The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867. NO. 16.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR 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, WSW

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Tuesday	7 49	4 19	7 26	3 22	8 30
2	Wednesday	49	19	8 15	4 19	30
3	Thursday	49	20	9 1	5 10	31
4	Friday	49	21	9 50	6 2	32
5	Saturday	49	22	10 36	sets	33
6	Sunday	48	23	11 30	5 42	35
7	Monday	48	25	morn.	6 41	37
8	Tuesday	48	26	0 10	7 39	38
9	Wednesday	48	27	0 49	8 43	39
10	Thursday	47	28	1 30	9 43	41
11	Friday	47	29	2 12	10 48	42
12	Saturday	47	30	2 54	11 54	43
13	Sunday	46	31	3 40	morn.	45
14	Monday	45	33	4 30	0 59	47
15	Tuesday	45	34	5 28	2 7	49
16	Wednesday	45	36	6 30	3 16	50
17	Thursday	44	37	7 30	4 21	53
18	Friday	43	39	8 46	5 28	56
19	Saturday	42	40	9 49	rises	58
20	Sunday	41	41	10 48	5 52	59
21	Monday	40	4 42	11 40	6 57	9 2
22	Tuesday	40	44	even.	8 6	4
23	Wednesday	39	45	1 14	9 9	6
24	Thursday	38	46	2 1	10 14	8
25	Friday	37	48	2 45	11 14	9
26	Saturday	36	50	3 28	morn.	14
27	Sunday	35	51	4 13	0 15	16
28	Monday	34	51	5 5	1 13	18
29	Tuesday	33	53	5 56	2 9	20
30	Wednesday	32	55	6 50	3 3	21
31	Thursday	31	57	7 46	3 56	23

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 18, 1867.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.,	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter,	3d to 5
Pork, (carcass)	3½d to 4½d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.,	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.,	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.,	6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 2d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub,	1s to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.,	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.,	8d to 10d
Lard, per lb.,	9d to 11d
Flour, per lb.,	3d to 3½d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.,	15 to 16s
Eggs, per dozen,	1s 2d to 1s 4d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel,	3s 3d to 3s 9d
Oats per do.,	2s 2d to 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	1s 8d to 2s
Potatoes, per bushel,	
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 8d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.,	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton,	75s to 80s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calfskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4½d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	3s to 3s 9d
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTEOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

John ings, Esq.,	H. J. Calbeck, Esq.,
Hon. George Beer,	Thos. W. Dodd, Esq.,
Mr. Thomas Essery,	Mr. Artemas Lord,
Hon. George Coles,	Mr. William Dodd,
Mr. Owen Connolly,	Thomas DesBrisay, Esq.,
Richard Heartz, Esq.,	Mark Butcher, Esq.

Risks taken Daily

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1866. } y

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF—
Sullivan's Spelling Books,
Lennie's Grammars,
Carpenter's Spelling Books,
Worcester's Dictionary,
—AND—
all school Books in general use throughout the Island, on hand, and for sale at very low prices, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Queen Street.

August 8, 1866. tf

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

MASON'S THREE-STORY BUILDING
DORCHESTER STREET.

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

TURKEY FIGS !

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

For sale by— W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

IN all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his

OLD STAND,

Queen Street,

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

☞ Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

McKinnon's Store,

SOURIS EAST.

FALL AND 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, etc., etc.

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

MICHAEL McCORMACK.

Souris East, Nov. 6, '66. 1m

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!

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Skeleton Skirts,

Etc., etc., etc.,

At a Discount of Twenty per cent.

FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s. worth of Goods for	8s
We will give 20s. worth of Goods for	16s
We will give 30s. worth of Goods for	24s

☞ Larger Sums in Proportion. ☜

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Queen Street, next to Hon. D. Brenan's.

