

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866.

NO. 2.

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."
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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0
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and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR OCTOBER.
MOON'S PHASES.
Last Quarter, 1st day, 1h. 56m., morning, E.S.E.
New Moon, 8th day, 0h. 46m., evening, S.
First Quarter, 16th day, 5h. 11m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 8h. 0m., evening, S.E.

DAY	DAY WEEK	SUN			High Moon			Day's length.
		rises	sets	Water rises.	rises.	sets	sets	
1	Monday	6 15 35	6 19 11	30	11 31			
2	Tuesday	2 83	7 27	morn.	32			
3	Wednesday	4 31	8 29	0 42	20			
4	Thursday	6 29	9 28	1 43	25			
5	Friday	8 27	10 21	2 46	21			
6	Saturday	9 25	11 7	3 49	17			
7	Sunday	10 24	11 49	4 52	15			
8	Monday	12 23	morn.	sets	13			
9	Tuesday	13 20	0 6	6 9	9			
10	Wednesday	14 18	1 7	6 42	5			
11	Thursday	16 17	1 45	7 15	3			
12	Friday	17 15	2 22	7 52	10 59			
13	Saturday	18 12	3 0	8 36	54			
14	Sunday	19 11	3 43	9 22	52			
15	Monday	20 10	4 30	10 12	50			
16	Tuesday	21 8	5 20	1 5	47			
17	Wednesday	22 6	6 13	morn.	45			
18	Thursday	24 4	7 10	0 4	42			
19	Friday	26 3	8 9	1 7	39			
20	Saturday	28 1	9 8	2 11	35			
21	Sunday	29 4	9 10	4 19	31			
22	Monday	30 5	10 7	5 4	28			
23	Tuesday	31 5	11 48	rises	25			
24	Wednesday	32 5	even.	5 49	23			
25	Thursday	34 5	1 20	6 37	20			
26	Friday	36 5	2 18	7 32	16			
27	Saturday	37 4	3 8	8 28	12			
28	Sunday	39 4	4 4	9 28	10			
29	Monday	41 4	5 2	10 32	7			
30	Tuesday	42 4	6 1	11 30	3			
31	Wednesday	43 4	7 4	morn.	9 59			

PRICES CURRENT.
CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 12, 1866.

Provisions.		
Beef, (small) per lb.	8d to 7d	
Do by the quarter.	5d to 6d	
Pork, (carcase)	7d to 9d	
Do (small)	8d to 6d	
Mutton, per lb.	8d to 5d	
Vaal, per lb.	7d to 10d	
Ham, per lb.	1s 3d to 1s 5d	
Butter, (fresh)	1s 1d to 1s 2d	
Do by the tub.	4d to 6d	
Cheese, per lb.	7d to 9d	
Tallow, per lb.	4s to 5s	
Lard, per lb.	4s to 5s	
Flour, per lb.	15s to 16s	
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	10d to 1s	
Eggs, per dozen.	8s 9d to 4s	
Butter, per bushel.	2s to 2s 3d	
Oats, per do.	1s 3d to 1s 6d	
Peas, per quart.	2s 6d to 3s	
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s to 1s 3d	
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d	
Codfish, per qtl.	20s to 30s	
Herrings, per barrel.	25s to 40s	
Mackerel, per dozen.	2s 6d to 4s	
Boards (Hemlock)	8s 6d to 4s	
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s	
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s	
Shingles, per M.	13s to 12s	
Hay, per ton.	70s to 75s	
Straw, per cwt.	1s to 1s 9d	
Timothy Seed,	none	
Clover Seed, per lb.	none	
Homespun, per yard.	4s to 6s	
Califkins, per lb.	6d to 9d	
Hides, per lb.	4d	
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d	
Sheepskins,	1s 6d to 1s 9d	
Apples, per doz.	2d to 4d	
Strawberries,	10d to 1s 3d	

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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.

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Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

