

THE HERALD.



NEW SERIES. VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870.

NO. 7.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

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 DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 7th day, 10h. 27m., even., S.

LAST QUARTER, 15th day, 4h. 59m., even., S.

New Moon, 22d day, 8h. 7m., noon., S. E.

FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 0h. 26m., even., E.

DAY	WEEK	SUN	MOON	RISE	HIGH	DAY'S
MONTH		risesto	sets	water	length	
1	Thursday	7 28 4	10 26 8	5 26 8	42	42
2	Friday	29 10 9	46 6 21	41	41	41
3	Saturday	31 10 11	42 7 27	39	39	39
4	Sunday	02 10 13	38 8 32	37	37	37
5	Monday	03 10 15	34 9 37	34	34	34
6	Tuesday	05 10 17	30 10 42	31	31	31
7	Wednesday	07 10 19	26 11 47	28	28	28
8	Thursday	09 10 21	22 12 52	25	25	25
9	Friday	11 10 23	18 1 57	22	22	22
10	Saturday	13 10 25	14 3 02	19	19	19
11	Sunday	15 10 27	10 4 07	16	16	16
12	Monday	17 10 29	06 5 12	13	13	13
13	Tuesday	19 10 31	02 6 17	10	10	10
14	Wednesday	21 10 33	00 7 22	07	07	07
15	Thursday	23 10 35	00 8 27	04	04	04
16	Friday	25 10 37	00 9 32	01	01	01
17	Saturday	27 10 39	00 10 37	00	00	00
18	Sunday	29 10 41	00 11 42	00	00	00
19	Monday	31 10 43	00 12 47	00	00	00
20	Tuesday	01 11 05	01 1 52	00	00	00
21	Wednesday	03 11 07	01 2 57	00	00	00
22	Thursday	05 11 09	01 4 02	00	00	00
23	Friday	07 11 11	01 5 07	00	00	00
24	Saturday	09 11 13	01 6 12	00	00	00
25	Sunday	11 11 15	01 7 17	00	00	00
26	Monday	13 11 17	01 8 22	00	00	00
27	Tuesday	15 11 19	01 9 27	00	00	00
28	Wednesday	17 11 21	01 10 32	00	00	00
29	Thursday	19 11 23	01 11 37	00	00	00
30	Friday	21 11 25	01 12 42	00	00	00
31	Saturday	23 11 27	01 1 47	00	00	00

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1870.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, (small) per lb.	3s 4d
Do, by the quarter	3s 4d
Pork (carcass)	4s 4d
Do, (small)	6s 4d
Mutton, per lb.	3s 4d
Veal, per lb.	3s 4d
Ham, per lb.	7s 4d
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d
Do, by the tub	1s 10d
Cheese, per lb.	3s 4d
Do, (new milk)	10s 4d
Tallow, per lb.	7s 4d
Lard, per lb.	9s 4d
Do, per 100 lbs.	19s 2d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1s 4d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3d

GRAIN.

Barley, per bush.	3s 6d
Oats, per bush.	2s 3d
Green Peas, per cwt.	6s 9d
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 6d
Turnips per bush.	10s 4d

POULTRY.

Geese	2s 6d
Turkeys, each	3s 7s 6d
Fowls, each	1s 3d
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d
Ducks	1s 3d

FISH.

Codfish, per qt.	20s 20s
Herrings, per barrel	25s 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	10s 4d

SUNDRIES.

Hay, per ton	70s 50s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d
Clover seed, per lb.	1s 6d
Timothy Seed, per bush.	4s 6s
Home-grown, per yard	6d 9d
Caltskins, per lb.	6d 9d
Hides, per lb.	1s 10d
Wool	3s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d
Partridges	1s 0d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Business Cards.

REMOVAL.

D. R. PADDOCK has removed his residence to the house lately occupied by NORMAN McLEOD, Esq., near the Half-Way House Georgetown Road, Head of Vernon River. Dec. 7, 1870. 3m.

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good

Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,

Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.
CHAS. O. WINKLER.
Dec. 7, 1870.

RONALD MACDONALD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870. 1y

ALBERT HENSLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Office:—Two doors below Bank of P. E. I.
Great George Street - - - Ch'town.
December, 1869.

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE IN
DesBrisay's Block,
QUEEN STREET.

(Next Apothecary's Hall)

RESIDENCE:
North American Hotel,
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

FITZGERELD & SHAW,

Attorneys and Solicitors,
AND
NOTARIES PUBLIC.

OFFICE:
O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

R. R. FITZGERELD. R. SHAW
Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

SMALL DEBT COURT.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

THE Office of the Clerk of the above Court is now held in the "Exchange" or Reading Room Building, Water Street, Charlottetown.

