ILLS!
870.

ths of October, November
Mails for the United States,
unswick, to be forwarded
closed at the General Post
, every MONDAY and
; at 7 o'clock.

ia, *via* Pictou, until further
every Monday, Wednesday
at 7 o'clock.

tain, Newfoundland, West
ernate Monday and Wed-
o'clock, as follows:—

Wednesday, 2d Nov.
Monday, 14th
Wednesday, 16th
Monday, 28th
Wednesday, 30th
Wednesday, 14th Dec.

ide, St. Eleanor's, North
Freetown (to be forwarded
closed on the same even-
United States; for George-
every Friday evening at 7

ered, and newspapers, must
alf an hour before the time

ted States, Canada and New
at the General Post Office,
he evening of Wednesday
o'clock.

Scotia will be due on the
, Wednesday and Friday,

for the Dominion of Canada,
r the Unit. d tates, 4d, cy.;
d, cy.

ewfoundland and West In-
; for Australia, New Zea-
each; Newspapers for Great
tes and the Dominion of
free.

N A. MACDONALD
Postmaster General

Charlottetown, }
, 1870. }

lassses.

ed, on Consignment,

Retailing Molasses.

Y CHEAP.

MACEACHERN & Co.
ise, Ch'town, } 21
1870, }

OTICE.

r requests all persons indebt-
note of hand or otherwise,
f the Horse "CLYDE," to
ent stands where the Horse
. McLEOD's, Queen Square,
d pay the same without fur-

WILLIAM MILLIGAN.
, 1870.

. NOTICE.

n Variety Store" is the only
all kinds of FRUITS, in sea-

TIMOTHY O'CONNELL.
n St., Oct. 12, 1870. 3m

ES MADE EASY
BY
ay's Ointment.

erous Sores, Bad Breasts.

of wound, sore or ulcer can re-
roperties of this excellent Oint-
t case readily assumes a heal-
whenever this medical agent is
esh springs up from the bottom
flammation of the surrounding
nd a complete and permanent
ows the use of the Ointment.

stulas, and Internal
nflammation.

ng and weakening diseases may
e cured by the sufferers them-
rill use Holloway's Ointment,
id to the printed instructions.
ll rubbed upon the neighboring
nnoxious matter will be remov-
of bread and water may some-
d at bed-time with advantage;
ilous cleanliness must be ob-
who read this paragraph will
the notice of such of their ac-
m it may concern, they will ren-
t will never be forgotten, as a
cure is certain.

ald Heads, Ringworm and
er Skin Diseases.

ation with warm water, the ut-
speediest cure can be readily ob-
mplaints affecting the skin and
nultaneous use of the Ointment
t it must be remembered that
iseases indicate the depravity of
rangement of the liver and sto-
ently, in many cases time is re-
the blood, which will be effect-
ss use of the Pills. The general
lily be improved, although the
driven out more freely than be-
should be promoted; persever-
ary. On the appearance of any
es the Ointment should be well
three times a day upon the neck
of the chest, so as to penetrate
a salt is forced into most: this
once remove inflammation and
e worst cases will yield to this
llowing the printed directions.

King's Evil and Swelling
of the Glands.

cases may be cured by Hollo-
g Pills and Ointment, as their
of purifying the blood and
the system renders them more
other remedy for all complaints
nature. As the blood is impure,
ch and bowels, being much de-
purifying medicine to bring
about a cure.

sm, Gout and Neuralgia.

the power of reducing inflamma-
ing pain in these complaints in
e as Holloway's cooling Oint-
ifying Pills. When used sim-
y drive all inflammation and de-
the system, subdue and remove
t of the joints, and leave the sin-
s lax and uncontracted. A cure
effected, even under the worst
f the use of these medicines be
persevered in.

