be evident to the meanest capacity that an Union of the Colonies, such as proposed by the Quebec Conference, would take a great part of our Revenue from us, and it would enable the Canadians to tax us to any amount that might be necessary for carrying on their public works, and for the defence of their country. The few members sent to represent the Island, in the Federal Congress, could have no voice in any matter in which they were interested, and, instead of having one ruling power over us (the Colonial Office) we should have a second, the Federal Government, to thwart any scheme that they might consider detrimental to their own interests. I cannot see how a Federal or any other Union could benefit our trade or fisheries. We have free trade now, and the Canadians have the right, if they think proper, to establish fisheries on this Island, provided they can obtain land to erect their buildings upon.—Col. Gray's celebrated Land Bill having deprived them, as well as ourselves, of the Fishery Reserves. I am happy to say there is not one man in twenty, in this part of the country, favorable to the Union; and when the bill of expenses, already incurred, is laid before the House, I think some of those who voted for a Delegation will think that the poor people of the Colony have paid rather dearly for the amusement of the Delegates, and for their entertainment. Under all the circumstances, if you consider it necessary to publish the names of parties for and against the Union, you may put my name among the latter. When the Legislature meets I shall have an opportunity of expressing my opinion on the Union; and if the Government think the country is in favor of it, they can appeal to it to carry out their views.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. WARBURTON.

Woodbrook, Dec. 12, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the *Examiner* of the 28th of November, I observed a communication over the signature of "Willocks" against a letter that appeared some time since in the *Herald*, over the signature of "Georgicum." This "Willocks," whoever he may be, assumes to know a great deal of the benefits likely to be derived from a Federal Union, and says that "Georgicum" is "engulfed in a profound abyss of ignorance and obscurity;" and he asks, "Is Georgicum really so simple, so ignorant, or so presumptuous, as to force down our throats those false, erroneous and absurd exhalations of his obtuse and crazy brain;" and he also says that opponents to Union can bring forward no cogent arguments against it. Now, I think as far as ignorance goes, "Willocks" is as much engulfed in an abyss of ignorance and obscurity as any other conceited ignorant man can be. As for my part, I have failed to see anything in "Willock's" letter denoting shrewdness or common sense; and I have absolutely failed to discover in his letter anything becoming the gentleman, or a man who has received a College education. His talk about ignorance and little-minded men, and crazy brains, are only the effusion of some ill-bred person, and deserves, therefore, to be stigmatized by every lover of decency. I think, and so think every one who wishes to see the truth, that "Georgicum" spoke the mind of every honest and independent man on the Island, who was not influenced by selfish motives—motives, perhaps, that might deceive them, and no doubt remains but deceived they will be. "Willocks" wants cogent arguments to be given against an Union, as the arguments of those against a Union are so inconsequent, paltry and unconnected, that it would be altogether illogical to endeavor to refute them. Now, sir, this great Unionist, what arguments has he advanced in favor of Union, that would tend to convert to Unionism one man on P. E. Island? After all his great bombast, he has not produced one tangible sentence in favor of Union, but what a school-boy in his third book would be able to refute. He says that Mr. Whelan has clearly shown to us that by the Union we will be improved with no great additional tax, and that we will thereby sustain no fiscal disadvantage. Did any person ever hear such absurd reasoning—every person knows well that Mr. Whelan's saying so is no guarantee that it will be so, or will not be. Does "Willocks" for a moment think that the people are going to believe what he or Mr. Whelan wishes to state—no, indeed, he will find the people with their sound reasoning faculties have to be convinced from themselves. Since self, as I think like every other Unionist, he is full of visionary prospects that will never be realized—and no mention made of any of those great boons in the Delegates' Report—therefore, when "Willocks" goes to write again, let him remember that however big his mind may be, the very object he has in view, perhaps, Mr. George Brown will not allow his friends on this Island to grant.

