The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864. NO. 12.

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
At his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.
W. M. SULLIVAN,
Assistant Editor.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For year, paid in advance, 10s. [illegible]
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,
Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.
First Quarter, 6th day, 5h. 22m. morning, N. W.
Full Moon, 13th day, 0h. 0m. morning, S. W.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 0h. 5m. morning, E.
New Moon, 28th day, 1h. 9m. evening, W.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	High Water	Moon sets	Day's [illegible]
1	Thursday	7 28	4 10	11 55	7 58	42
2	Friday	29	10	morn	8 12	41
3	Saturday	30	10	0 36	9 21	40
4	Sunday	31	10	1 19	10 31	39
5	Monday	32	10	2 4	11 41	38
6	Tuesday	33	9	2 57	morn	36
7	Wednesday	35	9	3 58	0 51	34
8	Thursday	36	9	5 20	2 0	33
9	Friday	36	9	6 42	4	32
10	Saturday	37	9	7 59	6 17	32
11	Sunday	38	9	8 49	8 23	31
12	Monday	39	9	8	8 25	30
13	Tuesday	41	9	9 37	rises	29
14	Wednesday	41	9	10 20	6 12	28
15	Thursday	42	9	10 59	7 13	28
16	Friday	42	10	11 33	8 13	27
17	Saturday	43	10	A. 13	9 12	26
18	Sunday	44	10	0 49	10 10	26
19	Monday	45	10	2 2	11 7	26
20	Tuesday	45	11	2 45	morn	26
21	Wednesday	46	11	3 30	0 4	26
22	Thursday	46	12	4 33	1 1	25
23	Friday	47	12	5 42	2 0	25
24	Saturday	47	13	6 52	3 0	26
25	Sunday	48	13	7 58	4 0	27
26	Monday	48	14	8 50	5 0	28
27	Tuesday	48	15	9 36	5 59	29
28	Wednesday	48	15	10 21	sets	30
29	Thursday	48	17	11 2	5 56	31
30	Friday	48	18	11 42	7 6	32
31	Saturday	48	18	morn	8 18	33

THE HERALD
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CORNER OF PRINCE AND KENT STREETS.
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Accept all classes of Risks
At reasonable rates of Premium.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
March 21st, 1864.

Bank of P. E. Island.
(Corner of Queen and Water Streets.)
HON. THOMAS H. HAVILAND, President; W. CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier. Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays. Business Hours—From 10 a.m. to [illegible]

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THE Days of Discount at this Bank will be MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, in each week. Notes to be left with the Cashier on these days before 11 o'clock.
JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.
Charlottetown, [illegible]

MAILS.
THE MAILS for the WESTWARD, viz.: to Tignish, Cascumpec, Port Hill, Princetown, &c., will on and after Monday, the 2d November, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, at [illegible]
T. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Oct. 28, 1863.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.
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Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Nov. 26, 1863.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the *Monitor* of the 8th instant, there appears a letter from the Hon. William H. Pope, wherein, at considerable length, he has endeavored to show inconsistency on my part, in my having opposed the contemplated Federal Union of these North American Colonies. His charge of inconsistency, together with his statement that my speeches at the Conference were not sufficiently explicit to enable him to learn what was Mr. Palmer's opinion of the Union, form the groundwork of his letter, and may be expected to call for some remarks from me. In availing myself of your permission to do so, I shall have to add a little to the length of my letter, by explaining in some respects the proceedings of the Conference. You are, doubtless, well aware that the Delegates who first assembled at Charlottetown were convened under the authority of certain Resolutions passed by the respective Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and this Island, the object of which Resolutions was the "purpose of considering the subject of a Union of these Provinces and the Island under one Government and Legislature," Canada not being included, nor even mentioned.

The Canadian Government, however, subsequently became desirous to be represented at the Conference, and in the month of July last, a despatch from the Governor General of Canada was received by the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, stating the wish of the Canadian Government to send a delegation to attend the Conference which it is proposed to hold this year of gentlemen representing the other Provinces. In answering this communication, Governor Dundas, while expressing the willingness of his Government to cordially welcome the presence of representatives from Canada, observes, that "a difficulty in recognizing in an official capacity, delegates from Canada at this Conference presents itself, since the local Legislature has in the present instance, authorized the appointment of a delegation for the specific purpose of discussing the expediency of a Legislative Union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island."

The time and place of meeting having afterwards been arranged for the first of September and in this Island, a further communication was received from the Governor General of Canada, informing Governor Dundas of the names of the Canadian gentlemen who had been appointed as a deputation from the Government of Canada, "to attend the Conference, with a view to ascertain whether Canada might not be included in the proposed Union."

