

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867.

NO. 13.

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

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
For 1 year, paid in advance, 20 0 0
Half-yearly in advance, 10 0 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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

ALMANACK FOR JANUARY.
MOON'S PHASES.
New Moon, 5th day, 8h. 17m. evening, N.W.
First Quarter, 13th day, 0h. 21m. evening, E.
Full Moon, 20th day, 3h. 23m. morning, W.S.W.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 35m. morning, W.S.W.

DAY	DAY WEEK	MOON	High Moon	Low Moon	High Tide	Low Tide
1	Tuesday	h m b m h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	Wednesday	49 19 8 15 4 19	30	22	4 19	30
3	Thursday	49 29 9 15 5 10	31	23	4 10	31
4	Friday	49 39 10 15 6 2	32	24	3 52	32
5	Saturday	49 49 11 15 7 13	33	25	3 43	33
6	Sunday	49 59 12 15 8 25	34	26	3 34	34
7	Monday	48 9 1 15 9 36	35	27	3 25	35
8	Tuesday	48 19 2 15 10 48	36	28	3 16	36
9	Wednesday	48 29 3 15 11 59	37	29	3 7	37
10	Thursday	48 39 4 15 12 11	38	30	3 0	38
11	Friday	48 49 5 15 1 22	39	31	2 51	39
12	Saturday	48 59 6 15 2 34	40	32	2 42	40
13	Sunday	48 69 7 15 3 45	41	33	2 33	41
14	Monday	48 79 8 15 4 57	42	34	2 24	42
15	Tuesday	48 89 9 15 6 8	43	35	2 15	43
16	Wednesday	48 99 10 15 7 20	44	36	2 6	44
17	Thursday	48 109 11 15 8 31	45	37	1 57	45
18	Friday	48 119 12 15 9 43	46	38	1 48	46
19	Saturday	48 129 1 15 10 54	47	39	1 39	47
20	Sunday	48 139 2 15 12 6	48	40	1 30	48
21	Monday	48 149 3 15 1 17	49	41	1 21	49
22	Tuesday	48 159 4 15 2 29	50	42	1 12	50
23	Wednesday	48 169 5 15 3 40	51	43	1 3	51
24	Thursday	48 179 6 15 4 52	52	44	1 0	52
25	Friday	48 189 7 15 6 3	53	45	1 0	53
26	Saturday	48 199 8 15 7 14	54	46	1 0	54
27	Sunday	48 209 9 15 8 26	55	47	1 0	55
28	Monday	48 219 10 15 9 37	56	48	1 0	56
29	Tuesday	48 229 11 15 10 49	57	49	1 0	57
30	Wednesday	48 239 12 15 12 0	58	50	1 0	58
31	Thursday	48 249 1 15 1 11	59	51	1 0	59

PRICES CURRENT.
CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 28, 1866.

Provisions	Price
Beef, (small) per quarter	34 to 36
Do by the quarter	34 to 36
Fork, (carcase)	34 to 36
Do (small)	34 to 36
Mutton, per lb.	34 to 36
Veal, per lb.	34 to 36
Ham, per lb.	34 to 36
Butter, (fresh)	16 to 18
Do by the tub	40 to 42
Cheese, per lb.	40 to 42
Tallow, per lb.	54 to 100
Flour, per lb.	34 to 36
Onion, per 100 lbs.	15 to 16
Eggs, per dozen	12 to 14
Barley, per bushel	34 to 36
Oats, per do.	24 to 26
Pean, per quart	18 to 20
Potatoes, per bushel	18 to 20
Geese	24 to 26
Turkeys, each	40 to 50
Fowls, each	18 to 20
Ducks	18 to 20
Codfish, per qt.	20 to 30
Herrings, per barrel	20 to 30
Mackerel, per dozen	24 to 40
Boards (Hemlock)	36 to 40
Do (Spruce)	40 to 45
Do (Pine)	70 to 80
Shingles, per M.	100 to 120
Hay, per ton	80 to 85
Straw, per ewt.	10 to 12
Timothy Seed	none
Clover Seed, per lb.	40 to 50
Blauwbon, per yard	40 to 50
Calcutta, per lb.	60 to 90
Hides, per lb.	10 to 12
Wool	20 to 30
Sheepskins	30 to 40
Apples, per do.	100 to 120
Partridges	100 to 120

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital: £12,675

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.
John J. Reilly, Esq., H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,
Geo. George, Esq., Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Mr. Thomas Henry, Mr. Arthur Lamb,
Mr. George Cole, Mr. William Doherty,
Mr. Owen Connolly, Thomas Desbrières, Esq.,
Richard Healy, Esq., Mark Butcher, Esq.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "DORSETT HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Discounting Again!
DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY
WITH
DELANY & BYRNE!

