which, in diplomacy and war, give great advantage over our system of check, accountability and free discussion; and although, at this moment, our relations with France are most amicable and friendly, a death or a revolution are events not so improbable as to justify the assurance that they may not at any moment occur.

Turning to the United States we find our most formidable commercial rival, and, as matters stand, perhaps our least reliable friend and ally. I am not without some hope that by prudence, firmness and good humour, and by systematically setting public opinion right, through American channels of circulation, as to the power, the public sentiment, and the designs of this country, we may yet be able to inform the masses who control the Government as to make war with Great Britain nearly impossible; but, in the present temper of the Republic, we have no security for peace, and we may as well then survey with discriminating forecast the strength and resources of the nation with which we may have to contend.

Assuming that under our present organization, or as matters would stand were the Colonies thrown off, a war were to break out between these Islands and the United States, the Republic would have the advantage in numbers now, of thirty-four millions to thirty; but this disproportion must annually increase, because they have a boundless territory to fill up, while the British Islands are occupied from shore to shore. The increase of the population in Ireland goes to the United States, and every twenty years they draw from the Mother Country as many people as there are in all Setland. Visitors *come here to see* the wonders of the old world, but very few remain. Besides those who go out, mingling at once with an unfriendly population soon take a hostile tone, and as they keep up correspondence with friends at home, the Mother Country is weakened, in Ireland at all events, by the disaffection that these emigrants propagate and encourage.

Perhaps there is no living Englishman who estimates more highly *than I do, the accumulated* wealth, the large experience, and the perfect discipline which Great Britain can bring to bear upon any contest; or who better knows with what heroism and self-devotion these Islands would be defended against any foreign attack. But yet I would be sorry to see them, even now, without any support from the outlying povinces, engaged in a war with the United States; and I cannot disguise from myself that twenty years hence their position will be much more perilous and the odds against them vastly more disproportionate. But if the United States were combined with either the great Military and Naval Powers of Europe, the most sanguine lover of his country would scarcely desire to see her strength tried.

Now, I would lift this question above the range of doubt or apprehension, and prepare for all eventualities, by such an organization of the Empire as would enable the Sovereign to command its entire physical force. If Russia, France or the United States is involved in war to-morrow, the revenue and the manhood of the whole territory are at the disposal of the Executive; while, if we go to war, the whole burthen of sustaining it falls upon the people of these two small Islands. This is not fair, and what is worse, our unprepared condition makes war at all times possible, sometimes imminent.

But, it may be asked, suppose this thing to be desirable, how is it to be done? And I answer, as all other good things are done in this free country—by propounding the policy, by discussion and argument, to be followed, when the public sentiment is prepared for it, by wise legislation.

I foresee the difficulties; in this as in all other cases there is a certain amount of indifference, of ignorance, and of selfishness to be overcome; but I rely upon the general intelligence of the Empire to perceive the want, and upon its patriotism and public spirit to supply it. Surely if a Russian serf can be got to march from Siberia to the Crimea to defend his Empire, the Queen's subjects can be educated to know and feel that it is alike their duty and their interest to march anywhere to support their own.

The young men of Maine and Massachusetts rushed to protect their capital from rebellious fellow citizens, and I am sure, when once the possibility of a requisition is made familiar to the colonial mind, that the youths in our outlying Provinces would rush as eagerly to defend London from a foreign foe. But it may be said the Russian obeys a central authority that it would be vain to dispute, and that the American fights for his perfect citizenship, which includes the control of his foreign policy and representation in the national council. This is the weak point in our case, but let us see if it cannot be met by such reasonable concessions and appeals to the good sense of our people as suit their practical turn of thought, and would give to the Colonies prepared for it a direct influence in the national councils, without disorganizing the political machinery already working so well.

The House Commons, whatever may be its defects, enjoys the respect of the Empire, and I assume that, whatever may come hereafter, nobody wishes to see its composition and character very materially changed. How far representation in Parliament can be safely conceded to the outlying provinces of the Empire, by what modes these members should be selected and distributed, to what extent they should be permitted to interfere, are questions beset with difficulties which I need not linger to state, but which have been pondered with some anxiety during the last ten years. I can see no solution of them all more simple and easy than this.

