

The Herald.

VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

NO. 7.

THE HERALD
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BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, \$2 0 0
For 6 months, " " " " " 1 0 0
For 3 months, " " " " " 5 0 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.
Every description, performed with neatness and dispatch, and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER.
MOON'S PHASES.
First Quarter, 6th day, 7h. 41m. evening, S.
Full Moon, 13th day, 1h. 21m. evening, S. S. W.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 5m. morning, S. E.
New Moon, 29th day, 3h. 58m. morning, N. E.

DAY	WEEK	RAIN	WIND	TEMP.	MOON	DAY	WEEK	RAIN	WIND	TEMP.	MOON
1	Tuesday	6 46	4 42	11 40	6 23	9	Tuesday	10 19	1 17	9 28	9
2	Wednesday	47	40	morning	7 14	10	Wednesday	12 18	1 57	10 27	6
3	Thursday	49	37	0 18	8 11	11	Thursday	14 17	2 40	11 25	3
4	Friday	50	36	0 48	9 14	12	Friday	15 16	3 29	morning	1
5	Saturday	52	34	1 31	10 21	13	Saturday	16 15	4 32	0 22	59
6	Sunday	53	33	2 19	11 29	14	Sunday	18 15	5 39	1 19	57
7	Monday	55	31	3 18	morning	15	Monday	20 15	6 43	2 15	53
8	Tuesday	56	30	4 22	0 38	16	Tuesday	23 14	7 40	3 15	53
9	Wednesday	57	29	5 49	1 49	17	Wednesday	24 14	8 31	4 14	51
10	Thursday	59	27	7 12	3 1	18	Thursday	25 13	9 17	5 15	47
11	Friday	7 1	26	8 15	4 13	19	Friday	26 12	10 37	6 4	45
12	Saturday	8 2	25	9 8	5 24	20	Saturday	27 12	11 15	6 2	40
13	Sunday	8 3	24	9 55	risen	21	Sunday	28 11	12 10	5 11	35
14	Monday	8 4	23	10 28	6 39	22	Monday	29 10	1 17	4 15	30
15	Tuesday	7 5	22	11 16	6 50	23	Tuesday	30 9	2 10	3 6	25
16	Wednesday	8 6	21	11 56	7 28	24	Wednesday	31 8	3 10	2 4	20
17	Thursday	9 7	20	12 35	8 28	25	Thursday				
18	Friday	10 8	19	1 17	9 28	26	Friday				
19	Saturday	12 9	18	1 57	10 27	27	Saturday				
20	Sunday	14 10	17	2 40	11 25	28	Sunday				
21	Monday	15 11	16	3 29	morning	29	Monday				
22	Tuesday	16 12	15	4 32	0 22	30	Tuesday				
23	Wednesday	18 13	14	5 39	1 19	31	Wednesday				
24	Thursday	20 14	13	6 43	2 15		Thursday				
25	Friday	23 14	12	7 40	3 15		Friday				
26	Saturday	24 14	11	8 31	4 14		Saturday				
27	Sunday	25 13	10	9 17	5 15		Sunday				
28	Monday	26 12	9	10 37	6 4		Monday				
29	Tuesday	27 12	8	11 15	7 4		Tuesday				
30	Wednesday	28 11	7	12 10	8 11		Wednesday				

THE HERALD
Book and Job Printing Establishment,
CORNER OF PRINCE AND
KENT STREETS.

Printing of every description executed
with neatness and dispatch!

Having procured an entirely new Stock of Plain
and Fancy Printing Materials, he is prepared to
execute any orders in the above line cheaper
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Pamphlets, Catalogues, By-laws, Reports,
HANDBILLS!
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FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Companies,
HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL.
Accept all classes of Risks.

At reasonable rates of Premium.
CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
March 21st, 1864.

Bank of P. E. Island.
(Corner of Queen and Water Streets.)
THOMAS H. HAVILLAND, President; Wm. H. Small, Cashier, Discount Days—Monday
and Thursday. 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.
Sums to be left with the Cashier on these days before one
o'clock.

