The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865. NO. 24.

THE HERALD

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BY

EDWARD REILLY,

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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 44	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	23	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

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.,

March 1st, 1864.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the WESTWARD, viz: to Tignish Cascumpec, Port Hill, Princetown, &c., will, on and after Monday, the 28 November, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, at 8 o'clock, a.m.

T. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office,

Charlottetown, Oct. 28, 1863.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

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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 Proprietor 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.

(In the building formerly occupied as a Banking Office by Messrs. Cundall & Longworth, corner of Queen and Water Streets.)

HON. THOMAS H. HAVILAND, President; WM. CUMMIS, 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. 2m

Late European Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.

The R. M. S. *Europa* arrived at this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, with Liverpool dates of the 4th February. There is little news of interest.

The recent misunderstanding between the employers of skilled labor in the Midland counties and their workmen has been healed by the withdrawal, on the part of the former, of the "discharge-note," which formed the cause of the strike.

The question of Reform is beginning once more to excite interest in the North of England. At Bradford, at Leeds, at Manchester, meetings have been held during the last few days for an extension of the suffrage which may be described as almost monster gatherings. The cry is swelling into a chorus which cannot be put down.

In reference to Cardinal Wiseman, a paper says:—the Cardinal passed a very restless night, and is weaker to-day. The calls from Protestants as well as Roman Catholics at York Place have been very numerous.

A question which has been a good deal discussed during the recess, is now deemed by many ripe for Legislative action—the question whether it would not be better for the country to buy up all the existing Railways, and work them for the profit of the nation at large.

The Surrey Theatre, the most popular place of amusement on the south bank of the Thames, was destroyed by fire at midnight on the 30th. It was a pantomime night, and the performance was about to close when the clown discovered a glare through the aperture above the chandelier, the alarm was given, and fortunately, the audience was enabled to disperse without any serious accident.

The appearance at Leeds of Lord Amberly, a young nobleman who is only in his 23rd year, the eldest son of Lord Russell, at a great public meeting in favor of Reform, and the speech which he made on the occasion, replete with sound sense and large statesman-like views, is an event which has arrested a good deal of attention.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Governor of Madras, has resigned his post on account of ill-health, and Mr. Massey, the member for Salford, and Chairman for the Committees of the House of Commons, has been appointed to succeed him.

ITALY.

According to despatches received from Turin, the recent disturbances in that city are said to have painfully affected King Victor Emmanuel. On the night of the first annual State ball a mob of ruffians congregated beneath the palace windows and not only greeted the royal guests with groans and showers of mud, but uttered revolutionary cries, which, it is alleged, could be distinctly heard in the palace.

FLORENCE, Feb. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here this evening. The city is illuminated, and decorated with flags. A very large number of persons thronged the King's line of route to the palace, and enthusiastically cheered his Majesty.

GERMANY.

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" thinks that M. Bismark will shortly declare that, from carefully drawn up reports, there is reason to believe the people of Schleswig-Holstein desire to become subjects of the King of Prussia. The annexation will probably be opposed by Austria and by the German Confederation, yet, in the opinion of the above writer, Prussia will assuredly carry her point.

FRANCE.

It is understood that at the last French Cabinet Council, which was attended by Prince Napoleon and several members of the Privy Council, the encyclical came under discussion, and the Prince argued that the publication of that document made the immediate evacuation of Rome imperative; but the Emperor made no reply. Cardinals Donnet and Gousset, who have seats in the French Senate, have announced their intention to join Cardinal Mathieu in his attack upon the French Government relative to its treatment of the Papal bull.

COMMERCIAL.

The "Times," in its city article of this morning, says:—Consols still remain flat at more than 1 per cent. below the point at which they stood this time last year, the fact being that the demand created by the numerous speculative and other investments, since introduced to the public, have left no surplus to be employed in purchases of the English funds.

ROYAL RAILWAY SALOONS.—Two elegant and commodious saloon carriages have just been purchased by the directors of the London and South-Western Railway Company for the use of the various members of the royal family when making trips upon their line. These saloons were built expressly for this service, and the exterior of each has a very neat appearance. The carrages in each instance comprise a large central compartment, furnished with comfortable lounges, arm-chairs, and tables, and two small divisions, one at each end of the saloon, fitted with couches, washstands, cisterns, and other conveniences. In these saloons the younger members of the royal family, when desirous of proceeding to the opera or threatres in the evening, will be enabled to visit the metropolis with greater comfort and privacy than in the showier and more costly state carriages at present used on those occasions, and which at the Waterloo terminus are sometimes found to attract a rather inconvenient crowd.

The following case of British magnanimity appears in the papers. Thomas Martin, now thirty-four years of age, served twelve years and nine months in the 69th, 60th, and 49th Regiment of the Line, was eight years and eleven months in Malta and the Crimea, and was severely wounded by grape-shot in the right foot at the taking of the quarries on the 7th June, 1856. For his conduct on that occasion he obtained Crimean and Turkish medals with clasps for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopool. He afterwards enlisted in the Royal Artillery, from which he is now discharged as unfit for further service, owing to blindness, the result of his wound. As a total reward for his leathened services and wound he has been awarded a pension of 6d per day, for a term of fifteen months, when he will become utterly destitute! His discharge ticket is marked "good."—*London Times.*

The emigration from Plymouth during 1864 was only 306 short of that in 1863, in which year emigration was greater than for a long period previously. For Canada there left 139 souls; New South Wales, 2,756; Victoria, 595; South Australia, 2,737; Queensland, 890; New Zealand, 53; Cape of Good Hope, 146; and the East Indies, 184—total 7,487. By comparsion with 1863 there were 11 less for Canada, 1,000 to New South Wales, 433 to Victoria, and 903 to New Zealand. The decrease is most remarkable in reference to Canada and to New Zealand.

Garibaldi has accepted an invitation to become the guest of Mr. J. R. Jeffery, of Liverpool in the spring.

The following is a summary of M. Fould's report to the Emperor of the financial state of the country: "The year of 1863 will leave a deficit less by 15,000,000f. that had been anticipated. The revenue and expenditure of the year 1864 will, probably, be balanced. In 1865 the military expenses will be reduced by 21,000,000, and the naval expenses by 23,000,000f. The sum of 15,000,000f. derived from a surplus of the resources of 1865, will be carried forward to the benefit of 1866. These happy results are due to the confidence inspired by the Government, and to the peaceful sentiments with which Europe knows your Majesty is animated."

The scientific world of Paris is much occupied by the experiments which M. Oraof intends making of flying from the towers of Notre Dame by his new machine. He undertakes to remain suspended in the air with as much ease as a bird.

Marshal MacMahon has embarked at Marseilles for Algeria. There is a report that he has a commission from the Emperor to adopt a "Russian system of colonization"—whatever that may mean.

M. Fresnel, a well-known French engineer, has discovered that it would be possible to join the Gulf of Darien and the Bay of Panama by a cutting requiring no great work, and only 68 kilometres long.

By private advices from Paris we learn with unfeigned sorrow that Vincent Wallace, the great Irish composer, is again very seriously ill.

Mr. Hennessy is about to give a series of lectures in Paris on the wrongs of Poland.

[From the St. John Freeman.]

THE DESPATCHES

Are at length published—no thanks to our Government for that—and they show conclusively that when some of the Delegates say in excuse for the conduct of the several Governments that the Imperial Government is urging them on, and therefore haste is unavoidable, they say what is untrue. It is Lord Monck speaking for the delegates, who represents the people of the Provinces, as eager for the accomplishment of this union, and Mr. Cardwell in suggesting the mode of proceeding, but complies, as he thinks, with the wishes of the people, while he warns them of the increase of expense which this union will cause, but which he seems to suppose they are quite willing to bear. In the first despatch sent to him in September, Lord Monck tells him that "the desire for a closer union appears to be very generally felt both in Canada and in the Lower Provinces," and in the despatch accompanying the resolutions he says:—

"The fact that the most eminent public men of all the Provinces concur in desiring such a Union, appears to me to go a long way in superseding the necessity for any abstract arguments in its favor."

And again—

"In transmitting these Resolutions for your consideration, I venture to state my opinion that the desire for a consolidation of British North America, has taken strong hold of the minds of the most earnest and thoughtful men in these Provinces, and I trust, whether on the plan suggested by these Resolutions, or on some modification of it, a Union may be effected which will satisfy the aspirations of so loyal and influential a portion of Her Majesty's subjects."

First all the eminent men concur in desiring it, and then "it has taken strong hold of the minds of the earnest and thoughtful men."

Lord Monck was made to state this to Mr. Cardwell, who yielding as he supposed to the eager wishes of the Colonists, suggested a mode by which what he was told were their views, could be carried out. His despatch was published, without those from Lord Monck, and Mr. Tilley and others proclaimed aloud that the Imperial Goverment was urging them on, and they could not delay:—

LORD MONCK TO MR. CARDWELL.

(Copy No. 135.)

QUEBEC, 23rd September, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatches, No. 124, of August 26th, and No. 129, of September 1st, I have the honor to transmit a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, requesting me to invite the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, to send Representatives to a Conference with the Ministers of Canada at Quebec, to be held for the purpose of considering the question of the Union of these Provinces, and to digest a practical plan for the realization of the idea which should be submitted for your approval.

The desire for a closer union amongst those Colonies than has hitherto existed appears to be very generally felt, both in Canada and the Lower Provinces.

It appears to me that the mode of proceeding suggested in this Minute is the only one in which the views entertained by the leading politicians of the British North American Colonies, on the important subject, can be brought intelligibly and in a practical form before your attention.

This course is also, I think, that which was pointed out by the Duke of Newcastle in his despatch to Lord Mulgrave (Nova Scotia, No. 182), of July 6, 1862, transmitted to me for my information, on the same day, as that which ought to be pursued in the circumstances.

I have therefore no hesitation in complying with the request of my Executive Council, and I have addressed identical communications—of which I enclose a copy—to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and to the Governor of Newfoundland,—inviting them to nominate deputations to represent these respective Provinces at the proposed Conference.

I have, &c., MONCK.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, &c.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, approved of by His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd September, 1864.

The Committee of Council has the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Deputation from the Executive Government and the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces at Charlottetown, on the 1st instant, in accordance with the Order in Council of the 29th ultimo, have reported that such Conference duly met, and that the question of a Confederation of the British North American Colonies was discussed at length, and such progress made that it was thought desirable by the Conference that the subject should be resumed in a formal and official manner, under the authority of the Governments of the several Provinces.

The Committee have, therefore, the honor to advise and submit to Your Excellency's approval, that the several Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland be invited to appoint Delegates under the Despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated July 6th, 1862, and communicated by the Colonial Office to Your Excellency by a Despatch of the same date, to confer with the Canadian Government on the subject of a Union of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces.

The Committee beg leave further to recommend that Quebec be selected as the place, and the 10th of Oct. next the time, for the meeting, as they have ascertained that such time and place will meet the views and convenience of the several Governments.

(Certified,) WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

Two short important despatches follow, one from Lord Monck to the Lieut. Governors, and one from Mr. Cardwell, briefly expressing approval of the course taken by Lord Monck; then despatches from the Lieut. Governors announcing the appointment of Delegates, &c., after which comes the despatch which elicited from Mr. Cardwell the answer of which the delegates and their friends would make so much:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Quebec,

Nov. 7, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my despatch of the 23rd of September, in which I have informed you that I had invited the Lieut. Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Governor of Newfoundland to send representatives to confer with members of the Canadian Government upon the feasibility of effecting an union between the colonies of British North America, and to my despatches of the 14th of October, and 2nd [illegible] which I enclosed to you their answers [illegible] to that invitation, I have the honor to report that the several gentlemen named in the communication above referred to, as representatives of these colonies respectively, arrived at Quebec on Monday at 10 o'clock, the day named for the assembling of the Conference. They immediately proceeded to the consideration of the important question, the discussion of which constituted the object of their meeting, having appointed Sir E. P. Tache, Prime Minister of Canada, as chairman to preside over their deliberations. Their sittings began on the 10th of October and continued *de die in diem* until the 27th of the same month.

