

The Herald.

VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

NO. 43.

ALMANACK FOR JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.
First Quarter, 1st day, 4h. 10m., morning.
Full Moon, 9th day, 5h. 29m., morning.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 7h. 41m., morning.
New Moon, 23rd day, 8h. 43m., morning.
First Quarter, 30th day, 9h. 29m., evening.

DAY	MOON	RISE	SET	High	Low	Day
MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Time	Time	Water	Water	Length
1	Thursday	4 17 37	4 42 0	4 15	2 29	29
2	Friday	17 00	4 42 0	4 15	2 29	21
3	Saturday	16 59	5 25 1	4 15	2 29	21
4	Sunday	16 49	6 8 2	4 15	2 29	21
5	Monday	16 41	6 53 2	4 15	2 29	21
6	Tuesday	15 42	7 40 2	4 15	2 29	21
7	Wednesday	14 42	8 29 3	4 15	2 29	21
8	Thursday	14 43	9 20 3	4 15	2 29	21
9	Friday	14 44	10 10 3	4 15	2 29	21
10	Saturday	14 45	10 43 8	4 15	2 29	21
11	Sunday	14 45	11 37 9	4 15	2 29	21
12	Monday	13 46	even.	10 5	33	34
13	Tuesday	13 46	1 23 10	4 15	2 29	21
14	Wednesday	13 47	2 15 11	4 15	2 29	21
15	Thursday	13 47	3 6 11	4 15	2 29	21
16	Friday	13 47	3 58 10	4 15	2 29	21
17	Saturday	13 48	4 49 0	4 15	2 29	21
18	Sunday	13 49	5 39 1	4 15	2 29	21
19	Monday	13 49	6 30 1	4 15	2 29	21
20	Tuesday	13 49	7 22 1	4 15	2 29	21
21	Wednesday	13 50	8 13 0	4 15	2 29	21
22	Thursday	14 50	9 27 5	4 15	2 29	21
23	Friday	14 49	10 23 7	4 15	2 29	21
24	Saturday	15 49	11 17 8	4 15	2 29	21
25	Sunday	15 49	12 10 9	4 15	2 29	21
26	Monday	16 49	0 56 9	4 15	2 29	21
27	Tuesday	17 49	1 42 10	4 15	2 29	21
28	Wednesday	17 49	2 25 11	4 15	2 29	21
29	Thursday	17 49	3 11 11	4 15	2 29	21
30	Friday	18 49	3 50 11	4 15	2 29	21

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)
THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has risen, the price of paper nearly tripled, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:—

TERMS FOR 1865:

For any one of the Reviews, per annum, \$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 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 the above prices, TWENTY-FIVE 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 to our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather diminished by the diminished value of 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 those of this country, of every creed and country.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1865.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at \$2 for the whole four, or \$3 for any one.

FARMER'S GUIDE.

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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland
RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in his 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 practiced in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and secure satisfaction.

Advise to the poor gratis.
Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

at

Bell's Clothing Store,

Queen Street.

The subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per "UNION," a

NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF GOODS,

suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which is in confident will give satisfaction in

Style, Quality and Price,

to all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN BELL,

Merchant Tailor.

May 24, 1865.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC & C.

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

Office, - - Somerset Buildings
25, Prince Street,
HALIFAX.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Corner of Great George and King Streets.

THE undersigned being an operator of acknowledged skill, and having acquired by practical experience of over twelve years in some of the largest cities in the United States, and also in the Province, is now prepared, with every facility, to prosecute his profession in this City, for the accommodation of the public, at moderate prices.

PICTURES made in every style known to the art:—

Plain or Colored. Special attention paid to copying and enlarging old Pictures; also, for making Children's pictures for which his light is admirably suited, and in which he acknowledges no superior.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, especially from those who have hitherto failed to get a good likeness. Pictures taken from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

Instructions given in the above art.

By Estimating the prices, corner Great George and King Streets, - - - - - Halifax, P. E. I., May 21, 1865.

C. LEWIS.

SELECTIONS.

THE DETROIT COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

(From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.)

