

inhabitants. All the doors and windows of the houses were barred, and the streets were deserted at an early hour. No person was abroad. The howling of the winds was terrific.

In Havana several small houses were completely unroofed. The window blinds and the eaves of others were torn off by the violence of the winds. All the trees in the park were blown down and the greater portion of the flowers and shrubbery in the various gardens and places in the city have been destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost. The railroads out of the city are not running any cars, as the roads have been greatly damaged by water. The telegraph wires are all down.

A messenger who arrived in Havana from the city of Matanzas says the heavy rains and winds which prevailed there caused a junction of the San Juan and Rumuri rivers, which run at different sides of the town, submerged the suburbs of Versailles, and overflowed the adjoining country.

It is estimated that two thousand persons have been drowned.

The bridges San Luis, Bain and Rumuri have all been swept away. The warehouse situated on the San Juan river has been destroyed. The city has been rendered completely desolate.

Reports which have come to hand from Cardenas, says that great damage has also been done there. The lower part of the city was laid waste. The interior of the island back to Cardenas and Matamoras is desolated. At Guines many houses have been unroofed, a church tower blown down and the trees in the plaza prostrated. The rice fields in the vicinity of the town have all been destroyed. There was great loss to cooperage and stock in the warehouses on the low ground at Matanzas, which was all destroyed. The influx of the sea caused a great rise in the rivers: when the sea receded everything was swept away by the returning flood.

Reports from various places throughout the country say that the plain groves and thousands of trees have been completely destroyed. The cane being somewhat backward this season, sustains less damage than other crops. In the estimation of some the hurricane was the most severe that has visited the island within a century.

INSIDE PARIS.

DIARY OF A BESIEGED RESIDENT.

M. de Keratry has resigned his post of Perfect of the Police, and has been succeeded by M. Edmond Adam, who is said to be a man of energy. Yesterday M. Jules Ferry went down to Belleville and delivered several speeches, which he informs us to day in a letter were greatly applauded. The *Official Gazette* contains an intimation that M. Flourens is to be prosecuted, but I greatly question whether it is more than *brutum fulmen*. The Council of War has condemned five of the soldiers who ran away at the fight of Chatillon. Several others who were tried for the same offence have been acquitted. I made a visit this afternoon to a pot-house in Belleville (the Rough quarter.) I went to find out what the Bellevilleites thought of things in general. I found them very discontented with the Government, and divided in opinion as to whether it would be more in the interests of the country to turn it out at present, or wait until the Prussians were defeated, and then do so. They are all very angry at the counter-manifestation of the bourgeois against them in the Commune. "The Government," said one of them to me,

"is weak and incapable, it means to deceive us, and is thinking more of bringing back the Comte de Paris than of defending the town. We do not wish it to be said that we compromise the success of the defence by agitation, but either it must show more energy, or we will drive it from the Hotel de Ville." I quoted to my friend Mr. Lincoln's saying, about the mistake of changing a horse when half-way over the river. "That is all very well," replied a citizen who was discussing some fiery compound at a table near me, "but, unfortunately, have only an ass to carry us over, and he will be swept away down the stream with us on his back." Somebody now asked me what I was doing in Paris. I replied that I was the correspondent of an English newspaper. Several immediately shook me by the hand, and one of them said to me, "Pray tell your countrymen that we men of Belleville are not what the bourgeois and their organs pretend. We do not want to rob our neighbors; all we ask is to keep the Prussians out of Paris." He said a good deal more which it is needless to repeat, but I willingly fulfil his request, to give my testimony that he, and thousands like him, who are the bugbear of the inhabitants of the richer districts of the city, are not by any means as black as they are painted. They are impulsive and somewhat inclined to exaggerate their own good qualities and the faults of others—they seem to think that anyone who differs from them must be a knave or a fool, and that the form of government which they prefer ought at once to be established, whether it obtains the suffrages of the majority or not; their knowledge, too, of the laws of political and social economy are, to say the least, vague; but they are honest and sincere, mean what they say, do not mistake words for deeds, and after the dreary inflated nonsense one is compelled to listen to from their better educated townsmen, it is refreshing to talk with them.

