The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866. NO. 1.

THE HERALD

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BY

EDWARD REILLY,

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at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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ALMANACK FOR OCTOBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 1h. 56m., morning, E.S.E.
New Moon, 8th day, 0h. 46m, evening, S.
First Quarter, 16th day, 5h. 11m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 8h. 0m., evening, S.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Days	length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h	m
1	Monday	6 1	5 35	6 19	11 36	11	31
2	Tuesday	2	33	7 27	morn.		32
3	Wednesday	4	31	8 29	0 42		20
4	Thursday	6	29	9 28	1 43		25
5	Friday	8	27	10 21	2 46		21
6	Saturday	9	25	11 7	3 49		17
7	Sunday	10	24	11 49	4 52		15
8	Monday	12	28	morn.	sets		13
9	Tuesday	13	20	0 6	6 9		9
10	Wednesday	14	18	1 7	6 42		5
11	Thursday	16	17	1 45	7 15		3
12	Friday	17	15	2 22	7 52	10	53
13	Saturday	18	12	3 0	8 36		54
14	Sunday	19	11	3 43	9 22		52
15	Monday	20	10	4 30	10 12		50
16	Tuesday	21	8	5 20	1 5		47
17	Wednesday	22	6	6 13	morn.		45
18	Thursday	24	4	7 10	0 4		42
19	Friday	26	3	8 9	1 7		39
20	Saturday	28	1	9 8	2 11		35
21	Sunday	29	4 59	10 4	3 19		31
22	Monday	30	57	10 57	4 32		28
23	Tuesday	31	55	11 48	rises		25
24	Wednesday	32	53	even.	5 49		23
25	Thursday	34	52	1 20	6 37	11	20
26	Friday	36	50	2 18	7 32		516
27	Saturday	37	49	3 8	8 28		12
28	Sunday	39	48	4 4	9 28		10
29	Monday	41	46	5 2	10 32		7
30	Tuesday	42	44	6 3	11 30		3
31	Wednesday	43	43	7 4	morn.	9	53

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 5, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
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Pork, (carcass)	5½d to 6d½
Do (small)	7d to 9d
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Ham, per lb.,	7d to 10d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub,	1s 1d to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	7d to 9d
Lard, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	15s to 16s
Eggs, per dozen,	10d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 9d to 4s
Oats, per do.,	2s to 2s 3d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	7d to 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 4d to 1s 9d
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 6d to 3s
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s 6d to 2s 3d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	70s to 75s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s to 1s 9d
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	3½ to 4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	none

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Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 20, 1865.

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The Westminster Review. (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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CONFEDERATION

CONSIDERED

IN RELATION TO THE INTERESTS

OF

THE EMPIRE.

BY

THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

WHEN Prussia overran Schleswig Holstein all Europe cried shame, and the moral sense of England was deeply wounded. When the Emperor of the French took Nice, in return for the service rendered to Italy, the Press of England indignantly protested against that appropriation of territory. However anxious the Emperor may be at the present moment to extend his dominion and rectify his frontiers he wisely spares Belgium, and does not advance his boundaries to the Rhine. If he did a bloody war would convulse the Continent, and we all breathe more freely when he yields to the dictates of prudence and moderation.

The public sentiment of England taught as religiously to respect the boundaries and rights of large communities on the other side of the Atlantic as on this; and yet, strange to say, a measure of spoliation and appropriation on a more gigantic scale than any that has startled Europe, and which for two years has convulsed society in British America, seems to have advocates and defenders here.

The Province of Canada is as large as Great Britain, France and Prussia put together, and will, if ever peopled, sustain a population of 50,000,000. If her territories were compact, and her frontiers defensible, she might develop into an Empire large enough to tax the administrative talents of a Bismark or of a Louis Napoleon. On such a territory one would naturally suppose that there was work enough to exhaust the energies of statesmen for the next two centuries, without their coveting more land, or desiring to interfere with neighbouring communities, developing their industry in a peaceful and legal manner on either side.