As I have finished with "Willocks," I will merely give a passing glance at the communication of Stephen Swabey of the Cashmere Gate. *Who would have thought* that Stephen Swabey's feelings would be so tortured as to come to the rescue of Mr. Whelan, and call the article in the *Herald* a "bowl of vituperation." I think that if Mr. Swabey had minded his own business, and left Mr. Whelan to fight his own battles, it would have been just as well, as the gentleman last mentioned is better able to fight his own battles than Stephen Swabey is for him. I think it would look better in Stephen Swabey to reserve his fire, and not be quite so meddlesome, as I am well aware that there is not four men on the Island will take the slightest notice of what he will say. I expected something better from Mr. Whelan than the article following Stephen Swabey's letter—the language is low and uncalled-for, and to use his own words, his insinuations are evidently the offspring of envy and malice, with a little sprinkling of spite, which no man of respectability should stoop to. In another article in Mr. Whelan's paper, he thinks proper to state these words, viz:—"Verily, politics and ambition, as well as poverty, make men acquainted with strange bedfellows." Well, I do not see but that these words are more applicable to himself than to any person else, and as the saying goes, fit no person but himself, let him wear it—it is so much that he has acknowledged to—and I suppose his tour to Canada as a Delegate, he afforded him good reason to say so.

Now, a little on the Report of the Delegation. It says that "The Members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown, under the great seal of the General Government, and shall hold office during life." Would not, least, every one on P. E. Island much rather have the electing of their own Councillors than to have them appointed by the General Government in Canada, and that too for life, and whether they are for or against our interests there is no securing them out. Next, the Report says the Legislative Councillors shall possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars, over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth that sum. Now, will any person say that this looks like giving P. E. Island justice—why, no man could be elected but some wealthy man, such as a landlord or his agent, that perhaps would not care a straw for the poor people of P. E. Island.

Again, the Report says that every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs choosing the same. Another bright prospect this—the people consider that four years are enough for the House of Assembly to continue, and if the members turn out to be bad men for the country, four years are too long; but the Report of the Delegates gives us five years, and if they turn out unfaithful to their pledge, we must only grin and bear it. Again, the Report says that the General Government shall have power for the raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of taxation. Let the people look to this, and they can see what a share is laid for them. It is in the General Government's power to tax us, and are we going to believe any person that says they will not do so. No Sir, no man possessed of an honest mind, and who wishes to see his country prosper, would say so, it is only those aspirants to a fat office under the General Government that would wish to cram such bosh down our throats; but let the people not swallow such sophistry. Another very important feature in the Report is what it says, "In regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the General and Local Legislatures, the laws of the General Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the Local Legislature, and the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the former." Another very good prospect for the poor islanders—whatever laws the Local Legislature may make, the General Government in Canada has the power to reject them; that is, whatever laws we may pass in our House of Assembly—let them be ever so much for the country's good, the Canadian Government can cast them along with other waste paper. There are many other nice things in the Report of the Delegates but time will not permit at present to enter into a full statement of their glittering delusions. Suffice it to say, the clearer we keep of a Federal Union the better for ourselves, and for our posterity. There will, of course, be a few that will benefit by a Union, and those few will have the largest share of our revenue for their salaries. Any person that will look over the salaries of officials in Canada will make no wonder that they are so much in debt. The public accounts of Canada show several most substantial reasons why needy politicians should long for such a Union. The Canadian revenue for 1863 amounted to about ten millions of dollars. Of this amount only $3,717,738 went to pay the interest on its debt. The greater part of the remainder was expended in salaries, &c. The Governor-General gets $31,211. In what is called the Governor-General's Secretary's Office, seven persons are employed. The Secretary gets $3,000 a-year, the Clerk 1,610, and the whole costs $7,504 per annum. The heads of department get each a salary of $5,000. The Minister of Finance has $5,000 a-year, and he has no less than 40 Secretaries, Clerks, Messengers, &c., to assist him. The Clerk of the Executive Council in Canada gets a salary of $800; and the President of the Council has a salary of $5,000—in all there are twelve assistants, &c., who, for keeping a record of the doings of the Executive, get $18,350 in salaries. Each House pays its Speaker $3,200. These are only a part of the extravagance of the Canadian Government, and when their territory becomes larger, why of course the officials must get more salary, and the Delegates in P. E. Island will have a chance to get some of the dollars too. So let not the people mind the delusion and fine talk of our Unionists, they are looking to themselves, and it behoves us to look to ourselves too.

Hoping that you will give publicity to the above remarks, and trusting that you will continue in the good cause as you have hitherto done, fearless and undaunted, like a true man, and a free man, regardless of Mr. Whelan's slang, or his correspondents,

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A FRIEND TO ANTI-UNION.

