

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

NO. 19.

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 FEBRUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 2h. 5m, evening, S.W.
First Quarter, 11th day, 9h. 28m., evening, N.E.
Full Moon, 18th day, 3h. 28m., evening, N.E.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 7h. 20m., morning, N.E.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 13, 1867.

Provisions.	3d to 7d
Beef, (small) per lb.	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter.	3d to 7d
Pork, (cascas)	3d to 4d
Do (small)	5d to 7d
Mutton, per lb.	4d to 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.	6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 1d 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 3d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	16 to 17s
Eggs, per dozen.	1s 1d to 1s 3d
Grain.	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Barley, per bushel.	2s 3d to 2s 6d
Oats, per do.	3s 4d to 3s 9d
Vegetables.	1s 8d to 2s
Peas, per quart.	1s 8d to 2s
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s 8d to 2s
Poultry.	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Geese,	2s 3d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 8s
Fowls, each,	1s to 1s 3d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	2s to 30s
Codfish, per qtl.	2s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel,	20s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen,	2s 6d to 4d
Lumber.	3s 6d to 4s
Boards (Hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M,	13s to 18s
Sundries.	70s to 80s
Hay, per ton,	70s to 80s
Straw, per cwt.,	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.,	none
Homespun, per yard,	4s to 6s
Calskins, per lb.,	6d to 9d
Hides, per lb.,	4d
Wool,	14 to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	2s 9d to 4s
Apples, per doz.,	2d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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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.

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.
Nov. 25, 1865.

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,
Skeleon 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. Brennan's.
Ch'town, Aug. 1, 1866. ip esp

STELLA COLAS,

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artist.

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

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra, Guards, Fragebane,
Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley,
Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Milleseur,
Essence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet,
West End, New Mown Hay, Loves Myrtle.
The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumery, Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakspear Golden Scented Locket, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.
Rimmel's Rose Water Crankers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON,
Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases.

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 6, 1866.

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.

DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Queen Street,

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

THE LAST CAUTION!!

As the season for Shipping has now far advanced, and those indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK STEPHENS not having come forward to pay up their respective Accounts, the Subscriber hereby intimates to them that on the closing of the Navigation

Defaulters will be Sued indiscriminately.

R. J. CLARKE,
Agent for above Estate.
Orwell Store, Nov. 12, 1866. ex isl

Fresh Ground Rice,

FOR Sale by
W. R. WATSON.
Jan. 9, 1867.

Late European News.



ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Africa," Capt. J. P. Anderson, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning, January 31st, from Liverpool via Queenstown, in eleven days.

We clip the following summary from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 19th inst.

Snow storms abound throughout Europe. Everywhere the winter appears to be universally severe. The lines of railway in the south of France have been impassable. The trains between Lyons and the Mediterranean could not travel in consequence of obstructions on the 17th. Orders were given that the packet with the Indian mails should not leave until the arrival of the trains at Marseilles. In the south-eastern districts of England the falls of snow have been heavy. On the 16th the railways between London and Dover were quite blocked up. The snow is represented as having drifted into the cuttings, and was there piled up to the extent of several feet. In this contest with the elements, the London, Chatham and Dover Company were very successful; they employed great gangs of laborers and succeeded in clearing the line in an incredibly short time. The authorities connected with the south-eastern line were less happy in their efforts, though the soldiers at Shorncliffe were turned out to assist them.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament is creating some stir in the great world of London. Cabinet Councils are frequent, and whatever measures Lord Derby's Government intend to inaugurate during the forthcoming session must now be sufficiently advanced to admit of a reference to them in the Royal Speech.

The Queen, it is now announced, will open Parliament on the 5th proximo in person, and battle between the Ins and the Outs will then fairly commence.

The first sound of the impending conflict comes, strange to say, from Florence, from which city Mr. Gladstone has addressed a circular to the Liberal members of the House of Commons, asking them to be present at the opening of Parliament, on the 5th of February, when important business will be brought forward.

The Government has resolved not to comply with the request made to it in favor of a suspension of the regulations for searching the luggage of persons returning from France while the Great Exhibition in Paris is open. The refusal has given great dissatisfaction.

