

The Herald.

VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

NO. 7.

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, \$20 00
For 6 months, " " " " 10 00
For 3 months, " " " " 5 00
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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Every description, performed with neatness and dispatch, and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER.
MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 6th day, 7h. 41m. evening, S.
Full Moon, 13th day, 1h. 21m. evening, S. S. W.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 5m. morning, S. E.
New Moon, 29th day, 3h. 58m. morning, N. E.

DAY	WEEK	RISE	SET	High	Low	Day's
MONTH		sets	sets	Water	sets	Light
1	Tuesday	6 46	4 42	11 40	6 23	56
2	Wednesday	47	40	morning	7 14	53
3	Thursday	49	37	0 18	8 11	49
4	Friday	50	36	0 48	9 14	46
5	Saturday	52	34	1 31	10 21	42
6	Sunday	53	33	2 19	11 29	38
7	Monday	55	31	3 18	morning	36
8	Tuesday	56	30	4 22	0 38	34
9	Wednesday	57	29	5 49	1 49	32
10	Thursday	59	27	7 12	3 1	29
11	Friday	7	26	8 15	4 13	26
12	Saturday	9	25	9 8	5 24	23
13	Sunday	8	24	9 55	6 39	21
14	Monday	6	23	10 28	7 59	18
15	Tuesday	5	22	11 16	9 30	15
16	Wednesday	4	21	11 56	10 13	13
17	Thursday	3	20	12 35	11 8	11
18	Friday	10	19	1 17	12 28	9
19	Saturday	12	18	1 57	10 27	6
20	Sunday	14	17	2 40	11 25	3
21	Monday	15	16	3 29	morning	1
22	Tuesday	16	15	4 32	0 22	59
23	Wednesday	18	15	5 39	1 19	57
24	Thursday	20	15	6 43	2 15	55
25	Friday	23	14	7 40	3 10	53
26	Saturday	24	14	8 31	4 14	51
27	Sunday	25	13	9 17	5 15	49
28	Monday	26	12	9 56	6 15	47
29	Tuesday	26	12	10 37	7 16	45
30	Wednesday	27	12	11 15	8 20	43

THE HERALD
Book and Job Printing Establishment,
CORNER OF PRINCE AND
KENT STREETS.

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with neatness and dispatch!

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and Fancy Printing Material, he is prepared to
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Insurance Companies,
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL.

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.)

THOMAS H. HAVILLAND, President; Wm. H. Small, Cashier, Discount Days—Monday
and Thursday. Business Hours—From 10 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

UNION BANK, P. E. I.
The Days of Discount at this Bank will be MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in each week.
Sums to be left with the Cashier on these days before one
o'clock.

JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Nov. 3rd, 1864.

MAILS.
GENERAL MAILS FOR THE WESTWARD, via: to Tignish
1st. Caspary, Port Hill, Princeston, &c., will, on and
after Nov. 23rd, be made up and forwarded from the
General Post Office, Charlottetown, at
8 o'clock, a.m.

L. 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 persons
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strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends
and the public generally, to merit a share of public
patronage.

By the Bar or Liquors always on hand. Good
Stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler
in attendance. JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Nov. 25, 1863.

Postery.

LINES FROM AN OLD ANNUAL.

I once had friends—a thousand friends—and I might
have them yet.
But now, I have a chosen few, whom I can never forget.
The thousand—let them go and come—like swallows to
the lake.
But the few to—let them stay—'tis my heart would break
if they were to depart.

'Tis not the kindred 'tis of blood, 'tis much in that
there be;
'Tis warmth of heart, and flow of soul, that bind those
few to me;
The converse sweet of "Auld Lang Syne" 'tis memory's
delight,
And joyous hope to meet again still makes the future
bright.

What are to me the crowded halls of fashion, wealth, or
power,
Whose greatest praise is briefly scanned—to "kill" the
passing hour—
The passing hour whose heavy tread bears down the
flattest train.

Why from solitude with hope—ever yet hope in
vain.

If thou hast friends—a thousand friends, by wealth or
rank endowed,
And meet'st with smiles amid the gay and fashionable
crowd,
Rate at its worth the precious phrase which all to each
import:

But oh! I cherish the chosen few—sleep in thine immo-
bent
bosom.

Select Literature.

