years' purchase, represents a sum of £324,000,000. Taking this as a basis, it is estimated that Paris, with 1,800,000 inhabitants, contains private-house property worth about £171,500,000, or, after the necessary deductions, £154,350,000 would be about "the value of Parisian buildings, which a complete bombardment and street defence would annihilate." To this must be added £77,175,000 for the furniture and other contents of houses, and a like amount for the stock in trade of Parisian shops and warehouses. This gives a total of £311,700,000, as "the minimum value" of the private property which may be destroyed by bombardment.

FEARFUL STATE OF THE INHABITANTS IN SEDAN.

A letter has been received in Liverpool by a gentleman holding an official position, from a lady resident in Sedan, imploring him to use what influence he may possess with his fellow-townsmen to enable her to mitigate in some degree the fearful miseries which are daily causing the death of hundreds in the neighbourhood of Sedan, from disease and starvation. The writer draws a most fearful picture of the sufferings of the wretched people of this once happy and flourishing town and district. The peasants, she says, have been deprived of their live stock, implements, and corn, so that, however willing to work, it is impossible for them to cultivate their fields, or do anything to gain a subsistence. The same may be said of the weavers and other members of the working classes. Their habitations have, in many cases, been destroyed, while the large manufactories have been closed. Numberless people have had their houses demolished by shot and fire, leaving them absolutely no place in which to lay their heads; while the majority have also been deprived by the Prussians and the marauders following both armies of whatever articles of clothing they possessed. The result is that during the last few weeks, in very severe and wet weather, hundreds in and around the neighbourhood have had no shelter whatever, though such inhabitants of Sedan and the surrounding surburbs as were able to give shelter to those poor wretches, did so with the utmost liberality, bestowing upon them at the same time such food and spare clothing as the Prussians had left them in possession of. In spite, however, of all efforts, starvation, typhus fever, as well as other serious diseases, are causing immense mortality, and so utterly dejected and despairing are the majority of the population, that many of them welcome death as a relief from the unspeakable horrors of their present situation. The writer speaks in terms of reprobation of the cruel exactions of the Prussians, who, not content with the public requisitions, lay hands on clothing and such other property as they can carry away, though they know that they leave the peasantry almost naked. Of the sufferings of the women and children, the writer draws a most heart-rending picture, and requests the gentleman to whom she writes to use his influence with the ladies of Liverpool to send out *via* Belgium, as quickly as possible, not only money, but clothing of any description. The lady speaks in high commendation of the energy and humanity displayed by the gentlemen sent out by the *Daily News* to distribute food and clothing, but she asserts most positively that in many cases the peasantry have been robbed by the Prussians of the articles they had received a few hours previously from members of different English societies.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

It could hardly be expected that the Russian Czar would interfere against his kinsman, the King of Prussia, in favor of France. Yet the Russians are mortified at the rising power of Germany. They already pretend that it threatens their Baltic Provinces, in which a sensible amount of German population is mixed. In case of a war breaking out, Prussia would appear to be quite as well informed in the geography of Russia as she showed herself to be in that of France. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells how the knowledge was obtained. He says a discovery has just been made by the War Department which has caused no small alarm in military circles here. It appears that after the war in 1866, the Russian Government applied at Berlin for a number of Prussian officers to act as instructors in the Russian army. The application was readily granted, and some of the most experienced and able members of the Prussian staff were sent to St. Petersburg. These gentlemen were distributed among the various military departments, with full power to examine all the details of the army organization, and suggest reforms in accordance with the Prussian system. They were employed on this duty until the outbreak of the present war, giving many valuable hints to the Russian officers, but, at the same time, making themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the weak points of the Russian army and its administration. A few months ago, the Minister of War determined to have an accurate survey made of the whole of south-western Russia, and three of the Prussian instructors were employed for this purpose. They did their work admiraily, and were well paid for their ability and zeal. A series of maps were engraved from their drawings, which were acknowledged by all to be perfect marvels of accuracy and clearness, but the drawings themselves have disappeared. There is no doubt that the Prussian officers have taken them to Berlin, where, coupled with the information they took such pains to obtain during their two years' stay in Russia, these maps would be simply invaluable in the case of a Russo-Prussian war.

THE FRANC-TIREURS.

Portions of the English press raise an indignant protest against the barbarous conduct of the Germans in executing Franc-Tireurs not belonging to a regular body commanded by officers, as a proceeding outside the pale of civilized warfare, and a case in which neutral Europe should make its voice heard in the cause of humanity. Even before the order was issued, and within a very few days, one hundred and twenty-five of these citizen soldiers were shot in cold blood.

THE FRENCH PLAN OF DEFENCE.

