Warehouse."

from London and else-

lf chests TEA,
COFFEE,

SES,
S and SAUCES,
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RAPES,
NTS,
Crushed SUGAR,
ses Brandy and Gin,
asks Superior Wines,
&c., &c.
AND RETAIL.
IACEACHERN & Co.
70. 1m

Thirty
t Patterns.

e just received and finish-
e greatest

of Chairs,

rn and design, ever offer-
ic of P. E. Island,
repared to sell
EY LOW.
timate that we have re-
ge Steam Drying Room,
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particular.

GE STOCK
description of
d Furniture,
ch will be sold at prices
which inferior Goods are
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VARIETY OF
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BUTCHER & SON.
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IBERAL OFFER!

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for the year 1871, remit-
yearly subscription price
January, will be supplied
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SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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OTTETOWN
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ALL ON SHARES.

The Charlottetown Wool-
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on each and every Share
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of December next; also,
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ID LAIRD, Sec. & Treas.
1870. 4in

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River.

SILVER JUG, valued at
undred Dollars, currency,
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ck's Day, next.

6d. each, to be had at the
D. Brenan and P. Walker,
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HERALD, after the day of
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ov. 2, 1870.

at Engines
SALE.

amboat Engines connected,
inverted cylinders of 23
6 inch stroke, together with
d shaft. Also, spare pro-
ameter of propeller 7 feet 2
t pitch, and donkey steam
ter; also cylinder & boiler
t wide and 10 feet long, con-
s 3 feet wide by 6 feet long,
t long by 3 inches diameter,
material. Also, one spare
ections, piston and brasses.
anteed to be in the best of
e in all parts.
pply to EDWARD MOR-
own Foundry, or to
ADAM McKAY,
Halifax, N. S.
, 1870. 1 & p 3m

# THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870. NO. 4.


## 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 NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 8th day, 3h 20m., morn., S. W.
LAST QUARTER, 16th day, 4h. 47m., morn., N.
NEW MOON, 22d day, 9h. 9m., even., N. W.
FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 6h. 21m., even., N.

| DAY MONTH | DAY WEEK | SUN rises | SUN sets | MOON SETS | HIGH water | DAY'S len'th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 | Tuesday | 6 46 | 4 42 | morn 4 56 | 9 | 56 |
| 2 | Wednesday | 47 | 40 | 0 42 | 5 58 | 53 |
| 3 | Thursday | 49 | 37 | 1 47 | 7 0 | 48 |
| 4 | Friday | 50 | 36 | 2 47 | 7 54 | 46 |
| 5 | Saturday | 52 | 34 | 3 48 | 8 41 | 42 |
| 6 | Sunday | 53 | 33 | 4 52 | 0 28 | 40 |
| 7 | Monday | 55 | 31 | 5 52 | 10 9 | 36 |
| 8 | Tuesday | 56 | 30 | rises | 10 49 | 34 |
| 9 | Wednesday | 57 | 29 | 5 40 | 11 24 | 32 |
| 10 | Thursday | 59 | 27 | 6 20 | even | 28 |
| 11 | Friday | 7 1 | 26 | 7 0 | 0 39 | 25 |
| 12 | Saturday | 2 | 25 | 7 50 | 1 21 | 23 |
| 13 | Sunday | 3 | 24 | 8 47 | 2 4 | 21 |
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| 20 | Sunday | 14 | 17 | 3 26 | 8 30 | 3 |
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| 29 | Tuesday | 26 | 12 | 11 35 | 3 36 | 46 |
| 30 | Wednesday | 27 | 12 | morn 5 | 32 | 45 |

### PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, Nov. 18, 1870.

**Provisions.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef, (small) per lb. | 3½ *a* 7d |
| Do. by the quarter | 3d *a* 5d |
| Pork (carcass) | 5½d *a* 6½d |
| Do. (small) | 6d *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 5d |
| Do. by the tub | 1s 1d *a* 1s 2d |
| Cheese, per lb. | 5d *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. | 16s 8d *a* 18s 0d |
| Buckwheat flour per lb. | 1½d *a* 2d |
| Eggs, per doz. | 1s 0 d *a* 1s 1d |

**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 2d *a* 1s 3d |
| 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. | |
| Homespun, per yard | 4s *a* 6s |
| Calfskins, per lb. | 6d *a* 9d |
| Hides, per lb. | 4½d *a* 4½d |
| 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 having'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. STAVERT, 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. CAFFNEY, 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:—

| | | Pst'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.

## Clothing, &c.

G. & S. DAVIES,
Have just opened, at the
London House,
A large and very superior assortment of
Ready-Made
Clothing,
Cut in the latest London Styles, consisting of

Overcoats, in Melton, Whitney, and Beaver, double and single breasted.
Windsor, Oxford, West of England, and Prince Albert Sacques.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Pilot and Whitney Reform Reefers and Napoleon Sacques; University, Australian, Black and Fancy Tweeds and Doeskin Suits to match.

Under Shirts, heavy Serge and Fancy Flannel Shirts, in great variety.

Also, a fashionable assortment of
LADIES' WINTER MANTLES.
G. & S. DAVIES.
Queen Square, Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

KENT STREET
CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received, per Ships "New Dominion" and "Argos," from Liverpool, and "Lelia Alice," from London, a full supply of

Cloths and Trimmings,

Suitable for a first-class Merchant Tailor's Establishment, consisting in part of—

Beavers, Whitneys,
Pilots, Meltons, Sataras,
Black and Fancy Tweeds,
Doeskins and Superfine Black Cloths.

The above Goods having been selected for the Subscriber, by a competent judge, they can be recommended to the public as superior articles. Having been purchased at the manufactories for Cash, they can be sold very reasonable. Being a practical tailor himself, and understanding his business thoroughly, he can afford to sell cheaper than those who know nothing about the trade. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, and he will guarantee you better value for your money than can be had at any other Tailoring Establishment in the city.

P. REILLY.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

CHARLOTTETOWN
Woollen Factory Company.

ANOTHER CALL ON SHARES.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Woollen Factory Company have ordered a Call of TEN PER CENT. on each and every Share held in the said Company, to be payable at the Secretary & Treasurer's Office, on or before Thursday, the 1st of December next; also, that all Shareholders in arrears, and those who subscribed last Spring, be notified to pay up at the same date (1st Dec. next,) whatever amounts they have unpaid, short of Seventy five per cent., the total per centage now called in. The Directors further intimate that as they are making arrangements to procure Machinery to be shipped in April next, the balance of the Stock will be required about the 1st of March, 1871.

By Order,
DAVID LAIRD, Sec. & Treas.
Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870. 4in

## Groceries, &c.

"Italian Warehouse."

