The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1866. NO. 11

THE HERALD

IS 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, £0 9 0

" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PINTING,

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ALMANACK FOR DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 7th day, 1h. 13m, morning, N.N.E.
First Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 31m., morning, W.
Full Moon, 21st day, 4h. 22m., evening, E.N.E.
Last Quarter, 28th day, 3h. 11m., evening, N.W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Wat	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	7 28	4 10	8 20	1 38	8 42
2	Sunday	29	10	9 11	2 38	41
3	Monday	31	10	10 1	3 36	40
4	Tuesday	32	10	10 49	4 34	39
5	Wednesday	33	10	11 29	5 32	38
6	Thursday	35	9	11 59	sets	36
7	Friday	36	9	morn.	5 14	34
8	Saturday	37	9	0 32	6 0	33
9	Sunday	38	9	1 33	6 50	32
10	Monday	39	9	2 13	7 47	32
11	Tuesday	7 40	9	2 52	8 43	31
12	Wednesday	41	9	3 33	9 54	30
13	Thursday	42	9	4 20	10 47	29
14	Friday	43	9	5 8	11 53	28
15	Saturday	44	9	6 0	morn.	28
16	Sunday	45	10	6 55	0 57	28
17	Monday	45	10	7 58	2 6	28
18	Tuesday	46	10	9 0	3 16	27
19	Wednesday	46	10	10 3	4 28	26
20	Thursday	47	11	11 4	5 38	26
21	Friday	47	4 11	11 52	rises	26
22	Saturday	48	12	even.	6 0	26
23	Sunday	48	12	1 48	7 3	26
24	Monday	48	13	2 36	8 14	26
25	Tuesday	48	13	3 25	9 20	26
26	Wednesday	48	14	4 14	10 27	27
27	Thursday	48	15	5 8	11 27	28
28	Friday	48	16	5 55	morn.	29
29	Saturday	48	17	6 47	0 29	30
30	Sunday	48	18	7 39	1 29	31
31	Monday	48	18	8 32	2 26	32

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 14, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	2½d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	9d to 10d
Flour, per lb.,	3d½ to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	15 to 16s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s to 1s 1d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 3d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 2s 9d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 6s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
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 4d
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 80s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4½d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	2s 3d to 2s 9d
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, $12,675.

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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 Best of Liquors always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The Londe Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
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.

TERMS FOR 1866:

(Payable in United States currency.)

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
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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 any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
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Flour,	*Tea,*
Cornmeal,	*Salt,*
Sugar,	*Rice,*
Kerosene Oil,	*Molasses,*
Tobacco,	*Pork,*
Soap,	*Candles,*

STARCH, and almost every other article to be found in a general Grocery Store.—Parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES PEARDON.

Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

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.

☞ Entrance at the Side Door.

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Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
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West End	New Mown Hay,	Loves Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without in ury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade withou trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

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TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
Gelatine,
Baking Powder,
Pickles and Sauces,

For sale by— W. R. WATSON.

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DORCHESTER STREET.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 1866

Valuable Farms, Wharves,

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THE Subscriber, under the powers conferred upon her by the Will of the late Hon. DONALD BEATON, deceased, offers for sale the following valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—

1. A splendid Wharf and 3 Warehouses at SOURIS HARBOR.
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Also, One MOWING MACHINE, complete, and nearly new: two (2) MARES, six (6) years old; one (1) COLT, two (2) years old.

For further particulars and terms of Sale, apply to the undersigned at SOURIS, or to the Honorable JOSEPH HENSLEY, at his office in Charlottetown.

CLEMENTINA S. BEATON,
Executrix of the Will of late D. Beaton.

Souris, Nov. 7, 1866. 4i

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

A FREEHOLD FARM

FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situate on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. WRIGHT, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esq., or at the residence of the Subscriber.

Prince Street,

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Ch.town, Sept. 20, 1864.

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SOURIS EAST.

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COMPLETED

HIS

FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

consisting in part of:

GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HATS, Ladies' & Gents'.

Ready-Made Clothing.

FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc.

Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.

MICHAEL McCORMACK.

Souris East, Nov. 6, '66. 1m

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A LARGE SUPPLY OF—
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Worcester's Dictionary,
—AND—

all school Books in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at very low prices, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.

August 8, 1866. tf

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"

78, King St., - - - - St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
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By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.

☞ The Proprietor, thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.—Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

THOSE DELEGATES!