MAILS.
GENERAL MAILS FOR THE WESTWARD, via: to Tignish
1st. Caspary, Port Hill, Princeston, &c., will, on and
after Nov. 23rd, be made up and forwarded from the
General Post Office, Charlottetown, at
8 o'clock, a.m.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
This hotel is now opened for the reception of persons
and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by
strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends
and the public generally, to merit a share of public
patronage.

THE BAR or LIQUORS always on hand.
Good
Stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler
in attendance. JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I. to be held at 12 o'clock
Nov. 25, 1864.

Postery.

LINES FROM AN OLD ANNUAL.

I once had friends—a thousand friends—and I might
have them yet.
But now, I have a chosen few, whom I can never forget.
The thousand—let them go and come—like swallows to
the lake.
But the few to love—the chosen few—methinks my
heart would break.

'Tis not the kindred 'tis of blood, 'tis much in that
there be;
'Tis warmth of heart, and flow of soul, that bind those
few to me;
The converse sweet of "Auld Lang Syne" 'tis memory's
delight,
And joyous hope to meet again still makes the future
bright.

What are to me the crowded halls of fashion, wealth, or
power,
Whose greatest praise is briefly scanned—to "kill" the
passing hour—
The passing hour whose heavy tread bears down the
lifeless bairn.

Why from solitude with hope—ever yet hope in
vain.
If thou hast friends—a thousand friends, by wealth or
rank endowed,
And meet'st with smiles amid the gay and fashionable
crowd,
Rate at its worth the precious phrase which all to each
import:

But oh! I cherish the chosen few—deep in thine inmost
heart.

Select Literature.

LISTRAC: OR, LOVE'S TRIUMPH.

Listrac never saw his father; his mother died in
giving him birth. Left among poor people, who brought
him up in charity, he very early gave indications
of humour and imagination at once powerful and un-
common. At sixteen he was admitted for any kind of
business; but he had read much, and his mind was
furnished with a confused store of riches. An old
actor, of whom he had borrowed old volumes of the
works of Voltaire, Racine, Moliere and others, advised
him to devote himself to the stage.

"Believe me," said the adviser, "you are made to
mount to the very summit of our profession. Like
you, I was once full of fire and talent; but age came
upon me before I reached years of discretion, which is
why I am now the poor devil you see me.—In the
harvest time I never once thought of laying up a
store for my winter; yet nothing would have been
easier for me to do; I had but to hold out my hand
to take it back filled with gold—gold which I threw
away as fast as it came, say, sometimes faster.
Wholly taken up by the pleasures of the present, I
never for a moment looked towards the future.
How many charming adventures embellished the
happy days of my youth!—I could not go through a
scene without making a conquest; and that not of
your gretties, but of high ladies, of whom my
prized and figured of which Moliere himself was jealous.
Well, well, that's over with me; but one of my con-
quests of those times, who possessed advantages al-
most equal to mine, and had the wit to look at the
substance instead of the shadow of things, married
—two hundred thousand crowns and a very good
sort of a widow. And so will you, my boy, so will
you."

Secluded by these brilliant images, which promised
him fortune, pleasure, but above all, glory, he joined
a troop of strollers who were just setting off for
Basse Bretagne.

We will not paint the misery, the disenchantment
which overtook him almost at the first step. He
made his debut unnoticed.—Three years glided away
and, in spite of his handsome figure, not one female
lady, so far as he could discover, fell in love with
him, but 'en revanche,' he himself laid desperate siege
to the daughter of a tradesman, who, backed by his
two stout sons, and with many apprentices, threatened
to give him a sound cudgelling if he did not give up
the pursuit. It never rains but it pours. While
poor Listrac had to endure this mortification, as well
as he might, he was subjected to another which he
found in every way more difficult to bear; he was
regularly every evening, kissed. Utterly unable to
retort upon the authors of this intolerable wrong, he
was soon out of patience, and one evening was rash
enough, or rather angry enough, to address the
audience. This audacity was ill-received, and the
offensive actor was commanded to make the hum-
blest apology, and threatened with prison in case of
refusal. Enraged and insulted, Listrac would neither
apologize nor go to prison, but taking a bold step, he
escaped under the shadow of the gathering storm.
He abandoned his position, his appointments his
wardrobe, and—his debts. Thus Basse Bretagne
lost one of its best comedians.