I have now the honor to transmit the resolutions agreed to by the Conference, for which I would ask the favorable consideration of yourself and Her Majesty's Government.

I may state that an extended intercourse with members of the Conference enables me to assure you they were one and all actuated by the strongest feelings of loyalty to the Queen, the most earnest desire to maintain the connection with England; and the wish to make the proposed union work so as to strengthen that connection by enabling the Provinces to take upon themselves more largely the responsibilities of a self-governing community.

I do not enter into any argument to prove that a consolidation of these Provinces is desirable if it can be effected on principles which will give guarantees for strength and durability. The advantages of a well considered plan of union, whether looked at from the point of administration, commerce or defence, appear to me so that it would be a waste of time to state them, and the fact that the most eminent men of all the Provinces concur in desiring such a union appears to go a long way in superceding the necessity for any abstract arguments in its favor.

The plan which has been adopted by the Conference, you will observe, is a union of all the Provinces on a monarchial principle, under one governor, to be appointed by the Crown, with ministers responsible as in England to a Parliament consisting of two houses, one to be nominated by the Crown and the other elected by the people. To this central government and legislature will be committed all the general business of the united Provinces, and its authority, on all such subjects, will be supreme, subject of course to the rights of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament.

For the purpose of local administration, it is proposed to have in each Province an executive officer to be appointed by the Governor, and removable by him for causes to be assigned, assisted by a legislative body, the constitution of which it is proposed to leave to the decision of the present local legislatures, subject to the approbation of the Imperial government and parliament. To these local bodies are to be entrusted the execution of certain specified duties of a local character, and they are to have no rights of authority beyond what is expressly delegated to them by the act of Union. To the general government it is proposed to reserve the right of disallowing acts passed by the local legislatures.

I think this will be found a fair, general outline of the constitutional portion of the proposed scheme of union, and I trust it will be found of such nature as to merit the general approbation of Her Majesty's government.

I do not allude to proposed financial arrangements between different members of the proposed union, as those relate to questions exclusively affecting the Provinces, and upon which I presume they may safely be allowed to adopt any course which they may themselves think conducive to their interests.

In transmitting these resolutions for your consideration, I venture to state my opinion that the desire for a consolidation of British North America has taken strong hold of the minds of the most earnest and thoughtful men in these Provinces, and I trust that, whether on the plan suggested by these resolutions or on some modification of it, an opinion may be effected which will satisfy the aspirations of so loyal and influential a portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) MONCK.

The *Journal of Commerce* states it is a fact, that the authors of school books—spelling, &c.—have realized more money from their labors during the last twenty-five years than all the novelists on both hemispheres.

THE NEW MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

Recent intelligence from the South, is to the effect that the military policy of the so-called Confederate States, is to be changed at once, and one adopted that will, it is believed, prolong the present war much longer than the friends of the Union desire. It is understood that Richmond is to be evacuated at the moment that there is any prospect of a general advance by Grant's army involving a serious battle in front of Petersburg and Richmond, or a threatened junction of the forces commanded by Gens. Sherman and Grant. The Southern troops will be withdrawn from Richmond to some point further inland. Charleston will also be evacuated at the first evidence of a serious design on the part of Gen. Sherman to attack it. General Lee will then retire with his forces from the coast, and discarding defensive positions will continue to contest in the open field, whether attacked by the federal army or prosecuting aggressive campaigns.

The adoption of this policy, it is known, has long been contemplated by the Southern leaders—in fact, it was proposed at the outset of the war, and found not a few advocates even then. General Lee, indeed, is on record as opposed to the attempt to hold Richmond, and the sole reason for defending for so long a time, has been that, as the capital of the Confederate States, the moral effect of holding it to the last could not be overlooked. It is urged in support of this new policy, that it would free the main army of the South, which is now compelled to act strictly on the defensive, and cannot be divided because of the immense federal force directly in front of it. Were Richmond given up, it could retire out of reach of the Union armies and portions could be detached as will for offensive operations against weak points on the Union lines. Besides this, it is urged that the Southern troops could fall back upon positions away from any railroad line, thus compelling a force advancing to attack it to construct its own roads, no easy matter to accomplish in the country which would have to be. Other reasons for this policy will suggest themselves to military men, but they are but ramifications of those which have been stated.

The public therefore, need not be surprised to hear any day that Richmond and Charleston have been evacuated and the rebel armies have retired further inland. Jeff. Davis would not have dared to risk the responsibility of such a movement, but, 1st, so great is the confidence reposed in him by the southern people that the mere fact that it has his approval will assure perfect acquiescence in its wisdom. It is hinted that Gen. Lee will withdraw the Army of Northern Virginia to Danville, but this is, of course, mere speculation. The fact, however, is that the policy which has been mentioned is to be adopted admits of scarcely a doubt. Just how soon the new movement will take place will necessarily be determined by events, and these events, in turn, are to a great extent within the control of Gens. Grant and Sherman. The die is cast.

Admiral Porter some days ago wrote:—

As to the Monadnock, she could ride out a gale at anchor in the Atlantic Ocean. She is certainly the most perfect success as far as hull and machinery are concerned, and is only defective in some minor details.

The Monadnock is capable of crossing the ocean alone when her compasses are once properly adjusted. One heavy shot from Fort Fisher indented the iron on her side armor, without doing any material damage. These vessels have lain five days under fire from Fort Fisher, anchored less than 900 yards off, and received no injury, except to their boats and light matter on decks. Compared with the large sides their fire is very slow, and not calculated to silence heavy batteries, which require continuous and rapid fire to drive the men from their guns, but they are famous coadjutors in a fight to put in heavy blows, which tell in casements and bomb-proofs. The smaller Monitors will always require steamers to tow and take care of them.

Admiral Porter says that he has never yet seen a vessel which came up to his ideas of what is required for offensive operations as much as the Monadnock on sides, though she would be no match for the Manandock in a fight, the latter having more speed.

In 1863 no less than six hundred and forty millions of letters passed through the British post office department,—an increase of two hundred millions during the last ten years. In London alone a hundred and sixty millions of letters are now annually distributed, which is an increase of more than one half during the last decade. Making allowance for the increase of population, each person now receives twenty-two letters, instead of fifteen, as formerly.

A survey of the city of Jerusalem, which has been in progress for some time past, on a basis for sanitary improvements, has resulted in important archeological discoveries. Colonel James, of the Royal Engineers, writes as follows:—

While the survey of the city is proceeding Capt. Wilson has been exploring under ground, and has made some important discoveries to elucidate the topography, the most important of which is the discovery of one of the arches of the causeway which led from the city to the temple in a very good state of preservation, the span of which is between 40 feet and 50ft., and composed of large stones, like those seen in the Jewish wailing place. He has also discovered another large cistern in the Haram or Temple area, and says the whole area is honey-combed with passages and cisterns; and he had himself lowered 82ft. down a well, which is in what was formerly the Valley of Cheesemongers, and followed the stream for a considerable distance till he came to the spring with some steps down it, which were cut in the solid rock."

PRINTERS.—An address recently delivered before the Typographical Society at Washington, stated these facts about honors to printers:

"The United States Senate has chosen a printer for secretary, a printer for sergeant-at-arms, while a printer occupies the vice-presidents chair. In the house a printer has been elected clerk, a printer postmaster, and on the first Monday of December, 1863, the House of Representatives chose a printer for their foreman or speaker; and also of the fourteen gentlemen who had filled the office of Mayor of Washington, six were printers, namely: Rapine, Gales, Seaton, Weightman, Force and Towers."

DEBATE ON THE UNION QUESTION IN CHARLOTTETOWN,

(Continued.)

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

[Reported for the Anti-Union Press.]

FRIDAY, February 10.

