

The Herald.

VOL. III. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867. NO 40

THE HERALD

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EDWARD BEILLY,
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at his Office, Queen Street.

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ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.
New Moon, 1st day, 5h. 36m., evening, E.
First Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 19m., evening, E. S. E.
Full Moon, 16th day, 3h. 44m., evening, N. E.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 10h. 20m., morning, N. W.
New Moon, 31st day, 0h. 31m., morning, N.

DAY	DAY WEEK	SUN	High Moon
1 Monday	1	18 49 10 34	sets 15 3
2 Tuesday	2	19 49 11 30	8 13 3
3 Wednesday	3	20 49 12 26	1 9 3
4 Thursday	4	21 48 0 21	9 46 2
5 Friday	5	21 48 1 13 10 24	2 2
6 Saturday	6	21 48 2 5 10 58	2 6
7 Sunday	7	22 48 3 52 11 27	2 6
8 Monday	8	23 48 4 34 11 29	2 6
9 Tuesday	9	23 47 5 20 0 1	2 4
10 Wednesday	10	21 47 5 25 0 30	2 1
11 Thursday	11	25 46 6 19 1 36	2 0
12 Friday	12	26 46 7 15 1 39	2 0
13 Saturday	13	27 45 8 9 2 13	1 9
14 Sunday	14	28 44 9 3 3 0	1 6
15 Monday	15	29 44 9 48 3 14	1 3
16 Tuesday	16	30 43 10 33 rises	1 3
17 Wednesday	17	42 11 17 7 56	1 3
18 Thursday	18	42 11 17 7 56	1 3
19 Friday	19	33 40 even, 9 4	1 3
20 Saturday	20	34 39 1 14 9 34	1 3
21 Monday	21	35 38 1 55 10 4	1 3
22 Tuesday	22	37 36 2 18 11 7	57
23 Wednesday	23	38 35 4 11 43	57
24 Thursday	24	39 34 4 58 49	57
25 Friday	25	40 33 6 10 25	55
26 Saturday	26	41 32 7 4 19	51
27 Sunday	27	42 31 8 13 2 4	49
28 Monday	28	44 29 9 19 3 5	49
29 Tuesday	29	45 28 10 21 sets	45
30 Wednesday	30	46 27 11 7 37	41

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STATE OF THE WEST.

LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

To the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, June 15th.

My Lord—The published report of the proceedings of Friday week in the House of Commons leaves me no longer any doubt of the extreme destitution prevailing in Connemara and the contiguous Islands, as well as along a very wide range of the western portion of Mayo. But whilst that report attests the melancholy state of intense and melancholy distress, it affords, I regret to say, little or no hope on the part of the Government officials, to whom the aid of a suffering, nay, of the relief is not seasonable, of a passing population. To the clear and cogent statement of the member for Killybegs of those positions, and of the localities in which they were undergoing extraordinary changes, there has been no satisfactory reply. The Secretary for Ireland, after admitting, with the usual official reserve, more than the ordinary amount of poverty in the western districts, concludes by expressing his belief that the Government would be stepping the bounds of their duty if they were to hold out to the inhabitants any expectation that they would directly interfere for the purpose of supporting the whole population. The interference of the Government to support the whole population of a district was never demanded nor expected by the most zealous advocates of the destitute. By this superfluous refusal to supply a simple and whole population, it is not meant, I hope, that the Government discards the serious responsibility of providing the prompt relief of a large class, who, without its interference, are doomed to starve.

Were this to be the meaning of the noble Secretary, let me respectfully observe that he would be propounding a doctrine that would be most disastrous to the public weal, and of which the destitute of this country and still continue to be felt in Ireland. But he mentions that three or four works connected with the Fisheries are to be undertaken. These three or four public works, connected, I might say, with the interests of some Englishmen of the Law Life Insurance Company, will not surely have the effect, like the mines of California, to attract the whole population of Mayo and Galway to the remote districts of Connemara and the adjacent Islands, or to transport them to the bridge over the Corrib strait, by which those will be accessible, are not yet constructed, let us suppose that they are completed, that they will be as profitable for the fish as muddly waters as to expect much relief from those few works which the Government has, it seems, consented to set on foot, but which do not appear to be a 3-actual operation.

