

...fast-selling Schooner "A. Donald" will sail, on Monday, for the season, on the occasion...

...Weekly, greatly enlarged and is one of the most useful and interesting ever published. Every number contains original engravings, representing a Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactory, and People...

...The publication of the undersigned conduct extensive Agency in the world for PATENT S...

...CURES MADE EASY BY Holloway's Ointment. Gums, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts...

...Description of wound, sore or ulcer can be remedied by the use of this Ointment. The worst case readily assumes a healing character...

...Distressing and weakening diseases may be cured by the use of this Ointment. It will cure all the ailments of the stomach...

...Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and relieving pain in these complaints...

...The P. E. Island Savings Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

...The Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Head Aches, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism, and Swellings...

...There is a considerable saving by taking larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients every disorder alluded to each Pot.



NEW SERIES, VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871. NO. 28.

THE HERALD. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY REILLY & Co., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1871. FULL MOON, 4th day, 6h. 48m., even. E. LAST QUARTER, 11th day, 10h. 11m., moon, W.S.W. NEW MOON, 19th day, 6h. 33m., moon, S.S.E.

Table with columns: DAY, SUN, MOON, HIGH, DAY'S. Lists moon phases and tide heights for the month of May.

Table with columns: Provisions, Price. Lists prices for various goods like beef, pork, mutton, etc.

Table with columns: Vegetables, Price. Lists prices for items like green peas, potatoes, turnips, etc.

Table with columns: Poultry, Price. Lists prices for various types of poultry like geese, turkeys, chickens, etc.

Table with columns: Fish, Price. Lists prices for items like codfish, herrings, mackerel, etc.

Business Cards. RONALD MACDONALD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AUCTIONEER, AND COLLECTING AGENT.

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in North American Hotel, Kent Street.

REMOVAL! DR. GAFFNEY has removed his Office from Desbrisay's Block to North American Hotel, Kent St.

HEAD QUARTERS. THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo...

NEW YORK FLOUR DEPOT. Spring Importations. JUST LANDED, ex Schooner "M. E. MacLean," from New York.

50 Sides Heavy Sole Leather, which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. WM. MCGILL.

COAL. COAL. COAL. THE Subscriber will offer Coal from the underrimmed Mines, during the Summer...

WM. KOUGHAN. Ch'town, April 19, 1871.—at 3 p.m.

MARQUIS OF LORNE. LATEST STYLE SATIN HATS!! To arrive per first Steamer. A. B. SMITH.

Insurance. CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

W. E. Dawson, Esq., D. R. M. Hooper, Esq., Wm. Brown, Esq., John Scott, Esq., John Stables, Esq.

W. E. Dawson and J. Surveysors and John Scott, Esq., Appraisers. Office hours—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treas. Mutual Fire Insurance Office, February 15, 1871.

THE IRON BAR OF SOLLER. A HISTORICAL TALE. It was in the summer of 1830, that having visited Spain, spent a few days in the most easterly of the Balearic Isles...

It was on Sunday, the 11th of May, 1851, that several galleys of African build, accompanied by gun-boats, were seen nearing a defenceless part of the coast in the neighborhood of Soller...

The morning was deliciously calm; and the soft gale that blew from the east scarcely sufficed to fill the flagging sails of the galleys, and wait them nearer to the shore...

The Coal from the Intercolonial Mines is superior to any kind imported from Mexico, for house use, and being entirely free from sulphur and soot, and is as clean for cooking purposes as wood.

Dr. Dollinger is a Bavarian. He was born in 1799—ordained Priest in 1822; and first became known as a writer in 1826. Of the manner in which he has separated himself from the Church of the *Unica Catholicus* speaks thus:—

"How in the world, after an Ecumenical Council, after a solemn definition by the Church, do you dare to demand a profession of faith? And if they should tell you at Fulda or Monaco that you are wrong, would you submit, Doctor, when you now rebel against Rome? Certainly not! All heretics have arrogated such a right to texts to cloak their apostasy. Dollinger is not ignorant of this, having written a 'Treatise on the History of the Church, and an essay on Luther. One must have a large quantity of pride to claim to know more than the Pope, the whole Catholic episcopacy, and the greater part of the theologians of the world. And then Dr. Dollinger confines himself to denying the infallibility of the Church itself. For if a dogma was 'brought into the Church gradually by unexampled deception,' it follows that the gates of Hell prevailed! And as the German Doctor now demands an assembly of bishops or a conference of theologians to argue against a dogma, other heretics will make the same demand to prove the falsity of other dogmas. And what will become of the Church? We will not conceal the fact that the apostasy of Dollinger deeply grieves us, though it does not surprise us; but it is for him and not for Catholicism, that we are grieved. His conduct only injures himself both in this and what is worse—in the other world. At the age of seventy-three, he ought to have thought of it seriously, if he still retained a little faith. As for the Church, there is one heretic more. And what does that matter to the Church which has seen and anathematized so many, who have all passed away? Dollinger, too, will pass away more quickly than is expected. He deserves nothing but pity. Poor man! he might have gained great merit, and instead of that he eternally dishonours himself, and loses the fruits of all his studies and labours. Let us humble ourselves at the sight of such a fall, and let us beware of small beginnings. Dr. Dollinger commenced as a Liberal Catholic; in 1861 he directly fought against the temporal power of the Pope; in 1870 he contended the Pope's infallibility; and in 1871 the unfortunate man has left the bosom of the Catholic Apostolic Roman Church.

