, Champagne,
, &c., &c.
Port, 6s. 3d. per bottle,
Diamond do., 5s. 3d. "
5s. 6d. "
ort, do., 4s. 3d "
n Sherry do., 5s. 3d. "
me, Julian Claret, Ginger
Temperance Cordials,
&c., &c., &c.
IACEACHERN & CO.

AMERICAN!
1871.
IXTH YEAR.
kly, greatly enlarged and
of the most useful and in-
r published. Every num-
ated on fine paper, and
with original engravings,
esenting
ities in Mechanics, Man-
y, Photography, Archi-
ture, Engineering,
and Art.
, Inventors, Engineers,
acturers, and people
sions or Trades,
find the
AMERICAN
se and interest.
tions will save hundreds
ouschold. Workshop and
besides affording a con-
nable Instruction. The
by many of the ablest
an Writers, and having
g Scientific and Mechani-
orld, the columns of the
are constantly enriched
rmation.
all the Patents issued is
n of the *Scientific Ameri-*
d volumes of nearly one
ivalent in size to four
ok pages.
at free.
: $1.50 half year; Clubs
year, at $2.50 each, $25,
ium to the person who
nding of a copy of the
te Engraving, "Men of
the publication of the
he undersigned conduct
agency in the world for
T S.
btain an answer to the
n a Patent? is to write
k Row, N. Y., who have
years' experience in the
s made for opinion and
nk sketch, or full written
ention, should be sent.
ncerning American and
ents, Re-issues, Inter-
s, Hints on selling Pa-
ceedings of the Patent
t Laws, Examinations,
ents, &c., &c., send for
ch will be mailed free,
business strictly confi-
MUNN & CO.,
he Scientific American,
Row, New York.

MADE EASY
IY
s Ointment.
Sores, Bad Breasts,
nd, sore or ulcer can re
ies of this excellent Oint-
readily assumes a heal-
er this medical agent is
rings up from the bottom
ation of tine surrounding
omplete and permanent
e use of the Ointment.
, and Internal
mation.
weakening diseases may
l by the sufferers them-
Holloway's Ointment,
he printed instructions.
d upon the neighboring
us matter will be remov-
d and water may some-
d-time with advantage;
eanliness must be ob-
read this paragraph will
ice of such of their ne-
y concern, they will ren-
never be forgotten, as a
certain.
eads, Ringworm and
Diseases.
th warm water, the un-
t cure can be readily ob-
affecting the skin and
ous use of the Ointment
st be remembered that
indicate the depravity of
ent of the liver and sto-
many cases time is re-
od, which will be effect-
the Pills. The general
improved, although the
out more freely than be-
be promoted; persève-
a the appearance of any
Ointment should be well
es a day upon the neck
hest, so as to penetrate
forced into meat: this
nove inflammation and
cases will yield to this
he printed directions.
Evil and Swelling
Hands.
ay be cured by Hollo-
and Ointment, as their
ifying the blood and
m renders them more
medy for all complaints
As the blood is impure,
owels, being much de-
ing medicine to bring
cure.
t and Neuralgia.
r of reducing inflamma-
in these complaints in
lloway's cooling Oint-
lls. When used am-
ll inflammation and de-
m, subdue and remove
oints, and leave the sin-
uncontracted. A cure
, even under the worst
of these medicines be
red in.
Pills should be used in
g cases:—
(Softs) Rheumatism
Scalds
ted and Joints Yaws
Joints Skin-diseases
stiasis Sore-nipples
Sore-throats
Scurvy
lar Sore-heads
lings Tumors
go Ulcers
Wounds
ent of Paoriasis Hos-
Temple Bar, London,
Druggists and Dealers
the civilized world, at
. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
ch Pot.
urable saving by taking
the guidance of patients
to each Pot.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL I. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871. NO. 14.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Jan. 27, 1871.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	3½ *a* 8d
Do. by the quarter	3d *a* 6d
Pork (carcass)	4½d *a* 5½d
Do. (small)	5d *a* 7d
Mutton, per lb.	3 *a* 5d
Veal, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Ham, per lb.	6d *a* 7d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d *a* 1s 6d
Do. by the tub	1s 1d *a* 1s 3d
Cheese, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 1s
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s *a* 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	16s 0d *a* 16s 8d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d *a* 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3 d *a* 1s 6d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	3s 6d *a* 4s 0d
Oats per bush.	2s 3d *a* 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 6d *a* 2s 0d
Turnips per bush.	10d *a* 1s
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 9d *a* 3s 9d
Turkeys, each	3s 6d *a* 8s
Fowls, each	1s 3d *a* 2s
Chickens, per pair	2s 0d *a* 3s 0d
Ducks	1s 3d *a* 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	20s *a* 30s
Herrings, per barrel	25s *a* 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	70s *a* 80s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d *a* 2s
Clover Seed, per lb.	
Timothy Seed, per bush.	
Home-spun, per yard	4s *a* 6s
Sealskins, per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Hides, per lb.	4½d *a* 5d
Wool	1s *a* 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d *a* 5s 0d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d *a* 4s 0d
Cartridges	1s 0d *a* 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)
HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Monday and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.
☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.
(*North Side Queen Square*)
CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,
Rustico, - - P. E. Island.
President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Flour, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have in Store, and for sale, low—
500 Tbls. Canada FLOUR,
20 Hhds. MOLASSES,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 Tbls. do.
40 Chests TEA, (warranted;)
14 Bags RICE,
30 Boxes TOBACCO, (Choice Brands, for Smoking and Chewing;)
20 Boxes STARCH,
50 " SOAP,
100 Reams Wrapping PAPER, (different sizes;)
20 Kegs Baking SODA,
100 Boxes RAISINS,
18 cwt. CONFECTIONERY, (mixtures;)
20 Dozen PAILS,
20 " BROOMS.
HARDWARE:
50 Kegs NAILS, (assorted sizes;)
20 Boxes Horse NAILS, } warranted;
14 " AXES,
10 " Clinch NAILS, (cut.)
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Jan. 25, 1871.—6w

