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d weakening diseases may with cer- sufferers themselves, if they will use and closely attend to the printed in- be well rubbed upon the neighboring ious matter will be removed. A poul- er may sometimes be applied at bed the most scrupulous cleanliness must who read this paragraph will bring y ch of their acquaintances whom it anit der a service that will never be forgot- n.

, Gout and Neuralgia.

ver of reducing inflammation and sub mplaints in the same degree as Hollo- nt and purifying Pills. When used rive all inflammation and depravities e and remove all enlargement of the ews and muscles less assistance ys beeffected, even under the worst e of these medicines be persevered in

ld Head, Ringworm, and Skin Diseases.

ith warm water, the utmost relief and eadily obtained in all complaints affec- s, y the simultaneous use of the Oint- t must be remembered that nearly all he depravity of the blood and derange stomach, consequently, in many cases, ify the blood, which will be effected by Pills. The general health will readily the eruption may be driven out more which should be promoted; persevere

iptheria, Quinsey, Mumps, other Derangements f the Throat.

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may be cured by Holloway's purifying s their double action of purifying the ng the system renders them more effi- medy for all complaints of a scrofulo l is impure, liver, stomach and bowels require purifying medicin to bring

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Bar,) London; and by all respectable		Wounds

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July, 1866, 2m

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g. 1, 1866.

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14-1866. NO. 6.

THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

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ALMANACK FOR NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 7th day, 6h. 12m, morning, E.
First Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 2m., morning, S.E.
Full Moon, 22nd day, 6h. 2m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 52m., evening, N.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Thursday	6 46	4 42	8 2	0 40	9 56
2	Friday	47	40	8 58	1 44	53
3	Saturday	49	37	9 49	2 44	49
4	Sunday	50	36	10 36	3 45	46
5	Monday	52	34	11 19	4 45	42
6	Tuesday	53	33	11 57	5 42	40
7	Wednesday	55	31	morn.	sets	36
8	Thursday	56	30	0 16	5 50	34
9	Friday	57	29	1 17	6 32	32
10	Saturday	59	27	1 57	7 16	29
11	Sunday	7 1	26	2 36	8 8	26
12	Monday	2	25	3 16	9 0	23
13	Tuesday	3	24	4 1	9 55	21
14	Wednesday	5	23	4 48	10 54	18
15	Thursday	7	22	5 40	11 56	15
16	Friday	8	21	6 33	morn.	13
17	Saturday	9	20	7 32	1 0	11
18	Sunday	10	19	8 31	2 8	9
19	Monday	12	18	9 30	3 17	6
20	Tuesday	14	17	10 29	4 28	3
21	Wednesday	15	4 16	11 24	5 42	1
22	Thursday	16	15	even.	rises	59
23	Friday	18	15	1 10	6 15	57
24	Saturday	20	15	2 4	7 16	55
25	Sunday	23	14	2 53	8 18	53
26	Monday	24	14	3 47	9 25	51
27	Tuesday	25	13	4 42	10 32	8 49
28	Wednesday	26	12	5 37	11 37	47
29	Thursday	26	12	6 42	morn.	45
30	Friday	27	12	7 27	0 38	40

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 9, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 5d
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 6d
Do (small)	7d to 9d
Mutton, per lbs,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	7d to 10d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 4d to 1s 8d
Do by the tub,	1s 1d to 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	
Flour, per lb.,	3d½ to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	16s to 16 s6d
Eggs, per dozen,	10d to 1s
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	2s 9d to 4s
Oats per do.,	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	
Potatoes, per bushel,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 3s
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 6d
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,	12s to 18s
Sudries.	
Hay, per ton,	80s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4d to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	1s to 1s 5d
Sheepskins,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

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Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 28, 1866.

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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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Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
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Miscellaneous and General News.

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Standard, October 13.]

The question of the Confederation of the North American Colonies is one which has an interest scarcely less for Englishmen at home than for Canadians or Nova Scotians. Colonial questions generally do not attract much attention in England; but the present one, affecting as it does, not only local, but Imperial interests, cannot be passed over by politicians of any class or party in England. Among a certain new section of political philosophers, it seems to be considered, indeed, that the offspring of England are only produced in order to be abandoned, and that her maternal duty ends where it begins. That which is called the Colony theory seems that the empire should be like one of those polypi which are only born to be divided, and which may be cut up into any number of separate organisms, each complete in itself, and ready to be cast out into space without injury either to the trunk or its members. We are supposed to have done enough for our children when we have equipped them with constitutions and given them the right to govern themselves. Nay, it has been ingeniously argued that we do a kind of injury to the Colony as well as to the mother country by keeping up the connection.

