

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

NO. 9

THE HERALD

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 dispatch and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.				
New Moon, 7th day, 1h. 13m., morning, N.N.E.				
First Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 31m., morning, W.				
Full Moon, 21st day, 4h. 22m., evening, E.N.E.				
Last Quarter, 28th day, 3h. 11m., evening, N.W.				
DAY	DAY WEEK.	SUN	High Moon	Days
MONTH.		rises sets	rises.	length.
1	Saturday	7 28 4 10	8 20	1 38 8
2	Sunday	29 10 9 11	2 38	41
3	Monday	31 10 10 11	3 36	40
4	Tuesday	32 10 10 49	4 34	39
5	Wednesday	33 10 11 29	5 32	38
6	Thursday	35 9 11 59	sets	36
7	Friday	36 9 10 31	5 14	34
8	Saturday	37 9 0 32	6 0	33
9	Sunday	38 9 1 33	6 50	32
10	Monday	39 9 2 13	7 47	31
11	Tuesday	40 9 3 22	8 43	30
12	Wednesday	41 9 3 33	9 34	29
13	Thursday	42 9 4 20	10 47	28
14	Friday	43 9 5 8	11 53	27
15	Saturday	44 9 6 0	morn.	28
16	Sunday	45 10 6 55	0 57	28
17	Monday	45 10 7 58	2 6	27
18	Tuesday	46 10 9 0	3 16	27
19	Wednesday	46 10 10 3	4 28	26
20	Thursday	47 11 11 4	5 38	26
21	Friday	47 11 11 52	rises	26
22	Saturday	48 12 even.	6 0	26
23	Sunday	48 12 1 48	7 3	26
24	Monday	48 13 2 36	8 14	26
25	Tuesday	48 13 3 25	9 20	26
26	Wednesday	48 14 4 14	10 27	27
27	Thursday	48 15 5 3	11 27 8	28
28	Friday	48 16 5 55	morn.	29
29	Saturday	48 17 6 47	0 29	30
30	Sunday	48 18 7 39	1 29	31
31	Monday	48 18 8 32	2 26	32

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, NOV. 30, 1866.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter.	2d to 5
Pork, (carcase)	4d to 5d
Do (small)	7d to 9d
Mutton, per lb.	3d to 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Do by the tub.	1s 1d to 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.	4d to 6d
Tallow, per lb.	5d to 10d
Lard, per lb.	3d to 3d
Flour, per lb.	16s to 16s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	1s to 1s 1d
Eggs, per dozen.	1s to 1s 1d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel.	3s 9d to 4s
Oats, per do.	2s 3d to 2s 5d
Vegetables.	
Pears, per quart.	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Poultry.	
Geese.	2s to 3s
Turkeys, each.	3s to 6s
Fowls, each.	1s to 1s 6d
Ducks.	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel.	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen.	25s to 40s
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	8s 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 yard.	4s to 6s
Hempseed, per lb.	6d to 9d
Calves, per lb.	4d
Wool, per lb.	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins.	1s 6d to 1s 9d
Apples, per doz.	2d to 4d
Partridges.	10d to 1s 3d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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H. PALMER, Secretary.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St.,
Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1866.

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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.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 23, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866:

(Payable in United States currency.)
For any one of the Reviews, - - - \$4.00
For any two of the Reviews, - - - 7.00
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For all four of the Reviews, - - - 12.00
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For Blackwood and one Review, - - - 7.00
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Sugar,	Rice,
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Soap,	Candles,

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JAMES PEARDON.
Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

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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 the Side Door.
Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

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

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE.

BY THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

Concluded.

But it may be asked would the Colonists value the privilege? Would they send these members? I think they would, but if they did not, their months would be closed, and the offer of free consultation, not only on such local concerns, as from their pressure on the Imperial Treasury challenged the investigation of Parliament, but on the great questions of Peace or War, having been freely tendered to them, they could not complain if the British Government took such measures for the preservation of domestic tranquility and the general defence of the Empire as in its wisdom seemed politic and discreet. It is not probable that all the Colonies would send these members, to waste their time in the House of Commons, when they had no special grievance to discuss, or policy to represent, because their leading men, in the absence of these, would be better employed at home; but when they had, the privilege would be much esteemed, and the conviction that they had the right to send them at all times would add a new element of strength and cohesion to the Empire.