CHEAP PRINTING
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE,
Prince Street, (near the Athenæum.)

Business Cards.

J. F. BRINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Accoucheur.
FORMERLY
A partner of Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown, may be consulted professionally at his Office, Mt. Stewart Bridge.
Residence - - - The Manse.
Dec. 14, 1870. 3m

REMOVAL.
DR. PADDOCK has removed his residence to the house lately occupied by NORMAN McLEOD, Esq., near the Half-Way House Georgetown Road, Head of Vernon River.
Dec. 7, 1870. 3m

HEAD QUARTERS.
THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good
Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,
Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.
CHAS. O. WINKLER.
Dec. 7, 1870.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870. 1y

HENRY J. CAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE IN
DesBrisay's Block,
(Next Apothecary's Hall)
QUEEN STREET.
RESIDENCE:
North American Hotel.
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
Oysters.
IF you want any good Oysters, in shell or by the barrel, just call at the Subscriber's, and he will show you a sample of the above worth looking at.
Having planted down one hundred barrels of the best Cascumpec Oysters, he is prepared to deliver them at his cellar in quantities to suit purchasers.
Private families can be punctually supplied by applying to
JOHN S. O'NEILL,
Proprietor Union House.
Dec. 14, 1870.

A CARD.
Fall Importations.
THE Subscriber is now happy to be able to announce, to his friends and customers, that he has completed his Fall Importations, in each department of his business, and invites their usual Patronage.
DANIEL BRENAN.
N. B.—An early settlement of all accounts over six months due, is expected.
D. BRENAN.
Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1870. p a 1 e ca sp 3m

Gold and Silver
WATCHES.
GOLD CHAINS!
Wedding, Mourning, and other
GOLD RINGS.
Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,
Always on hand.
Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.
ROBERT SNEESTON,
North Side Queen Square, } Jeweler, &c.
Feb. 16, 1870. } 1y

18- NEW STORE. -70.
NEW GOODS!
The Subscriber has opened a New Store on Queen Street, in Dunn's Block, nearly opposite Mr. Watson's Drug Store, where he offers for Sale, a carefully selected Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing Paper Collars, &c.
He, also, calls particular attention to his
TEA.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
A. G. McDOUGALL.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

Business Notices.