JUST RECEIVED, from London and elsewhere—
100 chests and half chests TEA,
5000 lbs. Jamaica COFFEE,
50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 pun. MOLASSES,
100 doz. PICKLES and SAUCES,
400 boxes RAISINS,
10 kegs Green GRAPES,
10 bbls. CURRANTS,
10 " London Crushed SUGAR,
20 casks & 200 cases Brandy and Gin,
Casks & qr. casks Superior Wines, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MACEACHERN & Co.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870. 1m

Tobacco! Tobacco!

THE Subscriber having removed next door to the old Stand, begs leave to intimate to his patrons and the public in general, that he has fitted up a new Tobacco Factory, on an extensive scale, from which he will supply his customers on the most liberal terms.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Fancy PIPES, 20,000 CIGARS, 400 boxes LOZENGES, 800 dozen SHOE BLACKING, 12 gross BLACKLEAD, 8 cases MATCHES, besides a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which he invites the attention of intending purchasers.

CHARLES QUIRK,
Upper Queen Street.
Ch'town, Sep. 7, 1870. 3m

CHEAP PRINTING
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE,
*Prince Street, (near the Athenæum.)*

## ROME.

### ROME IN REVOLUTION.

(From the *Unita Cattolica.*)

An illustrious Roman citizen writes as follows:—"These days are the absolute and tyrannical reign of lies. The Roman press, which is all revolutionary, lies most barefacedly, because the honest Catholic press is prevented by 'liberty' from showing itself. The Florence Government lies, rolling itself up in a thousand transparent hypocrisies. All Italian journalism devoted to the revolution lies. The wretched people of Italy are fed and fattened upon lies. The real condition of Rome is jealously concealed, because they are afraid to make it known. For the present, they are only prepared to admit that, except a miserable 'canaile' of the lowest class of Romans, the 'Roman people' is represented by a cloud of strangers, prostitutes and mountebanks A few timid people make the pretence of approving of what in their hearts they condemn. Almost the entire population is averse to the novelties provided for them by the bombshells of our liberators. Neither the conscience, nor the inclinations, nor the interests of the Romans, permit them to adhere to a state of things which 'violence' alone has introduced. As for that, no one has any faith in its duration, and all generally foresee that the reverse will not be slow in coming, and perhaps tragically. I sha'nt detain by a recital of the brutalities perpetrated by the 'delivering' (?) bayonets. I will not attempt to describe the actual 'terror' exercised by the 'piazza' (the mob,) and 'militaryism' over our people, which is devoted to the Pope. I won't stop to weary you with accounts of the tyranny brought to bear against manifestations of the popular will, nor even shall I speak to you of the ridiculous 'Giunta' which Cadorna's sword has imposed upon us, the better to govern us according to the ideas of the Florence despots. I will, instead, say just two words about the real state of the existing difficulties between the Pope and the usurping revolution. Pio Nono remains always Pio Nono. He in order to remove every possibility of mistake with regard to the fallacy of 'conciliation,' took care to have revolutionary Italy received in Rome with a discharge of artillery, and that they should only enter by force of grenades and bombs; that is to say, he received her as he would an 'enemy.' Having thus violently entered to usurp a kingdom, Pius the Ninth solemnly constituted himself in the eyes of Europe and of the world a 'prisoner,' and a prisoner of revolutionary Italy, his enemy. He has refused to treat with her in any shape or form, and soon he will make known to the Catholic world, by solemn and explicit acts, his condition of 'prisoner.' It is in vain that the herd of journalists seek to flatter themselves that the Pope will yield. The Florence Government knows right well that Pio IX. will suffer everything, but will not yield one atom of his pontifical and sovereign rights; it knows that he will not receive any of its ambassadors; it knows that he will not admit to his presence even Victor Emmanuel; it knows that he refuses every proposal of compromise, pension or honors; it knows that every chance of conciliation is desperate. The mob of journalism sings and sings again that Pius the Ninth is inclined to yield, just to humbug the public. It is an impudent calumny. It calumniates Cardinal Antonelli, representing him as favorable to conciliatory measures. It calumniates the Jesuits, stating that they are the cause of Pius the Ninth's stubborness. The real truth is, that the Holy Father is not disposed to make, nor will he ever make, any concessions, because he 'cannot,' he 'ought' not, and he 'will' not. This being the state of things, what will revolutionary Italy do? She is necessarily responsible before governments who have Catholic subjects for the consequences. The Pope clearly is not 'free,' nor 'independent;' but at the mercy of the Italian revolution A pressure both 'moral' and 'material' keeps him shut up within his palace, and hinders him from doing as he would wish. The newspapers may well cry out that the Pope is 'free;' these words only deceive simple people. If the Holy Father resolved, to-day, to publish a bull of excommunication against the liberators of Italy, we should see the 'liberty' which he enjoys. What, then, will Italy do when more powerful European Governments shall ask for an account of the condition in which the Pope is found? To imagine that these governments will remain indifferent is folly. The actual imbroglio of the Franco-Prussian war will come to an end. This end reached, the Roman question will be 'imposed,' as they say, on Europe. The several millions of German Catholics are already in motion and organizing petitions to the King of Prussia, who is a personal friend of Pius the Ninth, an enemy of revolution, and well disposed to satisfy his Catholic subjects, who have fought so bravely in this war for the interests of Germany. France, again, will never rest until she has received satisfaction for the outrage received by the invasion of Rome. Austria, even, must come out of the apathy in which Protestant Von Beust holds her. He will go down soon, and perhaps one of the immediate consequences of the Franco-Prussian conflict will be his fall. The Emperor wishes (and the Pope knows it) the Pontiff a Sovereign. Only children in politics can afford to laugh over the difficulties which are being prepared for revolutionary Italy, on account of its occupation of Rome. He who writes to you knows that Pius IX. has so much in hand as to be able to say (and he has said it smilingly) all will end soon. Pius IX. has received, it is believed, a letter containing a pledge, and he has received it from one who has always bravely redeemed his pledges. No! the Pope is not abandoned.

"If you can publish it, publish this my prophecy. I say and maintain that the invasion of Rome will have for inevitable and not remote consequences these two: 1st, a decisive foreign intervention; 2dly, the ruin of the Italian Kingdom and its dismemberment. And thus we shall have once more verified the old saying, 'Rome is fatal.'"

The following is an excerpt from the journal of a Pontifical Zouave, describing the parting of the Pope and his army:—

"When we were drawn up in line, facing the Vatican, and ready to depart, Colonel Allett stepped forward, and, in a voice broken with emotion, called out *Mes enfants! Vive Pie IX!* A tremendous cheer burst from our ranks in response. Just then the Pope appeared at a balcony, and raising his hands to Heaven prayed, 'May God bless my faithful children!' Never can the enthusiasm of that supreme moment be equalled—in that brief space the souls of those present were raised above all thought of earth. With a frantic *Eljen* a Hungarian Zouave draws his sabre, an instantaneous rush of steel is heard and thousands of blades flash in the sunlight! The scene becomes absolutely indescribable. At the agonizing thought of leaving the Holy Father to the mercy of the ravening wolves who had followed the Liberal into Rome, tears of bitterest sorrow stream down the cheeks of men who had faced death in many a desperate struggle. The trumpets sound the advance! As we move off, one last sad cry of 'farewell,' break from the head of the column, is caught up from rank to rank, and at length joined in by the whole army, and swells into a mighty thunder of defiance to the enemy across the Tiber."

