

## By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

## Europe.

**NEW YORK, Oct 24.**—Nothing official has been received from the armies around Orleans. A battle is imminent here. The French will make an attempt to retake the city.

Fears are entertained here concerning the sudden determination of England to mediate between France and Prussia.

It is asserted here that the Provisional Government will not cede an inch of Territory or pay a franc of indemnity, and it is feared the struggle will have to go on to the bitter end unless the terms proposed by Prussia are very moderate.

**Tours, Oct 24.**—The Prussian commander at Orleans has placarded an appeal to the citizens, informing them that the French and not the Prussian Government is their enemy. The journals reply to this appeal bitterly, encouraging the people to defend the country to the last extremity. They say that France was unprepared for a conflict two months ago, but she is now commencing to feel that she may struggle with success. Her people will make a fitting answer to the Prussian protestations of friendship.

No official news of Garibaldi's movements has been received here, but it is understood that he is rapidly organizing a corps of free sharpshooters.

**Besancon, Oct 24.**—The Prussians were repulsed at Châtillon. The French took many prisoners and now hold the position.

The bombardment of Schlestadt commenced on the 18th. Many houses have been burned.

**Tours, Oct 24.**—Government has faith sufficient in the story of the butchery of prisoners to institute an enquiry.

The Prussians have retired from St Aubin, going towards Lecon city.

The papers indignantly decry the English motive for intervention and give her no credit.

**STUTTGART, Oct 25.**—The French made a sortie over the Meuse at Juville and were repulsed.

London dispatches say that far peace negotiations have come to naught. The Times counsels England to take no further steps for peace.

The departure of the Empress for France is expected any moment.

Schlestadt was captured after a severe bombardment. 2500 prisoners and 120 guns fell into the hands of the besiegers.

Negotiations for the surrender of Metz continue. Bazaine ignores the French Provisional Government.

London is excited over the French Loan. Subscriptions are large.

The Empress Eugenie repudiates all efforts to enthrone herself or Napoleon. Her hopes are all for her son. She says she will hold herself aloof from political intrigues until peace is restored.

**Tours, Oct 25.**—A sortie from Paris on the 21st was very successful. The incessant fire of the French forts was very harassing to the enemy. The French Artillery are massing in the vicinity of Versailles.

On Friday the Prussians attempted to bombard Verdun, but were defeated by a successful sortie of the garrison.

A correspondent interviewed Bismarck, who says the position of Prussia has never changed from the first. Compelled to draw the sword in the first place, she will not sheathe it until she is safe against future assaults and the ambition and insatiable of her unprincipled neighbors.

The blood, treasure and suffering it has cost for past victories convinces Germany that there can be no hope for security without reclaiming those territories wrested from her for the purpose of conquest. Prussia desires peace, but only a peace that will give full security for the future. She is willing to treat with the Emperor or the Provisional government, but an armistice is useless.

**CARLSRUHE, Oct 26.**—On Saturday the 22nd several victorious engagements occurred on the river Agno, Voroy, Casseyans and Grenville. French loss severe. A battalion composed of the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Baden regiments took part in the actions. German loss was small.

**LONDON, Oct 26.**—The Prussians on their westward march gutted the city of Besancon, in the Department of Doubs. They took 37 carriages filled with wounded French soldiers. The Prussians are apparently concentrating at Rheims.

The French commander at Verdun has sent a definite message to the Prussians. The troops at Beuvrais and Soissons are returning towards Metz.

The town of Chateau Dan has been literally destroyed by the Prussians.

**BERLIN, Oct 25.**—Via London, 26.—The Prussian negotiations with Bazaine for the capitulation of his army continues, notwithstanding the disapproval of the military authorities.

The military authorities before Paris have successfully examined the defenses of that city by means of balloons.

The city of Orleans has been nearly destroyed by the Prussians.

The Prussians refuse further parole to captured French officers.

**LONDON, Oct 26.**—The trouble at Marseilles is increasing. The Red Republicans are in the ascendancy and are in open rebellion against the Republican authorities at Paris and Tours, and have gone so far as to offer a reward for Gambetta's head.

Dispatches from Tours of date Tuesday eve, state that the pending peace negotiations are due to the initiative by England.

Notwithstanding the French report of the evacuation of Orleans by the Prussians, it has been ascertained that that city is still occupied.

There are no indications of any immediate advance on Blois and Vendome.

The Prussians continue to make heavy requisitions on the people.