FROM
LONDON & LIVERPOOL,
TO
Ch'town, P. E. Island.
DIRECT.

The new fast sailing Barque "Mozelle," coppered and classed 10 years A 1 in English Lloyd's, 400 tons Register, RODERICK McRAE, commander, will sail from London positively the first week in April, 1871.
Also, the fast sailing Barque "Lelia Alice," coppered and classed 7 years A 1 in English Lloyd's, 308 tons Register, SAMUEL HOARE, Commander, will sail from Liverpool positively the first week in April, 1871.
The above named vessels will carry through freight to Pictou, N. S., and have good accommodations for passengers.
Parties wishing to have their Goods delivered here early in the season, will do well to forward their orders in time.
For freight or passage apply in London to Messrs. John Pitcairn & Sons, 69 Cornhill, and in Liverpool to Sir James Malcolm Bart., 57 South John Street, or here to the owners.
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, Jan. 11, 1871.—2m

Steamboat Engines
FOR SALE.
ONE pair of Steamboat Engines connected, direct acting, inverted cylinders of 24 inch diameter by 16 inch stroke, together with screw, propeller and shaft; also, spare propeller and shaft, diameter of propeller, 7 feet 2 inches, and 8½ feet pitch; and donkey steam pump 8 inches diameter; cylinder & boiler 14½ feet high, 9 feet wide and 10 feet long, containing two furnaces 3 feet wide by 6 feet long, and 144 tubes, 6 feet long by 3 inches diameter made from heavy material. Also, one spare set of engine connections, piston and brasses. The whole is guaranteed to be in the best of order, and complete in all parts.
For particulars apply to EDWARD MORRISEY, Charlottetown Foundry, or to
ADAM McKAY,
Halifax, N. S.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870. 1 & p 3m

Leather & Shoe Findings.
THE Subscriber has opened, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT BELL, opposite the Market House, Queen Square, every description of
Leather and Shoe Findings,
WITH
Balmoral and Gaiter Uppers,
which he will dispose of,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JOHN RENDLE.
Richmond St., Nov. 16, 1870. 3m

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
AS the Subscriber is about to make a change in his business, he hereby notifies all parties indebted to him, either for the VINDICATOR, the HERALD, or the ROYAL GAZETTE, or for Job Work, Advertizing, or in any other way, up to date, that their respective amounts must positively be paid in this Fall, as otherwise, a recourse to law must be had. The bills will be made out in a few days and forwarded to the debtors.
EDWARD REILLY.
"Herald" Office, Prince St., }
Oct. 19, 1870. }

The Subscribers
TAKE this opportunity of thanking their numerous customers, for the general support given to them during the past twelve years, and having taken into Partnership MR. ARTEMAS LORD, ask for the New Firm a continuance of their patronage.
The business which has been conducted by the Subscribers, under the style and firm of McKINNON & FRASER, was closed December 31st, 1870. All debts due by and to the late firm will be settled by
McKINNON & FRASER.
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1871.—3m

Wood Wanted.
IN Large or Small Quantities, 1,000 to 2,000 Cords of WOOD, in Logs, Timber, Spars and Cordwood, to be of Oak, White Ash, Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Fir, and Poplar, to be delivered at the
"Hillsborough Mills,"
Corner of Pownal and Water Streets.
ALSO:
Ash Hoops and Hoop Poles.
For further particulars apply to OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., or to
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870.

Notice to the Public.
THE undersigned hereby give notice of their intention, after the fifteenth day of April next, 1871, to prosecute for trespass, any party found hauling loads of any description across their property, to or from the New Wharf, Head St. Peter's Bay.
SAMUEL B. McCALLUM,
ROBT. D. McCALLUM.
Hd. St. Peter's Bay, Jan. 18, 1871. 3ins

WANTED!
WANTED immediately, a TEACHER, for the New Grammar School, North Side St. Peter's Bay. Apply to the undersigned.
SIMON BULGER,
DONALD McINNIS,
ROBERT LEWIS,
RICHARD DUNN,
Trustees.
Hd. St. Peter's Bay, Dec. 28, 1870.

THE WAR.

