ttery,

lew Church at Vernon River.

SILVER JUG, valued at Hundred Dollars, currency, a lady parlehouse, for the Church, about to be erect-er, will be disposed of, by lottery, on

lick's Day, next.

s. 6d. each, to be had at the s. D. Brenan and P. Walker, molly's, Esq., also from the nagement, at Vernon River. mber will be published in the e HERALD, after the day of names of all purchasers of warded to the Revd. James Vernon River, on or before next.

seen at the store of the Hon.

Nov. 2, 1870.

nners.

bers are manufacturing, for a large number of the above. be supplied, will please leave arly as possible.

ALLWOOD & BOYTER. next door to Hon. G. Coles'

tf

AILS.

1870.

months of October, November ber, Mails for the United tates, w Brunswick, to be forwarded be closed at the General Post town, every MONDAY and ening, at 7 o'clock.

Scotia, *via* Pictou, until further osed every Monday, Wednesday ding, at 7 o'clock.

it Britain Newfoundland, West y alternate Monday and Wed- at 7 o'clock, as follows:—

ober Wednesday, 2d Nov.
Monday, 14th
Wednesday, 16th
h Monday, 28th
Wednesday, 30th
ec. Wednesday, 14th Dec.

mmerside, St. Eleanor's, North wer Freetown (to be forwarded ill be closed on the same even- r the United tates; for George- ner, every Friday evening at 7

registered, and newspapers, must st half an hour before the time

e United tates, anada and New be due at the General Post Office, on the evening of Wednesday t 10 o'clock.

Nova Scotia will be due on the nday, Wednesday and Friday.

tters for the Dominion of Canada, e; for the United States, 4d, cy., n, 44d, cy.

for Newfoundland and West In- nach; for Australia. New Zea- ntg. each; Newspapers for Great d States and the Dominion of ded free.

JOHN A. MACDONALD. Postmaster General

ffice, Charlottetown, Oct., 1870.

URES MADE EASY BY way's Ointment.

Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

ion of wound, sore or ulcer can re- r properties of this excellent Oint- orst case readily assumes a heal- e whenever this medical agent is ed flesh springs up from the bottom , inflammation of the surrounding d and a complete and permanent follows the use of the Ointment.

Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

essing and weakening diseases may y be cured by the sufferers them- y will use Holloway's Ointment, ttend to the printed instructions. well rubbed upon the neighboring ll obnoxious matter will be remov- ice of bread and water may some- plied at bed-time with advantage; upulous cleanliness must be ob- hose who read this paragraph will er the notice of such of their ne- whom it may concern, they will ren- that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Scald Heads, Ringworm and ther Skin Diseases.

entation with warm water, the u- nd speediest cure can be readily ob- complaints affecting the skin and simultaneous use of the Ointment But it must be remembered that in diseases indicate the depravity of d derangement of the liver and sto- equently, in many cases time is re- rify the blood, which will be effect- ious use of the Pills. The general readily be improved, although the y be driven out more freely than be- ich should be promoted; persève- cessary. On the appearance of any ladies the Ointment should be well ast three times a day upon the neck art of the chest, so as to penetrate ls, as salt is forced into meat: this at once remove inflammation and The worst cases will yield to this y following the printed directions.

or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

s of cases may be cured by Hollo- fying Pills and Ointment, as their tion of purifying the blood and ng the system renders them more any other remedy for all complaints ous nature. As the blood is impure, omach and bowels, being much de- quire purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

atism, Gout and Neuralgia.

has the power of reducing inflamma- bbing pain in these complaints in legree as Holloway's cooling Oint- purifying Pills. When used sim- they drive all inflammation and de- om the system, subdue and remove ment of the joints, and leave the sin- nscles lax and uncontracted. A cure be effected, even under the worst ce, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

ge	Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
asts	Cancers	Scalds
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Yaws
Mos-	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
s and	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
dies	Gout	Sore-throats
y	Glandular	Scurvy
ns	Swellings	Sore-heads
foot	Lumbago	Tumors
Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds

the Establishment of Professor Hol- 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, d respectable Druggists and Dealers ine throughout the civilized world, at ing prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

here is a considerable saving by taking sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients disorder affixed to each Pot.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870. NO. 9.