**BRUSSELS, Oct 26.**—Rumors are circulating to-day of negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian Government regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope and the settlement of the war between France and Prussia. Government at Tours have accepted the principles of the armistice.

Trochu made another attempt to force an outlet near Mousy, but was repulsed.

**LONDON, Oct 22.**—There are rumors of an agreement being made at the Prussian headquarters by Gen Boyer, messenger of Bazaine, under which Bazaine is to march to Paris and declare for Napoleon.

It is reported that England will immediately offer direct intervention for an armistice and that Lord Lyons and Lord Loftus have taken steps to that effect at Tours and Berlin, and that perfect accord in matters exist between England, Austria and Italy.

**VIENNA, Oct 22.**—The Austrian Government, responding to the representatives of England, urgently advocates an armistice at Tours and Versailles.

**Tours, Oct 23.**—It is understood that on Friday last England submitted here and at Berlin proposals for an armistice. Great hopes are entertained of the result.

**LONDON, Oct 23.**—A sortie was made from Paris last night in the direction of Versailles. The Germans, after some hours fighting, drove the French back, taking 100 prisoners and two field pieces. The loss of the besiegers was small and was mainly caused by bombs bursting in the midst of the battalions.

The Germans took 600 prisoners at the capture of Orleans.

New Divisions have been formed in France, viz, Division of the North, Gen Bourbaki commanding, headquarters at Lille. Division of the West, Gen Fereux commanding, headquarters at Metz. Division of the Centre, Gen Poles commanding, headquarters at Bourges. Division of the East, Gen Cambrino commanding, headquarters at Besancon.

Rumors of a revolution in Metz on the proclamation of the Republic and the assassination of Bazaine are pronounced to be without the slightest foundation.

**BERLIN, Oct 23.**—The health of the Emperor is improving.

**Tours, Oct 23.**—An important action is reported in the first redoubts. The French zouaves belonging to the Ardèche battalion and the franc-tireurs behaved with much gallantry. The Prussian force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, was repulsed.

**VERSAILLES, via Berlin, Oct 23.**—All is quiet around Paris.

**BESANCON, Oct 22.**—Heavy fighting occurred to-day between Voroy and Cassey, lasting from 9 a m till nightfall. The result is unknown.

It is reported that the zouaves and troops of the Vosges are distinguishing themselves by vigorous bayonet charges.

**Tours, Oct 23.**—The *Monitor* announces that Bourbaki is going to Amiens with 30,000 men.

The Minister of War has received dispatches from Paris to the 18th. Frequent sorties are reported. The enemy suffer heavily and are compelled to be on the alert night and day.

It is also reported that the Prussians are beginning to suffer from exposure.

Official intelligence says the Prussians entered Metz on to-day, and they have disappeared from Metz and Baugency.

**LONDON, Oct 23.**—The Empress Eugenie is in London conferring with Lord Granville. Negotiations favorable to peace are progressing, and England will ask for an armistice, not for the purpose of electing the Constituent Assembly, but for the restoration of the Empire. Eugenie is to re-enter France, and Bazaine is to leave Metz to protect her, restore order and peace. Trochu approves of the plan.

**BESANCON, Oct 23.**—After the Cabinet Council held on Friday Earl Granville telegraphed to the British Ministers at Tours, Berlin, St Petersburg, Vienna and Florence with a view of bringing about an armistice between Prussia and France until the elections were over and the Constituent Assembly in session.

The answers received indicate an early suspension of hostilities.

**ROUEN, Oct 23.**—At St. Yrie in the Department of Eure, old men, women and children rose against the Prussians occupying the place. Many were slain on both sides, and ambulances have been sent to the relief of the wounded.

**LONDON, Oct 23.**—Gladstone and Granville spent the whole day in consultation with the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors and Gen. Berrier. The latter had an interview with Counte, Napoleon's Secretary, at Meaux, and one with the Empress at Chislehurst.

It is reported that the Emperor and Empress have agreed with the King and Bismarck upon a project of peace, which includes the dismantling of fortresses in Eastern France; indemnity by France to Germany of 600,000,000 francs in cattle, horses, grain and oil. No cession of territory to be made unless the people of Alsace and Lorraine, upon a plebiscite, should vote for annexation to Germany; Bazaine to leave Metz and proclaim the Prince Imperial Emperor with the Empress as regent. It is added that the solution depends absolutely on the acceptance by King William of the conditions introduced into the proposed arrangements by the great Powers, that the cession of Alsace and Lorraine be decided by the people. The Powers insisted on this, and it is rumored that if Prussia objects to it they will interfere by force to compel that Power to withdraw her armies from France.

