The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865. NO. 25.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR,

E. RIELLY, W. W. SULLIVAN } Editors.

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 PRINTING,

of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR MARCH.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quarter, 4th day, 8h. 7m., morning.
Full Moon, 12th day, 6h. 30m., morning.
Last Quarter, 20th day, 8h. 24m., morning.
New Moon, 27th day, 1h. 16m., morning

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets	Day's length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Wednesday	6 43	5 43	1 15	10 52	10 59
2	Thursday	41	45	2 8	11 59	11 2
3	Friday	39	46	3 3	morn	5
4	Saturday	37	48	3 58	1 2	9
5	Sunday	36	49	4 50	1 57	12
6	Monday	34	50	5 41	2 46	15
7	Tuesday	32	51	6 29	3 29	18
8	Wednesday	31	52	7 15	4 6	21
9	Thursday	30	53	8 0	4 39	23
10	Friday	28	54	8 43	5 9	26
11	Saturday	26	55	9 25	5 38	29
12	Sunday	25	57	10 22	rises	34
13	Monday	19	58	11 7	7 30	39
14	Tuesday	17	59	even.	8 28	42
15	Wednesday	15	6 1	0 33	9 24	46
16	Thursday	14	2	1 17	10 22	48
17	Friday	13	3	2 4	11 20	50
18	Saturday	11	4	2 52	morn.	53
19	Sunday	9	5	3 42	0 15	56
20	Monday	7	6	4 35	1 7	59
21	Tuesday	5	7	5 28	1 56	12 2
22	Wednesday	3	8	6 23	2 42	5
23	Thursday	1	9	7 17	3 24	8
24	Friday	5 59	11	8 12	4 3	11
25	Saturday	58	12	9 8	4 40	14
26	Sunday	56	13	10 3	sets	17
27	Monday	54	15	10 59	7 15	21
28	Tuesday	52	16	11 27	8 29	24
29	Wednesday	50	17	morn	9 41	27
30	Thursday	48	19	0 52	10 48	31
31	Friday	42	21	1 48	11 48	35

THE HERALD

Book and Job Printing Establishment,

CORNER OF PRINCE AND KENT STREETS.

Printing of every description executed with neatness and dispatch!

Having procured an entirely new Stock of Plain and Fancy Printing Material, he is prepared to execute any orders in the above line cheaper than can be done elsewhere, such as

Pamphlets, Catalogues, By-laws, Reports.

HANDBILLS!

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS!

Blanks of all kinds!

FANCY PRINTING!

Blank Receipt and Note of Hand Books!

Visiting Cards, &c., &c.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by parcel post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDWARD REILLY.

HERALD Office,
Corner of Kent and Prince Streets, Oct. 13, 1863.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE 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.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the WESTWARD, viz: to Tignish Cascumpec, Port Hill, Princetown, &c., will, on and after Monday, the 24 November, 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," has been thoroughly renovated, and 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.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 25, 1863.

Bank of P. E. Island.

(Corner of Queen and Water Streets)

HON. THOMAS H. HAVILAND, President; Wm. CREMBLE, Esquire, Cashier. Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays. 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. Notes to be left with the Cashier on these days before one o'clock.

JAMES ANDERSON, Cashier.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1864.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE QUEBEC SCHEME OF CONFEDERATION.

By virtue of that singular arrangement through which the people of this country always learn the things done in their name from others, and may be truly said to know less of their own actions than anybody else, we have been at length informed of the course which Government has seen fit to adopt with regard to the movement for a Confederation of British North America. The people of London have read, in an extract from a Nova Scotian newspaper, the despatch which the Secretary for the Colonies has addressed to the Governor-General of Canada on the subject of the Confederation movement. It is exactly what we expected—a thorough and hearty approval of the movement itself and of the manner in which it has been conducted. This will be another surprise to our Continental neighbors, second only to the astonishment which they felt when they found Great Britain spontaneously giving up the Ionian Islands, and retiring from a position which she might have held as long as and under whatever conditions she pleased. It is true we are not actually giving up the American Colonies,—nay, the despatch we are quoting does not contain the slightest hint that such a possibility ever crossed the mind of the writer; but yet it is perfectly evident—and there is no use in concealing the fact—that the Confederation movement considerably diminishes the difficulty which would be felt in the Colonies in separating from the mother country. Even now the North American Confederation represents a State formidable from the numbers of its hardy and energetic population, and capable, if so minded, of vigorously defending the territories it possesses. A few years will add greatly to that population, and place Canada, Nuova Scotia, Acadia, or by whatever other name the Confederacy may think fit to call itself, quite out of the reach of invasion or conquest. Such a State would not only be strong against the mother country under the impossible supposition of our seeking to coerce it by force, but it might be separated from us without incurring the disgrace of leaving a small and helpless community at the mercy of powerful and warlike neighbors. The step is a strong proof, if any were wanted, how entirely Great Britain is determined to base her empire on the good will of her subjects, how utterly she repudiates any narrow feeling of jealousy, and how ready she is to permit those who cannot find satisfaction under the Government of the British Crown to seek wherever they please for a polity more suited to their wants and wishes.

