

The Herald.

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THE HERALD

EDWARD REILLY,
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Every description, performed with neatness and dispatch.

ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 6th day, 9h. 27m. morning, N. W.

Full Moon, 13th day, 9h. 0m. morning, S. W.

Third Quarter, 21st day, 9h. 51m. morning, N. E.

New Moon, 28th day, 9h. 5m. evening, W. W.

WAT. SUN. High. Moon. Day's length.

Monday 7. 28. 4. 10. 11. 35. 7. 53. 42

Tuesday 8. 30. 10. 0. 36. 9. 21. 40

Wednesday 9. 31. 10. 1. 19. 10. 31. 39

Thursday 10. 32. 10. 2. 4. 11. 41. 38

Friday 11. 33. 9. 2. 57. 10. 31. 36

Saturday 12. 35. 9. 3. 58. 10. 51. 34

Sunday 13. 36. 9. 4. 59. 11. 0. 33

Monday 14. 37. 9. 5. 59. 11. 17. 32

Tuesday 15. 38. 9. 6. 59. 11. 32. 31

Wednesday 16. 39. 9. 7. 59. 11. 45. 30

Thursday 17. 40. 9. 8. 59. 11. 56. 29

Friday 18. 41. 9. 9. 59. 12. 5. 28

Saturday 19. 42. 9. 10. 59. 12. 13. 27

Sunday 20. 43. 9. 11. 59. 12. 19. 26

Monday 21. 44. 9. 12. 59. 12. 24. 25

Tuesday 22. 45. 9. 13. 59. 12. 28. 24

Wednesday 23. 46. 9. 14. 59. 12. 31. 23

Thursday 24. 47. 9. 15. 59. 12. 33. 22

Friday 25. 48. 9. 16. 59. 12. 34. 21

Saturday 26. 49. 9. 17. 59. 12. 35. 20

Sunday 27. 50. 9. 18. 59. 12. 35. 19

Monday 28. 51. 9. 19. 59. 12. 35. 18

Tuesday 29. 52. 9. 20. 59. 12. 35. 17

Wednesday 30. 53. 9. 21. 59. 12. 35. 16

Thursday 31. 54. 9. 22. 59. 12. 35. 15

Friday 1. 55. 9. 23. 59. 12. 35. 14

Saturday 2. 56. 9. 24. 59. 12. 35. 13

Sunday 3. 57. 9. 25. 59. 12. 35. 12

Monday 4. 58. 9. 26. 59. 12. 35. 11

Tuesday 5. 59. 9. 27. 59. 12. 35. 10

Wednesday 6. 60. 9. 28. 59. 12. 35. 9

Thursday 7. 61. 9. 29. 59. 12. 35. 8

Friday 8. 62. 9. 30. 59. 12. 35. 7

Saturday 9. 63. 9. 31. 59. 12. 35. 6

Sunday 10. 64. 9. 32. 59. 12. 35. 5

Monday 11. 65. 9. 33. 59. 12. 35. 4

Tuesday 12. 66. 9. 34. 59. 12. 35. 3

Wednesday 13. 67. 9. 35. 59. 12. 35. 2

Thursday 14. 68. 9. 36. 59. 12. 35. 1

Friday 15. 69. 9. 37. 59. 12. 35. 0

Saturday 16. 70. 9. 38. 59. 12. 35. 0

Sunday 17. 71. 9. 39. 59. 12. 35. 0

Monday 18. 72. 9. 40. 59. 12. 35. 0

Tuesday 19. 73. 9. 41. 59. 12. 35. 0

Wednesday 20. 74. 9. 42. 59. 12. 35. 0

Thursday 21. 75. 9. 43. 59. 12. 35. 0

Friday 22. 76. 9. 44. 59. 12. 35. 0

Saturday 23. 77. 9. 45. 59. 12. 35. 0

Sunday 24. 78. 9. 46. 59. 12. 35. 0

Monday 25. 79. 9. 47. 59. 12. 35. 0

Tuesday 26. 80. 9. 48. 59. 12. 35. 0

Wednesday 27. 81. 9. 49. 59. 12. 35. 0

Thursday 28. 82. 9. 50. 59. 12. 35. 0

Friday 29. 83. 9. 51. 59. 12. 35. 0

Saturday 30. 84. 9. 52. 59. 12. 35. 0

Sunday 31. 85. 9. 53. 59. 12. 35. 0

Poetry.

BE KIND TO OLD AGE.

Be ever kind to those who bend
Beneath the weight of time;
For they were once, like thee, my friend,
In blooming manhood's prime.

But bitter care, and weary years,
Have borne their joys away;
Till nought remains but age and tears,
And wasting, dim decay.

Life's sweetest hours have hastened past,
In bloom has faded now;
And dusky twilight drags its feet,
Along the arrowed bow.

And soon the shattered remnants all
A narrow house receive;
For, one by one, they silent fall,
Like withered Autumn leaves.

Oh, then, be kind, where'er thou art,
Kind words can make the aged heart
Seem almost young again.

Cheer thou the weary pilgrim on
To Jem's Heavenly Hill;
And may the same for thee be done,
When thou, thyself, art old.

Select Literature.

THE WRONG MAN.

BY J. H.

Squire Andrews was a very respectable man,

quite wealthy too, and lived in a fine house near

the town of Charlottetown, in the Province of New Brunswick.