We do not hold these opinions, and what is more to the purpose, the colonies do not hold them. Even if the mother country were disposed, which she certainly is not, to deny the claims which the colonies have put upon her, the colonies are by no means inclined on their part to remit the obligation. On the contrary, the greater the liberty of self-government which has been allowed them, the closer is their feeling for England and their desire to remain united to the empire. The event, in fact, has utterly confuted the theories of those who have been teaching us that it is no longer possible to retain the colonies because we have given them so much freedom. The loyalty and attachment of the colonists, it has been proved by numerous instances, have rather increased than diminished by the relaxation of the bonds of the empire. The chain of love is stronger than the chain of force. The allegiance of the colonies has grown in proportion as we have given them freedom and self-government; and in whatever manner they may have used or abused our too profuse gifts, it is certain that there is not in any of the colonies the smallest desire whatever for separation. They would be worse than ungrateful if they indulged in any such ambition. They know, if the mother country does not, all that they gain by its connection and all that they have to lose by its disruption. Having absolute liberty to speak their own minds, and perfect liberty of political action, they have never at any time shown that the British connection is anything but an honor and an advantage to themselves, and though they have sometimes used their privilege to the detriment of Imperial interests, there is no political party in any of the Colonies which has not been careful to repudiate any thought whatever of disloyalty to England.

The feeling of the colonists themselves has surely some right to be considered in any question of the policy of the colonial connection. And if the colonies show that they desire to maintain that connection, is there any English statesman bold enough so say that it ought to be severed? A separation of the colonies would incur, for England, simply a dismemberment of the empire—a phrase the full import of which the British public ought not to be slow to realize. England has not so many friends in the world that she can afford to cut off from the friendship of her own children. "Blood is thicker than water." The allies whom it is the easiest for us to retain—the allies who can do us in the time of peril the most service—the allies who ask the least of us, are our own colonies. If we have to make some sacrifices to keep them, is it not a good investment, even in a money point of view? England has already lost much in the opinion of the world by the desertion of some of her old allies. How much more would she not lose if she were deliberately to desert her own children—to proclaim to the world that she is too weak to maintain them—to announce that the Anglo-Saxon empire is but a baseless fiction?

In the case of our American dependencies the policy of Confederation is so obviously to the interest of all—to the mother country as well as to the colonies—that it makes us a little impatient to know, from Lord Carnarvon's speech at the American banquet, that there is any impediment whatever to its immediate realization. The delay, we may be confident, cannot arise on the part of our own Government. There can be but one opinion among all classes of the English people as to the wisdom of the course which the majority of the North American colonists are advocating. Considering the kind of neighborhood in which they live, it is, indeed, a measure of self-preservation. With every confidence in the good-will of the American people, and every disposition to believe in the sincerity of their Government, we may be excused for saying that we have no assurance at all that the American authorities have the power to prevent any future incursions into Canada. The Americans themselves may be trusted to respect the laws of good neighborhood, but the Americans cannot answer for their Fenian brethren. The inability of the Federal Government to restrain the ambition of Mr. Roberts and his followers is certainly not likely to be lessened on the eve of a Presidential election. Whatever the Americans may do, or however they may be disposed, it is intolerable that the Canadians should have to rest their prospects of security from plunder and outrage upon the forbearance of the Fenians, or the greater or less importance of the Irish vote. And the danger which threatens Canada is a danger which threatens all the North American Colonies. It cannot be supposed that if the Fenians were strong enough to conquer Canada, they would be content there. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cannot afford to run such a risk. They have, indeed, scarcely any alternative but to join Canada. The safety of Canada means the integrity of the British dominion in North America; and unless any of the Colonies is prepared to separate itself from the empire, they must all unite in the proposed Confederation.