*ment and Pills should be used in
following cases:—*

Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
Cancers	Scalds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Yaws
Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
Fistulas	Sore-nipples
Gout	Sore-throats
Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Lumbago.	Sore-heads
Piles	Tumors
	Ulcers
	Wounds

Establishment of Professor Hol-
rand, (near Temple Bar,) London,
spectable Druggists and Dealers
throughout the civilised world, at
prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
and 33s. each Pot.

is a considerable saving by taking
ge.

ections for the guidance of patients
der affixed to each Pot.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870. NO. 5.

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 advance, £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 DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 7th day, 10h 27m., even., S.
LAST QUARTER, 15 h day, 4h. 59m., even., S
NEW MOON, 22d day, 8h. 7m., morn., S. E.
FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 0h. 26m., even., E.

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	Thursday	7 28	4 10	morn	5 26	8 42
2	Friday	29	10 0	40	6 21	41
3	Saturday	31	10 1	42	7 27	39
4	Sunday	32	10 2	44	8 2	38
5	Monday	33	10 3	43	8 48	37
6	Tuesday	35	9 4	45	9 32	34
7	Wednesday	36	9 5	55	10 4	33
8	Thursday	37	9	rises	10 56	32
9	Friday	38	9 5	0	11 36	31
10	Saturday	39	9 5	50	even	30
11	Sunday	40	9 6	40	1 0	29
12	Monday	41	9 7	31	1 44	28
13	Tuesday	42	9 8	36	2 31	27
14	Wednesday	43	9 9	43	3 17	26
15	Thursday	44	9 10	52	4 5	25
16	Friday	45	10	morn	4 29	25
17	Saturday	45	10 0	1	5 55	25
18	Sunday	46	10 1	14	6 57	25
19	Monday	46	10 2	30	7 57	24
20	Tuesday	47	11 3	45	8 59	24
21	Wednesday	47	11 4	52	9 56	24
22	Thursday	48	12 6	23	10 51	24
23	Friday	48	12	sets	11 47	24
24	Saturday	48	13 5	50	morn	24
25	Sunday	48	13 7	30	0 40	25
26	Monday	48	14 8	8	1 32	26
27	Tuesday	48	15 9	16	2 22	27
28	Wednesday	48	16 10	26	3 9	28
29	Thursday	48	17 11	30	3 56	29
30	Friday	48	18	morn	4 43	30
31	Saturday	48	18 1	34	5 33	30

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, Nov. 25, 1870.

Provisions.

Beef. (small) per lb.	3½ *a* 7d
Do. by the quarter	3d *a* 5d
Pork (carcass)	5d *a* 6½d
Do. (small)	5d *a* 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3½ *a* 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d *a* 6d
Ham, per lb.	7d *a* 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d *a* 1s 4d
Do. by the tub	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s *a* 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d *a* 17s 6d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1¾d *a* 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3 d *a* 1s 6d

Grain

Barley, per bush.	3s 6d *a* 4s 0d
Oats per bush.	2s 3d *a* 2s 4d

Vegetables.

Green Peas, per quart	6d *a* 9d
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 6d *a* 1s 8d
Turnips per bush.	10d *a* 1s

Poultry.

Geese	2s 6d *a* 3s
Turkeys, each	4s *a* 7s 6d
Fowls, each	1s 3d *a* 2s
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d *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	65s *a* 75s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d *a* 2s
Clover seed, per lb.	
Timothy Seed, per bush.	
Home-spun, per yard	4s *a* 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Hides, per lb.	4½d *a* 4¾d
Wool	1s *a* 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d *a* 5s 0d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d *a* 4s 0d
Partridges	1s 0d *a* 1s 6d

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 Saving's 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 of 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 12 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,

Rustico, - - P. E. Island.

President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Cards.

ARCHIBALD MACNEILL,
Reading Room Proprietor,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
AUCTIONEER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - - P. E. ISLAND.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870. 1y

ALBERT HENSLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW!
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE:—Two doors below Bank of P. E. I.
Great George Street - - - Ch'town.
December, 1869.