## THE WAR.

### SIEGE OF PARIS.

The *Telegraph* publishes a letter from its correspondent in Paris, in which it says:—"It is rather extraordinary that the prejudice against horse flesh is stronger in the poor than in the richer quarters of Paris, which is, perhaps, attributable to the fact that the poorer classes have to prepare the meat themselves. Since it is tolerably certain that another two or three weeks will exhaust the sheep and oxen in the city, the Government are slaughtering a number of horses for salting against this emergency, and in order to dispel prejudice it is proposed to open establishments in the poorest and most populous quarters, where bouillon of horse can be sold at a merely nominal price, to induce people to buy. The ration of meat which the Government allows each person is 100 grammes, rather less than a quarter of a pound, per day. A good deal of excitement is manifested, that the Orleans princes are in France and intend joining the Army of the Loire. An angry deputation waited on the Government yesterday, to know the truth of the rumor; but the Government could neither contradict nor confirm it. Let France perish! exclaim the good patriots, rather than be saved by an army commanded by a Prince who would afterwards become King. Another and a most improbable report was circulated, with all possible gravity, some days ago that twenty thousand Englishmen had fought their way through the Prussian lines and were encamped on the exterior boulevards, burning with the desire to assist their former allies in repulsing the enemy. Detatchments of the Mobiles, the National Guards, and the regular troops hurried to the spot to welcome them as brothers-in-arms, and great was the disgust and dissapointment to find no brothers-in-arms to welcome. About fifty prisoners, Bavarians, taken by the Mobiles during the sortie near Chatellon, on the 13th, have been marched triumphantly through the city. I managed to get a view of them as they passed along the Rue de Rivoli. Certainly the contrast that they formed to the well dressed, well conditioned Mobiles was striking, and, to a degree, bore out the report as to the condition of the Prussian army. The uniforms of many were torn, and all well covered with mud and dirt. The number of boots and caps was not in a proportion to the number of feet and heads. They had a pinched, hungry look about their faces, and did not appear very much distressed at being prisoners. I was told by one of those who assisted in their capture, that their terror of being shot was, at first, so great that they threw themselves on their knees before the French soldiers, imploring mercy. On being reassured that, and told they would be well treated, their gratitude was extreme, as was shown by their kissing the hands, feet, and even clothes of their captors, being unable, in fact, to make themselves understood otherwise. So great was their dislike to the Prussians that they, one and all, expressed their willingness to serve in the French lines. The capital is manufacturing twenty-five mitrailleuses a week, two million cartridges a day, and field guns and munitions in considerable quantities. The *Echo du Nord* announces that a ridiculously insignificant disturbance was made in front of the Prefecture. The crowd was dispersed with great rigor by the Gardes Mobile. The ringleaders took to flight, and to-day all is quiet."

The *Freeman* thus summarises the events before Paris up to the 22d ult:—

"The aspect of Paris is hopeful and defiant, and it is only now that the Prussians commence to realize the difficulties of the task they have set before them. Up to this they have been the attackers and not the attacked. The position is now reversed, and though the recent engagements, of course, have been on but a small scale, still they have invariably resulted to the advantage of the French. The bombardment has not yet commenced, nor is it likely that the Prussians will be in a position to open fire for some time to come. The Prussian battalions were surprised at Bagneaux, near the Fort of Mont Rouge, between Chatillon and the road to Orleans, and after a furious attack by the Mobile Guards, repulsed with heavy losses, their position having been carried at the point of the bayonet. They lost 3,000 men, and were obliged to request an armistice of forty-eight hours to bury their dead. The French troops effected a successful reconnoissance, completely dislodging the enemy, and dismantling their batteries. About the same time a victorious encounter took place at Ecouis when the enemy were compelled to retreat on Gisors, although they were superior in numbers to the French. Near Epinal, the Franc-Tireurs checked the passage of the Prussian artillery and cavalry, inflicting on them considerable loss. The combat lasted three hours. In the forest of Fontainbleau, near La Table du Roi, the Francs-Tireurs attacked some Wirtemburg cavalry, killed several, and pursued the remainder as far as Melun, where the Wirtemburg garrison, seized with a panic, quitted the barracks precipitately, leaving their stores behind. Strong Prussian reconnoissances were repulsed in the neighborhood of La Ferte, after a brief engagement, and also at St. Laurent. It is reported that the garrison of Verdun, in a recent sortie, put 800 of the enemy *hors de combat*, and that three days afterwards they attempted an assault, but failed, and lost 1,800 men. Indeed the French troops have abundantly proved that there is in them the *material* wherewith to organize victories, but there is a lamentable lack of able generals in the army of France, which at no period of its previous history—and it is a history of brilliant successes—was without some master-mind to shape its destinies to a glorious issue. The hard necessities of the hour call for such a man to save France from humiliation and ruin."

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* thus describes the capture of Orleans by the Prussians:—