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.

ALMANACK FOR JANUARY, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 6th day, 5h. 11m., even., E.
LAST QUARTER, 14th day, 2h. 45m., morn., S.E.
NEW MOON, 20th day, 8h. 20m., morn., N. E.
FIRST QUARTER, 28th day, 8h. 2m., morn., N.E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S lon'th
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	7 49	4 19	morn	6 25	8 30
2	Monday	49	19	2 36	7 15	30
3	Tuesday	49	20	3 34	8 5	31
4	Wednesday	49	21	4 36	8 54	32
5	Thursday	49	22	5 36	9 42	33
6	Friday	48	23	rises	10 28	35
7	Saturday	48	25	4 29	11 15	37
8	Sunday	48	26	5 26	11 57	38
9	Monday	48	27	6 29	even	39
10	Tuesday	47	28	7 36	1 26	41
11	Wednesday	47	29	8 44	2 10	42
12	Thursday	47	30	9 51	2 54	43
13	Friday	46	31	11 4	3 40	45
14	Saturday	45	33	morn	4 31	47
15	Sunday	45	34	0 15	5 27	49
16	Monday	45	36	1 28	6 27	50
17	Tuesday	44	37	2 42	7 33	53
18	Wednesday	43	39	3 59	8 39	56
19	Thursday	42	40	5 13	9 41	58
20	Friday	41	41	6 23	10 41	59
21	Saturday	40	42	sets	11 33	9 2
22	Sunday	40	44	5 43	morn	4
23	Monday	39	45	6 56	0 22	6
24	Tuesday	38	46	8 6	1 11	8
25	Wednesday	37	48	9 13	1 54	9
26	Thursday	36	50	10 18	2 36	14
27	Friday	35	51	11 19	3 18	16
28	Saturday	34	51	morn	3 59	18
29	Sunday	33	53	0 23	4 45	20
30	Monday	32	55	1 25	5 34	21
31	Tuesday	31	57	2 25	6 26	23

PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Dec. 23, 1870.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.	3½ *a* 7d
Do. by the quarter	3d *a* 5d
Pork (carcass)	4½d *a* 5½d
Do. (small)	6d *a* 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3 *a* 5d
Veal, per lb.	3d *a* 6d
Ham, per lb.	7d *a* 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d *a* 1s 5d
Do. by the tub	1s 0d *a* 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s *a* 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d *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	6d *a* 9d
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 6d *a* 1s 8d
Turnips per bush.	10d *a* 1s

Poultry.

Geese	2s 6d *a* 3s
Turkeys, each	3s *a* 7s 6d
Fowls, each	1s 3d *a* 2s
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d *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.	
Homespun, per yard	4s *a* 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Hides, per lb.	4½d *a* 4¾d
Wool	1s *a* 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d *a* 5s 0d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d *a* 4s 0d
Partridges	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—Mondays 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 eachweek.

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. GAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE IN
DesBrisay's Block,
(Next Apothecary's Hall)
QUEEN STREET.

RESIDENCE:
North American Hotel.
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

FITZGERELD & SHAW,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
—AND—
NOTARIES PUBLIC.

OFFICE:

O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

R. R. FITZGERALD. - - R. SHAW

Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

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 l e ea sp 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.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

AS the Subscriber is about to make a change in his business, he hereby notifies all parties intebted to him, either for the VINDICATOR, the HERALD, or the ROYAL GAZETTE, or for Job Work, Advertising, 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.

Insurance.

London and Lancashire
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!!

Head Office:

London, - - Leaden Hall St., Cornhill, E.C
Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street,

Chairman of Board of Directors:

F. W. Russel, Esq., M. P.

Special Features.

Assurances granted either with or without participation in profits.

Half of the Premiums on Policies for the whole term of life may remain on Credit for five years, at five per cent. interest.