After wandering about for some time without an
engagement, Listrac, in the month of September,
1782, enrolled himself under the flag of a com-
pany which had established itself for the winter season at
the city of Arignon. By singular chance the name
borne by our actor belonged to one of the principal
families of the city; this circumstance immediately
drew the attention of the public towards him. But
moreover, Listrac was endowed with a regular and
handsome figure, of heroic height, and a voice
forceful, tender and melodious; he could throw
mind and soul into his parts, and, in short, needed
but to study the best models, to become a finished
actor.

Listrac devoted himself almost entirely so per-
forming the character of lovers; but alas! reality
soon mixed itself with his imaginary griefs and rap-
tures, and his susceptible heart became a prey of a
passion much more lively, much more dangerous
than that the termination of which had already pro-
ved so distressing to him. A young lady of great
beauty, Mademoiselle de Villemaure, belonging to
the highest nobility of the province, came every
evening to the theatre where she occupied, with her

family, a box close to the stage. Listrac fell over heart and soul to love with this noble and beautiful young lady. But being without hope, his love plung- ed him into profound melancholy. One evening he remarked seated by Mademoiselle de Villemaure a young gentleman whom he had not seen with her before, and whom she appeared to treat with the tenderest regard. From that moment jealousy added to his bitterness to the unhappy comedian. The day following, as he was strolling, sadly enough, upon the ramparts, he was stopped by the young man whom he had seen in Mademoiselle de Villemaure's box, and whom he had instantly determined to be his rival.

"Monsieur," said this person, in a disdainful tone,
"you are the comedian who yesterday played the
part of Ornaumes in the tragedy of Zaire?"
"I arrived here from my native city yesterday,
and was not a little surprised to learn there was an
actor in the city bearing my name."
"My name is Didier Listrac," answered the actor
coldly.
"And I am the Marquis Adalbert de Listrac."
"I would, monsieur, what would you have me do?"
"I would, monsieur, when you would to soil and profane
a name which is surrounded by glory."
"Even if the name is my own?"
"Your proofs?"
"Possession for twenty-five years."
"A fraudulent possession, which must cease this
very day."
"You forget, monsieur, that to bring that about
my will alone is not sufficient, that there is still my
consent to be gained. I will tell you one thing more,
monsieur; my name is my sole possession; and, if
used by me, I will defend it sword in hand."
"Sword! An actor! You! You! You! You! You! You!
whom you are speaking. Swaggar as much as you
think fit among your equals, but your threats are idle
against one of my station. The distance which
divides us is greater than can be reached across by a
sword."

"What! even if I were to insult you in public?"
"An insult from you can never touch the honor of
a gentleman. If you forget the respect due to my
rank, my pen or the magistracy will punish you
according to your deserts, be sure, but I have
made this interview too long; if the name of Lis-
trac appear to-morrow in the bills of the theatre,
I will have you arrested by authority of justice."
The angry Marquis more than kept his word;
for that very day the comedian and the director of
the theatre received a notification from the magistrates
of the city forbidding the one to use the other's
name, and to advertise the name of Listrac. This was a cruel
mortification to the enamored actor; but the chagrin,
which he could not avoid discovering, won him
consolations from an old procurer, named Guillemet,
an assiduous frequenter of the behind scenes of the
theatre.