All this is so obvious to us on this side of the Atlantic that we cannot make sufficient allowance for the reluctance shown by some of the maritime colonies to accept the project of union. Local jealousies, which we can little appreciate in England, have interfered hitherto to mar the general harmony. One or two of the smaller provinces have, perhaps, some real cause for opposing the junction. Their interests are not identical with those of Canada. They hesitate at taking over their share of the burden incurred by Canada, for her costly, and up to the present time unproductive, public works. They fear they will suffer some real and material injury in being absorbed into one general Confederation—that they will be reduced, in fact, to become dependencies of Canada rather than independent members of one great and free state. These fears and suspicions are, we are happy to perceive, in a fair way of being removed. Some of the colonies which were originally opposed to the Confederation have since become reconciled to the scheme. The Canadian members have shown much good feeling and patience throughout these negotiations; and we have no doubt whatever that their hopes will be ultimately crowned with success. In the meantime, it is gratifying to know that our government is persevering energetically in the work, and that there is no impediment, at least on this side, to the immediate realization of the great scheme for the consolidation of the North American provinces—a scheme which, while it binds the colonies closer together, is calculated to strengthen the bonds which unite them all to the mother country.

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.

[From the Spectator, Oct. 6.]

The maritime Provinces of British America, it is clear, are entering upon this project of confederation in no very plausible or reasonable spirit. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island yield, if they yield at all, to official and other influence, and Nova Scotia is resisting with all her might and main. She has even sent over delegates to plead her cause before the Imperial bar, and from their statements and the pamphlet by the Hon. Joseph Howe, a member of the Nova Scotian Government—a pamphlet of remarkable vigor and still more remarkable acerbity, it is not difficult to gather the main objections advanced, and some of the objections really felt, to confederation.

* * * * * * *

It is impossible to deny that most of those arguments are *true*, but they *cover*, as we believe, but a very small portion of the case. Let us dismiss the American argument first. Whether intended as a menace, or as a warning, or as a mere deduction based upon the logic of events, the readiness of the Nova Scotians to enter the Union matters but very little in the controversy. If that is really their wish, nobody is going to stop them. The Nova Scotians have only to express by a two-thirds vote their readiness to merge their existence in that of the Great Republic, and Her Majesty's Ministers will at once commence negotiations for the cession. Whether colonists are advantageous allies or only costly dependents may or may not be a moot point—we are clearly on the side of the colonists—but about their position as unwilling subjects there can be no doubt whatever. They are, under those circumstances, simply an encumbrance, and their departure an unmistakable relief. They must place their opposition upon some other ground than that, if they desire a favorable hearing; and argue it, moreover, in a way somewhat less exclusively Nova Scotian. The second point, that of pecuniary interest, is sound, but then it must be remembered that in this instance their loss will be in part the Imperial gain. The Nova Scotians say their surplus revenue will be absorbed by Canada, and so it will, but then Canada will spend it contributing, as she ought to have done long since, her share to the military expenses and resources of the Empire. That is the real key to the whole project. We cannot and will not defend the colonies from the mighty neighbor who has arisen by their side, unless they are prepared to assist to the uttermost in their own defences. According to the best English judgment, this can be done only by forming a nationality strong enough to stand in some measure on its own feet,—powerful enough, that is, to keep up a small regular army, and a very large militia force in proportion to population. A confederation could organize such an army, a group of separate and palpably disarmed colonies could not. Indeed, it is quite evident from the arguments advanced in this very controversy, that it would not. If Canada were invaded, Newfoundland would rely on her waters and the British fleet, Prince Edward Island would declare herself too feeble to intervene, New Brunswick would suggest an impracticable neutrality, and Nova Scotia, with colonial plainness, would declare the conquest of Canada a good riddance of bad rubbish. Mr. Howe himself, bitter as he is, and greatly as he seems to us to exaggerate the indefensibility of Canada, admits that the confederation could put on foot an army of 160,000 men, amply sufficient to make conquest a dangerous and difficult enterprise, not to be undertaken without some reason much stronger than a wish to increase the number of the unwilling subjects of the United States. Clearly, then, the revenue objection is merely a local objection, the Imperial interest being either not concerned, or tending distinctly the other way. The tariff objection is a stronger one, and it would be well, when the ultimate agreement is signed, to affix a limit beyond which a tariff on British imports should of itself, without further discussion, sever the Imperial connection, just as rebellion, or perhaps repudiation, might do. If this cannot be secured, then it will be essential that the provinces should be equally represented in the Senate, and the "interests" be thus enabled to exercise a veto on the ascendancy of more numbers. Under the present plan the Senate will consist of members appointed for life by the Canadian Ministry, an arrangement which leaves the maritime provinces powerless in the Upper House. With an equal vote in the Senate they would, it is true, be powerless to initiate a policy of their own, but they could veto any new measure presumably hostile to their interests. That very difficulty was met in that very way by the framers of the American constitution, which, after a hundred years of experience, is now regarded by the majority of Americans as a document of almost divine authority.—Indeed, in the very worse case, the free traders of the maritime provinces under-estimate their power. They seem to think that the value of free trade is a dogma with geographical limits, true for them, false for the Canadians, and forget that, being absolutely true, as true as the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid, it must in the end inevitably convince its foes. They say they will be only 47 to 150 members, quite forgetting that the 150 are divided, and that on the majority of questions the 47 will hold the balance of power. The Scotch members are only 52 in 650, but let the 598 try to pass a law operative in Scotland, which Scotland heartily disapproves. We admit that one of our old arguments for the confederation disappears before the bitter opposition of the colonists. We have always believed that admittance into a new nationality, with a vast territory, and it may be a grand future, was a splendid temptation, but if the Nova Scotians prefer to enter the Union that argument at once disappears. In the Union they will be members of a grand nation and heirs of a glorious future, but then the reason for defending American colonies disappears also. If they do not care for their separate life enough to stand a heavy tariff, why should we pay two or three hundred millions to preserve it?

