

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1882.

VOL. XII—NO. 8.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until for sale.

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CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER, 1882.

2nd Quarter 2nd day, 10h. 44m., a. m. E. (below
New Moon 10th day, 11h. 25m., a. m. E.
Full Moon 25th day, 10h. 55m., a. m. W. (below
New Moon.)

DAY	WEEK	SUN	MOON	MOON	MOON
1	1	11	11	11	11
2	2	12	12	12	12
3	3	13	13	13	13
4	4	14	14	14	14
5	5	15	15	15	15
6	6	16	16	16	16
7	7	17	17	17	17
8	8	18	18	18	18
9	9	19	19	19	19
10	10	20	20	20	20
11	11	21	21	21	21
12	12	22	22	22	22
13	13	23	23	23	23
14	14	24	24	24	24
15	15	25	25	25	25
16	16	26	26	26	26
17	17	27	27	27	27
18	18	28	28	28	28
19	19	29	29	29	29
20	20	30	30	30	30
21	21	31	31	31	31

REMOVED.

THE subscriber having removed from
Pownal Street to Richmond Street,
nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Fowler
& Darroch, he is prepared to attend to
his old customers and as many new ones
as may patronize him.

Books and Slates on hand and made to
order.

For stock, style and workmanship he can
compare with any other in the trade.

JOHN MONAGHAN,
Book and Slate-maker.

Nov. 22, 1882.

GEO. P. TANTON,
Practical Photographer

(Established 1849.)
With an Experience of over 30 years

PICTURES WELL TRIPED AND
PROVED GENUINE.

Every variety of PHOTOGRAPHIC
WORK done in the latest Styles.
Give us a call Old Stand, —

78 Great George Street, Charlottetown,
Nov. 8, 1882.

DR. CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,

KENT STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Patients attended to at all hours. no 15

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission
Merchant,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Bank-
rupt Stock, Furniture, &c., attended to in
a moderate terms. no 8

P. H. TRAINOR,
HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,
PAPER HANGER, &c.,

Kent Street, Opposite Rocklin House,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Constantly on hand, a choice lot of Paper-
Hangings, Borders, &c.
Also, Mixed Paints, ready for use, of
various colors, and in quantities to suit pur-
chasers. no 25

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing and Smoking
TOBACCO,

No 1 Queen St., Charlottetown.
P. E. ISLAND.
Nov. 8, 1882.

JOHN GAFFNEY,
House and Sign Painter,
DORCHESTER STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Whitewashing, Tinting & Papering.
All work done with neatness and dispatch
and at moderate rates. no 25

C. B. WARREN

Has now on hand a Large and
Well-Selected Stock of
**BONE-MADE and IMPORTED
BOOTS & SHOES.**

Our MEN'S and BOYS' BOOTS are
**Hand-Sided, Side-Lined,
Good Stock, and First-Class Work.**

**In Women's, Misses'
and Children's.**

A Large Variety, Nice Fitting,
well made, and warranted equal
to any in the market.

A CHOICE LOT OF
**Felt Boots and Slippers, Overshoes,
Rubbers and Moccasins.**

The whole Lot to be Cleared out
as soon as possible.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

—AT—
Stamper's Corner.

C. B. WARREN.
Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1882.

M. HENNESSY,
Furniture Dealer,
No 35 Great George Street,
P. E. ISLAND.

Good Furniture made to order at Cheapest
Rates. All orders filled promptly.
Undertaking attended to in all its
branches, in town or country. 17 no 2

**AT
Harvie's Bookstore,**

QUEEN STREET,
You will find the Cheapest

**SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Prayer Books, Hymn Books,
PENS, PENCILS,
Rubber, Ink, Book Marks, Cards,
Toys, &c., &c.**

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:
**48 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.**

Nov. 8, 1882.

**NEW
Acadia Coal Depot.**

Peake's Wharf, No. 2.

PICTOU ROUND,
PICTOU NUT,
SYDNEY ROUND,
SYDNEY NUT.

A Large Supply of the
Above Coal Kept Con-
stantly on-hand.

Parties from the country will find it
advantageous to call before purchasing
elsewhere. C. LYONS.

Nov. 8, 1882—4

Charles McQuillen,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
POWELL STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

The best of material and good workman-
ship guaranteed. All orders promptly
attended to. no 25

EXHIBITION

At the New Drug Store.

For the Next Three Months,
WE WILL HOLD A BAZAAR IN

Christmas Goods!

CONSISTING OF
Choice Perfumes, Lubin's, Atkinson's,
Hay's German Cologne, Handmade Hair
Brushes, Razor Straps and Shaving Mugs,
Jewelry Trays, and other handsome Table
Ornaments, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes,
which will be sold at a great discount.