STATE OF ITALY. "The Government of King Victor Emmanuel mean both beggary and murder." This is the emphatic verdict pronounced on the rulership of the *Re Giganti* of Italian sacrifice and robbery. They are not the words of Pope or Cardinal, of prelate or priest—not the fiery declamation of a hot-blooded Zouave, or the vigorous pronouncement of a Catholic journalist. It is the calm, deliberate judgement of a non-Catholic writer in the London *Examiner* of April 1, one of the most ably conducted and widely circulating of the high-class London weeklies. Here is an extract:—

Unfortunately for the cause for which the signature of this protest, which represents, against the attempt which has been made on the sacredness of the sovereignty of Pontiff, notwithstanding the passionate promises so often made and so often violated and the sham guarantees of an impossible independence given for the purpose of covering the ignominy of the captivity to which he is reduced. It protests, in fine, against all the consequences which have emanated or shall emanate from this unworthy abuse of strength, to the detriment of His Holiness and the Catholic Church.

To the signature of this protest, by express order of His Excellency the President of the republic, the undersigned subscribes the expression of the ardent prayer he addresses to Heaven, that His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, who nobly repairs the deplorable effect of a passing blindness, before the throne of his illustrious ancestors be, perchance, reduced to ashes by the avenging fire of a bloody revolution.

Profiting by this opportunity, the undersigned is happy to offer to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, the assurance of the profound respect with which he is

Signed: Francis Xavier Leon. Not satisfied with this noble manifesto, the Ecuador minister further addressed the following circular to the other Republics of South America:—

THE undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, has the honor of sending to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the protest transmitted on this day to the Government of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of the violent and unjust occupation of Rome.

So complete a violation of justice against the august Head of the Catholic Church, cannot be regarded with indifference by the republican governments of free America, and since it has met in the Old World, only the alliance of kings, it is natural that, in the New, it is severely reproached by the peoples, and the governments who represent them. On that account, and in the name of the government of Ecuador, the undersigned has the honor to invite you, it thinks proper so to do, to protest against the unjustifiable act which, being committed to the detriment of the Supreme Pontiff, has struck directly at the Catholics of the whole world.

With sentiments of profound and respectful consideration, the undersigned has the honor of being

Your Excellency's most ob'd serv't. Signed: Francis Xavier Leon. "What a lesson" observes our Swiss contemporary, "for all governments, and what a shame for the Catholic Sovereigns of Europe, to allow themselves to be outdone in sentiment of duty, of dignity and of honor, even of courage, by the President of a small American republic!" N. Y. Tablet.

A STORY of a GRAVEYARD—A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes: "In the churchyard of Tewis, Herts, is a remarkable ash tree growing out of the tomb of Lady Anne Grimston, nee Tutton, daughter of Lady Thanet, who died in 1718. The tradition is that, being doubtful of a future state, she expressed a wish or prayer that if there were a future state, a tree might grow out of her heart. What foundation is there for this tradition? The editor adds:—Oddy enough the following paragraph, extracted from the *Spiritual Times*, (December 28, 1865) bearing on the same subject, reached us simultaneously with the above. To use the words of our correspondent, Mr. Aves: "Can any one elucidate this marvellous legend?" No reference to it is made in Clutterbuck's "Histories and Antiquities of the County of Hertford." "An Atheist's Prophecy Fulfilled"—The churchyard of Tewis, in Hertfordshire, is a spot of some interest to the curious, from the fact of its being the resting-place of the mortal remains of Lady Anne Grimston. The 'old lady's tale' of the neighborhood is