The London *Standard*, one of the leading organs of the present Ministry, reviews Mr. Howe's pamphlet on "the organisation of the Empire" in a most approving spirit. It commences by saying—

"The policy of England towards her colonies is becoming every day a question of greater importance, not for the Colonies only, but for England. Unhappily there is but too much disposition on the part of our English politicians either to shirk the problem altogether or to undervalue the great and serious issues which it involves. In this carelessness or ignorance our politicians reflect but too faithfully the tone of the average British intelligence on the subject of the Colonies. The great British public, who are agitated by every breath of a new rumor respecting annexations in Belgium, in Rhineland, or in Galicia, seem slow to apprehend that it is one mighty and infallible resource in the future against the overgrowth of England's rivals; that it is master of a territory of infinitely greater value than that which any continental power can possibly acquire in Europe; that it has a field of expansion, compared to which the largest annexations ever dreamt of in the most extravagant visions of French, or Prussian, or Muscovite conquest are paltry and insignificant."

The Confederates told us nearly two years ago that at that time a most miraculous awakening of British public attention to Colonial affairs had taken place, and that Confederation was discussed everywhere, was understood everywhere, and was heartily approved of by the Sovereign, by both the great political parties in Parliament, by the press, and by the whole British public.—The London *Standard* now says, as we said long ago, that this was all untrue.

After expressing the opinion that the policy of England towards her Colonies should be changed, and that, instead of preparing to cut them adrift, she should rather organise the empire in some way that would make the strength and resources of all the parts available for the defence of all, the *Standard* states Mr. Howe's views briefly, and then says—

"As to the scheme of admitting the self-governing Colonies to the Imperial representation, there is much to be said in favor of its principle, yet we foresee many practical obstacles in the way of its realization. The plan has been discussed at various times during the last thirty or forty years, and was once or twice brought forward by the late Mr. Hume in the House of Commons. What Mr. Howe proposes is, that each Colony should send one, two, or three members of its Cabinet, according to its size and importance, to sit in the House of Commons. He argues very justly that not only on Colonial, but on general foreign questions, those Colonial members would have a right to vote, because the Colonies are proportionally as much interested—we might even say more interested—in questions of peace and war as the mother country is. As to the advantage to the Imperial Government of having these Colonial delegates to consult on the spot, there can be no question that it would be very great. 'A single night's discussion in the House of Commons,' Mr. Howe properly says, 'with the New Zealand Minister there, would do more for the peace and order of the Colony than a week's debate without him.'"

The *Standard* sees difficulties in the way, however, and the partizans of the present Government in this Province will no doubt be surprised to learn what it regards as the chief difficulty. It says—

"The difficulty is simply how to provide these capable Colonial representatives. The colonists themselves, we fear, would not value, so much as Mr. Howe seems to do, the privilege of being represented by one of their Cabinet Ministers in the House of Commons. And there would be this objection to the plan, that the Cabinet Minister would probably be a mere political partizan. Cabinet Ministers, under universal suffrage, are not usually good specimens of the people of a Colony; and we are afraid that it would not do much good, either to the Colony or to the empire, to introduce into the House of Commons some of the gentlemen who are honored with the confidence of a Colonial majority."

Unfortunately for the reputation of the Province, and particularly of the party who now appear to be the majority, our Cabinet Ministers and Delegates, who have been Cabinet Ministers, have been several months in England, and the Imperial Ministers, to show respect to the Colony, have been compelled to entertain them, and they have in many ways been for the time men of mark. And after they have thus become known to the leaders of English public opinion, the *Standard*, judging us all from those who appear to be our representative men, says—

"We are afraid that it would not do much good, either to the Colony or to the Empire, to introduce into the House of Commons some of the gentlemen who are honored with the confidence of a Colonial majority."

And for all the money our six delegates have wasted, the return the people so far have received is, to have the character of the Province so deeply disgraced. What can the twelve, or the majority of them, have been doing to justify such bitter censure? Could they not be content to enjoy themselves in eating and swilling the "best roast beef and other delicacies, solid and liquid," and try to act in other respects and look like gentlemen and men of character and worth? Surely they must have been guilty of something more than misconduct to provoke such an expression of opinion from the grave, sedate and cautious organ of the Government. It is too bad that we should pay so extravagantly to be so disgraced; that we should keep six Delegates so many months in London, at our expense, to prove to the English people that it "would not do much good, either to the Colony or to the Empire, to introduce such men into the House of Commons. We thought the Province had suffered enough for the folly, simplicity and credulity of its people; but "in the lowest depths there is deeper still." May we hope that we shall not sink yet lower in the eyes of the world.—St. John *Freeman.*

CONFEDERATION IN ENGLAND.

