accident. Already we hear of an army of the south-west. Probably it is being now formed. It will be massed near Toulouse, and will combine the Gardes Mobiles now at various depots; the Guard National, and Franc-tireurs from half a dozen surrounding districts, General Demay, an officer of experience and distinguished bravery, is named for the command; and in this practical work, following almost the virgin success of the war, we see the beginning of a national resistance. There is not the absolute necessity of relieving Paris of which so much is talked. If a couple of provincial armies force the Prussians to raise the siege at any considerable point, this is quite enough for Paris. If a German army is per force withdrawn from the seige to do battle in the south-west or with the Army of the Loire, a double advantage is gained. There is more chance of victory for Trochu, and there is the probability of arousing national enthusiasm. The Prussian line of siege at present extends for thirty miles. If General de Pala lines and General Demay can engage 100,000 men from the King's army, that monarch may have still less cause to vent his piety, and the Parisians in any case will have some chance of provision. We have news of another French victory on the 11th.

The telegram said it was rumored that they had won a battle near Arthenay, but asserted as a fact that German prisoners were coming into Blois by hundreds. The French are observing a prudent reticence as to their strength and intentions, and the Orleans despatch of De Paladines was couched in terms moderate and becoming. He acknowledged 2,000 lost in killed and wounded, which leads us to place the most confident reliance on his statement that they slew 10,000 Prussians. Probably the great massacre ensued at the final contest when the French swept the Prussian position with the bayonet. A vital interest now attaches to the movements of De Paladines. The German force at Toury numbers about 60,000 men. If Prince Charles can come to the rescue of this force, it is more than possible that Orleans will be retaken. If De Paladines can crush this already beaten force, Prince Charles need not be feared. Turning to Paris, we learn that there is now being matured a plan to strike a decisive blow. Three armies are now organised, and they number in all 250,000 men. It is stated that Trochu intends to attempt the passage of the Prussian line, making feints at different points, in order to distract the enemy. Our advices from the city assert that the besieged can hold out until the middle of January

The London *Spectator* thus speaks of the remaining chances of France:

Outside Paris the prospect is by no means disheartening. In the North, General Bourbaki has not resigned, and is scraping together a force, mainly of soldiers, which ought to be able, when attacked by General Manteuffel, to maintain a defence which will neutralize the value of the two corps we believe to be at that officer's disposal. It may, if General Bourbaki is equal to his reputation, do much more, but for the moment, wish to state the case almost as Germans would. We do not hope for victory there or anywhere, until a victory has been gained; but there is a possibility of resistance of a very serious character. So, also, there is in Brittany. In that great peninsula, filled with men of a very determined type, Count, De Keratry, himself a Breton, as is also Trochu, and experienced in the management of guerilla troops, is forming at a point west of Le Mans, an intrenched camp, to which the peasantry are flocking up in such numbers that the Breton army is estimated at 60,000 men, and will be ready, should a victory be gained anywhere, to raise the numbers of the victorious general to an adequate figure. If the commander can but get time to educate his men, this army, like that of Bourbaki, may yet be able to make an effort for the relief of Paris, the object to which all the operations now tend. And, finally, there is the army of the Loire, commanded by General d'Aurelles, and the object of the special care of the Government at Tours. There has been an immense amount of mystification about this army, some of it kept up, we are convinced, for a purpose, particularly a statement that it had been sent off northwards; but a few facts seem abundantly clear and among them are these:—General d'Aurelle has collected an army exceeding 100,000 men, of whom one-fourth are regular soldiers, brought up from Algeria, Corsica, and the garrisons of the South; has kept them for three weeks in the open, avowedly for reorganization, and has so far succeeded in restoring discipline that his officers are no longer afraid to inflict punishment. A correspondent complains with extreme bitterness of his severity, averring that he orders incessant executions, but himself admits that the reason assigned for the punishment is always either insubordination or pillage, both of which deserve death. If a soldier in the face of the enemy will strike or menace his officer, he must die, and we rejoice to find that there is one General left in France who knows that truth, and army that will bear discipline without mutiny. Twenty years of Imperial servility to the prætorians seem to have extinguished amongst them the very first idea of subordination, and it can be restored only by severity like that of the Prussian army, in which insubordination is never overlooked or punished except by death. With this army such as he has made it, General d'Aurelles is clearly in motion, and without attaching too much importance to telegrams from Tours—signed, it should be remembered, by Englishmen, not Frenchmen—we may at least believe that it has met the enemy without suffering a surprise or defeat. Should it, even by accident, gain a considerable victory, the effect throughout France would be incalculable. Resistance to the Government would disappear, and the hordes of armed men now called armies, would consist once again of soldiers with some degree of confidence in their leaders and some respect for themselves. It is despair which is crushing out French courage. Nobody is brave against an earthquake or a thunderbolt; and the French have felt, since Sedan, as if they were contending against forces armed with a supernatural power which they do not understand, but which, in the violence of their surprise, they call universal "treachery." They have always behaved like that all through their history, and have always recovered their senses at the first gleam of victory. It is this idiosyncracy which, as it seems to us, the German leaders for the moment fail to appreciate. The utter collapse of the regular French army has so surprised them—so entirely overset all their ideas and calculations, appears to them so nearly miraculous, that they have jumped at once to the most extreme conclusion, the decadence of the entire people of France. They have grown suddenly contemptuous, and begin, unless we misread many signs, to move about in France like the English in India, who know that a transport train will go through the population like a boat through water, and who never count their foes. Let a man arise whom soldiers will follow to the death, or let one German corps sustain a severe reverse in the open field, or let despair once settle upon the French population, and the German armies will have a rough awakening from their dream of utter victory. The man may be delayed, the victory may not arrive, the German soldiery may take Paris and Lyons, as they have taken Metz and Strasburg; but until peace is signed, the triumph of Germany can now never be secure. One drop of the right agent, and all these floating, gelatinous, half-liquid masses of material may solidity into armies. Powder is a very harmless substance until touched by the match.