But Canada is not compact. She has yet only 3,000,000 of inhabitants, or about 8 to every square mile, of territory. She has an exposed frontier of 1000 miles with no natural defences for 800 miles above Quebec. Along the whole of this frontier line she is menaced or overlapped by the great Republic, with thirty-four millions of inhabitants and a million of trained soldiers who have been under fire. Those troops, accustomed to obey officers of great ability, familiar with the art of war, could, by means of twenty railroads, pointing to the Canadian frontier, be massed in a week, and thrown into the Province. Whether, when they got there, the Canadians could drive them out, with their comparatively small force of volunteers and militia, even when assisted by the troops this country could spare, is a military question which I will not undertake to decide. Distinguished Members of Parliament declare they could not: and that if Canada, thus overrun, is ever recovered to the British Crown, it must be after compaigns in other directions, and a successful naval war, in which it is evident that that Province, being frozen up for five months of the year, and having no ships or sailors to spare, can render no assistance.

One would suppose that the public men of a country so placed—so entirely at the mercy of the chapter of accidents, so unimproved and sparsely populated—would not be over anxious to enlarge their territory or increase their responsibilities, even if they had displayed, in the past, a fair average acquaintance with the science of government. Let us see if they can claim for much more. From the conquest by Wolfe in 1759 to the flight of Papineau and McKenzie in 1837-8, with the exception of the two periods when the fear of invasion stilled the voice of faction, the history of Canada is but the history of internal srife between parties more or less acrimonious and uncompromising. In the Lower Province the French and English parties divided the legislature and society, and in the Upper, to the ordinary rivalries between Liberals and Conservatives, common to the Mother Country and to all the Colonies, interminable strife between the Orange and the Irish factions have been added. So bitterly have these feuds been maintained that Toronto has sometimes been disturbed by armed organizations, while at Kingston the Prince of Wales was prevented from landing by an uncompromising assertion of Protestant ascendancy. In 1837 and 1838 both Provinces were convulsed by open insurrections, which were only put down by the shedding of blood, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and of the local constitutions, and by the expenditure, at the cost of the British Government, of more than a million sterling.

In 1841, the two Provinces were united, and it was hoped the severe lessons of the past would not be lost upon the public men of Canada; but, eight years afterwards, their national antipathies and personal rivalries culminated again in acts of open violence. The Parliament House at Montreal was burnt down, the library containing the archives of the Province and a choice collection of Colonial literature consumed—the Governor General and his Lady were pelted through the streets—a society was formed to promote annexation to the United States, and American flags were ostentatiously displayed from the windows.

The Maritime Provinces of British America are chargeable with no such excesses. For a hundred years some of them have worked representative Institutions in peaceful subordination and devoted loyalty to the Crown and Parliament of England; and, for a quarter of a century, since Responsible Government was wisely conceded to them by the Mother Country, they have developed that system with skill and ability worthy of all praise. Had those Provinces been under the control of Canada in 1837, or had they been imbued with the spirit of disaffection, they would have cut off the troops marching through them in mid winter; and, in a month, fifty thousand sympathisers would have crossed the American frontier, and British America, in all human probability, would have been wrested from the Crown. Had they sympathized with those who, with the settled purpose of throwing off their allegiance in 1849, got up the emeute at Montreal, the complications would have been serious, and the ultimate results extremely doubtful.

Those Provinces stood firm to their allegiance on both occasions. They counselled and laughed at the Canadians, till the spirit of violence was laid, and a more loyal disposition gained the ascendancy. But, as burnt children dread the fire, it is not to be wondered at that their inhabitants, sincerely attached to the Mother Country, and desiring, above all things, the unity of the Empire of which she forms the centre, should not be very anxious to place themselves under the domination and control of a people whose conduct for the last quarter of a century, not to put too fine a point upon it, has been a little eccentric at all times, and occasionally perilous in the extreme.