It seems that after the battle of Arthenay, a courier was sent to General De Lamotte Rouge, who was at Tours, to ask for immediate reinforcements. A consultation was held at 6 p. m., which lasted an hour. What they agreed upon I cannot, of course, say, but the present result of this Council of war will be found in the following narration of the different manœuvres: General De Lamotte Rouge left at night with 35,000 men and a large force of artillery. Owing, it is said, to an accident on the way, he did not reach Orleans before six in the morning. In the station he heard that the Prussians had already resumed the battle, and were in great force. To the astonishment and indignation of the Orleanists, he only ordered to the front 1,500 men, belonging to the foreign regiments, and 300 Pontifical Zouaves With the rest of his troops, composed of Mobiles, cavalry, artillery and line, he crossed the bridge, and established himself on the left bank of the Loire. This movement, noticed by the Prussians, caused a change in their tactics; they left 4,000 men to carry on the engagement, and wheeled round with the main body of their army to the opposite side of the town. While this manœuvre was being executed, a most terrific struggle took place between the two little forces now left to themselves. In number they were about equal, but the Prussians had 40 pieces of cannon and the French only eight. In consequence of the disparity of field-pieces, the French suffered very severe losses; but the advent of nearly 2,000 fresh troops, and the apparent retreat of the bulk of the enemy's army, kept up their *morale*. They had passed the night in the neighbourhood of Cercothes, a little village surrounded by the forest of Orleans. To beat them out of this position and drive them back to the other side of the river, was the Prussian General's object. A furious cannonading was kept up by the enemy. The French did their best to respond; but they were far too weak to do so with effect. After an hour of this unequal work, closer quarters were come to, and a most murderous fire was sustained by both sides, during which the foreign regiment greatly distinguished itself by repeated bayonet charges, in which they took five pieces of cannon. But they were overmatched by the dogged resistance which the enemy opposed to these brilliant efforts. While the French were burning their cartridges as fast as they could load, a steady, killing fire made fearful havoc among the foreign regiment. In two hours' time, this brave corps, which, as I have said, arrived 1,500 strong on the field, was reduced to 34 men. Next came the turn of the French cavalry, who had suffered severely the day before. General Reyan gave the word of command, and a squadron of 400 dragoons rushed into the dense mass of smoke and dust in front of them. In another ten minutes they were forced back in great disorder, and and never drew bridle till they got back to Orleans, where they created a panic. All was now over; cannon and everything had to be left on the field; and to cover the retreat the Pontifical Zouaves made a magnificent charge. They advanced in a compact mass, and for a quarter of an hour they kept the enemy at bay. Such heroism is unique in the war. Of the 300 only 18 survived. The day was lost to the French, but it had been a combat of giants, fought out to the last with the most desperate determination. At six o'clock the Prussians entered Orleans, by three different gates, with the bands playing the "National Anthem." Cannon were set on the bridge, and the National Guard were relieved of their chassepots. There is a rumor that the inhabitants made a violent opposition to the occupation, and barricaded the streets; it is, however, very improbable that anything of the kind was done. A better confirmed account says that they resigned themselves to their fate, and that, on the Prussians demanding a contribution of two millions of francs, the Mayor at once produced one million of it, which he had collected together in expectation of such a request; 800,000 francs were then added to it, but no more could be found to complete the sum required. The station of Orleans has not been burned down as stated by the French press, but only a branch station about a mile and a half from the town. As a sequel to all this General De Lamotte Rouge has been cashiered, and the command of the army of the Loire given to General Aurel De Paladine. The Government could hardly have acted otherwise, after the popular cry had been raised against Lamotte Rouge, for allowing Orleans to fall such an easy prey to the enemy. I have spoken to some officers on the subject, and they have arrived at the firm conclusion that the whole affair was determined on beforehand. They point out that General Polhes left Orleans on the approach of a very inferior force, for which he has incurred much public odium, and he has accordingly been put on the shelf; and now they say that General De Lamotte Rouge, sent with the avowed purpose of protecting the place, coolly took up his position on the other side of the river and looked on with 30,000 men, while the town was being entered by the enemy. They find it hard to think that all this was not preconcerted, and that to blind the enemy as well as the public the two Generals have been sacrificed. To draw the Prussian army on to Bourges, fall upon him with that fortified place as a base of attack, and cut off his retreat, seems to be the object for which Orleans has been abandoned. Five hundred Uhlans are now at Beaugency, while the principal part of the army are advancing in the direct road to Bourges, following the retreat of the French forces, which are, at the moment I am writing, a little below La Ferte St. Aubin, about fifteen miles south of Orleans.

The Telegraph has since announced that Orleans has been recaptured by the army of the Loire, the Prussians having been driven from it with great loss.

### BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

The *Standard* draws attention to a remarkable article which lately appeard in a German journal, on the method to be adopted by the beseiging forces outside Paris. It is remarked that Paris is not so much a fortress as a fortified battle field, with forts covering every point of access. Some of these forts are of immense strength, and the heaviest artillery will have to be brought against them. The surrounding country is difficult, and it is necessary to proceed with the utmost caution. With a larger investing force some of the difficulties would disappear, but "to bring up more troops would complicate matters by having more mouths to feed." The bombardment of the city is to be proceeded with only in the last extremity. Some of the forts are to be first taken, when the advantage thus gained by the foe may induce the Parisians to come to terms. Should they flatly refuse, then the bombardment will be unflinchingly undertaken. The material interests involved in this momentous step, the *Standard* adds, may be in part realised from some statements made by the *Economist*. London, with a population of 3,400,000, has a valuation of £37,000,000, which, capitalised at about 12

years' purchase, represents a sum of £324,000,000. Taking this as a basis, it is estimated that Paris, with 1,800,000 inhabitants, contains private-house property worth about £171,500,000, or, after the necessary deductions, £154,350,000 would be about "the value of Parisian buildings, which a complete bombardment and street defence would annihilate." To this must be added £77,175,000 for the furniture and other contents of houses, and a like amount for the stock in trade of Parisian shops and warehouses. This gives a total of £311,700,000, as "the minimum value" of the private property which may be destroyed by bombardment.

## FEARFUL STATE OF THE INHABITANTS IN SEDAN.

A letter has been received in Liverpool by a gentleman holding an official position, from a lady resident in Sedan, imploring him to use what influence he may possess with his fellow-townsmen to enable her to mitigate in some degree the fearful miseries which are daily causing the death of hundreds in the neighbourhood of Sedan, from disease and starvation. The writer draws a most fearful picture of the sufferings of the wretched people of this once happy and flourishing town and district. The peasants, she says, have been deprived of their live stock, implements, and corn, so that, however willing to work, it is impossible for them to cultivate their fields, or do anything to gain a subsistence. The same may be said of the weavers and other members of the working classes. Their habitations have, in many cases, been destroyed, while the large manufactories have been closed. Numberless people have had their houses demolished by shot and fire, leaving them absolutely no place in which to lay their heads; while the majority have also been deprived by the Prussians and the marauders following both armies of whatever articles of clothing they possessed. The result is that during the last few weeks, in very severe and wet weather, hundreds in and around the neighbourhood have had no shelter whatever, though such inhabitants of Sedan and the surrounding surburbs as were able to give shelter to those poor wretches, did so with the utmost liberality, bestowing upon them at the same time such food and spare clothing as the Prussians had left them in possession of. In spite, however, of all efforts, starvation, typhus fever, as well as other serious diseases, are causing immense mortality, and so utterly dejected and despairing are the majority of the population, that many of them welcome death as a relief from the unspeakable horrors of their present situation. The writer speaks in terms of reprobation of the cruel exactions of the Prussians, who, not content with the public requisitions, lay hands on clothing and such other property as they can carry away, though they know that they leave the peasantry almost naked. Of the sufferings of the women and children, the writer draws a most heart-rending picture, and requests the gentleman to whom she writes to use his influence with the ladies of Liverpool to send out *via* Belgium, as quickly as possible, not only money, but clothing of any description. The lady speaks in high commendation of the energy and humanity displayed by the gentlemen sent out by the *Daily News* to distribute food and clothing, but she asserts most positively that in many cases the peasantry have been robbed by the Prussians of the articles they had received a few hours previously from members of different English societies.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