GERMANY DURING THE WAR.

The suffering among the lower classes of the population in Germany since the commencement of the war, is only second to the dreadful state of misery to which the population of the French provinces overrun by the German forces have been reduced. For weeks past an undercurrant of dissatisfaction has been rising from the distressed multitudes, in the towns, and accounts from the villages and rural districts but confirm the tales of popular suffering and national discontent. In all the towns and villages, from the Rhine to the confines of Poland, Volhynia and Courland, the voice of distress is heard, and the hand of charity extended to relieve the distress of the multitudes whom the war has deprived of those who ministered to their support. An armed nation, if terrible to the enemy, is scarcely less terrible in its consequences to the nation itself. Bereaved widows and helpless orphans are, throughout Germany, daily crying for bread. The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Frankfort, says that the murmurs of the populace are daily growing in strength and intensity, and that distress, bitter and trying, is universal throughout Germany. A correspondent, writing from Heidelberg, states that the cry of distress is heard on all sides, and that the suffering in the winter will be terrible, even should the war be terminated immediately. Even from Baden and Bavaria, where the Prussian system does not prevail, the forced draft on the manhood of the nation, and the general absorption of all thought in the question of the war, has stagnated industry that in the towns the populace are reduced to the narrowest straits, and local subventions are instituted to meet the pressure of distress. A terrible feeling of "depression and apprehension" is reported among the people throughout Germany. Distress at home, and the daily bulletins of sick and wounded which arrive, awakening the fear and anxiety of the people at home, depress the ardent, and furnish food for the minds of the discontented. The loudest murmurs are heard in reference to the hard treatment endured by the army from want of shelter and clothing essential to the health and comfort of troops in the field. "They say that they are willing that their husbands, sons and brothers should go to defend their country, and would not murmur if they should fall victims to the god of war; but it is quite another matter to have their dear ones dying of typhus fever and dysentery, brought on by the want of proper clothing and shelter to preserve them from the fatal consequences of a winter campaign."

It is the Landwher, it seems, which suffers most. "The greater part of them being well-to-do shopkeepers and mechanics, quite unaccustomed to exposure to bad weather, very soon give way, and fall sick when, after marching all day in the rain, they have to rest all night on the damp ground, with no protection from the night air but their drenched uniforms." Poor victims of an iron system and a remorseless ambition, they are stricken by the terrible fever pest, and die in hundreds. An Officer in the Baden army writes that for fifty days he has slept in his uniform. And if they took off their boots at night, their swollen feet prevented them from putting them on again, so that the men walked barefooted till they fell from cold and exhaustion. He had seen men, when their feet became too sore to bear the boots longer, having them cut off, "and knew many cases in which, where this was attempted, the greater part of the flesh of the feet came off with the boots." Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, writing of the Prussian hospitals before Paris, says that the soldiers during their illness, have had no covering but their blood-stained uniforms, and no change of raiment when they left, so that they walked about in the garments worn on the battle field, with the blood of their wounds still clotted in the texture, and many of them without shoes to protect their feet, as they crawled like skeletons through the mud of the encampments. These tales reach Germany, and add to the discontent of the populace, who hail with "general satisfaction the rumors of a projected armistice," and despise the shouts of glory which surround them, while distress and hunger stare them in the face.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Judicious Management.—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throath or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies. Printed directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicaments which are suited to all ages and conditions and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

The Herald.