The *Spectator* discusses the prospects of France in a well-reasoned article under the above head, and arrives at the conclusion that discipline and time ought to rapidly change the aspect of affairs. We make a few extracts, which will make our readers conversant with the views of the writer as to Trochu's tactics and policy, and with the train of reasoning which induces him to hope for the future of France:—

The regular course of events is now something like this. The German corps detached from the army besieging Paris to scour the country, to levy requisitions, and to break up any forces gathering for resistance, threaten place after place, are feebly resisted and either retire or occupy at discretion. Such occupations, which are accepted as fresh victories, whereas they are useful only for the requisitions they enable the troops to make, create an implacable irritation, and dissipate the strength of the invading force. The occupation of a score of petty towns is of no real use to the Germans, if their main power can be successfully assailed; and it is to this, and this only, that the Republicans direct their energies. As we understand all the official hints, such as those contained in the *Gaulois* of the 24th inst., in General Trochu's letter to the Mayor of Paris, in some private letters, and certain statements, conscious and unconscious, from one or two of the "own correspondents," the Government of France, shortly after the revolution, devised a distinct plan of operations. Swayed mainly by Trochu, who is a regular soldier, by Gambetta, who appreciates military facts, and, as we suspect, by Rochefort, who, it seems clear, in spite of his history, has that cool sense, which sometimes belongs to the aristocratic Reds, and some military skill, they decided on a definite plan of operations from which they have not yet swerved. This plan was to provision and defend Paris, which Gen. Trochu, with Todleben's opinion before him, knew to be very strong, and drill its population into an army fit to take the field. Meanwhile, an outside Government, to be formed out of the Committee of Defence, was to organize armies in the north in the Loire Valley, and in the south, with Lyons for its centre. To make these armies of any use, however, it was necessary to equip them, and this was and is the difficulty of the Republicans. The neglect of reserve arsenals by the Imperial Government must have been extreme, for the defeat of the armyhas left France almost without artillery. By allowing two weapons to be employed at the same time, the chassepot and the tabatiere, an annoying but unavoidable necessity, they found rifles in Paris for about 300,000 men; and to supply the armies outside, they trusted to the immense wealth and cridit of France. These last have proved sufficient; and we believe there is, and will continue to be, a sufficient supply of good rifles, mainly imported from America, where the stock must exceed two millions. Rifles, however, were not enough; the men must have artillery, field guns—articles of the first necessity, but almost beyond purchase. For all those purposes it was indispensable to gain time, and to abstain whenever possible from fighting. This plan, which seems to us strikingly reasonable, has been carried out in Paris with great determination, Gen. Trochu, as he writes to the Mayor of Paris on the 15th inst., refusing to waste strength in sorties—which, without artillery, must be fruitless—and devoting himself to the multiplication of field-pieces. How he is doing this we cannot tell, but we entertain a shrewd suspicion that as Paris is a depot of bronze, and has a whole population of bronze-founders, besides severol iron foundries like that of Cail & Co., at La Villette, the General is restlessly casting the "Indian" bronze 9-pounder, with a shell which bursts on impact, instead of a shell with a fuse, and that he begins to see land in his manufacture. He is, moreover, drilling his army outside Paris, between the enceinte and the forts—which, remember, are armed like ships, with much better guns than the field-pieces—and, as we imagine, proposes, when his preparations are complete, to attempt a grand attack, with an army fully equipped, fairly drilled, used to the sound of cannon, and as numerous as his enemy. He has two things against him—the possible exhaustion of his supplies of food, about which he knows everything and no body else anything; and the extreme difficulty of improvising gunners. However, there must be a great many old artillerymen in Paris; he has 15,000 sailors who can work the fort guns; he has all the omnibus horses, and his plan is, on the whole, like all he does—sensible, definite and business-like. He may be totally defeated; but he may also fight a battle which would raise the siege, and secure a moderately just peace. The correspondent of the *Daily News* before Metz now thinks himself justified in admitting that the victory at Gravelotte on the 16th August which Bazaine claimed—a claim which seemed so strange in this country—was really won by him, and that nothing but his inaction on the 17th, an inaction he could not help, all his ammunition being exhausted, prevented him from getting away. Whenever the French charge, says the same writer, an experienced officer, the chances become equal, and the new levies are pretty certain to see that to charge is just the one thing they know how to do. A great success, should a success be possible in any quarter, would change the whole tone of France, place her and her resources at the feet of the officer who had achieved it, and probably at a stroke re-establish discipline by again exciting hope. Were discipline but once thoroughly established, the French forces in the field are sufficient to make the war uncertain, and resistance wise.

LETTER FROM A FRANC-TIREUR.

Copenhagan, October 20.

