General News.

bout the middle of December last, a
lin journal speculated upon the fall of
is and its consequences, thus:—

ut suppose that Paris had once fallen,
at would be the consequences? The
ps of the line which are there would fall
our hand, together with the Republican
ernment. The Mobile Guards, who have
herto for the most part been eager for
r, could according to circumstances either
taken prisoners or be released, if by that
e they had become peacefully disposed.
National Guards, the true children of
is, we could for the most part confidently
ase, with no fear that they would break
ir parole; for they have no love for war,
l Trochu himself sorrowfully admits that
praises them in his orders of the day for
very only because he wishes to flatter
m, in order that they may allow him to
tinue his resistance against the besieger.
ere can be no doubt that there are plenty
uch men throughout the country. In all
ts there are many who, if they saw the
ital fallen, and the head Government
en prisoners, would gain courage enough
have opinions of their own, and to ex-
ss them against Gambetta. A great
nber of the present defenders of their
intry have been forced by Gambetta to en-
voluntarily into the armies of the Re-
blic, and to become Mobile Guards with
ned enthusiasm; many fight with decided
will, and readily allow themselves to be
en prisoners by the Germans; but as long
the present state of things continues, the
ss will, in spite of all, obey the Dictator.
e strong impression produced by the fall
Paris, would alone "restore" the mass "to
lf," After that great blow and loss, the
ple would entertain grave doubts as to the
of making any further resistance, and
mbetta should be more powerful than he
o be able of himself alone to persuade the
ple that the fall of Paris was of no impor-
ce. This would be contrary to the com-
nFrench way of thinking, which is the cause
y the people have considered it their duty
make great efforts for the relief of Paris
long as that city defends itself. But we
st not overlook the fact that the Parisians
mselves have hitherto had little to force
m to surrender. When they are aware
t the whole of France is actively fighting
l bleeding for them, they must, for the
e of honor, bear a little hunger in order
to remain too far behind the rest of the
intry. We is there that has not fasted
a time in his life, and afterwards lost all
mory of his suffering? People do not all
nce, because their supply of food is scanty,
sight of every duty and every calcula-
n of their lasting advantage. The Paris-
s need not indeed rise above the general
ndard of humanity, if they resolve to hold
, and do hold out, to the last crust of bread.
this sacrifice, of which any average
nan being is capable, they procure for
ir country a respite, of which it makes as
ch use as possible in the field. The posi-
n would at once become quite different if
Parisians had not only to struggle with
at of provisions, but also with the horrors
a bombardment. Then they would ask
mselves whether it was necessary to ex-
e themselves to such danger, whether
provinces could require Paris to allow
lf to be reduced to ashes without there
ng any prospect that France would there-
ultimately conquer the enemy; and these
estions would then produce very different
wers from those at present given by the
ital to the provinces. The Parisians
ld then say: If the country cannot re-
e us, and if it leaves us from week to
k in need, we, too, are in no position to
ng back victory to the banners of France.
have suffered and sacrificed enough; our
ls are in ruins; and if the provinces can-
beat the enemy in the field, the capital
the country cannot reproach each other
e former surrenders to the foe.

arl Russell on the military resources of
gland.

arl Russell, in a letter to the *Times*, says
share in your anxiety respecting our
ed forces, and it seems to me that, dur-
the five or six weeks before Parliament
ets, the public mind could not be more
fully employed than in considering our
ences, and, when a conclusion is reached
sking Government to supply our wants
armaments, neither superfluous nor inade-
te. We are, unfortunately, a mark for
onal animosity. On many sides during
South American revolution, the United
tes checked the building and sailing of
r cruisers to intercept and plunder the
le of Spain and Portugal, according to
r own views of their obligations. When
onstrated with for not doing more, they
wered that they would allow no interfer-
e with their domestic measures. When
Southern cruiser escaped from Birken-
d during the American civil war, and our
ernment copied the answer of Mr. Sec-
ry Adams, we were immediately told
our repression was designedly and will-
y inadequate. In the same spirit, when
is are, during the present war, imported
France from England, but in much
ger quantities from the United States,
conformity in both instances with the law
nations, the Prussian ministers, ambas-
ors, officers and soldiers, through whose
ntry supplies of arms were carried to
sia during the Crimean war, and used by
sian soldiers to kill British troops en-
ed in a European cause, these same Prus-
s inveigh against us as enemies, and treat
Americans as blameless friends. From
se two instances I infer that the envy and
tility which have pursued every wealthy
mercial nation in ancient and modern
es are now dogging our steps, and will,
of these days, burst out into open ag-
ssion. The facility with which Prince
tchakoff and Count Bismarck threw off
trammels of treaties in their own cause,
upon their own testimony, shows, but
clearly, how easy it will be to find a pre-
for attacking, first, an ally of England,
as Hollahd or Austria, and then Eng-
l herself. Why should we suppose the
ish Channel impassable to the ships and
ts of an enemy? Is it impossible that a
may be required to relieve from danger
fellow-subjects in Jamaica, while an ex-
ition is preparing in the Texel for the
sion of England? Could we send a part
ur army to assist an ally while we have
mall a force of regular troops, and so few
sands of embodied militia? In six
nths they would be admirable troops.
tain Sherrard Osborne holds that a fleet
ipped in the Scheld against us ought to
ire no apprehensions, and, at the same
e, advises us to line our east and and
th coasts with ships of war. His practi-
advice proves that he does not feel the
urity he affects. Lord Derby warns us
inst an essentially retrograde step, and,
he same time, assumes that we might
sibly be called upon to repel an invasion
ne hundred thousand men. I wish to see
gland made impregnable, with the mot
our volunteers—"Defence, not Def
e,"