HON. MR. LONGWORTH.—Mr Chairman, when I came here to night I did not intend to speak. As a member of the Government of this Island, I have preferred to remain silent and profit by the arguments of others and the information which they are capable of imparting, rather than obtrude any views of my own; but as I have been called upon by you, sir, I shall avail myself of your invitation whilst I detain the audience for a short time with a few remarks on the subject under discussion. I regret, Mr Chairman, that I was too late to hear the arguments of the Hon Attorney General, as he had concluded before I entered the Hall,—the Hon Mr Henderson being then in the act of delivering his address. I have had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Mr Hensley, and, after the lengthy speech which he has just given us, I feel that it is unnecessary for me to enter into any minute particulars on the merits of the proposed Union, either in the abstract or in detail. In the House of Assembly last session, I expressed my views at some length against the policy of a Legislative Union of the Provinces, whilst the proposition which has since led to this scheme of Federation was under debate. I was hostile then to a Legislative Union, because I considered, that on account of our isolated position for five months in each year—our only communication with the main land during the winter season being very often at the risk of life by means of ice boats across the Straits of Northumberland—we had everything to lose and nothing to gain. By a Legislative Union we would be deprived of our Constitution and independent position as a separate Government, and become an outlying county only of a larger country. The objections which I then urged to a Legislative Union are equally strong against a Federal Union, unless such Federal Union can be effected upon terms advantageous to us. It is not necessary or desirable after all that has been already said on the matter, that I should enter into elaborate arguments to prove that the Federal Union of the Provinces now proposed to us, as far as we are concerned, is not politically much better than a Legislative one. Without adverting to the objection raised to the principle of Representation, the financial aspect of the scheme submitted, is, in my opinion, bad, and after all that I have thought, heard and read on this point, I have arrived at the conclusion, that to enter the Union upon the terms proposed we must prepare ourselves to be the losers. We know the terms upon which Union is offered to us, but are they such as to induce this Island to embrace that Union? I may say that I am not unreasonably opposed to the principle of a Union of the Provinces, and if we could obtain fair and reasonable terms—terms which would satisfy the Island and do justice to our people generally—I would certainly hesitate before I opposed the change in our Constitution. Now, Mr Chairman, on investigation, we find that all we are to receive in the sum of £43,000 per annum, as our capitation grant and the interest on the difference of debt, in our favor, out of which we are to support our Local Government, build and repair our roads and bridges, and maintain our educational system. And this, be it remembered, is to be a fixed sum, not increasing with the natural increase of our Revenue and population, but remaining a fixed stationary allowance doled out to us, while the whole of our Excise and general Revenue, and which now at the present moment amounts to upwards of £60,000 per annum under our comparatively low tariff, is to be withdrawn and taken from us. This Revenue we must be prepared to surrender, and not only so, but to submit to a higher tariff than at present; and should there be a failure in any of the ordinary sources of Revenue, most assuredly the General Government would take care to raise from us a full proportion of the general expenses of the Federation, whatever these expenses may be, in the ratio of our population. In fact it appears to me we will have to surrender a revenue of some £60,000 a year; and besides, when we reflect that the Federal Parliament having the power to raise a revenue by every process and mode of taxation known to a Parliament, we may rest assured that taxed we will be, and that ratio the revenue they will to the required amount. If, then, we compare the difference between what we shall receive from and what we shall return to the Government, it will be a material consideration, and aid us in arriving at some just estimate in the case. But it is said in reply that the expansion of trade consequent on the Union will sufficiently recompense us for the loss which we shall otherwise sustain. Those who advance this argument appear to forget that for nearly one-half of the year our trade is comparatively paralyzed, and our communication with the world cut off. This of itself is a sufficient reason to justify us in refusing to enter the Confederation on terms of equality with our neighbors. The other Provinces are physically united, but nature has divided us from them; and consequently trade cannot receive that impetus in this Island which it undoubtedly will by means of canals, railroads, &c., in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is said also, that in addition to this external expansion of trade, we will have free trade with four millions of British Americans. This is answered for the same reason as the other: and our complete isolation for five months in each year will effectually prevent us from successfully competing, as manufacturers or merchants, with our neighbors, as the capital invested in a heavy stock of raw materials for manufacturing purposes, would remain dead and unremunerative so long as our navigation remained closed. But even admitting all the advantages which may be derived from free trade, can we not obtain free trade without Confederation? Canada has already repeatedly asked to establish it with the Maritime Provinces, but these Provinces have not considered it to be their interest to accede to the proposition. Even now, or at any time hereafter, Canada would, I believe, if such a plan be consistent with British policy, be glad to establish free trade without Confederation; but whether or not, of what advantage would a free trade be to us when the produce of our soil would not meet a remunerative market in an agricultural country like Canada, and when our limited manufactures could not cope with theirs and therefore this free trade is no sufficient argument in favor of the scheme? Again, I would ask what advantage are we to receive from Confederation. None, sir, that I can perceive to compensate for the disadvantages that will be imposed upon us.—I speak now in view of the question, without considering whether matters and circumstances which may influence us, such as the decision of our neighbors, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in accepting or rejecting Union, and also the action of the Imperial Government. In the absence of such considerations as these, which may in the future have more or less influence, I now express my views of the Report of the Quebec Convention. Canada, we know, has a great desire for Confederation, and she has a special reason to urge forward and accomplish such a scheme. She desires to improve her condition politically and financially, and to provide for her security. The great mistake made in the Constitutional Government of Canada, especially in framing the Act of Union, was in making no provision for an increase of representation according to an increase of population; and many, if not all the difficulties which have beset that great Province since the days of Union are to be attributed to this defect or oversight, to remedy which, the Canadians have seized upon the project of Federation which has been presented to us. It remains with us, however, to calmly weigh the subject in all its aspects, and to say whether we shall accept or reject the proposal. As I stated before, I am not opposed to Confederation on principles just and equitable to this Island, and if the terms contained in the Report under consideration, could be changed, so as to elevate us above the dependent condition in which we would be placed under the present terms, then I would accept the scheme. But the amount which we are to receive from the Federal Government, will, as I have before shewn, be only a small portion of what we shall give; and according to my present impression I conclude that the hard labour and toil of the people of this Island will be required to assist, to an unreasonable extent, in keeping in motion the wheels of the ponderous and expensive machine of Government which is proposed to be created. The terms are, to my opinion, unjust, and we should have received more liberal consideration or extent, for the surrender of our privileges, and in consideration of our isolated and exceptional position; and at present, I cannot see my way clear to enter into this Confederation. As to being forced into it, all I shall say is that when that subject is presented to us, it will be time enough for us to consider it. When I came to the Chairman, I did not, as I before stated, intend to say anything, and not having been prepared to make a speech, my remarks have, therefore, been of a rather desultory character. I will now, however, briefly refer to a few more of the general headings under which this question has been arranged. In Canada vast works are to be undertaken by the General Government, such as canals, fortifications and railroads, which will involve the expenditure of millions of dollars; but what direct advantage will we receive from those works to which we will be called upon to contribute? This expenditure will assuredly give employment to the artizans and laborers of the neighboring Provinces; and tend to develop and enrich the resources of their territory; but your P. E. Island will receive no direct benefit in this way. Our money will go out from us without an equivalent; but such is not the case with our neighbors. Looking at our isolated position, therefore, the terms are not fair to us in this respect, for the Report excludes the idea that any public works will be undertaken here by the General Government which could afford employment to our people and bring capital to our shores, and to this extent form a compensating element in the compact. All such works if attempted in this Colony will be considered merely local, and will have to be undertaken by direct taxation imposed by our own local Legislature upon ourselves. As to the legal point which has been raised by the Hon Mr Hensley in reference to our public lands, I am not prepared at present to give an opinion upon it, not having directed my attention to the question. Should his view be correct, this would be to us an additional objection to Confederation, and make the terms thereof even worse than we were at first led to suppose. I will not, Mr Chairman, detain the audience any longer. I will merely advert to an argument used by parties who argue in favor of the proposed Confederation, that while they admit a loss of some £27,000 a year in our revenue, that that loss will be made up to our people by the general advantages that will result to us by the introduction of colonial products into this Island free of duty. This trade, for the reasons which I have already stated, would be limited in extent, and as far as the increased facilities for introducing bad liquors is concerned, would be highly injurious to us, not only in a moral point of view, but as having a tendency to injure the revenue of the country; but supposing that the intercolonial trade should increase, our duties to that extent will decrease, and in proportion as the revenue arising from those duties is diminished, the necessity will arise for making up that deficiency by the imposition of high duties on British and foreign goods, thus resorting to an unjust species of legislation—the levying of duties to protect colonial manufactures; and should this system be ineffectual in raising a revenue to the required amount, we may reasonably assume that the Federal Legislature would exercise their legitimate power in that respect by restoring to direct taxation. This is a view of the case which I think has not been fully considered; it is one at least which has made an impression on my mind. In conclusion, Mr Chairman, this is a question which effects not only those of the present day, but also unborn generations; and its importance imperatively demands the most careful consideration from us. If we accept the scheme it will be an indissoluble compact, which cannot be set aside in the future, and must forever remain as an heritage to our children; and it therefore behooves us to look well to the consequences before we enter into it. Although I have not fully prepared myself to speak to-night, yet these are my views on this momentous question of Confederation, the terms of which, in so far as they relate to us, are not, to my mind, sufficiently just or liberal to warrant me or the country in accepting them.

HON. E. PALMER.—Mr. Chairman, as to the question which has been asked by the Hon. Mr. H[redacted] 56th clause of the Report which runs thus:—

"All lands, mines, minerals, and royalties, vested in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for the use of such Provinces, shall belong to the local Government, &c., &c."

I must say the language of the clause includes the public lands merely which *are vested in Her Majesty*; but it was the intention of the Convention to leave all our public lands in the hands of the local Government, as it was made fully known to the Conference that we retained little or no Crown Lands. Allusion was made on last Friday night to an alteration which has been made in the Report as agreed to in Conference. Originally the Report stood thus:—

"The local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the Electoral Districts for the purposes of representation *in such local Legislature*, and distribute the representatives, to which the Province is entitled, in any manner *such legislature* may think fit."

But the Canadians have taken upon themselves to alter it in this way, viz: They have struck out the words "in such local Legislature," and introduced the words "in the House of Commons." This alteration is a very material one; and the authority which the Canadian Delegates have assumed to themselves in making it, without first consulting the Delegates of this Colony as regards its effect here, shews pretty clearly the arbitrary manner in which they would be disposed to treat us when once in their power.

C. PALMER, Esq., was about to offer a Resolution, when the President of the Society explained that the sense of the meeting and not that of the Society alone, would be taken on any Resolution that might be offered on the question of Confederation. Mr. Palmer then proceeded to read the Resolution—which is that which appeared in the HERALD of the 15th Feb.,—and said: If I had the power, Mr. Chairman, of passing a vote of censure on the Delegates for having exceeded their powers, I would do so. I know, that if I had a servant whom I sent to market to ascertain the market rates of produce, but who, instead of obeying my instructions, had sold my grain and mortgaged my farm, not only would I dismiss him for his conduct, but I would also punish him if it were possible. Our Delegates had no right to proceed to Quebec and agree to a scheme of union which virtually deprives us of our rights and liberties. The scheme originated in the quarrels of the Canadians, and like all family quarrels cannot result in much good. The conduct of the Lower Provinces was like the [redacted] who should interfere between a man and his wife, who were not living on the best of terms—instead of leading to a reconciliation, the meddler would come in for a share of the abuse of both. Time does not permit me, at this late hour, to dwell at length on the Report of the Quebec Convention, or to refer to the grog and smuggling arguments of the Col. Secretary, and which the Hon. Mr. Hensley has demolished. I will, therefore, content myself with moving the Resolution which I hold in my hand.

MR. CALLBECK also moved a Resolution, thanking Messrs. Palmer and Coles for their opposition to the Report, and which also appeared in the HERALD of the 15th inst., after which the meeting was dismissed.

The public discussions on the Confederation Question, under the auspices of the Charlottetown Literary and Debating Society, terminated with the adoption of the foregoing Resolutions. The debate was resumed by the members of the Society on the following Friday night and was sustained with much spirit and ability; but as the arguments of the various speakers, with one or two exceptions, were repetitions to a great extent of those employed at the public meetings, we have not deemed it proper to report them. We will, therefore, conclude this Report next week by giving the speech of D. Carrie, Esq., which was valuable on account of its statistical nature, together perhaps with one other, if time and space admit of our doing so.

E. REILLY, Reporter.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In case you did not hear from this of the result of Mr. Whelan's meetings, I will give you a brief account of the two last which he held.

Mr. Whelan, on the day appointed, but not the hour for appearing at the house of Mr. Phelan, met a small number at the late hour of three o'clock, and, after sufficiently refreshing himself, he entered into an explanation of his views on the Confederation question. The people seemed to put very little faith in his arguments; they, of course, gave him a good hearing on account of his being an old friend, and did not feel inclined to condemn him *in toto* for the blunder he has made in taking sides with the Unionists, but yet leave him ample time to recant, and if he does not, to cast him overboard. It is unnecessary for me to say that Mr. W. advanced no sound arguments in favor of the contemplated Union, but such puerile and sophistical trash as appears from time to time in his paper. Mr. W. Clarke very easily floored all Mr. W's. arguments, and proved conclusively to the people the disadvantages this Island would labor under in the event of our uniting with the other Provinces. Mr. W's. next place of meeting was St. Andrew's, at which he was to attend at five o'clock on the same evening, but he did not arrive there until seven, which is a late hour of the day for a public meeting. On his arrival at St. Andrew's, he and some put up at the house of Mr. John Carey, where he met the number of six electors, independent of about as many more who followed to Mr. Carey's for the sport of the thing. While the speeches were going on in one end of the house, some were enjoying themselves in the other end of the building in singing songs over a good bottle of Whiskey, provided, no doubt, by Mr. W. Such was the course the meetings of Mr. W. assumed in the two last places which he held them. And now, in conclusion, I beg to express the hope of seeing you appear before us to give to us your views on the Confederation scheme, and excuse myself for thus trespassing on your valuable time, which is so nobly devoted to a noble cause, the rights and liberties of P. E. Island.

I have the honor to be,
Yours truly,
ELECTOR.