Havana Cigars a special ty.
Fresh Spices, Citron, Lemon and Orange,
Essence Lemon, Vanilla, and a full line of
Patent Medicines, Dyes, Dye Woods, &c.
by the Bishops of Epiphany and
Avalon.

FRASER & REDDIN,
Newson's Building, Opposite Post Office.
Nov. 8, 1882—2m

DR. CONROY
Has Removed his Office and Residence to
MUTTON'S BUILDING,
Lower Great George Street,
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

AT MILLNER'S TIN SHOP,
Stove Pipe, Stove Pipe,
ELBOWS,
Pans, Cans, Kettles.

Everything in the line at reasonable
prices.
GEO. W. MILLNER.
Nov. 8, 1882—2m

WINTER WEAR.
D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR,
100 FUR COATS, 200 CLOTH COATS,
from the finest to the cheapest, qualities, and in the latest styles.

Fur Coats, in Coon and Astracan.
These Goods must be sold, and are offered at the very lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. no 25, 10

Tobacco! Tobacco!
PRIME KENTUCKY LEAF,
Wholesale and Retail.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT
BOTTOM PRICES.
OOYLE & McQUAID,
No. 59 Richmond St., Ch'town.
Nov. 8, 1882—3m

STOVE PIPE!
Stove Pipes!
STOVE PIPE & ELBOWS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER,
—AT THE—
CITY TIN STORE,
Upper Queen Street.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Parties leaving their orders at my Store will
have them promptly attended to.
L. W. HARRIS,
Upper Queen Street, Nov. 8, 1882.

Roman Intelligence.

The Holy Father recently received a
deputation from the diocese of Benevento,
who had come to Rome to thank His
Holiness for having named Mgr. de
Ronde as Nuncio at Paris, and at the
same time left him the title and govern-
ment of his Sicilian diocese.

The Gregorian University has at pre-
sent a larger number of students than at
any other period since 1870. The stu-
dents of theology are 300, those in the
first year of philosophy 80, in the second
78, and in the third 70; the students in
canon law are 42; and those in the
shorter course of theology 34, making a
total of 561 students.

Cardinals Howard and Parvochi, the
Bishop of Orleans, the Bishops of Sand-
hurst, Down and Connor, and Lita, and
many distinguished persons, visited St.
Clement's recently, when the under-
ground portions of the Basilica were
brilliantly illuminated and thrown open
to the public. The High Mass on the
feast day was celebrated by Mgr. Mac-
Felly, Archbishop of Tuam, and the first
and second Vespers were sung respect-
ively by the Bishops of Epiphany and
Avalon.

A rumor is afloat that the Holy Father
has ordered a collection to be made from
the archives of the Vatican of all the
documents concerning the reviving of En-
gland from the Holy See, and everything
relating to the religious movement known
as the Reformation, from that time to
the present. It is believed that certain
important documents may be found, cal-
culated to facilitate the resumption of
diplomatic intercourse between England
and the Vatican, but how this is to be
effected it is not stated.

It is announced that His Eminence
Cardinal Lavigne, Apostolic Administrator
of Carthage and Tunis, has been for-
warded to the city of Rome the sum of
6,150 francs, the produce of collections
made throughout all the parishes of the
Algerian and Tunisian dioceses for the
relief of the victims of the inundations of
North Italy. This sum is but a small
one, in view of the calamities which the
beautiful letter which accompanied the
gift, "and in presence of the great
need it is intended to alleviate, it may
well be said that it is but the widow's
mite. But that is very touching in the
freedom with which, without distinction
of nationality or religion, the offerings
were made even by Mussulmans, the
offerings were made with a sincere
and universal sentiment of sympathy
in behalf of the tried children of our
beloved Italy.

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrat-
ed lately, according to the pious and
conversive every year, for the repose of
the souls of the sons of the de-
ceased Pontifical soldiers, in the small
church of the cemetery of Santo Spirito.
The ceremony commenced with military
music, and at ten o'clock the priest and
assembly were gathered together. The
church was hung with black draperies,
and the catalogue, emblazoned with
light, was by a helmet, the arms of
the Dragons, with the red plume. All
the Pontifical military staff, as well as
the wives, or widows, and children of the
soldiers, were present. The entrance of
the general Mass was for the kneeling for
the trumpet to sound the Pafal March,
which was formerly used on all occasions
at which the Pope was present. Mass
was celebrated by Monsignor Colonna,
assisted by the Vicar of St. Peter's, and
was sung to Terziani's exquisite music,
performed by the Choir of the Vatican
Basilica, directed by Cav. Moriconi,
whose Dies ire was executed to perfec-
tion. Among those present were Count
Filippini, Count Leinigen, of the prin-
ce's house of that name, and many others
whose names had been seen in times past
for the good cause of the service over
the whole party gathered quietly in the
adjoining cemetery, where the absolution
was given over the soldiers' graves. It
was a most impressive ceremony in its
military simplicity, and all were deeply
touched. The party dispersed at the
dying sounds of the war trumpets.
The dead who are thus prayed for
by their surviving brethren are not to be
mourned for, as they died the death of
brave soldiers, in defending their holy
religion and the Pope, their king.