Doctor Russell describes in the London *Times* the sortie from Paris of the 22d December. The writer says:—

On the night of the 20th, no doubt was felt that we should have a sortie. Even the direction of the attack was anticipated with close accuracy. The immediate objects of the sortie were believed to be the possession of the road to Lille, and of a large number of siege cannon which some days ago were brought round to the northern line of investment. The fact of those guns being brought here, and the spot at which they were to be collected before being placed in position, were supposed to be secrets; but the French obtained information of it by some means or other. It is not for me to express an opinion as to their source of knowledge, but the German officers do not hesitate to say it was a paragraph which appeared in one of your contemporaries. At all events, it seems highly probable that those guns, which are still safe and sound in the hands of the Saxons, had not a little to do with the proceedings of yesterday. In my accounts of the former sorties and battles, I remarked that as regarded the operations of the troops in the field they were infantry engagements. The forts poured forth shot and shell with murderous effect. There was a destructive fire of mitrailleuses from La Faisanderie, and the French succeeded in bringing 14 batteries across to this side of the Marne, and in menacing the enemy with cuirassed trains, which mounted formidable metal, but on neither side was the field artillery enabled to take any effective part in the struggle. Matters were almost completely reversed in this sortie. From a quarter before eight in the morning till four in the afternoon, we had an artillery battle extending over miles of ground, but, except in one or two instances, which I shall state presently, the other branches of the service were merely playing the part of reserves, though every moment we were in expectation of seeing them engaged all along the line. At two points the infantry on both sides were engaged in an intermittent combat, and with varied fortunes, victory ultimately declaring itself for the Germans. Those points were almost the extremes of the field of operations.

On the night of the 20th, the French encamped with bivouac fires. The German outposts cannot have fires; they are not under the cover of forts, and lights would expose them to Chassepot bullets in addition to shells. All through that cold and dreary night there were movements of troops, proceeding to the support of the outposts and to those positions from which it had been determined to resist the sortie. Horse, foot, and artillery, with ammunition trains, and with baggage waggons innumerable, kept moving forward by the dim light of lanterns held just above the level of the road. The men seemed to be in as high spirits as if they were on their way home. They sang, laughed and smoked, and cheered one another against the dispiriting effects of hard weather, darkness, and the fatigue of midnight marching. The morning was frosty and foggy, and a cutting north wind penetrated one to the very marrow. We were all on the move before daybreak. I had been told to make for a position which would command the line from Blanc Mesnil down to Clichy, and which, at the same time, would not be too far from Chelles, as something of importance might, perchance, come off in the latter direction. I selected the tower of Vaujours, and stationed myself on its summit. When daylight was visible, I could distinctly see St. Denis with the Forts du Nord, de l'Est, Aubervilliers, Romainville, Noisy, Rosny, and Nogent. Avron lay too much hidden beneath Rosny to be visible from my look out. Of the German positions, I had under my eye Blanc Mesnil, Le Bourget, Aulnay, Sevran, and Livry; of the French posts, those at Bondy, Bobigny, and Drancy. All these, with the ground between the belligerents, were distinctly visible even with the naked eye. I could not discover any French troops until after the action commenced. It was a quarter to eight o'clock when the first gun was fired. At that hour, both the Fort du Nord and the Fort de l'Est commenced shelling Le Bourget. Aubervilliers followed with a rather languid fire, and then Nogent, Rosny and Avron, joined in the thunder. The atmosphere was thick, and each discharge rushed out of the gun's mouth in a large ball of fire, which expanded with terrific grandeur and instantly disappeared as a flame, its subsequent course being marked by a dense cloud of smoke, which only cleared away when the projectile had fallen and exploded. Soon after, the forts began to rain down shell on Le Bourget and other advanced positions of the Germans, batteries at Aulnay and Le Bourget opened out, and almost immediately musketry fire was heard in the direction of Le Bourget. Presently we saw that a French division was advancing on this village, which before now has been the scene of more than one severe encounter. A battalion of the Guards were there to receive them, but it was soon reinforced. A battalion was also at Pont Iblan, a little to the northwest of Blanc Mesnil, and another at Blanc Mesnil itself, and there were batteries between Blanc Mesnil and Aulnay as well as at Aulnay. By way of a diversion, I presume, an infantry fire was opened opposite Rosny. The Saxons responded to it, and it soon came to an end without any loss in killed or wounded.