Ch'town, Aug 1, 1866. i p e sp

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

TAKING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY DOWN A PEG.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, gave a lecture in Dumfries last month on "The Good Old Times." We extract the following passage:—

"Men did as wonderful intellectual feats 2,000 and 3,000 years ago as are done in the present time. If it be true that man was only an improved gorilla, we don't find that he allowed a greater resemblance to it then than now—for his own part, he believed there were more monkeys now than then, and possibly the gorilla might not so much represent the race from which we sprang as the destiny to which we are hastening.—Abraham he believed to be as thorough-bred a gentleman as any in the nineteenth century—Jacob as good a man of business as they would find on the Liverpool Exchange; while Joseph was a statesman and Moses a legislator, worth a great deal more in their time than all our Lords, Commons, and Town Councils put together. In our own country in the 16th and 17th centuries, there were hundreds of men who, for brains and the use of them, would stand comparison with any that adorned this century. We had some splendid remains of architecture in this country, and we vainly attempted to equal the edifices of which they are the ruins. The very best we have are only bits taken from edifices erected hundreds of years ago. Our mechanical appliances for building are far superior to what could have been known to the people of the olden times, but they reared up buildings that are the just astonisment of the civilized world, and which we cannot equal. We may copy them, but we may copy a painting of an old master, but till we strike out something of our own as good as the Parthenon or Strasbourg Cathedral, we must knock down to the old times. We think we do all things on a grand scale, and a Cockney will boast that the largest theatre in London will hold 4,000 people; 30,000 would scarcely have filled the Colliseum of Rome. St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is justly regarded as a very magnificent building, but it was only a reproduction of a very little bit of the Baths of Diocletian, which were nearly a quarter of a mile square, the whole structure being a very great deal larger than our Houses of Parliament. Some moderns said if the people of ancient times could revisit the earth, they would be very much astonished. He had no doubt they would, but he would be sorry if they die in case they should only laugh at us. Possibly our great-grandfathers who lived in that stupidest of all centuries—the 18th—would be astonished, but not the men of 2,000 years ago. We thought we had made great progress in sanitary science, but he believed we were at a disadvantage compared with the ancients. In Rome alone there were 800 public baths, and it never had more than one-half the population of London. They had hot, cold, and vapour baths, and something like our Turkish bath, and, what was better still, the people constantly used them. We boasted of our civil engineering, but it was questionable if it had advanced much since the time when the Romans built their aqueducts, which were carried over valleys, supported on thousands of arches, or tunnelled for miles through the solid rock, while the greatest scientific skill was required to give the supply a proper grade. There was a great deal of talk about that wonderful triumph of genius, bringing the water of Loch Katrine to Glasgow, but the quantity of water delivered to every inhabitant of Rome was ten times the water supply of London.—An abundant supply of water was a special characteristic of ancient cities. We often read of the inhabitants of a besieged city suffering from hunger, but rarely, if ever, from thirst. And there was no overcrowding. Nineveh contained 60,000 inhabitants, but the population of London was five times as dense as that of Nineveh. The ancients did not allow the dead to be buried within the walls of their cities—a practice only beginning to be abolished with us. In point of cleanliness, also, they were more careful than we are. He read the other day of some people taking cholera from washing the clothes of persons who had died of that malady. According to the Mosaic law, these clothes should have been buried. Moses would not allow people to live in houses that were unhealthy, but it was no use turning the people out and allowing the house to stand; he knew people would live in it if it remained, and so he said—"Down with every stick and stone of it." In the matter of sewerage, the Romans were superior to us. The city was built on arches for the purpose of complete sewerage, and there yet remains a sewer in Rome so wide, that a cart loaded with hay might pass through it. Excellent and well-contrived drains had been discovered in Nineveh and other towns. The refuse of the cities was burned in the open plains. The hand-looms of 3,000 years ago produced cloth of as fine a quality, in point of texture, color, and style, as we can produce, and the Hindoos and some of the Africans knew the process of manufacturing iron and steel, which led them to look with contempt, and reject as rotten, the specimens of these metals which we sent them. In all these points the past compared favorably with the present. No doubt the present had its achievements. It had the printing press and railroads, telegraphs, and extensive manufactories. He believed that its superiority consisted more in the greater power of production, and in the wider diffusion of wealth and knowledge than obtained in the past, rather than in the intrinsic excellence, or beauty, or brilliancy, or depth of what it did or achieved. It excelled in the extent to which it had investigated the laws and operations of nature, and applied them to the increase of human power over matter. Before, however, they boasted themselves too much of modern progress, they ought to enquire whether the progress made was commensurate with their opportunities. He very much doubted if there were any room for boasting. Looking at the wretchedness, profligacy, drunkenness, and general degradation which characterised our large cities, he could see nothing worse in the days of the past; and, instead of boasting, it behooved this age to confess with shame that it had advanced so little, and that in some things it had not advanced at all. It was said that the upper classes did not drink now so much as they used to do, which might be true, but he was afraid the great bulk of the people were quite as intemperate as ever they were, if they were ever worse than they are now, which he could hardly imagine."