he honor of being the heaviest taxed city
this continent may be safely awarded to
ton. One could hardly have suspected
shrewd, careful New England should
such an example of municipal life. The
ss in Boston amount to $34.41 per head.
York follows at a respectful distance.
citizens of that favored locality only pay
.88 per head.

a Halifax on Monday evening, a master
smaker, named John C. O'Neill, got into
altercation with one of his men name
medy, and a scuffle ensued, in which
Neill was struck on the head with a last
thrown against the stove. He died
hin a few minutes.

News Items.

LOCAL.

Neil Rankin, Esq., has been appointed Auditor of Public Accounts, in place of Mr. John F. Robertson.

The Supreme Court for King's County will be held in Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Saturday night was the coldest we have had this winter. The thermometer stood 30 below zero.

The members of the Charlottetown Debating Club will give a Musical and Literary Entertainment, in the Market Hall, next Wednesday night.

The Librarian of the Legislative Library requests that all the books, newspapers, &c., now out of the Library, be returned before the 15th inst.

A table cloth was picked up near the HERALD office, Prince Street, on Friday last, which the owner can have by calling at this office.

Mr. Fenton T. Newbury, Agent for the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, is entitled to our thanks for a couple of useful blotters issued from that office.

Our poetic friend, Mr. LePage, is again in print. This time the muse is enraptured in a "tea-shine," lately given in honor of the members of the Choir of the Wesleyan Chapel.

The *Islander* says that Mr. Geo. Tweedy, of Cherry Valley, killed a few weeks since, two young pigs, aged respectively 8 and 10 months. The former, when killed, weighed 331 lbs., and the latter, 312 lbs.

The *Eastern Advocate* reports that on the night of the 30th ult., some thief entered, through the window, the shop of Mr. D. Stewart, of Cardigan Bridge, and stole several articles of merchandize, and all the money in the till.

POSTPONED.—The Very Rev. Dr. McDonal's lecture, entitled "Footprints of the Missionaries," which was to have been delivered before the Catholic Young Men's Institute, last evening, has been postponed, in consequence of the indisposition of the Rev. Lecturer, until next Wednesday evening, the 15th inst.

At the request of a number of the inhabitants of Charlottetown, Sheriff McGill has called a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Queen's County, in the Market Hall, at 7 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, to consider the question of a railroad for this Island.

Lot 1 has established a Seed Grain Society, called the "St. Joseph's Seed Grain Society." These Societies are found to be very useful institutions, especially to the poorer class of farmers, in enabling them to obtain Seed Grain in times of scarcity, at moderate rates and terms.

COLONIAL.

Small-pox has made its appearance in St. John, N. B.

The Commercial Bank of St. John, N. B., was robbed on the night of the 31st ult., of $66. The thief was not found out.

The Antigonish *Casket* states that Wm. Chisholm, Esq., of Pomquet Forks, who arrived at Antigonish, from Boston, on the 19th ult., was bearer to the Bishop of Arichat, of an address with a donation of $537.50 in gold, in aid of his new Cathedral, from sixty natives of the County of Antigonish, viz., 26 young girls and 34 young men now residing in the city of Boston.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Morning Post* announces that the Marquis of Lorne and the Royal Princess Louise will be married on Tuesday, March 21. The bridesmaids will be Lady Constance Seymour, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Lady Florence Lennox, Lady Mary Butler, Lady Alice Fitzgerald, Lady Grace Gordon, Lady Florence Montague, and Lady Agatha Russel.