European Events.

Mme. Calhava's explorations of the
foundations of the Cathedral of St. Denis,
Paris, have been followed by the robbery
of the treasury there. At five o'clock in
the afternoon, when the guardian of the
place was away at his dinner, some per-
sons broke open the little door of the
Cathedral, forced three other doors that
stood between them and the inner
sanctuary, and at ten o'clock they had
rifled all the vitrines, and carried off the
precious monuments of the Kings of
France for the past seven centuries, and
more, the sacred vessels given by Francis
I., Louis XIV., XV., XVI., the real
crown of the latter and of Marie Antoin-
ette, and, worse than all, a reliquary of
immense value, containing a large piece
of the True Cross. It is supposed that
the burglars broke up all these valuables,
for several precious stones from a magni-
ficent monstrance, the gift of Napoleon
I., which it took two canons to lift, were
found on the ground. The dismay of the
guardian on finding the sacrilegious
work that had been done in his absence
may be imagined. Conjecture is already
rife as to the perpetrators of the bur-
glary; perhaps the most original sug-
gestion made is that of the *Clairon*,
which vehemently denounces the Eng-
lish pickpockets as the authors of it, and
declares that, as the process carried on
the clocks of France, the English are now
going to steal all her ecclesiastical
treasures.

There are rumors amongst Republi-
cans of the gradual growth of the Royal-
ist propaganda in France. Thanks to the
bad faith of the papers that he, a
general feeling of disgust has arisen; and
any strong general might take advan-
tage of this sentiment at the right mo-
ment. The Comte de Chambord is no

State Affairs in Ireland.

(Correspondence of the Boston Herald.)
Once more the government have
undertaken the task of crushing agita-
tion by imprisoning the agitators. It
is an old and familiar course which is
being adopted. Agitation takes place,
and is allowed to continue. Presently
heads to assassinate, or to attempt assas-
sination; whereupon the party in Ire-
land, who dislike, detest, and wish to put
an end to all agitation, cry out that the
outrages are all due to the meetings, and
the government, yielding to the cry
(which is invariably echoed in Eng-
land), and taking no account of the fact
that outrages are perpetrated when there
are no meetings, just as well as when
there are a score every week, arrests,
prosecutes and imprisons the leaders of
the people. Something from the govern-
ment point of view, might be said for
this policy, if the imprisonment of the
popular leaders were followed by a resolu-
tion of outrage; but it is almost need-
less to say that the course of the course
of Irish affairs, that the very reverse is
the case. All the worst murders and all
the more daring attempts at murder, that
have been perpetrated in Ireland since
the commencement of the present move-
ment, have been perpetrated during the
first nine months of this year, when pub-
lic meetings were absolutely forbidden,
and when, in fact, no public meetings
were held except in Ulster. It was dur-
ing that period that the chief and under-
secretary were stabbed to death in Phoenix
Park, that Joyce family music party in
Mambray of Cashel, that the Longfield
House, and afterwards the ruined castle
of Ardmyle, the last proprietor of which
is said to have been hanged over its
remains on the capture of the place by
Cromwell. I shortly came within
sight of the famous Rock of Cashel, with
its magnificent ruins comprising a round
tower, a cathedral, a military fortress,
besides the mortuary chapel of Cormac,
the coronation stone of the Kings of
Munster, surmounted by the Cross of
Cashel, and surrounded by several other
objects of minor interest. As the travel-
ler approaches this stately group of ruins,
imposing even in the desolation of their
ruin, his mind will inevitably revert
to the checkered pages of the country's
history, for from the earliest period the
story of Cashel has been the story of Ire-
land. Here ages ago, within the "misty
space of twice a thousand years," the
early Irish had raised an altar and
established a sanctuary. In the time of
St. Patrick, a Christian Church was
founded here by St. Declan, who sur-
mounted the Druid altars with a
representation of the Crucifixion, thus
typifying the triumph of Christianity
over Paganism. Later on the rock was
fortified by Brian Boromha, and for a
long period constituted by Mr. Chyng-
Trevelyan. How blind, assuredly, Eng-
lish statesmen are in dealing with Ire-
land! If there is any lesson which we
would think, experience ought by this
time to have taught them, it is that
harsh measures of despotism do but
aggravate Irish disorder; yet, in times
of disorder, it is on such measures that
they chiefly lean.