One of our townsmen, a young Dane, who has enlisted in the French Franc-tireurs, has sent home an account of his life and doings, which throws some light one the exploits of this popular corps, that have now become their country's hope. The young man writes thus:—

"If Paris is surrounded by German armies, the latter are in their turn surrounded by the Franc-tireurs and Gardes Mobile, who hover around their camps and outposts, patiently waiting till they can achieve some success, and never missing an opportunity. Though the Prussians appear to make light of us in their despatches and newspaper reports, they know very well that we are not in reality as contemptible enemies as they wish to make out. Formerly three or four Uhlans would suffice for capturing herds, hundreds of cattle, and frightening the whole country round about into complete submission. They require at least as many squadrons now, and even they find it troublesome work. Wherever the ground is favourable for our warfare, they may be sure to find a party of sharpshooters laying in wait for the hated invaders. Every bridge conceals a couple, every village is garrisoned with them, and every forest, or, even copse, is sure to contain a number of those fierce guerillas. We dig up roads, and guard the pits with palisades; we hide in the ditches, we destroy everything that might be of use to the enemy, and do all we can to obstruct his march. Outlying scouts are almost sure to fall by our bullets; trains of provisions, if not strongly guarded, are a certain prey to us; roads unwatched are made impassable before the enemy is likely to require them. We have no fixed quarters, but we are never far from the German army. A week ago we were no more than fourteen leagues from Paris. Horses are frequently brought in by our troops, by fives and tens and twenties. We never shoot a horse, for we know it is worth money, whereas the riders would only give us trouble, and have to be fed. We cannot afford to make prisoners—we shoot the men and capture the horses. The detachment I belong to has not been fortunate enough to do anything this way, though we have picked off some men at a distance. The Uhlans evidently do not care to come within range of our ambuscades, which is no wonder, for that is almost certain death to them; and as they give us no quarter, neither do we give them any. We hear how the Prussians treat those of us whom they get into their power; it is but natural that we should retaliate. Our lot is not an easy one. We have to put up with many hardships. Many a night have we lain in our pits and ambuscades, flat on the ground, from seven in the evening to four in the morning, or longer still, waiting for the Prussians, who, in the end, did not come. This was cold work, when the ground was soaked with rain, and we dare not speak or stir, not even speak to our nearest neighbors, only three or four yards distant; it was strictly forbidden to do either, and we must lie as still as mice, only active with our eyes. My French comrades find this silence and patience a most severe task, but they are forced to observe it by our stringent military laws. Sleeping at our posts is still more severely punished. I have often got up after a night spent in this manner stiff with cold, weary and worn out. Our best corps are Mocquards, who comprise the *élite* of the Franc-tireurs. They are the best commanded, most numerous, and have seen most service. They are composed chiefly of remnants of the regiments that capitulated at Sedan; their men consequently wear all different kinds of dress, most of them their old uniforms, belonging to various regular corps, displaying a great variety of colors, alike only in tatteredness and dirt, both of which properties they possess in a very great degree, making the men look regular fillibusters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Charles Dufour has addressed an eloquent and stirring appeal to the English people. We copy it from the Dublin *Freeman*, with the following remarks of the Editor:—

"Though Mr. Dufour speaks as a "simple citizen," he yet reflects the thoughts of his fellow countrymen with accuracy, and at such a crisis he is a man who has a right to speak and to be heard. The greatest silk merchant of Lyons, his name is known throughout the commercial world. The money which he earns in trade he freely spends to benefit not only his fellow-countrymen but the world. Benevolent, yet practical and far-seeing, he has long labored to bring about a cordial union between France and England. He has been identified with every movement to promote freedom of trade and peace for the last forty years. We do not know of any Englishman to whom we can compare him more aptly than John Bright or Richard Cobden. This is the man who appeals to the English nation—not to take up the sword in the cause of France, but to protest against the continuance of this iniquitous war, and to raise its "powerful voice" to enlighten the world on the true character it has assumed." The following is the Address:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Lyons, Oct. 12, 1870.

"I, a simple citizen, venture to make an appeal to the sympathies of the English people on behalf of an unfortunate but faithful ally, whose feeling of brotherhood has been cemented on the fields of battle, and developed on the fields of labor. To justify the boldness of this appeal, I call to remembrance my constant though modest participation in all the steps of economical and pacific progress accomplished by England from the time of Minister Huskisson to the Treaty of Commerce. I invoke all the friendship with which I have been and still am favored by the men who have directed and secured the realization of this progress, and with whom I have worked to found a great and holy International League of Peace.

"Great people, lift up your powerful, sympathetic voice to enlighten the civilized world on the cruelty and danger of ruthlessly pursuing a war which, according to the words of the conqueror himself, was directed not against the people of France, but against the man who was to blame for provoking it. He who was to blame has fallen, and yet the war is carried on more pitilessly than ever against this good and brave people. It is continued by the conqueror in the name of God. To bring it to an end France does not ask you to shed your blood in remembrance of the blood she gave for you in the Crimea; but she asks for your active sympathy, such as a fortunate brother should at least give to a brother in trouble.

"Stir up those of your ministers whom our disasters are so slow to move. Tell them that a day may come when misfortunes may be knocking at your door, when you will regret the friend, the faithful ally, whom you allowed to be crushed. I heartily pray that so cruel a day may never dawn on Great Britain and its noble people.