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Miscellaneous and General News.
THE HOME OF BURNS.
A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Scotland, after remarking upon a variety of things to be seen in Ayr, gives the following interesting description of a visit to
THE BIRTH-PLACE OF BURNS.
Come with me along the smooth road which leads out from Ayr toward the south to the birth-place of Robert Burns. Reapers are cutting the grain as we pass along—men and women with their sickles on a field to the left. A modern reaper is sweeping its wide swath as fast as a dozen women can bind. The house where Burns was born is close to the road-side—clay built, with a thatched roof, white-washed, and kept neat and trim. A room for the convenience of visitors has been added since his death. We enter by a low door, and behold a small kitchen with an old-fashioned grate with a bright coal fire and a steaming tea-kettle for the comfort of those visitors who call for a mug of flip. In a little recess at one corner of the room is the spot where, on the 25th of January, 1759, the poet first saw the light. A chest of drawers which stood there on that morning stands there now. It requires no great effort of the imagination to picture the scenes of his childhood—his playing on the stone floor, with the coals on the grate all glow. There the first seven years of his life were passed.
A quarter of a mile toward the river Doon is Alloway Kirk, roofless now, but its walls still standing, and the bell hanging over the eastern gable.—The ivy has climbed up the time-stained walls, and horebells bloom on the corncices. The feet of thousands of visitors have worn away the turf in the yard. Not because of any historical event that has transpired there, but simply that a plough-boy made it the scene of a pleasing fiction. It was in 1790 that Burns wrote his "Tam O'Shatter." It seemed, as I stood there, that the scene pictured by Burns must have been a reality. I could imagine Tam to be riding down the road from the village in a thunder-storm:
"The speedy gleams the darkness swallowed,
Loud, deep and lang the thunder bellowed,
That nait a child might understand,
The de'il had business on his hand.
Before him Doon pours all his floods,
The doubling storm roars through the woods,
The lightnings flash from pole to pole,
Near and more near the thunders roll.
When glimmering thro' the groaning trees,
Kirk Alloway seem'd to bleeze."

One old man with bleared eyes and red face, in whose cheeks were numerous dark red lines, wearing an old battered hat, his coat out at the elbows, and his shoes down at the heel, was leaning over a tombstone, ready to tell the story.
"There is a window through which Tam looked, and there
"The winnock bunker in the east
Where sat auld Nick in shape o' beast."
He pointed to the window in the eastern gable fronting the road.
"Do you really think that Tam saw old Nick?" I asked.
"O, yes; here is where his horse stood when he cried, 'Weel done, cutty sark.' And he went down the road there over the 'Auld Brig.'
"You don't see Old Nick about here now, do you?"
"O, no, sir. He is over to the Paisley races, and is scouring all the country," was the reply of the old man, with a comical look.
A few steps further and we came to the Doon bridges. The old bridge, which stands farthest up stream, was built in the Thirteenth century, the new one in 1788. The old one is preserved with religious care. Carriages are not allowed to cross it. The Doon is certainly one of the loveliest streams I ever saw, clear water rippling over a rocky bed, singing sweet music through all its course, bordered by over-reaching trees. Burns' monument stands midway between the old bridge and the Kirk, but that has far less of interest than the bridge which he has immortalized by his genius. Within the monument is the Bible which he gave to his Highland Mary. On the fly-leaves, in his hand-writing, is the text:
"And ye shall not swear by my name falsely, thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt pay unto the Lord thy vows."
And there, too, is a lock of Mary's hair. How mournful those lines to "Mary in Heaven," recited while standing there, commencing:—
"Thou lingering star, with lessening ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Agate thou usher'st in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn."

It was a pleasure to visit Abbotsford, but this hour at Alloway Kirk and beside the flowing Doon, was exquisite enjoyment. "It is the height of genius," says Lord Jeffrey, "to make that which is not seen as if it were."
The old man in the Kirk yard has told the story of Tam O'Shatter so often, that it is real to him, and seemed real to me as I stood upon the bridge where Maggie lost her tail. Burns was so true a poet, his poetry takes such hold upon the hearts of men, that there are thousands of visitors every season to Alloway. There were perhaps fifty who came to look at the bridge during the hour I was there. So the gifted but unfortunate poet lives in the affections of this generation.