LISTRAC.

OR, LOVE'S TRIUMPH.

Listrac never saw his father; his mother died in giving
him birth. Left among poor people, who brought
him up in charity, he very early gave indications
of humour and imagination at once powerful and un-
common. At sixteen he was admitted for any kind of
business; but he had read much, and his mind was
furnished with a confused store of riches. An old
actor, of whom he had borrowed old volumes of the
works of Voltaire, Racine, Moliere and others, advised
him to devote himself to the stage.

'Believe me,' said the adviser, 'you are made to
mount to the very summit of our profession. Like
you, I was once full of fire and talent; but age came
upon me before I reached years of discretion, which
is why I am now the poor devil you see me.—In the
happiest time I never once thought of laying up a
store for my winter; yet nothing would have been
easier for me to do; I had but to hold out my hand
to take it back filled with gold—gold which I threw
away as fast as it came, say, sometimes faster.
Wholly taken up by the pleasures of the present, I
never for a moment looked towards the future. How
many charming adventures embellished the
happy days of my youth!—I could not go through a
scene without making a conquest; and that not of
your graces, but of high ladies, of whom my
prized and figured of which Moliere himself was jealous.
Well, well, that's over with me; but one of my con-
quests of those times, who possessed advantages al-
most equal to mine, and had the wit to look at the
substance instead of the shadow of things, married
—two hundred thousand crowns and a very good
sort of a widow. And so will you, my boy, so will
you.'

Secluded by these brilliant images, which promised
him fortune, pleasure, but above all, glory, he joined
a troop of strollers who were just setting off for
Basse Bretagne.

We will not paint the misery, the disenchantment
which overtook him almost at the first step. He
made his debut unnoticed.—Three years glided away
and, in spite of his handsome figure, not one female
lady, so far as he could discover, fell in love with
him, but 'en revanche,' he himself laid desperate siege
to the daughter of a tradesman, who, backed by his
two stout sons, and with many apprentices, threatened
to give him a sound cudgelling if he did not give up
the pursuit. It never rains but it pours. While
poor Listrac had to endure this mortification, as well
as he might, he was subjected to another which he
found in every way more difficult to bear; he was
regularly every evening, kissed. Utterly unable to
retort upon the authors of this intolerable wrong, he
was soon out of patience, and one evening was rash
enough, or rather angry enough, to address the
audience. This audacity was ill-received, and the
offensive actor was commanded to make the hum-
blest apology, and threatened with prison in case of
refusal. Enraged and insulted, Listrac would neither
apologize nor go to prison, but taking a bold step, he
escaped under the shadow of the gathering storm.
He abandoned his position, his appointments his
wardrobe, and—his debts. Thus Basse Bretagne
lost one of its best comedians.

After wandering about for some time without an
engagement, Listrac, in the month of September,
1782, enrolled himself under the flag of a company
which had established itself for the winter season at
the city of Arignon. By singular chance the name
borne by our actor belonged to one of the principal
families of the city; this circumstance immediately
drew the attention of the public towards him. But
moreover, Listrac was endowed with a regular and
handsome figure, of heroic height, and a voice
forceful, tender and melodious; he could throw
mind and soul into his parts, and, in short, needed
but to study the best models, to become a finished
actor.

Listrac devoted himself almost entirely to per-
forming the character of lovers; but alas! reality
soon mixed itself with his imaginary griefs and rap-
tures, and his susceptible heart became a prey of a
passion much more lively, much more dangerous
than that the termination of which had already pro-
ved so distressing to him. A young lady of great
beauty, Mademoiselle de Villemaure, belonging to
the highest nobility of the province, came every
evening to the theatre where she occupied, with her

family, a box close to the stage. Listrac fell over
heart and soul to love with this noble and beautiful
young lady. But being without hope, his love plung-
ed him into profound melancholy. One evening he
remarked seated by Mademoiselle de Villemaure a
young gentleman whom he had not seen with her
before, and whom she appeared to treat with the
tendrest regard. From that moment jealousy added
to his bitterness to the unhappy comedian. The day
following, as he was strolling, sadly enough, upon
the ramparts, he was stopped by the young man
whom he had seen in Mademoiselle de Villemaure's
box, and whom he had instantly determined to be his
rival.