Wednesday, December 14, 1870.

MR. GLADSTONE gets the credit of having written the article in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* entitled, "Germany, France and England." The rumor has gone the round of the Press without being contradicted. It is, therefore, everyway likely, that to the lengthy list of Mr. Gladstone's indiscretions, this novel method of announcing a policy will have to be added. Apart altogether from the doctrines set forth in the paper, there is something not a little undignified in a Prime Minister making a party Review the vehicle by which to convey his views to the public. He cannot be held responsible for these views, for they are anonymous, and by allowing it to be understood that he is, nevertheless, their author, he communicates to them the sanction of his official position. So, not without force argues the *Globe*. If, however, we look to the spirit and sentiments of the article, there will be found in it much that is offensive both to correct taste and just principles. The alliance between England and the late Imperial Government of France was always most cordial. The rule of the Emperor was not without grave faults, and recent events have set these very prominently before the public eye. But a friend should bear a friend's infirmities. It was a piece of very questionable taste for the First Minister of a friendly people to seize on the moment of France's disaster, in order to expatiate on her shortcomings, and sneer at her reverses. Speaking of the Second Empire, Mr. Gladstone says:—"We feel that for France it was a snare, a calamity, a hopeless impediment to solid well-being." And again "absolute rule could only subsist by the zealous and energetic aid of a body of satellites, who were compensated for the unsavoury character of their functions by the high rate of their wages." Not content with this exposure of his views, with respect to the Emperor and his Government, Mr. Gladstone proceeds to lift the veil from the domestic life of the Imperial Family, and tell us that "its luxury was profuse and enormous." He even quotes, as applicable to the inmates of the Tuilleries, a sentence from Sallust descriptive of Pagan Rome, in the most degenerate days of the Republic. "While all was thus unsound beneath," he continues, "on the surface all was gorgeous; and the glare of Parisian gaity and splendor, more than ever imposed upon the eye, and tainted the conscience of the world. It was a close and foul atmosphere, of which the evil odor was only kept down by clouds of incense and floods of perfume." Now, we have no wish to controvert the statements here made by Mr. Gladstone. All that he says and much more may be quite true, but what we are curious to know is, would he, as First Minister of the Crown, have stood up in his place and told the House of Commons the things which he has told to the world anonymously in the pages of a Review? We can hardly believe it, and if he would not have done so, we have a perfect right to say that Mr. Gladstone has taken a most unfair advantage of the public. He has shrouded himself in darkness to write sentiments he had not courage to utter in the light of day. This seems to sully sadly that stainless reputation for integrity and honesty hitherto supposed to be enjoyed by Mr. Gladstone.

What, however, more intimately concerns us, as Catholics, is the Reviewer's opinion regarding the late Roman events. He writes thus:—"France, as was natural, found it needful, on the outbreak of the war, to withdraw her troops from Rome; the decrepit structure of the Pope's Civil Government, on the removal of its prop, immediately began to totter. We may now pronounce it level with the ground; there seems to be scarcely a hope or a fear of its restoration, and possibly the day may come when it may be generally believed that the downfall of the temporal power of the Popedom has, in its ulterior results, been the greatest and most fruitful of all the great and fruitful consequences of the war." Our first remark upon this passage is that it sets forth a falsehood. The Pope's Civil Government did not "immediately begin to totter on the withdrawal of the French prop. It never bore any trace of decrepitude, and certainly gave no sign of falling till it was attacked and bombarded by a friendly power without any declaration of war. Sixty thousand men overcame some ten thousand, and beat down by brute-force the oldest monarchy in the world. Suppose for a moment that the "prop" of England were withdrawn from Belgium. Could not Prussia, were she so minded, crush her Government to the earth by the same means that the Government of the Pope was crushed? Yet not for that would Mr. Gladstone call the Belgian Government decrepit or tottering. As it has happened, the earthquake which has shaken Europe to its centre, has only served to give Belgium a "deeper and more solid standing ground." Had the arm of a strong power supported the Pontifical Government, the same could have been said of it to-day.