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

FITZGERELD & SHAW,
Attorneys and Solicitors,
—AND—
NOTARIES PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
R. R. FITZGERALD. - - R. SHAW
Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

SPRING PARK
Steam Brewery,
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.
A. K. & F. B. Pale Ales,
IN CASK OR IN BOTTLE.
HARRINGTON & CO.
Dec. 1, 1869. 1y

Wood.

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. tf

Coal.

GENERAL
MINING ASSOCIATION!!

I AM authorized to give orders on the Mines belonging to this Association, for Cargoes of COAL, on favorable terms, at prices named below, viz:—

		Isl'd. Cy.
Old Sydney Mines, Large,	$2.25	13s. 6d.
" " Small,	0.75	4s. 6d.
Albion Mines, Pictou, Large,	2.25	13s. 6d.
" " Small,	1.25	7s. 6d.
Lingan Mines, C. B., Large,	1.75	10s. 6d.
" " Small,	0.80	4s. 10d.

Coal delivered free on board at the loading wharves at the mines.

A discount allowed on Albion Large Coal, for quantities over 30 tons.

G. W. DEBLOIS.
Ch'town, Aug. 31, 1870. 3m

Insurance.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Board of Directors for the current year:

HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

Hon. H. J. Calbeck, William Brown, Esq.,
John Scott, Esq., Bertram Moore, Esq.,
William Dodd, Esq., W. E. Dawson, Esq.,
Robert Hooper, Esq.

W. E. Dawson and John Scott, Esqrs. } Surveyors or Appraisers.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, }
May 7th, 1870. }

Business Notices.

A. HERMANS,
BELL-HANGER,
GAS FITTER,
GUN & TIN-SMITH!!
Dorchester Street,
(*Next to Old Reading Room Building.*)

BEGS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.

A lot of First-class Water Coolers on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,
Sold Cheaper than ever.
July 7, 1869. ex

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, } Jeweler, &c.
Feb. 16, 1870. } 1y

Steamboat Engines
FOR SALE.

ONE pair of Steamboat Engines connected, direct acting, inverted cylinders of 23 inch diameter by 16 inch stroke, together with screw, propeller and shaft; also, spare propeller and shaft, diameter of propelle, 7 feet 2 inches, and 8½ feet pitch; and donkey steam pump 8 inches diameter; cylinder & boiler 14½ feet high, 9 feet wide and 10 feet long, containing two furnaces 3 feet wide by 6 feet long, and 144 tubes, 6 feet long by 3 inches diameter, made from heavy material. Also, one spare set of engine connections, piston and brasses. The whole is guaranteed to be in the best of order, and complete in all parts.

For particulars apply to EDWARD MORRISEY, Charlottetown Foundry, or to
ADAM McKAY,
Halifax, N. S.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870. 1 & p 3m

Lottery,
In aid of the New Church at Vernon River.

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

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

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

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

Vernon River, Nov. 2, 1870.

Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has opened a Shoe Shop on
DORCHESTER STREET,
Opposite the residence of OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line.
WILLIAM DOUGAN.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

A First-Class Farm
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers, at Private Sale, his FARM, on Kildare River, Lot Three, containing 124 Acres of Land, 60 acres of which are clear, well fenced with cedar, and in a good state of cultivation. It is admitted to be one of the best farms in Prince County. The Stock will be sold with the farm if required. For terms of Sale apply to
DANIEL McINTYRE.
Kildare River, Sept. 7, 1870. 3m

ROME.

We copy from the London *Tablet*, the following article upon the movement at present going on in Germany, regarding the Sovereignty of the Pope:—

"The movement in Germany in favor of the independence of the Holy See, is becoming daily more and more important. From Austria, alone, we, ourselves have seen 10 different Addresses or Protests, many of them very numerously and influentially signed. Nor are they feeble nor timidly worded. The Catholics of Germany know their numbers and they feel their strength, and they are determined to exercise that legitimate pressure upon their governments, which we recognize in England as a constitutional right.