LONDON, Feb. 1, evening.—Consols 91¾. Liverpool markets firm.

Postal service has been re-established from Paris and Versailles to Havre and Dieppe, which ports are now in communication, by steamship, with England.

An official despatch announces that Bourbaki's army, 80,000 strong, has entered Switzerland.

The Federal authorities have summoned the Cantons to prepare to detain them.

The Government at Bordeaux has issued a decree ordering Elections for the National Assembly to be held on the 8th inst.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Paris is quiet, the strictest order being preserved by the National Guard.

Orders have been issued not to continue despatch of troops to France from Berlin.

The Orleans Princes will be candidates for the National Assembly.

Emperor William has ordered 3,000,000 rations to be sent into Paris from the German army.

The London Conference will hold another meeting on Friday.

Ravages of small pox are decreasing in London.

Excessive frosts have endangered crops of all kinds in England.

Von Beaust recommends an increased military and naval armament for Austria.

The assassins of Prim have been discovered. It is thought that they were in the pay of Isabella.

Turkey intends occupying the Danubian Principalities, in case Prince Charles resigns.

DETAILS OF THE ARMISTICE.

On the morning of Monday, January 23d, a flag of truce left the French lines and was met by the Germans. The bearer delivered a letter from Favre, addressed to Bismarck. At noon the missive reached Versailles, and was placed in the hands of Bismarck. It requested permission for Favre to come to Versailles. Bismarck replied that he might. At 10 o'clock the same night, the Prussian Premier applied to the Emperor of Germany for permission to hold an interview with him. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Lieutenant of Police. Next day, before noon, Jan. 24th, a council of war was held to consider Favre's mission. Von Roon, Bismarck, Von Moltke and the Crown Prince were present, in addition to the Emperor William, who presided. The council lasted two hours, and the result of the deliberations was communicated to Favre, who returned to Paris at half-past four o'clock the same evening. As he was being driven in his carriage down the avenue leading to the Sevres road, Bismarck, who was taking his daily ride, encountred him. He turned his horse's head and rode by the window, conversing with M. Favre all the way to the town gates. It is understood that Favre asked that the army in Paris be allowed to march out with full honors, and take up a position in some unoccupied district of France, under his management, and not to resume hostilities for a term of months, to be agreed upon, and that there would be no triumphant entry into Paris by the Germans. These terms were refused by the council, who informed M. Favre that the only basis of surrender would be the same as that of Sedan and Metz.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Among the terms agreed upon are the following:—The city is to pay eight millions of pounds sterling, as an indemnity, to sustain the whole expenses of the siege, contracted by the Germans, owing to the refusal of Paris to capitulate, when first invested. All the troops are to be disarmed, except the National Guard and a division of Regulars. None of the inhabitants are allowed to leave the city.

The forts were to be invested and not allowed to revictual till they surrendered. The commanders, holding them, agreed at once to surrender, which they accordingly did—no incident of note occurring during the complete occupation of the forts by the Germans, except that the Duke of Bavaria was mortally wounded.

Despatches from Bordeaux represent that part of the Provisional Government, located there, are denouncing, in unmeasured terms, the conduct of the members of the Government who took part in the negotiations for the surrender of Paris. Gambetta has made furious speeches to the populace, and has threatened to resign.

It is understood at Bordeaux that Jules Favre's agreement includes the whole of France, except the army under the command of Bourbaki, which the Germans would not agree should have the same terms as are allowed to the other forces in the field.

The final surrender of Paris took place on Saturday at noon. The news was instantly telegraphed over Germany, and we have intelligence that the towns were wild with joy. At Saarbruck and Frankfort the excitement was intense, and the people of the latter place, in the excess of their enthusiasm, took the French prisoners, as they were passing through, and feasted them. Throughout the Empire there were illuminations, bonfires, ringing of joy bells, processions; and the churches were crowded yesterday, to hear the thanksgiving sermons that were delivered.

Despatches, dated to-day, (Monday), noon, state that Bourbaki's army is entirely surrounded, and that escape is utterly impossible. The German army, under Manteuffel, being in the rear of Bourbaki's army, and Von Werder's army being in front.

On Sunday evening, Bourbaki, incapable of sustaining himself under the terrible infliction, shot himself, but is still alive, though the physicians consider his case hopeless.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 26, morning.—As the facts concerning the negotiations develop, better feeling is evident among both the French and Germans, and all begin to agree in hoping for the termination of the war. The French, especially, are well pleased at the apparent modification of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphal entry into the capital.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN BISMARCK AND FAVRE

Form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this memorable war. The arrival of Favre was known to no one except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the quarters occupied by Bismarck, in Rue Provence, he was immediately admitted into the presence of the Chancellor. After a few preliminary remarks, Bismarck said:

"Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit?"

