The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866. NO. 9

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, £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 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	Moon	Day's length	
		h m	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 3	11 27	8	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, Nov. 30, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	2½d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	7d to 9d
Mutton, per lb.,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d to 7d
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.,	3d½ to 3½d
Flour, per lb.,	16s to 16 s6d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	1s to 1s 1d
Eggs, per dozen,	
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 9d to 4s
Oats, per do.,	2s 3d to 2s 5d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s to 3s
Turkeys, each,	3s to 6s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 3d
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,	75s 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,	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Apples, per bon.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £12,675.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

John Ings, Esq.,	H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Mr. Thomas Emery,	Mr. Artemas Lord,
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. William Dodd,
Mr. Owen Connolly,	Thomas Desbrisay, Esq.,
Richard Hoyte, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.

Efficiles taken Daily.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1866.

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 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. 29, 1866.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The Londo 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
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 any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

CLUBS:

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent *to one address* for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **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 Reprints 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, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a yea for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews fo 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. & Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street

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,*

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.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

STELLA COLAS,

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission o 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,
Princess of Wales,	Rimmel's,	Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet,	Patchouly,	Violet.
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 Lavendet 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 injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving he 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.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1866.

TURKEY FIGS!

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

For sale by—
City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1866. W. R. WATSON.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING

DORCHESTER STREET.

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

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE.

BY THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

Concluded.

But it may be asked would the Colonists value the privilege? Would they send these members? I think they would, but if they did not, their mouths would be closed, and the offer of free consultation, not only on such local concerns, as from their pressure on the Imperial Treasury challenged the investigation of Parliament, but on the great questions of Peace or War, having been freely tendered to them, they could not complain if the British Government took such measures for the preservation of domestic tranquility and the general defence of the Empire as in its wisdom seemed politic and discreet. It is not probable that all the Colonies would send these members, to waste their time in the House of Commons, when they had no special grievance to discuss, or policy to represent, because their leading men, in the absence of these, would be better employed at home; but when they had, the privilege would be much esteemed, and the conviction that they had the right to send them at all times would add a new element of strength and cohesion to the Empire.

But it may be asked, might not these Colonial representatives combine and form a Brigade, embarrassing Governments and obstructing public business in pursuing anti-British or other unworthy objects. There is no danger of this. These men would represent communities wide as the poles asunder, with climates, soils, productions, interests, as varied as the skies under which they were bred. They would know less of each other and of each other's interests than the body of Englishmen among whom they were thrown, would perhaps know of them all. These men would bring with them stores of accurate information, often invaluable in Parliamentary inquiries, and they might sometimes throw into debates the fruits of long experience and the subtle vivacity of very accomplished minds; but I cannot conceive with what designs or under what leadership they could possibly combine for objects that were not legitimate. The effect of this concession would not only be to supply the House of Commons, at first hand, with much valuable information, but to raise the standard of qualifications, and to elevate the tone of public instruction and debate, in all the colonies.

The Crown Colonies and foreign populations are not included in the scheme. Her Majesty's Ministers may devise some mode by which they can be provided for. I pass them by, because I do not see the way clear to admit them, until they have achieved the status of self-governing provinces with responsible Ministers to send; but, if they were made to feel that, by qualifying themselves for rational self-government, they might ultimately enjoy the full privileges of British citizenship, the effect even upon those portions of the Empire, still treated as territories are treated in the United States, might not be without its value in exciting to stimulation and improvement.

Having made this step in advance, I would proceed to treat the whole Empire as the British Islands are treated, holding every man liable to serve the Queen in war and making every pound's worth of property responsible for the national defence.

Great care should be taken that, in every province, a decennial census should be prepared under every possible guarantee for fullness and accuracy, and the information furnished by these returns should be digested and condensed so as to present at a glance a picture of the Empire.

The census would of course give, as the basis of legislation:

The number of people.
The value of real and personal property.
The amount of imports and exports.
The tonnage owned.
New ships built.
The number of Fishermen and Mariners employed.
The information gathered by the last census may, for present use, be sufficient, and if so:

A Bill, making provisions for the defence of the Empire, may be prepared to operate uniformly over the whole, and should be submitted simultaneously to all the provinces. It should provide:

For the enrollment of all the men from 16 to 60 liable to be called out in case of war.

For effective organization and training; as Militia, of men between the ages of 18 and 45, year by year, in time of peace.