Morell, Feb. 1st, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I see in the *Examiner* an extract from a speech of Judge Keogh, in Dublin, against Fenianism—so says Mr. Whelan—but the extract quoted in the *Examiner* does not say anything concerning Fenianism at all, but is altogether shewing what high offices Irishmen are filling at present under the Union of Ireland with England. Judge Keogh might have told of another Irishman who fills a high situation under England in the person of the Judge himself, who was made Judge for life with a salary of £4,000 a year, and all for violating his most solemn pledge and oath. At the time that the independent opposition party was formed in Dublin, there were about sixty of the Irish Members of Parliament who met in Dublin at a Conference, one of whom was the present Judge Keogh, then only a Member of Parliament, all of whom pledged themselves to oppose any and every Government who would not repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill and pass Sherman Crawford's Tenant Right Bill into law. They promised to accept no situation from any Government until then; but the very first who violated this pledge, which he himself voluntarily confirmed with an oath, was this same Judge Keogh that Mr. Whelan now believes to have such superior opinions on the question of Union, for he is known to have then said: So help me God, I, for one, will never accept of any office or situation from any Government who will not pass these measures into law; and surely Mr. Whelan knows all this, and that but a very short time after that this very self-same Mr. Keogh (at present Judge Keogh) accepted the office of Attorney-General for Ireland, and at the next vacancy on the Bench was made one of the twelve Judges of Ireland with the before-mentioned salary of £4,000 sterling. Therefore it is no wonder that Mr. Keogh thinks so much of a Union. But do the people of Ireland think as much of his opinion as that of Daniel O'Connell, who, during all his life, could not be convinced but that it was the greatest evil that ever was inflicted on Ireland, and who worked so long striving to get that Union repealed; but the opinions of the great and good O'Connell, according [redacted] present opinion of Mr. Whelan, are nothing, [redacted] to the opinions of the traitor Keogh. As well might Mr. Whelan quote Lord Castlereagh in favor of Union, as renegade Keogh, a name he got and earned by his perfidy to his constituents and country.

It is to be hoped that the Irishmen of this Island will take a lesson from such men as Keogh and Castlereagh in Ireland, for it is very easy to see their counterparts in some of our Union-leaders here—men who are willing to sell the interests of the whole people of this Island for large salaries from the Canadians, which salaries, when they get them secured, they will think with Judge Keogh that the few who will get the offices, will be the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people. Let all who do not expect office not listen to any selfish agitator in favor of an Union with Canada—with men who will not make even an honest bargain—who must get all our revenue for all time to come, and in lieu of which will not even promise us the one-third of what they must get from us, and who also must have representation by population, so that out of a house of 194 members, this Island will have only 5 votes.

The men that made such a bargain with them—that is, the Delegates from this Island, cared nothing for the interests of the people, and if they had no selfish motives in view, they must have been the most self-sacrificing men in existence, knowing, in that case, that the people would never trust them again; but I think that they all would wish to be placed in the same position as Keogh and those other men high in office under the Irish and English Union of which Keogh was talking, that conferred such benefits on Ireland. No doubt but Messrs. Gray, Whelan, Pope and Haviland would think it would immensely benefit this Island were there an Union, and they installed in offices worth five or six thousand dollars a year, each of them. When Mr. Whelan printed this extract from Judge Keogh's speech in the *Examiner*, he thought to gull the Irish people here who knew nothing of the traitorous part he acted to Ireland in company with Sadlier the forger and suicide, and a few others of the same stamp.

Yours, &c.,
Queen's County, Feb. 7, 1865. J. M.

Highly Important Admission of the Colonial Secretary.

[To the Editor of the Herald.]

SIR,—I trust you will not refuse insertion to one other communication on the everlasting Confederation scheme. I have been endeavouring to look at each side of the question, feeling determined that if I could get anything like good ground for believing there were advantages to be derived that would, in some degree, counterbalance the serious disadvantages under which we should labour, I, for one, would withdraw my feeble opposition to the measure. But, Sir, I have looked in vain; the advantages are as a mere drop in the bucket, and the more I investigate the matter the blacker by far it becomes. In your last week's journal you publish the address of the Colonial Secretary in favor of Confederation, which contains the following important admission:

"*Of every one hundred dollars of taxation imposed by the General Legislature, Prince Edward Island will contribute about $2 50, the remaining $97.50 will be borne by the other parts of the Confederation.*"

Before making any remarks on the above quotation, I beg just to observe that I believe the inhabitants of P. E. Island are in just about that proportion—that is 2½ per cent—of the population of the proposed Confederation.

Now, in order to show the importance of the admission contained in the above, it will be necessary to form an estimate of the probable annual expenditure of the proposed Confederation, and then to show the amount that P. E. Island will contribute annually toward that expense. Difficult as this task may appear, I believe there is good and reliable data with which we may approximate sufficiently near to get a pretty correct idea of what we may expect, and what we should have to submit to. I have compiled a considerable proportion of the following from Mr. Galt's statistical calculations contained in his printed speech, and if there is anything at all incorrect or fallacious in the subjoined estimates or calculations—and I believe there is not—I will thank the Colonial Secretary or any other "red hot Unionist" to point it out clearly, as it may prove an interesting article of reference in five or seven years time.

Now, in order to get at the annual expense of the General Government under Confederation, we must, in the first place, ascertain what part of the whole expense of the Provinces proposed to be united will be assumed by the Local Governments, and what part will be assumed and paid by the General Government. We have it as follows; but first we will show what amount was expended by the whole five Provinces in 1863, and then the division as agreed to at the Quebec Conference.

EXPENDITURE OF 1863.

Canada	$10,742,807	
Nova Scotia	1,072,274	
New Brunswick	984,613	
Newfoundland (1862)	479,420	
Prince Edward Island	171,719	— $13,350,832
From which we will deduct $3,954,212, to be assumed and distributed by the Local Governments, and set down by Mr Galt as "local outlay," not chargeable to the General Government:		
Canada	$2,260,149	
Nova Scotia	667,000	
New Brunswick	424,047	
Newfoundland	479,000	
Prince Edward Island	124,016	— 3,954,212
Balance assumed by the General Government		$9,396,620
To which we will first add the subsidy agreed to be paid by the General Government to the various Provinces, namely:		
Canada	$2,036,121	
Nova Scotia	264,000	
New Brunswick	264,000	
Prince Edward Island	133,728	
Newfoundland	269,000	— $2,956,849
Second, we will add estimated annual expense of General Government and Parliament about to be established		$1,000,000
Interest on capital for building Intercolonial Railroad, estimated to cost $20,000,000 at 5 per cent		1,000,000
Standing army variously estimated at from one to three million dollars, say only		1,000,000
Expense of Canal extension, deepening and widening, as reported in the Canadian Legislative Journal for 1864—see appendix No 2—estimated to cost $40,438,640, interest on which at 5 per cent		2,021,932
Fortifications contemplated, say		800,000
Gunboats contemplated, say		600,000
Communications with the "North Western Territory" contemplated and stipulated for in Report, section 69, say		600,000
Total expense under Confederation		$17,475,401

Now, calculating nothing for fortifications, gunboats, or "communications with the North West Territory," our yearly contribution toward the $17,475,401, at 2½ per cent, amounts to no less than $436,885 or £136,526 11s 3d, P. E. Island currency. But, for the sake of argument, we will suppose the estimate of expenditure rather high, and fix it at $4[illegible]0,000, our annual contribution would then be £12[illegible], or if it were possible to whittle it down to $14,000,000 [illegible] even at this moderate calculation would be £10[illegible], so that even then we should have to remit to the General Government nearly £50,000 a year more than we receive; but I contend it is far more probable that the expense of the Confederation will, within five years, amount to $18,000,000 than that it can be kept at such a sum as $14,000,000; and supposing such to be the case, our yearly contribution would be £140,625 or about £80,000 a year more than we receive from them.

This new, "startling" and more correct method of estimating the cost of Union to Prince Edward Island satisfactorily demonstrates the ruinous loss it would be to the Colony; it will superseded the arguments based on the necessarily high tariff, and the counter argument of intercolonial free trade, and the *benefits* of smuggling, for we may rest assured the Island will be compelled to "contribute" its full share, that is 2½ per cent of the whole expenditure. If a sufficient sum is not raised by a high tariff, we shall have to submit to direct taxation in some shape or other, or possibly our subsidy may be withheld to make good our deficiency. We must not forget that the General Parliament have reserved to themselves the power "to raise money by all or any other modes or systems of taxation," (read 29 section of Quebec Report) and we may depend they would not hesitate to put that power in practice. The Representatives of the other Colonies would take good care that while P E Island continued to receive its subsidy, it should not escape by paying a less amount per head for its inhabitants than Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

The argument that this extra expenditure for canals, &c, is not to be entered upon until "the state of the finances will permit," is worth but little. The select committee of the Canadian Parliament say that, "*to the Province the project is scarcely less than vital.*" The 69th section of the Quebec Report says that the subject "is *of the highest importance, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest possible period*." Any intelligent individual who has read the Canadian Legislative Journals for 1864, and studied the whole subject, will have no difficulty in deciding that the time when the "finances will permit" will be the very day that Confederation of the Provinces becomes a fact. The General Government having the finances of the whole Provinces as an auxiliary to that of Canada, will then be enabled to negotiate a loan or sell its bonds in the British Market, and Mr Galt will no longer have to lament over their "greatly depressed finances."

The Hon Mr Haviland, (a gentleman whom I have always highly respected and spoken well of) thought proper in his address in the Court House to mention my name in connection with steamboats on the Hillsborough. He also alluded to the proposed cutting of a canal between Tracadie harbour and the head of the Hillsborough, each favourite subjects of mine. But his allusion to my name was made with such an *aristocratic sneer* as to take from it the least semblance of anything intended as complimentary. Still, I suppose the intention was to give me some small credit for foresight. But I fear that neither he nor any other "red hot" Unionist will give me credit for foresight when I tell them that if we go into this Confederation on the terms now offered us we shall, in less than five years, be with our circulating medium: our Banks will have to close, for it will be morally impossible to sustain a Bank in P E Island, as there will be no specie for a foundation; the Colony will be all but ruined, and the memory of those who were the instruments in bringing it about will be held in similar estimation to that of the "Undertaker" who was the principal instrument of consummating the Union between England and Ireland.

Your obedient Servant,
Charlottetown, Feb 22, 1865 GEORGE BEER.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 1, 1865.

"IDLE STORIES OF THE ANTI-UNIONISTS."