**Tours, Oct 26.**—Raimbeau, who saved the Emperor's life when an attempt was made to assassinate him, in Paris in June 1867, has just gone from Mülheim to St. Petersburg on a secret mission from Napoleon.

Deserters from Metz say that the Prussian commander before that city was compelled to issue orders declining to admit them within the Prussian lines.

It is said that basis of peace likely to be accepted by Prussia is a renunciation of territorial spoil at once, but that safe conduct has been asked for Thiers to enter Paris in order to obtain the acquiescence of Government.

The Prussians again attacked Châtillon, and were repulsed the day before yesterday. At night they retreated. We hold the position and have taken many prisoners.

The bombardment of Schlestadt commenced on the 18th.

**Tours, Oct 24.**—Journals give particulars of the alleged massacre of the French Gariboldi, which was recently captured at Soissons. The soldiers are said to have all been shot in the woods near that city—but others in cold blood. The Government has faith enough in the story to make it the subject of official inquiry with a view to retaliation.

The Prussians while preparing to besiege Le Fente Tamin suddenly retreated leaving behind all the utensils and quantities of stores. They went towards Lecon Said, stores, under which Bazaine is to march to Paris and declare for Napoleon.

It is reported, that the Prussians have suffered a defeat with heavy loss at a point in the neighbourhood of Laferte and troops have been hastily withdrawn to reinforce the beaten army.

News received from Verdun says that the garrison made a sortie and drove the enemy from several positions, killing many and capturing 2 mortars and 22 cannon.

Advices from invaded provinces show that Prussians continue to shoot Franc-tireurs who fall into their hands.

**ST. QUENTIN, Oct 24.**—Via London Oct 24.—This city was evacuated yesterday.

The siege of Laferte is abandoned.

The Corps Warburg and the Duke of Mecklenburg are returning to Paris.

**LONDON, Oct 24.**—At Luxembourg a permanent Committee have been constituted to defend the neutrality of the Duchy. The population is indignant at the disposition of the Tours Government to cede the Duchy to Prussia instead of Lorraine.

An armistice is not yet concluded but hopes are entertained of peace.

All are surprised at the attitude of England. Having paid no attention to Thiers she suddenly turns round and does much more than was asked of her and bluntly proposes a suspension of arms to allow the election of members for the Constituent Assembly which may make peace. Many people incline to the belief that the English Cabinet is now acting by the advice of Prussia who stopped indefinitely before Paris and has made known to England that the time has come for action on her part.

Reports today in explanation of General Boyer visit to the King of Prussia that offers of peace had been made to Bazaine and that he was invited to send an embassy to Versailles.

People in official circles dwell on the circumstance that the present movement of England follows close on the circular in which Bismarck affects such concern lest the Parisians may suffer the horrors of famine. They declare that France must act with courage now, she will not accept any humiliating terms.

There are rumors here that conditions of peace have been signed between Bazaine and King William, by which it is stipulated that the Empress Eugenie shall give her consent to go to Versailles and sign the treaty as the representative of the only government recognized by the Prussians.

**Tours, Oct 24.**—Orleans is now occupied by 25,000 Prussians with 60 pieces of artillery. The enemy have made fresh requisitions on the city.

The government refuses information relative to the French forces on the Loire, but it may be stated that they are in motion and the result will soon be known.

It is stated on good authority that the intervention by England in favor of an armistice was induced by an apprehension that ultimately it would become the policy of Russia and Prussia to form a close alliance. The fact that Russia is quietly arming is well known despite her efforts at concealment.

England begins to see that the utter prostration of France would deprive her of the only strong ally to be depended on for the frustration of Russia's political schemes in the East. An uneasy feeling prevails in financial circles, and it is anticipated that should the efforts of England fail in this respect she will adopt other and stronger measures to secure a cessation of the war.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Oct 22.**—A battle has occurred near Candabar, which is thought to have settled the Afghan war in favor of the Russians.

**LONDON, Oct 24.**—It is reported that the Empress is participating in the negotiations, and also the Emperor, but it is believed that nothing serious is proceeding except on the part of Granville.