"What is the matter, my dear Listrac?" demanded
Guillemet; "are you studying a melancholy part,
or are you suffering under the sting of some real
pain."
"Don't call me Listrac," bitterly answered the
actor; "I have no longer any right to bear that
name, it seems. Read this precious document
you are a man of the robe, and understand these
articles."
"So, so!" cried the procurer; "the marquis has
returned, and the judges take the part of this young
coxcomb. 'Tis always this; thieves and birds of
prey always act in concert."
"You have no great regard" for either nobles or
judges then, master Guillemet?"
"I detest them all! Listen Listrac, or Didier,
whichever he will. I have many times looked
upon you with interest, with friendship, I have
several times put questions to you which may have
seemed impertinent; they were not so, and I hope
that some day, you have cause to thank me for put-
ting them. I will now, on my side, give you the
confidence to which you are entitled. Know you
why I detest the nobles? it is because a noble
causes the dishonor and death of my father; know
you why I hate judges, it is because they have
forced me to sell my practice. I know the whole
scandalous chronicle of the province; I am ignorant
of none of the shameful secrets which, during thirty
years, have been lurking in our great families, my
hate has led me to penetrate deeply into the chaos
of dark turpitude and crimes which they have so
carefully veiled. Often in my pleadings I have
haunted them with sarcasms, I have called up to
their eyes accusing phantoms; often have I made
the judge blush and tremble upon his bench. For
every fear, they have struck me off the list of plead-
ers, and I am now only an amateur procurer. I act
without licence, conduct the judiciary intrigue with-
out appealing to the court, which they have inter-
dicted to me; if they have the name of Listrac to
you. But I care not; they may imprison, or kill
me, if they dare.

"Master Guillemet, you are a terrible person. May
I know to what I am indebted for the kind regard
you have evinced for me."
"Know that I hate with undying hate him who
brought dishonor and death into my family, by
whose love for my mother—for the frightful trait-
ment he told—him on whom I may no longer
avenge myself, because he has ceased to live; that
villain's name was Listrac."
"My name, then, should fill you with aver-
sion."
"Why, if like me, you were this man's vic-
tim?"
"I do not comprehend you."
"His heir to my hatred is the son, who carries his
name so jealously—whom you have offended—
your rival."
"My rival?"
"Yes, Didier, I know your secret; you love Mad-
emoiselle de Villemaure; hope, I am this evening
going to start upon a journey of fifteen days, or so
on my return your fate may be changed perhaps.
Adieu."

Without further explanation Guillemet took his de-
parture.
The young comedian continued to perform his
accustomed parts. Every evening he saw the
beautiful Mademoiselle de Villemaure, and became
more and more in love. About the time which he
had named, Guillemet returned.
"My friend," cried the procurer, "you are no

longer a comedian. I have been to your director and told him you give up your engagement." "My dear Guillemet, have you lost your senses on your journey?" "On the contrary, I have found what I want in search of." "Can you speak to me a little more clearly?" "Yes, and at once, for time passes. The Chev- aller de Listrac is going to meet me at my house, for I have written to him in such a fashion as leaves him no power to decline my invitation." "Why do you call him the Chevalier, is he not the Marquis Listrac?" "There is no other Marquis de Listrac besides yourself, my friend." "What means this folly, Guillemet?" "There is nothing more reasonable and positive. Your name and the mystery of your origin had raised in my mind a suspicion; I have made some researches, and had my suspicion well founded. Here is your history. The Marquis de Listrac, who died last year, and had been in his youth a mauvais sujet. Banned from the paternal roof, he wandered about for some years, giving himself up to the most abominable dissipation and vice. At that epoch he became acquainted with your mother, and finding that he could not make a conquest of her virtue, he married her, and abandoned her at the moment when she was about to give you into the world. In bestowing his name upon her he had been careful to conceal her rank and the country in which his people resided, so that when she died the left no document or trace of any kind to enlight- en the people into whose hands you fell, who were too poor and too ignorant to institute a very searching enquiry after your family. The Marquis was re- conciled to his parents, and knowing that your mother was dead, and caring nothing what became of you—married again, without revealing his first marriage. By chance—I might say by a crime of the Marquis's—a fire destroyed a Presbytery in which the register of his first marriage was depos- ited; and what he never knew, and what I have dis- covered, is that there exists an official copy of that precious document; it is here—Marquis de Listrac! here, to establish incontestably your right, to place you in possession of the titles and the fortune that belonged to you." "My friend—oh! how shall I ever be able to pay my gratitude! Now, now, I will be able to aspire to the hand of Mademoiselle de Villemaure, I cried the delighted Listrac." The Marquis came punctually to the appointment which Guillemet had made. The proof was un- questionable; in spite of his anger and despair, he could not conceal from himself that the actor was his brother, his legitimate—his eldest brother. "We—the case shall be tried," he stammered; "you shall both of you be sent to the galley for forgery." "This is to be seen," replied the procurer, coolly. The following day the young Marquis very pale and much less arrogant, called upon Guillemet and Listrac to propose an accommodation—offering a handful of thousand livres. Listrac refused, and dis- missed the offer to a hundred thousand crowns. The cause was about to be brought before tribunals, and the issue was not to be doubted, when Mademoiselle de Villemaure requested an interview with Listrac at Guillemet's. She had discovered the comedian's love for her.