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE!
HAT AND CAP.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Skeleton Skirts,
Etc., etc., etc.

At a Discount of Twenty per cent.

FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10% worth of Goods for \$100 we will give 20% worth of Goods for \$100 we will give 30% worth of Goods for \$100

Larger Bums in Proportion. This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it advantageously.

Queen Street, next to Hon. D. Brogan's, Ch'town, Ang. 1, 1866. 1 p o p

FISHING SITE AT KILDARE CAPES FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM, containing

100 acres of Land, 60 of which are under cultivation, and having a lease of 99 years. The Dwelling House and Outbuildings thereon are new and commodious. For agricultural purposes, there is no better land on this Island, as a Fishing Site it is unrivalled. Its contiguity to one of the richest Fishing grounds in the world, as also to the Lough Tuzick Point, where an unlimited quantity of fish can be obtained, point it out to men of enterprise and capital as a most desirable place. Apply either by letter or in person at the "Herald" Office, or to the undersigned.

THOMAS MOUNTAIN, Kildare Capes, Lot 2, Oct. 24, 1866. 3m

JOHN BELL, MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING.
In all its branches, thankful to his Friends and Patrons for past favours, begs to inform them that he has publickly, that he is still to be found at

OLD STAND, Queen Street.
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments on trust in his in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash. Entrance at side Door. Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

STELLA COLAS, Kimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.

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

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Alexander, Guards, Fragrance, Princess of Wales, Mimosa, Lilly of the Valley, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millefleur, Essence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet, Mimosa, and many other scents.

The Hand of Avo's Perfume, in a neat Box: Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tocantary Sachet, Perfumery, Lacustrary Scented, Shakespear Golden 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 Nimes, for the Complexion; Dimplicatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Nougat Pomade, for softening the Mustache, and instantaneously Hair Dye, for giving the Hair a Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

Minister Rose Water Creams, a new and amusing device for evening parties. W. R. WATSON, Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1866.

TURKEY FIGS!
TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS, Jordan Almonds, Walnuts.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant
MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING, DORCHESTER STREET.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 20, 1866

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON!
DER "ENDINE" and "L. C. OWEN" from LIVERPOOL, and "LOTUS" from LONDON, the Subscriber has received

An Unusually Large Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, VEREJUMERY, (English and French); SOAPS, BRUSHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD (in Eggs and Bottles); CURRIE POWDER, Chaudron CRYSTAL LEMON and ORANGE PEELS, MARMA-LADE, ESSENCE SPICES, Malt and White Wine VINEGAR, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, MUSHRUMS, CAPERS, and United Service SAUCES; PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DRYING JAPAN, KNOTTING, DYE STUFFS, and Miscellaneous Articles, of the Best Quality, and at Moderate Prices. W. R. WATSON, Nov. 7, 1866.

Valuable Farms, Wharves, and Fishing Station, for sale at, and near Souris, Little Harbor, Chepstow and other parts of King's County.

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

1. A splendid Wharf and 3 Wharves at SOURIS HARBOR.
2. Fishing Stand at CHEPSTOW, with a Store, 5 Fish Houses, Wharf, Piers, &c., the best on the South side.
3. A Mill site at BIG MARSH, Lot 45.
4. A Mill site with 2 acres of Land attached, at LITTLE HARBOR, Lot 45.
5. A splendid Farm at RED SWAMP, Lot 46, containing 100 acres of Land.
6. Fifty (50) acres of Land at the head of SOURIS, Lot 44.
7. Fifty (50) acres of Land at MILL ROAD, Lot 45.
8. Fifty-seven (57) acres of Land at GREEN VALLEY, Lot 45.

Also, several other valuable Tracts of Land and Lots in SOURIS and vicinity.
Also, One MOWING MACHINE, complete, and nearly new: two (2) MARES, six (6) years old; one (1) COLT, two (2) years old.