It is worth while to give one or two instances of what the German Catholics are doing.

The Confraternity of S. Michael the Archangel, at Linz, directed the following Address to Count Potocki, President of the Cabinet:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

No honest man can justify the violent occupation of the Roman States by the Italian Government, and every Catholic is bound to condemn the audacious attack upon the rights of the Holy See.

But, with what sorrow must the heart of every Catholic Austrian be saturated, in seeing the Minister of Foreign Affairs offer no kind of protection to the Holy Father, under such circumstances. He has not even contradicted the common report that he has encouraged this act of spoliation, while a Protestant Government, so the journals report it, has offered assistance and hospitality to the Holy Father.

Will not the abolition of the Temporal Power of the Pope bring along with it, as a necessary consequence, the abolition of every legitimate Sovereignty?

The members of the Confraternity of S. Michael are obliged by their statutes to defend the inviolable rights of the Holy See. Wherefore, this Meeting has unanimously resolved solemnly to protest against the above proceedings. It considers the conduct of the Minister of of Rome, as a dishonor to the traditions Foreign Affairs, in reference to the affairs of the Austrian Empire and to the dynasty, and, therefore, profoundly offensive to the immense majority of the inhabitants of the Empire, to their sense of justice, and their Catholic faith.

The Meeting further expresses its conviction that Count Beust has forfeited the confidence of the great majority of the Catholics of Upper Austria.

The President, on receiving the deputation that presented the Protest of the Catholics of the Austrian Empire, spoke with great severity of the conduct of the Italian Government, and gave the deputation to understand that their Protest was favourably received, and that it would produce its effect. The *Morgen Post* has endeavored to soften down the effect of the President's speech, by urging that, though the occasion was formal, he spoke rather his own private sentiments than those of the Cabinet of which he is the chief. But it is probable that a change has actually been wrought in the Austrian Cabinet.

The Catholic Political Club, of Vienna, has likewise passed unanimously a series of resolutions, from which we make the following extract:—

Considering that this proceeding (the invasion of the Papal Territory,) has not been met by our Government with a protest or a word of disapprobation, and considering that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs seems even to have approved of it, the Catholic Political Club, together with all the Catholic inhabitants of the Empire of Austria, feel bound to protest against the conduct of the Government at Florence, and at the same time to deplore most profoundly the policy of his Excellency Count Beust, who, though not a Catholic, ought, as representing the interests of 26,000,000 Catholics, to have felt it an obligation to have expressed at least a word of disapprobation at the violation of their rights in the person of the Holy See.

The Protest then goes on to express its fears for the dynasty and the country, if such a policy as Count Beust has appeared to favor, be accepted by Austria.

A number of similar Protests have been got up and influentially signed in Hungary. We quote a sentence or two from one of the most important:—

Contempt and contumely preceded spoliation, and the disgusting by execrable hypocrisy of a government calling itself Catholic, devout and obedient, after planting a thousand wounds upon the Church, impudently approaching the sublime throne of truth, soliciting under frivolous pretext the permission to become the protector of right and justice, in order to commit an enormous robbery.

* * * * * *

Rome is the support of thrones and of states; the Apostolic See is the guarantee of order and peace, and it is only by clinging fast to this immovable rock that we can count upon consistency and duration. * * * We protest especially as Hungarians, bound by a special debt of gratitude to the Holy See for having, in times past, aided us, by sacrifices of money and of blood, to repel the Turks when they threatened to overcome us.

It would lead us into too great a length to quote from the Addresses published by the Catholics of Prague, by the 2000 Catholics who met the other day in Berlin, by the Catholic Association of Ratisbonne, to the King of Bavaria, by the Dutch Catholics at Rotterdam, by the Prelates and Catholics of Bohemia, by the Catholics of Spain, who are uniting all their societies, religious co-operations, and Catholics of every class and grade, in one joint action, in behalf of the independence of the Holy See.

