Port, Sherry, Champagne, Madeira, &c., &c.

Very Superior Old Port, 6s. 3d. per bottle,
Hunt & Newman's 4 Diamond do., 5s. 3d.
Old Madeira do., 5s. 6d. "
Superior Dinner Port, do., 4s. 3d "
Old Brown & Golden Sherry do., 5s. 3d. "
Jules Mumm Champagne, Julian Claret, Ginger Wine, Lime Juice, Temperance Cordials, all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

MACEACHERN & CO.

"Italian Warehouse," Dec. 21 1870.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

FOR 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

THIS splendid Weekly, greatly enlarged and improved is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing
New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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The best way to obtain an answer to the question—Can I obtain a Patent? is to write to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., who have had over twenty five years' experience in the business. No charge is made for opinion and advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the invention, should be sent.

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MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
37 Park Row, New York.

Dec. 28, 1870.

ALL CURES MADE EASY BY

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assumes a healthy appearance whenever this medical agent is applied; sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Eruptions, Scald Heads, Ringworm and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more affable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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

Bad Legs	Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Yaws
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
Bites of Mosquitoes and Sand-flies	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
	Gout	Sore-throats
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Chilblains	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Chiego-foot	Piles	Tumors
Chap'd Hands		Ulcers
		Wounds

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871. NO. 19.

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 dvance, £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 MARCH, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 6th day, 11h. 27m., even., S.
LAST QUARTER, 13 h day, 6h. 7m., even., N.
NEW MOON, 20th day, 11h. 48m., even., N.
FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 2h 21m., morn., N.W.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Wednesday	6 43	5 43	2 68	5 45	10 59
2	Thursday	41	45	3 59	6 42	11 2
3	Friday	39	46	4 47	7 42	6
4	Saturday	37	48	5 34	8 43	9
5	Sunday	36	49	6 8	9 37	12
6	Monday	34	50	rises	10 27	15
7	Tuesday	32	51	6 37	11 15	18
8	Wednesday	31	52	7 52	11 57	21
9	Thursday	30	53	9 9	even	23
10	Friday	28	54	10 22	1 23	26
11	Saturday	26	55	11 39	2 7	29
12	Sunday	23	57	morn	2 54	34
13	Monday	19	58	0 52	3 47	39
14	Tuesday	17	59	2 4	4 46	42
15	Wednesday	15	6 1	3 6	5 57	46
16	Thursday	14	2	4 2	7 8	48
17	Friday	13	3	4 50	8 16	50
18	Saturday	11	4	5 18	9 16	53
19	Sunday	9	5	5 51	10 8	56
20	Monday	7	6	sets	10 55	59
21	Tuesday	5	7	6 51	11 34	12 2
22	Wednesday	3	8	7 53	morn	5
23	Thursday	1	9	8 55	0 10	8
24	Friday	5 59	11	9 49	0 47	11
25	Saturday	58	12	11 1	1 25	14
26	Sunday	56	13	11 59	2 4	17
27	Monday	54	15	morn	2 43	21
28	Tuesday	52	16	0 57	3 26	24
29	Wednesday	50	17	1 52	4 13	27
30	Thursday	48	19	2 42	5 6	31
31	Friday	46	21	3 26	6 8	35

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, March 3, 1871.

Provisions.	
Beef. (small) per lb.	4d a 6d
Do. by the quarter	4d a 6d
Pork (carcass)	5½d a 7d
Do. (small)	6d a 8d
Mutton, per lb.	4d a 7d
Veal, per lb.	3d a 5d
Ham, per lb.	6d a 9d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d a 1s 5d
Do. by the tub	1s 2d a 1s 3d
Cheese, per lb.	3d a 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d a 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d a 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d a 1s
Flour, per 100 lbs.	20s a 22s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	19s 0d a 20s 0d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d a 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 0d a 1s 2d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	3s 6d a 4s 0d
Oats per bush.	2s 11d a 3s 0d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	-
Potatoes, per bush.	2s 3d a 2s 6d
Turnips per bush.	10d a 1s
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 9d a 3s 9d
Turkeys, each	3s 6d a 8s
Fowls, each	1s 3d a 2s
Chickens, per pair	2s 0d 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	60s a 70s
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 5d
Wool	1s a 1s 6d
Sheepskins	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d a 4s 0d
Partridges	-

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 having a 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. STEWART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,

Station, - - P. E. Island.
President—JAMES DESROSIERS, Esquire.
Cashier—MARK J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

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, DeBrisay'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

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 1 e es sp 3m

Gold and Silver

WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other

GOLD RINGS.

Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,

Always on hand.
Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.
ROBERT SNEESTON,
North Side Queen Square, Feb. 16, 1870. } Jeweler, &c. 1y

18- NEW STORE -70.
NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber has opened a New Store on Queen Street, in Dunn's Block, nearly opposite Mr. Watson's Drug Store, where he offers for Sale, a carefully selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing Paper Collars, &c.

He, also, calls particular attention to his

'TEA.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
A. G. McDOUGALL.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

Business Notices.

FROM

LONDON & LIVERPOOL,

TO

Ch'town, P. E. Island.

DIRECT.

The new fast sailing Barque "Moselle," coppered and classed 10 years A 1 in English Lloyd's, 400 tons Register, RODERICK MCRAE, Commander, will sail from London positively the first week in April, 1871.

Also, the fast sailing Barque "Lelia Alice," coppered and classed 7 years A 1 in English Lloyd's, 308 tons Register, SAMUEL HOBBS, Commander, will sail from Liverpool positively the first week in April, 1871.

The above named vessels will carry through freight to Pictou, N. S., and have good accommodations for passengers.

Parties wishing to have their Goods delivered here early in the season, will do well to forward their orders in time.

For freight or passage apply in London to Messrs. John Pitcairn & Sons, 69 Cornhill, and in Liverpool to Sir James Malcolm, Bart., 57 South John Street, or here to the owners.

DEARE BROS & CO.
Ch'town, Jan. 11, 1871.—2m

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. }

The Subscribers

TAKE this opportunity of thanking their numerous customers, for the general support given to them during the past twelve years, and having taken Into Partnership MR. ARTEMAS LOUD, ask for the New Firm a continuance of their patronage.

The business which has been conducted by the Subscribers, under the style and firm of McKINNON & FRASER, was closed December 31st, 1870. All debts due by and to the late firm will be settled by

McKINNON & FRASER.
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1871.—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.

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.

In Store!

250 bbls. Canada FLOUR, (warranted,)
20 crates EARTHENWARE,
20 boxes Mott's SOAP,
10 pun. Choice Retailing MOLASSES,
Bright Porto Rico & Barbadoes SUGAR, in hhds. or bbls.
Chests and half chests Congou TEA,
Hourly expected from Halifax—
50 bbls. choice N. S. Winter APPLES,
For Sale by
FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1870. city pa

NOTICE.

IT having been brought to the knowledge of the Committee that persons having access to the Library have, for years past, improperly taken books therefrom, *without recording* the same, and still retain them. Such parties are hereby ordered to return them without delay.

The Committee also request that books issued in *conformity* with the rules, be returned as soon as possible after the time limited, as the detention bears hardly upon others who have an equal claim to their perusal.

L. C. JENKENS, Librarian.
Feb. 15, 1871.

NOTICE.

ANY person having books belonging to the C. Y. M. L. Institute, are requested to return them to the undersigned on Tuesday nights, at half-past 7 o'clock, during the month of February.

JOHN WALSH, Librarian.
Chtown, Feb. 1, 1871.

THE WAR.

