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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

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One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements,
on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 4th day, 11h, 51m., a. m.
First Quarter, 12th day, 3a, 36m., a. m.
Full Moon, 19th day, 11h, 18m., p. m.
Last quarter 26th day, 5h, 0m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	ris	sets	water	len ^h
1 Sunday	4 18	7 49	1 47	8 25
2 Monday	19	49	2 27	9 19
3 Tuesday	19	49	3 23	10 7
4 Wednesday	20	49	4 25	10 48
5 Thursday	21	48	5 30	11 29
6 Friday	21	48	6 37	morn
7 Saturday	22	47	7 43	0 7 15 31
8 Sunday	23	47	8 38	0 42
9 Monday	24	46	9 49	1 11
10 Tuesday	24	46	10 50	1 54
11 Wednesday	25	45	11 50	2 38
12 Thursday	26	45	12 50	3 21
13 Friday	27	44	1 50	4 22
14 Saturday	28	43	2 49	5 30 15 25
15 Sunday	29	42	3 47	6 40
16 Monday	30	42	4 43	7 46
17 Tuesday	31	41	5 36	8 48
18 Wednesday	32	40	6 24	9 25
19 Thursday	33	39	7 10	8
20 Friday	34	38	7 45	10 48
21 Saturday	35	37	8 19	11 27 15 15
22 Sunday	36	36	8 51	12 4
23 Monday	37	35	9 21	0 43
24 Tuesday	38	34	9 51	1 30
25 Wednesday	39	33	10 23	2 10
26 Thursday	40	32	10 57	3 1
27 Friday	42	31	11 37	4 15
28 Saturday	43	30	morn	5 38
29 Sunday	44	29	0 23	7 4
30 Monday	45	27	1 15	8 12
31 Tuesday	46	26	2 13	9 6

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
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(ROSS MARKET)
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April 26, 1883.—wky tf

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NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNELL,
Jan. 16, '83.

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moderate interest.
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Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

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London & Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,
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His Office to his New Building,
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Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

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Profits of previous Quinquennium divided among Policy Holders, \$1,158,500.00

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No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,

March 16, 1882.—eod GENERAL AGENT.

LOBSTER PACKERS' SUPPLIES

SPRING, 1883. SPRING.

10,000 cases (1 lb.) TALL CANS,
2,500 " " FLAT CANS,
500 boxes TIN PLATES,
500 tins REFINED TIN,
500 lbs SOFT LEAD,
5 bars COPPER (14 and 14),
600 coils ROPE (6, 9, 12 and 15 thread),
10 bales MARLINE,
20 puns MOLASSES,
30 puns SUGAR,
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100 bbls. MESS PORK,
200 bbls. PRIME MESS PORK,
300 HAMS (Smoked and Green),
50 bbls. MESS BEEF,
100 tins LARD,
25 tubs BUTTER.

Now in Store and to Arrive, at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, April 28, 1883.

THE CRUSADES.

BY S. M. BENT.

From the earliest times of the christian era, it has been a pious practice among Catholics to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to testify their devotion to the teachings of their mother church, by tracing out the scenes made sacred by the footsteps of the Divine Redeemer of the world. In this pilgrimage the distinctions of rank and wealth were laid aside, giving place to humility. Clad in coarse mantles, their hats bordered with scallop shells, sandals on their feet, and bearing iron-shod staves surmounted by palm branches, princes and peasants travelled together as pilgrims or palmer, sharing all the hardships of the journey, and praying side by side over the tomb which the dead body of Christ had sanctified.

IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY

The Saracens, under Omar, their second Caliph, had conquered Jerusalem and all the surrounding country of Palestine. They, however, hindered the pilgrims no further than making them pay a small stipend or tribute. But in 1065, the Turks, then very barbarous, drove the Saracens from the Holy City, used the palmer with almost inconceivable cruelty, and profaned the places made sacred by the life of our Divine Master. Europe resounded with cries of anger and indignation against the infidel Turks. She was full of warriors who needed but a rallying cry to draw them to the field of glory. Gregory VII., then the reigning Pontiff, had long been contemplating

THE SUPPRESSION OF MOHAMMADANISM,

and now turned his thoughts to Jerusalem. A priest of the diocese of Amiens, Peter, surnamed, from his austere life, the Hermit, having been subjected to the malignity of the Turks during a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, appeared in pathetic terms to Pope Urban II., the successor to Gregory VII., to unite the christian states against the infidels, and, by sending an immense army into Palestine, to drive them out, that henceforth the palmer might pursue their pilgrimages in peace. A council was summoned and took place near Placentia, attended by 4,000 of the clergy and 3,000 of the laity. Aroused by the speeches of Peter and Urban, who represented in glowing language the deplorable condition of Palestine, and the indignity offered to the religion of Christ, the whole assembly declared for war. The zealous and prophet-like Peter then visited, with cross in hand, the chief cities, and reigning monarchs of Christian Europe, his voice striking like a trumpet-call through the land. Each Bishop, in his own diocese, seconded the work of Peter, with great success.