THE FENIANS CLOSING UP.

It is evident from the lull in the Fenian excitement that the Fenians are closing up, not in order of battle, but in business. For some time past the news from Europe has contained nothing but indefinite rumors concerning the expected insurrection in Ireland, and they do not point to action. More arrests of Fenian leaders, seizures of arms, increased vigilance of the Government authorities, more troops for Ireland, and so forth, form the burden of the news; but no word of armed insurrection. There are many who believe there is no intention of an outbreak on the part of the leaders, and a great many who believe that Stephens, the head of the "head centres," whose whereabouts in Europe has been variously stated, is, in fact, still in this country, and that, having obtained all the money he wanted, is neither going to fight in Ireland nor to disburse the funds for any more revolutionary purposes than changing his nomadic life into one of quiet comfort in a nice brown stone house of his own. Certain it is that the year which he so repeatedly promised was to see Ireland in arms has but a few days longer of life, and not a hostile gun has been fired on that soil.

As for the Fenian movement in this country, since it became a public question it never was more than a noisy mystery and money-gathering operation. We have been treated to mock republics, senates, houses of representatives, bombastic proclamations by "presidents," and all the other paraphernalia which could make a cause ridiculous by a few selfish men, laboring for their own ends, and, with the exception of one or two, not possessing a spark of patriotism. We do not regret to observe, then, that with the close of the year, the Fenian business is likely to be closed up, for the sake of the poor Irish laborers and chambermaids, who, we trust, will in future keep their little savings for their own use, instead of giving them to rapacious head centres, presidents, and other vampires. If any good is to be done for Ireland, it will be by the energetic and really sincere movement of John Bright, which embraces the whole British Empire, and is, in fact, at the present moment, a far more serious cause of alarm to the Government than Fenianism at either side of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A RICH "ELOPEMENT" IN CANADA.