THE GERMAN MARCH INTO THE FORTS.—A *Daily News* despatch says—At three o'clock in the morning, came Major Krauss, from Versailles, with the tidings of the capitulation and the terms. In the early morning, Major Von Welcke rode into St. Denis to arrange with the commandant the surrende of the surrounding forts. At ten o'clock, a. m., the Crown Prince of Saxony and his staff set out for St. Denis. As we passed the little church in the village, the military garrison wassisging. When we got to the outpost village of La Barre, there was a halt. Von Welcke had not returned. The commandant was understood to be sulky, and the aspect of the French troops was threatening. While the staff watched, a rough lunch took place in a ruined house. The Major returned, but not with tidings that all was settled. He went back for the purpose of bringing back word to the staff when all was settled. Meanwhile, the Crown Prince and his staff waited. A strong body of the troops was marched forward. The whole of the Kaiser Franz Regiment of the 26th, and four field batteries of the 4th Army Corps pushed on, and halted at a spot midway between St. Denis and Enghien. Before this, a staff of engineer officers had gone to the fort, accompanied by a detachment, to draw the charges from the mines, and two companies of siege artillery were sent on to take over the guns and magazines. Soon after two o'dock, although Von Welcke did not return, the Prince started. Welcke met him at the half-way house, and reported a conversation with the representative officer of the etat-major, who had explained that the troops had not all evacuated St. Denis, and that the population, most of which was armed, looked somewhat threatening. He, therefore, counselled a strong body of occupation. We rode on with La Briche close on the right, bending to the east. We crossed the railway, and with another bend came to the northern entrance to Du Nord. This fort has been served worse than La Briche; its glacis is one series of shell pits, just inside the works which masked the fort. There was a halt amidst a mass of German officers and soldiers. This was to permit the delegate from the etat-major to make some explanation He stated that all the troops had evacuated St. Denis, and gone into Paris that the National Guard and the Sedentary Mobiles who remained have been disarmed, and the population had come to its senses. The infantry being reported close up, the band of the 26th struck up the "Paris March," and before it the staff, headed by the Crown Prince, marched up the principal streets, which were much cumbered with barricades, and embarrassed by undrawn mines among gravel heaps in the road. The houses are shattered as far as the Place D'Almes. The whole town is a ruin. Civilians swarmed on the side walks—men, women and children—none looking very like starvation. It seemed to me that all the males over fourteen were in such uniform as a pair of red trousers' stripes represent. There was a strange un-French silence, lowering brows, and many a *sacre* muttered between the teeth. About half-way up the street, General Sclokthein ordered to the front a peleton of the body guard of the Cuirassiers. As these splendid horsemen clattered forward at a furious gallop, the women and children ran shrieking into the battered houses, crying "The Uhlans! the Uhlans!". In the square before the great barrack, the Prince halted, wheeled on one side, and the 14th brigade of the 4th Army Corps, the brigade that is to garrison St. Denis, marched past him, their bands playing "The Paris March" and "Ich bin ein Prusse." Crowds of the French witnessed the sight, and I could hear them gloomily owning to one another their admiration of the physique and soldierly bearing of the German troops.