"I know not what may be your hopes, monsieur,"
she said; "but I must tell you that I love your
brother, and that I can never become the wife of
another: if you succeed in disheartening him, my
family would oppose a marriage which would, they
be no longer equal between him and me. I should
be made miserable; my heart might even break,
but it would never change."
The scene which followed this address was long
and touching. When Listrac learned he had
nothing to hope, when he heard the prayers of the lovely
lady, and saw the tears upon the pale cheeks, he
took the paper on which were founded his fortune
and his greatness, and cast it into the fire, saying—
"Be happy with the Marquis de Listrac, Mademoiselle
and sometimes think of the poor actor Didier!"

REPORT OF THE QUEBEC CON- FERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF COLONIAL UNION.

The best interests and present and future prosperity
of British North America will be promoted by a Federal
Union under the crown of Great Britain, provided such
Union can be effected on principles just to the several
Provinces.

In the Federation of the British North American Pro-
vinces the system of Government best adapted under
existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests
of the several Provinces and secure efficiency, harmony
and permanency in the working of the Union, would
be a general Government charged with matters of com-
mon interest to the whole Country, and Local Govern-
ments for each of the Colonies and for the Provinces of
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
charged with the control of local matters in their re-
spective sections—provision being made for the inclusion
into the Union on equitable terms of Newfoundland, the
North-West Territory, British Columbia and Van-
couver.

In framing a Constitution for the General Govern-
ment, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation
of the Union, and the promotion of the best interests of the people of these
Provinces, desire to follow the model of the British
Constitution, so far as our circumstances will per-
mit.

The Executive Authority or Government shall be
vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to
the well understood principles of the British Constitu-
tion by the Sovereign personally or by the Representa-
tives of the Sovereign duly authorized.

The Sovereign or representative of the Sovereign shall
be Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval and
Militia Forces.

There shall be a General Legislature for the Feder-
ated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and
a House of Commons.

For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council
the Federated Provinces shall be considered consisting
of three divisions. 1st. Upper Canada, 2nd. Lower
Canada, 3rd. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E.
Island, each division with an equal Representation in the
Legislative Council.

Upper Canada to be represented in the Legislative
Council by 24 Members, Lower Canada by 24 Members,
and Nova Scotia shall have Ten, New Brunswick Ten,
and Prince Edward Island Four Members.

The Colony of Newfoundland, shall be included in the proposed Union, with a representation in the Legislative Council of Four Members.

The North West Territory, British Columbia and
Yanconver shall be admitted into the Union on such
terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Feder-
ated Provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the
assent of her Majesty; and in the case of the Province
of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed
to by the Legislature of such Province.

The Members of the Legislative Council shall be
appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the
General Government, and shall hold office during their
term of years, and shall be eligible for re-election at
the expiration of their term of years, but in the case
of the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

The Members of the Legislative Council shall be
British subjects by Birth, or Naturalization, of the full
age of thirty years, shall possess a continuous year
property qualification of four thousand dollars over and
above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth
that sum over and above their liabilities; but in the case
of Newfoundland, the property may be either real or
personal.

If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a
Legislative Councillor, the same shall be determined by
the Council.

