

Steamboat Notices.

DE EDWARD ISLAND TEAMERS... hediao, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton.

STEAMERS... remoce & Princess of Wales as under, until further notice.

unswick & United States... ARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMER... HEDDIAO, every MONDAY...

ootia, Cape Breton, and Georgetown.

ARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU... SUNDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY...

ARRANGEMENT.

EE "WEATHER BELLE"... I MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE... TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS...

res Charlottetown for Grandp.

uebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

Line between Quebec, Montreal, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Steamship George.

Steamship Secret.

Steamship George.

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THE HERALD... PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY... BY REILLY & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

CHAPTER II. To the Gentlemen of P. E. Island, Greeting: GENTLEMEN. TIME and Tide wait for no man, and in order to keep pace with time, we must travel a railroad speed if we expect to possess ourselves of the tide there is in our affairs.

'Broadway'

undertake to furnish you with the best of Styles, FITS, and WORKMANSHIP.

STYLES! MANUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS: In English Walking Coats, French Walking Coats, Scotch Walking Coats, German Walking Coats.

And the BROADWAY and FIFTH AVENUE American Walking Coats, Business, Frook, Surtout, Overs, and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CLOTHES

in variety and sizes to suit. Come one, come all. The locks must fly from their firm base as soon as I, at the NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM, BROADWAY, D. H. MACKINNON.

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON, QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, QUEEN STREET.

Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand a large and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS OF NEW MAKES AND THE BEST STYLES, AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES Than ever offered before.

A READY SALE.

Cheap Printing AT THE HERALD OFFICE!!

ROME.

The Council of Direction of the Roman Society of Catholic Interest, presented to the Sovereign Pontiff, on 21st July, the volumes containing 37,161 signatures from all classes of Roman citizens above eighteen years of age, inscribed according to their parishes, in such a manner as to render a mistake impossible. The importance of the thing will be apparent to all.

ADDRESS TO THE POPE. Prince Mario Origi, Prince of Campagnone, read the following address:— Very Holy Father!—When the Roman Society of Catholic Interest placed at the feet of Your Holiness its most lively congratulations on the occasion of your Pontifical Jubilee—an event unique in the history of the Roman Pontificate—hoping all our appetites and passions under subjection—clothing the body with the finest and most fashionable productions of the NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, we thought we were like the lily of the valley, which neither withers nor spins, yet blossoms in all his glory, was not excepted the one of these. Gentlemen, as

Quirinal. The Apostolic Palace fills his Majesty with mysterious terror. When he there, his religious feelings awaken, and religious remorse torments him. On the other hand, it is a political necessity that he should come to Rome. So his ministers are using all possible diligence to find him a habitation elsewhere in Rome, fit to be a royal residence. Amongst other plans, the old project of buying the Barberini palace has been revived, and an offer of 5,000,000 lire has been made to Prince Barberini, who, of course, refused it as a faithful subject and loyal adherent of the Pope. The King and his Government have fallen into contempt, and their unpopularity is increasing daily; I could mention abundant proofs of this fact if your space permitted. One thing is certain; friends and enemies are alike convinced that the Pope will one day be restored.

Letters from Florence speak of a regular series of incendiary fires, similar to those now attracting attention in France. Scarcely a day passes at Milan, at Turin, in the province of Ferrara, but one or more establishments are burnt under most suspicious circumstances. In almost every case, the scene of the disaster is known as a work shop or manufactory, whose proprietors have not shown themselves well disposed towards the International Society.

The Council of Direction of the Roman Society of Catholic Interest has issued a circular on the subject of marriage, in which he says:—"The contract of marriage, according to the laws now in force, is only legitimate when the bride and groom are both Catholics, and both of legal age, and both of the same rank, and both of the same religion, and both of the same civil status." To gain a chance of participating in the state subsidy for marriage, young men who wish to join in the drawing of the lottery, are ordered to provide themselves with a certificate of civil marriage only; no other will be admitted as legal. Catholic marriage is, therefore, prohibited by law, and the civil status of Rome to be null and void, unless legitimized by the civil officer!

The confidant agent of the Emperor of Russia united with the Emperor of Austria to congratulate the Pope on his twenty-fifth anniversary. He spoke about re-establishing relations between Russia and the Holy See. Count Antonelli answered him that no relations could exist between the two powers until the exiled bishops of Poland were restored to their sees.

FRANCE.

The House of France.—There is reason to hope that the little misunderstanding among the Legationists themselves, has nearly if not quite disappeared. The "Union" has published the following articles which have given in their adherence to the Comte de Chambord's recent manifesto, in which he laid down the principles on which he would consent to govern France. An anecdote is current respecting the Comte de Chambord, which is highly creditable to him. During a conversation with M. Thiers, the latter is said to have abruptly observed: "It must be confessed, Monsieur, that the Comte de Chambord has rendered you a signal service." To this the prince is alleged to have replied: "I do not exactly understand, M. le President, what is the service to which you allude. I can assure you of this, that I shall never second the throne except after M. le Comte de Chambord." The Comte de Chambord, with that delicacy and scrupulous straightforwardness which are his especial characteristics, had requested that his cousin would put off their visit to him till they had seen the manifesto that he was about to publish. Shortly after that, the Comte de Chambord is reported to have written again to the Comte de Chambord, thanking him for the cordial reception which he had promised him, and that he was only waiting for an opportune moment to pay his intended visit.—London Tablet.