THE Editors of the *Islander* and *Examiner*—*Arcades ambo*—have been working like beavers ever since their return from Quebec to persuade the people of this Island that if they "rightly understood the question of Confederation" they would declare in favor of it. These Union organs have changed their "base" as many times as Gen. Grant in his attempts to take Richmond, in order to gain the favor of the people to Confederation. Figures have been piled on figures, prospects the most golden have been pourtrayed, but all in vain; and when both the figures and prospects have failed to convince the 'pig-headed' inhabitants of this miserable sandbank, threats and abuse have been adopted to effect our conversion. Anybody who can't see Confederation through the same golden spectacles as Messrs. Pope and Whelan, is a very stupid fellow, upon whom reason and argument are wasted; and if he refuses to be frightened into Confederation, he is an incorrigible rascal, opposed alike to moral, social, intellectual and political improvement. Truly it is a deplorable case, the ingratitude of which would be sufficient were it not so exceptional in its character, to deter philanthropists forever more from exerting their talents to aid fallen humanity, when disinterested patriots cudgel their brains and tax their exertions to the utmost in behalf of a people who utterly refuse the gold and the rare advantages which are so profusely offered them by the disinterested patriots aforesaid. Neither in song nor story can we find a parallel for such perversity, unless in the fable where the fly refused to enter the spider's house, or where the fox flatly rejected the lion's invitation to his den. We condole, we sympathise, with the Delegates in their dire extremity, we shed tears with them as they bewail the stern fact that people in their stupidity prefer to hearken unto the "idle stories" of the anti-Unionists rather than to the wisdom and the solemn disinterested exhortations of those whose confidence in the honor and integrity of mankind is so unbounded that they would rather place their liberty and property in the keeping of their neighbors than in themselves. We acknowledge ourselves to having circulated stories to the effect that our leading Delegates altogether over-estimated their influence when they imagined they could set at defiance with impunity the instructions of our House of Assembly and sell the rights and liberties of those whom they *misrepresented*, for so many pieces of silver. History tells of many political unions, and how they were effected; nor is it surprising that men who have been clothed with a little brief authority, or with no authority at all, who had breathed for any length of time a Canadian atmosphere of the present day, and upon whom the most insidious influences were brought to bear, should at length imagine themselves all-powerful, whilst the voice of the people was ignored, or that, in a free country and an enlightened age, the examples of a rude and corrupt age, when education was but slightly diffused, and when principles of liberty and the rights of the people were neither known nor recognised, might be safely followed. The eyes of the "secret conspirators" have been opened, the "dreams" of their (second) "boyhood" have been dissipated, and they are now aware that a free and an intelligent people look upon them and their "scheme" with undisguised suspicion—a suspicion which the conduct of the Delegates themselves have tended to arouse and foster. We had read of the sudden conversion of Paul, but the Bible explains the cause of that conversion. We had even read of an Ethiopian changing his sable hue in one night, and physical science has explained the cause; but we have yet to learn the cause of the sudden conversion of Messrs. Haviland and Whelan, who, from being uncompromising opponents of Union in any shape, have, "in the course of one revolving moon," been transformed into "red-hot" Unionists. The people have calmly weighed the "Scheme" and its advocates, and both having been found wanting, have been discarded. It may now suit the *Islander* and *Examiner* to slander the people of this Colony by saying that they are led away by "idle stories," and that they blindly oppose what is for their benefit; this slander may serve the purpose of soothing the Canadians, who, no doubt, had been told of the unbounded influence of our Delegates to carry whatever they chose to recommend; but we greatly mistake the intelligence and spirit of the people if they do not resent in a becoming manner, when the time "shall arrive," the insults and slanders of the Union advocates. Let the Editors of the *Islander* and *Examiner* fraternize and hug each other at present, and chuckle over the prospect that "if Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland join the Great Union, . . . we shall not be allowed to remain out of the Confederation." Should this take place, we have not the slightest doubt but those gentlemen in this Island who have exerted themselves to bring about this Great Union, will be marked by the people, that they will be held in detestation, and that to their Canadian masters alone can they look for promotion and reward. But what does this last argument of the Secretary imply? Simply this: that as the people of this Island are not fools enough to be gulled by a few wily politicians into a scheme of more than doubtful advantage, the employment of despotic force to compel us to accept that scheme would be hailed with delight by Messrs. Pope and Whelan. That is the doctrine preached by representatives of popular rights in Prince Edward Island in the afternoon of the nineteenth century. It is not so surprising that Mr. Secretary Pope, who has succeeded in gulling the people with the "No-Popery" cry and the terrors of a Catholic ascendancy into the acceptance of the notorious Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and the almost total destruction of our Free Education system, and even civil liberty itself, should, in the end, attempt to hand both Catholics and Protestants, tenants and freeholders, over to the tender mercies of a despotic Central Government at Ottawa; but it is somewhat surprising that his *confrere*, the editor of the *Examiner*, who, in his early days, laid himself open to the accusation of being a demagogue, so wide were his theories of popular rights, should, towards the close of his career, preach the most slavish doctrine of passive obedience. This is a theme upon which the metaphysician and the student of mental philosophy might dwell with some degree of curiosity, but it is also one which the plain, practical farmer and tax-payer can take to heart until the next general election shall take place. We shall conclude with the following specimen of the *argumentum ad absurdum* from the pen of the Col. Secretary, and which we clip from last Friday's 'Islander':—

"Our position and our duty, in reference to this question, are very clearly defined in the letter addressed by Mr. Whelan to his Worship the Mayor, and published in the last number of this paper. If Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Newfoundland join the Great Union, we are satisfied that we shall not be allowed to remain out of the Confederation. On the contrary, if those Provinces do not go into the Union, we in this Island will not be afforded the opportunity of going into it. The People of Prince Edward Island may be satisfied, should Union depend upon the vote of the Legislature of this Island, that vote will never be cast in opposition to the wishes of the Majority of the electors."

The only comment we shall make on the writer of this extract is, that a great change must have come over the spirit of his dream since last session, when he succeeded in inducing the House of Assembly to pass a vote of censure on the late lamented Duke of Newcastle and the Imperial Government, for having presumed to infringe so far on our rights and liberties and legislative independence as to refuse to sanction a Bill, which every impartial person will admit, would not improve either the social, moral or material prosperity of this Colony. *Tempora mutantur.*

WEALTH AND IMPORTANCE WITHOUT CONFEDERATION.

THE advocates for Union, on the basis contained in the Report of the Quebec Convention, are continually harping on the advantages which they say will result to the Colonies in the event of the adoption of that Report. In their "mad efforts" to force the scheme upon the people, they point to Federations, past and present, and make vain endeavors to draw arguments therefrom in favor of the cause which they advocate. They make frequent mention of the United States in particular, and endeavor to shew that their commercial greatness is due to Confederation. In order to prove the erroneousness of such assertions, and to give a few historical facts in very few words, we subjoin an extract taken from a Colonial paper, and which has been kindly enclosed to us by an attentive and intelligent correspondent at Souris. The writer, after combatting some silly stories advanced by Unionists, says:—

"One of those fond arguments, and often repeated, is, the growth of the United States in wealth and importance, and this he attributes to their Confederation. But any one acquainted with the history of the States knows that previous to their union, and whilst under the British Crown, as we now are, they grew collectively and separately in commerce and agriculture to so high a degree as to astonish the rest of the world. The exports from England to her Colonies increased in sixty-eight years, from 1704 to 1772, twelve-fold, from five hundred and odd thousands to six millions sterling. In 1704, the former period, her exports were one-twelfth, whilst in 1772 they were over one-third of what she then exported to the whole world. England in that latter year exported to her Colonies nearly as much as she exported to all other places to which she traded,—only less by about half a million.

"But take a particular State, that of Pennsylvania. In 1704 that Province imported from Great Britain commodities valued at £11,459, whilst in 1772 she imported fifty times as much, worth £597,909. The same may be said of the New England States, whose fisheries, especially their exertions and exploits in the whale fishery, had excited the admiration of British statesmen, and been frequently eulogized in the British Parliament.

"Their advancement in agriculture was equally acknowledged. In 1702 some of the Colonies imported corn from the mother country, yet towards 1704, after plentifully supplying their own growing population, they exported agricultural produce, including rice, to the value of a million pounds sterling annually.

"Federation was not the cause of this extraordinary rising prosperity—for it did not then exist, but was all owing to the excellence and variety of their climate, their ample resources, great industry, and no jealous and restricting interference on the part of Great Britain."

BOUGHT—THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—PRICE, £100 A-YEAR!

IT is evident that the oft-repeated declaration of the Hon. T. H. Haviland that he did not belong to either party in politics, caused the Pope Government to dread the opposition of this gentleman. Having forced him out of the Speaker's Chair last session, it was dreaded that in the event of a hostile vote on any question coming up, he would vote with Col. Gray and Mr. Laird, and thus give the Liberals a majority, independent of Mr. Howat, who fools he cannot justify the thimble-rigging of the Pope much longer. It is also evident that, notwithstanding the independent professions of the member for Georgetown, he nibbled at the bait of the Col. Secretary, first, by going to the Quebec Conference, and lastly at the Leader's bait, so often condemned by him as as a useless expenditure of public money, when the

Liberals appointed a Solicitor-General—not in the Legislature either—thereby acting the part of the spaniel—the more he is abused the greater is his love for those who abuse him.

We are not sorry that this would-be-no-party-man has found out a party at last, for he was, during the past year, only acting the spy on both parties; and as he has given up all hopes of Union by joining a professedly anti-Union Government, we presume the love of office is more paramount both in him and the Col. Secretary than any fixed principles, for most assuredly the Unionists, if they had held to their bravado about Union, would have remained out in the cold for some time rather than compromise their principles by accepting office. But at present the sham of a Government is no better than a Committee of Management—one watching the other, and all afraid to act honestly and independently—the Col. Secretary abusing the Attorney General, and opposing a large majority of the Government on a most vital point effecting the future destinies of the people of this Island,—and the Attorney General, although not in the Government, yet opposed to both the Col. Secretary and Solicitor General—and, again, by the organ of the Government—the *Islander*—it appears a majority of the Council has no confidence in the [illegible] of the Attorney General, as that is the apparent excuse of the Government organ for appointing the Solicitor-General; but the Attorney General is, nevertheless, "master of the situation," otherwise he would be served as the ex-Speaker was last session. They well know he has the right bull by the horns, and will not trust the doubtful amalgamation with his keeping; whilst he compels them to swallow the unconstitutional absurdity of having an Attorney General out of the Government, acting as an independent member of the Legislature.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor opened the Legislature for the transaction of business. He was received at the Colonial Building by a Guard of Honor consisting of the city and several country companies of Volunteers. The Council Chamber was almost uncomfortably crowded whilst His Excellency read, to the assembled wisdom of the Colony, the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I rejoice that I am enabled, at the commencement of another Session of this Legislature, to congratulate you on the general prosperity of this Island.

You will, I am confident, join with me in an expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the abundant harvest, and the many blessings which have been bestowed on the people of this Province during the past year.

In compliance with the Resolution, which you passed last Session, I appointed Delegates to confer with Delegates appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the purpose of discussing the expediency of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces.

Correspondence on this subject, together with the Report of the Conference of the Delegates, will be laid before you.

From these papers you will learn the origin of a second Conference to consider the wider Question of a general Union of the British North American Provinces.

On the invitation of the Governor-General I nominated Delegates to proceed to Quebec to attend this second Conference.

In appointing Delegates, I deemed it expedient, on both occasions, to select them from each of the political parties in the Legislature.

Copies of the Resolutions adopted at the Quebec Conference will be submitted to you.

Despatches from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, on this important subject will also be laid before you.

From this correspondence you will perceive that Her Majesty's Government have given to these Resolutions their most deliberate consideration, and have expressed their general approval of the proceedings of the Conference.

For this, the most momentous question ever submitted to you, I ask your earnest consideration.

I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies a communication respecting the Militia Law.

The Colonial Minister has observed, with satisfaction, that a Volunteer Movement has arisen in this Colony, which reflects much credit on the loyalty and spirit of its inhabitants; on the other hand, he has remarked that a Law exists among the Statutes of the Island which declares that the Militia shall not be called out, except in case of war, civil commotion, or other sufficient emergency.

You will, I confidently hope, give your careful attention to a measure which will be proposed to you, and which is framed with the view of remedying a state of affairs characterised by Mr. Cardwell, as having no parallel in British North America.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

The public accounts of the past year will be laid before you. It affords me much satisfaction to observe that the Revenue exceeds that of any previous year, and is considerably in excess of the Expenditure.

The Estimates for the current year will also be laid before you. They have been framed with due regard to economy.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The people whom you represent are so thoroughly capable of appreciating the importance of Agriculture, that I would suggest for your consideration the expediency of giving some further encouragement to the promotion of the scientific culture of the soil and to the improvement of Stock.

In full reliance on your zeal for the welfare of the Colony, I now commit its interests to your care.