Will those works be proposed, however, the small struggling farmers and cottiers are invited to a workhouse, and the provision for all such official complacency. Yet still they are unwilling to enter those hated dwellings. The Irish Secretary candidly admits the fact, and we wonder since it is a matter of such importance to his lordship and the people of Ireland are well aware of the cause, with this difference, that they experience all the evils of which he is, fortunately for himself, but a more speculative knower. For the more ignorant members of society, with secure possession of their homes, and a legal title to its continuance, the workhouse is a terror. Not so for the humber of the class, without lease or title, but the capricious will of their masters, as they call them, sometimes benevolently, but often cruelly exercised. To them our invitation to the workhouse is not only a deprivation of their homes, but the destruction of their cottages—the disappearance of lease—and the substitution of compulsory or penal rates at their own expense, instead of the ordinary franchise with which, before the introduction of those unfortunate establishments, the tenants were generally invested. Numbers prefer to endure the slow agony of hunger rather than venture on the horrors of the workhouse, haunted by the terrors of the Gregory clause, and convinced that as soon as they enter the portals of the hated edifice they will bid adieu to the hope of ever again re-entering their humble cottages, which the cruelty of the law encourages landlords, in defiance of their own equity, to seize and destroy.

Of this pitiable class the clergy are daily surrounded with increasing and clamorous petitions, and the largest portion of the destitute of the Western districts consists. With some, generally with sufficient tillage, to do food—no money—no credit—no employment—and no stock to procure subsistence, save perhaps, a lean and unmarketable beast, which, like the ill-favored child of Pharaoh's dream, affords evidence of starvation rather than means to avert it, they are exposed to die if some if they stay outside the workhouse, but they never reap the fruit of their spring labor if they venture to go in. This is a dreadful dilemma in any Christian country, and yet it is a dilemma by which thousands of the poor people are at present alternately torn. With a clear conviction of the forfeit which the inmates must pay for entrance into these abodes of death and sorrow, it appears like a cruel mockery of their misery to refer to the comparatively small number in the workhouse, or to affect wonder—if it is only affected—that those apparently few lodgings, but prospectively dearer to their inmates than expensive hotels are not better filled. "Why not," well-paid officials dilytantly exclaim, "go into the workhouse?" There are in the Clifden workhouse only 194 persons, whilst the Irish Secretary assures the suffering people that there is room for one thousand. The comfort of this boasted accommodation may be inferred from the fact, which his lordship was after hearing stated by the member for Killybegs, and roused for by the parish priest, and the person called by a rhetorical figure a "relieving officer," that there were but 99 beds in the same workhouse for the 194 inmates. Such is the material and moral accommodation provided by the relieving feveries of the workhouses for the poor, who are literally compelled to enter or starve. Well, these workhouses carried out the cruel policy of their founders, the late Premier, and his indefatigable agent, Mr. Nicol, who traversed Ireland with unheard-of speed, to project those houses, which, he said, were meant as asylums for the destitute. Experience has proved that he could not have given them a more appropriate name.

They are the test of destitution with a vengeance. Nay, more, they are the test, as well as the cause of a strange hard-heartedness, which, far from being indigenous, has sprung from their exotic roots, and has spread, weakening those generous and virtuous qualities, which the worst institutions cannot entirely eradicate, which the worst institutions cannot entirely eradicate, which the worst institutions cannot entirely eradicate.

The survivors could not bear to sink the bodies of his comrades into the sea, but kept them as they were when the insurrection broke out, and the crew of the common house would be their common tomb. The surgeon of the ship worked faithfully to the last, but cold, hunger, scurvy and dysentery were too much for him. The brave old captain was the first victim, and died blessing his men. The others fell, one by one, until the ship was tattered and ready to sink. One might more at sea would have left the Diana a floating coffin. Not one of the fifty men would have lived to tell the ghastly tale.