"CHARLES DUFOUR,
"Vice President of International and Permanent League of Peace,
"President of the Lyons Committee for succour of Victims of the War."

GARIBALDI IN FRANCE.

The Archbishop of Tours contradicts a statement that he received Garibaldi on his arrival. His Grace says:—

"On learning of the approaching arrival of Garibaldi at Tours, I said to M. Cremieux, in the presence of his secretaries, 'I thought that Divine Providence had filled up the measure of the humiliations which it had laid upon the country; I was mistaken. It had reserved for us the submission to a supreme humiliation—that of seeing Garibaldi arrive here, showing himself to the world as having the mission of saving France.' At the same time, I entreated M. Cremieux to prevent Garibaldi—the public enemy of the Pope and the Church—from coming to my house, even for a simple visit; and I hasten to acknowledge that the Keeper of the Seals took precautions that the insulter of the Catholic priesthood should not appear at my residence. This is the simple truth. In the country of St. Thomas of Canterbury (alluding to the publication of the above report in England), they seem not to understand among our separatist brethren what a bishop is; but we still know in France, despite our misfortunes; and with God's help I shall not be the man ever to forget the respect due to my sacred character, nor my duties to the Church as well as to the country."

The reception which the *Hero* of Mentana met with in Brittany and Alsace is instructive. Having been appointed, by the Government of Tours, General in Chief of the Franc-tireurs of the East, he set out to enter upon his command. On his route, a Breton Company was asked to escort him. The Commander of the Company declined the *honorable* service in the following terms:—

"I regret, M. le Prefect, that I am compelled to refuse the first request you have addressed to me, but I am a Frenchman, a Briton and a Catholic. If you asked me to command a file of soldiers to shoot M. Garibaldi, I would do so with pleasure, but, as to paying him honor, I say, no!"

The Alsatian companies sent a deputation to their General, informing him that if Garibaldi set a foot on their territory, they would shoot him. The old adventurer has been set over some Marseilles regiments that were on the point of being disbanded for want of discipline. He will be there among kindred spirits.

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 23, 1870.

LORD Kimberley's reply to the address of Nova Scotia respecting the independence of the Dominion, or of any one of the Confederate Provinces, contains an avowal of the policy likely to guide Great Britain in her dealings with her Colonies. It is not now laid down for the first time. Leading members of both Houses have frequently avowed it, and public opinion, as expressed through the press in Great Britain, has sanctioned it. At the present moment, the announcement of it in an official despatch, is exceedingly opportune. There are among us men who display great industry in circulating reports that our constitution is on the verge of danger. What private ends these individuals intend to gain by such practices, we know not. The alarm, if any, which their insinuations may excite, we hail as a happy indication of the attachment of the people to their present constitution, and their firm resolve to uphold it at all hazards. A popular right is in little danger so long as its possessors so jealously guard it. When it sinks in the estimation of the people, then danger is indeed near. We heed little who grasps the helm of state. A people like ours, so averse to confederation and so well schooled in the modes by which it has been brought about in the neighboring provinces, is not likely to allow the stearsman to shape his own course unheeded, or be unobservant of his modes of procedure. We could not really imagine a government, desirous of retaining its position as such, venturing to betray the slightest tendency to Confederation in the present temper of the public mind. Its doom would would certainly be sealed. There are, no doubt, in the present government, men occupying high offices, who are undisguisedly confederates. But have not these men pledged themselves to their constituencies to accept no terms of union not approved by the people? We candidly confess that we have not as yet been able to form to ourselves so low an estimate of human nature as to fancy that pledges so solemnly and so publicly given, will be departed from. True, such things have been, and that too in times not yet accustomed to be called ancient, and in lands not very distant. Patriotic defenders of the constitution have been strangely lured away from its defences, and a people has been bought to betray its own rights. The world's history furnishes us with instances of ministers, senates and peoples who have been bought. These are, howevr, e nor mities, luckily for the honor of human nature, rare in the world's history. Yet in modern times a constitution may survive the treachery of a minister, or the venality of a senate, provided the people remain staunch. The union of Ireland would be an impossibility on the unsung principles of British statesmanship. A representation at variance with its representatives is a political solecism. So long, therefore, as the people of this Island remain staunch to their present opinions on union, Confederation is impossible. They are the arbiters of their own fate, and the doom they so much dread must be pronounced by their own lips before it can have any relevancy. Nothing can be clearer than the terms in which the Colonial Secretary lays down this principle. He says: "Whilst Her Majesty's Government have ever been ready to assist in preserving a connection based upon the *free will* of the people of British North America, the Assembly (of Nova Scotia) cannot be ignorant of the disinclination of this country (Great Britain) to interfere *by force* with the wishes of the colonists." From this, two things are obvious: first, the continuance of allegiance to Great Britain is based upon the *free will* of the people; and, second, there is no intention to interfere with our wishes by force. If, therefore, it be our wish to keep out of confederation, Great Britain will employ no force to drive us into it; and if Great Britain abstains from coercive measures, who else will be rash enough to attempt them? The idea of our being forced into union, has always appeared to us singularly unhappy. It stood in such sharp contradiction to what has been called the spirit of the age, that its adoption seemed to drag us back to the era of the Stamp Act. Force and the freedom of colonial life are incompatible; England has confessed it, and England's experience in the administration of Colonies has been dearly bought. It would, to our mind, betray something like an unusual amount of animosity towards this Island, did Great Britain attempt to force it into the Canadian Confederation. The manner in which the lands were parcelled out to proprietors by the British Government inflicted upon the Colony wrongs still deeply felt, and for which all compensation has been steadfastly refused. If now, when our land question has been, by our own exertions, placed upon a basis of settlement, England should seek to drive us into a union distasteful to the people and hurtful to their interests, it might fairly be inferred that we were the object of some unaccountable rancour on the part of the mother country; for confederation, on the terms lately offered by Canada, or indeed any other terms that Canada can honestly offer, would entail upon this Island its greatest misfortune. England has, hitherto, left the people to decide for themselves, and we have the assurance of her ministers that she will on future occasions adhere to the same policy. With our fate then in our own hands, we have only to exercise a moderate vigilance over its preservation. Many years of prosperity must pass over Canada before she will find herself in a position to offer terms worth our while to accept. To try and inveigle us into the union by deplomacy would be a most unwise act, even if it could succeed. The elements of discontent she has already become possessed of through a tampering policy of this kind, are sufficient to mar her success, and enfeeble her growth. We would only add to her weakness were we united to her in any other manner than with the full concurrence of the people. This, we believe, is the only mode in which it will be tried—if ever it is to be tried again.