A SECOND COUNCIL

was soon held at Clermont, in Auvergne, attended by princes, prelates, nobles, and knights, and upon the renewed appeals of Urban and Peter, a mighty cry, like the deep voice of the ocean, burst from the assembled multitude—"It is the will of God!" These words were immediately adopted as their battle cry and signal of rendezvous. Princes and nobles, knights and men-at-arms, hastened to join the ranks of the First Crusade.

On the shoulders of each Crusader was worn a cross, by which he proclaimed himself a Soldier of the Cross, and also distinguished his nationality, red being worn by the French, white by the English, yellow by the Italians, black by the Germans, and green by the Flemings. Great hopes were placed in this mighty armament. All ranks shared in it, all expected to reap some amount of warlike glory, while at the same time fulfilling a religious duty. Should death overtake them, they felt sure of a martyr's crown in the next world. There were thousands in this, and in all the crusades, who took part in the undertaking with a solemn sense of religious duty, and were blessed by God in so doing. But alas! how many thousands were only actuated by vain glory, or the hope of plunder, who would rise from their knees by the tomb of that Saviour who was the messenger of peace, to glut themselves with the blood of defenceless women and children, sparing nothing Saracenic. No wonder God did not smile upon such bloodthirstiness even over the footsteps of His Divine Son, and that the Crusades failed in the purpose for which they were designed by men who had the love of God at heart.

In this zeal, Peter the Hermit and an adventurer named Walter the Moneyless set out with an undisciplined multitude estimated at nearly 300,000 men, though it is quite probable that they did not number more than 100,000. They made no arrangements for subsistence on their march, and being composed in great part of vagabonds whose object was plunder, very few of them reached Constantinople, having fallen before the rage of these whom they plundered. In 1096, the Crusades, numbering 200,000, organized themselves under the leadership of the celebrated Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine. Hugh of Vermandois, brother of the King of France; Robert Courthoise, Duke of Normandy; Stephen, Count of Blois and Chartres; Raymond, Count of Toulouse; Robert II., Count of Flanders; Bohemond of Tarentum, son of Robert Guiscard; and others less known in history were his brothers in arms. Adhemar de Montell, Bishop of LePuy, the Pope's Legate, was the spiritual head of the army.

As this mighty army approached Constantinople, the place of rendezvous, Alexis Comnenus, then Emperor, was terror-stricken, and hastened to accede to the wishes of the leaders, by transporting the entire array across the Bosphorus into Asia Minor, rejoicing to be so easily rid of the "barbarians of the north," as he designated Godfrey's followers. The remnant of Peter the Hermit's army had been cut down to pieces on the plains of Nicea by

Solyman, Sultan of Iconium. But Godfrey was

MORE SUCCESSFUL.

He took Nice, capital of Iconium, in 1097, defeated Solyman under the walls of the city, gained a second victory over him at Borylaem, founded the Principality of Edessa, and then advanced and laid siege to the city of Antioch. In 1098 the gates of the city were opened to the victorious crusaders, and a second Principality was founded, with Behemond as ruling sovereign. The Sultan of Mosul advanced with an army of 200,000 men to meet Godfrey, whose followers were sadly diminished in number by war and disease. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, Godfrey marched out, and made such a tremendous attack on the Turks that they left more than 100,000 men dead on the battle plain, and also lost an enormous booty of gold, arms, horses, and provisions.

Godfrey, with his army reduced to 50,000 men, now left Syria and led the Crusaders towards Jerusalem. The line of march resounded with the psalms and hymns chanted by the barefooted Crusaders. When they drew near the walls of the Holy City, they humbled themselves in the dust, and then commenced the attack. Being repulsed, they built engines of war, and, on July 15th, 1099, after a siege of six weeks, the Turks fled from the walls, and the Soldiers of the Cross entered the sacred city.