The Reviewer derives not a little consolation from the fact that he can pronounce the political sovereignty of the Popes "level with the ground," and he flatters himself with the thought that there is scarcely "a hope or a fear of its restoration." If these words were really written by Mr. Gladstone, he must either be ignorant of the sentiments of the entire Catholic world, or he must despise them. Ignorant we cannot suppose him to be, and openly to despise Catholic sentiment and feeling, is a rash act which even Mr. Gladstone may live to deplore. It will be instructive to watch what reception Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will give to the petitions of the British and Irish Catholics, praying the Government to discountenance the great injustice lately perpetrated in Rome. Will he then openly avow the doctrines contained in this article, and tell his petitioners that he thinks what was done at Rome was well done? If he does, his attempts to render Ireland a loyal and contented nation will fail, and the prestige given to his administration by the removal of the Church Establishment and the introduction of the Land Bill will be wofully impaired in Catholic Ireland.

It is impossible to believe that a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's experience does not clearly see the precedent which will be established by his approval of the act of the Piedmontese Government in seizing on Rome. To use the words in this essay, there will be called into existence "that degrading form of human things in which *right* is based only on *power*." In a morality of this cast, treaties are at once deprived of their sanctity, and the faith of nations rendered valueless. As an example of the indubitable tendency of Mr. Gladstone's principle, we may bring the matter home thus:—There is, in these British North American Provinces, a certain number of individuals who favor Annexation. If the Government of the United States, upon this pretext, should, without any declaration of war, cross the frontier with an overwhelming force, beat down all opposition, and after a sham *plebiscite*, decree the annexation of the Provinces to the Republic, it would do nothing more than the Piedmontese Government did at Rome. And should Mr. Gladstone be indignant, the Washington Government has this ready-made answer:—We have merely followed the policy you so warmly recommended in 1870, in your article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on "Germany, France and England."

"THIS Summer, Elridge and Frank Fuller, two young men belonging to Souris, with a boat 13 feet keel, caught 95 barrels herrings, 9 barrels mackerel and 360 quintals codfish and hake. They commenced fishing about the first of May and left off on the 26th ult. This is a good season's work, and we hope our young friends may live to do better for many succeeding years."

WE copy the foregoing from the *Patriot* of the 8th instant, and in doing so, we have to express an opinion which we entertained all along since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty—namely, that if the fishery regulations had been as rigidly carried out in previous years as they have been during the past summer, our contemporary could have chronicled many more such gratifying items as the above, and the colony would at this time, be able to boast of a thriving fishing business. In the same paper from which we quote the above paragraph, is an editorial article charging us with making "false accusations" against our contemporary, in connection with the fishery question. It is quite natural for the *Patriot*, having taken the side it did upon this subject, to cry out "false accusations," but Mr. Laird cannot suppose that because he has placed himself in a false position, we are, therefore, going to surrender our convictions and eat our own words. What we affirm is, that the stealing of the *Clara F. Friend* was the natural result of the doctrine preached in the *Patriot* all summer. Capt. Marshall was assured that he was the victim of persecution and that he was ruined by the exercise of an illegal and arbitrary power. Nor was he the only one who received encouragement from our contemporary. Every skipper, who, in defiance of the American, as well as the British law, encroached upon the fishing grounds, found a congenial spirit and sympathising friend in the *Patriot*. Is it not notorious, that he was the centre of a ring which had for its object the purchase of Capt. Marshall's vessel, in order that she might be restored to him---a proceeding which was intended not only as a slap in the face to the Court, to the officers of the Navy and to the Imperial Government---but which was also a direct encouragement to and premium upon a violation of well-known and well-established law. The plea that this was done from the dictate of a laudable desire to help a poor man, who suffered through ignorance of the law and through the culpability of some of our own officers, will not hold good; for, as we pointed out some time ago, there was another, and quite an unobjectionable way in which to render this assistance to Capt. Marshall. The right way, however, would not suit Mr. Laird's purpose. It was supposed that a little cheap popularity would be gained by taking up the matter in the way in which it was done; but, like every scheme based upon illegality, it is sure to fail in the end, and Mr. Laird now finds himself without the sympathy of the victims of his policy and of the honest portion of the community. Dishonesty is still dishonesty, even though thousands agreed with Mr. Laird in affirming the contrary; nor is it any the less reprehensible because perpetrated in the dark or under a cloak. We all know who suffered most by the vexatious regulations of the past summer. It was not "Elridge and Frank Fuller," nor the people of the Island generally, but one individual who has grown rich at the expense of the many, and who desires to enjoy, from his peculiar position, a monopoly of the business. Ask Capt. Foley and other natives of this Island, who engaged in the fishing business whilst the license system was in force, what they think of the matter, and they will tell you that if the "vexatious regulations" against which the *Patriot* rails, had been then in force, they would have made money, and be still in the business. Mr. Hall can explain the secret to Mr. Laird, and perhaps if the latter did not "wax fat" by the patronage of the former, he would have the candor to admit that with a prohibitive duty directed against colonial caught fish, it would be simply ruinous for an Islander to engage in the business in competition with Mr. Hall. By the processes and means best known to Mr. Hall, that gentleman was enabled to buy up at a very cheap rate, island caught fish, and make a handsome profit on them in the United States---an advantage denied to Islanders. Now, as the Americans must have fish—particularly mackerel, and as these are most plentiful and of the best quality within the disputed limits of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it follows, that if foreigners are rigidly kept beyond the marine league, a remunerative business will be opened to men of enterprize amongst ourselves, from which the Island generally would derive a benefit. At the present time, we defy Mr. Laird to show any benefit the colony has derived from the business. We believe that our contemporary does not go deeply enough into the subject. He merely takes a superficial view of it, as we ourselves did at one time. We want to see the trade in the hands of British subjects, so that employers and employed may receive due remuneration for their labor. Mr. Laird apparently desires the rapid acculamution of wealth by one man at the expense of the many. Herein is where we differ. To wink at smuggling and robbery, in the name of the interests of the people, is only dodging the question and will not do. So long as we are deprived of reciprocity, as colonists, we should insist on our right to the fisheries. The fact of the Imperial Government relaxing the rigorous enforcement of the fishery regulations, is a weak concession, yielded only by the presence of the Alabama and Eastern difficulties. It is, moreover, on a par with the treatment which we have ever received from the parent state, and will inevitably lead to the speedier hoisting of the stars and stripes over these colonies. When Ben. Butler's bluster shapes the policy of the Imperial and Dominion Cabinets, averse as we are to union with the Republic, the sooner it comes to that point the better. But we are not yet aware that the fishery regulations will be less vigorously enforced next season than they have been during the past. In fact, we are inclined to the opinion that intimation to that effect given by the *Patriot*, is but another draw of the long bow which belongs to his establishment. The condemnation of the *Foam*, seized on the coast of this Island, and of the *Wampatuck* and other vessels recently captured in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick waters, by no means warrant Mr. Laird in the statement he has hazarded. Time, however, will tell. In the mean time, he has good reason to clear his skirts of the charge of entertaining a maudlin sympathy for lawlessness and dishonesty. Indeed, our only surprise about the matter, is that the doctrine of the *Patriot* was not more fully exemplified in the piratical abstraction of the *S. G. Marshall* and the *Foam*, as well as the *Clara F. Friend*.