In the meantime, the combat grew more severe at Le Bourget, the advance of the French being checked by the admirable fire of the German batteries. After about an hour, there was a complete lull. Every two or three minutes the Forts du Nord and de l'Est fired, and the batteries at Aulnay kept the French infantry back; but it appeared as though the battle was dying out. It was not until nearly 11 o'clock that the engagement of field artillery commenced in right earnest. By that hour the French had advanced batteries to the very edge of the forest of Bondy, nearest the Saxon line, to points in front of Drancy, and close upon Le Bourget. Supported by the fire of their forts, those batteries set to work. The artillery of the Guards accepted the challenge, and for some hours we had a splendid combat of field guns. Some of the French drivers were very indifferent hands. Two of them liked the fire so little that they deserted their horses in order to find cover, and a couple of the animals, thinking they, too, might as well save themselves, ran into the Saxon lines, where they were at once utilized. But the fire on both sides was excellent, the guns being discharged with precision and rapidity. Sometimes a battery at each side was fired at the same instant, and flame-like sheet lightning constantly lit up the battle ground all across. The sight was extremely grand, and one could admire it all the more—if the term "admire" is at all permissible in reference to such a contest—because it was plain that the losses on either side were very light indeed. The batteries at Bondy fired mostly in the direction of Lorcin and Aulnay, but one of them occasionally discharged shell in the direction of Livry and Vert Galant. One of these burst in the main street of Livry, and, I regret to say, inflicted on one of the Sanitary Corps what is feared will prove a mortal wound. On the line of railway between Paris and Drancy—it is cut between Drancy and Lorcin—the French brought out cuirassed trains and mitrailleuses, and the latter made some very pretty practice. But what were the infantry who had come out to make the sortie doing? Some were digging potatoes beyond the range of the German batteries; but, except at Le Bourget, none of them were otherwise engaged. All along those lines, both cavalry and infantry, in immense numbers, were in reserve. A locomotive had its steam up at Sevran, and at the angle of the road between that village and Aulnay batteries were ready to take a part in opposing any advance through the forest of Bondy. About noon I pushed further forward, and was in time to witness from a closer point, a very severe onset at Le Bourget. The forts had kept up such a shelling at that village, that to advance much beyond it was impossible. Under cover of this shelling, the French advanced their field batteries, and having by this means driven the guards back, they rushed in and took possession of a portion of Le Bourget. To me it appeared as if they had it all, for, unless my eyes deceived me, I saw some of their batteries firing from the Route Imperial to Lille, or certainly a position very near that road, and to the north of Le Bourget. I am, however, informed on authority, that the French never did obtain a footing in the whole village; and as the place was covered with a thick smoke, as if it were on fire, I shall not put my own impression against the statements of those who were nearer to the spot. That, however, a French battery fired for a considerable time from the direction of Bourget, on the German lines, I am positive. At this time, the rattle of musketry, the roaring of cannon, and the flame and smoke all about were terrific, and the wonder to an observer was how either German or French could remain for five minutes in Le Bourget without being shot down or stifled. But the guards fought splendidly, as they always do. Forced back for the moment, they declined to retreat. Twenty of the officers fell dead or wounded, but they drove out the French, and again entered into complete occupation of the village. At 1 o'clock we learnt that an advance was being made, from Neuilly, on the Saxons at Chelles. I rode across in that direction, and found that a division of French—the Moudhuy Division—had suddenly presented themselves before the two outposts of Ville-Evart and Maison Blanche, just as the struggle was hottest at Le Bourget, and when it was believed that all chances of any attack on the Chelles quarter were at an end for the day. There was a mere handful of Saxons at these two outposts, and in the face of such a force they were obliged to evacuate them. The French settled down in both villages, supposing that it was then too late for any attempt at a recapture; but, as will be seen, they reckoned without their hosts. On returning to the line between Blanc Mesnil and Bondy, I found that the batteries were still at it; but the infantry were still inactive. It was nearly dark at 4 o'clock, and, soon after, both parties, as if by common agreement, desisted for the day. I had supposed that the same would be the case at Chelles too; but at headquarters I learnt that in the darkness of the evening an attempt would be made by the Saxons to retake their two outposts. It was past six o'clock when this movement was commenced by Col. Lindemann, and three battalions of the 107th Regiment of Saxons. Their appearance at Maison Blanche was so sudden that they recaptured it without any resistance, and made prisoners of a major, a captain, four other officers, and forty-six men.