F. S. LONGWORTH, Clerk.
Nov. 23, 1870. 4m

Insurance.

London and Lancashire
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!!

Head Office:
London, - - - Leaden Hall St., Cornhill, E.C
Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street.

Chairman of Board of Directors:
F. W. Russell, Esq., M. P.

Special Features.

Assurances granted either with or without participation in profits.

Half of the Premiums on Policies for the whole term of life may remain on Credit for five years, at five per cent. interest.

Eighty per cent. of the Profits returned to the participating policy holders.

Surrender of Policies under liberal conditions.

Policies granted to suit the circumstances of each individual applicant.

General Agent for the Lower Provinces,
ALEX. W. SCOTT, Esq.,
Halifax, N. S.

Medical Adviser at Charlottetown,
P. P. TAYLOR, M. D.,
L. R. C. S. Edinburgh.

Agent for P. E. Island,
ROBERT SHAW,
Office of FitzGerald & Shaw.
Nov. 23, 1870. p 1f

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Board of Directors for the current year:
HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

Hon. H. J. Calbeck, William Brown, Esq.,
John Scott, Esq., Robert Moore, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq., W. E. Dawson, Esq.,
Robert Hooper, Esq.,
W. E. Dawson and } Surveyors or Appraisers.
John Scott, Esq., }

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office,
May 7th, 1870.

Business Notices.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has just received, from Great Britain, a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, &c., &c. Parties desirous of obtaining the above articles, will do well to call at the Cash Drug Store, where all the most popular remedies of the day are to be had.
P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

ROSEINE and other Analline DYES, to be had at P. G. Fraser's
CASH DRUG STORE,
Queen Street.

Observe!

SUPERIOR SWEET OIL to be had, very cheap, at the Cash Drug Store.
P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

Worm Annihilator!

P. G. FRASER'S Worm Annihilator is the best, safest, and most effective worm remedy yet discovered.
CASH DRUG STORE.

Soaps! Soaps!

SOAPS of all descriptions to be had cheap, at the Cash Drug Store.
P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

Prescriptions!

PRESCRIPTIONS accurately prepared with the purest of drugs, and at moderate prices, at the Cash Drug Store.
P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.
Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1870.



A. HERBERTS,
BELL-HANGER,
GAS FITTER,
GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,
(Next to Old Reading Room Building.)

BEGS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intend to do for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c. I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.

A lot of First-class Water Coolers on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,
Sold Cheaper than ever.
July 7, 1869. ex

Gold and Silver
WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning,
and other

GOLD RINGS.

Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,

Always on hand.

Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.

ROBERT SNEESTON,
North Side Queen Square, } Jeweler, &c.
Feb. 16, 1870. } 1y

Steamboat Engines

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of Steamboat Engines connected, direct acting, inverted cylinder of 23 inch diameter by 16 inch stroke, together with screw, propeller and shaft; also, spare propeller and shaft, diameter of propeller, 7 feet 3 inches, and 8 1/2 feet pitch; and a donkey steamer pump 8 inches diameter; cylinder & boiler 14 feet high, 9 feet wide and 10 feet long, containing two inches 3 feet wide by 6 feet long, and 14 tubes, 8 feet long by 3 inches diameter, made from heavy material. Also, one spare set of engine connections, piston and brasses. The whole is guaranteed to be in the best of order, and complete in all parts.

For particulars apply to EDWARD MORRISON, Charlottetown Foundry, or to
ADAM MCKAY,
Halifax, N. S.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870. 1 & p 3m

To Let.
TWO Large Cellars under the Athenaeum
Enquire of
J. W. MORRISON.

CHEAP PRINTING
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE,
Prince Street, (near the Athenaeum)

ROME.