Canadian Gold.—A correspondent in a late No. of the St. John *Freeman*, in endeavoring to prove a charge of bribery against many of those who advocate Confederation, after first quoting several extracts from leading Canadian journals as to the corruptness of Canadian politicians and Canadian constituencies, then gives the following quotation from a speech which the Hon. George Brown recently made in Parliament: "Apart altogether from personal considerations, he would avow that the Government was prepared to bestow its patronage upon those journals which supported the Great Scheme." In order to apply this admission of the Hon. George Brown, the correspondent to whom we have alluded instances the sudden conversion of many papers in New Brunswick which had opposed the Botheration Sheme when at first unfolded. Among the rest is the St. John *Telegraph*, which we all know was, until quite recently, opposed to Confederation. Its editor and proprietor proceeded to Canada a short time ago, and whilst there, the conversion in himself and his paper has been wrought. Of course our local advocates of Union will repudiate the inference to be drawn from Mr. Brown's admission; but there is this to be said, that that gentleman is far more candid than many of those who follow in his wake. We leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

Mr. LePage, the Island Laureate, has published another poem, entitled "Canadian Jugglery." It is one of the most spicy which he has written for some time. Procure a copy by all means.

We beg to direct attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper concerning those standard British Periodicals, the Four Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly Magazine,—all of which are published by Leonard Scott & Co., No. 38 Walker Street, New York. Any person who can afford to subscribe to these valuable publications should do so; and the American reprint by Messrs. Scott & Co. are so cheap, as to be almost within the reach of everybody. It is unnecessary that we should dwell on the high order of the essays upon the general literature and the important political movements of the day, which adorn their pages, and the other choice literature which they contain, and which have long made them favorites with an intelligent public; but we shall merely say that every person of a cultivated taste who desires a rich intellectual treat, will strain a point to obtain the Quarterlies and Blackwood, which have long been considered, at once as luxuries and necessaries of life.

☞ Would it not be just as *condescending* on the part of the Great Man who edits the *Examiner* to say whatever he has to say to us in his editorial columns without pouring vulgar abuse upon us from behind the anonymous mask of a scurvy correspondent? Space forbids us this week to acknowledge his favors; but we shall return his compliments at an early day, and *prove* that he misrepresents the *Times* as egregiously as he did the Catholic Clergy and Hierarcy of these Provinces.

The Quebec Scheme of Confederation has been deserving of a special paragraph in Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament. According to the *Saxonia's* intelligence, telegraphed from New York to Halifax, the Royal speech says in reference to the Great Botheration Scheme:—"If it is approved by the Provincial Legislatures, a Bill will be laid before Parliament for carrying the measure into effect." Does that sound like *coercion*, Messrs. "Examiner" and "Islander?" "Alas, poor Yorick."

A telegram has been received announcing that the Resolution adopting the Report of the Quebec Conference has finally passed the Legislative Council of Canada—45 to 15. No alteration in any of the details of the Report would be tolerated by the Canadian Government. We trust this fact will demonstrate to our local Unionists the folly of calling upon the opponents of the scheme to lay down a platform which would satisfy themselves—no other platform than that contained in the Report will be permitted. There is no alternative: we must either accept or reject the scheme as a whole.

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.—We are requested to state that the Session for 1865 of the above Institute, will be opened on Wednesday evening next, at St. Andrew's Hall, Pownal Street, when the Rev. Angus McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, and President of the Institute, will deliver a lecture on "The Force of Habit."

There will be no charge made for admission on this evening; and it is expected that the Amateur Band will be in attendance.—*Ex.*

The Rev. Dougald McDonald, P. P., East Point, will deliver a lecture on "Temperance," at the St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday, the 6th March.

Charlottetown Literary and Debating Society.—The question of "Taxation—should it be direct or indirect!' was discussed very ably on last Friday evening, and on account of many persons not being able to express their views on the subject, it was postponed till Friday evening next, the 3d inst., as the subject is important. A full meeting is expected. F. S. Longworth, Sec'y.

Febuary 27th, 1865.

The New Councillors.—On Monday last the Hon. T. H. Haviland, M. P. P., was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council of this Island, and as Solicitor General—and on the day following, the Hon. Kenneth Henderson, M. L. C., took his seat at the Executive Board. The vacancies created by the retirement of the Hon. Colonel Gray and the Hon. Edward Palmer, are by these appointments filled, and the Council consists of nine members—the number limited by the Royal Instructions.—*Isl.*

The telegraphic communication has been restored, we are therefore enabled to supply our readers with the latest intelligence from the United States, and Canada. Since Saturday last the telegraphic communication between this place and Sackville has been most outrageously destroyed, the wire has been cut in five different places, and a portion of it stolen. The villains are being looked after, and if discovered, we hope they will be severely punished.—*Isl.*

The Volunteer Band Bazaar.—The Volunteer Band Bazaar came off on Wednesday last. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was received by a guard of honor of the Prince of Wales Company, under the command of Lieut. Peake. Mrs. Dundas and the elite of our city honored the Bazaar with their presence. Considering the shortness of time for preparation, the ladies done wonders; and their work excited the admiration of the crowds that attended. The Hall was handsomely decorated; the Band played delightful music; and the whole affair was a decided success. The amount realised was about one hundred pounds.—*Isl.*

News by Telegraph.

(By Telegraph to "Herald.")

New York, Feb. 23rd.—Confederates evacuated Charleston on night of the 17th; previous to leaving they spiked the guns in the Fort—blew up two iron-clads and fired the City. Six thousand bales of Cotton burned, and supposed two-thirds of the City destroyed. Federals captured large amount ammunition and a blockade runner. Southern papers report Sherman marching on Charleston, N. C. Fort Anderson, below Wilmington, was captured on Sunday by Gen. Schofield—most of garrison escaped. Schofield followed towards Wilmington. Richmond papers state that Grant's army is mud-bound and cannot move for some time. Canadian Upper House passed Confederation scheme, Fifty-five to Fifteen Gold fell to 196 on 21st. To-day closed at 200.

New York, Feb. 24.—Bill passed Rebel Congress to arm 200,000 negroes. Federals entered Wilmington on Wednesday morning, captured a large number of prisoners. Reported Goldsboro, N. C, has been captured by Federal forces. Gold 199.

New York, 25.—Gen. Schofield captured thirty cannons and seven hundred prisoners at Wilmington. Confederates burned one thousand bales cotton, and 15,000 barrels rosin before evacuating city. Gen. Terry is in pursuit of enemy's forces, who retreated northward. Bill for arming slaves defeated in Confederate Senate by one majority. Despatch from army of Potomac reports great activity in enemy's lines for past three days. Gold 197.

LATEST DESPATCH.

New York, Feb. 28.—Information from near Richmond indicate that Beauregard is being heavily reinforced from Lee's army.

Richmond "Enquirer" says Sherman is rushing through Carolina like an avalanche, overcoming all opposition.

Estimated only thirty thousand men can be raised by Beauregard unless he is reinforced by Lee.

Reported Schofield with twenty thousand veterans has joined Sherman near Taytterville, N. C.

Southern papers predict a great battle will soon be fought in vicinity of Raleigh, N. C. Sixty thousand Federals are said to be advancing on Mobile—over 170 deserters reach Grant's lines within last 22 days. Gold 200.

Medical Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—Satisfactory Results.—Whenever the blood is foul, the stomach disordered, or the bowels irregular, these Pills prove infallible curatives. Many who had suffered for years, thought they had sought the best professional aid, frequently write to say they could not describe the effect the medicine had upon them. It carried off morbific, and made them feel lighter and more cheerful, than all the medicine they had taken previously. Holloway's Pills strengthen the stomach, prevent biliousness, purify the blood, raise the spirits, and give energy to both body and mind. In diseases of the head, heart, and kidneys, these Pills are invaluable—not only in removing dangerous symptoms, but in warding off the dire effects often resulting from injudicious treatment.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

A Trial Proves it. Words cannot describe the gloss, the silkiness, the luxuriance, the flowing wavy beauty of the hair that is dressed with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. They keep alive the roots of the hair, fill them with nourishment, moisture, and produce a magnificent growth. Every Druggist sells them.

MARRIED.

In St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, on the 20th ult., by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, D. D., Mr. Laurence Kickham, of Souris, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Leonard, of Dog River.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., Mr. Angus McDonald, Lot 49, aged 56 years.

At Little Harbour, on the 31st December, after an illness of a few days, Theresa, the beloved wife of Mr James McInnis, in the 26th year of her age. Deceased left a disconsolate father and mother with a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely death. May she rest in peace.

Benevolent Irish Society.

The Benevolent Irish Society's Annual Meeting will be held in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, on FRIDAY, the 10th MARCH, at 7½ o'clock, where all Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order,

H. A. BENNET, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Feb. 27th, 1865. 1in

TANTON'S

FERROTYPES,

TAKEN AT

One Dollar per Dozen.

CARD PICTURES,

Suitable for Albums or Letters, beautifully mounted on Emblazoned Cards, 1s. 6d. each.

OLD STAND:

G. P. TANTON.

Great George-street, March 1, 1865.

A Challenge!

WILLIAM PRAUGHT, of Lot 49, hereby announces to the public, that he will TROT any Horse on this Island, for a distance of from two to three miles, for the sum of £20 or £50. If this Challenge be accepted, the Trotting March will come off on POWNAL BAY ICE, on the 15th MARCH instant.

March 1, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

—VIZ:—

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

THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has DOUBLED, the price of paper nearly TREBLED, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:—

TERMS FOR 1865:

	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

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR for Blackwood, and EIGHT CENTS A YEAR for each Review, to cover the United States Postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright IN GOLD—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our 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 country.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1660 pages and numerous Engravings.

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

LEONARD SCOT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Dawson's Building,
(Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.)

FRESH STOCK,

CHOICE TEAS; Crushed, Refined, Crystalized and Brown SUGARS; Pure Ground COFFEE, Cocoa, Broma, rich Crystalized Jelly, Spices, Sauces, Lazenby's Pickles, Marmalades; Oils, in Olive, Marrow, Castor, &c.; Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Candied Peels, Colman's Mustard and Starch; Root and Ground Ginger, Biscuit, Crackers, Cheese; Worcester's world-renowned Dry Hop Yeast; Pickton's Washing Crystal and Washing Soda; Nuts, Castana, Filbert and Walnut Soaps, Toilet and China; Fancy Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco; Digby Herring, by Box and Retail.

A fine assortment of Paper Window BLINDS; Mens and Womens' India Rubber SHOES; Ready-Made CLOTHES, Clothes Wringers, and a variety of other articles.

The Subscriber would call the attention of his friends and the public to his REFINED SUGARS, imported from the St. John Refinery.

ALEX. ROSS.

Dec. 23, 1864.

DAWSON'S BUILDING,

CORNER OF GREAT GEORGE AND KENT STREETS.

WILLIAM H. WILSON

HAS just opened a large STOCK of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all the latest styles; Coburgs, Alpaccas, Lustres, delaines, wincies, French merinos and delaines,
Grey, white, striped and printed COTTONS,
Shirtings, tickings, osnaburgs, drills, jeans, sheetings in grey and white,
White, red, blue and fancy Flannels; broad cloths, doeskins, Tweeds, &c., &c.
Superior Meltons, very cheap; mantle cloths, mantles, and ready-made Clothing,
Feathers, hats, shawls, bonnets, gloves, hosiery, &c., &c.
Hardware—shovels, hoes, plough-mounting, weavers' reeds, nails, &c., &c.
Table Cutlery, sheath knives, powder, shot, caps, blister steel, &c., &c.
Boots and Shoes, ladies' Wellington Rubbers, Rubber Shoes, &c., &c.
Groceries—Tea, superior quality; Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Tobacco, &c., &c.
Hoop skirts, in great variety.