The maritime delegates having assembled in Charlottetown and organized their meeting, it became a question with them in what manner they were to receive the delegates from Canada, and to what extent they were to be permitted to act with the Conference. This subject having been deliberately discussed, it was resolved that the Canadian delegates should be received at the Conference table, that they should be permitted and invited to state freely whatever scheme or plan they had to propose, and to give all such details, and particulars thereof, as might be asked in explanation; but it was thoroughly understood and expressly declared by the Conference that the Canadian delegates were not to vote upon any question or resolution which might be put. Under these terms, the delegates from Canada were introduced, and took their seats at the board, and they occupied some days in addressing the Conference, and explaining the principles of *Federal Union*, which they proposed should be adopted in lieu of the Legislative Union which the Conference had met to discuss.

When it was declared that the representation in the proposed Federal House of Assembly was intended to be based upon population, I expressed a very strong objection to this rule, as regards this Island, alleging that there was hardly one man in a hundred throughout the Island would agree to the Union almost under any terms; that these terms would only give us a nominal representation, and that I never as one would consent to it, that in fact, the authority and instructions under which the Island delegates acted forbade me doing so. I will not vouch that I have given my words *verbatim*, as I uttered them; but, I do affirm, that they were in substance and meaning exactly what these words convey. My mode of expression was most emphatic, and none present in their places could have failed to have heard and understood them. At different times afterwards, though not in so formal a manner, I repeated my opinion to members of the board.

After the plan of the Federal Union had been fully explained, in its general principles, by the Canadian delegates, the Conference came to the conclusion to suspend their proceedings and adjourn their sitting to Halifax, one resolution only, relating to Legislative Union, having been offered during the sitting of the Conference in this Island; but no question had been taken even on that. Nothing whatever, in fact, either of principle or detail, as part of any Union scheme, having been settled or agreed to while in Charlottetown, the whole question relating to the Union being formally suspended until the Conference met at Halifax. Having afterwards met there, the Conference assembled there a very short period, when it was agreed that it should be adjourned to Quebec, nothing further having been done in Halifax.

At Quebec, the real business commenced, and after the passing of the first resolution, agreeing to a Federal Union on principles just to the several Provinces, the rest of the principles were proposed and carried in order by a series of resolutions. When it came to the resolution proposing the number of representatives in the Federal House of Assembly for this Island, I rose, and urged my objections as forcibly as I could, asserting that five were merely nominal, and I well recollect turning towards the Hon. Dr. Tupper and alluding to a conversation which I had with that gentleman in Halifax, just about a year previously, on the subject of Union, and repeated my opinion, as expressed to him at that conversation, which was, that as regarded Prince Edward Island, the question of Union, I thought, would almost entirely depend on *what number of representatives* would be allowed Prince Edward Island. The Hon. Andrew McDonald shortly supported my views, but in opposition, Mr. Shea of Newfoundland, objected to any greater number, alleging that the number for Prince Edward Island had already been settled at the Conference at Charlottetown! Mr. Shea not having been at the Charlottetown Conference, I replied by reminding him that no number had *been settled* at Charlottetown for any Province, that no vote there was even proposed; and if it had been, the Canadian Delegates had then no power to vote, &c. &c. Mr. Coles spoke to the Resolution, but the substance of what he advanced was merely to the effect that it was a question for the members of the P. E. Island Government to decide upon. The chairman of the P. E. Island Delegation was then called upon for his opinion. Upon which, Col. Gray rose and remarked that he was so much embarrassed and under painful circumstances, that he felt humiliated at what he had heard advanced by a co-delegate; that, in fact, he considered that the whole question of representation had been mooted and settled by the Conference at Charlottetown, which gave the Island five members. Mr. Pope followed, and in words as plain and emphatic as he could utter, then repeated that the whole question of representation had been discussed and finally settled at Charlottetown!! Judge, my surprise and sensation, Sir, at this kind of support on a question of such vital consequence to the interests of the Island. The Conference, seeing the difference of opinion amongst the Island Delegates, postponed the resolution till next day. In the meantime Col. Gray convened a meeting of the Island delegates, when we all agreed to contend for an additional member, namely, six; but, on the question being resumed next day, the Conference would not admit of the additional member moved for. The fact is, they had seen the day before that we were weak and divided on the question, and our voices now had no effect. After this, I never hesitated among my friends to express my opinion against the Union.