Ottawa advices report that the Dominion Parliament will assemble on the 15th of February for the despatch of business.

THINGS have come to a pretty pass in the United States, when the Elections in the Metropolitan City of the Union have had to be held under the supervision of the military power. On the 8th instant, when the State Elections came off, the City of New York was virtually in the hands of General McDowell and his soldiers. The vote was taken under quasi-martial law. As a matter of course, the New Yorkers naturally feel incensed at the slur thus cast upon them by the General Government. They ask themselves the question—what next insult will political thimble-riggery subject them to? If a breach of the peace was not committed on the occasion, and the heads of the electors broken, or their bodies riddled by bullets, the fault was not President Grant's or that of his advisers. The good sense alone of the electors prevented the catastrophe. The idea of soldiers camping about the City on election day, to inspire terror among the voters, so strikingly resembles the *plebiscitum* in Rome, as to turn the election of Governor Hoffman and Mayor Hall into a farce. Fortunately for themselves, the New Yorkers did not permit themselves to be frightened; and, as they could not be swamped, like the late subjects of Pius the Ninth were, they went calmly and resolutely to the polls and triumphantly asserted their rights, by electing their favorite men. The Government appears to us to have been unnecessarily alarmed. But as the election passed off quietly, the Cabinet will doubtlessly take credit to themselves for having adopted wise precautionary measures to prevent a riot; and if a disturbance had taken place, they would be equally ready to assert that it would have been much more serious, but for the decisive action of the soldiery. Under any circumstances, the precedent has been an unfortunate one. For years to come, the metropolis may be subject to martial law, and the rule may be extended to every city in the union containing a population of over 20,000 persons, until finally the congressional elections pass as fully under the control of the bayonet, as the French elections ever were. In this, ultimately, there must be danger. Administrations, whether Republican or Democratic, cannot always be trusted to be peaceable and moderate, or commanding Generals to be cool and humane; and it would be wonderful indeed if the time never came when this wedge of military government of which the citizens of New York now feel only the point, were driven full length. The precedent of martial interference with elections, and with civil affairs generally, is one that progresses from bad to worse—not in the opposite direction. It is when we come to look at the future possible consequences of what seems comparatively harmless now, that we deprecate the precedent laid down on the 8th instant.

A late number of the London *Spectator* says:—

"It does not seem certain that the guarantee of the loan of a million sterling, wrung with so much difficulty out of the Imperial Government for New Zealand, will, after all, be acceptable, as the colony is profoundly nettled at the whole transaction; but at least it has saved us the colony, *just* saved it to us. In the lower House, a motion to the effect that 'the Imperial Government has failed in its duties to the Colonies,' was not negatived, but only defeated by the carrying of the previous question. In the Upper (the nominated) House, a Resolution was carried by a majority of 3 (in a house of 40 members) affirming that 'the best interests of New Zealand will be consulted by remaining an integral part of the British Empire,' but this was carried expressly on the strength of the indication of friendly feeling manifested by the offered guarantee of the loan; had that been refused, New Zealand would certainly be already asserting her independence."