AFTER THE BATTLE.—From what I witnessed during the battles, I knew that Villiers would be the best point at which to enter on my horrible exploration. It is just midway between Brie and Champigny. On approaching the village I found two dead horses and a dead Zouave, lying immediately outside. One of the horses was by the road side, the other was in a field. The Zouave lay on his back by the side of a house. Two shells had destroyed all three, and the side of a house also. Villiers itself had been shelled with a vengeance. The bombs had descended everywhere, carrying with them the roofs of houses, entering through stone walls, and scattering destruction all around. But though not many of the dwellings there had entirely escaped, one mansion seemed safe and sound. In the grounds attached to it the shells had ploughed the ground and thrown the earth about on every side. The residence itself is that of a courageous French lady, who has lived in it under all the fire, and now gives shelter to a Saxon officer who was wounded outside. This lady is the sole civilian in the village. She must be the most courageous woman on earth, for not to speak of the battle days, shells are always falling in Villiers. There is a park just at the extreme end of the village, on the Paris side. Before and all around it raged the battle on both days—the 30th of November and the 2d of December. The chateau is officers' quarters. How it suffered!! There is scarcely a window sash left in one side of it, and to approach it there is no necessity to make use of the entrance gate. The wall is smashed from top to bottom in a dozen places. I entered near the gate, and the first sight I saw was ten dead Saxons in a row. Their faces were covered, and three of their comrades watched over them. Passing through the park in the direction of Paris, I walked out through an embrasure in the wall, and came upon rising ground. It was one of the hottest parts of the battle-field, and almost the centre of the scene of fighting. Heaven, what a sight! To see the men advancing under fire of the forts, and falling at every step; to see the French and the Saxons amid that horrid din of artillery shooting one another down with chassepot and needle-gun; to hear the "hurrahs" followed by a volley, and as the smoke cleared away to find the lines thinned, and living men advancing over the prostrate bodies of the dead and dying, was horrible, but nothing like so horrible as this battle-field, with hundreds of dead lying there in the cold air, the sun shining on their ghastly features and stiff forms, while the cannon on Avron and Nogent were thundering with sounds which shook the earth for miles around. One of the first great groups I came upon was composed of sixty French soldiers. A few Saxons and Wurtembergers lay around them; but the Germans had already removed and laid in their last sleeping-place most of their dead. By far the greater number of them were on their backs, with their feet to Paris and their heads to Villiers. Alas, it was painfully evident that many of them, and of others whom I saw subsequently, had not died instantaneously, but had lived probably many hours without a hand to give them succour, and in piercing snow and frost. One poor fellow lay on his face. He had two rifle wounds on his back. He had partly stripped himself, and he died with a hand on each bullet hole. Several had taken off their knapsacks and placed them under their heads, and so pillowed had breathed their last breath. Others had clenched their water bottles in one hand, but had been unable to remove the cork, and died without being able to wet their lips in their last agony. More than one of the slain had died with their hands clasped in prayer; and near one I found a little Plaster Medallion of the Blessed Virgin. A portion of the edge had been shot off it. The chassepots and needle guns were still in many a dead man's hand, and lying between his arm and his body. Similar were the sights all over the plateau between Villiers and Brie, and Villiers and Champigny; and among the corpses were knapsacks, helmets, shakoes, bayonets, and many a letter sealed and directed to relatives and friends in Germany and France. Near a cemetery situated on the battle field itself, I saw between two and three hundred French soldiers collected closely together; they had been removed from where they had fallen and collected in that spot for burial. All were Regulars, and a considerable proportion of them were men of at least twenty-five or thirty years of age.

The European press is much more French in its tone than it was two months ago. The determination of the government of defence roused first the sentiment of pity and then something of angry regret. In Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy and Sweden, as well as in England, the masses take every opportunity of testifying their sympathy with the conquered.