Lot 7, Nov. 30, 1864.

P. S.—There is one thing I notice in every Unionist, that is, if any man, antagonistic to Union, will differ from him in opinion, he is set down by the Unionist as ignorant, foolish, little-minded, crazy, envious, malicious, and a host of other choice epithets, which are never used by a man having right at his side. However, let the Anti-Unionists keep calm, and do their work well, honestly and smoothly, without indulging in low buffoonery—befitting no person but a worthless vagrant.

A FRIEND TO ANTI-UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—A Public Meeting was held at Lot 10 School-house, on Monday, the 12th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the projected Confederation of the Colonies. For some time previous to the meeting, notices were posted in several places throughout the adjoing Townships, stating that such meeting was about to take place, and that the meeting would be opened with a short lecture by Mr. Augustine Callaghan, on the subject above mentioned. On the evening of said meeting many of the most influential and intelligent men of Lot 10 and adjoining localities were in attendance. Mr. Josiah Pawe was called to the chair about 7 o'clock, p.m., and Mr. Joseph Murphy appointed to act as Secretary. After the chairman briefly introducing the lecturer to the audience, Mr. Augustine Callaghan then proceeded to explain the evils likely to arise from a Union of the Colonies. He first showed to the audience the growing prosperity of P. E Island up to the present day, and dwelt at considerable length on the policy of Imperial statesmen in reference to these Colonies, and reviewed at considerable length the Report of the Quebec Convention, showing very clearly that nothing contained in the said Report was going to benefit this Island, but, on the contrary, would materially injure and place the people of this Island in a worse position than they ever could fall into under the present form of Government. The lecturer then adverted to the arguments of the Anti-Confederates, and such a sycophantic, nonsensical, but moonshine, and reviewed the whole Delegation scheme and its baneful effects in a manner highly creditable to himself and his native country. The lecture, which was an extemporaneous one, was clothed in eloquent language, and delivered with much ease and ability.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. William Nichols was called upon to address the meeting, when he rose and made a very neat and appropriate speech on the subject of Union, and expressed himself contented to live under the present form of Government rather than run the risk of entering the Confederation. Mr. John Callaghan was the next called upon, who rose and very eloquently dwelt on our situation, showing with much shrewdness and natural ability that, instead of going to gain anything by a Confederation of the Colonies, we were going to place ourselves in the capacity of serfs, and lose forever the protection of the Mother Country,—his speech was both interesting and instructive, humorous and witty. The next called upon was Mr Donald McDonald, who responded to the call by delivering a few very tangible remarks antagonistic to a Federal Union. The next called upon to address the meeting was the Secretary, Mr. Joseph Murphy, who, on rising, said that in coming forward to express his opinion on the important subject under consideration, he did so, not with any ambitious or selfish motive, but being under the impression that it was the duty of every man to come forward now at this crisis to speak for and defend his rights. He then called the attention of the audience to several very important articles in the Report of the Quebec Convention, which he considered would work most injuriously to our interests—making known also the opinion of Lord Durham on a Federal Union—and likewise reviewing the consistency of Mr. George Brown as a politician and as one of our leading Delegates, making known also the arguments that are used in favor of an Union, which was—if we enter into the Confederation, there would be railways built from the East Point to the North Cape; whereas, the Hon J. H. Gray, of New Brunswick, said in one of his speeches in New Brunswick, that the Prince Edward Islanders were to contribute to the Inter-Colonial Railway of that Province, namely, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, while not one inch would go through our territory. The Secretary also made known the deceptive arguments made use of in favor of Confederation, by saying that we were going to get free land, and referred to the Resolution, proposed by Mr. Chios and seconded by Mr. Palmer at the Convention respecting a loan of money to purchase the land from the Proprietors, and that said Resolution was scarcely looked at, and concluded with a few remarks on the secresy of the Conference.

Mr. George Morshead was the next called upon, who, upon rising, gave very solid and cogent reasons why we would not better ourselves by entering the Confederation. Mr. William Callaghan was the next called upon, who, in a very eloquent and argumentative style, dwelt upon the evils he saw foreshadowing a Confederation of the Colonies, and showed very conclusively that no material benefit would be derived by entering the Confederation. After the gentlemen antagonistic to a Union had finished speaking, they called for any person in the room who was in favor of Confederation to come forward and state what they had to say in favor of the scheme; but none came forward to do so—although there were three or four present who voted against the following Resolutions—still they would not say a word in favor of it.