'Monsieur,' said this person, in a disdainful tone,
'you are the comedian who yesterday played the
part of Ornaumes in the tragedy of Zaire?'

'I arrived here from my native city yesterday,
and was not a little surprised to learn there was an
actor in the city bearing my name.'

'My name is Didier Listrac,' answered the actor
coldly.

'And I am the Marquis Adalbert de Listrac.'

'I would, monsieur, what would you have me do?'

'I will forbid you any longer to soil and profane
a name which is surrounded by glory.'

'Even if the name is my own?'

'Your proofs?'

'Possession for twenty-five years.'

'A fraudulent possession, which must cease this
very day.'

'You forget, monsieur, that to bring that about
my will alone is not sufficient, that there is still my
consent to be gained. I will tell you one thing more,
monsieur; my name is my sole possession; and, if
used by me, I will defend it sword in hand.'

'Sword! An actor! You! You! You! You! You! You!
whom you are speaking. Swagger as much as you
think fit among your equals, but your threats are idle
against one of my station. The distance which
divides us is greater than can be reached across by a
sword.'

'What! even if I were to insult you in public?'

'An insult from you can never touch the honor of
a gentleman. If you forget the respect due to my
rank, my peers or the magistracy will punish you
according to your deserts, be sure, but I have
made this interview too long; if the name of Lis-
trac appear to-morrow in the bills of the theatre,
I will have you arrested by authority of justice.'

The angry Marquis more than kept his word;
for that very day the comedian and the director of
the theatre received a notification from the magistrates
of the city forbidding the one to use the other's
name, and to advertise the name of Listrac. This was a cruel
mortification to the enamored actor; but the chagrin,
which he could not avoid discovering, won him
consolations from an old procurer, named Guilemet,
an assiduous frequenter of the behind scenes of the
theatre.

'What is the matter, my dear Listrac?' demanded
Guilemet; 'are you studying a melancholy part,
or are you suffering under the sting of some real
pain?'

'Don't call me Listrac,' bitterly answered the
actor; 'I have no longer any right to bear that
name, it seems. Read this precious document
you are a man of the robe, and understand these
articles.'

'So, so I cried the procurer; 'the marquis has
returned, and the judges take the part of this young
coxcomb. 'Tis always this; thieves and birds of
prey always act in concert.'

'You have no great regard' for either nobles or
judges then, master Guilemet?'

'I detest them all. Listen Listrac, or Didier,
whichever he will. I have many times looked
upon you with interest, with friendship. I have
several times put questions to you which may have
seemed impertinent; they were not so, and I hope
that some day, you have cause to thank me for put-
ting them. I will now, on my side, give you the
confidence to which you are entitled. Know you
why I detest the nobles? it is because a noble
causes the dishonor and death of my father; know
you why I hate judges, it is because they have
forced me to sell my practice. I know the whole
scandalous chronicle of the province; I am ignorant
of none of the shameful secrets which, during thirty
years, have been lurking in our great families, my
hate has led me to penetrate deeply into the chaos
of dark turpitude and crimes which they have so
carefully veiled. Often in my pleadings I have
haunted them with sarcasms, I have called up to
their eyes accusing phantoms; often have I made
the judge blush and trouble upon his bench. For
every fear, they have struck me off the list of plead-
ers, and I am now only an amateur procurer. I act
without licence, conduct the judiciary intrigue with-
out appealing to the court, which they have inter-
dicted to me; if they have the name of Listrac to
you. But I care not; they may imprison, or kill
me, if they dare.

'Master Guilemet, you are a terrible person. May
I know to what I am indebted for the kind regard
you have evinced for me?'

'Know that I hate with undying hate him who
brought dishonor and death into my family, by
whose love for my mother—for the frightful traitor
he told—him on whom I may no longer
avenge myself, because he has ceased to live; that
villain's name was Listrac.'

'My name, then, should fill you with aver-
sion?'

'Why, if like me, you were this man's vic-
tim?'

'I do not comprehend you.'

'His heir to my hatred is the son, who carries his
name so jealously—whom you have offended—
your rival.'

'My rival?'

'Yes, Didier, I know your secret; you love Mad-
emoiselle de Villemaure; hope, I am this evening
going to start upon a journey of fifteen days or so
on my return your fate may be changed perhaps.
Adieu.'