The London Daily News of Oct. 9th, after quoting some of the conflicting statements that come from the Provinces, says:—

"When so wide a difference of opinion exists in the colonies, what can we in England do? What but, desparing of settling the question by a comparison of authorities, attempt to examine its points for ourselves? Against this, however, an important Journal of Upper Canada protests. The Toronto *Globe*, in the article we published yesterday, remind us of the welcome which we gave to Confederation when it was first discussed, and when it seemed to be the almost unanimous wish of the colonists, and laments that we have so entirely abandoned our former views. In truth, we have abandoned nothing but the too ready confidence which we gave to colonial authority, and we cannot consent to forego the advantage of the instruction to be derived from the discussions and experience of two years. All we ask is that the facts and arguments on both sides shall be deliberately examined, and an independent judgment be formed by the Imperial Legislature. This is not what the politicians of Canada would like. They would prefer to form their combinations at Quebec or Ottawa, get them endorsed by Lord Mouck and then have them carried through the Imperial Legislature on the recommendation of the Colonial office. If Confederation were a mere domestic arrangement, affecting only the relation of the Provinces to one another, this would be a reasonable application. But it is sufficiently clear from the manner in which the question is discussed in Canada that, whatever else Confederation may be, it is a device for establishing a yet firmer hold on the Imperial Treasury.

"A glance at the map shows that of the provinces which it is proposed to unite in a confederation one group is easily defensible, while another, and the much larger portion, occupies a military position, which is probably the weakest in the world. Whether Canada is absolutely incapable of defence, as some military authorities have affirmed, we need not consider; we have only to regard the question as one between that country and the Lower Provinces. Canada is a line, nothing more. She has no back country, no interior, and nature has ordained that she never shall have one. It is the ambition of her politicians to make this line even longer and weaker. But Canada is separated from the nearest of the Lower Provinces by a wilderness. What is to be gained by uniting provinces politically which are severed by nature and interest? Is it believed that the troops of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would be available for the defence of Canada if it were attacked? They could not be so. It is ridiculous to suppose that their local regiments, raised for the defence of small populations, could be taken away in time of war to defend Canadian cities. Every man of them would be wanted at home, every man of them would feel that his duty was to the land of his birth, and not to a distant and barely accessible country to which he is bound by no real ties. There does not exist the British general who would take the responsibility of ordering New Brunswick regiments to Toronto in time of war or invasion. We do not discuss the other alternative—the defence of the Lower Provinces with the assistance of troops from Canada—because we have no reason to believe that such a notion has ever entered the head of any human being. We fail to discover a single point in which the Provinces would be rendered stronger for military defence by Confederation.

The Toronto Globe meets our remark that Confederation would throw Canada more than ever upon Great Britain for defence by reminding us that Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, has made just the opposite objection—that Confederation would lead Canada further from England. That is not how we put the matter; but we have not the least hesitation in affirming that whatever encourages the Canadians in their inveterate habit of relying upon the mother country for what they ought to do for themselves hastens the day of separation from England, and what is of much more consequence, tends to make that day one of recrimination, wrath and bitterness. The Canadians cannot understand too distinctly that whatever inferences they may have drawn from the weakness of former Colonial Secretaries, the people of this country will not make sacrifices for them unless they see them acting in earnest for themselves. At present we have not seen this. Travellers and special correspondents agree in representing that there is no public spirit, no enthusiasm, among them; that they are languid, apathetic, and indifferent, while their cry is 'Give, give.'

"Canadian politics are becoming very unsavoury in this country, owing to their perpetual association with pecuniary jobs. The Toronto Globe, whose vigorous and long-sustained assaults on the 'corruptionists' now in power are fresh in memory, will understand us. We can pass our Reform Bills or make what political changes we think necessary without the aid of Lombard street; but in Canada there is a capitalist in every political Scheme. The administration of large sums of money not raised by taxation in the colony has completely debauched public life there, and those Englishmen who know the Provinces and care for the success of free government tremble as often as they hear that its public men are on their way to England, knowing that they never come without some financial project. Whether these men know it or not, they are piling up materials for a grand explosion which will some day rend the colony from the mother country."

Mr. Annand, in his reply to Dr. Tupper says:—

"Mr. Tupper claims to represent the Provincial Government and a majority of the Legislature, and I at once admit that if the Parliament had been elected, and the Government formed, after a fair and full discussion of the Confederation policy at the hustings, his position would be constitutional, his claims legitimate. But he knows that at the last general election the subject of Confederation was never mentioned on a single hustings in the Province—that it was never referred to in any of the public addresses put forth by leaders of parties—that the elections were run in 1863—that the Quebec Convention did not assemble till the autumn of 1864; and down to this hour the country at large has not had the opportunity to pronounce a decision in any legal and formal mode (except by petition) on a question the most interesting and important that has ever been presented for consideration since the Colony was founded. He knows that in three large and populous counties, in which elections have been run since the Quebec scheme was propounded, the Government has been defeated and their policy vetoed down by overwhelming majorities. He also knows that, though a vast number of petitions have been presented to the Legislature praying that the Quebec or any other scheme of Confederation should not be adopted, but a single one was presented in its favor; and that a great number of the members who voted for the resolution under which he has