But it may be asked, might not these Colonial representatives combine and form a Brigade, embarrassing Governments and obstructing public business in pursuing anti-British or other unworthy objects. There is no danger of this. These men would represent communities wide as the poles asunder, with climates, soils, productions, interests, as varied as the skies under which they were bred. They would know less of each other and of each other's interests than the body of Englishmen among whom they were thrown, would perhaps know of them all. These men would bring with them stores of accurate information, often invaluable in Parliamentary inquiries, and they might sometimes turn into debates the fruits of long experience and the subtle vivacity of very accomplished minds; but I cannot conceive with what designs or under what leadership they could possibly combine for objects that were not legitimate. The effect of this concession would not only be to supply the House of Commons, at first hand, with much valuable information, but to raise the standard of qualifications, and to elevate the tone of public instruction and debate, in all the colonies.

The Crown Colonies and foreign populations are not included in the scheme. Her Majesty's Ministers may devise some mode by which they can be provided for. I pass them by, because I do not see the way clear to admit them, until they have achieved the status of self-governing provinces with responsible Ministers to send; but if they were made to feel that, by qualifying themselves for rational self-government, they might ultimately enjoy the full privileges of British citizenship, the effect upon these portions of the Empire, still treated as territories are treated in the United States, might not be without its value in exciting to stimulation and improvement.

Having made this step in advance, I would proceed to treat the whole Empire as the British Islands are treated, holding every man liable to serve the Queen in war and making every man's worth of property responsible for the national defence.

Great care should be taken that, in every province, a decennial census should be prepared under every possible guarantee for fullness and accuracy, and the information furnished by these returns should be digested and condensed so as to present at a glance a picture of the Empire.

The census would of course give, as the basis of legislation:

- The number of people.
- The value of real and personal property.
- The amount of imports and exports.
- The tonnage owned.
- New ships built.
- The number of Fishermen and Mariners employed.
- The information gathered by the last census may, for present use, be sufficient, and if so:

A Bill, making provisions for the defence of the Empire, may be prepared to operate uniformly over the whole, and should be submitted simultaneously to all the provinces. It should provide:

For the enrollment of all the men from 16 to 60 liable to be called out in case of war.

For effective organization and training; as Militia, of men between the ages of 18 and 45, year by year, in time of peace.

For fixing the quota, which, in case of hostilities anywhere, each province is to provide during the continuance of the war, the Colonial Government having the option to supply its quota by sending regiments already embodied, or by furnishing volunteers from the youth of the country who might be better spared.

For incorporating these men into the British army with their regimental numbers, but with some distinctive name or badge to mark their origin, as the "Welsh Fusiliers," or "Euniskillen Dragoons," are distinguished. They should be paid out of the military chest, and treated, in all respects, as British troops from the moment that they were handed over to the Commander-in-chief.

For the establishment of Military Training Schools in each Province, and for instruction in military engineering and the art of war at some seminary within reach of the youth of every group of Colonies.

For the enrollment of all sea-faring men from 16 to 60 as a naval reserve, the effective men between 18 and 45 being obliged to serve on board of block ships, harbor defences, or in forts or water batteries, for the same number of days which effective militiamen are obliged to serve on shore.

As labor in all the colonies is high, and in some of them the season for profitable industry is short, it would be wise in Her Majesty's Government, having secured this organization and these high powers, to press as lightly as possible in times of assured tranquility, upon the people, who, in that case, would always be the more ready, in times of impending danger, when the reason of the thing was apparent, to submit to sacrifices.

By another Bill, to operate uniformly over the whole Empire, (India being excluded, as she provides for her own army,) the fund should be raised for the national defence. This measure, like the other, should be submitted for the sanction of the Colonial Governments and Legislatures. This tax should be distinguished from all other imposts, that the amount collected should be seen at a glance, and that every portion of the whole people might see what they paid and what every other portion had to pay.

This fund could either be raised as head money over the whole population, in the form of a property or income tax, or by a certain per centage upon imports; constituting, next to existing liabilities, a first charge upon the Colonial Revenues, and being paid into the military chest, to the credit of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury.