OPENING OF THE CHURCH AT FORT AUGUSTUS.—On Thursday last, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the new Catholic Church at Fort Augustus was solemnly blessed, and opened for public worship by the Right Rev. P. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown. The structure is of brick. Some months ago, when noticing the ceremony of laying the corner stone, we gave a brief outline of the building, which we may now repeat supplemented.

The site of the Church is a somewhat elevated ground on the Fort Augustus Road. The style of the building pure Gothic. Its length, over walls, is 112 feet and breadth 51; the roof is open with groined arches. At one side, opening from the chancel, runs a side chapel 35 feet by 20. The large chancel window is very beautiful, both in design and execution; its dimensions are 22 feet by 10. The tracery and carved wood work are all in strict keeping with the style of the architecture. The Church is lighted by 13 large windows, 17 feet by 4. The tower and spire rise to the height of 147 feet. A place for the organ is constructed in the tower, and the choir gallery is attached to the Aont. A Gothic arch spans the choir. The plans and works have all been carried out by our towsmen Mr. Corbett, and whether in an architectural point of view, or in the manner in which the details are treated, great credit is reflected on him for careful execution and correct taste.

The day was fine, a slight frost on the previous evening having made travelling agreeable. The number of persons that assembled was over a thousand. At ten o'clock, His Lordship proceeded to bless the Church, assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, of Charlottetown, the Rev. Thomas Phelan, and the Rev. Angus McDonald, the Parish Priest of Fort Augustus. The congregation remained outside during the ceremony, in compliance with the request of their Pastor. At its conclusion, the Church doors were thrown open, and the Parishioners with joy and satisfaction entered their new Church. It was neatly fitted up for the occasion, and presented a handsome appearance, although much of the interior work has yet to be done. The plaster work has to be finished, the stained glass window, destined for the chancel, is not yet in its place, and a variety of details still await completion. When everything, however, is finished, the Church of Fort Augustus, whether in external or internal appearance, will bear an honorable comparison with any church on the Island. The people are proud of it, and they have excellent reasons for being so.