We learn from this despatch that the representatives of the different Provinces of North America met under the sanction of the Crown, summoned by the Governor-General, and selected by the Lieutenant-Governors, so that in this federative movement the Crown was not merely an assenting party, it actually took the initiative, and used the machinery at its disposal for the purpose to give an impulse to the movement. It is, we suppose, proper to say, as the despatch says, that the object is to secure to the posterity of the present inhabitants of British America throughout all time the advantages they enjoy as subjects of the British Crown. At any rate, we do not doubt that this is the present object, and we need not trouble ourselves with prying too minutely into whatever the future may have in store for us. No doubt the Conference have well deserved the compliment they received. They have triumphed over no ordinary difficulties, and laid the foundation of what is probably destined to be one of the great Powers of the world, rich not only in a number of natural advantages, but the experience which it has drawn from the failure of communities similarly situated. As a whole, the Government assents to these resolutions, and promises to make them the foundation of a Bill to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament. It has only thought it necessary to notice three points on which it feels any difficulty. The first is one which we adverted to when the document was first laid before us—the very imperfect manner in which the extent of the legislative powers of the central and local power is defined. The despatch says it has not been possible to exclude from these Resolutions some provisions which appear to be less consistent than may perhaps have been desired with the simplicity and unity of the system; but, upon the whole, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have been taken which are obviously intended to secure to the general Government the means of effective action throughout the several provinces, and to guard against those evils which must inevitably arise if any doubt were permitted to exist as to the respective limits of central and local authority. It would not seem that it is not the Resolutions alone that fail in simplicity and unity, but that they have communicated these faults in some degree to the despatch which treats on them. What are the colonies to understand by this intricate and ambiguous passage? "The provisions with regard to the powers of the central and local Parliaments are of primary importance. It is impossible to make them simple and uniform, and they are intended to have the best effects.' Why is it impossible to make them simple and uniform? What does it signify what they were meant to do, the question being what they actually do effect? Does Government mean to recommend these propositions as they stand to Parliament? If it does, why not say so? What has it to do with the intention of the framers if it is of opinion that the words used carry out that intention; and if they do not, how does the intention of the framers help the matter? We hope the colonies will understand what they are intended to understand from these sentences. For ourselves, we find it very difficult to attach to them any definite meaning. Only of this we are sure, that if powers are granted to the central and local Legislatures in the terms of the Resolutions agreed to, there will arise, in addition to the difficulty of construing the Acts which have been passed, always a sufficiently formidable task, the further difficulty of ascertaining whether the Act was within or beyond the authority possessed by the Legislature. The duty of the Courts will be not only to interpret the laws, but to declare whether they are laws at all; and men will be exposed to the risk of continually acting under supposed authorities which may, after all, have no existence. We, therefore, have no hesitation in saying that we hope that Government will not propose to Parliament, and that, if they do, Parliament will not adopt clauses fraught with so many mischiefs to the public, but that they will take care to make a clear and exhaustive division of powers, carving the jurisdiction of the lesser Legislatures out of that of the Central Parliament, and declaring with clearness and precision in what points they mean the jurisdiction of the local Legislatures to be exclusive and in what points concurrent.