Favre, much affected, replied:

"The object is to put a stop to this terrible suffering of the country; for now that the hope of relief from without seems lost, Paris must needs seek peace. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give without loss of advantage or honor."

Bismarck expressed his desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the sufferings and gallantry of the French nation, consistent with the safety, honor and interest of United Germany. He said that this had been, from the first to the last, the object and desire of the Emperor and all his advisers, since the commencement of this unhappy war was forced upon them.

Favre first demanded the terms already reported.

Bismarck replied: "It is not in my province to refuse to accept the terms, but I must say that the present prospects are such that I cannot myself approve of them, and I feel confident that my august master will reject them. However, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration."

After this formal business, Bismarck assumed the familiar and social air for which he is famous, and invited Favre to partake of refreshments, adding, "From all reports, you are not well supplied inside the city."

Favre consented, and a good dinner was soon spread. After the entertainment, Favre was politely but strictly placed under surveillance, and occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau. As already known, the first overtures were promptly rejected.

After Favre's return with the acceptance of the terms, in substance, demanded by the Emperor, great excitement prevailed at Versailles. The Mayor went twice to the police headquarters to endeavor to obtain an interview, but received a peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, as such an act would render him liable to imprisonment. All communication between Favre and outsiders was strictly prevented. An interview again took place between Bismarck and Favre. The former afterwards waited on the King and Council, when Favre's acceptance, on the part of the Provisional Government, was submitted.

LATE TELEGRAMS

TO THE

Charlottetown Associated Press.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 1.—Bourbaki's army entered Switzerland, crossing the border near Bountral. Reported attempt of Bourbaki to commit suicide confirmed. No person is allowed to enter or leave Paris without permit of German authorities. Revictualling of Paris proceeds under German supervision. Confidence expressed at German headquarters that peace will be secured.

LATER.—Gambetta has ratified capitulation of Paris, and will not resign.

Empress Eugenie, after stormy interview with Duke DePersigny, ordered him to quit her presence, since he persisted in urging her to consent to dismemberment of France.

All rivers and railroads are opened for transportation of food to Paris.

Portions of France refuse to recognize armistice, or any peace prospect involving the surrender of French territory.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Gold 111 1-8.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 2.—Postal communication between London and Paris re-opened. Evacuation terms between Favre and Bismarck proceeded yesterday without interruption. Emperor William sent autograph letter to the Pope. He makes no reference to temporal power. Prussians driving cattle into Paris to feed the inhabitants. Bordeaux, Lyons, and other Provincial cities greatly disturbed by the populace, who demanded war against Germany to the death. Civil Government remaining at Bordeaux. Gambetta telegraphed to the Prefects, and he will announce revocation to Bordeaux Government after communication with representatives from Paris. Meanwhile he asks them to drill incessantly all recruits who may come in during the armistice. Bonapartists and Orleanists are hard at work for succession to the French throne.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 4.—General feeling in London is dismay and anger at outrageous, unbearable terms proposed by Germans; if enforced, war will soon be resumed.—French Generals, commanding north of France, protested against Prussian demands, relative to line of demarcation between French and German armies. Gen. Manteuffel pursued the French army of the East to the Swiss frontier.—It seems Gambetta is anxious to continue the war, supported by the people of Bordeaux.—Gen. Chanzy accepted the armistice.—Bismarck is ill; he was visited by the Emperor on Wednesday.—Feeling in the north of France strongly favors peace.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies voted 282 to 39 for the transfer of the Capital to Rome.—Malls can now be sent from London to Paris.—Gold closed at 111¾.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 6.—Bismarck's offer to extend provisions of armistice to South Eastern departments, not accepted by Favre, as surrender of Belfort was a condition. Despatches from many parts of France concur in expressing a determination of people to continue war, unless the terms are greatly modified.

Revictualling of Paris going on, but distress in the city is very great.

Another call of German Landwehr of men between 27 and 47 years, issued to-day. 300,000 men to be ready to go into France at short notice.

English Admiralty ordered construction of ten gun boats. Great public demonstrations. Brussels favors the temporal power of the Pope.

Attempts to assassinate Trochu reported, in which one of his orderly officers was killed.

At a meeting of Conference yesterday, Russia fully gained her object, all her prerentions being acknowledged, and she yielding nothing. Turkey obtains no new guarantees.