CONDITION OF TURKEY.—

Turkey would seem to be in a bad way. A correspondent writing from Constantinople to the New York Tribune, says:—A careful statement of the debt of Turkey has just been made from trustworthy data, which is of interest. It appears that the foreign funded debt is £62,142,270, the charge upon which, including interest and sinking funds are about £5,000,000. The funded home debt, money borrowed in Gulatea, and by the Ottoman Bank, amounting to £3,000,000 a year. This charge of £8,000,000 does not include the interest guaranteed to two or three railroad, nor the interest, generally, of 25 per cent. paid on short loans from time to time; £60,000,000 would perhaps cover all the charges for the year. The largest revenue ever secured fell short of £14,000,000, and of this sum £5,000,000 was expended in the Province, and never reached Constantinople at all. This leaves £3,000,000 only for the current expenses of the Government, and of this the Sultan receives for private expenses £1,085,400. Probably he receives more than this, but this amount is acknowledged. This leaves less than £2,000,000 to supply the civil service, in which there are 40,000 employees, the army and the navy, to pay any such extra bills, as that for putting down the insurrection in Crete. The average annual deficit for twelve years past, has been about £5,000,000. Now, what can Turkey do? No more foreign loans can be raised. No money can be borrowed in the country except for a few months at ruinous rates; the taxes cannot be increased; they are already so heavy as to crush the people. There are two possible remedies, one a reform of the expenditure, the other, and most important, a new and honest method of collecting the taxes. The amount actually paid by the people, is not less, probably is more, than £30,000,000; but more than half of this never reaches the Imperial treasury. Are these reforms possible? I doubt it.

Some statistics have been published in one of the French newspapers, from which it appears that the number of troops at the battle of Koniggratz was larger than at any other engagement of modern times. The total was, however, only 420,700; a figure which will dispel some very common delusions as to certain leading battles which were credited with something like half a million of men. The battle which approaches nearest to Koniggratz was that of Waterloo, where the muster was 340,000; at Waterloo there was not much more than half that number. In the destruction of Koniggratz and Solferino, however, very near to each other, the total at the first named being 30,000.

The young King of Greece has made a good impression upon his future wife. The Princess Olga of Russia, like many another young lady whose hand has been disposed of without her consent, to a man whom she had never seen, expressed great repugnance to the marriage which had been arranged for her. Portraits were then exchanged, which somewhat mollified the reluctant damsel. King George then went in person to see his bride, and did his utmost to soothe her, and all difficulties were removed, and the young people are now said to be the most devoted of lovers. The marriage is to take place early in August.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

We met a gentleman to-day seeking his wife, who, it seems, was in this place when last heard from, having come from an Eastern city. There is a strange story connected therewith, which the gentleman has no objection to our giving here. Eight years ago this gentleman, whom we shall call Mr. George, left his young wife with his mother, then residing in the city of San Francisco, and started overland to California. While upon his journey the party of which he was a member was attacked by the Indians and he was carried into captivity. He escaped from them about a year afterwards, and reached San Francisco in safety. During his stay among the Indians he made considerable money, trading and otherwise and upon returning to San Francisco, determined to go home, taking passage in a steamer for that purpose. Three days out she was burned, and he, among a few others, was saved by the efforts of a boat's crew belonging to a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco. Having lost his money in this disaster, he sailed for Australia, which point he reached in a destitute condition. He was taken sick and remained in the hands of the physician for many long months. When able to travel he started for home, and when within five days of New York the vessel was overtaken and captured by a rebel privateer and taken into a Southern port. He was conscripted into the rebel army and forced to the front. He made hospital steward, which gave him a good opportunity to aid the "boys in blue," and saved him from taking a seeming part with the rebels. When the war was over, he came North and at once sought his home. The old house was deserted. Sadly he turned to an old neighbor for explanation. This friend, who could hardly believe the story, told him that about three months after he had started for California, a letter reached them from a member of the out-going party, informing the young wife that George had been killed by the Indians. She had mourned for him a long time, and then a friend of her husband had married her, and together with her aged mother had gone west, and he is now seeking them.—[Cleveland Herald.]

A Mrs. Smith having lost her husband, thinks that the best plan is to advertise, which she does after this fashion—"Lost, strayed or stolen, an individual, whom I, in an urgent moment of loneliness, was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good looking and feeble individual, all decently laid out by those who expected of them, but he is now seeking them."—[Cleveland Herald.]

EIGHTEEN HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE
Martyrdom of St. Peter.

ALLOCATION OF THE HOLY FATHER.

THE AMERICAN PRELATES IN ROME.

AUDIENCE WITH THE PONTIFF.

(By Atlantic Telegraph to N. Y. Herald.)

Rome, June 28, 1867.

His Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, held a public Consistory this day, Thursday, at which there were over 400 Catholic Bishops, coming from every part of the world.

The Pope delivered an Allocation to the assembled prelates, in the course of which he praised their great zeal in coming to Rome from such distances, and their giving their attachment and devotion to the Holy See. He said that the example shown to the world by the union of the Church at large, in its celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, afforded ground for the most confident hopes for the future of the Church.