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

CLEMENTINE S. BEATON, Executrix of the Will of late D. Beaton, Souris, Nov. 7, 1866. 4

DONALD M'RAE, Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE!
CONSISTING OF 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, FURBISHING MACHINE, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One HUNDRED ACRES OF WOOD LAND, in the rear, situated on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharves, 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. Watson, 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. 20, 1864.

McKinnon's Store, SOURIS EAST.
FALL & WINTER STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just COMPLETED HIS FALL & WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,
consisting in part of:
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND MANTLES,
HATS, Ladies' & Gents',
Ready-Made Clothing,
FUR CAPS,
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, &c., &c.

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

MICHAEL MCCORMACK, SOURIS EAST, Nov. 6, 1866. 1m

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF Sullivan's Spelling Books, Linnæus's Grammar, Carpenter's Spelling Books, Worcester's Dictionary.

All school Books in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at low prices, at HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE, Queen Street, August 8, 1866. 1f

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE
THE "WATERLY HOUSE,"
78, King St., - - - St. John, N. B.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN PATRONIZED BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED, &c.

By all the British American Governors, and by the English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by the most distinguished Americans, whom business or pleasure may have brought to St. John, who have joined in pronouncing it

THE FAVORITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.

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

JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor, St. John, N. B., Oct. 31, 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.
FENIAN MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

(Dublin, Nov. 27, correspondence of the London Post.)
The public excitement regarding Fenianism, although nothing has yet taken place except the reputation, on a small scale, of the arrests, seizures of arms, and searches of last winter, is increasing every hour. In many persons seem to expect before long some catastrophe. The result of this state of alarm is that trifling occurrences are magnified by the more easily frightened portion of the public into matters of moment, and that such groundless rumors rapidly spread into startling proportions. A case in point happened yesterday. The correspondent of a Dublin paper, who appears to be firm in the belief that a conviction of Fenianism, stated in his last communication, that Stephens was reported in Fenian circles to be "either at the Limerick or Carr side of the Shannon," and that two hundred "enrolled and avowed members of the brotherhood" had left the city of the violated treaty to meet him at the place where he had disembarked. Also that "from all parts of Ireland volunteers had started with the same object, in parties of three or four, as they might not be expected." The story, preposterous though it was, found not a few prepared to put faith in it, and as the day advanced, and it was repeated from mouth to mouth, "it fast nothing," as the phrase is, "by the telling." By evening it had developed in the accompanying statement that the rebellion had broken out in Limerick, and that the Fenians had been heard in the conflict. So general did this rumor become, that the late editions of the papers were bought up to "see what they contained about Limerick," and many persons were positively disappointed when they discovered that they had been hoaxed.

One thing is already clearly evident. The gentry and persons of means in the provinces fear the consequences that they did last year. It was not until it had been nearly suppressed by the vigilance and stern measures of the last government, that they really learned to respect the law, and to be content with the possession of property as well as the establishment of a republic. All the large estates had been, it was discovered, parcelled out in comfortable farms for the revenue of the crown, and the Fenians had been heard in the destruction of the Saxons, and certain of these unfortunate landholders, thinking themselves the better part of valor, were flying from the fate that is intended for those who Stephen had possession of this unhappy and much lamented country. It is known that within the last few months the Fenian leaders have actually named the manes to England, and if the existing alarm continues this example will be followed by others. A correspondent in *Sunderland News Letter* alludes to this aspect of the crisis from America, and says, "I have heard," he says, "that your correspondent is, from all he has learned within the past three months, that whatever the result will be, every one can guess it, an attempt will be undoubtedly made to establish a republic in Ireland. According to the plan laid out, the public banks are to be first rifled, the residences of all the noblemen and gentlemen of Irish extraction are to be burnt down, and all allied to the leaders of the boisterous party. It is a fact that, so far as the county Limerick is concerned, the most prominent leaders of this secret and insidious confederacy have actually named the manes and demesnes of which they are to become possessors." The writer takes a gloomy view of affairs in Ireland. He conceives that "disastrous events" must follow the propagation that has been going on through Ireland of Fenian principles, as listed by a liberal distribution of money. "Within the past week," he declares, "emigrants from America have arrived in Limerick, and brought with them not only an abundance of money, but their Republican opinions. They have already distributed their gold most liberally. This day, as I learn from an authentic source, a person who has been in Limerick, but had previously promised to join, could have pocketed £100 upon condition of accepting it with a proviso (being acquainted with the constabulary) that he got three members of that force well disposed towards the county to join at £10 a head, and to be appointed to commissions.