THE MARTYRED ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

A French correspondent of the New York World describing the trial of the Communists, prisoners at Versailles gives the following painfully interesting account of the massacre of the late Archbishop of Paris and his companions:—"But none of the interest of the trial depended and became more painful, for the whole horrible story of the prisoners in La Roquette was related by the mouths of many witnesses. It was shown that the mock court-martial held in the city of Paris, which condemned these illustrious prisoners to death, was composed of striplings, not more than 17 or 18 years old, who, inspired by Ferre, issued their orders and edicts with the same ostentation as a regularly constituted court. As witness after witness detailed the story of the massacre, and several women, overcome by horror, sobs, and scrupulous straightforwardness, which are his especial characteristics, had requested that his cousin would put off their visit to him till they had seen the manifesto that he was about to publish. Shortly after that, the Comte de Chambord is reported to have written again to the Comte de Chambord, thanking him for the cordial reception which he had promised him, and that he was only waiting for an opportune moment to pay his intended visit.—London Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

The Vice della Porta states that the Catholic Political Association of Lower Austria has presented to the Government an energetic petition on the Roman question. The matter and manner of the document may both be judged of by a couple of sentences:—"We pray the Government to be pleased to give us a precise answer, such as may terminate all doubt. A prolonged silence on the part of the Ministry can only produce the painful conviction, either that the Imperial Cabinet feels no concern about the votes and sentiments of millions of Catholics; or else, that it admits itself unable to offer any justification for the policy which it has adopted."

ENGLAND.

The Boston Spectator thus reviews the work of the Parliamentary session in London:—"There have been few witticisms perpetrated in England lately, more likely to be related by those who take an interest in British politics, than the suggestion in the London Globe that Mr. Gladstone was to be raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Scudon. The phrase has been repeated thousands of times, with reference to the session of Parliament that came to an end last month, ever since it became evident that all the great ministerial measures were to fail. Few promoters have had so disastrous a record to look back upon as Mr. Gladstone. He has a clear majority of more than a hundred votes in the House of Commons; and yet, with the single exception of the university test bill, not one of his great measures has become law. And it would not be precisely true to charge the failure upon the House of Lords. They have to be sure, given the coup de grace which a few wounded lions, whose struggles for existence had wearied the patience and baffled the skill of the doctors in the lower house. No more if they had spared the knife and allowed the puny things to die of themselves. But the great fault lay in the misapplication of those who were first called in. No measure was ever more heralded as the certain savior of the country, than Mr. Gladstone's university test bill. Few ever disappointed expectation more completely than that same bill, which the house had a chance to read it. The ministry were bled again in the abandonment of reform after reform, and the great army reform finally dwindled to the narrow proportions of a scheme to abolish the purchase of commissions. After numerous vicissitudes it has become law, but the law had been already created by an exercise of a dissolved royal prerogative, which made the bill a mere formality after having stirred up a storm about Mr. Gladstone's head such as few prime ministers of England have been compelled to face. The ballot bill, too, really died on the hands of the Commons, although the Lords have most of the responsibility for its demise. It was postponed, and debated, and debated, amended, and postponed, until Parliament had been in session more than six months. It went to the Lords rather less than a fortnight before the close of the session. If the ministry had taken it vigorously in hand in the early part of the session, if fair opportunity had been given for judicious amendment, if a measure had finally resulted that commanded the hearty support of a majority of the Commons,—all this, to be sure, would not have been presented to the Lords from throwing it out, but it would have taken away their best excuse for such a vote. They would have had time to consider it carefully. The ministry would have been convinced that the Commons meant what they expressed by their votes, and the popular voice would have been heard so loudly that a second rejection of the bill must have been impossible.

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MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

The low-pressure steamer "Ocean Wave" exploded her boiler at 4.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the wharf at Point Clear.

A portion of the bodies were brought to this city by the steamer "Fountain" on Monday last night.

The "Mobile Register" has the following account of the disaster to the river steamer "Ocean Wave".

The steamer "Ocean Wave" (low pressure) left the city on Sunday morning, with about 200 persons on board.

They had just got on board when the boiler exploded with great force, followed by a tremendous fire.

Many of the passengers were killed or injured by the explosion.

The captain, Wm. Edson, swam for some time with both legs broken.

It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss of life.

The social has cast a gloom over the whole city, and universal sadness prevails.

Let us then cease to rely on foreign aid, and resolve to regenerate our country by a close and fraternal union.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS.

Several shacks of an earthquake-proofed nature were destroyed in the vicinity of the city.

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PROLONATION OF TERM OF M. TIERES.

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THE ISLAND OF SAINT KITTS.

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THE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR SEPTEMBER.

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EDITORIAL.

Before leaving you we have to say a few words about the many... The new structure, six stories high, is a masterpiece of architecture...