To treat all the Colonies, which have Legislatures, and where the system of Responsible Government is in operation, as having achieved a higher political status than Crown Colonies or foreign dependencies, and to permit them to send to the House of Commons one, two, or three members of their Cabinets, according to their size, populations, and relative importance.

The advantage gained by this mode of selection, assuming the principle of any sort of representation to be sanctioned, are various:

1. We get rid of all questions about franchise and the modes of election, which might or might not correspond to those which obtain in England.

2. We are secure of men truly representing the majority in each Colony, because they would speak in the name and bring with them the authority of the Cabinets and constituencies they represented.

3. We have no trouble about changing them, as they would sit till their successors, duly accredited, announced the fact of a change of administration.

4. We have no contested elections or questions about bribery and corruption to waste the time of Parliament.

5. We are secure, by this mode of obtaining the best men, because only the best can win their way into these Colonial Cabinets, of whom the flower would be selected by their colleagues to represent the intellect and character of each province on the floor of Parliament.

6. We do nothing more, in fact, than permit Colonial Ministers to defend their policy, and explain their conduct before Parliament, as British Ministers do now, thus training them in the highest school of politics for the better discharge of their duties at home.

Technical difficulties of all sorts may be urged against the adoption of this proposition, but, for the present, I will assume that these may be overcome, if it is seriously entertained. To one or two objections, involving principles, I would for a moment invite attention.

It may be said that the introduction of these men by this mode would destroy the symmetry and violate the general principles upon which Imperial legislation is based; but I would respectfully submit that all our legislation springs out of a series of compromises. That this would only be another, and one quite in accordance with the general spirit of all the rest.

In the House of Lords the three kingdoms are variously represented, and the dissenting interests are without any spiritual representation at all. The House of Commons presents but little simplicity of outline, but is the result of a series of compromises, between those already in possession of the seats and the growing wealth, population and intelligence outside. To distribute a certain number of seats among great provinces, peopled by Englishmen, prepared to discharge all the duties of loyal subjects, would seem to be only a move in the same direction as all the others, by which a working legislature, representing all interests, but the Colonial, has been secured; and surely the millions who are now claiming an extension of the franchise will hardly think it right that the millions beyond the seas, who are bound by British legislation, should have, in the Parliament which can at any moment plunge them into a war, no representation at all.

But it may be asked, would you allow these men to speak and vote on English, Scottish and Irish questions? This is a matter of detail of easy adjustment. If I were a resident of these Islands I would say yes, let us hear what such men as Mr. Verdon, of Victoria, Mr Galt, from Canada, or Mr. Tilley, from New Brunswick, have to say even on domestic topics, because their testimony would be all the more valuable as they would have no interest in the matter. But if permitted to express their opinions, good taste would probably restrain Colonial gentlemen from mingling, but upon rare occasions, in purely local controversies. They would probably confine themselves to the exposition and defence of those measures for which they were at once responsible to the provinces they represented, and to the august assembly which must then form, as it does now, the high court of review for all Colonial questions.

Matters of foreign policy, they should not only be permitted, but invited to debate, because, upon the wise adjustment of these depends the preservation of peace, in any breach of which the provinces would be directly compromised. What more appropriate then for British Americans to discuss than the relations between Great Britain and the United States? And I am quite sure that an earnest minded man, speaking good sense upon any of the varied questions that these relations involve, would be listened to with respect by the House of Commons, and would not be without influence in the great country which it might be sound policy to conciliate.

(*To be continued next No.*)

The city government of Quebec has prohibited the construction of wooden buildings within the burnt district and has decided to adopt the fire alarm telegraph.

In the last half century 80,000,000 Bibles have been distributed among the heathen by the Bible Society—British and American.

POETRY.

LOVE IN NOVEMBER.