If the present Government are permitted to remain in office they will deal in some way with the Bank Charter, if one of their organs in the press is entitled to believe. It is not intended, according to this authority, to repeal the Act of 1811, but to discuss certain improvements which are deemed to be necessary. Amongst these will be a proposition to relieve the Bank of England of its present power of issues, and place it in the hands of Government. This is a subject of the utmost importance to the whole commercial community, and has never received the degree of attention it deserves. The wonder is, how the evils of our monetary system—the palpable and acknowledged evils—have been allowed to exist so long without redress. The trade of the country has nearly quadrupled itself since Sir Robert Peel's bill passed, and yet there has been no change.

It is not long since the American war terminated, and cotton, in largely increased quantities, found its way to England; but short as the time is, it has been sufficient to glut the market with manufactured goods, which is producing its natural consequences in the working of short time and the reduction in the wages of operatives. The cotton manufacturers, in this condition of things, have found it necessary to reduce wages five per cent., and seeing no remedy, the workmen accepted the alternative.

Lieut. Brand, the young fellow who wrote Mr. Chas. Buxton such offensive and insulting letters from Jamaica, has been recalled, and is now in England. When he admitted the authenticity of these rash and foolish communications, Sir John Pakington had no alternative but to mark his sense of the outrage which had been committed on a member of the House of Commons. Lieut. Brand has thus blasted, by his own act, all chance of professional promotion. He is not to be tried by court-martial, but retires from active service on a pension of £125—not a hard punishment after all, and yet sufficiently strong to prevent other inconsiderate young men from following his example. It will be remembered in one of his letters, Lieutenant Brand spoke of "our" party being now in power—the party to which Sir John Pakington belongs—and his present humiliation must be the greater because his recall has been the doing of "our," that is, of his own friends in politics.

The Eastern question is still giving uneasiness to the diplomatists, as the relations between Greece and Turkey are becoming more and more unfriendly. It is now asserted that the latter are preparing a great armed force, with the object of compelling Greece to abstain from interference between the Christian subjects of the Porte and their ruler. Is this movement likely to answer the object? Is it not, on the contrary, the way to fan the flame which is now burning? If the protecting Powers do not quickly interfere, the parties will be at each other's throats, and then we shall witness great commotion in Europe.

Vice-Admiral Sir J. R. Mundy, K. C. B., hoisted his flag on board the Duke of Wellington, as commander-in-chief of the West India station.

Parliament was formally prorogued on the 15th until the 5th of February, when it will assemble for the despatch of business. The session will be opened by Her Majesty in person, and "with the same state as last year."

The Cabinet Councils were, it was understood, to be resumed on the 9th inst., so that Lord Derby and his colleagues will have four weeks for deliberating upon the programme to be submitted to Parliament.

Cholera has almost disappeared from Dublin. Only five fatal cases were reported for the week ending 29th ult.

The British Government has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the quarrel between the Porte and the kingdom of Greece.

During the year just ended, 143,381 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, the majority being Irish, and their destination the United States.

A fall of snow is reported in England—general throughout the country, but especially heavy in the metropolitan districts, so heavily, indeed, as to put a stop to a great portion of the street traffic, and to affect the attendance at the stock exchange and other commercial matters.

The late anti-Fenian demonstrations in Ireland have done much to restore public confidence in that country, and to strengthen the hands of the Irish Executive, as well as the upper class, are thoroughly loyal, and prepared, if necessary, to put down sedition with a firm hand. In a letter written by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, the Secretary for Ireland, (Lord Naas) expresses the conviction that these recent manifestations of loyalty will have the effect of showing how hopeless and insane are the designs of those whose object is to promote treason and disaffection in Ireland.

A private house in Belfast was entered on the 31st ult. by the police, who apprehended nine men engaged in manufacturing munitions of war in the shape of cartridges and bullets. At the residence of one of the prisoners, the police subsequently seized three casks of gunpowder, a number of rifles, swords, sword-bayonets, and also several bottles of "Greek fire."

The revenue returns of Great Britain for 1866 show a net increase of £401,810 over 1865.

The Sunday Gazette says, "It is perhaps too soon to form anything like a close estimate of the position in which Mr. Disraeli will find himself in making his financial statement in April. But we should not be surprised to see him calculating that upon our present rate of taxation and expenditure, the year 1867-68 would produce quite two millions more than its wants. But, as we are advised, and we take it there is no doubt of the fact—Parliament will be asked for a larger vote for military services by land and sea, and any expectations of remission of taxation next April are likely to be disappointed. If he pays his way and keeps a respectable balance in hand, it is about as much as Mr. Disraeli or any other Finance Minister can accomplish until 1868-69 comes to be dealt with."