The first selection of the Members of the Legislative
Council shall be made from the Legislative Council of the
various Provinces, with the exception of those of
Newfoundland, as far as a sufficient number of qualified
and willing to accept such Members shall be
appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the
General Executive Government, upon the nomination of
the respective Local Governments, and that in each of
the Members of the Legislative Council of the Opposition
in each Province, so that all political parties may be
nearly as possible fairly represented.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council (until other-
wise provided by the said Parliament) shall be appointed
by the Crown from among the Members of the Legisla-
tive Council, and shall hold office during pleasure,
and shall only be entitled to a casting vote as an equality
of votes.

Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors re-
presenting Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of
the General Legislature shall be appointed by the Crown
one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions mentioned
in Schedule A of Chapter first of the Consolidated
Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside for
purposes of his qualification in the division to which he
is appointed.

The basis of representation in the House of Commons
shall be Population, as determined by the Official Cen-
sus every ten years; and that the number of Members
at first shall be 194, distributed as follows: 64 from
Upper Canada, 64 from Lower Canada, 24 from
Nova Scotia, 24 from New Brunswick, and 18 from
Newfoundland.

Until the Official Census of 1871 has been made up,
there shall be no change in the number of Representatives
from the several sections.

Immediately after the completion of the Census of
1871, and immediately after every Decennial Census
thereafter, the representation from each section in the
House of Commons shall be adjusted according to the
Population.

For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Can-
ada shall always be assigned sixty-four members, and
each of the other sections shall at such readjust-
ment receive, for the ten years then next succeeding,
the number of members to which it will be entitled on the
same ratio of representation to population as Lower
Canada will enjoy according to the Census then just
taken by having sixty-four members.

No reduction shall be made in the number of Mem-
bers returned by any section, unless its population shall
have decreased relatively to the whole population of the
wholes Union, to the extent of five per centum, or
less, in comparing at each decennial period, the number of
members to which each section is entitled, to fractional
parts shall be considered, unless when exceeding one-
half the number entitling a Member, in which case a
Member shall be given for each such fraction.

The Legislature of each Province shall, prior to the
Union, divide such Province into the proper number of
constituencies, and divide the boundaries of each of
them.

The number of Members may at any time be increased
by the General Parliament, regard being had to the
proportional rights then existing.

The Local Legislatures of the several Provinces shall
wards, from time to time, alter the Electoral Districts
for the purpose of Representation in the House of Com-
mons, and distribute the representatives to which the
Province is entitled in any manner such Legislature
may think fit.

Until provisions are made by the General Parliament,
all the laws which, at the date of the Proclamation con-
stituting the Union, so far as they relate to the qualifica-
tion of any person to be elected or to vote as a member of
the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively, and re-
lating to the qualification and disqualification of voters,
and the rules to be taken by voters, and by Returning
Officers and their powers and duties, and relating to
the proceedings at Elections, and to the period during
which the Trial of Controversed Elections, and the pro-
ceedings incident thereto, and to the vacation of seats
of Members, and to the issuing and executing of writs
in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by
a dissolution, shall respectively apply to Elections
of Members to serve in the House of Commons, for
three sitting in those Provinces respectively.

News by Telegraph

Confederate papers state that Forrest, in recent movements on Tennessee, destroyed four Federal gunboats, fourteen steamers, and twenty barges, with a vast amount of stores. They also claim a victory over Sheridan's Cavalry in the Shenandoah. Rumors current of proposed amnesty to all rebels, including Davis, if accepted before 31st January. All officers and non-coms on furlough ordered to report to their headquarters immediately. Richmond papers are anxious concerning Sherman's movements—he was at Atlanta on the 7th inst. Forgotten amount of \$200,000 discovered in New York. Parties arrested. Gold 218.

Richmond papers of 15th announce the evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman, who destroyed such buildings as could be of use to the enemy, sparing most of the private residences. No official advice received from Sherman for a week. Heavy revenue frauds have been discovered in New York.—Three distilleries have been seized by the Government valued at one million of dollars. Reported that the Confederate army in Shenandoah have fallen back to Staunton. Fleet been discovered on the Pacific Mail Steamers in the same manner as the "Roanoke" was seized.—Gold 210.