The *Hornet*, with Colonel Ryan on board, has arrived at Port-au-Prince, and is waiting for a cargo of arms and ammunition from New York. Three Spanish gunboats are watching the *Hornet*. Colonel Ryan asked protection of American consul.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—There was an accident at the Brooklin City Gas Works yesterday afternoon, caused by the giving way of supports. The gas escaped in immense quantity and, coming in contact with the flames from the Engine room, was ignited instantly. With terrible force the flames shot upwards, over two hundred feet, and the adjoining tenement houses were shattered as if by an earthquake. The man in charge of the engine at the time was killed, and two others are missing. The total loss to the Gas Company is $150,000.

Boston, Feb. 2.—A washington despatch says—"The British Ministry is known to be anxious to arrange the Fishery Difficulty, as it is understood that some of the Gloucester fishermen will sail this year prepared to defend themselves if meddled with by the Canadians. From other sources it is known that General Schenck's delayed departure is due to proposals recently received concerning the Fisheries and the Alabama claims.

New York, Jan, 30.—Barque *Kate Smith*, Hamilton, of Yarmouth, N. S., was wrecked on New Jersey Coast on Wednesday night. Capt. Hamilton and eight of the crew drowned.

Another Steamboat explosion occurred on the Mississippi River on Saturday night. Eighty lives lost.

CANADIAN.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Taylor, Clerk of Senate, has been superannuated. Assistant Clerk Lemoine succeeds him. It is understood that Senator Miller was an applicant for the place.

The Census taking will begin 3rd April.

There is intense feeling among the French population over the capitulation of Paris.

Manitoba advices dated 14th *via* St. Paul, 20th, report that a proclamation has been issued, calling the local Legislature to meet on the second of February. The following is the Government that has been formed: Boyd, Provincial Secretary; Girand, Public Works and Agriculture; McKay, Commissioner Indian Affairs; Clark, Q. C., Attorney General. Mr. McKay will be appointed to the Legislative Council.

The Schultz faction throughout the English divisions are very wrathy and threaten rebellion, which they say will be joined in by all volunteers except 50 or 60.

Writs for the Dominion election had not reached Fort Garry. It is believed that Schultz will be again beaten.

The new ministry will have a large majority in both houses.

It is stated that two thousand Indians in Saskatchewan Valley have died of confluent small-pox since the winter began.

WEST INDIES.

Havana, Jan. 24.—The British cabinet announces the erection of Jamacia into the principal military and naval station for the West Indies. Admiral Green, who has just arrived in the Severn from San Domingo, announces that the Dominicans are unanimously in favor of annexation to the United States.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, N. F. Jan. 24.—The sub-marine telegraph cable between Placentia, Newfoundland, and the French island of St. Pierre, belonging to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, failed yesterday. It will be repaired as soon as possible. This accident will not interfere with the European business, as that is all sent by the sub-marine cable direct from St. Pierre to Brest, France.

VERY LATEST.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 7, 1871.—70,000 persons asked permission to leave Paris.—Weather intensely cold.—The wants of the people are far from being supplied.—The Members of the Paris Government go to Bordeaux, on the 10th inst., to render an account of their administration before the Assembly.—Trochu declines to be a Candidate for the Assembly.—Favre, while negotiating armistice, was instruced by his colleagues.—It is officially stated that Germany does not intend to acquire, through the treaty of peace, any possessions in India, Asia, or trans-Atlantic countries.—The British Army is to be reorganized. One of the reforms will be the abolishing of the system of purchasing of commissions.—Gold rising rapidly in value in Paris.—Parisians expect heavy money impositions to be made by the enemy.—Prussians have been energetic in promoting improved sanitary condition of the troops.—The Elections for Members of the Assembly are proceeding with energy and determination.—Chances of Bourbous and Orleanists diminishing,—those of the Empire increasing.—Germans confident of the restoration of the Empire.—Gold 112¾.

Y. M. C. A. DEBATING CLUB.—The subject for debate before this Club, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., will be on the Railroad Question. To be opened by Wm. Heard, Esq.

R. K. JOST, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, Dec. 8, 1871.

Married.

At Somerset, on Monday last, the 6th inst., by the Rev. P. Doyle, P. P., John Monaghan, son of Mr. Patrick Monaghan, to Maggie, fourth daughter of Mr. Francis Hagan, both of DeSable Parish.

At the Tignish Chapel, on the 17th ult., by Rev. D. McDonald, Mr. Joseph F Gallant, of Nail Pond, West, Lot 1, to Miss Lucy Martin, of Little Tignish, Lot 2.

Died.