**STUTTGART, Oct 25.**—General Suckard telegraphed to the Government here on Saturday that the French made a sortie across the Meuse at Juville on Friday last against the Warburg outposts. Seven French battalions with their artillery engaged our forces from that point and Joinville to Campeigne. They were repulsed by the 2nd rifle-battalion and part of the 15th regiment of Warburg. They lost 2 killed and several wounded.

**LONDON, Oct 25.**—A dispatch from Berlin states that the latest negotiations for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistence of the Prussians to the terms for the cession of French territory.

The town of Schlestadt capitulated yesterday to the besieging force, after a severe bombardment. The surrender included 2400 prisoners and 120 cannon.

Negotiations for the surrender of Metz continue, but make slow progress. Bazaine ignores the French Government.

**BESANCON, Oct 25.**—Report says that 2000 men with 2 pieces of artillery, marched from Thionville for Verdun to relieve the troops blockading there.

Among the signs of peace is the fact that the Superintendent of the Prussian army refused to sign the document for the Proclamation expiring on the 20th.

**Tours, Oct 25.**—Direct advices from Paris say that a sortie on 21st was exceedingly successful. Many Prussians were killed and taken prisoners.

The Departments of the Seine and Eure are declared in a state of siege.

The commencing at night from the forts harasses the Prussians. Up to the present time the latter have not succeeded in erecting batteries of siege guns near enough to commence the bombardment of the city.

**LA LOUPE, Oct 25.**—A large force of Prussians were at Courville to-day, and their scouts appeared at Pont Goin, but in the evening they returned to Charters, after blowing up the bridge at Loude Riez. 15 members of the National Guard were shot by the enemy at Juvy.

**BESANCON, Oct 25.**—The invaders are retreating from Châtillon la Duc, taking with them 17 wagons loaded with the wounded. They left large numbers dead on the field.

**NEUCHÂTEAU, Oct 24.**—On Friday night the Prussians attempted to bombard Verdun, but their plans were discovered by the gallant and successful sortie of the garrison. Our troops were charged with the bayonet and killed numbers of the enemy. Two bodies of the besiegers mistaking each other in the night for enemies, fought for hours and suffered heavy losses.

**Tours, Oct 25.**—The Government has concluded to loan 250,000,000 francs. Shares to be issued in France at 85, bearing six percent interest and payable in 34 years at par. Subscriptions to be made in France and England.

The Journal Official of the 18th announces that there will be ready by the end of the month 291 mitrailleurs, 65 mortars and 300 rifled cannon.

A dispatch from Tours says the removal of the Government is discussed there. Gambetta wants to go to Clermont but is opposed by others.

Details of the ill treatment of women at St Cloud are published. When the population show resistance the Prussians treat them with brutality.

The Rouen papers relate that the Prussians at Lagn ordered the authorities of the town to render justice in the name of the Emperor, as the Prussians do not recognize the Republic. The civic authorities refused and ceased the exercise of their functions.

It is reported that Garibaldi has defeated the Prussians, capturing a mitrailleuse and also 130 horses. It is also said that Garibaldi has made an effective disposal of a large force, protecting Lyons from the advance of the Prussians. His command is increasing daily.

The Prussians have withdrawn all the troops they had sent towards Lyons, apparently expecting an attack.

**LONDON, Oct 25.**—Imperial busybodies have held meetings in London with a view to making the Emperor a party to the negotiations. The Prussians are in no way responsible for these efforts; and the Empress refuses to encourage them. She said to the *Tribune* correspondent that her hopes were wholly for her boy; that she regarded all attempts to replace the Emperor or herself on the throne as futile either now or in the future. The chances of Louis could only be impaired by being pressed now, and she declares that she will hold herself aloof from all political intrigues until peace is again restored.

**LONDON, Oct 25.**—Fragments of the steamer Cambria have been washed ashore on the coast of Andria and Donegal.

**Tours, Oct 25.**—Large numbers of Remington guns were distributed to-day for trial. The troops pronounced them superior to the Chassepots because they can be fired faster.

**FLORENCE, Oct 26.**—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular to the representatives of Italy in foreign countries, denying the assertion made in a late Papal Bull relative to the reasons for the dissolution of the Italian Chamber. The Minister says that Italy has not raised nor will she raise any obstacle whatever either to the reassembling of the Council, or to perfect freedom in its discussions and opinions.

It is said that the dissolution of the Italian Chamber is contemplated and that the election of new members will occur in November.

All the journals in this city are preparing for an early emigration to Rome, which it is generally conceded will ultimately be the capital of the nation.