A blushing damsel named Julia, and a gallant swain named Larry, both natives of the Emerald Isle, were supposed by outsiders to be betrothed.—Larry was a laboring man and considered a fine fellow, until some British redcoats made their appearance recently. One of them "threw his eye" on the fair Julia, and determined to circumvent her and to oust Larry. As this was a game in which Larry wanted to say a word, and as the soldier was determined he should not, and Julia appeared to side with the soldier, there was nothing left for the brave Milesian but to consult the girl's mother. Now, the old lady was well posted in this sort of business, and she laid her plans to defeat the redcoat. Matters had progressed very favorably until one night mamma overheard Julia and the soldier discussing an elopement. The time and place of meeting were appointed, and all the arrangements made. The plan was this: On the ensuing Saturday evening, at the hour of eight o'clock, John would be punctually found at a certain corner, within a stone's throw of Julia's house. There she was to join him and proceed immediately to a neighboring church, where a few words from the clergyman would unite them inseparably. Then followed a bright picture of the future, which would be uninteresting to any one but themselves. At 8 o'clock precisely, on Saturday night, the soldier was at his post awaiting the arrival of his bride elect. He had not been a minute on the spot when he received a blow on the head from a man who stole up behind him, and before he recovered his senses he found himself stripped, bound hand and foot, and gagged. A blanket was wrapped around him by two men, and he was laid on some straw in a stable. One of the men then proceeded to undress and don the soldier's uniform. Having completed his toilet, both men left the stable. Julia arrived at the trysting place a few minutes afterwards, and arm in arm with the red coat she proceeded to the church. She found her usually lively companion exceedingly taciturn, and after a few fruitless attempts at conversation, walked silently by the side of her companion. On arriving at the church they found the clergyman awaiting them. The ceremony had just been completed, when blushing Julia cast a side-long, languishing glance at her partner. The glance was instantly changed to a stare, followed by a scream and a sudden recoil backwards. There, in the red jacket and white belt, stood, not John, but her old lover, Lawrence. To increase her confusion, her mother slid from behind a pillar, and confronted her with a quiet sneer on her countenance. The soldier was released and his uniform returned to him with thanks. The moment he dressed himself he made off for the barracks without enquiring any further for Julia, and he has not since been seen about Ottawa.—[Ottawa Post.

Late Canadian papers are still discussing the conduct of the Quebec Relief Committee. Political and personal feeling is largely mixed up in the business. The *Daily News* states that "about $300,000 has been received, and only $75,000 paid out and of this latter sum, $20,000 has been paid to the friends and relatives of members of the Committee." If this is true, the sooner the public are made acquainted with the facts the better, as such a serious charge is anything but creditable to the gentlemen composing the committee. We do not think however, that any of them would knowingly lay themselves open to the charge of defrauding the poor helpless creatures who lost their all during the recent fire.

An Ottawa correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Two or more of the Canadian Ministers will remain in London until the Confederation Act is finally carried through Parliament. I have also heard that as one of the good things which will result from the passing of that measure, the great public services of our foremost statesman, Hon. John A. McDonald, are to be recognized in a substantial manner by royalty, and that he will be offered a baronetcy."

A young man belonging to St. Louis recently wrote to Mr. Greely, of the New York Tribune, to use his influence in obtaining a situation for him. In reply thereto, Horace wrote:—"New York is just entering upon the interesting process of starving out 200,000 people whom war and irredeemable paper have driven hither. It is impossible to receive and employ more till these are gone."

The Halifax *Citizen* remarks that "the Contract for supplying the Army and Navy with beef has been taken here at 26s. 4d. Stg. for the incoming year, while at Bermuda it has been taken at 66s. 8d. sterling, Newfoundland, 50s. sterling, Fredericton, 34s., and in P. E. Island at over 40s."

The steamers New Brunswick and New England will run regularly three times a week between St. John and the United States during the winter.

Artemas Ward's "Interview with the Hon. Joseph Howe" is going the rounds of the papers. The pith of it is in the P. S., which runs thus:

"N. B.—My privit noshun is, that Josef is busted up (so to speek) pollitikally.

Correspondence.

[For the Herald.]

At a meeting held at James Davidson's, Esq., Head of Rollo Bay, on the 17th December, to consider the preliminaries of forming a steam communication between Souris, Bay Fortune, Grand River, and Georgetown, with Pictou and Charlottetown, the Chairman, Mr. Daniel Dingwell, in addressing the meeting said: "It does not require of me, now-a-days, to show the benefits of steam communication; but I would remark that the proposal now before the meeting, if carried out, would certainly be highly beneficial to the different ports and the surrounding country, and would likely be remunerative to the owners. The route proposed would connect four considerable villages, representing extensive agricultural districts, and the centre of considerable fisheries and shipbuilding, with two thriving towns, one of which, Pictou, connects with Halifax by railway, and is the outlet of extensive coal mines. The other, Charlottetown, connects, by steamers and railway, with St. John N. B.; by line of steamers with Halifax and Boston; and by well-appointed sailing packets with different leading ports in Britain. When all this is taken into consideration, it will be owned that a suitable steamer, calculated for both passengers and freight, would get plenty of employment."