At Little Pond, Lot 56, on Saturday, the 28th Jan., at the advanced age of 82 years, Mr. John Lawless, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland. He was a resident of this Island for 60 years, and during the whole of that time, he bore the character of an honest, industrious and inoffensive man. He was deservedly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife, 5 sons and 3 daughters, 53 grand children, and 3 great grand children, besides an extensive circle of relations and friends to lament their loss. His remains were followed to their last resting place on the 31st ult., by one of the largest concourses of people ever witnessed in Grand River. May he rest in peace.

At Kildare, Lot 4, on Friday, the 3rd inst., after a long and painful illness, John Conroy, Esq., (brother of the late Dr. Conroy,) formerly of Rathdowney, County Wexford, Ireland, aged 59 years. He died much regretted, and leaves a grown up family of five sons and one daughter to mourn their loss. May he rest in peace.

At Newtown, Lot 57, of general debility, after an illness of seven months, Walter Coady, aged 20 years, son of late William Coady. Being a promising young man, he leaves behind him a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

At Cardigan, Lot 38, after an illness of four months, John M'Donald, (Bornish) aged 47 years. He leaves a large circle of friends to lament the loss of a good member of society, and one who had ever borne the reputation of an upright, honest man. May he rest in peace.

At the residence of Mr. George Webster, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 2d inst., after an illness of ten weeks, Mr. John Jardine Webster, aged 35 years. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Theophilus Webster, of Morell, St Peter's, and is much and deservedly regretted by his relatives and friends.

At the residence of her son in law, Mr. Henery Chowan, Malpeque Road, on Sunday, the 29 th inst, Sarah, the relict of Mr. Richard Harding, for many years a resident of this Island, and formerely of Dorsetshire, England. The deceased and her late husband were, for many years, the faithful and trusted servants of Captain Swabey, R. A., with whom they immigrated to this Island upwards of thirty years since.

At Summerside, on Saturday, the 28th ult, after an illness of 8 months, Helen Emma, the beloved wife of Mr. James Gourlie, of the Summerside Bank, in the 47th year of her age, leaving a number of relations to mourn their loss.

On the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with christian patience and submission to the Divine Will, Isbac Smith, in the 50th year of his age.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT CAWL, G. B., Jan. 3.—The ship New Dominion is high and dry on Nash Sands, rolling about heavily.

CARDIFF.—The ship New Dominion is broken up. The chief officer, named John Osborne, a native of Bristol, and five men put off in one of the ship's boats to endeavor to board her, but in the attempt the boat capsized, and Osborne and a seaman named Thomas Reilly were drowned. The remaining four men were picked up and brought to Cardiff by the steam tug Hartland.

Arrived at Queenstown, January 5—Lothair, Welsh; Lunist, Bennett.

The brigt. Manitoba, owned by David Rogers, Esq., of Summerside, has arrived at Demerara, W. I., in 28 days from Cascumper, all well.

The Cygnet arrived at Pill, Bristol, on the 6th Jan. She is owned by Mr. J. & H. Ramsay, and sailed from Summerside on the 16th Dec.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 5.—Arrived, Lothair and Linnet, from P. E. I. The J. W. Kelpie and Mary E. Long were at Queenstown on the 2d ult.

Brig Kewadin, belonging to Robert T. Holman, arrived at Montevideo, South America, from Montreal, making the passage in 36 days.

New Advertisements.

A MUSICAL AND SOCIAL

SOIREE

will be given by the Catholic ladies of Charlottetown, in the

Grand Hall of the New Convent,

ON TUESDAY,

the 14th of February.

Refreshments to consist of Jellies, Ices, Coffee, &c., &c., &c.

A Valentine Post Office, under efficient managers, will be open during the evening.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, p. m. Price of admission, 9d.

Feb. 8th, 1871.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Charlottetown Debating Club will give their Annual Entertainment on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.,

IN THE

Market Hall.

The Programme will consist of Addresses, Readings, Recitations, &c., with Music interspersed.

Proceedings to commence at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 7-30.

Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Unreserved 9d.

Proceeds to be given in aid of the Charlottetown Reading Room.

R. HARRIS,
Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1871. Secretary.

To William McGill, Esquire, High Sheriff of Queen's County;

SIR,—Believing in the propriety of ascertaining public opinion relative to the Railway Question, we, the undersigned, request that you will call a Public Meeting at an early day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the construction of a Railroad in Prince Edward Island.