The Queen has taken a deep interest in the late yacht race across the Atlantic. At her request the yachts cruised, on 29th ult., off Osborne, and so pleased was Her Majesty with the sight, that she sent for Commodore M. Vicker, of the New York Yacht Club, and expressed to him not only the delight with which she had witnessed the boats, but also her sincere regret for the sad disaster to the fleet. Her Majesty hoped that the yachting party would return home with pleasurable recollections of their visit to and reception in England.

FRANCE.

The cholera has again broken out in Paris. The speech of the Emperor of the French at the New Year's reception was unimportant. His Majesty hoped that the country was entering upon a new era of peace and conciliation, and that the International exhibition would tend to unite the nations of the earth by calming down the passion which now divided them.

The Monitor reviews the events of the past year and says that the relations of the Imperial Government with all Powers could not be more satisfactory or more friendly. The present year, therefore, commences under favorable auspices. It is semi-officially announced that the plan for the reorganization of the French army has undergone important modifications. The yearly contingent for the active army remains fixed at 100,000 men, whose period of service is limited to six years. This body of men is divided into the active army and the depots. The remainder of the levy forms the reserve of the army.

Letters received at Paris from Algiers announce a severe earthquake at the latter place. The villages of Chiffa, Eli Effrun, Eli Ain, Ban Rasmi and Mongaviaville were almost completely destroyed, and the town of Blidah was greatly damaged. In Mongaviaville 37 persons were killed, and 100 injured.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon is bent upon a triple alliance between France, Prussia and Italy; but it is probable that the proposed union will fall to the ground in consequence of the indisposition of Italy to enter into any alliance with France. This announcement has caused quite a sensation. In well-informed circles in Paris, the belief prevails that the English Government has been sounded on the subject, and that the overtures of France have met with an evasive reply, "England, in the present state of continental affairs, not thinking fit to enter into engagements which might prove embarrassing, and might involve her in difficulties which affect neither her honor nor her interest."

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria is about to dissolve the sixth years' Diets and the Reichsrath. New elections will take place in all the non-Hungarian provinces, and an extraordinary meeting of the Reichsrath will be held in March, to effect a compromise with Hungary and to deliberate on a constitution for the empire.

The complete fusion of Russian Poland with the rest of the empire will take place in the course of the present month, after which everything that has distinguished the Poles, civilly and religiously, will be absorbed in Russia, and Russ will become the official language of the country.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, on the 1st inst., met a deputation from the Italian Parliament, whom he thanked for their expressions of devotedness. The King reminded them that the country had secured its independence, and with it an improvement in its civil administration. Feeling the importance of maintaining the efficiency of the army, the Government would not lose sight of that service in the period of peace on which the country was entering.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope has addressed a committee of Roman nobles, thanking them for an offer to enroll themselves as an armed force for the defence of the Holy See, and promising to avail himself of their services should it be necessary.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Advices from Madrid speak of the continuance of arrests in Catalonia, which have not ceased for nearly two months, and are carried out with a determination that is creating alarm amongst all classes of the inhabitants of that principality. The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved by royal decree, and fresh elections will take place in March. The *Liberte*, which recently pointed to the probability of a coup d'etat now announces that the danger is over.

Despatches from Madrid, which, it is alleged, reveal the failure of the arbitrators to prevail upon the Peruvians and Chilians to subscribe to the conditions proposed to them. It is said the South American republics are girding up their loins for another conflict, in which they hope again to give Spain a severe lesson. The Spanish Government learns with anything but satisfaction that the port of Callao is bristling with cannon, which have been procured from England and America. The Marine Minister is disconcerted, for he knew the real truth about the bombardment of Callao, and is apprehensive lest a disabled Spanish fleet should again be thrown upon his hands to swell his budget.

The Cortes at Lisbon were opened by the King of Portugal in person on the 2d inst. In the speech from the throne his Majesty announced the conclu-

sion of commercial and literary treaties with France and Belgium and directed the attention of the Cortes to the organization of the army, the state of the national finances and the question of slavery in the Portuguese colonies.