Perhaps the most remarkable Address that has been drawn up is the following. It is a salutation from the Catholics of Prussia, some 13,000,000 in number, to the King as Emperor of Germany. Whatever may be the personal religious feelings of King William and Von Bismark, their policy will certainly lead them to protect the Supreme Head of the Catholic Religion. We have a clear indication of this in this German Address:—

JUST KING,—

God has constantly given the victory to the sword of your Majesty. He has evidently chosen you, among all the Princes of the world, to exercise justice in His name and to subject violence to right. Wherefore, in the name of 200,000,000 of our co-religionists, we 13,000,000 of Catholic Germans, beseech you to protect the independence of our conscience. O, Emperor of Germany, protect the territory granted by your predecessors to the Popes, and then there would be not only 40,000,000, but 200,000,000 of men who will look upon you as their lord and deliverer.

This Address will have a further effect. It will make it plain to the Austrian Cabinet, which represents 26,000,000 of Catholics, that if Count Beust's bigoted policy is allowed to prevail, Austria will forever lose her place as a great Catholic Power, and that Prussia will only too gladly gather up the reins of power and influence which the Protestant Minister at Vienna has foolishly let drop. Already there are signs in Italy that Austria is shifting her policy, and that Catholic pressure is prevailing against Count Beust.

The *Riforma*, an ultra-Italian journal, tells us that political circles in Florence are now discussing a Joint Note, said to have been sent by Austria, Prussia and Russia, to the King of Italy, upon the subject of the guarantees to be given for the independence of the Holy See. There is considerable fear among the Ministers and their party. They find themselves in a difficulty, and cannot make up their minds what or whom to sacrifice, or how to conciliate Europe, and at the same time retain the states and cities they have invaded. M. Thiers gave them but little consolation in his recent visit to Florence. He made no secret of his own opinion, which was consistent with the views he has always maintained, as to the indispensable necessity of the Sovereign independence of the Holy See.

"Italian Unity is impossible;" these were the words of a great French statesman, at a large meeting in Florence.—"Italian unity is impossible, with Rome as Capital," and when they sought to persuade him that it was possible, he simply replied, "I would rather not be a Cassandra in Italy, as I have been in France."

So, again, to return for one moment to the attitude of Prussia, we learn that ten Masonic Lodges have formally excommunicated the King and Crown Prince, and though this has taken place in France, on the ground that these potentates are not obedient to the common *mot d'ordre* of Freemasonry, it nevertheless shows that the Prussian dynasty and the Sect are, by no means, the fast friends they were supposed to be.

A Prussian letter too in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which is now writing in favor of the independence of the Holy See, just as though the Dogma of Infallibility had never been discussed or defined, says that—

The relations between Prussia and Italy are of the coldest, to say no more, both on account of the strong sympathy of the Prussian Cabinet with the cause of the Pope, and on account of the disloyal kind of neutrality pursued by the Italian Government. The King has anticipated the numerous petitions from the Catholics, and has given the Pope the most positive assurances, respecting the maintenance of his dignity and independence. Prussia and the North German Confederation are not, at the present moment, in a condition to maintain his Sovereignty by force of arms, but the moral support granted to the Pope by the Protestant King of Prussia, will be so much the stronger, as the European Courts perceive in our diplomacy a serious determination to preserve the independence of the Pope, and a willingness to make material sacrifices in the interest of the peace and tranquility of our Catholic population. The official communications received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since the invasion of the Papal States, have served only to confirm the King and his Chancellor in their determination.

It seems certain that the present state of things in Italy cannot continue long. The Catholics of Europe are too strong for Victor Emmanuel, and the Catholics of Europe feel, and are beginning to show that they feel, that their own independence and rights and happiness are involved in the independence and sovereign rights of the Holy See.