After a few more remarks by different gentlemen, it was resolved:

1st. That an endeavour be made to form a Joint Stock Company, in order to carry out such Steam Navigation.

2d. That such Company be got, if possible, in a working position, by the 15th day of March next.

3d. That shares in such company be limited to £10 each; and that no individual hold more than twenty shares.

4th. That, as soon as such Company is formed, and Capital subscribed for, an act of incorporation be applied for.

5th. That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee pro tem, viz.:

James Jenkins, Esq., Head of Grand River.
Ronald Walker, Esq., M. P. P.;
Capt. Daniel Flynn, Bay Fortune;
Mr. John McKay, shipbuilder;
James Davidson, Esq.;
Mr. Alex. Leslie, Junr.;
Mr. Edward Kickham, Merchant, Souris.;
Mr. Michal McCormack, " "
Hon A. A. McDonald, Georgetown; and
Mr. Charles Owen, "

9th. That a small subscription list be opened, to meet preliminary expenses

7th. That the Chairman do forward copies of Chairman's address to the newspapers of Pictou, Charlottetown, and to the Glasgow *Herald*, with request to publish.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

MEETING AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE.

A public meeting of the Electors of the Third Electoral District of King's County took place at the School House, near Cardigan Bridge, on the 2d instant, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent the District in the next General Assembly. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. James McDonald to the Chair. The Hon. Joseph Wightman addressed the meeting. He reviewed the extravagant expenditure of the present Government respecting the Land Commission; the Delegations to England and to Canada; the bringing of Troops to the Island; the Building of the Barracks, which cost the country a large amount of money; and also the Land Commission, which ended in a great boon for the proprietors, inplace of relieving the Tenantry. He reviewed the Land Purchase Bill, brought in by the Liberals, but which was opposed by the Tory party; he thought it was the only way to convert the Leaseholds into Freeholds. He spoke of the free Education Act passed by the Liberals,—showing its benefits to the rising generation. Our young men were able to fill any offices in the Island, in place of importing men from other countries; and they also distinguished themselves wherever they went. But he was sorry to say that the present party had crippled the School Act by cutting off one of its legs; and it was very likely that if they would be returned again, they would cut the other off. He opposed Confederation. With all its schemes, he could not see any benefits for this Island to join Canada. He also said that we were very much neglected in this County, with regard to Steam Communication. He said that, if he had the honor or the misfortune to be returned to the House, he would endeavour to get a grant for a small steamer to ply between Souris and Pictou, calling at the intermediate ports of Grand River, Georgetown, and Murry Harbor. When the Railroad would be extended to Fisher's Grant, we would have Halifax near our doors.

Mr. Howlet, of Grand River, addressed the meeting. He said he was always a supporter of the Liberals, but he was not pleased with either party. If he was returned, he would support any measures that would be for the benefit of the country.

The following resolutions were then put from the Chair:—

1. Moved by Mr. Hugh McDonald, seconded by Mr. Daly, That Mr. Wightman be a fit and proper person to represent our suffrages.

2. Moved by Mr. William Hart, seconded by Mr. John Lockhart, That Mr. Howlet be our other Representative.

The first motion was put by the Chair. The House then divided; Mr. Howlet, his mover and seconder, and one more, were found on one side of the House, and Mr. Wightman, with 70 or 80 on the other.

The meeting was closed in due form, with three hearty cheers for Mr. Wightman.

JAMES DEWAR, Secretary.

Jan. 9, 1867.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County was opened on Tuesday, the 8th. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury:—

Thomas W. Dodd, Esq., Charlottetown, Foreman; John Hyde, Cornwall; John Simpson, Cavendish; Malcolm Murchison, North River; William H. Wilson, Charlottetown; James White do.; W. S.