DIPLOMATIC VIEW OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Roman correspondence of the *Unita Cattolica* contains the following favorable view of the diplomatic position and prospects of the Roman question, of which we give the substance: First, it is certain that the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See continues to remain with the Holy Father, and will so remain. The Florentine Government has not ventured to put the question directly to the Governments which that body represents, but has been feeling the ground by means of the Giunta under which the plebiscite took place. The resident ministers, at its request, informed their respective courts of the enquiry which had been made, viz: whether the diplomatic body would continue to reside with the Pope, and whether it might be hoped that the facts of the 20th September and the plebiscite would be recognized. The answer received from the Governments was to this effect: that no change was to be made, and that their ministers were to remain to represent them with the Government of the Holy See. As for the facts of the 20th September, they were clearly an infringement of the rights of nations, and directly contrary to the promises and declarations made to the Powers by the Italian Government, which limited itself to saying that it was about to occupy certain points in the Pontifical territory, in order to hinder a revolution, instead of which it had carried on thither with its troops, and had effected it with manifest violence. From this statement we gather that the Governments continue to regard the Holy Father as Sovereign of Rome, and maintain their envoys with him in the double character of Pope and King. 2. That they do not recognize the *seigneurie* of the Pontifical States by Victor Emmanuel; and, in fact, not only was the diplomatic body at Rome absent from the plebiscite, though invited to attend, but the foreign envoys at the Court of Florence were forbidden to assist at the ceremony of its presentation and acceptance by the King. It must be remembered that not a single political or diplomatic act of that court, previous to the 20th September, indicated the design of occupying Rome and destroying the Pope's sovereignty; the King's letter to the Pope did not say a word of it; neither did Raci's circular to the Bishops, and Visconti-Venosta's note, which he caused to be communicated to the Governments, so little gave this to be understood, that the direct contrary might rather have been inferred from it. The bombardment of Rome, therefore, and the entry of the troops into the city, accompanied by a seditious mob, to overturn public order in the Capital of Christendom, and cast down the Pontifical power, has been an offence to the Sovereigns of Europe, and has seriously injured the Florentine Government in the opinion of statesmen. Foreseeing that this original sin of violence and injustice would cleave irremediably to such a mode of annexing Rome, and become the source of remonstrances which could not be disregarded, Visconti-Venosta opposed it as long as he could; but the party of action carried the day, and now he is laboring to make the best of the bad cause in which he has taken part with the rest. Hence his endeavors to elicit some favorable reply, some explicit declaration of acquiescence from the Governments. His recent note concerning the Pontifical guarantees, has been written with this object. We may rest assured, however, that the Florentine Government has hitherto been able to obtain nothing but evasive and conditional replies from diplomacy. Europe reserves the question, and is not likely to enter on it until peace is concluded, and France can take her part in it, which she cannot do until she is politically re-organized. And for this reason Florence dreads the conclusion of peace. However revolutionary France may sympathize or side with her, re-organized France, no matter what may be the form of government she may adopt, is sure to support the Pope.

The Nuncio, Mgr. Chigi, has left Paris extremely well satisfied with the dispositions manifested by Gen. Trochu and the other political Frenchmen with whom he conversed; men who are sure to be called to exercise great influence in the establishment of the new order of things. Not one of these men but was firm in his determination that the Pope should retain his sovereignty, and all made this a point in which the interests and honor of France were intimately concerned. Mgr. Chigi was received most graciously at Versailles, by King William, Count Bismark, and the Prussian generals; and we have reason to believe that the interest which Germany's future Emperor manifests for the Pope is very great, and that he is resolved not to content himself with bare words.

The journalists and politicians of a lower class have been making capital of the candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish Crown. Europe's assent is viewed by them as an encouragement; and they flatter themselves that a Prince of the House of Savoy, at Madrid, may aid in weakening the Pope's position. This is mere childishness. When it is a question of the Prince of Hohenzollern

accepting that crown, King William gave his assent, but added that he did it with regret, because he was going the way to end like Maximilian in Mexico. Europe's assent, in the present instance, amounts pretty much to the same. It does not oppose a Prince of the House of Savoy going to Spain, if he chooses the risk of encountering the fate of Maximilian. Before arguing whether and how far the position of the Papacy may be weakened by the new hypothetical King of Spain, our journalists ought to consider a little what would be the actual position of this King himself in Spain. He would not have the Spanish Republicans on his side, that is evident; neither would he have with him the Monarchical party of either of its three divisions, Carlists, Alfonsists, or Montpensierists. Whom would he have supporting him? Prim and Serrano, by whose grace he would reign, and just so long as these two rivals may be able to keep up their power over the army, and be willing, moreover, to maintain it in its fidelity to the King. How long may this be? Can this be called a solid position for a Prince of a foreign dynasty about to seat himself on the throne? who, moreover, goes preceded by all those sinister impressions which the recent facts accomplished at Rome have made in a country which at heart is essentially Catholic?

In the midst of the terrible calamities which are still pouring on France, upwards of fifty of her Bishops, with their people, have entered indignant protests against the occupation of the States of the Church. The continent of Europe is everywhere agitated over this matter. Bohemia, the Tyrol, Bavaria, Baden, Switzerland, are all taking steps to convince the Robber King that his latest act of injustice has completed his sentence of outlawry in the eyes of Christian Europe. Nearly all the Continental Powers have refused to recognize the usurpation. The Provisional Government of France and Spain, are the only powers that concur in the Venosta policy. Austria and Bavaria have strongly protested, and Protestant Prussia still more strongly has intimated to the Florence Cabinet that, on behalf of German Catholics, she means to have a voice in the European Congress, if such a body shall be convoked, or by whatever means the rights of the Supreme Pontiff are to be regulated. If England should pull the other way, she will be in a minority, and on the side of violence, injustice, and wrong.