The following resolutions were then put by the Chairman to the meeting, when a unanimous voice went in favor of the same, with the exception of three or four above mentioned.

Proposed by Mr. John Callaghan, and seconded by Mr. Donald McDonald.

That this meeting do unanimously concur in the sentiment that P. E. Island, which at present enjoys all the rights and advantages of a separate Colonial Government, based on similar constitutional principles which are fully co-extensive with those of Canada, should not surrender these privileges, as such an innovation would be unnecessary, and would tend to materially retard the progress of this Island; inasmuch also as it destroys our constitutional principles which have worked well, and substitutes others, the benefits of which we cannot perceive, but the numerous evils of which they will be productive are apparent, and in every way offer to militate against some serviceably established principle. It is also the opinion of this meeting that the proposed Federal Union is a measure which tends to degrade this Island by declaring that it is unworthy to govern itself.

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Murphy, and seconded by Mr. George Morshead.

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting, the projected Confederation of the Colonies will prove most injurious and disastrous to P. E. Island, and that nothing contained in the Report of the Delegates is conducive to the prosperity of the Country, and if passed by our Legislature—P. E. Island will be irredeemably lost.

Proposed by Mr. William Nichols and seconded by Mr. James Gregg—

Resolved—That this meeting do respectfully request our Representatives of this District to record their votes at the approaching Session of the Legislature, against the said Union becoming an act.

Moved by Mr. William Nichols and seconded by Mr. McDonald—That a statement of this meeting be inserted in the leading newspapers of this Island.

The meeting then separated at a late hour, with the conviction that the projected Confederation of the Colonies was not what our Delegates and its advocates endeavored to make it appear to be.

Trusting you will give the above a place in your columns and oblige

Yours, most respectfully,
JOSEPH MURPHY, Secretary.

Lot 10, Dec. 18th, 1864.

(*"Protestant" will oblige to copy.*)

The Herald.

Wednesday, December 21, 1864.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Hon. Mr. Galt, Canadian Finance Minister, has been recently making a Speech to his constituents at Sherbrooke, Canada East, and explaining to them the scheme of Confederation in its various aspects, as agreed upon in the Quebec Convention. Mr. Galt confirms our interpretation of the Report, and, as a matter of course, is at direct variance with the *Islander* and *Examiner* on various points of considerable interest to this Colony. In the first place, Mr. Galt admits that Canadian political and financial difficulties and Canadian defences forced our "big brother" to interest himself in the projection and consummation of Confederation. The following is Mr. Galt's language:—

"Events, as they were aware, had ripened rapidly during the last two or three years, and within the present year they had seen the machine of Government almost brought to a dead lock, the claims of Upper Canada represented, on the one hand, by a very large majority, and the resistance offered by Lower Canada represented on the other hand by an equally large majority from that Province—these two great contending parties being so equally matched that the work of useful legislation for the country came very near being absolutely stopped. Under these circumstances, some remedy had to be found, either by way of concession on the one side or the other, or by striking out a new course which might preserve the benefits we had enjoyed under the Union Act, at the same time that it removed the apprehensions felt both East and West, that injustice might be done to one section by the other."

Again he says:—

"Let it not be said longer that Canada was unable or unwilling to do more in her own self-defence—let us fling back that reproach, and in dealing with that subject, let it be known that we did our whole duty with the determination to discharge the liabilities of a nation devolving upon us. (Cheers.) Let it be our pride to do so; let it not be said that we were so selfish or mean-spirited that, while willing to enjoy the benefits and privileges of our favored situation, we were unwilling to pay their cost or fight for them. (Cheers.) In common fairness, in common justice, to remedy for our own evils, it was hoped the public mind of Canada would approve the remedy now proposed. We had tried and found, he believed, a remedy for our own difficulties—not in disunion, not in severing the tie between Upper and Lower Canada, but by including in one band all the British North American Provinces, which had all a common allegiance and a common interest."