Another question which the despatch notices is the giving the prerogative of pardon to the Lieutenant-Governors. It is proposed to reserve this power to the Governor-General, as being directly nominated by the Crown. A third point, of very considerable importance, is the provision which gives to the members of the Legislative Council, or Colonial Upper Chamber, seats for life. In this case the Home Government appears to be less Conservative than the colonial delegates. It apprehends that a Legislative Council appointed for life may come into collision with the Assembly, and that there may be no means of reconciling the difference between them. The same objection may, no doubt, be urged against our House of Lords; but then it must be remembered that the House of Lords has an immense stake in the durability of the Constitution under which it enjoys so many privileges, and that it is never likely, on that account, to drive differences between the two Houses to extremities. It is only because we know that the House of Lords will not oppose itself beyond a certain point to public opinion that it is enabled to exist. It well understands its tenure, and has been careful, at any rate, since the great change of 1832, not to put that tenure in jeopardy. Could we [illegible] the same assurance of the conduct of a Colonial Legislative Council, with no hereditary privileges at stake, and separated by no clearly defined line from the rest of the community, over whose destinies it is permitted to exercise so important an influence? We think not; and we therefore venture to suggest whether it would not be wiser to nominate the Legislative Council not for life, but providing that a certain number of the body, say a third, should vacate their offices at a certain fixed recurring period. The despatch expresses a hope which, we fear, is not likely to be realized—that two Governments can be made as economical as one. It may possibly turn out that to enforce this provision too strictly might throw great difficulties in the way of the working of the new Constitution; that even the appointment of Legislative Councillors for life may have been proposed quite as much with a view to conciliate opponents as from any abstract love for the particular institution. Upon the whole, we think our colonists have no reason to complain of the spirit in which their Resolutions have been received, and we do not doubt that Parliament will, as anticipated by the Government, [illegible] intrusted to it. Indeed we think, according to existing appearances, that if any error be made it is more likely to be on the side of blind and indiscriminate concession than of a harsh and unaccommodating spirit. It may well be that the very framers of these Resolutions would not be displeased to see some things demanded from them which they did not feel themselves at liberty to concede, and that the Imperial Parliament in correcting some of the more notorious abuses of our colonial Constitution, would not only be making practical improvements, but doing that which would be agreeable to the feelings of the more influential and better-disposed part of the colonists themselves.

THE INSPIRATION OF MR. CARDWELL'S DESPATCH.

WHY DISOWN—WHY BE ASHAMED OF IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

SIR,—When the Hon. George Brown's paper, the *Toronto Globe*, has been referred to by those who distrust the manipulators of the great Quebec scheme, in order to justify, as far as such authority may justify, their unwillingness to pin their faith to that scheme, the *Morning News* has been prominent in dealing with the subject; as for instance, in discussing the financial antecedents of the *absent public man*, who has so completely won the affections of Mr Tilley. But when the same *Globe* may promulgate any sly bit of deception are likely to attract special notice, and which, taken for granted, may seem to destroy the popular attribution to Mr. Brown of inspiring Mr. Cardwell's despatch to Lord Monck, of 3d December last, the morsean is exultingly seized upon by the *Morning News* and flaunted in the face of those who prudently persist in their unfavorable construction of the proceedings of the Quebec conclave, of which Mr. Brown was the moving spirit. In the latter paper of the 30th ult., the imputation alluded to is dealt with scornful triumph by the following quotation from the *Globe* of the 28th December, upon the credit of which it is pretended that as Mr. Brown did not arrive in England until the 3d of December he could not have had anything to do with Mr. Cardwell's despatch of that date:—

"Hon. George Brown arrived in England by the *Persia* on Saturday, the 3rd inst. He will leave on his return, it is expected, by the *China* on the 31st inst."

"Thus the inspiration story is all bosh!" exclaims the *News*. Very well, thought I, upon reading this, appearances are saved in that case, but it is rather singular that they should be so nicely saved—that Mr. Cardwell should have got off a despatch of such grave importance without consulting Mr. Brown, who, at all other persons, it is probable that he would like to have consulted before closing it; whilst Mr. Brown, who, more than any other person would like to have afforded his suggestions before the despatch was written, should have reached England only on the very day on which it was sent off—that Mr. Cardwell should have been so unfortunate as not to have had timely intimation of the intended visit of the latter to England on or about the date of such despatch. These reflections, passing almost involuntarily through my mind, prompted my curiosity to refer to the movements of the Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, in which the Hon. George Brown was a passenger at the time in question. I found as any one may readily ascertain, by referring to the usual sources of shipping intelligence, that the Persia left New York on the 16th and arrived at Liverpool on the 26th November last, thus affording to Mr. Brown the rather leisurely opportunity of a full week for inspiring and expediting the despatch of the 3d of December, taking it for granted that was the true date, which is not at all necessary.

But why the anxiety to disconnect Mr. Brown with the inspiration of that despatch? If it be really an honest and truthful reflex, as implied by its tenor, of the unanimous sentiments of Her Majesty's faithful subjects in British America, why should Mr. Brown or his friends be ashamed of its inspiration?

SIMPLEX.

Fredericton, 2d Feb., 1865.