Without further explanation Guilemet took his de-
parture.

The young comedian continued to perform his
accustomed parts. Every evening he saw the
beautiful Mademoiselle de Villemaure, and became
more and more in love. About the time which he
had named, Guilemet returned.

'My friend,' cried the procurer, 'you are no

longer a comedian, I have been to your director
and told him you give up your engagement.'

'My dear Guilemet, have you lost your senses on
your journey?'

'On the contrary, I have found what I want in
search of.'

'Can you speak to me a little more clearly?'

'Yes, and at once, for time passes. The Chev-
aller de Listrac is going to meet me at my house, for
I have written to him in such a fashion as leaves him
no power to decline my invitation.'

'Why do you call him the Chevalier, is he not the
Marquis Listrac?'

'There is no other Marquis de Listrac besides
yourself, my friend.'

'What means this folly, Guilemet?'

'There is nothing more reasonable and positive.
Your name and the mystery of your origin had
raised in my mind a suspicion; I have made some
researches, and had my suspicion well founded.
Here is your history. The Marquis de Listrac,
who died last year, and had been in his youth a
mauvais sujet. Banned from the paternal roof, he
wandered about for some years, giving himself up
to the most abominable dissipation and vice. At
that epoch he became acquainted with your mother,
and finding that he could not make a conquest of
her virtue, he married her, and abandoned her at
the moment when she was about to give you into
the world. In bestowing his name upon her he had
been careful to conceal her rank and the country
in which his people resided, so that when she died
he left no document or trace of any kind to enlight-
en the people into whose hands you fell, who were too
poor and too ignorant to institute a very searching
enquiry after your family. The Marquis was re-
conciled to his parents, and knowing that your
mother was dead, and caring nothing what became
of you—married again, without revealing his first
marriage. By chance—I might say by a crime of
the Marquis's—a fire destroyed a Presbytery in
which the register of his first marriage was depos-
ited; and what he never knew, and what I have dis-
covered, is that there exists an official copy of that
precious document; it is here—Marquis de Listrac!
here, to establish incontestably your right, to place
you in possession of the titles and the fortune that
belonged to you.'

'My friend—oh! how shall I ever be able to pay
my gratitude? Now, now, I will be able to aspire
to the hand of Mademoiselle de Villemaure, I cried
the delighted Listrac.'

The Marquis came punctually to the appointment
which Guilemet had made. The proof was un-
questionable; in spite of his anger and despair, he
could not conceal from himself that the actor was
his brother, his legitimate—his eldest brother.

'We—the case shall be tried,' he stammered;
'you shall both of you be sent to the galley for
forgery.'

'This is to be seen,' replied the procurer,
coolly.

The following day the young Marquis very pale
and much less arrogant, called upon Guilemet and
Listrac to propose an accommodation—offering a
handful of thousand livres. Listrac refused, and dis-
missed the offer to a hundred thousand
crowns. The cause was about to be brought before
tribunals, and the issue was not to be doubted, when
Mademoiselle de Villemaure requested an interview
with Listrac at Guilemet's. She had discovered
the comedian's love for her.

'I know not what may be your hopes, monsieur,'
she said; 'but I must tell you that I love your
brother, and that I can never become the wife of
another: if you succeed in disheartening him, my
family would oppose a marriage which would, they
be no longer equal between him and me. I should
be made miserable; my heart might even break,
but it would never change.'

The scene which followed this address was long
and touching. When Listrac learned he had
nothing to hope, when he heard the prayer of the lovely
lady, and saw the tears upon the pale cheeks, he
took the paper on which were founded his fortune
and his greatness, and cast it into the fire, saying—
'Be happy with the Marquis de Listrac, Mademoiselle
and sometimes think of the poor actor Didier!'

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC CON- FERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF COLONIAL UNION.

The best interests and present and future prosperity
of British North America will be promoted by a Federal
Union under the crown of Great Britain, provided such
Union can be effected on principles just to the several
Provinces.

In the Federation of the British North American Pro-
vinces the system of Government best adapted under
existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests
of the several Provinces and secure efficiency, harmony
and permanency in the working of the Union,—would
be a general Government charged with matters of com-
mon concern to the whole Country, and Local Govern-
ments for each of the Colonies and for the Provinces of
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
charged with the control of local matters in their re-
spective sections—provision being made for the inclusion
into the Union on equitable terms of Newfoundland, the
North-West Territory, British Columbia and Van-
couver.