TURKEY, GREECE AND CANDIA.

The Turkish Government is said to have received intelligence of the surrender of two fortified places occupied by insurgents in the western part of Candia. The Cretians are said to have been defeated with a loss of 200. The residue of the insurgents had escaped to vessels lying off the coast.

Affairs in the east are assuming a very serious aspect, and in consequence of the part taken by the Greeks in the Candian insurrection, the Porte is said to be about formally to break off diplomatic relations with Greece.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—Whether the threatening civil war between the Christians and Mussulmans in Turkey will actually be waged, and with what result, depends mainly upon the settlement of the dispute now pending between Turkey and Servia. The Serbs will never be satisfied until they have been put on equal footing with the Rumanians, and the Turks seem resolved to make no further concessions. Backed by Servia, the insurrections of the Christian subjects of Turkey—the Rayahs—will be very formidable; without that aid they will probably be quelled after a more or less protracted struggle, if they take place at all.

The Island of Candia is about two hundred miles long and forty to fifty miles wide. The parts near the seas are comparatively level while the interior is a series of mountain elevations, difficult of access to regular troops, cannon or cavalry. All of the lower parts are in the hands of the Sultan's forces; but the insurgents, having withdrawn into the mountains, hold out with remarkable bravery and tenacity, in the hope that the greater European Governments and that of the United States will take up their cause, and compel the Sultan to recognize their independence or consent to their annexation to Greece. There are about fifty thousand Turkish troops on the island, and several war vessels endeavor to maintain a blockade but it is daily evaded by Greek sympathizers from Athens, who land men and arms.

WARM CORRESPONDENCE.

The Irish papers publish a correspondence which has taken place between Mr. de la Poer, the liberal candidate for Waterford, and Sir E. Kennedy, Bart. It seems that Mr. de la Poer asked Sir E. Kennedy, for his support at the coming election, and that he was refused on the stated grounds that Sir E. Kennedy understood the hon. gentleman was a Fenian. As Sir E. Kennedy had since alleged that Mr. de la Poer did not deny the accusation, Mr. de la Poer demanded a retraction of the remarks, affirming that he did emphatically deny the charge. Sir E. Kennedy replied:—"I would not have stated such a thing had I not been quite certain of the fact. I did not hear you deny the allegation, except on two points—namely, that you were obliged to leave this country for New Zealand on account of your sympathy with the Fenians, and that you had not ever received any letters from Mr. O'Mahony from America. Not only did I not hear you deny the charges, but from one or more things stated during the conversation, and to which I need not now refer, I felt convinced there was some truth in the report I heard." Mr. de la Poer thus retorts:—"After these statements, unless you now by letter withdraw the charge you have made, I shall be forced very reluctantly to transgress the rules which should govern a correspondence between gentlemen, and to say that I consider you to be an assassin of private character, and a base calumniator; and I have yet to learn, by the notice which you will take of this communication, whether, in addition to the above, the stain of cowardice shall not be attached to your name. This letter will be handed to you by my friend, Mr. Mansfield, who will await your reply for 24 hours." The baronet apologized and no duel was fought.

THE FIRST OYSTER EATER.—Once upon a time— it must be a prodigiously long time ago, however—a man of melancholy mind, who was walking by the shores of a picturesque estuary, listening to the monotonous murmur of the sad sea-waves, espied a very ugly oyster, all covered over with parasites and sea-weeds. It was so unprepossessing that he kicked it with his foot, and the animal, astonished at receiving such harsh treatment on his own domain, gaped wide with indignation. Seeing the beautiful cream-colored layers that shone within the shelly covering, and fancying the interior of the shell to be beautiful, he lifted up the "aged native" for further examination, inserting his finger and thumb between the shells. The irate mollusc thinking, no doubt, that this was meant as a further insult, snapped his pearly door close upon the finger of the intruder, causing him some little pain. After releasing his wounded digit, the inquisitive gentleman very naturally put it into his mouth. "Delightful!" exclaimed he, opening wider his eyes. "What is this?" and again he sucked his thumb. Then the great truth flashed upon him that he had found out a new delight—had, in fact, accidentally achieved the most important discovery ever made up to that date. He proceeded at once to the verification of his thought. Taking up a stone, he forced open the doors of the oyster, and gingerly tried a mollusc itself. Delicious was the result; and so, there and then, with no other