THE CARNAGE

that followed was frightful, the streets ran with blood, and were strewn with dead bodies. Thus the Ancient City, once trod by the Prince of Peace, seemed destined again to blood. Godfrey having succeeded in putting an end to the carnage, the Crusaders threw aside their reeking arms, and advanced with reverent heads and unsullied feet to the tomb of Christ, where they prostrated themselves to the ground. They sang anthems, their warlike feelings giving place to those of sacred joy, and stern faces, unused to tears, were wet with weeping; hardened hearts, that never quivered in the hottest field of fight, melted into the most tender emotions and holy raptures; and hands more used to the sword than the missal, were now humbly employed in telling the beads.

Masters of the city, the Crusaders unanimously elected Godfrey, King of Jerusalem, but this just, brave, noble, and good man would not consent to wear a crown of gold where he, to rescue whose tomb from infidel hands so great an enterprise had been undertaken, had worn one of cruel thorns, and he was contented with the more humble title, "Baron of the Holy Sepulchre." "God forbid," were the words of the valiant and virtuous Godfrey, "that I should be crowned with gold, in the place where the King of Kings was crowned with thorns."

A CHRISTIAN STATE

was now established in Palestine, and strengthened by the victory of Ascalon. After a year's rule, Godfrey died, in 1100. Three orders of knighthood, now founded, gave some degree of permanence to this Crusade. These comprised the Knights of St. John, or Knights Hospitaliers, now called the Knights of Malta; the Templars, or Guardians of the Temple; and the Teutonic, a German order. For a long time the exploits, bravery, and gallantry of these orders filled Europe with their fame.

THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALIERS

was founded in 1098. The first house of the order was merely a hospital, opened by Neapolitan merchants, before the Crusaders entered the city of Jerusalem, Gerard of Provence being the first director. Many of Godfrey's young followers entered the order, moved by the charity practised towards the pilgrims, and in obedience to the voice of duty. To the usual vows of chastity, charity, and obedience, they added the promise of fighting against the infidels, by whom they were soon dreaded. They were as valiant in arms as they were humble in charity. They lived upon the coarsest food, giving up that of finer quality to the sick and wounded. In Jerusalem, being a religious and military community, their special work was the protection of the palmer from infidel fury. They rapidly increased. Young nobles came from Europe to join the order. The zeal and courage of the Knights Hospitaliers soon made them the greatest support of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

founded in 1118, soon became as famous as the Knights of St. John. The Knight Templar was a strange medley of contradiction. He was bound by his vows to a life of chastity, but when the stern duties of knighthood did not claim his attention, he felt no scruple in laying questionable siege to the hearts of the fair. The clash of arms, and the secret affairs of amour were equally his delight. He would storm a castle to set free any imprisoned man, woman, or child; he hesitated not to seize an unprotected girl. He was forbidden to wear any worldly trappings, but was crested and decked with golden ornaments. He was forbidden to join the chase, but he often led it. He was forbidden even to kiss his mother or sister, but was foremost in illicit love. Bound to uphold religion, in religion's name he reddened the tilt yard with the blood of unholy quarrels, and made his vows a mockery. Chivalric honor was his guiding star, but man hatred and petty revenge too often found a resting place in his heart. Clad in his steel harness and wearing the holy cross on his shoulder, he fought with unflinching courage, never, while human strength could hold it, yielding an inch of advantage gained, and piling the plain around him with Moslem dead. His heart no doubt glowed with the fires of faith, and devotion to the cause; yet he too often gave way to mean jealousies and petty brawls, unworthy the lance of a true Knight, and when his helm was laid aside, yielding too easily to the fascination of a pretty face, Christian or Moslem, and too lightly broke his solemn vows, dishonoring

his faith, his manhood, and his knighthood. Vowed to simple diet he quaffed deep draughts of ruby wine; to poverty his wealth and arrogance caused the suppression of his order. In his character there is much to admire, more to condemn. It was too deeply stilled by pride and voluptuousness. Brave, he defied the power of earth. Weaving on his shoulder the sacred sign of man's redemption, he dimmed its purity with wild excess of blood and cruelty on the plains of Palestine, believing that if death overtook him in his sanguinary faith, the gates of Heaven would be welcomed by the smiles of God, whose will he imagined himself fulfilling. It cannot be denied that when first founded, the order of the Temple was upright, austere, unostentatious, and noble, and of great service to the Crusades; but as time rolled on, and the Knights gradually became emulous of each other, and proud of past achievements, humility gave place to vain glory, until at the time of their suppression by Philip the Fair, in 1314, they were addicted to all the vices above enumerated. The safety of society, the decline of feudalism, and divine and human laws, demanded the extinction of the ancient order. Their plumed steeds, their crested helmets, their coats of burished mail, their flashing spears, and all the gay trappings and rich paraphernalia of a powerful, proud, and wealthy order, are now but a memory thickly strewn by the dust and cobwebs of time.