The Squire had made his money chiefly by

speculations in preserved salmon and amassed

thereby a competence long before age had impaired his

faculties or incapacitated him from business. At

fifty-five he was rich and retired from active life,

determining to spend the rest of his days in a

quiet and comfortable manner.

Like most men who have toiled hard for wealth,

he was fond of money, and had large ideas of the

importance which it conferred upon any one fortunate

enough to possess it. But there was one

treasure which he valued still more highly, and that

was his daughter Mary, a beautiful girl of some

eighteen years.

Being an only child her father transferred to her

all the affection which he had lavished on the child.

He had watched with pride her growth from

hood to womanhood, and the gradual development

of her physical and intellectual beauty, and re-

joiced as only a parent can do, to see all the graces

of the mother reared in the daughter.

Of course Mary Andrews, like the majority of

her sex had many suitors, all of whom probably

very more or less desiring of her favor. There

was one, however, who was in her eyes far

superior to any of the rest. This was young

Charles Archer, a poor law student, who was struggling

manfully to obtain his profession, buoyed up in

the hope of being able at some future time to re-

sume his father's position.

When Charles Archer asked Squire Andrews for

the hand of his daughter he met with a

peremptory refusal. He did not want his daughter

proposed for a moment. This was young

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Comparative Wealth of the Provinces.

At a time when the principles of the great Union

Scheme are so keenly discussed in every settlement

and village in the land, when the wealth, manufac-

turing, and industrial resources of the ad-

joining Colonies, and Canada in particular, are in

certainty, when we hear Union advocates proclaim-

ing that we have a comparative wealth of the

Provinces, and that we are in a position to

stand on our own feet, it is not surprising that

we should be desirous to know the truth of these

statements. In population and extent of territory this

Colony is the smallest in the proposed Confederation.

Its aggregate wealth cannot be compared to

that of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Canada,

but its individual wealth, we believe, superior to

any of the other Colonies, and equal to the most

prosperous of these provinces. We will just compare

our Colonies as regards their agricultural resources,

and in doing so, we invite the attention of our

readers to the following tabular statement. The

figures show the number of bushels per head of the

population raised in the several Colonies in the year

1864.

West. Barb. Can. Turin. Pictou.

Canada, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

N. Brunswick, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

P. E. Island, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

From these calculations, based upon the latest

returns of each Colony, it will be seen that

the Province of New Brunswick raised six times as

much wheat as New Brunswick, and nearly

one-half as much as the Province of Canada.

Our barley crop was, in 1861, double that of

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and nearly one

hundred per cent more than that of Canada. Of

wheat raised more than four times as many bushels

per head as Nova Scotia, and nearly half as

much as Canada. Our potato crop per head is

more than double that of Nova Scotia and

Canada. As regards the quantity of butter and

cheese raised, Nova Scotia grows less than 2

bushels per head, New Brunswick 2 1/2 bushels,

P. E. Island 3 1/2 bushels, and Canada 7 1/2 bushels.

Canada also raised large crops of rye, peas, Indian

corn and buckwheat.

It is not possible to make a complete statement

of the domestic manufactures of the several

Colonies, but the number of pounds of butter and

cheese and the quantity of home manufactured

cloth per head of the population stood thus:

Canada, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

N. Brunswick, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

P. E. Island, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

By comparing these figures it will appear that

we make more cheese than New Brunswick, as

much as Canada, and a little less than one-half

as much as Nova Scotia. We manufacture more

cloth per head than Nova Scotia or New

Brunswick, and more than double as much as

Canada. In respect to the quantity of butter,

we fall far below the other Colonies, but we

think the disproportion is owing in a great

measure to a defect in our own returns.

The following is a comparative statement of the

number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, per

head of the population in the several Colonies:

Canada, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

N. Brunswick, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

P. E. Island, 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0 1.5-2.0

These figures require very little comment.

The fact is that for every 100

of British North America.

"In population Western Canada increased forty

per cent; Lower Canada, twenty-five; Nova Scotia,

twenty; and New Brunswick and Prince Edward

Island each thirty per cent. In the last ten years,

taking the increase of the two Canadas together, it

exceeds that of this Island by only 24 per cent.

The advocates of Union, as at any price, depend

on the most glowing terms the advantages to us of

inter-colonial free trade, and in equally strong terms

describe the baneful effects of hostile tariffs upon

trade and commerce. On turning to appendix (X)

of the Journal of 1863, it will be found that we

imported from Canada in 1862 goods to the value

of \$4067 75, 6d. currency, but not one penny was

paid on any of these importations.

In defending the Attorney General against the

charge brought against him by his co-delegate, the

Editors of the *Islander and Examiner*, the *Protestant*

of Saturday last observes—

"The attempt to prove him a supporter of the 'pro-

posed Confederation' was not successful. We believe it

is not secret that, prior to his departure for Quebec,

he was opposed to the scheme shadowed forth by the

Confederation at Charlottetown. From his

private letters while in Canada (one or two of which

we were privileged to read) we know that he was

very far indeed from approving of what was done there;

and in very strong terms expressed his unwillingness

that the rights of the people could not be surrendered

without the sanction of the respective Legislatures.

We had very little conversation with the Honorable

Mr. Palmer previous to his departure for Canada,