W. H. W. begs to call special attention to his stock of FURS, imported direct from the Montreal Factory, consisting of—

BOAS, in Mountain Martin, Stone Martin, Fitch, Mock Fitch, Lustred, Opossum and Minesota.
A few Princess Royals, very superior; also, Caps, in Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, Grey Plushed Alfred, and a lot of other styles.

Dawson's Building, Nov. 16, 1864.

BRIGHTON TANNERY.

THE Proprietors of the "BRIGHTON TANNERY" would beg leave to intimate to their friends and the public in general, that they have now their Establishment in full operation, and have spared no expense to make it a

FIRST-CLASS TANNERY.

They are prepared to furnish Leather of all kinds as as reasonable

PRICES,

and on as

GOOD TERMS,

as any

ESTABLISHMENT

of the kind in the place.

Customers can be supplied with

Neats, Harness, Grain, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, at the above Tannery,

OR AT

DODD'S BRICK STORE,

POWNAL STREET.

McKINNON & CO.,
Proprietors.

P. S. The highest price paid for Hides at the above named place.

McKINNON & CO.

Pownal Street, January 18, 1865.

RENFREW HOUSE,

THOMAS'S OLD STAND,

Great George Street.

HAVING COMPLETED our Importations for the Season, we desire to call public attention to our STOCK, consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes, Rubbers,
LADIES' FURS, SKELETONS,
HATS and CAPS,

BUFFALO ROBES,

And a variety of other Goods,

All of which we are offering at Prices, that we think,

CANNOT FAIL

to give satisfaction to purchasers.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1864.

Consulate of the United States of America Prince Edward Island.

January 5, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by the following Order of the President, no person will be allowed to enter the United States from this Island, without a Passport issued by the undersigned, or authenticated by him.

J. H. SHERMAN,
Consul for P. E. Island.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec 12, 1865.

The President directs that, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, henceforth no traveller shall be allowed to enter the United States, from a foreign country, without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this department, or from some United States Minister or Consul abroad, and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country; the passport to be countersigned by a diplomatic Agent or Consul of the United States. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States, and the State and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is expected however, that no immigrant passenger, coming in manner aforesaid, will be obstructed, or any other persons who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

New Music. Popular Music.

INCLUDING the Latest Songs and Pieces, just received at

LAIRD & HARVIES.

Dec 14, 1864.

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R. R. MACLELLAN.

The Best and Cheapest in the Colony.

Photographs, 20s. per doz. (whole length.)
Other Card Pictures, suitable for the Album, only 1s 6d each.

N. B. The weather makes not the slightest difference by our formula.

R. R. MACLELLAN.

Great George Street, Feb. 8, 1865. 8i

BARK! BARK! BARK!

1000 CORDS

—OF—

HEMLOCK BARK

WANTED

—AT THE—

CITY TANNERY.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, at the Office of the CITY TANNERY, until the First of APRIL next, from persons wishing to contract for the supplying of the above quantity of BARK, or a part thereof, which will be let in lots from twenty Cords and upwards. All particulars will be made known on application to the Subscriber, at his Office.

W. B. DAWSON.

N. B.- No tenders will be received without good security being given for the fulfilment of the same.

January 18, 1865. 3m

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House, by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

DELANY & BYRNE

ARE offering the following GOODS at Very Low Prices:

Gents' Hair Otter, Plucked Otter, and other superior quality

FUR CAPS,

CANADIAN MOCCASSIN,

Seal Over Boots,

LADIES' FURS,

Woollen Hoods, Breakfast Shawls

Skeleton Skirts,

A Lot of Ladies' Sontags,

AT COST.

RENFREW HOUSE,

Charlottetown, Dec. 21, 1864.

DENTISTRY.

DR LOUIS DE CHEVRY

Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)

Queen Street, - - - Charlottetown.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such a close imitation of nature that the most skilful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All work warranted as represented. Prices moderate.

Advice given daily free of charge.

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,

For Purifying the Mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR. LOUIS DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.) This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable, and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those who wear artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, dip the brush, and clean the teeth as usual.

SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,

Infallible remedy for the Toothache.

☞ DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at all hours of the day.

January 18, 1865. 3m

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum.

For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive Circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

Oct 31, 1864.

Agriculture.

FROM FIRST LESSONS IN SCIENTIFIC ARICULTURE, BY J. W. DAWSON, L. L. D., F. R. S., PRINCIPAL OF McGILL UNIVERSITY. JOHN LOVELL, Montreal.

CHAPTER IX.

Our table also enables us to understand the uses of special manures and mineral manures. If a soil is deficient in sulphuric acid, and contains all the other requisites of fertility, then gypsum (sulphate of lime) will be the special manure that it requires; but if it has enough of sulphuric acid and is deficient in phosphoric acid, then gypsum will do no good, but bone earth will produce or restore fertility. Again, after a heavy dressing of one of these substances, it may not be required for several years, but some other substances may be needed; and this all the more because the larger crops will exhaust such other substances more rapidly than the smaller crops did previously. It is evident that to apply such special and mineral manures with economy and success, requires much knowledge, and that the application useful on one soil may be quite useless on another, and the application useful on a soil in one season useless in another. In no point do practical men, who make experiments with mineral manures, err more widely than in this. Such errors can be best avoided either by having an accurate analysis of the soil, by making small experiments with special manures, or by comparing the composition of the plants which fail or succeed on the land in question, and inferring from this the substances deficient.

Lastly, this subject connects itself with the differences of good and bad seasons, and with many diseases of cultivated crops, which at first sight do not appear to depend on the soil. The farmer, whose land is becoming exhausted, often deceives himself by supposing that there has been a succession of unfavorable seasons, or that the seasons are becoming worse. His land may be in such a state that in an unusually favorable season it will produce a good crop, but not in an ordinary season, and since the large crop exhausts it more than the small one, it may be even worse than usual in the following year. Now, to be profitably cultivated, the land should be in such a state of fertility that it will yield good crops in ordinary years, and that failures should be the exception, not the rule. It is also not unfrequently the case that the unhealthy condition of a plant, depending on deficient nutriment from the soil, is the predisposing cause of diseases and failures. If the soil has the materials of the straw and leaves of wheat, and has not the phosphates required for the grain, the latter cannot be produced; but in this case it usually happens that the plant does not simply wither without producing grain, but that, unable to turn the stores of sugar and albumen, it has accumulated to this use, these become a prey to the fungi, which cause rust, mildew, and other diseases; and the loss of the crop is attributed to these, when the primary cause was a partially exhausted condition of the soil. In such a case it is even possible that the straw may be luxuriant without the plant having the means to perfect its seed.

These considerations embrace all the essential points relating to the soil which can be deduced from its composition; but one most important question remains, which cannot be answered by chemical analysis alone. This is, to what extent are the substances present in the soil practically available for the use of plants? On the one hand, the nutritive substances contained in the soil might be in a state so soluble that they might be exhausted in a single season. On the other hand, chemical analysis may, and, no doubt, often does, shew the presence in the soil of nutritive substances which are in a state so insoluble that they cannot be obtained by the roots of plants within the time to which they are restricted for their growth. Theory and experience concur in proving that soils differ very much in these respects, and that while all soils have considerable power of retaining in their pores even the most soluble substances, some part with them too readily, and others retain them too firmly, or only part with them when exposed to various preparatory processes. The management of the soil with reference to the use and retention of nutritive substances is one of the most difficult problems, both for the chemist and the practical farmer.

§6. *Absorbent or retaining power of the soil.*

The absorbent and retaining power of soil is one of its most remarkable properties; and much additional prominence has been given to it by recent experiments detailed by Baron Liebig, in his late work on "The Natural Laws of Husbandry." The arable soil is not a mere sieve through which any matter in solution can pass freely; but, on the contrary, it has a great power of retaining, as in a filter, all saline and other substances that may be present in the water permeating it. This power is very different in different soils, and in the same soil in the case of different substances. In passing through any ordinary soil, the dark water of a dunghill, or a saline solution, will lose large portions of its contents, which remain, so to speak, entangled among the particles of the soil, or adhering to their surfaces. In light and sandy soils this power of retaining nutritive substances is less; in heavier soils, greater; in soils having much vegetable matter it is strongly marked; and in light soils of a red or brown color, having the particles mixed with oxide of iron, it is greater than in colorless sandy soils. Extremely light and extremely compact clays, possess this power in the smallest degree, so that the porosity of the soil seems to be mainly important in reference to this property.

Further, the absorptive of the soil appears to be connected with a chemical action upon the substances present in it; some solutions being decomposed in passing through it, the base and one substance retained while another is allowed to pass. Thus, salts of potash and ammonia are found to part with these bases to the soil, the acids present entering into other combinations.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The London correspondent of Saunder's News Letter says:—"A most extraordinary story has just got into circulation here. It is so extraordinary that I only vouch for its currency, and am quite bewildered by the apparent reasons which have been furnished to me for believing it to be true.—It is asserted that a few days ago two brothers, the younger sons of a nobleman of exalted rank, lately deceased, quarrelled. From words, they proceeded to blows, and from blows to resort to knives, which, unfortunately, lay handy. In the scuffle, one received a dangerous wound, which, from the first, assumed so serious an aspect, that the assailant was counselled at once to leave the kingdom. He did so, and but just in time, for it's rumored that the injured man died last night. If this terrible tragedy be true, of course it will be speedily confirmed; if it should turn out an idle canard, I can only assure you that the account of it has come before me in so credible a form that I could not hesitate in informing you of it."

OXFORD, Ind., March 7, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS LAFAYETTE COURIER:—

Enclosed is an extract from the Richmond Whig, cut from your paper, "recommending the government to naturalize the cultivation of the calisaya bark for the use of its soldiers," &c. Hereby hangs a tale. Now, Mr. Editor, we all know this story by heart, but the great trouble is, we can't help reading it. When we think we have go some good news from Richmond, it turns out "calisaya bark" every time. It is getting to be a perfect eye-sore. Aren't you hurting your paper? People call you nothing but S. T.—1860—X., or Plantation Bitters. This man Drake must be a case. If you could send him out here to deliver a lecture, he would draw, certain. At first we thought he was a big humbug; but he has got everybody up here to taking his Bitters—men, women, doctors, clergymen and all. Children are said to cry for it, but I haven't heard them. The joke is, they drink it all but don't see the Calisaya. I expect they will find it in the next bottle. I d like to know where the S. T. X. comes in. Now, Mr. Editor, seve us; give us something else in your paper just or a rarity, and oblige yours,

DANDELION,
CAMOMILE and
WINTERGREEN.

If we only knew the foregoing friend, we should certainly send him a case of Plantation Bitters. Evidently he was not educated in a laboratory, and does not understand the solution of roots and herbs. The Calisaya is there every time—in every bottle. That's what's the matter. Because the Plantation Bitters effect such wonderful and sudden cures, the physicians try to hit us right and left. That's right—pitch in. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." We can stand such crushing. We challenge the world to afford the same relief in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, nervous affections, loss of appetite, weakness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, pain over the eyes, fœtid breath, desponding spirits, &c., as is effected by the Plantation Bitters. The beauty of it is, they are very agreeable to take, and produce an immediate beneficial result. They are composed of the choicest roots and herbs—dandelion, camomile, wintergreen, anise lavender, coriander, orange-peel, cascarilla bark, clove-buds, "calisaya," &c.—all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum, imported before the great advance in price. The "S. T.—1860.—X." is our own secret, but is most important to the ladies.