On the subject of the expense of the military defence of Canada, I spoke at the Conference, and objected to the large increase in taxation which it would call for and subject us to, and occasionally voted with the maritime delegates on some minor questions, in opposition to the views of the Canadian Ministry; so that I was in time looked upon, and I believe called, the malcontent of the Conference.

The proceedings of the delegation closed with the following paragraph, viz.: "That the proceedings of the Conference, when finally revised, shall be signed by the delegates, and submitted by each delegation to its own Government, and the chairman is authorized to submit a copy to the General Government for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies." It must therefore be [illegible].

When the delegates met at Montreal to revise the proceedings, I considered that this paragraph, if signed in the above form, would be construed as giving an assent to the whole principles of the Report, and I objected to sign it. A discussion ensued, and several of the delegates also objected, and refused to sign it. While this discussion was going on, I sat at the table, and wrote out a series of resolutions, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, (which I have yet in my possession), ready to offer as my protest, if the paragraph was not altered. The discussion ended by an express declaration that no delegate's signature was to bind him to the principles of the Report, and the above paragraph was altered to the following form, viz.: "The proceedings of the Conference shall be *authenticated* by the signatures of the delegates, and submitted by each delegation to its own Government," &c., (as above.)

After this alteration, it was again and repeatedly declared, to satisfy the desire of several of the delegates beside myself, that our signatures should not bind us to the contents of the Report, and with this assurance all the delegates subscribed the Report.

Mr. Pope was present during this occurrence, and I observed that his attention was frequently directed to me, while I was writing my intended protest, though I do not mean to assert that he knew the purport of it.

Mr. Pope may either deny the foregoing statements, and my declarations at the Charlottetown Conference, or state that he was too dull to understand them, as best suits his purposes; but these are the facts, and I leave your readers to draw their own inferences. Mr. Pope has arranged complacently to print the reports of the two Toronto newspapers of my speech at the *dinner* given in that city to the Provincial delegates, and has added a long lecture of his own on political consistency. If there is anything that could awaken a man to a sense of propriety, it must be a lecture on this subject coming from one who has made it such a hallowed virtue through his own political career, as the Hon. William Henry Pope, Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island. If Mr. Pope had been an outside spectator of the tour of the delegates, and knew nothing of the rules and proceedings which were understood and acted on amongst themselves, there might have been some shadow of an excuse for the manner in which he has ventured to attack me on this subject; but he well knew that, according to an arrangement adopted by the delegates, it was [illegible] one only of [illegible] each Colony and Province, to return thanks for any public act of hospitality tendered to them. Mr. Pope well knew that person, in speaking for those not called on, was therefore not wanted to speak, was supposed to speak the sentiments of the *majority* of his co-delegates. Mr. Pope, when I rose on this occasion, well knew that my individual sentiments were against the Union. The whole delegates present knew it. Mr. Pope further knew that I was perfectly conscious that a majority of our delegates were in favor of a Union. The Hon. gentleman who had been selected and who spoke previously to me, spoke in a complimentary strain respecting all things that admitted of that style, and he must have been perfectly conscious that my having spoken in that manner was no evidence of any change of sentiment on my part. Nearly all of the expressions were used in the third person. [illegible] "(the delegates) will not hesitate to recommend." [illegible] "They resolved [illegible] that there should be a Union," &c. And when I spoke in the first person, it was generally in the plural, including the whole delegates, evidently meaning, in common phrase, the body or majority of them; and therefore he and all the other delegates, at least, must have known or understood that, in the single instance in which I spoke in the first person, and said, "I hoped soon to see the Union completed," I meant, as I certainly did, on principles *just* to the several Provinces," being the words of the first resolution passed at the Conference, and the basis upon which all the rest of the principles and conditions were to be founded.