Eighty per cent. of the Profits returned to the participating policy holders.

Surrender of Policies under liberal conditions.

Policies granted to suit the circumstances of each individual applicant.

General Agent for the Lower Provinces,

ALEX. W. SCOTT, Esq., Halifax, N. S.

Medical Adviser at Charlottetown,

F. P. TAYLOR, M. D., L. R. C. S. Edinburgh.

Agent for P. E. Island,

ROBERT SHAW,
Office of FitzGerald & Shaw.

Nov. 23, 1870. p tf

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Board of Directors for the current year:

HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

Hon. H. J. Calbeck, John Ives, Esq., William Dodd, Esq., Robert Hooper, Esq., William Brown, Esq., Bertram Moore, Esq., W. E. Dawson, Esq.,

W. E. Dawson and John Scott, Esqrs. } Surveyors or Appraisers.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, May 7th, 1870.

Mercantile Advertisements.

CONFECTIONERY!

The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Public generally, that he has always on hand the Largest and Best assortment of

CONFECTIONERY

On the Island, from 8d. to 2s. 3d. per pound, which he is prepared to SELL CHEAPER than it can be imported;

CONSISTING OF—

Cake Ornaments, in variety; Sugar Almonds, Scotch Mixture, Princess Alice do., Erin go Bragh do., Lemon do., Conversation Lozenges Conversation Hearts, Peppermint Drops, Polka Drops, Pine Apple Drops, Raspberry Drops, Peach Drops, Love Drops, Strawberry Drops, Scissors and Dogs, Motto Lumps, Almond Candy, Fig Cream, Raisin Cream, Fruit Paste, Dominoes, Sugar Carraways, Medallions, Cockertines, Jujubes, Cinnamon Strings, Medals, Rock Candy, Strong Peppermint Lozenges, Gum Drops, different flavors; Chocolate Creams, Cream Almonds, Burnt Almonds, Cordial Drops, Brandy, Gin and Port Wine Drops, Liquorice Gum Drops, Kisses, Fishes, Thousands, Card Lozenges, Maple Sugar Shapes.

ALSO:

The Largest and Best Assortment of

Cakes, Pies and Tarts,

To be had on the Island, which are too well known to require enumeration, and all of which will be sold, Cheap for Cash, by

ALEXR. McKENZIE, Confectioner.

Queen St., Victoria Buildings, December 7, 1870. Gin

"Italian Warehouse."

JUST RECEIVED, from London and elsewhere—

100 chests and half-chests TEA,
5000 lbs. Jamaica COFFEE,
50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 pans. MOLASSES,
100 doz. PICKLES and SAUCES,
400 boxes RAISINS,
10 kegs Green GRAPES,
10 bbls. CURRANTS,
10 " London Crushed SUGAR,
20 casks & 200 cases BRANDY & GIN,
Casks & qr. casks Superior WINES, &c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MACEACHERN & Co.

Dec. 7, 1870. 1m

Tobacco. Tobacco.

THE Subscribers having purchased the business known as "Lowden's Tobacco Factory," have entered into Co-partnership, under the style of HICKEY & STEWART.

They keep on hand, at all times, a full supply of the very best TOBACCO, which they offer on liberal terms.

☞ Payment of all Debts due the former Proprietors is to be made to the Subscribers.

MICHAEL HICKEY,
ALEXR. B. STEWART.

Ch'town, Dec. 7, 1870. 4w

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

THE WAR.