Because, say the Nova Scotians, we are worth having. You cannot defend Canada in a war, but you can defend us, and we have fifty thousand sailors to act as a reserve. —That is true, and we are not blind to the real, though somewhat embryonic, power indicated in such a statement; but how does Confederation weaken our power of defending Nova Scotia? If Canada is lost we can but fall back upon the smaller possession and fight for that, just as, were India lost, we should fight for the Delta of the Ganges. The geography of America cannot be altered by votes at Ottawa. If the Nova Scotians wish for a separate life we can defend them as well as now, and indeed better, for the people of the Union will have had to conquer the great army which the Confederation, if honestly in earnest, can place in the field. Unless a country with four millions of people is necessarily weaker than one with three, Canada will be easier to defend than Canada plus Nova Scotia and the Islands. The isthmus, which connects Nova Scotia with the mainland, is not going to run away or expand till it is as large as the Peninsula. The truth is, the Nova Scotians feel as the Canadians feel, that conquest by the Union is not a calamity worth the risk of national destruction to prevent, and in that feeling lies the root-difficulty of the entire subject. How are we to fight a power as strong as ourselves, as vigorous as the sternest despotism, yet so moderate that the conquered are the next instant on a footing of absolute equality—may, if they have the capacity, next year be furnishing a President to the conquerors? It is hard work, and none the easier because each colonist, while affirming that he desires to remain a subject of Her Majesty, hates neighbouring subjects with bitter hatred, and interprets "subject" as a "person entitled to protection without payment in return." It is alliance on definite terms into which all this loyalty must be charged, and for alliance it is essential that the ally should have a power which the colonies, while separated from each other, can scarcely hope to possess.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

We print to-day the address of the Judge to Lynch—the Fenian Colonel convicted at Toronto—previous to passing sentence of death upon him. The prisoner, whilst the Jury was out, informed the reporter of the New York *Herald* that he was well satisfied with the general fairness of the trial, and with the conduct of the Crown prosecutors. When asked why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, Lynch made some remarks in effect the same as his defence, that he was a reporter. The Judge said:—