It is no doubt that money has been disposed of in this way through every part of Ireland to an almost unlimited extent, and has been conditionally accepted, both in the military and constabulary services; in fact, Fenianism is a matter of time to know what the result will be.

A large number of arrests were lately made in Mallow, Drogheda, Trim, Carrickmacross, and other places, mainly for attempting sentiments favorable to Fenianism, and in denunciation of British rule. All, or nearly all, were remanded for further examination, and a few were discharged.

ALARM IN THE PROVINCES.
(From the Cork Examiner, Nov. 27.)

A number of arrests for Fenianism have been made in the county of Wick, and on Sunday, one arrest has been made in Malton, one in Tull, and four at Carrickmacross. In the latter case, the prisoners were charged with attempting to administer an unlawful oath.

Usual vigilance is being displayed by the military authorities in the principal garrison towns. In Cork and Dublin the troops were kept under arms all through the night, and the suburbs of Dublin were patrolled by cavalry.

In Limerick the military force is being strengthened, and it is stated that an important position on the Shannon is to be occupied.

A force of two hundred men will arrive in Queenstown in a few days, and the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states, under reserve, however, that a project for sending twenty regiments of English militia into this country is under consideration by the War Office.

The large naval force on the Irish coast, including several iron-clads and frigates of the first class, as, according to report, to be reinforced by a flotilla of gunboats, to be distributed in various directions.

THE FENIAN UNIFORM.
(From the London Times, Nov. 26.)

Yesterday the Liverpool detectives seized a large box recently arrived from America, which on examination was found to contain a very handsome Fenian officer's uniform, to wit:—A rich tunic of green cloth, elaborately braided with gold lace on the collar; a dress waistcoat, with hump buttons, and a cap of green silk, with the Irish harp in gold on the front. The box also contained three revolvers, a dagger, lancers belt and cartridge box, and a copy of "official regulations."

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS TO IRELAND.
(From the Cork Examiner, November 23.)

The Admiralty despatched a telegram to Portsmouth dock yard directing the immediate coaling and preparation of the screw transports *Tamar* and *Orontes* for the conveyance of troops on the following morning for conveyance to Ireland. Orders of men were immediately told off to coal the ships, which was carried out throughout the night, as was also the issue of all stores required from the various

storehouses of the yard. Both vessels were to be ready to embark the troops (understood to be the second infantry regiment) by eight o'clock in the morning.

Orders were received at Aldershot camp, six o'clock on the evening of the 26th for the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-second regiments to be held in readiness to move to Ireland at a moment's notice.

An order was received by telegraph at Chatham on the same day, from the Admiralty, directing the secret gundpowder supply to proceed forthwith to Queenstown, there to await further orders. In accordance, also, with a sudden order received from the Admiralty, a detachment of Royal Marines left headquarters, Chatham, on the 26th of November, for service in Ireland, proceeding by rail to Plymouth, there to embark for Queenstown on board Her Majesty's steamer *Frederick William*.

The troops were ordered to barracks in Cork under arms last night—November 26.

The transport *Tamar* was to embark the Twenty-eighth regiment at Portsmouth, on the 28th inst.; for Ireland, but she would take back from Ireland, the Thirty-ninth regiment. The *Orontes*, on the 20th of November, would proceed with the Fifty-second Regiment to Queenstown, and would then go to Liverpool and there embark a regiment for Belfast.

NAVAL PRECAUTIONS.
(From the Cork Examiner, November 23.)

The same rigid precautions are apparently taken in Queenstown on board the *Frederick William*, as have been taken in this city by the secreted gundpowder supply. A copy of the general circulation in Queenstown in reference to these precautions. The principal one, and in which some credit has been given, but for the accuracy of which we cannot vouch, that at midnight on Monday the *Flag Lieutenant* of the *Frederick William*, proposed to board and placed at all hands under arms, each man being supplied with ten rounds of ammunition.