On a terrace a moment we linger:
The woodlands are hidden in mist,
And numbed is my lady-love's finger,
Her lips are too iced to be kissed.
Scarce Love from that portal can flutter,
Which SWEETEST is marked in his chart:
Yet, though plaints of the weather lips utter,
Sweet eyes are as warm as sweet heart.
Still she says, "Oh my darling, remember,
If dreary and chill I appear,
I told you I thought that November
Was the very worst month in the year."

'Tis so, ah, my own! yet, 'tis NOT SO:
November with visions is rife
Of the summer we all have forgot so,
Of spring that shall wake us to life.
Look back to the thrush and the starling,
The rose-petals reddening the grass,
Look on to the violets, my darling,
Soon sweetening the lanes as we pass:
And kiss me—kiss close—and remember,
My beauty, my sweetheart, my dove,
That even in chilly November
There's summer on lips that can love.

UNREQUITED.

He passes by with cold and heartless gaze,
And I must brave it—ay, and smile beneath,
The casual look or word on me that fall,
As snow-flakes from a May-day wreath.

And yet no word of mine shall ever break
The silence that between our hearts must lie.
I love him—yet he knows not—never shall;
No look shall tell him, till I die!

I see him yonder, basking in the smiles
Of one whose radiant brow and artful ways
Have all enthralled him. Doth she love as I?
No! with his heart she merely plays.

Oh! I could bear it all, did I but know
That love true, faithful, lay within her heart,
So he might never feel, as I have felt,
Hope slowly, hour by hour, depart.

Oh! masters of our hearts, ye little know
What faith and love ye pass unheeded by;
Or leave for lighter words, or brighter smiles,
Without a thought—without a sigh!

CHILDREN.

The little children were in mercy sent;
The winning beauty of their happy smiles
Is Sorrow's antidote; their artless wiles
Lure gladness for the wrinkled brow of Care;
The ills of life were more than we could bear,
Had not kind Heaven the little children lent,
Fair as the angels, and as innocent:
They are a fount of love that faileth never—
Oil on the waters of Life's discontent—
Links in Love's chain that bind fond hearts for ever—
The blessed crown of holy wedlock's joys—
An unpolluted spring that never cloys
Happy that hearth and home kind Fortune blesses
With the rich treasure of their sweet caresses.

TO A RIVER.

Dark spirit, oh listen! thou that fiercely flowest,
So fierce and so impatient to be gone:
Is it fear, or some wild vengeance that thou owest,
Or doth the fiend of madness drive thee on?
Nay—for that stormy heart has been my own—
Thou art full of glorious passion from the hills,
And in thy strength goes forth to conquer ills,
Not thinking how thou must be overthrown.
Yet chafe not, noble River? nor seek to mend
God's purpose in thee and thine own far end,
Lest those proud waves o'erflow in sluggish mire:
His be the grief who would not brook control,
Within whose heart has ceased the great desire,
And stagnant are the waters of his soul.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINKS WITH THE PAST.

There died during the month of January of the present year—one in France, the other in the United States—two men, Antoine Sauve, a native of Normandy, and Joseph Crele, born near Detroit, Michigan—whose united ages reached the amazing number of *two hundred and seventy years*. I know of but two longer lives in modern times, that of Henry Jenkins who lived to be one hundred and sixty-nine, and old Parr who is recorded as born in the year 1485, and to have died in 1637, at the ripe age of one hundred and fifty-two. The united ages of this quartette of worthies—amounting to nearly six hundred years—would, on the supposition that they had succeeded each other, have linked by their lives, the times of Edward I. of England, when he was vainly struggling to subjugate the country of Wallace and Bruce, with the Presidency of Andrew Johnson.