EVADING THE SHERIFF, IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following extracts from a late Victoria paper, relative to a rather amusing affair, will explain themselves:

FUNNY AFFAIR AT ESQUIMALT.—On Wednesday an hotel at Esquimalt (that is, the contents thereof) was disposed of at auction. After every article had been removed from the premises, the landlady betook herself to a bed-room and refused to budge an inch. Coaxing, argument and threats, were resorted to to induce the dame to leave the premises; but she persisted in her determination not to vacate. At nightfall, two bailiffs were set to watch the door of the hotel, which is at the front of the building, with the design of starving the old lady out. Some friends, however, during the night, managed to throw the voluntary prisoner a rope, and she was enabled to haul up in a basket a sufficiency of supplies to provision a small garrison, together with bedding, &c. Yesterday morning the bailiffs were still on the watch, and the old lady, showing no sign of weakness, the men surmised that something was wrong, and, on making an examination, discovered the trick which had been played. Last evening it had been decided to nail up the windows, and thus prevent supplies from being passed in; but the sturdy old dame still bravely bade them do their worst, and threatened to remain a month. According to law, the bailiffs may resort to any artifice to induce the person to leave the premises, but they cannot use force without first procuring a writ of ejectment.

FINALE OF THE "FUNNY AFFAIR" AT ESQUIMALT. The brave old lady who sturdily withstood the attack of the Sheriff and his aids for twenty-four hours, and refused to "move out" after the bed had been sold from under her, was finally outflanked on Thursday evening, and compelled to evacuate. It is said that Rome was saved by the cackling of geese. The heroic old lady at Esquimalt lost her house by the yelping of dogs. It appears that she was devotedly attached to two little dogs, and shut them up with her in the room which she occupied. In having the premises vacated, proceeded, to the room and opened the door. The dogs naturally bounded forth, when one of the intruders kicked both from the top to the bottom of the stairs. Of course the poor little pets yelped dismally. The old lady's sympathies were aroused; she rushed from the room, flew down the staircase and summoned her pets to arms. Hardly had she cleared the last step, when forth rushed several workmen, bearing in their arms a large wooden partition prepared for the purpose, which they carried up the stairs and nailed across the head, before the besieged lady was aware of their intentions, thus cutting off the only avenue of retreat. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to evacuate, which the lady did in a dignified manner, and with colors flying. And thus ended the greatest siege of modern times.

CURE FOR CANCER.

A correspondent sends us the following for publication:—

Please allow me, through your paper, to make known the medical treatment which I received in case of cancer from Mrs. Joseph Cox, of Canning, Cornwallis.

It had been six years since a small tumor first became noticeable on the middle part of my arm. It increased in size slowly, but steadily, until the first of November last, when I began to use the medicine; at that time it had become so painful and troublesome as to interfere in the performance of my daily duties and excite serious apprehension of its nature. Several physicians then told me it was a cancer and advised me to have it removed by incision, which advice I resolutely declined.

I was at last induced to try Mrs. Cox's liniment and plaster, and after applying it for about five weeks the cancer was removed, after which the sore rapidly healed and soon became quite well. I take great pleasure in making public announcement of the efficacy of this medicine, both on account of the deep gratitude which I feel towards my benefactress and for the information of any who may be troubled with the like dangerous disease. I should add that I was not able to place myself under the immediate care and treatment of Mrs. Cox, and for this reason the cure was doubtless less speedy and satisfactory than is otherwise would have been.

It is with the most perfect confidence and assurance that I recommend all who may be troubled with cancer to the use of Mrs. Cox's Cancer Plaster, which she keeps constantly on hand for that purpose.

[illegible]

We omit the name which accompanies this document; but the writer is a person of respectability, whose statements can be relied upon.—*Hx. paper.*

A VERY "STRANGE" STORY.

The last Liverpool *Transcript* contains the following account of what Mr. Weller would style "a very remarkable" transaction:

Yesterday the Am. schr. Julia Parsons, from Newfoundland, left here for Gloucester with a full cargo of frozen herrings. Two men had taken passage in her. As she left the wharf an altercation took place about some rum that the men wished to bring on board, contrary to the expressed desire of the captain. This anger was thought would be but of short duration, and all would calm down again to their usual quiet. But after the vessel had crossed the bar, the Captain standing off with the Pilot, one of the passengers came to him, and suddenly taking him by the throat, shook him down [illegible] many oaths, and declared that he should never see [illegible] again. The Pilot, getting into his boat as speedily as possible, rowed for the shore; and passing soon after his brother-in-law's went in and told what had occurred, and who says that a seafaring man there said that he had been engaged to go in that schr. but finding from the captain she had English papers he backed out, that there were other men on board that the captain knew not of—stowed away, and who together with three of the crew intended seizing and appropriating the vessel to their own use, to prey upon vessels belonging to the Northern States—that the leader in this expedition was formerly mate or second officer of the Chesapeake, and that he would use the vessel until he could suit himself to a better. That there are others of the Chesapeake crew here and ready for similar work. That those who went in the Julia Parsons were well armed and had a trunk full of ammunition.