The ground for this proceeding is said to have been an extraordinary story—that a large body of Fenians were going down the river by steamer, with the object of blowing up the *Frederick William*, and were flying from the fate that is intended for those who Stephen had possession of this unhappy and much lamented country. It is known that within the last few months the Fenian leaders have actually named the manes to England, and if the existing alarm continues this example will be followed by others. A correspondent in *Sunderland News Letter* alludes to this aspect of the crisis from America, and says, "I have heard," he says, "that your correspondent is, from all he has learned within the past three months, that whatever the result will be, every one can guess it, an attempt will be undoubtedly made to establish a republic in Ireland. According to the plan laid out, the public banks are to be first rifled, the residences of all the noblemen and gentlemen of Irish extraction are to be burnt down, and all allied to the leaders of the boisterous party. It is a fact that, so far as the county Limerick is concerned, the most prominent leaders of this secret and insidious confederacy have actually named the manes and demesnes of which they are to become possessors."

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members by the firing of rockets, the ringing of bells, and the performance of the military bands stationed there. The cause of this affair was the leaving of the following proclamation, which was distributed among the citizens and posted on the street corners:—

«Viva l'Empereur!!!»
«Viva l'Empereur!!!»
«Viva l'Empereur!!!»

Vera Cruciana—One of the most acceptable events to all true Mexicans has just taken place in the nation. His Majesty, the Emperor, who has made so many sacrifices for the welfare and felicity of our beloved country, has given the greatest proof of the regard which it deserves. While bowed down by the natural calamities which afflicted and are still afflicting his mind, in consequence of the illness of his august and noble spouse, our beloved Empress, it was for a moment believed that he would abandon the country temporarily, to decline himself to rest, and to comply with the sacred duties of affording his worthy consort these situations she stands so much in need of in her present delicate state of health; but the Emperor still sacrificed himself for us, placing his duties as a man above those of a monarch, and in the present critical moment, while he is traversing the country, declares solemnly that he will remain at the front and will struggle without rest until he has shed the last drop of his blood in defence of the nation.

Vera Cruciana! Let us congratulate ourselves and give thanks to Providence for having saved the integrity of our land, and let us salute with all the fervor of our hearts the day of the restoration of our nationality on the eve of its disappearance.

Vera Cruz, Dec. 1, 1866.
J. H. BARRON, Chief Political Prefect.

THE TWO RICH MEN OF NEW YORK.

Mr. A. T. Stewart is not what is called a liberal man. He looks at a subscription paper. With him begging is a disgrace. He has literary sympathies with vagrancy. Men and women who seek his presence gain much by an interview if money is the object. Indeed, it is very difficult to gain access to him in any way. He is intensely devoted to his business, and works more hours probably than any merchant in New York. He controls his own affairs with despotic sway. His partners have no control over the business, but are interested merely in the profits. He buys and sells as he pleases without consulting any one.

In his down store he has a small office, where he spends his time from early business hours till dark. No man goes up stairs without running a gauntlet. A gentleman meets all comers at the lower door with:—

«What is your business?»

«I want to see Mr. Stewart.»

«I must know your business or you cannot see him.»

«My business is private. I want to see Mr. Stewart personally.»

«Mr. Stewart has no private business, sir. Unless you tell me what you want Mr. Stewart will not see you.»

If the response is satisfactory he is allowed to go upstairs. Here he is met by another gentleman and put through another rigid examination. The usher disappears behind a glass partition, and Mr. Stewart is seen peering at the visitor. If he likes his looks, he admits him; if not, he sends him away. No man who has run this ordeal once will do it a second time without a cause. But, on great occasions, Mr. Stewart will admit to build homes for the poor. If the city refuses to give him the money he will carry it on his plan.

Unlike Mr. Stewart, William B. Astor is always accessible. His rooms are on Prince street, a door or two from Broadway. They are the same that were occupied by his father. He has a front and back office, and the business of his great estate is carried on in the front to wide open between the two offices. A person asking for Mr. Astor is directed at once to the rear room. At a common desk, crowded with papers, sits a German-looking man, about seventy, heavy moulded, tall and stout. His eyes, which are small, with an expression bordering on stupidity, are fastened on the visitor, and Mr. Astor waits his utterance. He wastes no words. His answers are yes or no, with an answer that admits of no debate. All day long, from 10 to 5, Mr. Astor sits in his office, and sees all comers. He is master of his business. He knows the real value of every house, the duration of every lease, the times and terms of payment, with every foot of land. At 5 o'clock he rises, and walks to Lafayette place, where he resides, for his dinner.