The Special Correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* copies from a Roman journal the following facts relative to the "order" established in Rome, by the King of Piedmont's invasion:—

"On the 20th instant, the guardians of public security arrested in the Trastevere M. S., for disorderly conduct and drunkenness! During the afternoon of the 20th a soldier of the 57th Infantry, on guard at the capitol, arrested in the act of flagrant robbery S. Corrado and G. Basilio. The major commanding the 36th battalion of Bersaglieri arrested on the night of the 20th, in the Via Fratina, G. Seeigi in the act of violently robbing. The guardians of public security, on the 20th, arrested Seeigi Tondanella, for brigandage. The carbineers of the station in the Borgo, arrested on the evening of the 20th B. Circarzo, for wounding Pietro Barucchi, and at nine o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, on the Piazza of the Rotonda, St Eustache, a dealer of Parkshanderhip. Emilia Tonanni was robbed of 84 francs she had in her pocket. The shoemaker, Arcangels Palazzini, had, by means of false keys, his place entered, and property to the amount of 181 francs stolen therefrom, and Pietro Carpentieri, manufacturer of carriages, having his place violently broken into, was robbed of gold and silver amounting to 140 lire. A squabble, with serious wounds, took place in the Borges Pio, and B. Dorothee and his son were grievously wounded, on the evening of the 20th."

These facts—one day's report—speak for themselves, to any person knowing Rome. When I, myself, have continually gone about alone for hours, varying from six to twelve, at night, I have decidedly heard, from the sentinels, strong remonstrances "that at least in respect to the security of the streets a return to the old order of things would be desirable."

The Vatican is said to be preparing another Bull, declaring invalid all purchases made of ecclesiastical property in the Roman States. The Holy Father, in spite of the urgent advice of his physician, still refuses to take an airing in his carriage, and declares he will never leave the Vatican while the Italians occupy Rome; and he seems resigned to this seclusion for the remainder of his life. A drive is being made to allow of his using a carriage in the Vatican Gardens, while the walks are being extended to afford a longer promenade. The Italian authorities are becoming very uneasy at his proceedings, which makes the population discontented, and it is feared the King will not be well received unless the Pope is in the meantime conciliated. The King, indeed, cannot come to Rome without placing himself in a most painful dilemma, for the Catholic world will be offended if he does not seek an interview with the Pope, and if he takes this step the Pope will refuse to receive him. No Italian official is to be admitted to his presence, so that all communications are cut off.

THE WAR.

PARIS.

When the recent disasters on the Rhine occurred, the immense *enceinte* of the capital was entirely unarmed. There were no powder magazines, traverses, or shelter of any sort, and the military zone was covered with houses. It was the same with the forts. An attempt was made to construct permanent works at Genevilliers, Montretout, Hautes-Bruyeres, and Chatillon, but the Prussian advance was so rapid that they could not be completed. The sixty-nine gates of the city had to be closed and fortified, and draw-bridges constructed. We are then told that since the beginning of the siege, two million sacks of earth have been placed upon the ramparts and seventy vaulted magazines built. Powerful electric lights enable the forts to watch every movement of the enemy during the night. More than eighty thousand men have been employed in loopholing houses and throwing up barricades, and several villages which were in the hands of the Prussians a month ago have been retaken and fortified. As regards the artillery, when the war began there were only three pieces, per bastion, in the forts and none on the ramparts of the *enceinte*, while the reserve parks of artillery were sent to Metz and Strasburg, where they now remain. The ammunition only represented 10,000 per gun, and there were hardly any oblong shells. Cases of grape and the means of making them hardly existed, and of gunpowder only 519,000 kilos were in store. The personnel was even poorer than the material. There were only the officers for the *enceinte*, and in the forts simple guardians had charge of some of the batteries. Now, Paris has an artillery force of 13,000 officers and men, with 7,000 naval gunners. 2,140 guns have been placed in position. There are 3 000,000 kilos of powder in store, and lots of oblong shells. Each gun is provided with 400 instead of 10 rounds, and two million cartridges are turned out weekly. Most of the forts have received guns of such a range that the Prussians had been obliged to retire their lines, while the heights of Chamont and Montmartre have been armed with pieces of the heaviest calibre.