AURELLE'S VICTORY AT ORLEANS.—The *Journal de Loriet* writes as follows:—A Prussian colonel, conversing at Gemigny with one of the members of the International Society, has made some admissions, which it appears useful to us to record. He had felt the strongest surprise from the very commencement of the battle, when he had perceived in the French army, the perfect order in which it had been drawn up. "In looking at them through my telescope, I could not help exclaiming that there was an unexpected spectacle offered to us there. Half an hour afterwards, when we had seen them manœuvre and we had observed the deploying of their artillery, the officers who surrounded me showed themselves very anxious. We pressed one another's hands, saying, 'This is a lost game for us.'" Such testimony is eloquent. It will contribute, we hope, to make still firmer the confidence with which Gen. d'Aurelles inspires the Army of the Loire. A battery had been established during the battle of Coulmiers, in sight of the wood where the Prussians were defending that village. Thence the enemy kept up a rapid and dangerous artillery fire, but the activity of the French gunners rendered nugatory all the efforts of the Prussians. Our guns, posted near a farm, ceaselessly changed their position and direction, whilst, hindered by the trees and the nature of the ground, the Prussian battery in its painful movements, never found the fixed point which they were to take aim at. The skill of our gunners had the success desired. The Prussian battery was dismounted, and the wood, confided for its defence to Bavarian foot soldiers only, was occupied by our troops, after a quick and sharp contest. This episode of the battle has been related in the Army of the Loire with a just and true admiration. The retreat of the Prussians was carried out in good order on their left wing, but in their centre and right wing, the retreat changed into a rout. The three or four inhabitants who had the courage to remain in the village of Gemigny, saw them pass all through the evening and night with every tumult and disorder of a great defeat. This spectacle was to them a compensation for the unwonted treatment to which they had been subjected. The troops dispersed and did not rally again—horsemen rushing through the crowd of foot soldiers, groups of soldiers, having strayed from their companions, bewildered fugitives, vehicles seeking their road at haphazard—such was the picture which, from their windows, several people of Gemigny had been able to contemplate with an entirely patriotic pleasure. The cavalry, charged with the duty of pursuing the Prussian army, caused the fugitives great damage. They nearly took General Von der Tann's entire artillery park. A wrong direction given, is said to have deprived this pursuit of all its hoped-for results. The material consequences of the battle of Coulmiers are not yet all exactly known. The cavalry, sent in pursuit of the enemy has, it is said, captured more cannon, waggons and prisoners than the official despatch announced. Whilst this despatch speaks, indeed, of only two cannons captured, it was affirmed at the staff of the army, that ten Prussian cannons were now in our power. In their flight the enemy left two cannons in a field at Haisseau, where they were found buried in the mire.

THE GERMANS BEFORE PARIS.—The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles, says:—"We have had cold as well as wet weather this week, but the invading troops do not complain. The outposts are changed every day, and every eight days all the battalions change quarters. Matters are so managed that no battalion has more than a week of hard times. Blanc Memel is anything but a desirable place even for a week's residence. Le Bourget is rather worse; but I know of worse still—a temporary wooden barrack, consisting of a series of sheds, in a field where the occupants are up to their ankles in wet clay. In those quarters the several battalions of the Queen Augusta Regiment are obliged to take turns week about, but her Majesty of Prussia is very kind to these troops. She sends them various luxuries from Berlin, and they are very happy, even under the adverse circumstances of their quarters being in a place of damp and desolation. No such thing as "short commons" has been experienced by any of the troops. They have plenty to eat and to drink. There is no private without his wine and his tobacco. The Saxon soldiers in these head-quarters have a tobacco allowance of five cigars a day,—the same number as that served out to the officers. Oxen and sheep are slaughtered daily at all the quarters, and the soldiers' soup, prepared from preserved meat, is excellent. Brandy is not among the articles of regulation allowance, but it is given to the men actually on post duty, and the others can and do procure it at the market tender, or canteen. Up to this date, November here has not been as severe as we usually have it in London, and the Germans say it is an improvement on what they are accustomed to at home. There does not appear, therefore, any probability of their being obliged to retire from cold or hunger."

THE WAR VICTIMS.