The Dublin *Freeman* makes the following reflections on the surrender of Paris:—

Those who delight in historic parallels will seek in vain for a parallel in history to the fall of Paris. Possibly the capture of Babylon by Cyrus, foretold by the dread hand-writhg on the wall, may most resemble it; yet there are many points of dissimilarity. When Alaric swept down, with his terrible barbarians, on Imperial Rome, the great city was but the shadow of her former self. When Mahomet the Second wrested Constantinople from the feeble hands of the last Palæologus, he struck only the final blow that overthrew the tottering Empire of the East. Nor is there in more recent times recorded an event bearing closer resemblance to the great catastrophe of our own day. For these times have witnessed nothing like the city which has succumbed—if, indeed, anything like it has been witnessed in ancient or modern days. And yet—unrivalled and unapproached, as we believe it to have been, at any period of the world's history—at the very meridian of its splendor, in the zenith of its power and strength—teeming with population, swarming with soldiers, replete with the most formidable engines and munitions of modern war, girt with all but impregnable defences—it has been compelled to surrender to the enemy. We have said that the French capital has succumbed as no other great capital, either in ancient or modern times, has done, in the full splendor of its glory, the plenitude of its power. This fact alone may make the victors pause. It may cause them to reflect that grand—and grand unquestionably it is—as has been their success, it may be due, more or less, to what, philosophically speaking, may be called accident. In saying this, we mean to derogate in no way from Prussian valour or Prussian strategy; both have been of the first order. But France, notwithstanding, may have been—we are satisfied has been—taken by surprise. She trusted to Imperialism, and Imperialism broke down. It organized, in her name, innumerable battalions; it made Field Marshals, Generals of Division, and the rest; it armed and strengthened fortifications; it prepared a commissariat. The nation—beliving all that was requisite for its security and honor had been accomplished—gave the matter no further thought. The time of trial came. Everything was found to be hollow and unreliable. And a foe such as perhaps no nation has yet had to encounter—combining in the most marvellous way the highest intellectual qualities with the strongest brute force, and possessed of what may be called the perfection of military armaments—showed, in a few weeks, how little of reality was in its seeming strength, and has for the moment crushed it. But the question yet remains—is it France that is beaten, or is it that temporary disposition of its military resources to which France has submitted that has proved insufficient? No one, we think, can hesitate to say that it is the latter. In all conflicts that has taken place, the French have, man for man, proved themselves, at least, the equals in valour and in devotion of their German assailants. This has never been the case with the great nations that have succumbed to foreign conquest. No doubt, races possessed of the most splendid valour, have been forced to yield when crushed by superior numbers of individually inferior men. But it was not numerical superiority—it was superior leadership, superior organization—that in the present instance gave the victory to Germany, and this proves nothing against France, but that she trusted too implicitly to the Napoleonic system. All this, we have said, may make the victor pause. If he be wise he will do so before imposing too harsh conditions. He should think twice before he insists on Alsace and Lorraine as part of the price of French defeat. Neither has to-day a scintilla of German feeling; both are thoroughly and warmly French. Their annexation will only weaken, not strengthen, the German union. No doubt, if pressed on the point, France must now give way. But, crushed as that great country may seem to be, a now dozen years of peace will revive all her energies; she will once again be a great power in Europe; and she may have the means, as she would, in such circumstances, assuredly have the desire, to avenge the surrender of Paris by the seizure of Berlin.

The *Daily News* publishes a communication received from its correspondent, with the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, giving an account of the state of Paris immediately after the capitulation. Its correspondent was the first Englishman to enter the city after the cessation of hostilities. At first he met with a somewhat threatening reception in the streets, but subsequently, in his ride to the Champs Elysees, he passed along unmolested. He describes Paris as utterly cowed by the suffering and misery it had undergone. He writes,—"Drink is plentiful enough, but, except near the gate, I saw not a soul drunk. The food shops had nothing to show. There were comfitures and preserves, jellies, &c., but solid comestibles were conspicuous by their absence. In one shop I saw several large shapes of stuff that looked like lard. When I asked what it was, I found it was horse fat. The bakers' shops were closed; the grating down before the butchers', and, oh! the number of funerals—one, two, three,—I met six altogether in the course of my ride. The city is sad with exceeding great sadness—each man goes his way with chastened face and listless gait."

FAIDHERBE'S GENERALSHIP.—Moltke is said to have a high opinion of Faidherbe's generalship. The correspondent of the *Telegraph*, with Von Goben's army, represents the opinion of the German officers in that army as supporting that of Moltke. He writes,—"It has been said that one of the most difficult manœuvres is that of withdrawing beaten and disorganized troops from before a victorious enemy without further losses. This, General Faidherbe has certainly achieved most marvellously. He has removed his long train of munitions, his artillery and his infantry in a most masterly and, considering the circumstances, orderly manner, the point for which the French generals seemed to have been making, and which he reached just in time, was Cambrai. This town he placed between himself and fast pursuing Prussians, and for a few hours it proved a haven of refuge for his tired, worn-out, shoeless infantry, whilst he himself, with the artillery and cavalry, striking along the old Roman road, running north-east from Bellicourt, passed the night in Candry.