Antoine Sauve, who died in Paris, was an old artillery soldier, and had attained the remarkable age of one hundred and thirty years. His father fought under Marshal Villeroi in the famous battle of Ramilies, May 23, 1706, in which the French were defeated by the Duke of Marlborough; and an elder brother, Pierre Suave, was present at the great French victory of Fontenoy, fought one hundred and twenty years ago, by the celebrated Marshal Saxe. Voltaire relates an *interesting incident* of this sanguinary struggle, for the authenticity of which we do not rely solely on the poet, as the fact is stated by several historians. When the French and English Guards approached within fifty yards of each other at Fontenoy, Lord James Hay called aloud, "Gentlemen of the French Guards, fire!" "Fire yourselves," was the reply of his gallant adversaries, "we never fire first." Sauve was thirty-four years old at the birth of Napoleon I. and one hundred twelve when Louis Philippe was driven from France by the *Revolution of 1848.*

Joseph Crele who died at Caledonia, Wis., January 27, and who attained the advanced age of one hundred and forty, having been born in 1725, was seven years old at the birth of Washington, and fifty years old at the commencement of the American Revolution; so that he might even then have claimed exemption from military service. He was sixty-two years old when the Federal constitution was framed, and eighty-four when Abraham Lincoln was born. As Crele's baptism is said to be on record in the French Catholic Church in Detroit, his age would seem to be duly authenticated. I take this occasion to mention a few more remarkable instances, linking the past with the present.

Samuel Rogers, who ranks as a poet of the present epoch, had seen and conversed with Dr. Johnson. The latter had known Alex. Pope—who knew "honest John Dryden"—who had associated with the immortal Milton—who is said to have *been* patted on the head by William Shakspeare. How small the number of links in the chain which connects us with the Elizabethan era! How few are the rungs of the ladder of time on which we return to the glorious days of "good Queen Bess," and the literary gaiety of which "the immortal William" was the "bright particular star?" Rogers, Johnson, Pope, Dryden, Milton. Only five men in direct line from the time of Spenser and Sir Walter Raleigh. Take the ascent only a single degree farther, and we have Elizabeth, who talked with Shakspeare, Spenser, and Raleigh; and whose father was born in 1491, less than half a century from the time when John Guttenberg invented cut metal type, and commenced working the first edition of the Bible.

The late Lord Chancellor Campbell used to boast that he had spoken with the venerable Sir Isaac Hearn, the herald, whose contemporaries had witnessed the execution of Charles I. Sir Walter Scott's mother had an acquaintance who remembered Oliver Cromwell's entry into Edinburgh in 1650, and William the Fourth used to relate that his butcher at Windsor had conversed with Charles the Second. Lord Brougham, who completed his eighty-eight year on the 19th of September, had a great aunt who died at the age of one hundred and six, in the year 1789, having lived in the reign of Charles II. The late Lord Lyndhurst was born in Massachusetts, when that State was a British colony and before the Republic existed; yet he lived to see the year 1863; and to witness the return of the Prince of Wales from his visit to the New World.—*N. York Albion.*

THE CITY OF LONDON.

The inhabitants of the city proper are year by year decreasing. In 1851, for instance, there were 129,128 inhabitants residing within its boundaries; but this number had declined in 1861 to 113,387, and probably in 1871 the population of the most renowned commercial city in the world will not exceed 100,000, or less than the number of people living in Kensington. The army of people, principally male, that moves on the city every morning is perhaps unparalleled in number by any *human tide that has ever moved diurnally in any* city in any age of the world. The difficulty of dealing with such a vast influx, pedestrain and vehicular, is increased in consequence of the narrowness of the streets within its area. These, it is true, constitute about twenty-five per cent. of its entire area, nine hundred and thirteen public ways traversing it in every direction; but of these one hundred and ninety-four have sufficient width for one line of vehicles only, and one hundred and seventy four in addition are without thoroughfares. Thus it will been seen that upwards of two thirds of the city streets are incapable of carrying any considerable stream of vehicular traffic at all. There are only eighty six which admit of two lines of vehicles and sixty-eight which admit of three or more. But practically the main stream of people coming into the city in the morning find their way along two lines, Fleet street and Newgate street, the two thoroughfares mingling at Cheapside and coming to a dead lock throughout the greater part of the day at the Poultry. The obstruction which here takes place should and would have been removed long ago but for the *almost priceless value of land in this locality.*—*Once a Week.*

A London letter to the Chicago *Evening Journal* has the following: "The old saying that there is no cure for a broken neck has just been practically disproved by a Surgeon at Greenock. He was called in to see a young girl who had just fallen a distance of eighteen feet, and thoroughly dislocated her neck. When he reacehd her the face was nearly reversed, and looking over the back. He promptly supported the back with the left knee, took a grasp of the head, and began to pull gradually and pretty strong, whereupon the girl's eyes opened, and there was an effort at breathing. Increasing the pressure, the parts suddenly came to their natural position, and after a minute or two, regular breathing was established. Close attention was afterwards paid to the case, and after much fever and occasional convulsions, the child recovered, and is now as well as ever. I believe there is not another similar case on record. Of course, much time must not elapse between the injury and the treatment."