The following are extracts from a letter addressed to the "Society of Friends," London. It is dated from Metz:—

"I feel inclined to give you a description of the villages I have seen in the last two days, as a sort of sample of the condition of this unhappy country. Yesterday morning I left Metz, by the Port des Allemands, and proceeded along the road which winds under the Fort St. Julien, to the village of that name. This village, which was one of the favorite resorts of the people of Metz on Sundays and festivals, has not itself suffered much, but all around it is a scene of hopeless desolation. There were great numbers of suburban residences here with neat gardens, and besides these, many marketing establishments, on a large scale, with great quantities of fruit trees, &c. All this is one mass of ruin—the walls are levelled to the ground, the houses destroyed, and the gardens rooted up. Great lines of earthworks stretch along the plain, hastily erected by the French, before the battles of the 12th and 14th August. One great conservatory was still left standing—why I know not It was pitiable to see the various and beautiful trained fruit trees so hopelessly ruined and trampled into the ground, and, of course, the people ruined, too, in another sense of the word, for they were all small proprietors, each owning his house and a piece of ground. Beyond St. Julien the open plain was trampled and beaten down by the armies that had been encamped there, great fosses running across it, with transverse earthworks and pits sunk in the ground, defended by breastworks of fascines; and yet all this had evidently, within a few months, been ground on which patient labor and skilful cultivation had been expended. I visited the villages of Prix and Savigny. In the former there were two houses burned, and in the latter eleven. The Mayor told me that it would take a year's patient labor to level the earthworks and restore the land to its normal condition. Almost everything is gone—crops of every kind—hay, straw, corn, oats, and potatoes; no horses, no cows; the farming implements, carts, &c., having been almost all used for firewood by the peasantry. Great quantities of bedding and clothes pillaged. Out of 260 persons, 60 are now in want, and there will be 100 in three weeks, when the little that is still left is gone. This is a fair sample of three out of every four villages in this district.

"I went next to St. Barbe, where no house was burned, but the pillaging was almost incredible. Everything was gone. Let me give you a picture of one house. It had a frontage of 115 ft., including the granary and stables, and was substantially built of stone; the dwelling-rooms nicely papered and painted. Like most houses of the class, it consisted of farm buildings, and at the other end was a long passage off which opened doors into four rooms for the family. These rooms and the passage were littered with straw and rubbish of every description. The first room I entered contained a heap of straw in one corner, evidently used as a bed; a broken chair and a fragment of a table were in another, and in a third, a handsome armoire of walnut wood, with the doors wrenched off their hinges for firewood; in another room was a broken bedstead, a good piece of furniture, but no bedding—a heap of straw supplied the place of the mattrass, another armoire was here which had been treated in the same fashion; the kitchen, which came next, was littered with empty bottles and fragments of biscuits, and the fourth room contained nothing but rubbish. In the stable we saw fragments of two handsome coverlets torn and dirty, which had evidently been used to cover horses. The unthreshed corn was littered about the granary and barn. A great part of the flooring and even of the roof beams, had been torn up or hacked away for firewood, and there was not a door to the whole concern except one, which seemed too strong to be broken. Many of the window frames had been taken out and burned, and altogether the scene was one of almost indescribable ruin. I went into house after house and found them in the same condition. I visited nearly half the houses in the village, and in all I saw only one bed. The church had been used as a barrack, and the belfry had been used as a stable Half the seating in the church had been burned, the walls were disfigured with hooks and nails, the pulpit rails and the confessional had been broken. In the belfry, among the litters of straw, I observed the fragments of a handsome candelabra in gilt bronze, which formerly hung in front of the altar. The people here are all small proprietors, who look to the produce of the autumn for their support in winter and spring. They have nothing now—their homes are uninhabitable, the have neither food, bedding, nor clothing. Their vines, the labor of years, are all destroyed, trampled into the very earth. The tubs and casks for making and storing the wine are almost all burned, as well as the sticks to support them, which are worth a great deal of money. I do not say that this is an ordinary case, but it is little in excess of many others. On my way home, I visited Nouilly and Noiseville, both of which have suffered severely. Here there are a great many masons, carpenters, &c., who work generally in Metz. Now, of course, there is no work, and they are almost on the verge of starvation. To-day I was at Petrie, where 92 out of 106 houses were burned, together with the church and a convent, part of which was a school for 500 girls. The unhappy people have taken refuge in the various villages around. Who can measure the distress which such a frightful occurrence as this causes? It was a rich village, but there is absolutely nothing now but crumbling walls and a few poor people, who, I suppose, have nowhere to go to Have I said enough to show you that there is use for every shilling you can possibly raise? As far as our inquiries have gone—and they are not yet finished—there are now from 6,000 to 8,000 persons in need of assistance, and there will be 12,000, or, it may be, 20,000, before the war is over. In fact, it is impossible to say how many people will actually want bread before the 1st of January. There are so many villages in which there is still a little left, and there is such a *spirit of independence* and brotherly help (a very noble form of Communism), that as long as half the population have enough the others won't be let to starve. But this cannot last long, and in many villages we shall find some day (or rather those who succeed us will,) that there is neither food nor money left, so that it is impossible to say how far our estimate is below the mark; above it it certainly is not. I had a long conference to-day with Mr. Maguin, and we arranged the headings of information he is to seek from the Mayor of each commune, as to the condition of agricultural affairs, and the probable wants in seed corn and other seeds. One fact he mentions is of the greatest importance. He said that there was no question that in the spring there would be numbers of speculators going round selling old seed cheap, which, of course, will not grow, and he said that there was no way in which we could confer so great a benefit on the agricultural community as by selling seeds where we did not think it needful to give them. He said that it could be easily advertised beforehand, and that his warranty would give confidence to all purchasers. He will prepare a tabular statement, according to the heads I gave him, and have it ready in about four weeks. There is great need of warm clothing, and of clothing of every kind, and we are very glad to find that you have already sent out a good quantity. I wish you could have seen the delight of the poor people to whom I made distribution at Briey, last Sunday and Monday, and the following day. As I passed through the villages I was, of course, recognized pleasantly. Poor creatures! many of them looked as if they had not had a good meal for a long time, which was, indeed, no doubt the case."