Secondly, he admits that the sum which we shall receive from the General Government will be *fixed*, and will not increase with our population or revenue, as will be seen from the following:—

"The subsidy proposed to be given to local legislatures was fixed, *not at an increasing rate according to population*, but at the rate which existed at the census of 1861. By this means, as the population increased, the subsidy would not increase with it. Upper and Lower Canada would thus get within a fraction of two million dollars, and when their population increased to five millions instead of two and a half, would get no more. If they increased their expenses in proportion to the growth of population, they would be obliged to resort to direct taxation."

Thirdly, he states that Prince Edward Island is to "reduce her expenditure from $170,000 to $124,000"—that is, from £61,000, which was the sum expended last year, to £37,000. If, therefore, the expenses of local Government, the expenses of maintaining good roads and bridges, an efficient system of education, &c., do not exceed the amount which we are in reality to receive from the General Government, namely, the capitation grant, and the interest on the difference of debt is our favor, amounting in all to £45,000, this latter sum will be more than sufficient for our local wants. But we know that £61,000 were insufficient last year for local purposes, and with an increase of population and of traffic and travelling on our roads, the increase of school-houses, &c., the £61,000 which are now found insufficient for our present wants, would, under these circumstances, be altogether inadequate. It is, nevertheless, proposed to reduce our expenditure to £37,000. Is not this a "golden prospect" for the tax-payers of P. E. Island?

Fourthly, we learn that the Upper and Lower Canadian sections, which have been at dagger-points for many years, are to be fast friends for the future. Their interests being identical, any combination on the part of members of the House of Commons from the Maritime Provinces to seek for favors or to obtain redress for grievances that might exist in the latter, would be futile. Mr. Galt's "conviction was that, instead of there being any clashing and division of interests, they would be found in the future more closely bound together than ever before. It would be found that the effect of the combination of all the Provinces would be to benefit Lower Canada—not French Lower Canada, or British Lower Canada, but the whole of Lower Canada—by giving it the position of being the commercial part of the country—that that position we should share together, and that anything which tended to damage that position would be fatal to the interests both of the one and of the other." "No part of British North America," says Mr. Galt, "would derive so great benefits from the Confederation as Lower Canada, and no portion of the population would derive such benefits as the British element. He thought it was plain that Lower Canada was going to be the great commercial centre for the whole of the Provinces, and even when we extended the boundaries of our Empire to the countries bordering on the Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains, the whole wealth of that great country must pour down the St Lawrence and enrich the industry of the cities of Lower Canada."

Fifthly, at Page 18 of Mr. Galt's Speech, as it appears in pamphlet form, we are told that "it is proposed to take away from us every source of revenue we possess," and that in lieu thereof we shall receive "from the public chest" 80 cents per head of our population, according to the census of 1861, and the interest alone on the difference of debt in our favor—as is also stated in the published Report of the Conference—*not the principal*, as the *Islander* asserts.

Sixthly, in regard to militia, Mr. Galt says: "Every man in the United Provinces should feel that his own home was in danger, though the attack were made a thousand miles away, and that every assistance should be rendered to the General Government in enabling it to resist aggression from whatever quarter it might come. . . . . In Canada there was a large population available for the inland defence of the country; while in the Maritime Provinces there was a large sea-faring population, who, though not perhaps required for their own defence, would be available to strike a blow which might have the effect of withdrawing or weakening the hostile attack upon Upper or Lower Canada." Now, as Prince Edward Island is declared to be indefensible, and not one penny piece is to be expended in erecting fortifications around her coast, or in any other way, we think it rather unfair that the militia of this Island should be compelled to leave their own homes and firesides at the complete mercy of some straggling foe and shoulder their muskets and proceed to the remotest corner of Canada when called upon to resist invasion in that Colony.

Space this week will permit us to give only one more extract from Mr. Galt's Speech. After giving the expenditure and revenue of the different Provinces for 1863, he makes the following very significant remarks:—

"It was therefore apparent that we were not going into a partnership with Colonies which required our support in a financial point of view. They had always been able to pay their own way, and they were well able to pay their own way now. They even brought into the public exchequer an amount per head greater than we should contribute ourselves, and this because they were a more consuming people than we. In Canada, he was sorry to say, that in 1863, instead of a surplus, there was a deficiency—a deficiency of $982,491, or nearly a million of dollars."