As the great arsenals, dockyards, depots and elaborate fortifications, are in these Islands, as the bulk of the naval and military expenditure for arms, munitions and provisions, occurs here, where are the great fleets and camps, the people of Great Britain and Ireland ought to be prepared to pay, and I have no doubt would, a much larger proportion towards this fund than it would be fair to exact from the outlying provinces, where, in times of peace, there is but little of naval or military expenditure.

In another respect a wise discrimination should be exercised. Within the British Islands are stored up the

fruits of eighteen centuries of profitable industry. All the generations of men toiled for and have bequeathed, is now in possession of the resident population here, including all that was left and created by the forefathers of those by whom the British Colonies have been founded. Besides, the machinery is here which does now, and will continue to do to a very large extent, the manufacturing business of the empire. If it be true that these machines earn the wages and do the daily work of eight hundred millions of people, here are sources of wealth and an amount of property to be defined out of all proportion to what can be found in all the Provinces; and it is of the utmost importance that this elaborate mechanism of industry, which has cost so much and earns so much, should never be perilled or stopped for a single day.

Taking into view, then, the comparison which these densely and widely peopled Islands bear to the sparsely populated colonies beyond the sea, it would seem but fair that they should assume, in proportion to numbers, a much larger share of the burdens of national defence. If the general principle be admitted, it need not waste time with the details which actuaries and accountants can adjust. For allowance being made, under these two heads, I can see no reason why the Colonies should not contribute in peace and war their fair quotas towards the defence of the Empire.

As respects the mode in which this contribution should be levied, there are many reasons why a tax on imports should be preferred. Direct taxes are easily collected in a densely peopled country like England, where everybody can be got at, and where every acre of land has a marketable value. In the provinces direct taxes often cost more than they come to, because the scarcity of money in new settlements, the distances to be travelled by the collectors, and the difficulty of enforcing payment, if there is evasion or resistance, renders this by far the least satisfactory mode of collecting revenue. But, added to their ad valorem duties, the tax for National Defence could, if fairly adjusted, be paid by all the Colonies without restricting their commerce, or being burdensome to their industry.

But the question may now be asked, and everything turns upon the answer that may be given to it, will the Colonies consent to pay this tax, or to make any provision at all for the defence of the Empire? It must be apparent that no individual can give an answer to this question; that the Cabinet, were they to propose this policy, even after the most anxious enquiry and full deliberation, could only wait with hope and confidence for the response to be given by so many communities so widely dispersed, and affected by so many currents of thought. There is enough of doubt to perplex and almost to deter them from trying the experiment, yet it is so hopeful, there is so little to be lost by failure, and so much to be gained by success, that, with all respect, I would urge Her Majesty's Government to give the question their grave consideration.

Now let us see if Her Majesty's subjects, making these sacrifices and giving these aids, would be worse off or would stand on a lower scale than the people of any other great Empire, with whom our pride might tempt us to challenge equality. We would have, in all the Provinces, responsible Governments, independent Courts and Legislatures, a Free Press, Municipal Institutions, the entire control of our own revenues (the defence contributions being deducted), and the regulation of our trade, foreign and domestic; and we should have in the right of free discussion of international and intercolonial questions in the House of Commons. What privileges are enjoyed by Russians and Frenchmen, or by the subjects of any European sovereign, that can be compared with these? Turning to the United States, and admitting the entire success of their political experiments, it must be confessed that, from the moment that the Colonies are permitted to send their accredited ministers, representing their Parliaments, to the national Council, we shall have attained a status that will leave us little or nothing to desire that they have achieved. In a pecuniary point of view we shall be better off. The whole of the import duties in all the States now go into the National Treasury to sustain the Federal Government. We should still retain ours (less the contribution for national defence) and have in all the provinces a large fund available for local services, and internal improvements.

But suppose this policy propounded and the appeal made, and that the response is a determined negative. Even in that case it would be wise to make it, because the public conscience of the mother country would then be clear with the whole question of national defence, in its broadest outlines or in its bearing on the case of any single province or group of provinces, which might then be dealt with in a more independent manner.

But I will not, for a moment, do my fellow-colonists the injustice to suspect that they will decline a fair compromise of a question which involves at once their own protection and the consolidation and security of the empire. At all events, if there are communities of British origin anywhere, who desire to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the Queen's subjects without paying for and defending them, let us ascertain where and who they are—let us measure the proportions of political repudiation now, in a season of tranquility—when we have leisure to gauge the extent of the evil and to apply correctives, rather than wait till war finds us unprepared and leaning upon presumptions in which there is no reality.