The Bishop celebrated High Mass, Dr. McDonald acting as Deacon, the Rev. Thos. Phelan as Subdeacon, and the Rev. A. McDonald as Master of Ceremonies. The ordinary choir of the Church was assisted on the occasion by Mr. Allan McDonald, from St. Dunstan's, who presided at the harmonium. At the conclusion of mass, the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald preached an eloquent sermon on the Festival of the day, in the course of which he took occasion to allude in graceful terms to the exertions made by the late incumbent of the Parish, the Rev. T. Phelan, in order to erect the Church which on that day was solemnly opened. With much assiduity and labor, he had collected the materials and set the work agoing. When, however, it became necessary to change the scene of his labors, the choice of the Pastor who was to succeed him, became to a certain degree involved in to the great work he had begun. To find one who would take up the labor he left in its commencement, who would surmount the difficulties, and carry it vigorously onward to its completion, required a wise and delicate exercise of authority. His Lordship has accomplished this, for he had found in the Rev. A. McDonald that tried experience and unwearied energy which had brought the work to a happy termination.

His Lordship also addressed a few words to the congregation, congratulating them on their success with the Church, and encouraging them to persevere until it was completed in all its details. Thus was brought to a close a ceremony which will be long remembered by the parishioners of Fort Augustus. They deserve the greatest credit. Comparatively speaking the settlement is young, but notwithstanding the difficulties under which such a community must labor, they have found means to erect a noble building to the service of religion. The collection made on the day of opening amounted to between sixty and seventy pounds.

CAPE BRETON OIL AND PETROLEUM COMPANY are offering 200 shares of their stock at $10 each, to develop this valuable article of general consumption, situated at Lake Ainslie, C. B., and which is pronounced by scientific men to be of very great extent and superior quality to anything of the kind yet discovered. There have been more fortunes made from oil speculations in the United States and Canadas than from any other of the various mining operations, and Lake Ainslie Oil Wells is a new opening for men of capital to speculate upon. From what we have heard regarding these Oil Wells, they promise to be very profitable and pay a much larger per centage than any other description of mining. The holder of each certificate for one share will be entitled to one 500th portion of the net profits after all necessary expenses are defrayed, there being 500 shares in all. Persons wishing to invest, should purchase stock without delay, as the share list is being rapidly filled up. Rod'd. Munro, Esq., of this town, has been appointed Agent.—*Eastern Advocate.*

[Mr. John S. O'Neill, proprietor of the Union House, is the Agent of the above Company for Charlottetown. He received late information from Mr. McQuarrie, one of the principal stock-holders, that Oil has been struck at Lake Ainslie, at the depth of 300 feet. All information concerning the company will be readily afforded by Mr. O'Neill.—ED. HERALD.]

THE weather is remarkably mild and fine for this season of the year—very much resembling that of this time last year. Navigation is as uninterrupted as in midsummer, and the streets and roads are as muddy as they usually have been in the month of October. The weather-wise pretend to say, that we shall have another season of the same kind—in all, a cycle of three years—after which will succeed five or seven years of old-fashioned frost and snow. If we survive the predicted tidal wave of the 22d inst., we shall endeavor to study up the subject and give a chapter on the weather and climatic changes. In the meantime, if any delinquent subscriber's conscience troubles him about what he owes us, up to the 1st of Nov. last, he will be much relieved by paying up before the 22d inst.

THE last *Royal Gazette* contains a despatch from the Colonial Minister to Lieut. Governor Robinson, dated "Downing-street, 7th Nov., 1870," which, after acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Address presented to the Chief Justice at the termination of his administration of the government of this Colony, says, "It has given me great pleasure to receive your account of the estimation in which Sir R. Hodgson's personal character and conduct, as acting governor, is held by the inhabitants of the Colony, whose affairs he has administered to the entire satisfaction of Her Majesty." This is a well-deserved compliment to Sir Robert.

OTEAMERS.—The Steamer *Princess of Wales* will leave for Pictou to-morrow morning (Thursday), at 5 o'clock, a. m., and the Steamer *St. Lawrence* for Summerside and Shediac, on Friday morning, at 5 a. m.,—weather permitting.

One of the latest rumors about the Marquis of Lorne is that, when he becomes Victoria's son-in-law, there is a prospect of his being made Governor General of Canada. Before the marriage takes place, the Marquis will be made a Duke.

THE *Printers' Bulletin* for Nov. has come to hand. It contains specimens of several new styles of type.