Richmond papers still appear ignorant of Sherman's destination, some express opinion he is bound for Mobile. Federals evacuated Rome, Ga., after destroying all the buildings useful to the enemy. Reported that Breckinridge defeated Federal Gen. Gilliam in Tennessee, capturing four hundred prisoners. Report that Beauregard is advancing on Memphis creates excitement in that city. Steamers leaving for England to-day take nearly a million and a half in specie. Grant's army still inactive. Gold 218.

Sherman left Atlanta in two columns, one moving on Macon, left on the 9th, heard from on 14th, seventy miles south, driving everything before it, and destroying everything as it went. The second column left on the 11th, marching towards Augusta. Sherman ordered troops to subside on the country.—Hood's whole army was at Tusculum and Florence, Fla., on 12th; Confederates attacked Federal Pickets line near James River on Thursday—captured 4 officers and 80 men. General Cawley died, at New Orleans on 12th. Gold 218.

Howver horrible the idea of the formation of an Anti-Union Party may appear to the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties and to Pro-Unionists generally, such must be the result of the present crisis; and we repeat our advice to the electors of this Island, that they must, if they wish to preserve their rights, liberties and privileges, be prepared in the approaching contest, to sever old parties and oppose all Union candidates under whatever guise or name they may present themselves. The glittering delusions and the fanciful "golden prospects" presented to our view in the columns of the Islander and of the Examiner can deceive and cajole only the ignorant and unreflecting, and we have every confidence that that limited class will be rejected by the electors of this Island, who are now called upon to choose their representatives to the Legislature, and that the principles which would follow from a triumph of their principles at the hustings, whether this discussion will soon be presented for adjustment. The intelligence and independence of the country will speak and act decisively in a few months at farthest, and teach Messrs. Gray, Pope, Whelan and Coles, that they constitute all the legislative and literary talent we possess, and that because they have deserted the people, the latter are to be left at this most important juncture without leaders or advisers. It is the prospect that our view will be realized which has so alarmed our contemporary and called forth its ire against us; but such contemptible and disgraceful attacks shall neither divert the current of popular opinion which has set in against our Pro-Union Delegates, nor improve those happy relations which are said to subsist between Mr. Whelan and his constituents. The experience of the latter in reference to Union in another and a dearer land—the Emerald Isle of the West—will, we are sure, render unnecessary to them the caution to guard well and jealously their rights and liberties on this side the Atlantic.

Our Current Prices are corrected each week up to the day previous to our publication, by the City Market Clerk. The "Commerce" arrived here on Monday last. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dundas, who were absent for a few days on a visit to Halifax, returned by the steamer Princess of Wales on Monday last. Mrs. Dundas gave an "At Home" last night, at Government House, to a number of the inhabitants of the City and vicinity.

The new Wesleyan Church in Prince Street was opened for Divine service on Sunday last. In the forenoon the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Rieher, in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Pope, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Stewart. The congregations at all the services were large and attentive, and embraced numerous representatives from all the other religious denominations in the City. The Sabbath collections amounted to £115. On Monday the Rev. Mr. Ryan preached an appropriate discourse, and on Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. Rieher again officiated in the new Church.—Mon.

Summerside was visited with the first fall of snow for this season on Monday last, but it disappeared almost as soon as it fell, which tended to make the roads and streets in an almost impassable state, and greatly hindering the travelling and hauling of produce, which heretofore had been carried on very briskly. On Sunday last, some seven or eight vessels sailed out of this port all laden, we understand, with grain and produce; among them was a very fine Bark, owned by Messrs. John Hazard, & Co., laden with oats, and bound for Liverpool. G. B. and on Tuesday last, a Bark laden with oats, belonging to the Hon. J. C. Pope, sailed from this port for Liverpool. G. B.

We observed, lying at Summerside Wharf, a very fine Brigantine, called the "Innes," belonging to James L. Holman, Esq., intended, as we understand, as a West India trader, and which was to sail the present week with a cargo of oats, bound for New York. We wish her enterprise every success.—Th.