The history of Canada, since the passage of the Union Act, has developed a strange antagonism between the Upper and Lower Province, with which the population beside the sea may be pardoned if they desire to have nothing whatever to do. There is warning in the antagonism of races arbitrarily bound together, shaken by incompatibility of temper, till the moment of separation, as in the case of Belgium and Holland; and history is full of examples to prove how indelible are the lines which divide large masses of men speaking different languages, and springing from sources whose original watershed (to borrow a figure from the geographers) has been marked by impassable barriers. The history of Canada for the last twenty years, is but the history of one long struggle between the two nationalities of which the Province is composed. At the start, the French section had the largest population, but the other had the most influence in this country, and succeeded in securing an equal number of representatives, which, if representation should be regulated by population, was manifestly unfair. But no sooner had immigration reinforced the Western section, and given it the preponderance, than the cry of "representation by population" was raised by the Upper Canadians, who insisted, in violation of their own stipulation at the time of the Union, upon having a share of representation proportioned to their numbers, to be readjusted and increased after each decennial census. It was apparent to the French that, if this demand were once conceded, they would be swamped by the votes of the Upper Province, that the ascendancy which they had ever maintained by unity of action would be swept away, and that thenceforward their language, their institutions, their educational establishments, would be completely at the mercy of the majority. For ten or fifteen years this question has convulsed the entire country; and while, in the Maritime Provinces, representation has been quietly adjusted to meet the wants of growing communities without regard to religion or origin, in Canada neither party would give way, and the battle has been fought with a bitterness and tenacity peculiarly characteristic of the country.

The conflict has been aggravated by another anomalous contrivance which is a pure Canadian invention. In England, and in all the other Colonies where her institutions have been copied, a Cabinet is formed by a gentleman who leads the Government and directs the policy of the country for the time being, but this simple mode rarely satisfies the conflicting races and rival sectionalism of Canada. For many years they have had two leaders resting on double majorities, each side of the Cabinet responsible to its own division of the Province; and, as might readily be supposed, the consequences have been interminable deadlocks, a great obstruction to business, and an exasperation of the ordinary conflicts incident to a representative system of government, often ludicrous and vexatious in the extreme.

From all these complications and difficulties the Maritime Provinces are now free, and surely they may be pardoned if they have no desire to be mixed up with them. Their system is very simple. They govern themselves as completely as any other British Provinces, or any States of the American Union, in perfect subordination to the Government and Parliament of the Empire. They owe no allegiance to Canada, are free from her antagonism of races—from her sectional rivalries—from her dual leaderships and double majorities—from her ever-recurring political crises and deadlocks; and, being free from them, they naturally desire to preserve the great privileges they enjoy, and to develop their resources without being involved in entanglements difficult to unravel, and from which, when once enthralled, there may be no easy means of escape.

There is no reason why Canada should not, whenever she desires more territy, extend herself to the North. She may want breath, but is too long already. It is thought that she is indefensible—to extend her line of frontier is to multiply her difficulties—and surely it is not wise, looking to her past history, turbid and unquiet as it has been, to extend the area of her distractions; or to allow her to disturb the peaceful progress of neighbors with whom she has no natural connection, and over whom she should be permitted to exercise no control. Her proper mission would seem to be to cultivate amicable relations with her neighbors—to fill up her sparsely populated territory—to eliminate from her political system the anachronisms of dual leaderships and double majorities, to control her Irish and Orange factions, and to fuse into one race, by patient tact and mutual forbearance, her Saxon, Celtic, and Norman elements. If she can do all this, and if controlled by the moral strength and physical resources of the Empire, the United States can be induced to let her alone for another half century, she may grow into a nation of some respectability, although, in presence of her powerful neighbor, and with her long defenceless frontier, she can never be anything more. That she can ever protect, or successfully govern the other great Provinces, already organized, or that may be formed out of the boundless territory still subject to the authority of the Crown, on the American Continent, is an idea too preposterous to require serious discussion.

Let us examine it for a moment by the light of history. The builders of Babel were only a little more ambitious than these Canadian politicians, but the Almighty scattered their Confederacy, and set His seal upon the policy which binds human ambition by lines of natural defence and hemogeneous populations. Charlemagne and Napoleon aspired to universal dominion, but their experiments are not worth repeating. The British Empire has grown out of the energies of a superior race, asserted by slow degrees on all the fields of human exertion with marvellous persistence and success; but the English did not aspire to govern subject communities when they were only three millions of people—when they were without a Navy, and while their own frontiers were so insecure that they had not a regiment to spare for foreign service. Many people believe that the British Empire is too large. This may or may not be true, but there seems only too much reason to fear that it must collapse whenever the dominion of the sea is lost, and how to retain it would seem to be the question for us all to consider at the present time.