But it may be asked can such an Empire as this, wanting the competencies of France, Russia, or the United States, ever be kept together, and so brought to yield to the guidance and control of any central authority, as to be strong in war, and in peaceful times mutually interested in a common name, and in a simultaneous development? We may save our pains if this question cannot be answered; but, after much reflection on the subject, I think it can, with as much certainty as any question can be answered that includes so many elements of speculation to which no positive test can be applied.

A nation of soldiers, like the Romans or the French would hardly have known what to do with such an Empire as ours, had Providence bestowed it as a gift. But to a nation of merchants, manufacturers, planters, fishermen, and sailors, its very extent, expansion, and diversity of production and consumption, are its chief attractions. All that sun ripens or the seas produce is ours, without going beyond our own boundaries. If a zolverin, such as the Germans have, or free trade between the States such as the Great Republic enjoys, be advantageous, we have them on the widest scale, and with a far larger population. The seas divide our possessions, it is true, but out of this very division grow our valuable fisheries, our mercantile marine, our lines of ocean steamers; and out of these our navy, and the supremacy upon the sea, which, if we hold together, with cheaper iron, coal, timber and labor than almost any maritime country, no other power can dispute.

Besides, though in some respects, our distant possessions are a source of weakness, on the whole they give great strength and power. Through India, we command the trade and almost control the policy of Asia; and even in America, which at this moment is held to be our weakest point, while we possess half the Continent with the provinces of British America and the West Indies, we control the North Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and have a power of offence, as well as the duty of defence, all along a

frontier which no surveillance can possibly close against our trade; and so it is, in every quarter of the globe, the risks and the cost of the Empire are counterbalanced by the possession of political power and of great commercial advantages. While we act in concert these are in common property of us all, and I cannot believe that there is in a single province of the empire in which British settlers form a majority, a disposition to break away from the honorable compact under which these advantages are mutually shared, or an indisposition to contribute towards perpetual guardianship and protection.

That this paper might be kept without readable compass, I have not enumerated it with details, nor have I touched upon a number of subsidiary measures, such as a national currency, weight and measures—uniformity of police—systematic plantation, and the relief of the poor rates, postal savings banks, public improvements and decennial exhibitions, and generally those measures which would have a tendency to foster national feelings and stamp upon the whole population of the Empire a national character.

In submitting these thoughts, I trust I may be pardoned for venturing to discuss a question of such magnitude and importance in presence of statesmen and public writers, whose exalted positions and long experience, render it hazardous to ask their consideration of new principles of Government. But, during thirty years of active public life, I have been compelled to study closely the nature of Colonial and Imperial relations, with the opportunity of mingling freely with the public men of the United States, and of examining their system and development, and I respectfully indulge a hope that some weight may be given to sincere convictions, formed after many years of anxious deliberation, and expressed with no wish to embarrass, but with a very sincere desire to aid the public men of the Mother Country in dealing with the great interests committed to their care.
25 Saville Row.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE DERBY CABINET AGAIN URGED TO MAKE SOME SETTLEMENT.

[From the London Times, Oct. 30.]

We have more than once during the present autumn reminded our readers of the outstanding Alabama claims. If these claims were, as some people think, destitute of all legal or reasonable foundation—still more, if they were preferred out of a mere desire to pick a quarrel with us, it would be useless to waste words upon them. No one, however sincere may be his horror of war, can maintain that an entirely groundless demand ought to be allowed for the sake of peace, by a Christian nation, or that such a concession would have any other effect than to invite further aggression. The present question, however, wears a very different aspect. It is certain that, whatever view may be taken on this side the Atlantic, an almost universal opinion prevails on the other that the United States have suffered a grievous wrong at our hands, and that we have denied through our government a legitimate claim for reparation. This in itself constitutes a strong case for consideration, and if necessary, for reconsideration. A nation, like an individual, is not an impartial judge in its own case, but the remark applies to ourselves as well as to the other party, and justice compels us to observe that in offering to submit the matter to arbitration, the Americans have given the best proof of confidence in the justice of their position. Few lawyers, indeed, looking at the circumstances from a purely legal point of view, will deny that a great deal may be said