It could hardly be expected that the Russian Czar would interfere against his kinsman, the King of Prussia, in favor of France. Yet the Russians are mortified at the rising power of Germany. They already pretend that it threatens their Baltic Provinces, in which a sensible amount of German population is mixed. In case of a war breaking out, Prussia would appear to be quite as well informed in the geography of Russia as she showed herself to be in that of France. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells how the knowledge was obtained. He says a discovery has just been made by the War Department which has caused no small alarm in military circles here. It appears that after the war in 1866, the Russian Government applied at Berlin for a number of Prussian officers to act as instructors in the Russian army. The application was readily granted, and some of the most experienced and able members of the Prussian staff were sent to St. Petersburg. These gentlemen were distributed among the various military departments, with full power to examine all the details of the army organization, and suggest reforms in accordance with the Prussian system. They were employed on this duty until the outbreak of the present war, giving many valuable hints to the Russian officers, but, at the same time, making themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the weak points of the Russian army and its administration. A few months ago, the Minister of War determined to have an accurate survey made of the whole of south-western Russia, and three of the Prussian instructors were employed for this purpose. They did their work admiraily, and were well paid for their ability and zeal. A series of maps were engraved from their drawings, which were acknowledged by all to be perfect marvels of accuracy and clearness, but the drawings themselves have disappeared. There is no doubt that the Prussian officers have taken them to Berlin, where, coupled with the information they took such pains to obtain during their two years' stay in Russia, these maps would be simply invaluable in the case of a Russo-Prussian war.

## THE FRANC-TIREURS.

Portions of the English press raise an indignant protest against the barbarous conduct of the Germans in executing Franc-Tireurs not belonging to a regular body commanded by officers, as a proceeding outside the pale of civilized warfare, and a case in which neutral Europe should make its voice heard in the cause of humanity. Even before the order was issued, and within a very few days, one hundred and twenty-five of these citizen soldiers were shot in cold blood.

## THE FRENCH PLAN OF DEFENCE.

The *Spectator* discusses the prospects of France in a well-reasoned article under the above head, and arrives at the conclusion that discipline and time ought to rapidly change the aspect of affairs. We make a few extracts, which will make our readers conversant with the views of the writer as to Trochu's tactics and policy, and with the train of reasoning which induces him to hope for the future of France:—

The regular course of events is now something like this. The German corps detached from the army besieging Paris to scour the country, to levy requisitions, and to break up any forces gathering for resistance, threaten place after place, are feebly resisted and either retire or occupy at discretion. Such occupations, which are accepted as fresh victories, whereas they are useful only for the requisitions they enable the troops to make, create an implacable irritation, and dissipate the strength of the invading force. The occupation of a score of petty towns is of no real use to the Germans, if their main power can be successfully assailed; and it is to this, and this only, that the Republicans direct their energies. As we understand all the official hints, such as those contained in the *Gaulois* of the 24th inst., in General Trochu's letter to the Mayor of Paris, in some private letters, and certain statements, conscious and unconscious, from one or two of the "own correspondents," the Government of France, shortly after the revolution, devised a distinct plan of operations. Swayed mainly by Trochu, who is a regular soldier, by Gambetta, who appreciates military facts, and, as we suspect, by Rochefort, who, it seems clear, in spite of his history, has that cool sense, which sometimes belongs to the aristocratic Reds, and some military skill, they decided on a definite plan of operations from which they have not yet swerved. This plan was to provision and defend Paris, which Gen. Trochu, with Todleben's opinion before him, knew to be very strong, and drill its population into an army fit to take the field. Meanwhile, an outside Government, to be formed out of the Committee of Defence, was to organize armies in the north in the Loire Valley, and in the south, with Lyons for its centre. To make these armies of any use, however, it was necessary to equip them, and this was and is the difficulty of the Republicans. The neglect of reserve arsenals by the Imperial Government must have been extreme, for the defeat of the armyhas left France almost without artillery. By allowing two weapons to be employed at the same time, the chassepot and the tabatiere, an annoying but unavoidable necessity, they found rifles in Paris for about 300,000 men; and to supply the armies outside, they trusted to the immense wealth and cridit of France. These last have proved sufficient; and we believe there is, and will continue to be, a sufficient supply of good rifles, mainly imported from America, where the stock must exceed two millions. Rifles, however, were not enough; the men must have artillery, field guns—articles of the first necessity, but almost beyond purchase. For all those purposes it was indispensable to gain time, and to abstain whenever possible from fighting. This plan, which seems to us strikingly reasonable, has been carried out in Paris with great determination, Gen. Trochu, as he writes to the Mayor of Paris on the 15th inst., refusing to waste strength in sorties—which, without artillery, must be fruitless—and devoting himself to the multiplication of field-pieces. How he is doing this we cannot tell, but we entertain a shrewd suspicion that as Paris is a depot of bronze, and has a whole population of bronze-founders, besides severol iron foundries like that of Cail & Co., at La Villette, the General is restlessly casting the "Indian" bronze 9-pounder, with a shell which bursts on impact, instead of a shell with a fuse, and that he begins to see land in his manufacture. He is, moreover, drilling his army outside Paris, between the enceinte and the forts—which, remember, are armed like ships, with much better guns than the field-pieces—and, as we imagine, proposes, when his preparations are complete, to attempt a grand attack, with an army fully equipped, fairly drilled, used to the sound of cannon, and as numerous as his enemy. He has two things against him—the possible exhaustion of his supplies of food, about which he knows everything and no body else anything; and the extreme difficulty of improvising gunners. However, there must be a great many old artillerymen in Paris; he has 15,000 sailors who can work the fort guns; he has all the omnibus horses, and his plan is, on the whole, like all he does—sensible, definite and business-like. He may be totally defeated; but he may also fight a battle which would raise the siege, and secure a moderately just peace. The correspondent of the *Daily News* before Metz now thinks himself justified in admitting that the victory at Gravelotte on the 16th August which Bazaine claimed—a claim which seemed so strange in this country—was really won by him, and that nothing but his inaction on the 17th, an inaction he could not help, all his ammunition being exhausted, prevented him from getting away. Whenever the French charge, says the same writer, an experienced officer, the chances become equal, and the new levies are pretty certain to see that to charge is just the one thing they know how to do. A great success, should a success be possible in any quarter, would change the whole tone of France, place her and her resources at the feet of the officer who had achieved it, and probably at a stroke re-establish discipline by again exciting hope. Were discipline but once thoroughly established, the French forces in the field are sufficient to make the war uncertain, and resistance wise.

## LETTER FROM A FRANC-TIREUR.

Copenhagan, October 20.