The substance of this is said to have been communicated to the American Consular Agent by the Pilot, but what steps, if any, have been taken to find the truth or falsehood of this strange story we are not apprised.

We hope that it may not be true, and that the worst feature of this story has arisen in the imagination of the mind from the bewildering effects of rum. Yet we will wait with some anxiety, the intelligence from Gloucester in reference to the arrival or non-arrival of the schooner, and hope that all will yet be well; and that no such piratical acts as we have rumoured here will ever be attempted, from this otherwise peaceful port.

DU CHAILLU'S SECOND EXPEDITION IN AFRICA.

A letter to Mr. Waddell, Secretary of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, from the Rev. Albert Bushnell, a corresponding member of the Society, dated Baraka, Gaboon, West Equatorial Africa, November 21, 1864, contains the following:

"M. Du Chaillu, well-known to many of the members of your society, came out from England about a year since and stationed himself at his old trading place on Fernanda Vaz, and resumed trading, preparatory to an exploring enterprise into the territory. After having despatched two cargoes of African produce to England, he started about the last of Sept. on his grand tour of explorations, hoping to reveal some of the hidden mysteries of Ethopia. He has gone well supplied with scientific instruments, has of provisions, making presents to the chiefs, &c., he writes:

"'I calculate it will require from about seventy to eighty men to carry them. I long for the day when I shall give the order for starting. I think I shall be able to go very far into the interior. I will go as far as I can, but do not know exactly what I can do until I am far inland. It will depend very much on how I find the natives. I think there is a pretty fair prospect of my going six or seven hundred miles into the interior, and this time the distance will be determined by astronomical observation. I shall be able to determine the height of the country I visit. Next to astronomical observations, these will be most important and useful; and as I shall travel really in the central part of Africa, and as travels have been accomplished north and south, then we shall be able to have an exact knowledge of the geographical formation of this continent. I have very little doubt that the central part of the continent, all along the equator, as a highly mountainous region, or in many places high table land.'"

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The order relative to the assignment of Gen. Lee to the command of all the rebel armies has been issued from the office of the Adjutant General in Richmond. The Richmond Sentinel gives an extract from a letter announcing the arrival at Alexandria, Va., from the west, and immediate embarkation there for the South, on the 3rd inst., of twenty thousand troops from the army of General George H. Thomas.

The people of the North are everywhere jubilant over the news from Charleston. The stars and stripes again float over Sumter, Moultrie, the forts at Sullivan's Island, and Charleston city; and Gillmour and Dahlgreen are now in possession of the birth-place of the rebellion.

"Carleton" in the Boston *Journal* says:

"About 10 o'clock this afternoon (18) there was a heavy explosion inside the harbor, in the vicinity of Fort Ripely, which jarred the vessels in the harbor.

"Great fires are burning in different places. I cannot tell whether in the city or not—probably it is Government property outside of the city."

There appears to be a great gloom over the Confederacy, dozens of extracts might be given to prove this.

The Raleigh Progress of 21st says:

"Gentlemen of intelligence and position, a man who would not be likely to exaggerate or state that which was not true, has just arrived in this city from Florida, coming through Georgia and South Carolina, and he assures us that the people of the last named State, as far as he could see and hear in working his way through, (the railroads being broken by the freshets) are the worst whipped set he had ever seen or heard of. They look on all as gone, believe Sherman will meet with no serious obstacles, and in fact, want the best peace they can get, and want it now. Such, he says, is the feeling in South Carolina, and we know the man well, and we know that he believes what he says to be so.

"And does not the tone of the Georgia and South Carolina papers lead to the same conclusion? We think so."

The Charleston "Mercury" of the same date, says, in the closing paragraph of an article on the war:

"We may be mistaken, but we think the people of South Carolina, a majority of them would jump at peace with reconstruction, and we doubt not that Sherman's reception in that State will strengthen the convention within us."