It is already well known in mercantile circles, that a general convention of the Boards of Trade of the loyal States and the British Provinces is to meet in the city of Detroit on the second Tuesday of July, prox. Such a meeting, following close upon the heels of the Boston Convention just closed, will be suggestive enough of itself in topics of interest. But as it will contain some elements relating to our external commercial relations, owing to the presence of representatives of neighboring States, the discussion of principles and measures upon that occasion will be likely to take a different turn and somewhat wider range. The objects to be considered at this convention, as generally stated, are "commerce, finances, communications of transit from the West to seaboard, reciprocity between the United States and the British Provinces, and such other business as may come before the Convention, not of a purely local or political character."

The invitation to attend has already been accepted by nearly forty boards of trade, including those of the principal Atlantic and Canadian cities, and their interest in the matter is such, that the gathering will prove the largest in numbers, and most important in results, of the kind, ever held in this country. We trust to one of our Eastern mercantile friends will be absent from it who can do anything in the way of personal influence or suggestion to promote its objects, which all must realize are of the highest importance at the present time. These special meetings of the business men of the country for the purpose of consolation and co-operation, as we have before observed, are a movement in the right direction; and when made to include the representatives of adjoining countries, so closely linked in material interest and identified in progress and destiny, as the British Provinces with the United States, we may look for results commensurate with the vastness of their joint resources.

At the present juncture, with the industry of a large section virtually disorganized, and our commercial relations, both internal and external, in a measure unsettled, there is evidently a call for special effort to regulate and develop the business interests of the nation; and, to this end, its highest and undoubted commercial wisdom should be earnestly invoked. In this way only can the country be saved from a great commercial crisis, resulting from an entire and unrecognition abroad of the resources furnished the bulk of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar and naval stores, for the next few years, at least, will stand to us, and the commercial world, in the relation of consumers rather than producers. In this emergency, with gold and Government bond flowing out to balance our imports, we must do what we can to draw in every nerve, to develop the resources of the great West, so as to obtain from them the surplus products necessary to restore the equilibrium of foreign trade. The West must do double duty, and fill her own place and that of the South, too, for the present.

The great food, wool and produce crops of that section are the chief reliance of Eastern commerce; and hence it should be the aim and policy of New England economists to co-operate in every scheme calculated to increase their volume and facilitate their passage into the channels of trade. It will not do for them to take any narrow, selfish or exclusive view of their own interests; they must see that they wish to reap, and be willing to help others if they would help themselves. Hence they must be willing to extend the most liberal encouragement to the agricultural industry of the West, remembering that whatever will benefit that interest, by rendering it more remunerative and enlarging its sphere of operations, will by its reaction, indirectly, benefit the peculiar industry of the East. The foundations of New England prosperity are laid not only in the mechanical skill and commercial enterprise of her own people, but in the virgin soil of the great Western prairies. If we would erect our fabric securely, we must build on both these foundations. Every fresh acre of soil which is put under cultivation, and every additional mile of railroad opening up that fertile region to trade, and bringing it so much nearer the great commercial centre of the East, adds to the profits of our commerce and enlarges the Market for New England manufactures.

Hence Eastern merchants and capitalists cannot afford to be rigidly or backward in meeting the advances of their Western contemporaries; for closer commercial as well as political Union. The former must not be too impatient to realize the fruits of their reciprocity, but continue, as heretofore, to contribute generously to promote every enterprise looking to the gradual development of the resources of the West and be content, to wait patiently for the return of their "bread cast upon the waters." Let our boards of trade meet those of the Western council, at Detroit, animated by a spirit of the utmost liberality and concession, prepared to give the latter all the facilities they may ask for reaching the Eastern or European markets; to supply their deficiencies of both capital and labor from our own redundant acre of soil which is put under cultivation, and every restriction; to import and send all the emigrants they want for farm or other manual labor, and even our own sons and daughters, the surplusage of refined and educated youth and men women of Massachusetts; if need be, to aid in the work of reclaiming the moulding his ideas and institutions, and sending down the rough points of border civilization and society.

The meeting of the Provincial boards of trade in this convention, we also hail as a most auspicious omen, believing it cannot fail to reestablish, upon a more firm and liberal footing, those reciprocal relations of limited free trade, which were hastily sacrificed by the last Congress, under the influence of political irritation. We have always believed there was too much common sense and real statesmanship on both sides of the Northern border, to suffer these mutually beneficial relations finally to

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE PRINCE.

MONSIEUR LE PRINCE NAPOLEON.