One of our townsmen, a young Dane, who has enlisted in the French Franc-tireurs, has sent home an account of his life and doings, which throws some light one the exploits of this popular corps, that have now become their country's hope. The young man writes thus:—

"If Paris is surrounded by German armies, the latter are in their turn surrounded by the Franc-tireurs and Gardes Mobile, who hover around their camps and outposts, patiently waiting till they can achieve some success, and never missing an opportunity. Though the Prussians appear to make light of us in their despatches and newspaper reports, they know very well that we are not in reality as contemptible enemies as they wish to make out. Formerly three or four Uhlans would suffice for capturing herds, hundreds of cattle, and frightening the whole country round about into complete submission. They require at least as many squadrons now, and even they find it troublesome work. Wherever the ground is favourable for our warfare, they may be sure to find a party of sharpshooters laying in wait for the hated invaders. Every bridge conceals a couple, every village is garrisoned with them, and every forest, or, even copse, is sure to contain a number of those fierce guerillas. We dig up roads, and guard the pits with palisades; we hide in the ditches, we destroy everything that might be of use to the enemy, and do all we can to obstruct his march. Outlying scouts are almost sure to fall by our bullets; trains of provisions, if not strongly guarded, are a certain prey to us; roads unwatched are made impassable before the enemy is likely to require them. We have no fixed quarters, but we are never far from the German army. A week ago we were no more than fourteen leagues from Paris. Horses are frequently brought in by our troops, by fives and tens and twenties. We never shoot a horse, for we know it is worth money, whereas the riders would only give us trouble, and have to be fed. We cannot afford to make prisoners—we shoot the men and capture the horses. The detachment I belong to has not been fortunate enough to do anything this way, though we have picked off some men at a distance. The Uhlans evidently do not care to come within range of our ambuscades, which is no wonder, for that is almost certain death to them; and as they give us no quarter, neither do we give them any. We hear how the Prussians treat those of us whom they get into their power; it is but natural that we should retaliate. Our lot is not an easy one. We have to put up with many hardships. Many a night have we lain in our pits and ambuscades, flat on the ground, from seven in the evening to four in the morning, or longer still, waiting for the Prussians, who, in the end, did not come. This was cold work, when the ground was soaked with rain, and we dare not speak or stir, not even speak to our nearest neighbors, only three or four yards distant; it was strictly forbidden to do either, and we must lie as still as mice, only active with our eyes. My French comrades find this silence and patience a most severe task, but they are forced to observe it by our stringent military laws. Sleeping at our posts is still more severely punished. I have often got up after a night spent in this manner stiff with cold, weary and worn out. Our best corps are Mocquards, who comprise the *élite* of the Franc-tireurs. They are the best commanded, most numerous, and have seen most service. They are composed chiefly of remnants of the regiments that capitulated at Sedan; their men consequently wear all different kinds of dress, most of them their old uniforms, belonging to various regular corps, displaying a great variety of colors, alike only in tatteredness and dirt, both of which properties they possess in a very great degree, making the men look regular fillibusters.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Charles Dufour has addressed an eloquent and stirring appeal to the English people. We copy it from the Dublin *Freeman*, with the following remarks of the Editor:—

"Though Mr. Dufour speaks as a "simple citizen," he yet reflects the thoughts of his fellow countrymen with accuracy, and at such a crisis he is a man who has a right to speak and to be heard. The greatest silk merchant of Lyons, his name is known throughout the commercial world. The money which he earns in trade he freely spends to benefit not only his fellow-countrymen but the world. Benevolent, yet practical and far-seeing, he has long labored to bring about a cordial union between France and England. He has been identified with every movement to promote freedom of trade and peace for the last forty years. We do not know of any Englishman to whom we can compare him more aptly than John Bright or Richard Cobden. This is the man who appeals to the English nation—not to take up the sword in the cause of France, but to protest against the continuance of this iniquitous war, and to raise its "powerful voice" to enlighten the world on the true character it has assumed." The following is the Address:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Lyons, Oct. 12, 1870.

"I, a simple citizen, venture to make an appeal to the sympathies of the English people on behalf of an unfortunate but faithful ally, whose feeling of brotherhood has been cemented on the fields of battle, and developed on the fields of labor. To justify the boldness of this appeal, I call to remembrance my constant though modest participation in all the steps of economical and pacific progress accomplished by England from the time of Minister Huskisson to the Treaty of Commerce. I invoke all the friendship with which I have been and still am favored by the men who have directed and secured the realization of this progress, and with whom I have worked to found a great and holy International League of Peace.

"Great people, lift up your powerful, sympathetic voice to enlighten the civilized world on the cruelty and danger of ruthlessly pursuing a war which, according to the words of the conqueror himself, was directed not against the people of France, but against the man who was to blame for provoking it. He who was to blame has fallen, and yet the war is carried on more pitilessly than ever against this good and brave people. It is continued by the conqueror in the name of God. To bring it to an end France does not ask you to shed your blood in remembrance of the blood she gave for you in the Crimea; but she asks for your active sympathy, such as a fortunate brother should at least give to a brother in trouble.

"Stir up those of your ministers whom our disasters are so slow to move. Tell them that a day may come when misfortunes may be knocking at your door, when you will regret the friend, the faithful ally, whom you allowed to be crushed. I heartily pray that so cruel a day may never dawn on Great Britain and its noble people.

"CHARLES DUFOUR,
"Vice President of International and Permanent League of Peace,
"President of the Lyons Committee for succour of Victims of the War."

## GARIBALDI IN FRANCE.

The Archbishop of Tours contradicts a statement that he received Garibaldi on his arrival. His Grace says:—

"On learning of the approaching arrival of Garibaldi at Tours, I said to M. Cremieux, in the presence of his secretaries, 'I thought that Divine Providence had filled up the measure of the humiliations which it had laid upon the country; I was mistaken. It had reserved for us the submission to a supreme humiliation—that of seeing Garibaldi arrive here, showing himself to the world as having the mission of saving France.' At the same time, I entreated M. Cremieux to prevent Garibaldi—the public enemy of the Pope and the Church—from coming to my house, even for a simple visit; and I hasten to acknowledge that the Keeper of the Seals took precautions that the insulter of the Catholic priesthood should not appear at my residence. This is the simple truth. In the country of St. Thomas of Canterbury (alluding to the publication of the above report in England), they seem not to understand among our separatist brethren what a bishop is; but we still know in France, despite our misfortunes; and with God's help I shall not be the man ever to forget the respect due to my sacred character, nor my duties to the Church as well as to the country."

The reception which the *Hero* of Mentana met with in Brittany and Alsace is instructive. Having been appointed, by the Government of Tours, General in Chief of the Franc-tireurs of the East, he set out to enter upon his command. On his route, a Breton Company was asked to escort him. The Commander of the Company declined the *honorable* service in the following terms:—

"I regret, M. le Prefect, that I am compelled to refuse the first request you have addressed to me, but I am a Frenchman, a Briton and a Catholic. If you asked me to command a file of soldiers to shoot M. Garibaldi, I would do so with pleasure, but, as to paying him honor, I say, no!"

The Alsatian companies sent a deputation to their General, informing him that if Garibaldi set a foot on their territory, they would shoot him. The old adventurer has been set over some Marseilles regiments that were on the point of being disbanded for want of discipline. He will be there among kindred spirits.