A letter from Tours thus alludes to the war feeling in France:—

A deputation, followed by a crowd of about two thousand persons, proceeded to the hotel of the Prefecture, this afternoon, to present a resolution demanding a *levee en masse*, and the creation of departmental commissioners to push forward the defence, and to remove the inertia and incompetency of the Municipal Council of the empire. M. Gambetta harrangued the crowd from the balcony in a most impassioned speech, and called upon the citizens to arm themselves, and to conquer or die. He said this Republic will live if we will it. The Government cannot do everything. The people must act for themselves to make the war really national throughout the country. Replying to the cry for arms, M. Gambetta said, the Government had made the utmost efforts to procure them, but they had to fight against the competition of the enemy. M. Gambetta spoke with great energy and feeling, and was much cheered.

PROLONGATION OF THE WAR.—A correspondent of the *Times* with the headquarters of the 3rd German army, before Paris, writes as follows on the 22nd:—An officer possessed of one of the clearest intellects here thinks that, after the army of Metz has surrendered and Paris has yielded, the war may still go on for the simple reason that there is no Government entitled to treat for peace, no central authority or any authority to ensure the obedience and adherence of the population, in the event of a popular or patriotic *furore*, in places which have not felt the pleasure of war, to continue a struggle which, in a military sense, becomes more desperate every day. The French hatred for the Germans is becoming a mania; but they may be assured there are better ways of getting rid of them than fighting them; a method of elimination which, under present conditions, is utterly desperate. We may be obliged to take and occupy all their towns one after another, and settle down in the country for one or two years. These are almost the very words of a long-headed soldier, and there are few, even among the sanguine, who speak of spending Christmas at home.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Metz, says:—

When the surrender became known the people were furious. The National Guard refused to lay down their arms, and on the 29th, in the afternoon, a Dragoon captain appeared at the head of a body of troops, who swore they would sooner die than yield; while Albert Collignon, editor of an ultra-Democratic daily paper, the *Journal de Metz*, rode about on a white horse firing a pistol, and exhorting them to sally out and seek death or victory, to escape the impending shame. He was followed by a lady singing the "Marseillaise," which produced terrible excitement. The doors of the Cathedral were burst open, and the tocsin and funeral bell rung nearly all night. When General Coffinier appeared, to pacify them three pistol shots were fired at him. Finally, by the aid of two line regiments, he quietly dispersed the mob. But all night the sounds of grief, indignation, and terror were kept up. Respectable women ran about the streets tearing their hair, and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, wildly crying aloud, "What will become of our children?" Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, sobbing, and weeping like children. "Oh, poor Metz! once the proudest of cities! What a misfortune! What an unheard of catastrophe! We have been sold. All is lost It is all up with France," and so on. The civil functionaries asked each other across the streets, "Who will be our master? Who will govern us? Where shall we go so that we may not see the ruin that has come upon the nation?"

Bazaine passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshohe, in a close carriage marked with his name, and escorted by several officers of his staff on horseback. The women of the village had heard of his arrival, and awaited him with exclamations of "Traitor!" "coward!" "sneak!" "thief!" &c. "Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed? Give us back our children whom you have sold!" They even attacked the carriage, and broke the windows with their fists, and would have lynched him but for the intervention of Prussian gendarmes. Three days ago when I sent the first news of the capitulation, I told everybody on my way of the astounding reality of which they had heard faint rumors so many weeks. The German officers on detached posts actually hugged me, much against my will, as I was in haste, while the French people uttered curses on *ces brigands*. There are still many people who cannot believe what has taken place. They are convinced that Metz must absolutely have provisions for ten, fifteen, nay, twenty years. Yet the civilians' rations in Metz, too ample as many proved by what they had left, were 400 grammes of bread daily, the troops 150 to 200, and 750 of horse. The general impression in the country now is, that France exists no longer. They credit Paris with