His Holiness confirmed the Papal condemnation of the errors of the Act of October 27, 1865. He also expressed his desire to convocate, at an early day, a general Council of the bishops, with a view to deliberate on the best means of repairing the evils which oppress the Church just now.

The Holy Father closed the Allocation by imparting the Pontifical Benediction to the bishops.

THE PONTIFICAL AUDIENCES.

Rome, June 28.—Evening.

There are a great many more arrivals of Catholic prelates and clergymen and laymen, who come to take part in and witness the ceremonies of Saturday and Sunday next, and the canonization rites which are to follow.

At this moment there are four hundred and fifty archbishops and bishops, with about thirty thousand clergymen and members of the different religious orders of the Eternal City.

From the United States of America are noticed the Archbishops Spalding, of Baltimore, Kenrick, of St. Louis; Olin, of New Orleans; Purcell, of Cincinnati; and Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, with twenty-two Bishops from other American dioceses in British territory and the Union.

When the Pope received the American prelates and clergy at audience, they presented him with two hundred thousand dollars in gold coin.

He also presented a model of the American yacht Henrietta in silver, the yacht being below with gold pieces to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, contributed by the people of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

The Pope, who was in excellent humor, hitting the exquisite model of the yacht Henrietta from the case, said, with a gracious smile, "Nave e sopra" "It is not a steamer," or, as the words have been

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 12, 1867.

Provisions.		
1 (small) per lb.	61 to 94	
2 (medium) " " "	60 to 74	
3 (large) " " "	60 to 54	
4 (small) ton, per lb.	60 to 54	
5 (medium) " " "	58 to 74	
6 (large) " " "	64 to 74	
7 (small) c, per lb.	34 to 50	
8 (medium) " " "	34 to 50	
9 (large) " " "	34 to 50	
10 (small) m, per lb.	84 to 100	
11 (medium) " " "	24 to 104	
12 (large) " " "	44 to 74	
13 (small) low, per lb.	84 to 100	
14 (medium) " " "	84 to 100	
15 (large) " " "	34 to 54	
16 (small) a, per lb.	24 to 104	
17 (medium) " " "	24 to 104	
18 (large) " " "	74 to 84	
19 (small) g, per dozen.	5 to 50	
20 (medium) " " "	24 to 94	
21 (large) " " "	24 to 94	
Vegetables.		
22 Peas, per quart.	24	
23 Potatoes, per bushel.	24 to 26	
Poultry.		
24 Geese.	50 to 84	
25 Turkey, each.	18 to 14	
26 Pheasant, each.	24 to 34	
27 Ducks, per pair.	none	
28 Codfish, per qtl.	20 to 30	
29 Herrings, per barrel.	20 to 40	
30 Haddock, per dozen.	none	
Lumber.		
31 Boards (Hemlock)	4 to 6	
32 Do (Spruce)	4 to 5	
33 Do (Fir)	13 to 18	
34 Shingles, per M.	70 to 80	
35 Hay, per ton.	20 to 25	
36 Straw, per ton		
37 Timothy Seed.	4 to 6	
38 Clover Seed, per lb.	64 to 94	
39 Henspen, per yard.	64 to 94	
40 Calicoes, per lb.	4 to 6	
41 Hides, per lb.	18 to 24	
42 Wool.	94 to 104	
43 Sheepskins.		
44 Apples, per dot.		
45 Pattridges.		

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Fishermen's Outfits.

THIS SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish promptly to FISHERMEN, at reasonable prices, all the OUTFITS necessary to prosecute all the different branches of FISHING, carried on about Prince Edward Island, and in the adjacent waters, such as:

Salt.	Flour.
Barrel.	Bread.
Page.	Beans.
Clime.	Pots.
Mackrel Hooks.	Butter.
Cod do.	Yok.
Mackrel Lines.	Boat.
Cod do.	Land.
Mackrel Jigs.	Tea.
Cod Leads.	Coffee.
Custom Duck.	Sugar.
Do Salt Twine.	Molasses.
But Knives.	Spices.
Spitting Knives.	Fishes.
Jig Raps.	Lanterns.
But Heavers.	Bottled Oil.
Clam Choppers.	Kerosene Oil.
Oil Clothes.	Vinagar.
Saw Westerns.	Ac. S. & Ac.

It also possesses excellent facilities for INSPECTING and PACKING MACKEREL, and other FISH.

I. C. HALL.
Charlottetown, May 25, 1867.

Some of the...
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