COUNT BISMARCK.
The correspondent of the New York World has had an interview with Count Bismarck, and this is what he says of the great Prussian statesman:
"Governor Wright, ambassador at Berlin, took your correspondent to Count Bismarck to ask for a pass into Bohemia. The Count, who speaks English fairly, replied that he had resolved at the beginning of the war to leave all such business at the discretion of field commanders, 'but,' said he, smiling, 'when one has come so far, and from a people who like so well as the Americans, he shall have it.' It is proper to add that the first pass ever written for a newspaper correspondent by Count Bismarck was at the request of another American some days before.
The Prussian people are now so transported that they match their Bismarck's astuteness with Louis Napoleon's. In Berlin, the man who could get no friendly hand two months ago to disarm his assassin, is the miracle to-day. And this brings me to the central personage of Europe, who has risen by success from detestation to fame. His picture is by this time in all your shop windows; but they do not convey the height of the man with his proportions, nor make him speak as I have heard him to-day. Barbaric in stature as in method, measuring evenly six feet two inches in height, weighing not less than two hundred and fifty pounds, Count Bismarck is entirely a Prussian in physiognomy, and his port and strength are feudal in their imperiousness. Seated in an office chamber of the great Schloss, or King's palace, with clerks in the ante-rooms, couriers in spurs at the hall, ready to carry his orders, a table before him filled with blanks, reports, and newspapers, and the light from the screened windows falling fairly on his seated figure, you behold, in common business dress, a man who might pass for fifty years of age, half bald, smooth of face, save a short and heavy moustache of greyish brown, and a nose of insignificant length, but broad and proud-nostriled. His flesh is in excess, so that round the eyes it is puffy and creased, and his short, stony and dimpled chin drops a huge double-fold upon his breast.
His eyebrows are jagged; if they were heavier over those blood-shot eyes he would be terrible. At the back of his deep cheeks a pair of stiff bull dog ears stand out to stop all the winds and their rumors, and his hands and feet, that are determined even in rest, are large enough to win a woman's censure. So dark, that he looks freckled away from the light; so listful and yet so massive, that he looks like a panther in granite, this man would better bett a baron's trencher, where his vassals eat and tremble, than sit here on the waxed floors of a modern palace doing desk duty.
I expected that he would remind me of Stanton, but he much resembled Butler. Stand General Butler on a chair to help his stature, prop his eyes open and give him power, and you have the nearest resemblance to Count Bismarck that I can think of among American leaders. Near by him, on a rose-wood table, lay a Prussian officer's helmet, and if he had put it on I think that Front de Bouff would have been before me in armor.
CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE.—It is somewhat remarkable that at the present time while an adventurous Company from Halifax is seeking for the wealth which Captain Kidd is supposed to have buried on Oak Island, another Company, of Americans, is delving into an island situated in a lake in Connecticut, with the same object in view. An old man who resided in the vicinity of the lake, but now dead, was reputed to have been acquainted with the exact spot where the bold buccaner buried his ill-gotten gain. During life he kept the secret well; but when on his deathbed his son is said to have wormed it out of him, and he is now directing the enterprise. There is a mystery connected with Oak Island which the Halifax Company is determined to unravel, no matter how much money may be sunk in the island or how little may be raised from it in the operation. Of this enterprise the Halifax correspondent of a New York paper says:—
Some time ago an old cosmopolite thereabouts admitted on his deathbed that he had been one of Captain Kidd's rovers, and that he had assisted in burying \$4,000,000 of gold on an island East of Boston. For years all the islands along the coast were searched, but no buried treasure had been found. Some twenty-five years later some men took up land on Oak Island. While exploring one of these men found evidences of former civilization, among other things a curious old pit, with a floor of oak logs, but not the treasure. Fifteen more years passed by, and a company took hold of the pit, going down a depth of ninety feet and through several floors, and at last were driven out by the water. Fifteen more years going—1848, when another association is formed, and the pit is worked. Shaft after shaft is sunk, and the toilers bore through more oak, and a substance of a metallic nature taken out, the hoop of a barrel in good preservation. But they finally despair, but not till they had found drains from the beach apparently connecting with the pit. Those were explored and found to be well arched and covered with Spanish grass. In the winter the work was abandoned. In 1861 another company was formed with a capital of \$2000 to explore the "money pit." New tunnels were run, shafts sunk, &c., but nothing found. The stock was increased and as a last resort they are now building a dam round the base of the island for the purpose of cutting off the Bay water from the channels. The company now comprises some of the most influential men in Halifax, and it is estimated that fully \$100,000 have been expended already upon the search, but they are determined to solve the mystery if it costs as much more.
Mr. D'Arcy McGee, at the Kingston dinner to John A. McDonald declared that the latter gentleman was the author of at least 50 of the 72 resolutions adopted by the Quebec Conference. We cannot find fault with Mr. McGee for this petty piece of puffing, however much we may despise him for it. Mr. Brown, in the Toronto "Globe," pronounces Mr. McGee's statement to be an "unmitigated falsehood." Mr. McGee's assertion, however, has brought out the fact that the Quebec Scheme was prepared—probably before the Canadians made their celebrated raid on Charlottetown—by the Canadian Cabinet. It was not the result of the deliberations of the Conference at all, but the Conference simply discussed the propositions submitted to them and adopted them. Of course, it matters little how the thing was done. Every new fact that comes to light upon this subject, only serves to strengthen the belief so generally prevalent, that the delegates from the Lower Provinces were completely in the hands of the Canadians who did with them just as they pleased. They fooled them at the beginning, they are fooling them now and the worst feature of all is that our public men should be so willing to be fooled.—St. John Globe

THE SAD FALL OF A PUBLIC MAN.—A St. Louis newspaper correspondent narrates the following lamentable story:—
Coming down Chestnut street, St. Louis, one day last week, I was struck by the appearance of an old man past 60, who wore a threadbare coat, shi