The example of the United States is often quoted in these discussions, and misleads a good many people on both sides of the Atlantic. But how long would the American Confederacy have been kept together had one State been large enough to dominate over all the others—to appoint their Governors and Senators as these gentlemen at Ottawa propose to do for us, or had the Constitution not grown naturally out of mutual sympathies and sacrifices, but had been forced upon the population by the unfair exercise of the prerogative or by an arbitrary Act of Parliament?

The common perils and gallant achievements of an eight years' war had welded the old thirteen States together—had created for them a new ancestry—had detached them from the Mother Country, and given them a body of administrators, trained into respect for each other's rights and reputations. They had a boundless continent to occupy. They had no formidable neighbors to disturb them, and they went about the task of organizing the great Republic with an earnestness and deliberation worthy of all praise. Their work was a great success. So long as the Fathers lived, and while the second generation who had known and loved them, were inspired by their spirit and animated by their example, the Constitution bore the strain of annually expanding numbers and new organizations. Railroads, Canals, Steamers and Telegraphs, then came in and assisted to bind the country more closely together; but in eighty years, with all these aids and appliances, the game was played out; and the same causes, which in every quarter of the old world, and in almost every age, have asserted themselves, came distinctly into view, marking the subjection even of the Great Republic to the laws which the Creator, for some wise purpose, has established for the government of the universe. It is true that, by the expenditure of a million of lives and of nearly four thousand millions of dollars, the country is still nominally kept together; but when hearts are estranged and interests are adverse, when communities, baptized in blood and tears, find in a great calamity ever-recurring elements of discord and reproach, the time is rapidly drawing on when separation is inevitable, and when new combinations will grow out of the play of the passionate ambitions which the wit of man has hitherto been found powerless to control. Any body who spends an hour on Pennsylvania Avenue will see as many varieties of human beings as in Constantinople. A Kentuckian is no more like a Bostonian than a Virginian is like a man from Maine; and every year the distinctions are becoming more marked, and interests are growing up which, while possessed of political power, one section or another is ever tempted to override. Providence may calm the tempest of angry passions which the late civil war threw up, and the Republic may stagger on for some years; but the signs of the times do not encourage us to break down a system of government which is working well, that we may try another experiment on a grand scale, without being driven by the necessity that coerced, or encouraged by the accessories that aided, the founders of the great Republic.

Let us see what these Canadians desire to do. They are not, as we have shewn, a very harmonious or homogeneous community. Two-fifths of the population are French, and three-fifths English. They are, therefore, perplexed with an internal antagonism which was fatal to the unity of Belgium and Holland, and which, unless the fusion of races becomes rapid and complete, must ever be a source of weakness. They are shut in by frost from the outer world for five months of the year. They are at the mercy of a powerful neighbor whose population already outnumbers them by more than eight to one, and who, a quarter of a century hence, will probably present sixty-eight millions to six millions on the opposite side of a naturally defenceless frontier. Surely such conditions as these ought to repress inordinate ambition or lust of territory on the part of the public men of Canada. The wisdom of Solomon and the energy and strategy of Frederick the Great would seem to be required to preserve and strengthen such a people, if formed, as it appears they desire to form themselves into "a new Nationality." While they discharge their duties as unobtrusive good neighbors to the surrounding populations, and of loyal subjects of the Empire, Great Britain will protect them by her energy in other fields should the Province become untenable; but it is evident that a more unpromising nucleus of a new nation can hardly be found on the face of the earth, and that any organized communities, having a reasonable chance to do anything better, would be politically insane to give up their distinct formations and subject themselves to the domination of Canada.

Thus situated, and borne down by a public debt of $75,000,000, or about $25 in gold per head of their population, the public men of Canada propose to purchase the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, larger than half of Europe. They propose to assume the Government of British Oregon and Vancouver's Island, Provinces divided from them by an interminable wilderness, and by the natural barrier of the Rocky Mountains; and

They propose to govern Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland—countries severally as large as Switzerland, Sardinia, Greece, and Great Britain, appointing their Governors, Senators, and Judges, and exercising over them unlimited powers of internal and external taxation.