N. B.—The Plantation bitters are particularly recommended to merchants, clergymen, and persons of sedentary habits. They add strength to the system and brilliancy to the mind.

See that each bottle has a metal cap with our address, also, a band around the neck with the following:—"All Plantation Bitters for exportation, sold out of the United States, must bear this green label.

P. H. DRAKE & CO."

Sold by all respectable dealers.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NEW YORK.

October 19, 1864. 6m

LAIRD & HARVIE

HAVE RECEIVED, by recent arrivals from BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES, their usual

FALL SUPPLY
—OF—
Stationery, Blank Books, Perfumery, Hardware, &c., &c.

Which they offer for Sale

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Further Supplies daily expected, per ship "David Cannon," from Liverpool.

November 16, 1864.

BROWN'S
Bronchial Troches
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
AND
THROAT DISEASES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING!
IT RELIEVES COLIC.

July 27, 1864. 1y

KENT STREET
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
—AND—
CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of MECHANICS and others to a supply of

Sleeved VESTS

which he offers for Sale very cheap. They are a most useful and comfortable article, particularly in the winter season, but at all times serviceable in preserving underclothing and keeping it clean.

Also,—Black and grey HOMESPUN PANTS, which will be sold on most reasonable rates for Cash.

P. REILLY,
Kent Street, next to "Herald" Office.

Charlottetown, November 2, 1864.

Steel Engravings.

A FEW Superior Steel Engravings just received at
LAIRD & HARVIE'S.

Nov. 23, 186.

DR. BRIDGES' PATENT FOOD.

For Invalids and Persons of Impaired Digestion.

Recommended by the Faculty.

THE PATENT FOOD is so carefully and scientifically prepared that it is immensely superior to Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Bread, Biscuit, Corn Flour, or any other kind of farinaceous food for Infants, not alone from its purity, strength, and nourishing properties, but also from its having been peculiarly and thoroughly cooked in its manufacture, which renders it more easily digestible. It cannot cause Acidity or Wind. It is very agreeable, and, from the nature of its composition, is exactly adapted for all conditions of the stomach. It can be made ready for use, without trouble, in two or three minutes.

Mixed in Beef Tea, Milk, or any other fluid, the Patent Food is pre-eminently suited to Invalids from its wholesome and strengthening qualities. It is a real blessing, and from its remarkable cheapness accessable to all.

One trial will prove its efficacy—it will recommend itself. Sold by

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.

AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1864.

A FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE!

CONSISTING of 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a high 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.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1864. of

DR. LAM'ERT
ON
SELF-PRESERVATION.
PRICE WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CASES, 1s. 6d.;
BY POST, 3s.

SELF-PRESERVATION: a popular Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which by prematurely exhausting the functions of manhood, destroy the happiness of Married Life, or prevent the fulfilment of engagements that constitute the most cherished objects of existence.

By Dr. LA'MERT, 37 Bedford Square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c.

The above work contains most useful and interesting information on the physiological changes which occur in the Reproductive System during the periods of youth, puberty, and manhood; and on the due attainment of that degree of functional vigour upon which the hopes of posterity depend. It also points out how all the attributes of manhood can be preserved to an advanced period of life, how they are lost, and how they can be recovered. It is free from the gross exaggerations, alarming descriptions, and dangerous remedies so generally resorted to by persons, who, practising with false medical qualifications, inflict most serious injuries, and render judicious treatment frequently abortive.

The author is the only legally qualified practitioner whose name stands on the 'Medical Register,' (the sole test of medical qualification) who has been exclusively engaged for a series of years in the treatment of the various functional disorders of the nervous and reproductive system, which, owing to the great discoveries of modern science, are rendered subservient to a rational, simple and easy mode of treatment.

At home for consultation daily from ten till two, and from six till eight, either personally or by letter—37 Bedford square, London, England.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies can be forwarded in secresy and safety to any address.

"SELF-PRESERVATION"

may be had of the undermentioned Agents, price 25 cents; free by post, 30 cents:—

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mr. Johnson, Chemist.
YARMOUTH, N. S.—Messrs. Young and Baker, Booksellers.
SYDNEY, C. B.—Mr. J. P. Ward, *News* Office.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., *Courier* Office.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Mr. J. Ings, *Islander* Office.

Charlottetown, Nov 4, 1863. 1y

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N.Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great virtue of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates
as above.

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

JANUARY 1st, 1865.
NOW IS THE TIME
To Subscribe for

Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashion,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Peterson's National Magazine,
Arthur's Home Magazine,
Harper's Monthly, Harper's Weekly,
Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion,
Frank Leslie's Newspaper,
Scottish American,
American Agriculturalist,
Blackwood's Magazine, Quarterly Reviews
Ladies' Repository,
Good Words,
Guthrie's Sunday Magazine,
Cornhill Magazine,
Temple Bar Magazine, McMillan's Magazine,
Guide and Beauty of Holiness,
Christian Work,
Evangelical Christendom,
Illustrated London News, News of the World,
Punch, etc., etc.

The above Periodicals, or any others published in Great Britain or the United States, can be ordered through the Subscribers.

LAIRD & HARVIE.

January 4, 1864.

Photograph Albums.

A SPLENDID LOT of Photograph Albums just received at
LAIRD & HARVIE'S.

Nov. 23, 1864.

STELLA COLAS.

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,	Frangibane,
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 Perfumes, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumed Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespeare Amber Scented Locket Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement on Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustaches, 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 amusing device for evening parties.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,
ACCEPT ALL CLASSES OF RISKS,
At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 19, 1864.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS
—AND—
ENTERPRISING MEN!

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES and FARMS, in Belfast and other parts of the Island, in good cultivation, well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles and immediate possession can be given.

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid or in Cash.

Americans and other speculators purchase here and ship for Great Britain, the United States, &c.

A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Grist and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL" is the only *Freehold Property* for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artizans now so much wanted in this rising town.

A STORE and DWELLING as it, capable of holding 15,000 bushels produce, with a double Wharf and site for a Lime Kiln, will be sold or leased on reasonable terms.

Plans, particulars or any other information can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. BALL & SON, Land Surveyors, Charlottetown. Reference can also be had from W. SANDERSON, F. P. NORTON, THOS. ANNEAR, Georgetown; JAS. BRODERICK, Campbellton, Lot 4; F. W. HUGHES, *Examiner* Office, Charlottetown, and to the subscriber at Orwell, who is also Agent for the sale of Manny's Mowing Machine, the celebrated Yarmouth COOKING STOVE, and also for the Falling Mills of Messrs. BOURKE, Mill View, the Honble. JAS. MCLAREN, New Perth, FINLAY W. MCDONALD, Pinette; where CLOTH is received and returned with despatch.

RICHARD J. CLARKE.

Orwell Store, Aug. 10, 1864. E I

NOTICE!

THE subscriber begs to announce that he has this day admitted Mr. EDMUND F. BYRNE into Co-Partnership. The Business will be carried on under the style and firm of DELANY & BYRNE.

He also begs to tender his thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to the late firm of Delany & Wilson, and respectfully solicits a renewal of the same for the new firm.

T. DELANY.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1864.

IN connection with the above, we desire to acquaint our friends and the public that we HAVE RECEIVED, per 'Commodore' and 'Lotus' from ENGLAND, and 'Franconia' from BOSTON and HALIFAX, and are

NOW OPENING

at the Old Stand,—

Renfrew House,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
A LARGE STOCK
—OF—
General Merchandize,

Comprising:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
in all the new styles.

Wincies, Coburgs, Lustres, &c.,
Mantles, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Grey, White, and Printed Cottons, Shirtings, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Denims, &c., &c.
Red, White, Blue, and Fancy FLANNELS, Serges, &c.
Black Cloths, Colored and Black Does, Fancy Tweeds, Heavy Coatings, Fine Melton do., Clothing, Under do., White Cotton Shirts, Fancy Flannel do., Collars, Ties, Fur Caps, (some very choice), Felt and Tweed Hats, Mens' and Boys' Cloth Caps, &c.
A large stock of Ladies' Fashionable FURS, Sontags, Hoods, Skeletons, Skirts and Skirtings &c.
Men's, Miss' and Children's

BOOTS and SHOES,
and a variety of other Goods.

GROCERIES—Tea, (warranted good), Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c.
HARDWARE—Nails, Plough-mounting, Glass, Paint, Putty, &c.

We respectfully request a call from Town and Country buyers, feeling satisfied of our ability to give them satisfaction. We may observe that, with a view to obtain that patronage so necessary to success, we shall offer our customers such goods only as we can warrant, and at the lowest possible prices.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 12, 1864.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS,
Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,
COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE
WORKER,
QUEEN STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

Tin and Zinc Water Spouts, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware, constantly on hand.

Stoves fitted up and repaired.

All orders promptly attended to.

Oct. 17, 1862.

IN SEASON!
Winter is coming!

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a Supply of strong and substantial

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

suitable for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of—

OVER COATS, in Pilot and Beaver Cloths,
PANTS, in Beaver, Pilot, Cloth and Fancy Doeskins
VESTS, in Honiton, Black Cloth and Fancy Doeskins

The above having been manufactured under the subscriber's own superintendence, he can with confidence recommend them to the public for their durability and cheapness. The attention of Mr. [illegible] is particularly invited before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, on hand, Beaver, Pilot, and Seal CLOTHS, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms.

Call and judge for yourselves.

P. REILLY.

Ch. Town, Oct. 12, 1864. 2m ex. E I. W.

LAND FOR SALE!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers by Private Sale, until the 17th of MARCH next, 271 acres of excellent LAND—100 of which are cleared and under cultivation. The remainder is covered principally with hardwood. The farm, on which are a good Dwelling House and Outbuildings, is situated at Monaghan Settlement, Lot 36, about 16 miles from Charlottetown, and is under an annual rent of 1s. per acre. The Stock and Farming implements thereon—consisting of 14 head of horned cattle, 4 horses, 30 sheep, &c., 2 carts, Plow, Harrows, Jaunting and Wood Sleighs, Wagon, Harness, &c., &c., will also be sold with the Farm. If the Farm, Stock, &c., should not be sold privately before the 17th of March next, then they will be disposed of on the premises, by PUBLIC AUCTION on that day. Apply on the premises, to

JAMES CALLAGHAN.

Lot Jan. 11, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the name and Firm of DELANY & WILSON, having been dissolved on the 20th September last, all parties indebted to the late Firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment to D. & M. & R. REDDIN, Attorneys, at their Office in Dorchester Street.

THOMAS DELANY,
WILLIAM H. WILSON.

Charlottetown, October 5, 1864.

School Books.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of School Books, comprising all the Books now in use in Schools throughout the Island, at lower prices than heretofore, wholesale and retail at

Nov. 33, 1864. LAIRD & HARVIE'S.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

Those distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach, consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diptheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, liver, stomach and bowels being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Skin diseases
Bad Breasts	Chiego-foot	Gout	Sore nipples
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Sore throats
Bunions	Corns (Softs)	swellings	Scurvy
Chilblains of Mo-	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
[illegible]	[illegible]	Piles	Tumors
Saint-Hies	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws
			Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (new Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½, 2s. 9., 4s. 6., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

August 7, 1863.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for interest on Notes of Hand, professional accounts or otherwise, are requested to pay the same to Mr. W. W. SULLIVAN, at the Office of the Hon. Joseph Hensley.

Mr. W. W. SULLIVAN will continue to act as the Agent of the undersigned.

W. A. JOHNSTONE.

November 30, 1864.

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION'S for WINTER, just received at

LAIRD & HARVIE'S.

Dec. 14, 1864.