Mr. Pope states that he arrived in Charlottetown on his return from the Conference, three days after I had, and he complains that he heard on his arrival that I had, on the Market Square, denounced the Federal Union of the Provinces. This I certainly had the temerity to do; and it was, I suppose, high treason in his view of the case. The great body of the people of this Island were evidently opposed to it at my return. The majority of my colleagues in the Government were opposed to it, but I, foolishly in his estimation, was to hold my tongue, while he, one of a *minority* of the members of the Government, and acting against the opinions of the majority of his colleagues, and of at least nine-tenths of the people of the Colony, was to be at liberty, not only to speak on the Market Square, but to publish in a newspaper every argument he could bring to bear in favor of it. This is consistent argument certainly for a man of Mr. Pope's spotless consistency. Although I have, and I think you must see, unavoidably, taken up a large space in your columns, yet I must beg you to permit me to add an extract from my speech, made in debate on the Union question, in the Legislative Council, on the 30th April last, page 109 of the printed Debates, viz.: "The Union of the three Provinces into one colony or dependency would, in all probability, be an advantage to the parent state. I dare say it would relieve the British Government of a considerable amount of responsibility and of trouble and inconvenience, attendant upon that responsibility, and the Union of the Colonies might lead at some future day to a great advantage to themselves; but at present I am at a loss to conceive what advantage to P. E. Island would accrue from the Legislative Union, by converting the three Provinces into one Colony. If such a Union were to be gone into, the first and principal question would be, what number of representatives would this Colony be entitled to in the United Parliament? The Answer from the other Colonies would be, Your representatives shall be in the same relative proportion to the population as ours. Well, that, at first sight, might appear very feasible and very right; but I do not think it would be sufficient for this Island, which is so much smaller in extent and population. We would submit our rights and our prosperity in a measure into the hands of the general Government, and our voice in the United Parliament would be very insignificant. The other two Provinces would keep our interests subordinate to their own. Our representatives would have but a feeble voice to oppose to any measure that might be introduced which would be inimical to our local interests. For these reasons, I do not think a rateable proportion of representatives would be sufficient to protect our interests, and I am sure that the other Provinces would not permit us to have more than that proportion."

I will address you again, most likely, on the subject, and beg you will excuse the length to which I have had to extend this communication.

I remain, Sir,
Your obd't. Servant,
EDWARD PALMER.
Dec. 19, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The last issue of the *Examiner* contains a letter which takes exception to some of my observations on the Union of the Colonies. While I despise the puny effort made by this genius to overpower my reasons against a Union, I feel that charity obliges me to teach him that, in refuting the arguments of opponents, and in endeavoring to gain adherents to his side of the question, he should not let loose such filthy sewers of abuse and scurrility on persons who dare to differ from him on any matter, as those to which he gives vent in the impression of last Monday's *Examiner*. You, Sir, have very appropriately remarked that most of the writers advocating the Union Scheme are too much disposed to use scurrility and pompous declamation instead of sound reasoning; but the *object* with whom I am dealing at present seems to surpass all his confreres at this species of pseudo-logic. "Willcocks" must be altogether devoid of common sense, and must have feeble powers of penetration not to be able to perceive that the scheme concocted at Quebec favors the *interests* of Canada more than those of any of the other Colonies. The fact that the city of Montreal will have more representatives, in the new Parliament than the whole of this Island ought, independent of many other considerations, to establish the veracity of this assertion. He says that Mr. Whelan has proved the necessity of a Union, has shown, by irrefutable arguments that we have all to gain and nothing to lose in the event of Confederation; while that gentleman distinctly declares, in the last number of his paper, that he "has given no very decided expression of opinion *for* or *against* the numerous details of the Confederation Scheme." What unblushing effrontery this correspondent must have to pen so palpable a falsehood! How simple he must be to think to cajole his readers in this manner!

My objections to a Union are precisely the same as those which have been enunciated in several issues of your independent Journal. If "Willcocks" wants to know them in detail, I would advise him to procure nearly all the back numbers of the "Herald," in which he will see it proved to his satisfaction that, on the formation of a Union, the Island will be oppressed by a heavy taxation, in return for which she would receive no corresponding advantage; and that she will be like *a poor maiden married to a rich gentleman, who, priding himself on his superiority of birth and riches, would not scruple to treat her more as a menial servant than as a beloved spouse.* From the latter part of his article I glean that he would not care whether the Colonies were united to the neighboring Republic or not. If he is indifferent with regard to this point, if he cares not whether he may be a subject of the mild Victoria or of the despotic Lincoln, I can assure him that others are not so, and that the majority of the people of the Colonies detest Yankee rule and are [illegible] desirous to sever connection with Great Britain. [illegible]