Local Items.

THERE will be a public Temperance meeting in the Athenæum on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst.

REMEMBER the Wesleyan Bazaar, in the Market Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

THERE will be three market days during Christmas week. See advertisement columns.

THE Stalls and Cellars of the City Market be sold at auction at 3 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th Dec. inst.

WILLIAM BYERS (coloured) an old inhabitant of Charlottetown, and for many years, its only chimney sweep, died on the 12th inst. His age must have been patriarchal.

THE *Summerside Progress*, of Monday last, reports the sudden death of Mr. John Whelan, of Freetown, on the 10th inst. Mr. Whelan was an estimable man.

DONALD C. CARR, the eldest son of Mr. John Carr, of Lot 12, was accidentally killed near St. Charles, Missouri, on the 11th of November last.

THE Dramatic entertainment, in aid of the Saguenay sufferers, comes off in the Market Hall, to-morrow evening. It is under the patronage of the Lieut. Governor, and will be a more than mediocre entertainment.

THE Young Men's Christian Association will open its lecture season in the Athenæum to-morrow evening, when the Rev. Mr. Cummings will lecture on "The Brotherhood of Man."

THE Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute met in St. Andrew's Hall on Friday night last, when the officers for the ensuing year were appointed, and arrangements made for the opening of the session of 1870-71.

THE steamers are very irregular in their movements just now — no man knowing whither they goeth or whence they cometh. The latest mail was, *via* Shediac, on Monday evening. The latest Nova Scotia dates are to the 12th inst.

THE Court of Vice Admiralty met on Monday last. The business of the Court was to adjudicate upon the case of the *Clara F. Friend*. She was confiscated to the Crown and ordered to be sold on Monday next, the 19th inst.

THE Schr. *Foam*, condemned last week by the Court of Vice Admiralty for an infraction of the fishery regulations, was ordered to be sold by the Marshall of the Court on Monday last. The hull and rigging were offered for sale at the same time. Owing to the want of bidders, no sale was effected.

GENERAL SCAMMON, U. S. Consul for P. E. Island, who has obtained leave of absence for the winter, was a passenger in the steamer for Shediac on Friday morning, *en route* to the United States. The General is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Scammon. Mr. P. S. McGowan will act as Vice Consul for the Island during the General's absence.

Late Telegrams.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, p. m.—Owing to the press of private business over the French cable, the only one working, no news despatches have been received by the Associated Press since morning.

The very latest London despatch says by sifting the confused and contradictory war despatches received up to a late hour this morning, the fact is undeniable that the French forces, yesterday, won a victory near Orleans; but the Germans certainly repulsed the French attack before Paris.

It is not true that the French army of the Loire effected a junction with Trochu, though the Prussian lines were repeatedly successfully pierced during the engagement. The bayonet charges of the French were exceedingly brilliant.

Germans under Prince Frederick Charles are retiring before the united armies.

It is said that General Trochu has with him, outside the wall, 150,000 men and 300 cannon.

All despatches agree that the loss on both sides was very heavy, but the French claim a great victory and say that loss of the Prussians was much more heavy.

A Tours despatch says General Trochu, before the sortie, issued a manifesto foreshadowing the attempt to cut the Prussian lines, and liberate a portion of the garrison of Paris, and throwing the responsibility for the coming bloodshed upon those whose detestable ambition had prolonged the war. Gen. Ducrot also issued a proclamation to the Parisians, swearing before the whole nation to re-enter Paris dead or victorious. On Tuesday General Ducrot, at the head of the second and third corps of the French army of the forces of Paris, all regular troops of the line, and numbering 100,000 men, defiled under the guns of forts Vincennes, Charenton, Nogent and De-Rosny upon the southeast of Paris, leaving the first corps, under Gen. Vinoy, to attempt the piercing of the Prussian line upon the south. The army under Gen. Ducrot then struck the Prussian line at the weakest point, upon the southeast, and succeeded in crossing the Marne. The passage was made by eight bridges of pontoons, under cover of the guns of forts Charenton and Nogent and castle of Vincennes. The Prussians opposed their passage unavallingly, as they offered but a weak line of battle. The heaviest fighting was at Champigny, Brie and Villiers-sur-Marne, southeast of Paris. The regulars stormed and captured these places and now hold the position taken. Gen. Ducrot is entrenching and manœuvring his forces for a junction with the army of the Loire, which was the object of the sortie. His line extends in a semi-circle conforming to the bend in the Marne.