For fixing the quota, which, in case of hostilities anywhere, each province is to provide during the continuance of the war, the Colonial Government having the option to supply its quota by sending regiments already embodied, or by furnishing volunteers from the youth of the country who might be better spared.

For incorporating these men into the British army with their regimental numbers, but with some distinctive name or badge to mark their origin, as the "Welsh Fusiliers," or "Enniskillen Dragoons," are distinguished. They should be paid out of the military chest, and treated, in all respects, as British troops from the moment that they were handed over to the Commander-in-chief.

For the establishment of Military Training Schools in each Province, and for instruction in military engineering and the art of war at some seminary within reach of the youth of every group of Colonies.

For the enrollment of all sea-faring men from 16 to 60 as a naval reserve, the effective men between 18 and 45 being obliged to serve on board of block ships, harbor defences, or in forts or water batteries, for the same number of days which effective militiamen are obliged to serve on shore.

As labor in all the colonies is high, and in some of them the season for profitable industry is short, it would be wise in Her Majesty's Government, having secured this organization and these high powers, to press as lightly as possible in times of assured tranquility, upon the people, who, in that case, would always be the more ready, in times of impending danger, when the reason of the thing was apparent, to submit to sacrifices.

By another Bill, to operate uniformly over the whole Empire, (India being excluded, as she provides for her own army,) the fund should be raised for the national defence. This measure, like the other, should be submitted for the sanction of the Colonial Governments and Legislatures. This tax should be distinguished from all other imposts, that the amount collected should be seen at a glance, and that every portion of the whole people might see what they paid and what every other portion had to pay.

This fund could either be raised as head money over the whole population, in the form of a property or income tax, or by a certain per centage upon imports; constituting, next to existing liabilities, a first charge upon the Colonial Revenues, and being paid into the military chest, to the credit of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury.

As the great arsenals, dockyards, depots and elaborate fortifications, are in these Islands, as the bulk of the naval and military expenditure for arms, munitions and provisions, occurs here, where are the great fleets and camps, the people of Great Britain and Ireland ought to be prepared to pay, and I have no doubt would, a much larger proportion towards this fund than it would be fair to exact from the outlying provinces, where, in times of peace, there is but little of naval or military expenditure.

In another respect a wise discrimination should be exercised. Within the British Islands are stored up the fruits of eighteen centuries of profitable industry. All the generations of men toiled for and have bequeathed, is now in possession of the resident population here, including all that was left and created by the forefathers of those by whom the British Colonies have been founded. Besides, the machinery is here which does now, and will continue to do to a very large extent, the manufacturing business of the empire. If it be true that these machines earn the wages and do the daily work of eight hundred millions of people, here are sources of wealth and an amount of property to be defended out of all proportion to what can be found in all the Provinces; and it is of the utmost importance that this elaborate mechanism of industry, which has cost so much and earns so much, should never be perilled or stopped for a single day.

Taking into view, then, the comparison which these densely and wealthy peopled Islands bear to the sparsely populated colonies beyond the sea, it would seem but fair that they should assume, in proportion to numbers, a much larger share of the burthens of national defence.

If the general principle be admitted, it need not waste time with the details which actuaries and accountants can adjust. For allowance being made, under these two heads, I can see no reason why the Colonies should not contribute in peace and war their fair quotas towards the defence of the Empire.

As respects the mode in which this contribution should be levied, there are many reasons why a tax on imports should be preferred. Direct taxes are easily collected in a densely peopled country like England, where everybody can be got at, and where every acre of land has a marketable value. In the provinces direct taxes often cost more than they come to, because the scarcity of money in new settlements, the distances to be travelled by the collectors, and the difficulty of enforcing payment, if there is evasion or resistance, renders this by far the least satisfactory mode of collecting revenue.—But, added to their advalorem duties, the tax for National Defence could, if fairly adjusted, be paid by all the Colonies without restricting their commerce, or being burthensome to their industry.

But the question may now be asked, and everything turns upon the answer that may be given to it, will the Colonies consent to pay this tax, or to make any provision at all for the defence of the Empire? It must be apparent that no individual can give an answer to this question: that the Cabinet, were they to propound this policy, even after the most anxious enquiry and full deliberation, could only wait with hope and confidence for the response to be given by so many communities, so widely dispersed, and affected by so many currents of thought. There is enough of doubt to perplex and almost to deter them from trying the experiment, yet it is so hopeful, there is so little to be lost by failure, and so much to be gained by success, that, with all respect, I would urge Her Majesty's Government to give the question their grave consideration.