Our reason for quoting this paragraph is to show how very unfairly England acts towards her colonies. Here, for example, is New Zealand, the people of which no sooner find themselves involved, through their own greed and injustice, in a war with the native Maories, than they apply at once to England for men and money to subjugate the aboriginees. The men were supplied, and the revolt, or whatever else it may be termed, was put down. When this was accomplished, the troops were withdrawn from the colony, and great was the outcry of the New Zealanders thereon. Nothing could appease their wrath or enliven their loyalty save the Imperial guarantee for a loan of a million of money, and forthwith the guarantee is given and the money is placed at their disposal. How different is the treatment meted out to Prince Edward Island. By the improvidence of the Imperial Government, the whole of the Colony fell into the hands of a lot of land sharks, who literally sucked the life-blood out of their unfortunate tenants. By hard struggling, some of them rescued themselves from thraldom. A land Bill was passed which liberated others, whilst another section, in the desperation of despair, were goaded into acts of lawnesness, which had to be suppressed by Her Majesty's soldiers, and which cost the colony something like £30,000. The public debt, consequent upon this land difficulty, entailed upon us by the mother country — which is the only entail she has left us, unless we except her policy towards the United States—is now something enormous, and when we ask for an imperial guarantee for a loan to wipe out this debt and finally settle a question, which, for obvious reasons, is every day becoming more difficult of adjustment, we are contemptuously snubbed or met with a flat refusal. But then this colony is only a small patch in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, within a day's travel of the station of Halifax, and its population numbers only some 90,000 souls, whilst New Zealand is a long way off, is a large and powerful colony, and is capable of asserting her independence with perfect safety. The reflection called up by the contrast is not pleasing, nor is it flattering to the justice and impartiality of the Parent State. Perhaps, however, at some period in the future, when England's power shall have been, through her own folly, completely destroyed on this continent, the consideration of her very indifferent treatment of us, will make the transfer of our allegiance a matter of little regret.

The Dominion Government have consented to allow American fishing vessels returning home to obtain supplies of stores in Canadian ports.

TROUBLE IN THE DOMINION.—The Lieut. Governor, in the speech at the opening of the Quebec Legislature, after stating that the Quebec Arbitrator resigned, and the others nevertheless continued their deliberations, said:—

"I have thought it my duty to protest first against the illegality of their proceedings, and afterwards against the manifestly illegal and unjust result at which they arrived.—The correspondence which has taken place on the subject will be submitted to your consideration."

In the debate upon the address, M. Chauveau, the premier, said:—

"There can be no doubt that the position taken by Ontario in the Arbitration was inimical to us, and because of the attempt to do us an injustice, our arbitrator had to resign. It was not we who forced him to do so, as has been alleged elsewhere. That gentleman believed it his duty to resign, and we could not interfere with him. Neither are we inclined to submit to an unjust arbitration."

This matter will cause much trouble yet.

NEW STORES. — Within the last three weeks, two young men have opened new stores in Queen Street. Both are in the Dry Goods and Grocery business. We know the two of them to be enterprising, industrious, and thorough business men. Mr. A. G. McDougall occupies the shop recently held by G. D. Wright, in Dunn's Block; and Mr. J. B. McDonald, that held by Mr. E. Reilly, as a Book Store and Printing Office. We recommend both to the favorable consideration of the public, feeling assured that they will give every satisfaction, and that they are bound to succeed in business.

WE learn that the Charlottetown Amateur Dramatic Club intend giving a performance, under the distinguished patronage of Lieut. Governor Robinson, in the Market Hall, on or about the 15th December next, in aid of the poor who suffered by the Saguenay fire. The City Council has generously given them the Hall and Gas free, to mark their interest in the affair. We trust the general public will give a generous support to the performance. Next week, full particulars of the programme will be given.

THE October number of the *Typographic Advertiser* has come to hand.

Local Items.

OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., shipped over £2250 worth of pork and lard this week.

THE weather presents quite a winterish apppearance this morning—snow and sleet making the ground white and slippery.

THE Summerside *Journal* says, that during the disembarkment of a lot of sheep from the steamer at Point DuChene, last Friday, twelve of them jumped overboard and were drowned.

THE *Islander* contradicts, by authority, the statement that the City Council have agreed to pay Mr. Ashburne £100 to frescoe the Market Hall. We are glad to hear it. The money can be much more judiciously employed just now.

AN additional assistant has been put in the Post Office, which is now to be opened from 7 in the morning until 9 at night. Another delivery-box has been opened, from which postage stamps will be sold within the hours named. Stamps cannot now be had anywhere else than at the Post Office.

THE R. M. S. "City of Limerick" arrived at Halifax on Thursday last. Her mails were forwarded by train, via Truro and Picton, and arrived here the same evening. As usual, we furnish our readers with full and interesting quotations from our European exchanges.

IN to-day's paper, W. A. Weeks & Co., advertize a splendid lot of housekeeping requisites, which we have no doubt any of our readers who want to buy such goods cheap, will call and inspect when shopping. Theirs' is one of the cheapest shops in the trade, and does a large business in the class of goods referred to.