King William sends the following to his Queen:—

"The sixth corps repulsed a sortie of the French, near L'Hay, on the south of Paris. Over one hundred French prisoners were taken, and several hundred dead and wounded were left on the field. The French also made sorties on the positions of the Wurtemburgers and Saxons at Bonneuil, Champigny and Villiers, to the east and southeast of Paris. These positions were taken by the French, but were subsequently retaken by the Prussians. At the same time sorties were made north and west, and at St. Dennis, against the fourth corps and the guard. The French were repulsed and driven back behind their works in all cases. I remained at Versailles, as it was the central point.

(Signed) WILLIAM."

The German losses in the sorties on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were 157 officers and 5800 men, in killed and wounded.

The London "Telegraph," to-day, says that the French have won a great advantage in the departments of the Seine and Marne, and now possess military preponderance never before enjoyed by them since the opening of the campaign.

Nearly the whole of the French forces are now concentrated between Blois and Tours. If defeated, their retreat upon Lyons is probable. Lyons is strongly fortified and well provisioned.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—There are no new developments in the Russian question.

Earl Granville's reply to Gortschakoff insists that the latter shall acknowledge himself in the wrong as a condition of holding the Conference.

Odo Russel continues to receive the most emphatic assurances of the neutrality of Prussia on the Eastern question.

Manteuffel has abandoned Amiens and hurried away to Paris. The Prussians blew up the bridge when they left.

A protest was read, to-day, in the Roman Catholic Churches of England, against the Italian occupation of Rome.

The French forces have recovered, within the past few days, the following places:—Bassie, Nogent le Barnard and St. Calais, in the Department of Sarthe; Monteire and Mondonbleau, in the Department of Loiret-Cher; and Mentargis, in the Department of Loiret.

An engagement occured at Gernley, yesterday, between a body of Franc-Tireurs, from the Department of Eastern Pyrenees, and a Prussian column, well supplied with artillery. In the afternoon the fight was extended to the village of Nuits, where the Franc-Tireurs were supported by the Gardes Mobile from Vosges, and the French were successful. The Prussian loss was severe, their dead strewing the road in all directions. Only 15 prisoners were taken by the French.

The Falmouth (England), Gibraltar and Malta Cable is broken somewhere between Lisbon and Gibraltar. Messages for India and the East are now forwarded overland to the Mediterranean coast and thence to Malta, to Egypt, down the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean.

The Prussians have evacuated Vendome, Blois, Chateaudun and Chateau Neuf-sur Loire. To-day they twice assaulted Mezieres and were repulsed. The fight lasted nine hours. The French captured one officer and 315 men. The French loss was small.

All the passengers of the Breman Steamship "Union," which recently went ashore off the coast of Scotland, have been safely landed.

A London despatch says the Suez Canel is to pass into English hands, or at least come under English control. The Duke of Sutherland will probably be chairman of the Company.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A German despatch says that on Friday last, sixty thousand German troops recaptured Champigny and Brie. The particulars of the engagement have been received. The fight was desperate. The attack was made with great spirit, and as spiritedly resisted. General Ducrot received constantly from the city of Paris heavy reinforcements, and the utmost determination was manifested by the Parisian troops to hold both Brie and Champginy. General Ducrot retreated, and now occupies a position on the East side of the Marne, in the bend of the river. The accounts received show that the carnage was frightful. Many thousands were killed and wounded on both sides.

General Manteuffel, after retreating from Amiens, surprised the French troops at Rouen and captured the city.

The French forces before Vincennes have been heavily reinforced from Paris.

The German army under the Duke of Mecklenburg attacked two of the five corps under General Paladines, on Saturday. The Bavarians stormed the towns of Petay, Arteuay, Argoes and Pompey, along the Eastern side of the French lines. In the latter place they bayoneted hundreds of the French soldiers. The fighting was from house to house, every inch of the ground being hotly contested. The Germans succeeded in capturing eleven guns. The French were defeated.

A despatch just received from Tours acknowledges the retreat of General Paladine's army. It says: "He now occupies strongly intrenched camps near Orleans. The German losses amounted to seven thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, and several Field guns. There are still five siege lines of circumvallation between the camps of Paladines and Tours."

Prince Charles Frederick has driven the French from Chierldy, after a severe battle, back upon Orleans.

In the South-East, Garibaldi has gained another victory. Particulars yet unknown.

Eugenie visited the Queen at Windsor Castle, to-day.

King William announces the recapture of Orleans, with 1,000 prisoners and 30 guns.

A French report of Friday's fighting at Brie and Champigny says, Prussians retreated after losing 15,000 men, and that Ducrot took up a position on the Marne, and a special says