We hope the people of this Colony will ponder well on these facts before they give their consent to a change of constitution which will leave them completely at the mercy of a majority of Canadian members, whose interests, wants and motives may be the very reverse of our own. We think the *Examiner* would be doing but bare justice to its readers by also giving the foregoing a place in its columns.

Next week we shall give further extracts from Mr. Galt's Speech.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

WE would, at the present crisis, recommend the following manly and out spoken address of the Hon. Mr. Hensley to his constituents, to the serious consideration of other Members of our Legislature, as pointing out to them one very evident duty which they owe to their constituents.

To the Electors of the First District of King's County.

GENTLEMEN:

I hope to be able to make such arrangements as will enable me to visit your District before the meeting of the Legislature, and again meet in Session and hold public meetings to discuss the question of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies on the terms set forth in the Report, adopted at the Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at Quebec on the 10th day of October last, and also matters of political and local interest.

Lest, however, anything should occur to prevent my meeting you personally, I think it my duty now briefly to inform you that the proposed scheme of Confederation on the Basis laid down in the Report to which I have just referred, will meet with my decided opposition. The terms upon which this Island is to be allowed to enter into it, are in my opinion, very disadvantageous and unjust.

I shall also oppose and refuse my consent to any final Legislative action being taken either with a view to the General Confederation of the American Colonies or the Union of the Maritime Colonies, without a previous Dissolution of the House of Assembly and a direct appeal to the people on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obd't servant,
JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1864.

SOME of our pro-Union Delegates pretend to argue that there is an analogy between the little State of Rhode Island in regard to the United States, and this Island, in reference to the Confederated Provinces. A knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and more especially of the Constitution of the United States Senate, shows us that there is no analogy whatever between our cases. It will be seen from the subjoined section, that in framing a Constitution in the neighboring Republic, due care was taken, by placing all the States on an equality in the Senate or Upper House, that no State, because of its limited territory and population, would be liable to be swamped; and hence it is that the little State of Rhode Island has as much influence in the United States Senate as the State of New York. In the Senate, the former has as many representatives as the latter, in order to counterbalance the system of Representation by Population upon which Congress or the Lower House is based. In the proposed Confederation, this Island will have a Representation of only four in the Upper House, whilst Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will have ten each, Newfoundland 5, and the two Canadas 48. Where then is the analogy between this Island and the State of Rhode Island? Our Unionists are evidently at fault, and have been grasping at shadows, in assuming that because Rhode Island has not been swamped in the United States Congress and Senate, this Island would equally make its influence felt in the Confederate Parliament and Government. We shall let the following section speak for itself:—

SECTION III.

OF THE SENATE.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of 2 Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

MR. W. W. SULLIVAN is associated with us in the editorship of the HERALD, and the amount of original matter which we have presented, and will continue to present to our readers will, we trust, make our journal generally acceptable. In the procuring of late telegraphic intelligence, and foreign and local news, we spare no pains and expense; and we flatter ourselves that with unflagging and renewed exertions, we shall be able to present to the public a weekly newspaper second to none in this Colony, in point of interest and ability.

Late European Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11th.

The Royal Steamship "Canada" arrived on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock, in fifteen days from England, having encountered severe weather on the passage. The "Canada" brings dates to the 26th ult., and 38 passengers for Halifax.

The S. S. "Glasgow", which arrived yesterday at noon, en route for New York, brought dates to the 23rd, and had 400 passengers, mostly emigrants for the latter place. She put in here short of coal.

The aspect of financial and commercial affairs continues generally encouraging. The demand for money at the bank of England has all but subsided, and the bullion of the bank has increased about 1,000,000, and the reverse £2,500,000, since the 25th Oct. Paris letters state that the bullion in the Bank of France has increased to £12,000,000 stg.

As a matter of course the prices of all kinds of securities have been much improved by the favorable state of the Money Markets. Consols have gained 1-2 per cent. The Confederate loan fell 2 per cent, but has since recovered half.

On the Continent, money at most of the principal cities is very plentiful for commercial requirements.

The news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States had reached England, and caused the greatest excitement in the the Cotton Market, the price of the article having advanced 2d per lb.

Lord Lyons has resigned his position as British Minister to the United States. We had been informed by telegraph from NEW YORK that the noble lord had left Washington on a visit to England; but the "Post" says that he has sent over his resignation to England. The latter journal speaks in highly complimentary terms of His Lordship's invaluable services in America.