The proclamation of Dublin under the
curfew clause of the Coercion Act, is
simply a farce. It could not be anything
else. The notion of for any considerable
length of time, keeping off the streets
between sunset and sunrise a population
of 300,000 is simply ridiculous, and, if
the streets are only half full of people, it
is just as difficult to get at the criminal
section with the curfew clause as with-
out it. If it be said that the clause
enables the police to arrest suspected
persons, the reply is that the police can
not detain the suspects, unless they
prove, by discovering arms or compro-
miting documents, that their suspicions
are well founded, and, if they discover
either unlicensed arms or treasonable
or seditious documents on any one, they
arrest that person, but get him impris-
oned into the bargain, without the trouble
of a trial by jury. The truth is that the
curfew proclamation, like the persecution
of Messrs. Davitt, Healy and Redmond,
is but a compliance with the wild deman-
ds of the panic-stricken landlord party.
The shooting of the detective, and, espe-
cially, the attack on the juror, Field, has
simply struck the utmost terror into the
heart of every man of this party. A
striking proof of the effect is supplied by
the suggestions to the government which
daily come from the terror-stricken
Some of these suggestions are too absurd
to mention, and are not worthy of atten-
tion; but others are not quite so absurd,
and the government is acting upon them
through fear of being itself denounced in
England for not exhausting all the mea-
sures at its command for the protection
of the "loyal" portion of the citizens.
In this latter category may be included
the call for the curfew. It seems, on the
face of it, not to be utterly unreasonable,
and, therefore, though the lord lieuten-
ant and his advisers probably know as
well as any one else, that the step will
not be attended by any appreciable
advantage in the direction of putting
down crime, they put the curfew in force
lest it may be said that they have neg-
lected any reasonable expedient for
defeating the object of "measures less
assessable." But here, again, they do not
seem to see that, even if they gain in one
way, they lose in another. They exas-
perate the mass of the population by tell-
ing them that, if they are found out
of their homes these winter
months between 5 o'clock in the evening
and 7 o'clock in the morning, they are
liable to arrest. There are, in a popula-
tion of 300,000, very many timid people.
This was shown clearly enough by the
comparatively deserted state of the
streets here the night after the proclama-
tion appeared. The absence are most
probably as innocent as they are timid,
and, if so, they must feel as many as
they feel, intensely annoyed at having
their most ordinary movements impeded
because of the crimes of a few desper-
adoes. "But, then," the government may
ask, "what on earth are we to do?"
Now, it is easy to answer, if the remedy
of giving self-government to Ireland be

Cashel of the Kings.

A correspondent thus describes a visit
to the Rock of Cashel: Turning my face
northwards I journeyed to Good's Cross,
and proceeded thence by car to the an-
cient ruins of Cashel, passing Longfield
House, and afterwards the ruined castle
of Ardmyle, the last proprietor of which
is said to have been hanged over its
remains on the capture of the place by
Cromwell. I shortly came within
sight of the famous Rock of Cashel, with
its magnificent ruins comprising a round
tower, a cathedral, a military fortress,
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the coronation stone of the Kings of
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The Catholic Church in the United States.
There is no country, with the single
exception of that where the normal seat
of the Vicar of Christ is fixed, which has
greater claims upon the attention and
interest of Catholics than the United
States. There the Church has entered
upon her work under conditions very
disfavored in many respects, to those
of Europe, to a very great extent, drop
off from her clergy, so to speak, when
they cross the Atlantic. In a new country
she has, what she can hardly be said to
have in any even of the so-called Catholic
States of what was once Christendom, a
few causers. Thus, again, the antec-
edents of her children in the United
States are such as to give them a peculiar
claim upon our sympathy. The Catholics
of the United States are largely the
victims of oppression in Europe, or the
children of those who have undergone
oppression—Irishmen who have been
driven by poverty, the result, to a great
extent, of mis-government, from their
own green isles, and Germans who have
been goaded by misgovernment of an-
other kind into leaving their *Vaterland*.
Altogether, the Catholics in the United
States—Irish and German—constitute a
very considerable section of the com-
munity, and a constant stream of emigra-
tion is ever increasing their numbers.
Without adopting the language of Fourth
of July orations, we may well believe
that a great future is in store for the
Republic of which they have become
citizens; and that future we might
reasonably expect them to do much to
maintain.

One hundred and fifty thousand emi-
grants are to come to Canada and settle
in the North-West next year. Now the
Reform campaign sheets any every emi-
grant coming to Canada is worth \$600 to
the Dominion. If the calculation is cor-
rect, the 150,000-emigrants of next year
will be worth \$120,000,000 to the coun-
try. Add to this \$64,000,000, the value
of the 90,000 emigrants of this year, and
we have an addition to the wealth of
Canada, in consequence of the con-
struction of the Pacific Railway, of
\$184,000,000.