**LONDON, Oct 26.**—The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that a meeting between Thiers and Bismarck has been arranged; the Government at Tours having accepted the principle of an armistice.

Trochu made another attempt to force an outlet near Fort Dassy on Monday, but was repulsed.

**Tours, Oct 26.**—An extra edition of the *Monteur*, issued last evening, contains a decree for the issue on Thursday of a loan of one hundred and fifty million francs, to be entitled a loan for national defence.

The report is confirmed that Garibaldi had successfully attacked the Prussians.

Advices from Marseilles show that disorder still prevails there. Even the authority of Esquirols is discredited. The national guards have greatly assisted the local officers in preserving order, and the city is now comparatively quiet.

It was announced last evening that the Prussians had been ousted from Orleans.

**CARLSRUHE, Oct 26.**—A dispatch to the Grand Duke contains the following intelligence: On Saturday, the 22nd, several victorious engagements occurred on the river at Vorn, Cassey, Ansen, and Generville. The French losses were severe. The 1st, 3rd, 4th and 15th Baden regiments took part in the actions. The German losses were insignificant.

**BRUSSELS, Oct 26.**—The conference between this Government and the representatives of various southern States of Germany, regarding terms of unification, has already begun. The Bavarian representative announced that his Government desired a separate military budget and some special taxes as well as a special postal service. He agrees that, in case these points are conceded, Bavarian deputies in the Federal Parliament shall not participate in discussions on the Federal budget. It is thought these terms will be accepted.

Rumors are circulated to-day of negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian Government regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and the question of peace between France and Prussia, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source and are, therefore, discredited.

**LONDON, Oct 26.**—Dispatches from Tours announce that a young girl of that city is creating most intense excitement by imitating the example of Joan of Arc. Hundreds of enthusiastic persons have joined her standard. Her appeals for recruits are said to be singularly pathetic and eloquent.

**LONDON, Oct 23.**—English government considers the moment critical and has urged an armistice for the purpose of making certain representations to Prussia and asking other powers to join in an effort to bring it about. The armistice is proposed to allow the elections to be held for the French Assembly. Bismarck favors the plan but insists that the armistice must involve practical steps. While these overtures have not been unavailing of peace, there is a slight chance that the effort may result in a suspension of hostilities.

**LONDON, Oct 24.**—The German army now investing Paris have appropriated one day's pay to a fund for the relief of the sick and wounded. 500,000 thalers were collected for the sick and wounded and took to Dunkirk 3 German steamers.

There is no evidence that Napoleon has accumulated a vast fortune.

The Standard notes the eagerness of Bismarck to oblige Americans while he is waiting for the English to accept peace.

It is estimated that Russia, while not joining England, Austria and Italy in their efforts to bring about peace, is acting independently but energetically in the same direction.

**LONDON, Oct 26.**—Prussians will open fire on Paris on the 20th. Gen Cambrino claims French victory at Châtillon la Duc. Religion is causing troops to frontier.

French regard England's mediation with distrust. The Queen has written King William urging him to moderate his demand. The negotiations with Bazaine have failed and peace can only be gained by intervention of friendly powers. Prussians impress children to repair the railways.

The arrival of Thiers at Versailles is expected to-day. The Tours Government refuses to enter into any negotiations involving a surrender of territory. Their Jacoby has been released at Berlin.

Letter from Paris says city is tranquil. Mobiles are gradually becoming soldiers. Paris is impregnable until several forts have been taken. Want of food will begin to be felt early in December.

In repelling Bazaine's sortie on the 7th, 400 fathers of Berlin families were killed. Citizens have all gone to the front and hundreds of shops are closed. A feeling in favor of immediate peace is increasing.

Worship's special says great uneasiness is caused in the minds of the English ministry by the refusal of Russia to take part in the peace negotiations. It is feared Russia is quietly negotiating to isolate England on the Eastern question from France and Germany. Steps taken by England have resulted only in mortification without in any way contributing to peace.

No tidings of missing boats of steamer Cambria, and it is now thought they went down with the ship. Spanish government awaits approval of candidature of Duke Astos to the throne.

Paris is girdled with ruin. Bismarck's constant reply to appeals for peace is that he can only deal with an authorized government.

**Tours, Oct 27.**—Prussians are at Acreur in department of Eure. They have also occupied Varenay and Sully. Prussians consented to offer Thiers safe conduct to Versailles but no further. Thiers refused to avail himself of this, as he must first confer with the government at Paris.

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