In England the same spirit is at work; and by latest accounts the Protest had received over four hundred and sixty-two thousand signatures. The *Freeman* tells us what is doing in Ireland:—

The feeling provoked throughout the entire country by the spoliation of which the Head of the Catholic Church has been the victim is intense, and is everywhere manifested in the most solemn and significant manner. On Tuesday the Catholics of Cork assembled in vast numbers, and raised their voice in indignant protest. On Wednesday Kilkenny and Belfast declared their detestation of the wrong inflicted on the Sovereign Pontiff. Galway, Tipperary, Waterford, Limerick and Mayo, will soon be ready to unite in the protest of the more forward counties. The Dublin requisition has already received over twenty thousand, and will, probably, contain fifty thousand signatures. Steps are being taken in the midland and northern counties to be represented in this great Remonstrance, so that, before the middle of December, five and a half millions of Irish Catholics will have protested against the sacrifice of the Italian Government. The Catholics of the three kingdoms number seven millions. They are almost unanimous on this grave subject, and naturally look to the British Government to take cognizance of their demands, and to protect, so far as it can, their spiritual independence. It may be objected that a foreign and Protestant Government can do nothing in a matter between the Pope and his subjects, because if they were contented with his temporal rule, the intervention of the Italian Government would not have been invited or necessary. The objection has no foundation. Every European Government has a direct interest in the Roman question, because every State in Europe has Catholic subjects who owe spiritual allegiance to the Head of their Church. The English Government is imperatively bound to defend public law violated by an ambitious and aggressive Power against a Sovereign weak in temporal resources, but powerful in the affection and devotion of the majority of Christendom.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, writing from Rome, observes:—

At Rome I have found deep disorder under apparent tranquility. Before my arrival I was disconcerted with the absence of the Catholic party from the Plebiscite. Since I learnt the details of this ridiculous comedy I can no longer blame the Catholics. There is nothing regular in this vote. Whoever wished received a *carte d'electeur*, and the same elector could vote in several quarters, there being no check or control. Gratuitous pleasure-trips on the railways had been organized in several parts of Italy; amongst others in Bologna, to bring vot-

ers. There were *cartes d'emigres* distributed amongst the young lads who wished to come to amuse themselves in the new capital. Many of those who voted were gamins of from 15 to 16 years of age. As I adhere to truth above all things, and as I find the best causes can be injured by exaggeration, I am the first to admit that there was a party in Rome which desired a change, as there will always be under a Government (even so good as the Papal) existing for so many ages. I will even go so far as to admit it possible that this party might have had a majority with a sincere vote; but as for 40,000 against 45, it is a burlesque, for any one who knows Rome, that I find myself forced to declare plainly that those who boast of this result are not sincere. As a consequence of the change of Government, the emigrants, and generally obscure people from all parts of Italy, have invaded Rome. They pass their time here in making manifestations more or less ridiculous. If they are allowed to continue their grave disorders will soon follow.

The King would be right glad to be dispensed from coming to Rome. He instinctively feels that it is not his place. Since his illness of last year he is uncommonly excitable, and fears getting a *colpo* (a stroke), should he come to Rome. A superstitious Italian, with the fear of *colpo* and sinning against the light, like this unhappy King, is not to be envied, but Sella shoves him on, and gives him no other alternative but abdication, which he is no way anxious for, on account of his aversion (a royal failing) for his eldest son, Prince Humbert. Besides, being without personal fortune, he wishes to economize on the civil list, to provide for the offspring of the noted Rosine, who, profiting by some of his late scruples, has had the address to get the royal sinner to make her his wife.

The *Gazetta d'Italia* writes as follows:—

The chief of the Government of the National Defence, Gen. Trochu, writes to the Pope that the day he took command of the army in Paris, he declared that his wish was to return to private life the day that France entered upon peace, but the dangers of the Holy See had changed his resolution. He now no longer desires repose, or looks to the pleasure of his domestic life. On the contrary, as soon as the anguish of France is at an end, his sword shall not return to its scabbard until the Holy Father is restored to his authority as a King. At present, France can do nothing for the Pope, but she will soon be stronger. Meanwhile, let the Holy Father remain firm; let him yield neither to the promises of Prussia, nor to the concessions of Italy, but wait patiently till his eldest daughter can rise to help him efficaciously."

The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the letter of Gen. Trochu left Paris by balloon, and was forwarded to Rome by courier.

THE WAR.