Yesterday evening at the Folies Bergeres a demonstration was made against the Princes of the Orleans family, who are said to be in command of an army at Rouen. It was determined to send a deputation to the Government on the subject. This move is important, as the Folies Bergeres is rather the rendezvous of the Moderate Republicans than of the Ultras.

A letter from Havre, dated Oct. 4, has been received, in which it is stated that the ex-Emperor has issued an address to the nation. I do not know what his chances of restoration are in the provinces, but here they are absolutely hopeless. The Napoleonic legend was founded upon victories. Since the name of Napoleon has been coupled with the capitulation of Sedan, it is loathed as much as it once was adulated. Apart from his personal following, Napoleon III. has not 100 adherents in Paris.

M. Gambetta has already returned to Tours. He is said to have found the army of the Voges in so much better a condition than he had expected that he felt it unnecessary to prolong his stay in the eastern departments. I presume that he has reconciled General Cambriels to act in concert with Garibaldi. The active young Minister (whose health, however, is far from strong) has not been in bed since he left Tours.

A romantic story is told that M. Jules Favre, wishing to set an example of frugality in famine times gave a select dinner party at which he set down a dish of three nut-ton chops before seven guests. As might have been expected they were all left for the sake of manners. It is not said whether

horseflesh formed part of the repast at the minister's table, but the principal luxury was a small ham, which the company pared to the bone.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

(From the London Times of the 28th October.)

Yesterday a meeting of the executive committee of this Society was held at the Mansion House, Alderman Sir James Lawrence, M. P., presiding. It was reported that the total receipts during the past season has been £24,946, of which £9,051 had been contributed by the public, £2,533 by the trustees of Kelsall's Charity, £12,530, by the emigrants themselves, and £396 by the Highland Emigration Fund, through Sir Charles Trevelyan. Of this amount £23,722, had been expended the principle items being £18,899 for emigrants' passages, £1,834 for outfits, and £2,171 for landing gifts. The emigrants assisted to Canada numbered 5,089; to Australia, 51; and to New Zealand, 30; making together 5,170. The committee had in hand £1,224, but the liabilities to be met amounted to £1,739, leaving a deficit of about £490. This was in addition to a sum of £800 due to the shipping agents in respect of the capitation grant levied for each statute adult arriving in Canada, but the committee hoped that the Canadian Government would remit that payment, as they had done in the case of the emigrant by the Government troop-ships. With that view an earnest appeal has been made to Lord Lisgar, the Governor General, and to Mr. Dunkin, the Secretary for Emigration, and a favourable result was anticipated. The committee also looked forward to some assistance from the First Lord of the Admiralty in respect of one hundred families helped by them to emigrate from Woolwich and Deptford. Their last appeal to the public for funds had been prejudiced by the outbreak of the war, and the consequent prominence and importance to the relief of the sick and wounded. They had communicated with the New Zealand Commissioner with reference to emigration to that colony, and had promised to consider any well-matured and practical plan of carrying out that object. The report of the committee was adopted, and a general belief was expressed that the capitation grant would be remitted. Mr. Haly read extracts from letters received from emigrants assisted by the committee in which they gave very favourable accounts of their condition in Canada. There was plenty of work; the lowest pay in some places was 33s. a week, while farm labourers got from \$10 to \$14 a month with board. The letters were most cheerful, and one of the writers said that she and her family had no wish to see "the old starvation country" again. Mr. Haly noticed that the decrease in pauperism had been solely in those districts from which the society had assisted emigrants; for instance, in Woolwich Westminster, Lambeth, and the east of London.

If the Indians cannot get powder and shot wherewith to hunt their support, they have ingenuity enough to derive substitutes whereby to gain meat for their dinners. The Kaw Indians in Kansas are undoubtedly highly susceptible of civilisation. They salt the railroad tracks. This entices cattle in front of the trains; the cattle are killed, and "Lo" gathers up the carcasses, and keeps by him an abundance of roasts and soup pieces.