

# The Herald

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.

NO. 1.

**THE HERALD**  
PRINTED AND 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 0 0  
For 6 months, 10 0 0  
For 3 months, 5 0 0  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.  
**JOB PRINTING,**  
of every description, performed with neatness and dispatch  
and at moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

**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.E.  
Full Moon, 23rd day, 1h. 0m., evening, S.E.

DAY	MONTH	DAY WEEK	RISE (sets)	SUN	High	Low	Day Length
1	Monday	1	6 15	55	6 19	11 36	11 31
2	Tuesday	2	8 23	54	7 27	10 30	11 23
3	Wednesday	3	10 31	53	8 35	9 24	11 15
4	Thursday	4	12 39	52	9 43	8 18	11 07
5	Friday	5	14 47	51	10 51	7 12	10 59
6	Saturday	6	16 55	50	11 59	6 06	10 51
7	Sunday	7	19 03	49	13 07	5 00	10 43
8	Monday	8	21 11	48	14 15	3 54	10 35
9	Tuesday	9	23 19	47	15 23	2 48	10 27
10	Wednesday	10	25 27	46	16 31	1 42	10 19
11	Thursday	11	27 35	45	17 39	0 36	10 11
12	Friday	12	29 43	44	18 47	0 30	10 03
13	Saturday	13	31 51	43	19 55	0 24	9 55
14	Sunday	14	34 00	42	21 03	0 18	9 47
15	Monday	15	36 08	41	22 11	0 12	9 39
16	Tuesday	16	38 16	40	23 19	0 06	9 31
17	Wednesday	17	40 24	39	24 27	0 00	9 23
18	Thursday	18	42 32	38	25 35	0 00	9 15
19	Friday	19	44 40	37	26 43	0 00	9 07
20	Saturday	20	46 48	36	27 51	0 00	9 00
21	Sunday	21	48 56	35	29 00	0 00	8 52
22	Monday	22	51 04	34	30 08	0 00	8 44
23	Tuesday	23	53 12	33	31 16	0 00	8 36
24	Wednesday	24	55 20	32	32 24	0 00	8 28
25	Thursday	25	57 28	31	33 32	0 00	8 20
26	Friday	26	59 36	30	34 40	0 00	8 12
27	Saturday	27	61 44	29	35 48	0 00	8 04
28	Sunday	28	63 52	28	36 56	0 00	7 56
29	Monday	29	66 00	27	38 04	0 00	7 48
30	Tuesday	30	68 08	26	39 12	0 00	7 40
31	Wednesday	31	70 16	25	40 20	0 00	7 32

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
CHARLOTTETOWN, OCT. 5, 1866.

Provisions.	Price
Beef, (small) per lb.	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter.	6d to 9d
Pork, (carcase) do.	7d to 9d
Do (small) do.	8d to 9d
Mutton, per lb.	8d to 9d
Veal, per lb.	7d to 8d
Ham, per lb.	10d to 12d
Butter, (fresh) do.	12d to 14d
Do by the tub.	14d to 16d
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.	7d to 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d to 10d
Eggs, per doz.	16s to 18s
Flour, per 100 lbs.	10d to 12s
Grain.	
Oats, per bushel.	2s 9d to 3s
Barley, per do.	2s 10d to 3s
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s 10d to 2s
Fowl.	
Geese.	2s 6d to 3s
Turkeys, each.	4s to 5s
Ferrets, each.	1s 6d to 2s 3d
Ducks.	1s 8d to 1s 9d
Fish.	
Coalfish, per qt.	20s to 25s
Herring, per barrel.	25s to 40s
Macraker, per dozen.	2s 6d to 3s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock) do.	2s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce) do.	4s to 5s
Do (Pine) do.	7s to 8s
Shingles, per M.	15s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton.	7s to 7s 1/2
Straw, per do.	1s to 1s 1/2
Timothy Seed.	none
Clover Seed, per lb.	none
Homecrop, per yard.	4s to 5s
Califnia, per lb.	6d to 9s
Hides, per lb.	5d to 1s
Wool.	1s 10d to 1s 10d
Sheepskins.	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Apples, per doz.	2d to 4d
Fruitcages.	none