THE LAST CHARGE OF THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.—The *Courier de Vienna* publishes the following letter, which describes the heroism and the destruction of the Pontifical Zouaves, at the battle of Patay:—

"Mr. Editor—You are aware that the brave young French Gentlemen, who lately served in the Pope's army, under the title of Zouaves, volunteered to serve their country against the Prussians as soon as they entered France. Their gallant Colonel, de Charette, speaking in the name of his little army, requested the Government to permit them to retain their name, their regimental dress, their officers, and their characteristic marks; all which they obtained, and have hitherto rendered glorious by their heroism. I send you, to-day, a translation of a vivid scene of which these noble youths were the actors of the 2d of December: On the 2d of December, the 17th Army Corps had been in the battle towards noon, and our arms were successful. Along the line the enemy was everywhere forced either to stand still or to fall back. At four o'clock only one post remained to be driven off. General de Sonis ordered a regiment of the line, supported by tree shooters, to clear this place of the enemy. It was a hill, covered with a small wood, and occupied by 1,500 Bavarians. The regiment of the line, after having stood the first murderous fire of the enemy, had fallen back, and seemed unwilling to advance again. Indignant at this hesitation, General de Sonis, with his staff of Spahis officers, galloped down to the encampment of the Pontifical Zouaves, where the first and second battalions, commanded by Charette, had been left as reserves De Sonis asked the Colonel for one of his battalions, and, turning to the Zouaves, who surrounded him, he said, 'Gentlemen, I count on you, in this conjuncture, to show how men of courage carry a position at the baynot's point.' On the spot the ranks are formed, the colonel mounts his horse, and about 350 Zouaves march forward. The general with his staff, advance towards the foe, de Charette by his side, and behind them the Baron de Troussures, at the head of his battalion. Having arrived within shot of the Prussians, the Zouaves opened their ranks and commenced fire. But that of the enemy was so much more powerful, that our Zouaves were ordered to fire no more, but advance to the bayonet charge. It was a glorious sight to behold these youthful warriors advancing in double quick time, on a line with their flag, without seeming to notice the fearful fire of the foe! The battalion comprised many recruits that had never faced a foe before, yet not one of them shrunk back an instant, for off they moved in serried ranks!

At this moment, either astonishment or admiration at such calm courage seized the Bavarians, and seemed to paralyse their arms. They fired a few shots and only at random. The Zouaves are on them—the bayonet's point is felt—the enemy turns, flies, and rushes down the hill! The Zouaves follow with their bayonets in the back of the foe—they rush on impetuously and too far after their success, for no officer was there to command a halt. The chiefs had fallen. Gen. de Sonis fell among the first; DeCharelette lay on tae field beside his horse, Troussures was mortally wounded. The Bavarians reached a fortified village, occupied by German troops; here they turned round, saw the small number of their enemy, and aided by their cannon, nearly annihilated the Zouaves; out of 350 only 60 regained their camp. But though overwhelmed by numbers, and in the midst of a murderous fire, the Zouaves retired slowly, fought as they retreated, until they had reached the limit of the little wood already mentioned, where the enemy left them. Thence they returned in good order to their comrades. In the meantime three ensignes had fallen, and it was a young Zouave that bore back the flag in triumph. During the retreat Colonel de Charette was discovered lying wounded behind a hillock, and when his Zouaves would carry him off he ordered them to retire from the shower of balls that fell around him. Some of the noblest families in Brittany paid the tribute of blood at the battle of Patay. Only four of the officers returned unwounded."

Charles Dutour, a peasant of Fontenoyles Louvers, who attempted to poison two Prussian officers by mixing verdigris with their food, has been sent to Halle, Germany, to serve a term of punishment of 12 years. A Prussian military doctor who happened to call as the food was served up, discovered the atrocious design in time to frustrate it.

There is a French journal published at Yokohama which, during the war, up to the present time, has hardly had room to print accounts of all the French victories! In consequence, the crews of the French men-of-war are jubilant, and officers on board the Prussian frigates *Medusa* and *Hertha* (also there) have been writing home, anxiously inquiring if there is anything left of Germany worth saving!