aspect of the fray. The sons of Soller, however, had caught the alarm, and though their minds had not been crossed by a sense of fear, many of them turned their backs on the sea, and were hurrying homewards to the rescue of their families. The Turks, greatly encouraged by this appearance of flight, felt furiously on the irresolute band. It was a moment of fearful peril, but Soller had sagacity enough to perceive that he must be sacrificed, and that to afford it any assistance was impossible, unless he had first routed and slain the enemy now pressing so sorely upon him. They were inferior in number to one division of the musketeers; what fate, therefore, could they expect if they suffered both divisions to unite? The thought of the crosses that were now being committed in their native streets, maddened the Christians; but they rallied at their chieftain's call, prayed aloud to the Holy Virgin, and calling on Santiago, turned against their pursuers with the courage inspired by despair. The Turks were defeated with amazing rapidity. The weapons of the Mallorquines fell on their heads like lightning-flashes. They were driven back to the bridge La Ma, and there, encumbered between narrow battlements, they perished in great numbers beneath the most sanguinary blows beyond all calculation. A country where deeds of blood like those of the Marathon assassins, whose outrages on property of every kind are perpetuated with frequency only paralleled by their impunity, can be nothing but an object of terror to its friends. And Italy is on the very utmost brink of bankruptcy, which is overwhelmed and deluged with this state of things we must lay the responsibility at the door of the Italian monarch. Terribly disheartening is the abyss of ruin into which Italian finance are plunged, but what are we to say of the state of the public security and the sacredness of individual property and life? Civilization shudders at the sight of a man who has been arrested, and whose goods are rifled, blood is shed in the open daylight and under the very eyes of the authorities. The Royal Government are impotent. For one arrest, there are 100 crimes. For 6 arrests there is not one conviction. The danger of the assassin compels the decision of the jury-box, while the forces of the Government are too busy with imposture or political intrigues to protect the public welfare. Not only in Romagna, but in Tuscany and other parts of Central Italy, we have the principle of association applied on the largest scale to the commission of crime. It is not of some mercenary assassins that we speak, but of entire societies, strongly organized, and whose range is still undiscovered. The Prime Minister, Signor Ricasoli, has laid before the Chambers in support of his demand for still more extraordinary measures of public safety, statistics which place beyond a doubt that the increase of murderous crimes is confined to no portion of the country. In Palermo the number of crimes of blood has arisen from 1299 during 1863-4, to 2025 during 1869-70. In Naples, at the same dates, the figure has arisen from 2748 to 4263. In the city of Rome the increase of the crime has been from 671 to 1417. In Florence, the actual capital, we have a steady increase from 374 murderous outrages during 1864, to 857 during 1869-70. In Turin, the actual capital of the Sardinian dynasty, the increase has been from 836 to 1148. The general statistics for the whole kingdom tell the same dreadful tale. We omit the crimes against property merely, and give the number of those against human life. The gross total on the whole period amounts to 176,608. And be it observed that the Minister expressly states that he has confined his enumeration to the gross offences alone. It is no wonder that we hear so many rumors of the unstable tenure of Sardinian monarchy; that those who think with Giuseppe Garibaldi and those who think with Giacomo Antonelli alike cry out upon the present destroyers of Italy.

THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.—As few of our readers may have seen the earnest and eloquent address of the Republic of Ecuador to Victor Emmanuel's Government, on behalf of the Pope, we have great pleasure in giving them an opportunity of reading it. We translate it from the *Correspondence de Gènes*, which excellent Catholic journal re-produced it from the Spanish *Official Journal of Quito*. It is as follows:—

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, has the honor of addressing His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, in reference to the sad and most unlooked-for events which have taken place since the 20th of last September, in the capital of the Catholic world.

The very sentence of Catholicity being struck in the person of its august Head, the representative of Catholic unity, who has been deprived of his temporal power, the sole and necessary guarantee for independence in the ex-

ercise of his divine mission, it cannot be denied that every Catholic, and still more, every government that counts amongst its subjects a considerable number of Catholics, has not only the right of protesting, but is even bound to protest against that odious and sacrilegious crime. Nevertheless, the Government of the undersigned expected in vain that the Great European powers would protest publicly against the violent and unjust occupation of Rome, or that His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, of his own accord, through respect for justice and the sacred character of an aged and unarmed Pontiff, would stop in the way of usurpation, and restore to the Holy See the territory he had taken from it. But having heard up to this day the voice of no one power of the Old Continent, and Rome continuing to be oppressed by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, the Government of Ecuador, notwithstanding its weakness, and the great distance at which it is placed, complies its bounden duty by protesting before God and the world, in the name of outraged justice, and, especially, in the name of the Catholic people whom it represents, against the attempt which has been made on the sacredness of the sovereignty of Pontiff, notwithstanding the passionate promises so often made and so often violated and the sham guarantees of an impossible independence given for the purpose of covering the ignominy of the captivity to which he is reduced. It protests, in fine, against all the consequences which have emanated or shall emanate from this unworthy abuse of strength, to the detriment of His Holiness and the Catholic Church.

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