We are, respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

Theoph. DesBrisay,	Ralph B. Peake,
James C. Pope,	Richard Sloggett,
W. R. Watson,	John H. Gates,
John Morris,	A. Hensley,
N. Rankin,	A. Kennedy,
Artemas Lord,	R. H. Crawford,
George Davies,	John LePage,
R. P. Haythorne,	D. McKenzie,
Donald Ferguson,	G. A. Thresher,
Owen Connolly,	F. S. Longworth,
James Currie,	P. R. Blatch,
A. McNeill,	J. S. Carvell,
John Ings,	George Peake,
Wm. Heard,	Robert Shaw,
Thos. Foley,	Benj. DesBrisay,
James Laird, jr.,	Alexr. McKenzie,
R. R. Hodgson,	Alex. Robertson,
W. A. Weeks,	W. C. Bourke,
P. W. Hyndman,	John Gillan, per W.C.B.
John F. Robertson,	Wm. Wilson,
Daniel Davies,	Leo Gallant.

In compliance with the above requisition, I do, hereby, call a

PUBLIC MEETING

of the inhabitants of Queen's County, to be held in the Market Hall, on

Wednesday next, 8th inst.,

at the hour of 7 o'clock, p. m.

WM. McGILL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, February 2, 1871.

CARD.

MRS. BURRIS begs to return her sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlottetown for the very great success she received in her canvass for contributions towards the Entertainment given at the Convent de Notre Dame, in aid of that institution, especially her Protestant friends, from whom she obtained the largest amount of donations. She desires particularly to mention his Honor Judge Young, whose very liberal contribution shines on the list as a star of genuine liberality.

"May God increase his store,
And incline his heart to contribute more."

Feb. 8, 1871.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Woollen Factory Company.

Seventh Call on Shares.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Woollen Factory Company have ordered a call of Twenty-five per cent. on each and every share held in the said Company, to be payable at the Secretary and Treasurer's Office, on or before Wednesday, the 15th of March, prox.

By Order,
DAVID LAIRD, Sec. & Treas.
South Side Queen Square, Ch'town, Feb. 4, 1871. 4i

Removal.

MICHAEL HENNESSY,

Cabinet-Maker, &c.,

HAS Removed from the corner of Kent and Prince Streets, to the shop and premises lately occupied by Mr. Peter Mullins, Grocer and Liquor dealer, Great George Street, where he is making arrangements to more fully accommodate his customers. A continuance of patronage is solicited.

Feb. 8, 1871.

New Advertisements.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street,

BEG TO REMIND THEIR

Town and Country Customers

THAT THEY STILL CONTINUE TO GIVE

EXTRA VALUE

IN ALL

GOODS!

Sold at their Establishment!

THEY HAVE NOW ON SALE, A

SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fresh and Seasonable Goods

AND THE

LOW PRICES

AT WEICH THEY SELL.

All the Year Round,

Gives their Customers the advantage of making their Purchases, at all times,

AT

SELLING-OFF PRICES!!!

February 8, 1871.

WANTED.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of

DAVIES & WEEKS,

are hereby notified that

Immediate Payment

of their Accounts must be made to the undersigned Accounts remaining unpaid on

FIRST OF MARCH NEXT

will be passed into an Attorney's hands for collection.

W. A. WEEKS & Co.,
Successors to Davies & Weeks.
Queen Street, Feb. 1, 1871.

Teacher Wanted.

A FEMALE TEACHER is wanted for the Souris East School. Application to be made immediately to

RONALD McDONALD,
MICHAEL McCORMACK, } Trustees.
C. C. CARLTON,
Souris East, Feb. 8, 1871. 3i

Washing Machines.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of the above, manufactured and sold by

SMALLWOOD & BOVYER,
next door to Hon. G. Coles'.
Ch'town, Feb'y 2, 1871. tf

New Advertisements.

Lottery!

A FIRST-CLASS REAPING MACHINE, in excellent working order, will be lottered on

Thursday, the 6th April next,

at Mr. Angus McCormack's, Souris Line Road.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each. Can be obtained at the "HERALD" Office, Prince Street, Charlottetown, and at the store of Mr. Patrick Foley, Queen Street; at Messrs. P. J. Ryan's and Simon Bulger's, Head St. Peter's Bay; MacDougall Bros., Rollo Bay; John Carey's, St. Andrew's; and at Souris.

All names of buyers of tickets to be sent in to Angus McCormack, Souris East Post Office, on or before Friday, the 31st March.

Feb. 8, 1871.

Lottery,

In aid of the New Church at Vernon River.

A SPLENDID SILVER JUG, valued at about One Hundred Dollars, currency, and presented by a lady parishoner, for the benefit of the New Church, about to be erected at Vernon River, will be disposed of, by lottery, on

St. Patrick's Day, next.