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

**CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Capital, £12,675.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
WILSON BROWN, Esq., President.  
John Inge, Esq., H. J. Calvert, Esq.,  
Hon. George Burt, Thos. W. Dool, Esq.,  
Mr. Thomas Esary, Mr. Armas Lord,  
Hon. George Cole, Mr. William Dodd,  
Mr. Owen Connolly, Thomas DeBorja, Esq.,  
Richard Hertz, Esq., Mark Butcher, Esq.

**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 permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.  
The Beer and Legions always on hand. Good cooking for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.  
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Nov. 25, 1865.

**D FARM**  
FRONT LAND, in a DWELING HOUSE, USHING MACHINE, a Farm. Also, - One D. in the rear, situated on a seven miles from Charlotte Wharf, for shipping the notice of any person property being the notice will be given for Equities at the Office of the Subscriber.  
LIGHT, Esq.,  
A. McNEILL.

**BRITISH PERIODICALS.**  
The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).  
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig).  
The Westminster Review, (Radical).  
The North British Review, (Free Church).  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).  
THEIR 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.

**TERMS FOR 1866:**  
(Payable in United States currency.)  
For any one of the Reviews, per annum, \$4.00  
For any two of the Reviews, 7.00  
For any three of the Reviews, 10.00  
For all four of the Reviews, 12.00  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 4.00  
For Blackwood and one Review, 7.00  
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews, 10.00  
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, 13.00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 16.00

**CLUBS:**  
A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.00. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$45.00, and so on.  
**POSTAGE:**  
When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be Twenty-four Cents a year for Blackwood, and but Eight Cents a year for each of the Reviews.  
**REDUCED PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.**  
Subscribers may obtain the terms immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz:—  
Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year.  
The North British from January, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year.  
The Westminster from January, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year.  
The London Quarterly from January, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year.  
A few copies yet remain of all the four Reviews for 1865 at \$1.50 a set, or \$1.50 for the year.

**LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,**  
PUBLISHERS,  
38 Walker Street, New York.  
L. S. & Co. also publish the  
**FARMER'S GUIDE,**  
By HENRY STRANGE, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORWOOD, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1862 and numerous Engravings.  
Price \$7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, \$8.

**Grocery Store,**  
(Next door to Douglass's Furniture Rooms.) at extremely LOW PRICES, the following articles, viz:—  
Flour, Tea,  
Cornmeal, Salt,  
Sugar, Rice,  
Kerosene Oil, Molasses,  
Tobacco, Pork,  
Soap, Candles.

**JOHN BELL,**  
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING  
In all his branches, thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at the  
**OLD STAND,**  
Queen Street,  
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.  
**Terms Cash.**  
BY Entrance at the Side Door.  
Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

**STELLA COLAS,**  
Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.  
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night, As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.  
**Perfumes for the Handkerchief.**  
Alexandria, Guaiac, Fragonese,  
Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley,  
Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millefleur,  
Essence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet,  
West End, New Morn, Hair, Loves Myrtle.

The Hand of Aron's Perfume, in a neat Box; Hydromel Eau de Cologne, Triple Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Teacupony Scented, Perfumede Teacupony Scented, Siamopour Golden Scented Locks, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Nasion, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for its ring the Mustache, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.  
Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and aromatic device for evening parties.  
W. R. WATSON.  
Drug Store, Dec. 23, 1864.

**TURKEY FIGS!**  
TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS,  
Jordan Almonds,  
Walnuts,  
Ground Spices,  
Essences,  
Ostetina,  
Baking Powder,  
Pickles and Sauces.  
For sale by—  
W. R. WATSON,  
City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

**A. McNEILL,**  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant  
MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING  
DORCHESTER STREET,  
Charlottetown P. E. Island, July 20, 1866.