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 23, 1870.

LORD Kimberley's reply to the address of Nova Scotia respecting the independence of the Dominion, or of any one of the Confederate Provinces, contains an avowal of the policy likely to guide Great Britain in her dealings with her Colonies. It is not now laid down for the first time. Leading members of both Houses have frequently avowed it, and public opinion, as expressed through the press in Great Britain, has sanctioned it. At the present moment, the announcement of it in an official despatch, is exceedingly opportune. There are among us men who display great industry in circulating reports that our constitution is on the verge of danger. What private ends these individuals intend to gain by such practices, we know not. The alarm, if any, which their insinuations may excite, we hail as a happy indication of the attachment of the people to their present constitution, and their firm resolve to uphold it at all hazards. A popular right is in little danger so long as its possessors so jealously guard it. When it sinks in the estimation of the people, then danger is indeed near. We heed little who grasps the helm of state. A people like ours, so averse to confederation and so well schooled in the modes by which it has been brought about in the neighboring provinces, is not likely to allow the stearsman to shape his own course unheeded, or be unobservant of his modes of procedure. We could not really imagine a government, desirous of retaining its position as such, venturing to betray the slightest tendency to Confederation in the present temper of the public mind. Its doom would would certainly be sealed. There are, no doubt, in the present government, men occupying high offices, who are undisguisedly confederates. But have not these men pledged themselves to their constituencies to accept no terms of union not approved by the people? We candidly confess that we have not as yet been able to form to ourselves so low an estimate of human nature as to fancy that pledges so solemnly and so publicly given, will be departed from. True, such things have been, and that too in times not yet accustomed to be called ancient, and in lands not very distant. Patriotic defenders of the constitution have been strangely lured away from its defences, and a people has been bought to betray its own rights. The world's history furnishes us with instances of ministers, senates and peoples who have been bought. These are, howevr, e nor mities, luckily for the honor of human nature, rare in the world's history. Yet in modern times a constitution may survive the treachery of a minister, or the venality of a senate, provided the people remain staunch. The union of Ireland would be an impossibility on the unsung principles of British statesmanship. A representation at variance with its representatives is a political solecism. So long, therefore, as the people of this Island remain staunch to their present opinions on union, Confederation is impossible. They are the arbiters of their own fate, and the doom they so much dread must be pronounced by their own lips before it can have any relevancy. Nothing can be clearer than the terms in which the Colonial Secretary lays down this principle. He says: "Whilst Her Majesty's Government have ever been ready to assist in preserving a connection based upon the *free will* of the people of British North America, the Assembly (of Nova Scotia) cannot be ignorant of the disinclination of this country (Great Britain) to interfere *by force* with the wishes of the colonists." From this, two things are obvious: first, the continuance of allegiance to Great Britain is based upon the *free will* of the people; and, second, there is no intention to interfere with our wishes by force. If, therefore, it be our wish to keep out of confederation, Great Britain will employ no force to drive us into it; and if Great Britain abstains from coercive measures, who else will be rash enough to attempt them? The idea of our being forced into union, has always appeared to us singularly unhappy. It stood in such sharp contradiction to what has been called the spirit of the age, that its adoption seemed to drag us back to the era of the Stamp Act. Force and the freedom of colonial life are incompatible; England has confessed it, and England's experience in the administration of Colonies has been dearly bought. It would, to our mind, betray something like an unusual amount of animosity towards this Island, did Great Britain attempt to force it into the Canadian Confederation. The manner in which the lands were parcelled out to proprietors by the British Government inflicted upon the Colony wrongs still deeply felt, and for which all compensation has been steadfastly refused. If now, when our land question has been, by our own exertions, placed upon a basis of settlement, England should seek to drive us into a union distasteful to the people and hurtful to their interests, it might fairly be inferred that we were the object of some unaccountable rancour on the part of the mother country; for confederation, on the terms lately offered by Canada, or indeed any other terms that Canada can honestly offer, would entail upon this Island its greatest misfortune. England has, hitherto, left the people to decide for themselves, and we have the assurance of her ministers that she will on future occasions adhere to the same policy. With our fate then in our own hands, we have only to exercise a moderate vigilance over its preservation. Many years of prosperity must pass over Canada before she will find herself in a position to offer terms worth our while to accept. To try and inveigle us into the union by deplomacy would be a most unwise act, even if it could succeed. The elements of discontent she has already become possessed of through a tampering policy of this kind, are sufficient to mar her success, and enfeeble her growth. We would only add to her weakness were we united to her in any other manner than with the full concurrence of the people. This, we believe, is the only mode in which it will be tried—if ever it is to be tried again.

Ottawa advices report that the Dominion Parliament will assemble on the 15th of February for the despatch of business.

THINGS have come to a pretty pass in the United States, when the Elections in the Metropolitan City of the Union have had to be held under the supervision of the military power. On the 8th instant, when the State Elections came off, the City of New York was virtually in the hands of General McDowell and his soldiers. The vote was taken under quasi-martial law. As a matter of course, the New Yorkers naturally feel incensed at the slur thus cast upon them by the General Government. They ask themselves the question—what next insult will political thimble-riggery subject them to? If a breach of the peace was not committed on the occasion, and the heads of the electors broken, or their bodies riddled by bullets, the fault was not President Grant's or that of his advisers. The good sense alone of the electors prevented the catastrophe. The idea of soldiers camping about the City on election day, to inspire terror among the voters, so strikingly resembles the *plebiscitum* in Rome, as to turn the election of Governor Hoffman and Mayor Hall into a farce. Fortunately for themselves, the New Yorkers did not permit themselves to be frightened; and, as they could not be swamped, like the late subjects of Pius the Ninth were, they went calmly and resolutely to the polls and triumphantly asserted their rights, by electing their favorite men. The Government appears to us to have been unnecessarily alarmed. But as the election passed off quietly, the Cabinet will doubtlessly take credit to themselves for having adopted wise precautionary measures to prevent a riot; and if a disturbance had taken place, they would be equally ready to assert that it would have been much more serious, but for the decisive action of the soldiery. Under any circumstances, the precedent has been an unfortunate one. For years to come, the metropolis may be subject to martial law, and the rule may be extended to every city in the union containing a population of over 20,000 persons, until finally the congressional elections pass as fully under the control of the bayonet, as the French elections ever were. In this, ultimately, there must be danger. Administrations, whether Republican or Democratic, cannot always be trusted to be peaceable and moderate, or commanding Generals to be cool and humane; and it would be wonderful indeed if the time never came when this wedge of military government of which the citizens of New York now feel only the point, were driven full length. The precedent of martial interference with elections, and with civil affairs generally, is one that progresses from bad to worse—not in the opposite direction. It is when we come to look at the future possible consequences of what seems comparatively harmless now, that we deprecate the precedent laid down on the 8th instant.