I am very sorry to find a man of your age and experience stand where you do to-day. You are a man who must have seen a good deal of the world; a man not without education and intelligence. The evidence brought before the court is perfectly clear and conclusive that you were not in Canada as a reporter on the occasion charged in the indictment, but that you were arrested and in some kind of command. What that was does not distinctly appear; but even though you were there only as a reporter, you ought to have known that no war had been proclaimed; that those with whom you were seen were making atrocious, almost unparalleled inroad on a peaceful country, and that under the circumstances you were there to report the ravages of those men in order that they might glut and glory over the slain. While a single word could have influenced the case to your prejudice I have carefully abstained from saying anything against you; but now it does not lie in me to extenuate your faults. You professed with them to redress the grievances of centuries, to right the wrongs of an oppressed people, and to remove the iron heel which you say the Saxon put on the Celt centuries ago, and yet you begin by inflicting on us the very injuries of which you complain. Why should your iron tread be forced on us? Why should our homes be desolated and our young men be slain by you? Will any man of sense answer these plain Questions? Was it less than murder for you to come here in the dead of night to ravage our country and slay our people? And all this was done under cover of relieving Ireland. Could any right you may have authorize you to commit such a wrong as you then perpetrated? This is putting your case in a very plain and clear light. You stand there surrounded by the friends and relations of the men you slew on that occasion. If you were there as a reporter even you were not guiltless. Your object was to encourage them to come, not to keep them away. Looking at your conduct in that light, you cannot be surprised that the law should be enforced, and that you should suffer the death penalty of that law, as I very much fear you will; for how could we permit the young, reckless and unthinking men to be brought here for trial who followed such as you, and placed confidence in you, if you were to be allowed to escape? Could you see any justice in punishing them in such a case? You complain unjustly that those who were in command on that occasion were not allowed to come here to give evidence in your behalf; but I cannot prevent the law; the Crown cannot override it. If the Crown had given any such pledge of safe conduct it would not be carried out. You have had all the justice you could possibly get, and have had every advantage of the forms of law. Every one abstained from urging too hard against you that which might have been urged; but I would fail in *my* duty now if I did not put your case in its true light when about to sentence you to appear before that Judge who sees things just as they are. It is a very painful thing—the most painful a man can be called upon to do—to doom a fellow man to death; but the requirements of society urge it upon me; the law requires I should not shrink from it. If I could I would. As the law now stands you might be sentenced to immediate execution. The law puts that discretion in my hands; but inasmuch as that law is an *ex post facto* one as to you, I shall certainly not exercise any discretion I may have to shorten your existence one hour. Moreover, you have a right to bring into court the whole case to appeal from the decision of a court adverse to you if there was anything wrong in the evidence and the proceedings, and God forbid I should deprive you of that opportunity of appeal. You shall be treated just as the law was when you committed the offence, so that if the evidence does not in the opinion of my learned brethren sustain the conviction, time and opportunity will be given you to move against it. If I have received evidence such as ought not to have been received, or put a wrong construction on any part of it, it will be open to you to make a complaint to that effect, and the period of your execution will be delayed till the end of the next term, just as if the law had not been passed, so as to afford you an opportunity of appeal. It now only remains for me to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the law. Yours is an offence punishable with death. I can exercise no discretion. The sentence of the court on you, therefore, is that you be taken to the place from whence you came, to be there detained till Thursday, the 13th day of December next, and to be taken on that day to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

During the latter part of the address his Lordship was very much affected. His voice was so choked that it was some minutes before he could pass sentence on the prisoner.

THREATENING RUPTURE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The *Globe* says:—"Apart from this question of North Schleswig—to which, for reasons detailed in our leading columns of the 5th instant, we attach an importance much greater than the interests immediately involved seem to warrant—the political question of the hour in continental news is that which relates to the probable appointment of Baron Beust as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna. Baron Benet is the *bete noir* of the Prussian Government. As Prime Minister of Saxony, he was the ablest as well as the most obstinate opponent of the Prussian schemes of aggrandizement. To make him the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs would be the greatest offence which the Court of Vienna can give to that of Berlin; and the Prussian Government has intimated that such an appointment will be equivalent to a breach of friendly relations between the two Courts. The Austrian Emperor on his part does not see that the Prussian Government has entitled itself to any special consideration from him, and *is* disposed to appoint the Saxon baron as the ablest minister he can find, to conduct the foreign policy of the empire. But the able services of Baron Beust, we think, would hardly compensate for the renewal of unfriendly feelings between Austria and Prussia; and we are glad to see that his appointment to the Ministry is considered in some quarters as very doubtful." According to the Paris correspondent of the *Express*, there are rumors of a diplomatic rupture between Prussia and Austria in case the latter power shall persist in its intention of appointing M. de Beust minister of foreign affairs. If Austria persists, a renewal of war is upon the cards.

M. de Beust is, nevertheless, appointed to the Austrian Foreign Office, in spite of Prussian bluster!

Mr. Bright was to be entertained at a banquet in Dublin on the 30th October. At the Reform demonstration in Glasgow, Mr. Bright mentioned that he was about to proceed to Ireland, and made this remarkable statement