THE Sons of Temperance, in this city, held a public Temperance Meeting in their Division Room on Monday evening last. This, it is expected, is the commencement of a series of Public Meetings during the winter months. There is much need of such meetings as these in Charlottetown at the present time. Free to all.

Hundreds of bushels of potatoes, says the *Patriot*, have been shipped this fall in barrels to the United States. Several thousand bushels will be sent to that market in the same way before the closing of the navigation. In December the duty on potatoes there will be reduced from 25 to 15 cents, and eggs will be admitted free.

The *Patriot* says:—"We hear that one of the two licensed carters to supply the town with water from Spring Park, has abandoned the business. If so, his place should be filled without delay, as the citizens cannot do without good pure water—an article, which we regret to say, the wells do not supply."

THE Court of Vice Admiralty opened yesterday, to determine the case of the schooner *Clara A. Friend*, seized some time ago by H. M. S. *Plover* for an infraction of the fishery regulations. The case is not yet terminated; but it is supposed that she will be condemned, as the evidence against her is very conclusive.

A man named Norman Beaton, of Sparrow's Road, committed suicide last week, by cutting his throat. When found, he was quite dead. We were well acquainted with Mr. Beaton, and always regarded him as a good, modest and honest men. He was about 54 years of age, and unmarried. We have heard no cause assigned for the rash deed.—*Argus.*

WE regret to learn from our Halifax exchanges, that Wm. Garvie, Esq., has been defeated by his opponent, P. C. Hill, Esq. The majority was only about 20 votes, and they might have been outnumbered, had not Mr. Garvie's friends been over-confident of success. Halifax has committed a mistake, we think, in not sending Mr. Garvie to the Local Legislature.

JOHN MCMILLAN, Esq., Teacher, of Wood Island, was found dead in his bed on Monday, the 14th inst. He appeared in his usual good health when he retired to rest on Sunday night. He was 62 years of age, was respected by all who knew him. His remains were interred at West River, Lot 56. The Coroner's Jury, summoned, on the occasion, returned the verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

THE Summerside *Progress* informs us of a fatal accident which took place on the O'Leary Road, on the evening of the 29th ult. The machinery of a well gave way while the digger was being hoisted up. The unfortunate man was precipitated to the bottom, and received such serious injuries in the fall that he died almost immediately. Dr. Shaw was sent for but did not arrive in time to be of any use. Our informant has forgotten to give us the the name of the unfortunate man.

News Items.

Judge Bedford, of New York, fined Geo. Francis Train $100 for evading jury duty.

It is said the Rev. Mr. Techereau will be the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cameron, Coadjutor Bishop of Arichat, received quite an ovation on his return to Arichat recently.

In dread of possible trouble, the Local Government is fortifying Melbourne, Australia.

The suit of Bailey against ex-President O'Mahony, of the Fenian brotherhood, to recover possession of funds of the order, was dismissed by default.

The compensation offered by the Chinese Government for the outrages lately perpetrated at Tien-tsin has been accepted by the French envoy.

A rupture between England and Russia is looked upon as certain and imminent. It is also believed that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia against the rest of Europe.

It is rumored in Halifax that Admiral Fanshawe will remain in Halifax this winter. The *Reporter* says the reason given for this is, that trouble with the United States is apprehended.

A cable despatch to the N. Y. *World*, from London, states that at a Cabinet Council held on the 2d November, it was resolved to grant a pardon to O'Donovan Rossa and the other Fenian prisoners.

The latest advices from Newfoundland are to the 9th inst. The papers are lamenting the withdrawal of the troops from the Colony, and those in the confederate interest very unjustly lay the blame on the anti-confederate local government.

The Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis has been indicted by the United States grand jury in Cincinnati, for receiving bribes to defraud the government in the collection of the revenue, during his term as assessor of the second Ohio district.

The letter said to have been written by the King of Prussia to Pius the Ninth, in reply to the Pope's alleged request for aid against Victor Emmanuel, has been pronounced a forgery. No communications have passed between the two Sovereigns since the outbreak of hostilities.

At the Supreme Court in Fredericton, N. B., recently, Driscoll, for sacrilegious robbery, and Davis, for manslaughter, were each sentenced for 12 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. McCarron, for a series of robberies, was sentenced to 27 years in the Penitentiary.

The well known House of Ridley, Son, & Co., of Harbor Grace, N. F., has failed. Scores of small dealers, it is said, will be affected by the failure, and much consternation has been occasioned thereby. After forty years absence, mackerel have revisited the coast of Newfoundland.

The great overland eastern bound train on the central Pacific Railroad, was stopped and the express car robbed, between Verdi and Reno, recently, by a band of highwaymen, who boarded the train at Verdi, and, presenting pistols at the heads of the conductor and brakemen, detached the express car, and robbed it of about $40,000 in coin. The robbers escaped, but a party had been organized to give them pursuit.