He has two sons, John Jacob and William B., Jr.—two young men are in business with their father. No bankers in New York attend to business more closely. They walk down Broadway in the morning and see at sight with the great carriage, and the morning as if they, in common with so many others, had a fortune to make. Much of the tact and shrewdness of their grandfather attaches to them. They cross the old proverb that wealth does not descend to the third generation. Besides what they have inherited, they have made a fortune of their own, and should their father die tomorrow, they have ability, industry and adaptability to business to maintain the honor of the name and carry the estate in their father's style. They are modest and retiring, and without affectation. John Jacob is tall, large, heavily built, with sandy hair and complexion, resembling his father. He went to the field in 1861, and did good service for the national cause. Wm. B., Jr., is tall and slim, with black hair, of a genteel build, and is said to be very much resemble his father.

News by Telegraph.

Paris, Dec. 29.
The Monitor, in an editorial this morning, thinks there is no doubt that the relations between Italy and the Pope will be placed on a sound basis.

London, Dec. 29.
The U. S. ironclad Miantonomoh, accompanied by other vessels of the American fleet, arrived at the Straits of Gibraltar on the 14th.

Paris, Dec. 29.
Le Temps this a. m. announces its unequalled belief that the Emperor Napoleon has received official intelligence of the abdication of the Archduke Maximilian.

London, Dec. 29.
Both Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday till Jan. 31.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.
Griffin and Kepp, said to have stolen \$250,000 in bonds from the Royal Insurance Company's Office of this city, have been arrested in Montreal. They were accompanied by two women, and were having a gay and festive time at the Ottawa House.

Washington, Dec. 29.
The Grand Jury in Washington has commenced taking testimony in relation to the conspiracy of John H. Serratt in President Lincoln's assassination.

London, Dec. 29.
The London Telegraph says it knows positively that Stephen is still in foreign territory, and that the Government is fully aware of his movements, so that should he land on any part of the Isles he would have little time for mischief. The Telegraph also says that the reports that scores of coffins have been buried in Ireland filled with the best breach-loaders are wild, but incapable of immediate disproof.—Consolidator 304-305 721

London, Dec. 29.
The Times considers affairs of the Holy See in a critical condition, despite tranquil appearances.

BY CABLE.
Paris, Dec. 29.
The Budget of M. Fould, French Minister of Finance, shows that the revenues and expenditures of France are in a state of equilibrium, and declares that the proposed re-organization of the Army will involve no increase of taxes, but will prove a fresh guarantee of peace for the future.

London, Dec. 29.
It is reported that M. Fould has loaned 30,000,000 francs to the Government of Spain.

Paris, Dec. 29.
The Upper House of the Hungarians has agreed to the address to the Emperor of Austria, recently adopted by the Lower Chamber.

London, Dec. 29.
In the Hungarian Diet to-day, M. Favorensis announced that the Emperor had resolved to restore the Constitution to Hungary.

London, Dec. 29.
The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent.

New York, Dec. 27.
Financial crisis prevails in Havana. Several banks suspended. A general crash expected. Maximilian remains in Mexico. He will submit the continuance of the Empire of Mexico to the will of the people.

Terrible massacre occurred on the 23d inst., near Fort San Juan, Cuba. Colonel Schottman, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Gramard and sixty infantry and cavalry were surrounded by the Indians and every one killed. (Gold 131)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
The News after reciting the history of the "Tornado," which appears that the vessel from Liverpool, Sept. 27th, for Cuba, Peru, and when near that port was unlawfully seized by vessels of the Spanish Navy and her crew subjected to unmercifully cruel treatment, emphatically says that Spain must atone for her inhumanity.

It is reported on the continent that the French authorities in Mexico seized the baggage of the pseudo-Maximilian which had been conveyed to Vera Cruz. It was alleged that among this baggage were secreted a number of private letters which have a tendency to compromise the Emperor Napoleon with the United States Government. Maximilian haughtily refused to give up the letters when they were taken possession of at a shore station, and he himself held prisoner.