A perilous baloon ascension was recently made from Albion, N. Y. The supply of gas gave out before the baloon was filled, but a young man named Collins volunteered to take the place of the aeronaut, and went up seated on a board, the basket having been removed. Collins first narrowly escaped hitting a church spire, next was dragged through a canal,—a portion of the time none of his body being visible,—and finally the baloon coming again to the ground, he jumped off, somewhat injured. The baloon afterwards soared away and was picked up on Lake Ontario.

A plain spoken Western preacher delivered the following from his desk:—"I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at this meeting house, this morning, a small cotton umbrella, much worn by time and wear, and an exceedingly pale blue color, in the place whereof was taken a very large silk umbrella, and of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, brethren and sisters, are getting a little too common."

Out of the three hundred thousand inhabitants who composed the population of Brooklyn, not more than one hundred thousand are brought within the influence of the Gospel in the whole one hundred and seventy-nine churches of that city on each Sunday.

According to the last census, the number of churches in the United States was 54,009, and the value of church property over $171,000,000. The number of churches had increased fifty per cent., and the value had doubled in the preceding ten years. More than one-half the church property was owned in four States—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachussetts and Ohio. Pennsylvania had more churches than any other State.

In Brittany a very convenient matrimonial custom prevails. On certain *fete* days the young ladies appear in red under-petticoats, with white or yellow borders around them; the number of these denotes the portion the father is willing to give to to his daughter; each white band, representing silver, betokens a hundred francs of rent; and every yellow band means gold, and a thousand francs a year. Thus any young farmer who sees a face that pleases him, has only to glance at the trimmings of the petticoat to learn in an instant what *am out accompanies* the wearer.

Some people would be astonished to learn that the phrase "by the skin of one's teeth" is from the Bible. It occurs in Job, chapter 19, verse 20, and the correct reading is: "My bones cleaveth to my skin and to my flesh, and I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

The Pall Mall Gazette gives table of statistics, reported by the Society for the rescue of young women from lives of crime and shame, showing that out of 538 cases of young girls relieved by its officers, 305 had been seduced before they were 16 years of age, and 106 before they were 19 years of age.

Ristori, within forty-eight hours after her arrival in New York, received twenty boxes containing materials for "cleansing the teeth."

THE GERMAN.—Anybody who has ever seen the famous fashionable dance known as "the German," will recognize the fidelity of the following sketch:

The German is an interminable and exhausting performance, and much more complicated than the infantry exercises, and much more fatiguing than a day's ironing. As the couples intending to dance it, seat themselves in chairs together in pairs, and form a large circle. Then the couple which leads, rises, prances madly about the room to the music of a gallop for a moment, when suddenly every one becomes disenchanted with his partner and seizes another without regard to reciprocal inclination on the part of the lady. "This figure is a reminiscence," said my guide, philosopher and friend, "of the Sabine episode in Roman history, and in this way do these charming young people cultivate the classics." Then they all sit down, till they, tireless, first jump up again and spin after a new fashion, all the rest doing as he does in a tedious game of "follow my leader," till, breathless and dishevelled, they all sink back again in their chairs. This performance is continued through various figures, each more graceless than the other, for two or three hours. It is somewhat ruder than blind man's buff, which not one of these young men would play, or rather noisier than bowling. The large hoops tilt a little higher than in the waltz or gallop, collisions being much more frequent, and with the usual picturesque results. The men pet themselves in angular attitudes and spin like animated tee-totums and the fandango ends when the leader of the band refuses to play another note.