Truly the public men of Canada are ambitious. Bismark and Louis Napoleon are pigmies in comparison. Presenting to the world their quarter of a century of internal turbulence and strife—their double majorities and interminable deadlocks—their unpeopled territory—their conflicting races—their high tariffs and heavy debt, and their long defenceless frontier, they have the hardihood, in the presence of the civilized world, to put forward these pretensions—to ask their fellow subjects in America to quietly submit to their domination, and expect the British Government to become responsible for this hopeful policy by embodying it in an Act of Parliament. Some of them even go further, and desire to see a Prince of the Blood come out and preside over this New Nation.

Let us examine the last propoisition first, as it involves not only the peace of the Empire, but the happiness and dignity of the Royal circle which all are bound to preserve. From the Peace of Paris to the present time the boundaries of the British possessions on the American continent, when once defined, have been respected by the Government and people of the United States, and although, when war arose upon other issues, the conquest of the Provinces was attempted, with peace came the *statu quo*, and every year the growing commerce of the two countries offers additional securities for its preservation. In thus respecting our rights the American Government have had to withstand pressure at all times from those who adhere to the Munro doctrine. Of late this party have been reinforced in two directions, by the financiers who see in a long line of frontier a certain loss of revenue while high duties prevail, and by the Fenians who affect to have discovered in the Provinces the shortest road to Ireland. Hitherto the Government of the United States has loyally resisted this pressure. If matters remain as they are I think they will loyally resist it still; and will not, in the face of the world, assume the responsibility of provoking a great war by any attempt to rectify boundaries, or interfere with political arrangements which they have for eight years solemnly recognized.

But if we begin, in a spirit of menace (which has been too prevalent throughout these Confederation discussions) to build up new nationalities, and to plant Crown Princes beside them, who can tell what may happen? How long will the American people, thus challenged, be indifferent, and how long will their Government be able to withstand the pressure? No sooner is the Quebec scheme launched than we are met by another, far more comprehensive and seductive, to incorporate the Provinces into the Republic, and by a proposition sustained by an unanimous vote of the House of Representatives for a Repeal of the Neutrality laws. These propositions are naturally born of the other, and those who desire to see the two countries united in the bonds of peace should pray that all may be thrown into the fire.

Before we seriously entertain the policy of making one of our Royal Princes Viceroy or King of Canada, let us ponder what is passing in Mexico at the present time. Louis Napoleon, in America's hour of sore distress, thought to build up a "New Nationality," and Maximilian accepted the throne. He has worn what one of the newspapers aptly describes as a "Crown of Thorns" for a few brief years—his Empress is now in France—and the Emperor can only sustain him on his tottering throne by risking an expensive and bloody war with a very doubtful issue. Will he do this? We shall see. But come what will, enough is already known to warn us from repeating the Imperial blunder at the instance of certain purblind Canadian politicians who certainly have an original way of manifesting their attachment to the Sovereign by proposing to overwhelm her family with humiliation and disgrace.

Turning to the equally absurd proposition that Canada should be aided by a British guarantee, to enable her to purchase and govern the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, and that she should be permitted to extend her authority over the organized Provinces on the Pacific, with power to assume their revenues, appoint their Governors, Judges, and Senators, and tax them internally and externally, the idea is simply preposterous and absurd. Suppose that France, with her thirty millions of people, were to propose to extend her frontier line and her responsibilities over two thousand additional miles. Suppose the people at the Cape were to propose to govern half of Africa, or that New Zealand, having enough to do with her Maories, were to develop the not very laudable ambition to control the revenues, appointments, and public affairs of Mauritius and Ceylon. Either of these suggestions would be received by an universal burst of ridicule in Europe, and yet strange to say, the Canadian proposition, in gross ignorance of its monstrosity or in utter in lifference to the subject, was received with general favour.

Anybody who looks at the Map of British America, and intelligently searches its geographical features in connection with its past record and present politics