Such glaring grammatical errors, such palpable violations of all, or nearly all the qualities of good [illegible], are contained in "Willcocks's" letter, that I [illegible] surprised that the talented and judicious editor of the *Examiner* would allow such bombastic bosh to mar his columns. From the words of learned length and thundering sound which he employs to express his ideas, and from the pedantic strain which characterizes his long, mazy and obscure sentences, I am led to the conclusion that he is some back-woods teacher who, wearied out in the arduous labors of his avocation, is trying to recruit his health around Ch. Town. If such a writer is a teacher—and it is very probable that he is, for he displays all the characteristics of one—alas! I exclaim, for the education of those committed to his tuition. In his first sentence, which is of course full of big words, he says "I observe a somewhat lengthy article, antagonistic to the Union of the Colonies *under* the signature of Georgicum, who bursts forth into eruptions of wonder *against* those politicians," &c. For the wrong usage of *against* in this sentence, I refer him to the thirty-second rule in Lennie's Grammar. Moreover he must be very stupid, not to perceive that my article was written *over* and not *under* the signature of Georgicum. In the third sentence, which is like the others, long, labored and obscure, he says—"Why then should we be astonished [illegible] *to find* [illegible] censure [illegible] that politicians, who [illegible]." The words italicized are, as you may see, not the most grammatical. When these, the first sentences in his lucubration, contain so many glaring violations of Rhetoric, how many must there be throughout his whole article? I cannot refrain from observing the ignorance he evinces in the usage of synonymes, particularly in the sentences where he speaks about the *nature* and *disposition* of the [illegible], just about *false* and *erroneous* exhalations, about the *invasions* and *encroachments* of the Yankees, and about exposing them *naked* and *weaponless*.

Now, Mr. Editor, this person who is totally unacquainted with the subject on which he writes, who betrays a manifest ignorance of the principles of grammar, who violates all the qualities of a good style, and who presumes to make us believe that Union will produce such great changes in the earth's form as to make our bays become harbors, this I say is the *swelling*, blustering character who stigmatizes me as "ignorant," presumptuous, &c. Is it any wonder for us viewing those matters to exclaim *O tempora! O mores!* A Pagan poet of great celebrity has embodied a fine sentiment in these words:—

"Qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum
Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius."

This is a precept which, though written by a *Pagan*, I would recommend to the consideration of such a *Christian* as this astute writer.

Before dismissing him, I will vouchsafe to give him three advices, viz. first to procure and study an edition of Lennie's Grammar; second, to learn the meaning and proper applications of the *susquepedalia verba* which he so inelegantly employs; and third, to be thoroughly acquainted with a subject before he attempts to descant on it through the press. Hoping that I have impressed on the mind of the writer the absolute necessity of the studying English Grammar, and promising to disregard as beneath notice any other effusion that may emanate from his shallow brain,

I am, etc., etc.,
GEORGICUM.
Lot 67, Dec. 2, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Many worthy citizens of your large, well-built, strongly-fortified, side-walked, crowded-to-overflowing city of Charlottetown, are often, if not always, inclined to the belief, that "people in the country" are, in the great majority of cases, desperately *green*, and in all cases, to say the least, a little behind the times. The inhabitants of this end of the Island in general, and the people who happen to live in a place called Souris in particular—living as they do at so great a distance from the great and grand seat of learning, the Prince of Wales College—appear, in the eyes of many of the learned long-tailed gentry of the West End, as beings most woefully unsophisticated—beings at least a century behind the age. Peacefully disposed, and believing that the world is large enough for us all and a great many more, we would not wish by any means to quarrel with those who entertain a higher opinion of themselves than we do, but would rather make an humble back-bending obeisance, and leave them alone in their glory.

Knowing that you, Mr. Editor, take a lively interest in the well-doing and prosperity of everybody generally, we feel inclined to tell you how some of the "natives" of the East are getting along. Let us say, in the first place, that the Souris Temperance movement is still alive and vigorous. When the leading men of Souris—at a public meeting called together by his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown—resolved that so far as in them lay their power to control affairs, the drinking customs of the country should be put down, and that by abandoning the sale of liquors entirely. Need we tell you, Sir, that their Temperance resolutions, like many other good resolves, were laughed to scorn by the enemies of sobriety and good order, and an early dissolution of co-partnership of the Total Abstinence League, with the downfall of the cause which they had espoused, was, by many, daily and hourly prophesied. That prophecy has not yet come to pass, and God grant it never may. We are sorry to say that there are a few unscrupulous adventurers still staying in the immediate vicinity of our village, who have been endeavoring to put at defiance the laws of both God and man. Justice has overtaken some of them more than once; and as men of small means cannot afford to pay a fine of £10 every day, we may safely predict that if our good villagers continue "to work in concert," the vile rum-selling (aye and ale-selling) traffic shall be most thoroughly put down.

In the second place, we have to tell you that among other novelties of the season here, we have had the beginning of a Woman's Rights movement. Mrs. John McGowan delivered, in the school-house, Souris East, on Thursday evening, (Thanksgiving) the 8th instant, a lecture on the Wrongs and Rights of Women. The subject was treated throughout in a very able and masterly manner. It would be useless to attempt to speak of the many merits which the learned lecturer's discourse possessed. We would merely say, that it was well got up, well delivered and well received. At the close of the lecture the chairman, Hon. D. [illegible], called upon the men and maidens present for an ex-