TRADE AND MARKETS.—Oats which on the first of the week ranged as high as 2s 1/2d, per bush, went down yesterday to 2s. Barley is from 4s. to 4s. 3d. Turnips are still about 1s. per bush, and Potatoes from 10s. to 1s. 3d. The steamer "Francis" sailed on Tuesday with a cargo of 13,000 bush. oats, 100 sheep, 200 pigs, 50 lbs. potatoes, 10 lbs. turnips, 50 lbs. pork, 100 bush. barley, and 50 qts. codfish. We understand that the Barque "Lotus" is fitting up to take a cargo of live stock to Bermuda; she will probably sail next week. The ship "David Cannon," which arrived on Friday morning from Liverpool, was out 28 days, and experienced stormy weather, with heavy head winds. The Schr. "Nelly" was loaded this week by Mr. J. S. Carvell, with oats for the New Brunswick market. The brig "Elector" is now about with oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and pork for Newfoundland. The Post business has been about the business this week. Mr. Owen Connolly having purchased 57 oxen, weighing 14,000 lbs.; J. Reddin, 65 oxen—11,200 lbs.; and Messrs. Owen & Co., 35 oxen—4,200 lbs. The price is from 1d. to 2s per lb.—Fro.

Win the Hon. Mr. Coles moved, and Hon. Mr. Palmer succeeded, in the Quebec Convention, a Resolution asking for a grant of £200,000 wherewith to buy up proprietary interests in this Island, they were laughed at by the Canadians who scouted and cast aside the Resolution. Let the Tenants remember this.

News by Telegraph

THE CONTRACTOR has commenced putting down the posts for railing on Hillsborough Square, which will probably be enclosed before this day week. The movement now on foot is for the liberality and superiority of the citizens in the vicinity of that Square. We trust that those residing in other parts of the town will soon follow their good example.—Fro.

WE ARE happy to hear that the vessel, not known for certain to be the "Helen Davies," reported on shore at the City of Canada, has been got off the rock again with very little damage.

THOROUGHLY TESTED. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zythobalamin has stood the test for twenty years. Millions of bottles sold every year. It is not a dye, and from all other preparations, as it contains the specific element which is the life of the hair. They are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying, and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy. They cleanse the hair and impart to it a most delightful fragrance. Every Druggist sells them.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.—Mrs. WINDSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child of the pain of a swollen gum, and is as "bright as a button." It cures wind, colic, and regulates the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. Office, 30, Tavistock Street, London, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have, over and over again, proved the best friends to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and sold by the Proprietors, 54, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Holloway's purifying Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardized by the local ailment. Bad legs are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him the nutritious diet and general exercise, which are so necessary to his recovery. When diseases attack the systems of other young or old.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. Wm. Lord, Justice, to Mary Fitzgerald, Brackley Point. On the 17th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, Rector of the Parish, Albert, son of Commander Charles Henry, R.N., formerly of Newfoundland, Charlottetown, and now of 40 Burlington Road, St. Stephen's Square, London, to Sarah Wastie, only daughter of the late Douglas J. McLeas, Esq., of Hamilton, England. (No Cards.) At Tipish, by the Rev. Donald J. McLeas, P.P., on the 16th, Mr. Alexander Gillis, of Kildare Capes, to Miss Ann Ahern, daughter of Peter Ahern of Kildare.

At Halifax, on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., after a short illness, Mr. James Rossina, in the 30th year of his age, formerly of Charlottetown. At St. John's, N.B., in October last, John Little Esq., Barrister at Law, formerly of Charlottetown. Died at McAskill's River, Lot 41, on Monday 14th inst., after an illness of two weeks, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Margaret, the beloved wife of Hugh McKinnon, aged 41 years. Her mild and generous behaviour had gained for her the affection of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss. May she rest in peace.

Died at Little Harbor, on the 1st inst., at his residence, after a lingering illness of six weeks, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Syon McMillan, aged 62 years. The deceased was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1828. The deceased left a large family and an affectionate wife to mourn his irreparable loss.—R. P. P. Died at Oak River, on Sunday the 13th inst., Flora O'Brien, relict of the late Malcolm O'Brien, aged 78 years. The deceased has left a holy and pious family, and the loss of such a benevolent woman is deeply regretted by all her friends and acquaintances.—H.L.P.

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