Gold 133.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 2, 1867.

1866.

FORBAN ET REC OLEM MEMINERAT JUVANT. — Fergal.

The year 1866 is gone, but it has left its impress on the age. It has left to the Historic Muse many important events to chronicle; events which will impart a character to the era in which we live, which will be preserved with pleasure and interest by the student of history, and on which it will be entertaining to reflect during our musing moments in the misty future. It has its category of human crime, its terrific and devastating wars, its numerous and destructive fires, its contagious diseases; in short, it equals any of its predecessors in the many incidents with which it is chequered. During this year a great and mighty nation has been humbled, another, flushed with victory, and hitting on its powerless little neighbors, has gained, by its preponderance in military affairs, and its increase of territory, a prominent and enviable position among the great nations of Europe. Thus it is that Time, operating upon nations as well as upon individuals, surely and steadily works its changes. The lapse of a few years—nay, of a few months,—as a retrospective view of the past year proves, sometimes effects surprising changes which are attended by consequences, in some cases beneficial, in others, injurious to the welfare of society. Just at present, everything is quiet; but how long this peace will remain undisturbed is very problematical. The relations existing between some of the Great Powers, the jealous rivalry with which they seek one another, and the reflection of great questions at present engaging the diplomacy of Europe, may at any time plunge that Continent into all the horrors of a fearful war. But to descend on what may or may not occur hereafter, is not at present our intention; but merely to take our usual glance at the great and ominous events which render memorable the year just terminated.

The destructive war waged by Prussia and Italy against Austria and some of the German kingdoms surpasses in importance any other occurrence of the past year. The success that everywhere attended the Prussians, is almost without a parallel. Their progress of Hanover, their immediate invasion of Austria territory, spreading desolation through the enemy's country, and the superiority of the needle-gun in the work of deadly carnage and bloody strife, strikingly contrasted with the tardiness of Benedek, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, and with the faulty negligence or want of foresight on the part of the Austrians, is not having procured a more modern and improved style of armor. Too conservative in her character, she weighed down by a heavy national debt, it was an easy task for the Prussians to bear off from her the palm of victory. In consequence, her national standing has been humbled; she no more directs the Germanic Confederation, while her enemy, victory perched on her banner, not only lords it over the German States, but also influences more than ever the diplomacy of Europe. These, however, were not the only consequences of that bloody game. The Italians, although ignominiously whipped on land and sea, have obtained the rich and populous Province of Venetia, which they could never have gained had they not been in alliance with a more brave and powerful nation. The success of the Prussians and Italians is no stain on the escutcheon of Austria. In every battle the most obstinate bravery was evinced by the Austrians—the most indomitable perseverance characterized them; and these qualities did not suffice in the face of the superior weapon with which the Prussians fought. Whenever they met the Italians in stern conflict, they secured an easy triumph. The hotly contested battles of Solferino and Custoza, were won by the Prussians, of which the combatants were on an equal footing as regards numbers and similarity of arms—will be recorded to the credit of Austria and will, in some measure, compensate for the defeats sustained at the hands of Prussia.

A NEW POLICY.

The removal of the French troops from Rome, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, is an event which elicits much attention on both sides of the Atlantic, affecting, as it does, the religious interests of upwards of two millions of people. In opposition to the wishes of his countrymen, and to give Italian schemes a chance to carry out its malicious designs, Napoleon removes the French troops, who, ever since the fall of Garibaldi, in '48, have protected that city from the evil machinations of infidelity. This act on the part of the Emperor will necessarily injure his popularity among his countrymen, and be viewed with displeasure by the whole Catholic world. He is, however, bound by treaty to defend the Pope's dominions; and the honor of the great Nation over which he presides, we have reason to believe, will not be compromised without a struggle—especially in a matter so materially affecting the welfare of her holy religion.