PRUSSIAN BARBARITIES.—General Chanzy, in an order of the day to his troops, communicated the text of a protest sent by him to-day, under flag of truce, to the officer commanding the Prussian forces at Vendome. General Chanzy adds that he is sure every one will share his indignation and his desire to take revenge for the insults heaped upon the French nation. The following is the text of the protest:—

"TO THE PRUSSIAN COMMANDER.

"I am informed that violence, for which I can find no language suitable to express my indignation, has been resorted to by the troops under your command, against an innocent population at St. Calais. Notwithstanding their good treatment of your sick and wounded, your officers have extorted money, and authorized pillage. This is an abuse of power which will weigh on your conscience, though patriotism may enable our countrymen to bear it, but it cannot be permitted that you should add to this injury a gratuitous insult. You have alleged that we are defeated. This is false.

"We have fought and kept you in check since the 4th December. You have dared to treat as cowards men who could not answer you, pretending that they submitted to the will of the Government of National Defence in resisting when they really wished for peace. I am justified in protesting against this statement, by the resistance of the whole of France, and the resistance of the army which, up to the present time, you have not been able to conquer.

"We reassert what our struggle has already taught you; we shall struggle on, conscious of our good right, and determined to triumph, at any cost. We shall struggle on a *outrance*, without truce or mercy.

"It is now no longer a question of fighting against a royal enemy, but against devastating hordes, whose sole object is the ruin and humiliation of a nation fighting for the preservation of its honor, its independence, and the maintenance of its rank. You reply to the generosity with which we treat insolence, by arson and by pillage, in the name of humanity you trample it under foot."

This order of the day has been read three times to the French troops on parade.

IRELAND AND FRANCE.—The Rev. Dr. Magee, P. P., Stradbally, Ireland, has received, from Monseigneur Hippolyte, Archbishop of Tours, a letter of which the following is a translation:—

Archeveche de Tours, Dec. 17, 1870.

MONSIEUR LE CURE,—Your letter has moved me even to tears. In your words I fully discover the heart of the Irish people, when you tell me "that your faithful Catholics would be disposed not alone to give their last *sou*, but the last drop of their blood also, if, at such a price, they could only save our France," which has rendered to religion and humanity so many services. It is here we behold that fraternal charity which Jesus Christ infused into the world. We are, indeed, very unfortunate at the present moment, and overwhelmed with calamities; but in the sympathy manifested towards us by the Catholics of all nations, and especially by the good people of Ireland, we experience great consolation. The Irish race, just as the people of France, seem to have received from God one common destiny, that of spreading Catholic truth throughout the world, and it is, I believe, in this common mission that we are to look for the reason of that intimate and intense affection which has ever linked both nations together. In all your long troubles and sufferings we have ever felt a painful sympathy, and now you take a share in the misfortunes which have fallen on ourselves. May God, in His bounty, repay in benedictions the sacrifices which your good parishioners have generously imposed upon themselves, in order to solace our miseries. I pray you to convey to them my gratitude, and that of the wounded and sick of our army. I have received the first half of a letter of credit, amounting to £62 10s., enclosed in your letter, and, so soon as the corresponding part comes to hand, I shall have no difficulty in getting it cashed at one of our banking houses here. As yet, our city of Tours is not invested by the enemy, nor is there any obstruction to the transmission of letters. If, however, you discover from your journals, before posting to me the second *moitie* of your letter of credit, that Tours is in the hands of the Prussians, you will be pleased to address your letter to Monseigneur the Bishop of Nantes, begging that good Prelate to have the bill conveyed safely into our hands. Be pleased, Monsieur le Cure, to add to the material succor destined for us your fervent prayers that God may deign, notwithstanding the many things we have to reproach ourselves with, in reference to religion, to shed once more His lights and graces upon our nation. It is, as you justly observe, by a return to piety and Catholic sentiment, that France will again merit Heaven's special protection and ancient favors. Accept, Monsieur le Cure, with all my thanks, the assurance of my affectionate and devoted esteem

✠ J. HIPPOLYTE,
Archeveque de Tours.

To the Rev. Dr. Magee, P. P., &c.