Tickets, only 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the stores of the Hons. D. Brenan and P. Walker, and at Owen Connolly's, Esq., also from the Committee of Management, at Vernon River.

The winnig number will be published in the first issue of the HERALD, after the day of drawing. The names of all purchasers of tickets to be forwarded to the Revd. James Phelan, P. P. of Vernon River, on or before the 10th March, next.

The Jug can be seen at the store of the Hon. D. Brenan.

Vernon River, Nov. 2, 1870.

GOODS!

1870.

MACKINNON & MACDONALD

Have just received, per Steamers "Dorian," "City of Baltimore," Brig "Argos," Barque "Theresa" and others

Their Fall Stock of

DRY GOODS,

IN

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscows, Pilots, Whitneys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies' wloth and Velveteen Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting.

Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Sontags, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back Bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

McKINNON & McDONALD.
Dodd & Roger's Brick Building, Queen Square, Nov. 9, 1870.

FURS! FURS!

SELLING OFF!!!

VICTORINES, BOAS, COLLARS, MUFFS, &c., &c.,

—AND—

FUR CAPS.

The Balance of our Fur Stock Selling off at Cost Prices!!

Buffalo Robes,

VERY CHEAP,

AT THE

FUR STORE,

South Side Queen Square.

A. B. SMITH.

Charlottetown, Jan. 25, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, D. H. MACKINNON, do, by virtue of Authority vested in me, as Proprietor of the "New York Clothing Emporium," issue this, my Proclamation, the 29th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is binding to all intent and purposes, that, whereas, this Fashionable Street has been neglectfully miscalled Great George Street, which is not in keeping with the intelligence of the residents thereon, nor appropriate to the business thoroughfare of so magnificent a location for business purposes. Considering that all the Great Georges have passed from the scene of action, Little Georges being exempt from such honors, on account of inability, shall henceforth pass into obscurity, like all their ancestors, and substitute in its place a name which will give new life and vigor to the artistic skill and mechanism displayed on so successful a Street, each day; therefore, I proclaim its name shall henceforth and forever be called

"BROADWAY,"

Where I sell the most handsome and most stylish fitting Garments ever manufactured in Charlottetown or any other place. You can call, gentlemen, and examine my Stock of Cloths, my Fashionable made up Garments to order, my ready-made Garments, which alone excel any custom work in Charlottetown. Come and we will suit you to anything you want in our line, to suit your own notions of comfort and style, as well as our stylish and comfortable ideas, cut and mechanism.

You can have all these Cheap, at

"The New York Emporium,"

Broadway, - - Charlottetown.

—BY—

D. H. MACKINNON.

November 16, 1870.

Mercantile Advertisements.

2778 yds. Carpet!

Mason & Henderson,

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

Will sell the remaining part of their

Winter Stock,

At a great reduction from their present very low prices, for

Four Weeks Only!

CONSISTING IN PART OF:

2778 Yards CARPET,

IN

Brussels, 2 and 3 ply Kidderminster and Hemp, for 7d. per yard, and upwards.

Eight Dozen Gents' Fur Caps,

AT COST.

184 pairs Ladies' Kid and Leather

BOOTS.

Overcoats & Mantle Cloths.

TROWSERINGS.

2412 Yards Print Cottons, and other Cotton Goods.

BLANKETS,

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

Ready-made Clothing.

We would call the attention of Wholesale Buyers and others, to the following:

35 chests and half chests Tea, at 2s. 4d. & 2s. 7d.

32 boxes Soap, Rice, Starch, Washing and Baking Soda, Mustard, Blue, Pepper, &c.

All of which we offer at very low prices for

PROMPT PAY.

Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1871.—1m

Mink, Fox, Otter, Muskrat.

HIGHEST Price, in Cash, paid for all kinds of

FUR SKINS,

AT THE

Hat, Cap & Fur Store,

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1871.

LONDON HOUSE.

SELLING OFF!

G. & S. Davies,

WILL clear out, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the following Goods, viz:

2150 yards CARPET, in Brussels, Tapestry, (2 & 3 ply) Kidder, Felt, and Hemp, and all other Furnishing Goods.

The balance of their superior Stock of

London-made Clothing,

In Men's and Youth's Overcoats, Reefing and Walking Jackets, &c.

The balance of their Ladies' Winter Mantles and Jackets.

The balance of their unrivalled Stock of

WINTER CLOTHS,

In Whitney, Pilot, Beaver, Lambskin, Polarian, Astrican, Heavy West of England Doeskins, &c.

The balance of their superior Stock of

Furs,

In Ladies' and Gent's, and Buffalo Robes, &c.

The balance of