The Cretan insurrection, which has caused much loss of life, has, according to the latest accounts, ended in the discontinuance of the insurgents. It frustrates the Emperor of Russia a good reason to have the Eastern Question opened up. Her professed ardent sympathy for the Christians, suffering from religious disabilities under Turkish rule. He desires to call the attention of all Europe to the state of things existing in the East, and for this purpose invites a commission of the Great Powers. But is he actuated by a wish to benefit Christianity? Or is it an extension of territory he is looking for? If it is the former, why does he persecute his own Catholic subjects? What has he to do with making Greece his ally in carrying out his ambitious designs on Turkey. He is closely watched by the other Powers of Europe, and any violation of existing treaties will be met by an immediate declaration of war. Before leaving this part of our subject, we make bold to remark that the existence of the Turkish Empire, with its present institutions, is a reproach to the Christian name in the present day. The Turk, given up to the most indecent habits, enervated by the practice of the impure doctrines of Mahomedanism, and degenerated from the eminent qualities of his ancestors, are unworthy of being the possessors of such an excellent and fertile tract of country as Turkey. Having a climate equal in salubrity to any country in Europe, and a soil which, properly cultivated, yields valuable products, intersected by the great Danube, and indented by numerous rivers in which fish abound, this country, under the fostering influence of Christianity, would rival in power and wealth any nation of the globe.

England, during the past year, enjoyed peace; and, if we except the agitation incident on the Reform Bill, she had nothing of a political nature that would be of interest to recount. That the English will have a Reform Bill on a Liberal basis, there can be no doubt, and much excitement may be caused, and a change of Ministry may again take place, before it will be adopted. A Unionist Government would be a great boon to the country, and it is not very likely that the people, seeing all their material for war seized, and no men of letters engaged in instruction, would certainly call for a repetition of the horrors of '98.

The triumph of science during the past year are not the least important of the year. The great improvement in the art of war, the needle gun, in its own way, is a great boon to humanity, notwithstanding the havoc it is capable of committing. In proportion to the number of men engaged in a battle, the needle gun, as it is called, is a great boon to humanity. It is quickly decided the matter is settled between the belligerents, and saves thousands of lives which otherwise would have been sacrificed. The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable forms another item in the history of the past year. After incurring such expense on this undertaking, the success was considered almost a miracle. The Company have succeeded in splicing the two great Continents, to the incalculable benefit of humanity, and to the great credit of the scientific ability of the present age. The year between China and Peru, on the little archipelago which Franklin first drew out of the clouds, heralds the news of events which may involve the destinies of a nation. Truly might the Latin poet boast—

«Since the great rebellion in the United States, there is little of a warlike nature occurring on the Continent of America to interest the reader. Casting our eyes to the Republics of South America, during the past year, we see the same disorders reigning, the same contents relating their property on a previous year. The year between China and Peru, on the little archipelago which Franklin first drew out of the clouds, heralds the news of events which may involve the destinies of a nation. Truly might the Latin poet boast—

The fact that he has stood by his country in the hour of trial has raised him immensely in the estimation of his countrymen. The Emperor, who has been so long a prisoner of the Confederates, has sought to ruin him; and we say now, as we have said on several other occasions, that whatever the result of the coming elections may be, we hope he will receive a substantial reward from his country for his faithful services during the last two eventful years. With his past history we have nothing to do. We believe him to have been often opposed to progress, and, upon personal grounds, we ought perhaps, to rejoice at the attempts that are being made to injure him. We forget, however, our personal feelings, and his past history as a politician of the Tory school, and remember, with gratitude, the one great service which he has rendered to the Island in its greatest straits. For his unflinching opposition to Confederation, under the most trying circumstances, we think the country is indebted to him; and even if it be true that his opposition to Confederation has been the cause of breaking up the Government, he thereby established one good claim upon the gratitude of the Liberals. Then the country would be sorry to see him sacrificed, either upon party or upon personal grounds, we have every reason to believe; and, for ourselves, we should regret to see a man, whose name, worth only of some contemptible faction which had lost all sense of shame and honor. The object of the writer in this article is not to praise Mr. Henderson, but to point out to the public the importance of the man, and to show that the country would be sorry to see him sacrificed, either upon party or upon personal grounds, we have every reason to believe; and, for ourselves, we should regret to see a man, whose name, worth only of some contemptible faction which had lost all sense of shame and honor. The object of the writer in this article is not to praise Mr. Henderson, but to point out to the public the importance of the man, and to show that the country would be sorry to see him sacrificed, either upon party or upon personal grounds, we have every reason to believe; and, for ourselves, we should regret to see a man, whose name, worth only of some contemptible faction which had lost all sense of shame and honor. 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