The town of Cronstadt, in the Baltic, so celebrated during the war with Russia, has just been devastated by a fire, which commenced at eleven on the night of the 2nd ult., and in three hours destroyed three entire streets, and sixty-two large houses, depriving more than 2,000 people of shelter. Several public buildings, including the depot of naval models, were consumed. The houses were chiefly inhabited by workmen in the powder mills and workshops of the port.

Mr. Pearson, who opposed Mr. Archibald when last he was a candidate for Colchester, N. S., has been elected by a large majority. Mr. Reading, the Confederate candidate, after canvassing the County, found his prospects so hopeless that he withdrew. Mr. Chambers, also an anti-Confederate, and now an avowed Annexationist, determined that there should be a contest, took the field on nomination day, and being supported by no party, was of course defeated. It is amusing now to find the Confederate papers claiming Mr. Pearson's election as a victory for them.

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.—In all cases in which matters of fact are involved, Correspondents must furnish us with their names and addresses—not for publication, but as a guarantee of authenticity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I welcome you in your new dress, as well as coincide with you in the principles you have laid down on the two great questions of our local politics—the School question and Confederation. I am also glad that you have determined on giving a Catholic tone to your paper. This is much required, as it is too much the case that our views on the School question have been much misrepresented in the press and out of it. The 35,000 Catholics of this Island ought to be able to support one good paper, which, from its Catholic tone could be received as a welcome guest in their families, as well as afford them sound information on the public events of the day.

The storms of the past few days have left our roads almost impassable, and the number of broken carts by the way-sides, speak more eloquently in favor of either a better road system, or for some other means of getting the surplus produce of our farms to the shipping places. Our season is so short that man and beast will be taxed to their utmost during the next sixty days, (if even so long) to get our merchants paid, as well as "squaring the yards" with the blacksmith, shoemaker, printer, &c., before the commencement of another year. I am afraid, however, if this stormy weather continues, we shall have to commit "hari kari," on new year's day, as the Chinese are said to do, if they are not out of debt on the first of every new year. If this were the fashion here, I fear our population would become decimated to a certain extent.

I notice in your market reports that in Boston, Hay finds ready sale at $29 to $30 per ton, and Straw at $27 per ton. This is all very well, but how are we to get it to market from here. You have steamboats and railroads within call, but we are out of "humanity's reach." Your mussel-mud friends will now be repaid for their labor. The industrious farmer of the West and East rivers will be able to reap the benefit of his labor, but when our hay fields turn off their quota, our trouble commences to get it to market. This is no doubt felt at New London, St. Peter's, and all along the north side, as well as here. We don't begrudge you your facilities, but we protest against being always "out in the cold." Perhaps you may say, "Well, you must get a steamboat, too." Well, I have said enough to-day, but, with your permission, I may come on again, when we can have a little more to say on the subject.

OCCASIONAL.

Tignish, Nov. 27, 1870.

Late Teleg

EUROPEA

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Von Munich on the 8th instant, a in conference with the Bava days.

The report is reiterated l the bombardment of Paris li est entreaties of Victoria.

The Russian Minister has a letter from Prince Gortsch Russia now demands a modif lition of the provisions sign tion at Paris on the 30th of articles 11 and 13 in the tre 27th, 1856.—This declarati Russsia, being simultaneou don, Constantinople, Vienna lieved here to indicate Russ insist on the recognition force. The excitement in is high, respecting the desig is believed that she has a se with Prussia. A telegra nople states that up to this the Turkish Government h ice of Russia's intentio treaty of 1855.

On the 10th a portion of munition train, losing its hands of the French.

No movements are report late quiet prevails around P Consols closed at 92 7-8.

A serious riot occurred at tween fifty soldiers and several soldiers, citizens seriously injured. It was police.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The tion of Russia to break fro causes a mutual distrust th and alarm in Austria and E sian designs are more partic tria. The secret treaty b Prussia will prevent the int in the French war. A def tween Austria and England

A battle is imminent at of the Loire is advancing Orleans.

Nothing later from Paris

The parties lately captu are still held as prisoners on Monday, Bismarck stre shooting all captured ballo

The *Pall Mall Gazette* dangers confront England culty and the Eastern ques stance that lifted the latte mediate importance made formidable, because of the lity of their being a combi

Russia declares her desi and Prussia is ready to co ber. England is the onl Turkey can look, and she annihilation if she lifts a fi

Consols closed 92 3-4.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Dijo tured by the French, who, gagement, drove the Russ The Prussians are retreatin the road leading through t bean to Ger. Prince Fre reached the River Yonne verged at Sens and he wil the assistance of Von der estimated at 100,000 men.

In view of the possible n southward, the British fl will be established in the Malta as a rendezvous.

CORK, Nov. 15.—A grea sympathy was made here to ing was presided over by Diocese, and addressed by ment. Resolutions expres