In framing a Constitution for the General Govern-
ment, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation
of the Union, and the promotion of the best interests of the people of these
Provinces, desire to follow the model of the British
Constitution, so far as our circumstances will per-
mit.

The Executive Authority or Government shall be
vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, and administered according to
the well understood principles of the British Constitu-
tion by the Sovereign personally or by the Representa-
tives of the Sovereign duly authorized.

The Sovereign or representative of the Sovereign shall
be Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval and
Militia Forces.

There shall be a General Legislature for the Feder-
ated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and
a House of Commons.

For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council
the Federated Provinces shall be considered consisting
of three divisions. 1st. Upper Canada, 2nd. Lower
Canada, 3rd. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E.
Island, each division with an equal Representation in the
Legislative Council.

Upper Canada to be represented in the Legislative
Council by 24 Members, Lower Canada by 24 Members,
and Nova Scotia shall have Ten, New Brunswick Ten,
and Prince Edward Island Four Members.

The Colony of Newfoundland shall be represented in
the proposed Union, with a representation of 12 Mem-
bers in the Legislative Council of Four Members in the
House of Commons.

The North West Territory, British Columbia and
Yukon shall be admitted into the Union on such
terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Feder-
ated Provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive
the assent of her Majesty; and in the case of the Province
of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed
to by the Legislature of such Province.

The Members of the Legislative Council shall be ap-
pointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the
General Government, and shall hold office during their
term of years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

If any Legislative Council shall, for two consecutive
sessions of the Legislature, fail to give its assent to the
said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

The Members of the Legislative Council shall be
British subjects by Birth, or Naturalization, of the full
age of thirty years, shall possess a continuous year
property qualification of four thousand dollars over and
above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth
that sum over and above their liabilities; but in the case
of Newfoundland, the property may be either real or
personal.

If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a
Legislative Council, the same shall be determined by
the Council.

The first selection of the Members of the Legislative
Council shall be made from the Legislative Council of the
various Provinces, with the exception of those of
Newfoundland, as far as a sufficient number of qualified
and willing to accept such Members shall be ap-
pointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the
General Executive Government, upon the nomination of
the respective Local Governments, and that in each of
the Members of the Legislative Council of the Opposition
in each Province, so that all political parties may be
nearly as possible fairly represented.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council (until other-
wise provided by the said Parliament) shall be appointed
by the Crown from among the Members of the Legisla-
tive Council, and shall hold office during pleasure,
and shall only be entitled to a casting vote as an equality
of votes.

Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councilors rep-
resenting Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of
the General Legislature shall be appointed by the Crown
one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions mentioned
in Schedule A of Chapter first of the Consolidated
Statutes of Canada, and such Councilors shall reside for
purposes of their qualification in the division to which they
are appointed.

The basis of representation in the House of Commons
shall be Population, as determined by the Official Cen-
sus every ten years; and that the number of Members
at first shall be 124, distributed as follows: 44 from
Upper Canada, 44 from Lower Canada, 16 from
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island,
and 20 from Newfoundland.

Until the Official Census of 1871 has been made up,
there shall be no change in the number of Representatives
from the several sections.

Immediately after the completion of the Census of
1871, and immediately after every Decennial Census
thereafter, the representation from each section in the
House of Commons shall be adjusted according to the
Population.

For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Can-
ada shall always be assigned sixty-five members, and
each of the other sections shall at such readjust-
ment receive, for the ten years then next succeeding,
the number of members to which it will be entitled on the
same ratio of representation to population as Lower
Canada will enjoy according to the Census then just
taken by having sixty-five members.

No reduction shall be made in the number of Mem-
bers returned by any section, unless its population shall
have decreased relatively to the whole population of the
wholes Union, to the extent of five per centum, or
less, in comparing at each decennial period, the number of
members to which each section is entitled, to fractional
parts shall be considered, unless when exceeding one-
half the number entitled to a member, in which case a
member shall be given for each such fraction.

The Legislature of each Province shall, prior to the
Union, divide such Province into the proper number of
constituencies, and define the boundaries of each of
them.

The number of Members may