Now let us see if Her Majesty's subjects, making these sacrifices and giving these aids, would be worse off or would stand on a lower scale than the people of any other great Empire, with whom our pride might tempt us to challenge equality. We would have, in all the Provinces, responsible Governments, independent Courts and Legislatures, a Free Press, Municipal Institutions, the entire control of our own revenues (the defence contributions being deducted), and the regulation of our trade, foreign and domestic; and we should have the right of free discussion of international and intercolonial questions in the House of Commons. What privileges are enjoyed by Russians and Frenchmen, or by the subjects of any European sovereign, that can be compared with these? Turning to the United States, and admitting the entire success of their political experiments, it must be confessed that, from the moment that the Colonies are permitted to send their accredited ministers, representing their Parliamentary majorities, to the national Council, we shall have attained a status that will leave us little or nothing to desire that they have achieved. In a pecuniary point of view we shall be better off. The whole of the import duties in all the States now go into the National Treasury to sustain the general Government. We should still retain ours (less the contribution for national defence) and have in all the provinces a large fund available for local services, and internal improvements.

But suppose this policy propounded and the appeal made, and that the response is a determined negative. Even in that case it would be wise to make it, because the public conscience of the mother country would then be clear with the whole question of national defence, in its broadest outlines or in its bearing on the case of any single province or group of provinces, which might then be dealt with in a more independent manner.

But I will not, for a moment, do my fellow-colonists the injustic to suspect that they will decline a fair compromise of a question which involves at once their own protection and the consolidation and security of the empire.

At all events, if there are communities of British origin anywhere, who desire to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the Queen's subjects without paying for and defending them, let us ascertain where and who they are—let us measure the proportions of political repudiation now, in a season of tranquility—when we have leisure to guage the extent of the evil and to apply correctives, rather than wait till war finds us unprepared and leaning upon presumptions in which there is no reality.

But it may be asked can such an Empire as this, wanting the compactness of France, Russia, or the United States, ever be kept together, and so brought to yield to the guidance and control of any central ruthority, as to be strong in war, and in peaceful times mutually interested in a common name, and in a simultaneous development? We may save our pains if this question cannot be answered; but, after much reflection on the subject, I think it can, with as much certainty as any question can be answered that includes so many elements of speculation to which no positive test can be applied.

A nation of soldiers, like the Romans or the French would hardly have known what to do with such an Empire as ours, had Providence bestowed it as a gift. But to a nation of merchants, manufacturers, planters, fishermen, and sailors, its very extent, expansion, and diversity of production and consumption, are its chief attractions. All that sun ripens or the seas produce is ours, without going beyond our own boundaries. If a zolverin, such as the Germans have, or free trade between the States such as the Great Republic enjoys, be advantageous, we have them on the widest scale, and with a far larger population. The seas divide our possesions, it is true, but out of this very division grow our valuable fisheries, our mercantile marine, our lines of ocean steamers; and out of these our navy, and the supremacy upon the sea, which, if we hold together, with cheaper iron, coal, timber and labor than almost any maritime country, no other power can dispute.

Besides, though in some respects, our distant possessions are a source of weakness, on the whole they give great strength and power. Through India, we command the trade and almost control the policy of Asia; and even in America, which at this moment is held to be our weakest point, while we possess half the Continent with the provinces of Britis America and the West Indies, we control the North Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and have a power of offence, as well as the duty of defence, all along a frontier which no surveillance can possibly close against our trade; and so it is, in every quarter of the globe, the risks and the cost of the Empire are counterbalanced by the possession of political power and of great commercial advantages. While we act in concert these are in common property of us all, and I cannot believe that there is in a single province of the empire in which British settlers form a majority, a disposition to break away from the honorable compact under which these advantages are mutually shared, or ad indisposition to contribute towards perpetual guardianship and protection.

That this paper might be kept within readable compass, I have not encumbered it with details, nor have I touched upon a number of subsidiary measures, such as a national currency, weight and measures—uniformity of police—systematic plantation, and the relief of the poor rates, postal savings banks, public improvements and decennial exhibitions, and generally those measures which would have a tendency to foster national feelings and stamp upon the whole population of the Empire a national character.