From the 6th to the 21st of November, the Prussians brought down every balloon that rose from Paris; so that their contents—each as were given to the world—went via Versailles.

Parliamentary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Committee on Address resumed.

Hon. Mr. REID had attended a number of meetings, called for the purpose of considering the Railroad question, and as the people at those meetings were all but unanimous in favor of the enterprise, and as he considered it the duty of a representative to carry out the wishes of his constituents as far as possible, he had no alternative but to comply with their wishes. He would, therefore, support the building of a trunk line from Tignish to Georgetown, providing the cost did not exceed £5000 per mile; but if it did not go to Tignish, he would give the undertaking his determined opposition.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON thought it would be better for the Government to lay out a few thousand pounds in deepening the water in our harbors and about our wharves, and in providing a steam tugboat to tow vessels out late in the fall. The great argument used by Railroad advocates was the difficulty of getting grain to the shipping places in the fall; but if the merchants wanted grain in the fall, he would let those near the shipping places supply them, and let those in the distant parts of the country haul theirs in the winter. He had no doubt but the time was coming when a Railroad would be required on the Island, but he did not think that time had arrived yet.

Hon. Mr. McDONALD said the fact that the Island owned 270 vessels, which were kept constantly employed, was sufficient proof of itself to show that there would be plenty of employment for a Railroad. Those vessels had cost more than the estimated cost of the proposed Railway. The oats, potatoes, &c. exported, would weigh, at least, 45,000 tons, and if only one-third were carried on the Railroad, even that proportion would give it employment for a considerable time. Lime, Coal, &c. would be carried upon it; and the building of a Railroad would give such an impetus to trade, that the freight would be doubled in a very few years. If we did not wish to retrograde in civilization, we must "put our shoulders to the wheel" and keep pace with the improvements of the age in that respect as well as in others. To macadamize the whole of our roads would cost nearly as much as a Railroad, and, therefore, he thought it was the duty of the Government to see if they could not adopt some other system, and he did not know of any but the Railroad system they could adopt. If a trunk line could be built at £5000 per mile or £30,000 a year, if the people were willing to undertake the burden, and if the Government could lay on a sufficient amount of tax without undue pressure, he would say the sooner it was undertaken the better.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE said he had, for many years, been alive to the importance of a Railway, but he had never seen his way clear to advocate the construction of one on this Island till the narrow guage system came to be developed and it was ascertained that a road could be built for £5000 per mile. Some were of opinion that the time had not arrived to build a Railroad on this Island, but when would it arrive? Our roads would become worse as the amount of produce to be exported increased, and increased steam communication would not meet the difficulty. He had the highest respect for the opinions of his colleague, (Mr. Beer) and when he heard him state that the proposed Railway would cost £60,000 a year, he felt bound to investigate the statement, but he could not see how it was to be made out. Wherever a Railroad had been built it had the effect of increasing the value of property in a remarkable degree, and the same effect would follow here. But before a Railway would be undertaken there were several things to be considered. The Government would have to inaugurate a system of immigration, for if labor were abstracted from industrial pursuits our produce would diminish instead of increase. They had also domestic grievances to settle. Our means of communication and transport would have to be improved, and suppose we could macadamize all our roads in ten years, which would cost not less than £200,000, it would then be said that a little additional cost would have given us the best means of communication that science had yet discovered. Had public opinion in Queen's County been as unanimous in favor of a Railroad as in the other counties, the Government would be warranted in undertaking the construction at once, and he would say to them "go on and prosper;" but so far as he had been able to judge, public opinion in Queen's County was against it, and, therefore, he would say to the Government "take time." No great harm would accrue from taking a year to make the necessary surveys, &c. If the measure were brought forward he would not vote against the wishes of his constituents, but would resign his seat.

Hon. Mr. Stewart [illegible] said that railways were [illegible], but he considered them a necessity [illegible] of the times. Some were of opinion that a Railroad on this Island would not pay, but many things did not pay directly and yet paid indirectly, such as the Stock Yard