GARIBALDI'S UNPOPULARITY.—A correspondent writing to the *Daily Telegraph* from Tours, says:—"General Garibaldi seems to have made more enemies than friends in this part of France. His expulsion of the Jesuit Fathers from Dole appears to have been most arbitary and unjustifiable in every way. The Jesuits had been lodging and feeding at their own expense no fewer than 800 Mobiles for upwards of a month, and there were in their college at the time nearly a hundred lads, sons of the most respectable people in the department. Some of the boys were ill with severe colds, and a few with fever, but despite the remonstrances of the sub-prefect, who had prepared quarters for Garibaldi and his staff elsewhere, the fathers and their pupils had to clear out at twenth-four hours' notice. Two of their number being old and infirm, have since died from the effects of the weather and from the shock to their system, caused by their being made beggars and sent adrift. I met the other day a young Franc-tireur who had an uncle among the Jesuit Fathers in Dole, and two nephews among the pupils. He showed me a ball with a mark upon it, which he intended for Garibaldi whenever he came across him, even if he should himself be shot the next moment.

The *Morning Advertiser* (Nov. 23) observes:—To take Paris by famine, the Prussians will be obliged to blockade it until the month of May. Will Moltke advise this? He will not. He knows well that before that time the 600,000 French civilians, who are drilling at least six hours every day, will be equal to the Landwehr of Prussia. He knows, also, that before the end of April there will be three great armies out of Paris, consisting of 150,000 men each, at least—one of the Loire, another of Brittany, and the third of the North. These three armies are rapidly forming at the present time. Moltke knows all this, and that if the Prussians wait much longer before Paris, the three armies will all converge towards the capital, and, in combination with the 600,000 men of the Paris garrison, will surround the Prussians, and make prisoners of King, Prince Royal, German Potentates, Moltke, Bismarck, and the whole "kit." But the Prussians will not wait for this. * * * Before the new year, the Prussians will, we believe, be obliged to raise the siege of Paris, and make a disastrous retreat towards Germany, followed by the garrison of Paris, and attacked on the flanks by the Provincial Mobiles and the Francs-Tireurs.