In submitting these thoughts, I trust I may be pardoned for venturing to discuss a question of such magnitude and importance in presence of statesmen and public writers, whose exalted positions and long experience, render it hazardous to ask their consideration of new principles of Government. But, during thirty years of active public life, I have been compelled to study closely the nature of Colonial and Imperial relations, with the opportunity of mingling freely with the public men of the United States, and of examining their system and development, and I respectfully indulge a hope that some weight may be given to sincere convictions, formed after many years of anxious deliberation, and expressed with no wish to embarrass, but with a very sincere desire to aid the public men of the Mother Country in dealing with the great interests committed to their care.

25 Saville Row.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE DERBY CABINET AGAIN URGED TO MAKE SOME SETTLEMENT.

[From the London Times, Oct. 30.]

We have more than once during the present autumn reminded our readers of the outstanding Alabama claims. If these claims were, as some people think, destitute of all legal or reasonable foundation—still more, if they were preferred out of a mere desire to pick a quarrel with us, it would be useless to waste words upon them. No one, however sincere may be his horror of war, can maintain that an entirely groundless demand ought to be allowed for the sake of peace, by a Christian nation, or that such a concession would have any other effect than to invite further aggression. The present question, however, wears a very different aspect. It is certain that, whatever view may be taken on this side the Atlantic, an almost universal opinion prevails on the other that the United States have suffered a grievous wrong at our hands, and that we have denied through our government a legitimate claim for reparation. This in itself constitutes a strong case for consideration, and if necessary, for reconsideration. A nation, like an individual, is not an impartial judge in its own case, but the remark applies to ourselves as well as to the other party, and justice compels us to observe that in offering to submit the matter to arbitration, the Americans have given the best proof of confidence in the justice of their position. Few lawyers, indeed, looking at the circumstances from a purely legal point of view, will deny that a great deal may be said for the arguments embodied in the despatches of Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward. * If the dictates of justice be doubtful, those of policy are clear. Great Britain has everything to gain by the adoption of a code whereby a weaker maritime power may be restrained from equipping Alabamas in American ports. Our navy may or may not be the most powerful in the world, but, if it were ten times as powerful as it is, it could not protect our commercial marine against privateers built anywhere and commissioned nowhere. It is said, without due regard to past experience, that in time of war the United States would never allow their shipbuilding trade to be prejudiced by such engagements. Assertions of this kind are not only insulting to the honor of a kindred nation, but unjust in the highest degree. The original Foreign Enlistment Act of 1794, so damaging to French interests, was passed by Congress when setiments of friendship towards France and illwill to England were at their height, and the decisions of United States courts on delicate questions of international law are deservedly quoted with the greatest respect in our own. Though we lament the disposition lately shown to retaliate supposed injuries at our hands by altering the existing American law in the wrong direction, we do not believe that as it stands it would be preserved by American judges, or that a more stringent act, if passed by the legislatures of both countries, would fail to be enforced in either. Let us anticipate, then, the violent counsels of a dominent party by conciliatory overtures, which would be appreciated by the whole nation. We have a foreign secretary who is not only free to do so, without any sacrifice or personal dignity, but enjoys the rare credit, both at home and abroad, of being superior to national prejudices. Such an opportunity, if lost may not occur before some fresh dispute arises to confound the merits of that now pending, and to make its settlement impossible.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

[From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, Nov. 10.]

On Thursday evening, Nov. 8, about seven o'clock J. W. Meyers, a resident of Manchester, deliberately shot and killed his own child, and attempted to finish the bloody work by murdering his wife. It appears that on the evening in question he obtained a pint of brandy at a drug store and proceeded home. After dining he remarked to his wife that he would address a note to his mother, and having written and folded the same he put it in his pocket. He then kissed his wife in an affectionate manner, and stepped into the kitchen and took down a shot gun which had been previously loaded with buck-shot, and deliberately fired over her head and through the open door, the charge passing over her head and through the front door casing. He then passed out and around the house to the east window, and pointing the muzzle of his gun through one of the panes, discharged the other barrel at his mother-in-law, who was standing in the front room, with his babe, eight months old, in her arms. He probably intended to kill her, but missed his aim, the shot hitting the little innocent in the back, and, passing through, came out in the region of the abdomen, killing it almost instantly, and badly shattering the hand of the mother-in-law. He intended to kill them all, and supposing the deed was finished, he turned and fled into the barn, which stood near by, and completed the bloody chapter by cutting, with his own hand, his throat from ear to ear. The whole of this transpired in a very few moments, and, aroused by the discharge of the gun, and the screams of the woman, the citizens rushed to the spot.