We have the proud reflections in regard to knighthood, that English Knights, led by Richard the Lion-hearted, were second to none in the Holy Land, and that in a great degree chivalry served to raise manhood in spite of much licentiousness, to a more dignified position than it had previously occupied. Courtesy distinguished it, for the Knight esteemed himself a gentleman, and apart from all vice, it is evident that Chivalry and Knighthood produced a sense of honor, and a refinement of manners and social customs, whose influence has held its own through the centuries intervening between then and now.

From the number of knights, and the necessity of some distinguishing mark in battle, originated Heraldry. At first it was rude and unartistic, its minutiae being the work of time, and introduced at a much later period. The first crusade over Jerusalem, common matter, the mother of all Christians, and the common inheritance of all Christian nations, once more remained exposed to Mussulman fanaticism and cruelty.

THE SECOND CRUSADE.

So great were the outrages of the Turks, that a second Crusade was resolved on. Baldwin, successor to Godfrey, had enlarged the Christian Principality of Jerusalem by the sack of St. Jau d'Acre, Beirut, Sidon, and Tyre. On the death of the Persian Sultan, two new sects, the Atabeks and the Assassins, were formed. The Atabeks, commanded by the famed Nour-eddin, captured Edessa, and threatened Jerusalem. The spirit of Peter the Hermit had fallen on the learned and eloquent St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux. He was renowned for his austerity, sanctity, humility and priestly power. Invited by the King of France, and encouraged by the Pope, he preached the Crusade in France and Germany. At his touching appeal, Europe sent forth her new army, in 1147. It numbered 200,000 men, led by Conrad III., Emperor of Germany, and Louis VI., King of France, in two great divisions. Both divisions were treacherously led astray by false guides, furnished by the Emperor of Greece, and were cut to pieces by the Sultan of Iconium, amidst the rocky solitudes of Laodicea. Failing to take Damascus, Conrad and Louis returned to their respective countries, and the Second Crusade, the most inglorious and disastrous of all, was over, to the sorrow of Europe and of St. Bernard.

To be Continued.

Special Notices.

The place to get fancy work mounted in latest designs and lowest prices, is at M. WRIGHT & CO'S. [July 12 2w eod]
Don't Forget St. Peter's Church tea and promenade concert in the Drill Shed, Tuesday evening, July 17th. [July 33i]
Now being finished at M. Wright & Co's, eight parlor suits, latest styles, and best value in the city. [July 12 2w eod]
NEW Laces just opened at J. B. Macdonald's. [June 14]
Just received at M. Wright & Co's, a full assortment of Cornice Plates, very cheap, also Mantel Mirrors and all sized Looking-glass Plates. [July 12 2w eod]
WANTED at the Family Grocery a few tubs of Butter in exchange for Creamery or goods. R. K. BRACE.
The cheapest place to get pictures framed is at M. Wright & Co's. Moulding, backing, cord, screw-eyes, picture nails, &c., &c. very cheap. [July 12 2w eod]
CALL and see the splendid lot of crockery to be sold cheap at COLWILL'S. [May 22 3aw w 6i]
GOLD and silver plating of every description done at BROWN'S. Shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets. [July 3 3m, wky]
HORSE FEED at Colwill's. [June 22, 3w]
New Straw Hats and Bonnets just received at J. B. Macdonald's. [June 14]
We are now offering a large assortment of crockery cheaper than ever at COLWILL'S. [May 22 3aw w 6i]
New Rhubarb at BEER & GOFF'S. [June 3]
TEA SETS, dinner sets, toilet sets, glassware, and a large lot of assorted crockery. Those goods were bought for cash, and will be sold cheap at COLWILL'S. [May 22 3aw w 6i]
A PIECE of fine machinery that is composed of steel, iron, brass, copper, gold or silver that Brown cannot mend or make new, you may just as well throw it away. Shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown. [July 3 3m]
CABBAGE PLANTS in variety, for sale at John Colwill's, Upper Queen Street. June 13, wkl
How to save twenty-five dollars.—Carry your old sewing machine to Brown's and have it made as good as new, instead of changing it for a new one. Shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets, Ch'town. [July 3 3m]