UNEASINESS OF THE GERMANS BEFORE PARIS.—The *Times* says it is evident that a feeling of uneasiness took hold of the German army before Paris, towards the end of last week. It would be an exaggeration to say that it partook of the nature of a panic, yet it had some of its characteristics. The anxiety that was excited was mainly due to the ignorance of the Germians, as to who they were that threatened, or appeared to threaten, to fall upon their rear. A day or two showed them that their uneasiness was, in this instance, groundless. But the sense of alarm was a new and significant experience on the part of the invaders, throwing an unexpected light on the realities of their position. It is, in fact, tolerably certain that the besiegers have as much as they can manage on their hands, and that if it were not for their best ally, "starvation" the reduction of Paris would be problematical. As it is, the Germans can do nothing but keep the place shut up, and they will undoubtedly have to fight hard—possibly in the course of the current week—*to prevent* a sortie. If the French forces outside of Paris can be kept away from it, however, the fall of the capital is morally certain. Should this event not bring along with it the submission of the country, the victors would seize upon sufficient guarantees for the indemnity they intended to claim, and would retire on the departments they were resolved to annex. France would be left to recover her strength, and, considering what, according to the latest interpretation of public law, is the obligation of a treaty of peace, it is quite as well that Count Bismarck should not go through the hollow form of negotiating a convention with the vanquished nation. He may spare himself all anxiety on the ground of having no one to treat with when a treaty comes to nothing.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER'S OPINION OF BAZAINE.—A contributor to the *Daily Telegraph* has interviewed General Changarnier. Naturally the conversation turned upon Metz. The veteran did not think that the place fell through treachery, but through the incapacity of Bazaine. "Bazaine was incompetent to command so large an army. The numbers bewildered him. He could not move his men; he could not operate his forces. He had no judgment, no foresight (*clairvoyance*). Also, Bazaine was a selfish man—for himself, for his personal glory, not for his country's honor. Bazaine thought all the time that peace would soon be proclaimed, that Paris would never hold out; that the war would fall flat, and that his military reputation would not be impaired. Further than that, Bazaine expected, when peace should be insured, that he could march out of Metz with 150,000 men, the cream of the French army, and make the public believe in effect that he was a hero, because he never surrendered, but held Metz against every adversity." The veteran General added that Bazaine could, at any time, have cut his way through the hostile army, up to the 15th October. Of this there could be no doubt. The troops were obedient, and numbered 150,000 good men. Changarnier has strong hopes that the Orleanist family will reign in France.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the Prussians, that very little damage was done to the Cathedral of Strasburg, during their late bombardment of the unarmed portion of the city, it now appears that such great ravages were effected that the architect estimates the cost of repairing them at 1,500,000 fr., "the fabric being far more injured that might be concluded from a superficial examination." The damage done to the picture-gallery, by Prussian shot and shell, amounts to a quarter of a million of francs; the loss of the library, with its manuscripts and many precious volumes, is inestimable and irreparable The burnt contents of the picture-gallery are estimated at nearly half a million of francs. The total injury inflicted upon the city without regard to those portions which, being military, are liable to the operations of war, as allowed in civilized countries is estimated at between fifty and sixty millions of francs.

GARIBALDI'S MISTAKE.—The *Times* observes that among the earnest and honest peasantry of the French rural districts, together with a great deal of sincere piety, there is perhaps an immense amount of superstition and bigotry; but religious intolerance is scarcely to be cured by political fanaticism, and, at all events, Garibaldi should have considered that he is a stranger in France; that his business there is to fight the Prussians, not to worry the priests. The only way for him to fight the priests is to fight the Prussians better than the priests, or, at least than the priests' partisans can do. If the Republican Free-shooters under his son can do more for France than the Papal Zouaves under Charrette, there is some probability that the Red, and not the White flag may, after the victory, become the banner of France.

Earl Granville again proposes peace intervention in Franco-Prussian war, and invites Russia and Austria to meet England in securing a cessation of hostilities.