General Tom Thumb, Mrs. Thumb, and Miss Minnie Warren, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales by appointment at Marlbro' House.

The reception took place in the library, and besides the Prince and Princess of Wales the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Arthur were present. The Prince of Wales and the Commander-in-Chief entered into familiar conversation with the General, while the Princess was almost exclusively occupied with Mrs. Stratton and her baby. The interview lasted about a quarter of an hour, when their Royal Highnesses retired, highly delighted with their visit, while the General and family were no less delighted with the honor paid them. It is understood that General Tom Thumb, who is a distinguished Freemason, will shortly attend a grand lodge to be held by the grand master.

The foreign news is unimportant. There has been a general election in Spain. Florence is to be the future capital of Italy. The Italian clergy have refused to baptise the children of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, on the ground that King Victor Emmanuel, who is grandfather and sponsor of those children, is under the ban of the Church. A nice little row is the consequence.

The Resolution adopted at the Conference held at Quebec as the basis of the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies, is published in extenso in the London "Times" of the 25th ult. Alluding at the subject in the same paper, characterizes the document as one of exceeding interest, and "one which, from the importance of territory to which it refers, seems likely to be among the most remarkable of the present age."

All sorts of Paragraphs.

It is reported through Town that the Hon. Col. Gray has resigned the Premiership of this Island. The Hon. W. H. Pope, and his brother, the Hon. J. C. Pope, are also reported to have resigned from the Government. The Union Question is said to be at the bottom of these resignations. Rumor is also busy with the construction of a new Cabinet, of which the Hon. John Longworth, it is said, will be Leader. Before our next issue, we shall probably learn something definite on these rumors; but we do not think it at all improbable that the gallant Colonel and the Col. Secretary have found it necessary from their awkward position, and from the pressure of public opinion, to resign their portfolios. *Nous verrons.*

We have had no mail from abroad since the 13th inst., and the probability is that we shall not have one for some days to come,—the winter postal arrangement not having yet come into operation.

WE have received from Halifax, through the Post Office, a little pamphlet on the Union Question; but as we have not read the *brochure* to which it is an answer, we cannot pronounce an opinion upon its merits.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We shall endeavor to make room in our next for the balance of communications on hand.

WE are obliged to omit several original articles prepared for this paper.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the Union Question absorbs the greatest share of public attention, we shall have something to say before long on the Fisheries Reciprocity Bill, recently become law, as it is a measure of much importance, and should not be lost sight of. As the features of the Act become more generally known through their practical operations, we think the tenants of this Island will have little reason to be thankful to those legislators who carried the measure through the Legislature. But more of this anon.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Yesterday's *Islander* says:

"At this moment, *not one man in ten in this Island* will listen to Confederation; while by many, its advocates are denounced as urging the measure solely for selfish objects."

This is an important admission, and shows that the *Islander* and *Examiner*, so far as Confederation is concerned, do no represent the views of one-tenth of the people of the Island. Can they, then, be called the *leading* newspapers of the Colony? Answer that Mr. *Islander*.—*Prot.*

OUT DIT.—That Mr. Secretary Pope and some of his friends in the Government are going to make a desperate effort one of these mornings to oust the Hon. Edward Palmer from the Executive and the Attorney Generalship. That if this dismissal is attempted, *dismission* on a large scale will be the order of the day when the Legislature meets.—*Ib.*

We believe there is a very ingenious plan in preparation to sacrifice Mr. Palmer for his hostility to the Confederation Scheme. But the writer of the *Protestant* is more than likely to be correct. People, however, will readily see through the trickery of Mr. Pope, and be prepared at the fitting moment to give Mr. Palmer their support in the stand he has taken in defence of the rights of the Colony. The resignation of Col. Gray and his Pope faction won't succeed in its object. No one outside Confederation need be afraid to face the country at the present time, as the great schemers may find to their cost.

The "Princess of Wales" got up steam this forenoon for the purpose of endeavoring to break the ice in order to tow out the three vessels at the wharves laden with oats. She stopped from the steamboat wharf, about one o'clock, but we have not yet heard what prospect there is of her succeeding in the undertaking.—*Ib.*