**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 possession of Rome, the British people indignantly protested against the appropriation of territory. However anxious the Emperor may be at the present moment to extend his dominion and rectify his frontiers he surely cannot but be sensible that the demand for a more extended dominion is a demand for a more extended dominion, and that a more extended dominion is a demand for a more extended dominion.

The Province of Canada is as large as Great Britain, France and Prussia put together, and will, if ever people, 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 Bismarck or a Louis Napoleon. In such a territory one would naturally suppose that there was work enough to exhaust the energies of the State for the next two centuries, without their co-termining more land, or desiring to interfere with neighboring States in the development of their industry in a peaceful and legal manner on either side.

**LOOK HERE.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale at the Kent Street

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 a 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 out of the troops marching through them in mid winter; and, in a month, fifty thousand sympathizers would have crossed the American frontier, and British America, in all human probability, would have been wrested from the Crown. Had they been allowed to remain in their present position, the emigrants of Montreal, the complications would have been serious, and the ultimate results extremely doubtful.

These Provinces stood firm to their allegiance on all occasions. They counselled and laughed at the Canadian disaffection, and violence was laid, and a moral children dived 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, which she forms the centre, should not be very anxious to place themselves under the dominion 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 Provinces, with which the population of the Province is composed. The antagonism is a strange one, arising rather from accident, than from any 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 inflexible are the lines which divide large masses of men speaking different languages, and springing from sources whose original waters are far from pure. The antagonism between the Upper and Lower Provinces is a strange one, arising rather from accident, than from any 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 inflexible are the lines which divide large masses of men speaking different languages, and springing from sources whose original waters are far from pure.

most influence in this country, and succeeded in securing an equal number of representatives, which, if representation should be regulated by population, was assuredly unfair. But no sooner had immigration reinforced the Western Section, and given it the preponderance, than the city 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, not to reading and increasing each electoral census. It was apparent to the French that, if the 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 the growing community 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 contending parties.

The conflict has been aggravated by another anomalous concession 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 general election of the people, and the Government of the country for the time being, but this simple mode rarely satisfies the conflicting races and rival sectional interests. In Canada, for many years they have had two legislatures, one for the Maritime Provinces, and the other for the Province; and, as might readily be supposed, the consequences have been a great obstruction to business, and an exasperation of the ordinary conflicts incident to a representative system of government, often ludicrous and excessive 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 united up with them. Their system is very simple. They govern themselves as completely as any other British Province, or any State of the American Union, perfectly subordinate 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 political divisions, from her religious and other recurring political crises and deadlocks; and, being free from them, they naturally desire to preserve the rights and privileges they enjoy, and to develop their resources without being involved in entanglements difficult to unravel, and from which, when once entangled, there may be no easy means of escape.

There is no reason why Canada should not, whenever her relations with her neighbors—to fill up her frontiers she may wish to extend her line of frontier to the Pacific Ocean, and to develop their resources without being involved in entanglements difficult to unravel, and from which, when once entangled, there may be no easy means of escape.

Let us examine it for a moment by the light of history. The builders of Babel were only a little more ambitious than the Canadian politicians, and set their eyes upon the policy which binds human ambition by lines of natural defence and homogeneous populations. Charlemagne and Napoleon sought to extend their dominion, but the English did not aspire to govern subject communities when they were only three millions of people—countries that were not a Navy, and while their own resources 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 to be no 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? Had those 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 developed them into a nation, and had given them a common body of administrators, trained into respect for each other's rights and reputations. They had a boundless continent to occupy, and 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 and assisted to bind the country more closely together; but in eighty years, with all these aids and appliances, the game has played out, and the same cause, which in every quarter of the old world, and in almost every age, has asserted themselves, came distinctly into view, marking the subject 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 possible, 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 Fenwick's 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 temper 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 shown, 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 a great sea, without being driven by the necessity, that coerced, or encouraged by the accessories that aided, the founders of the great Republic.

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