MONSIEUR LE PRINCE NAPOLEON—I cannot refrain from informing you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech at Ajaccio. In hearing you, during my absence, with the Emperor and my son, as Vice-President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and I hoped that your presence, your conduct, and your language would testify to the union which reigns in our family. But the political programme which you place under the sign of the Emperor, can only serve the enemies of my government. To judgments which I cannot admit you add sentiments of hatred which belong no longer to our day. To apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time it is necessary to have passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power. And besides, are we really capable, pigmies as we are, of appreciating as it just value the grand, historical figure of Napoleon? As in standing before a colossal statue we are unable to view the whole at once, so only the side which strikes our sight, hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergence of opinions: But what is clear to the eyes of every one is, that, to prevent anarchy in men's minds—that formidable enemy of true liberty—the Emperor had established, first in his family and afterwards in his government, that severe discipline which admitted but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct. Wherein, Monsieur and dear cousin, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

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SIRE—In consequence of Your Majesty's letter of May 23, and its publication in the "Monitor" of this morning, I resign the Vice-President of the Privy Council and also the President of the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Accept, Sire, the homage of the profound and respectful attachment with which I am, of Your Majesty, the most devoted cousin,

NAPOLEON (JEROME).

Palais Royal, May 27, 1865.

MEXICO.

Official news from Acapulco, dated the 8th of May, gives the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the despatches sent through French sources from Havana:

"Gen. Regules, with a part of the 1st division of the Central national army of Mexico, attacked the city of Michoacan, in the state of Michoacan, on the 10th of April, and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison, including 300 Belgians, together with ammunition, artillery, &c. A few days before, the national force captured a train with supplies and ammunition, sent from Morelia to Paracho, defeating the French force at Bernardino, Clusto, and Zinapasco; all in the state of Michoacan. Gen. Ortega, Commander-in-Chief of the Commission, has taken the field, having recovered his wounds."

RICHMOND, June 8.

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A NEW METHOD OF CURING APPOPLEXY.

We lately called attention to a remarkable pamphlet by Dr. John Chapman on the application of heat and cold to the spine. The remarks were then made have been so thoroughly confirmed in the treatment of two cases of apoplexy, that we think it worth while to lay before our readers an abstract of these condensed from the "Medical Times and Gazette" of May 6, 1864, was that of an elderly gentleman, who, on Dec. 4, 1864, was seized with apoplexy, and the evening of that day he was unable to speak, and at last totally unconscious. Dr. Chapman's treatment consisted of the application of heat to one part of his spine and cold to another. The result may be briefly stated in the form of a diary. Dec. 4th: In the evening the patient exhibited some slight symptoms of returning consciousness. Dec. 6th: Was able to answer questions, but only in a monosyllabic manner. Dec. 7th: Could open and shut his eyes, and was able to walk with the aid of his attendants. Dec. 8th: Sat up. Dec. 10th: Was able to dress himself. Dec. 28: Could walk about his dining-room and talk with considerable facility. From this stage his recovery became rapid. On January 22nd and the following day he was able to walk between one and two miles; and on Feb. 26th, was quite well in all respects, both mentally and physically.

The next case was that of an elderly woman. On the evening of March 13th last, she was struck down with apoplexy. Her head, shoulders, arms and legs became quite cold. Her breath was drawn at long intervals, a clammy sweat covered her face, and her features began to sink. The physician who was called in pronounced that she was dying, and after he left sent a woman to lay her out. In this death-like state she remained for forty-eight hours. At the end of that time Dr. Chapman saw her. His immediate efforts were directed to produce a circulation in the blood vessels. Within 15 minutes of the first application to the spinal region, an area of about two or half inches in diameter in the middle of the forehead became warm. Within 12 hours the whole head and face became warm, and within 24 hours the whole body. From this period her recovery was gradual, but well marked. On March 16th she made signs for some beef tea which she saw, and apparently recognized her daughter. On the 26th, she was able to shake hands and to make replies. On the 29th she had recovered more still, and she was able to laugh at a joke. By April 3rd her progress was still more marked; her face showed more intelligence, the whole body continued warm, and by the last account, on May 1st, the improvement still went on in all respects.

—London Morning Star, May 22, 1865.

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The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon is complete. The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" says: "The great, unpardonable fault was in the present delicate crisis of the Mexican question, the Prince glorying in the Monroe doctrine, the

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