A late number of the London *Spectator* says:—

"It does not seem certain that the guarantee of the loan of a million sterling, wrung with so much difficulty out of the Imperial Government for New Zealand, will, after all, be acceptable, as the colony is profoundly nettled at the whole transaction; but at least it has saved us the colony, *just* saved it to us. In the lower House, a motion to the effect that 'the Imperial Government has failed in its duties to the Colonies,' was not negatived, but only defeated by the carrying of the previous question. In the Upper (the nominated) House, a Resolution was carried by a majority of 3 (in a house of 40 members) affirming that 'the best interests of New Zealand will be consulted by remaining an integral part of the British Empire,' but this was carried expressly on the strength of the indication of friendly feeling manifested by the offered guarantee of the loan; had that been refused, New Zealand would certainly be already asserting her independence."

Our reason for quoting this paragraph is to show how very unfairly England acts towards her colonies. Here, for example, is New Zealand, the people of which no sooner find themselves involved, through their own greed and injustice, in a war with the native Maories, than they apply at once to England for men and money to subjugate the aboriginees. The men were supplied, and the revolt, or whatever else it may be termed, was put down. When this was accomplished, the troops were withdrawn from the colony, and great was the outcry of the New Zealanders thereon. Nothing could appease their wrath or enliven their loyalty save the Imperial guarantee for a loan of a million of money, and forthwith the guarantee is given and the money is placed at their disposal. How different is the treatment meted out to Prince Edward Island. By the improvidence of the Imperial Government, the whole of the Colony fell into the hands of a lot of land sharks, who literally sucked the life-blood out of their unfortunate tenants. By hard struggling, some of them rescued themselves from thraldom. A land Bill was passed which liberated others, whilst another section, in the desperation of despair, were goaded into acts of lawnesness, which had to be suppressed by Her Majesty's soldiers, and which cost the colony something like £30,000. The public debt, consequent upon this land difficulty, entailed upon us by the mother country — which is the only entail she has left us, unless we except her policy towards the United States—is now something enormous, and when we ask for an imperial guarantee for a loan to wipe out this debt and finally settle a question, which, for obvious reasons, is every day becoming more difficult of adjustment, we are contemptuously snubbed or met with a flat refusal. But then this colony is only a small patch in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, within a day's travel of the station of Halifax, and its population numbers only some 90,000 souls, whilst New Zealand is a long way off, is a large and powerful colony, and is capable of asserting her independence with perfect safety. The reflection called up by the contrast is not pleasing, nor is it flattering to the justice and impartiality of the Parent State. Perhaps, however, at some period in the future, when England's power shall have been, through her own folly, completely destroyed on this continent, the consideration of her very indifferent treatment of us, will make the transfer of our allegiance a matter of little regret.

The Dominion Government have consented to allow American fishing vessels returning home to obtain supplies of stores in Canadian ports.

TROUBLE IN THE DOMINION.—The Lieut. Governor, in the speech at the opening of the Quebec Legislature, after stating that the Quebec Arbitrator resigned, and the others nevertheless continued their deliberations, said:—

"I have thought it my duty to protest first against the illegality of their proceedings, and afterwards against the manifestly illegal and unjust result at which they arrived.—The correspondence which has taken place on the subject will be submitted to your consideration."

In the debate upon the address, M. Chauveau, the premier, said:—

"There can be no doubt that the position taken by Ontario in the Arbitration was inimical to us, and because of the attempt to do us an injustice, our arbitrator had to resign. It was not we who forced him to do so, as has been alleged elsewhere. That gentleman believed it his duty to resign, and we could not interfere with him. Neither are we inclined to submit to an unjust arbitration."

This matter will cause much trouble yet.

NEW STORES. — Within the last three weeks, two young men have opened new stores in Queen Street. Both are in the Dry Goods and Grocery business. We know the two of them to be enterprising, industrious, and thorough business men. Mr. A. G. McDougall occupies the shop recently held by G. D. Wright, in Dunn's Block; and Mr. J. B. McDonald, that held by Mr. E. Reilly, as a Book Store and Printing Office. We recommend both to the favorable consideration of the public, feeling assured that they will give every satisfaction, and that they are bound to succeed in business.

WE learn that the Charlottetown Amateur Dramatic Club intend giving a performance, under the distinguished patronage of Lieut. Governor Robinson, in the Market Hall, on or about the 15th December next, in aid of the poor who suffered by the Saguenay fire. The City Council has generously given them the Hall and Gas free, to mark their interest in the affair. We trust the general public will give a generous support to the performance. Next week, full particulars of the programme will be given.

THE October number of the *Typographic Advertiser* has come to hand.

## Local Items.

OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., shipped over £2250 worth of pork and lard this week.

THE weather presents quite a winterish apppearance this morning—snow and sleet making the ground white and slippery.

THE Summerside *Journal* says, that during the disembarkment of a lot of sheep from the steamer at Point DuChene, last Friday, twelve of them jumped overboard and were drowned.

THE *Islander* contradicts, by authority, the statement that the City Council have agreed to pay Mr. Ashburne £100 to frescoe the Market Hall. We are glad to hear it. The money can be much more judiciously employed just now.

AN additional assistant has been put in the Post Office, which is now to be opened from 7 in the morning until 9 at night. Another delivery-box has been opened, from which postage stamps will be sold within the hours named. Stamps cannot now be had anywhere else than at the Post Office.

THE R. M. S. "City of Limerick" arrived at Halifax on Thursday last. Her mails were forwarded by train, via Truro and Picton, and arrived here the same evening. As usual, we furnish our readers with full and interesting quotations from our European exchanges.

IN to-day's paper, W. A. Weeks & Co., advertize a splendid lot of housekeeping requisites, which we have no doubt any of our readers who want to buy such goods cheap, will call and inspect when shopping. Theirs' is one of the cheapest shops in the trade, and does a large business in the class of goods referred to.

THE Sons of Temperance, in this city, held a public Temperance Meeting in their Division Room on Monday evening last. This, it is expected, is the commencement of a series of Public Meetings during the winter months. There is much need of such meetings as these in Charlottetown at the present time. Free to all.

Hundreds of bushels of potatoes, says the *Patriot*, have been shipped this fall in barrels to the United States. Several thousand bushels will be sent to that market in the same way before the closing of the navigation. In December the duty on potatoes there will be reduced from 25 to 15 cents, and eggs will be admitted free.

The *Patriot* says:—"We hear that one of the two licensed carters to supply the town with water from Spring Park, has abandoned the business. If so, his place should be filled without delay, as the citizens cannot do without good pure water—an article, which we regret to say, the wells do not supply."

THE Court of Vice Admiralty opened yesterday, to determine the case of the schooner *Clara A. Friend*, seized some time ago by H. M. S. *Plover* for an infraction of the fishery regulations. The case is not yet terminated; but it is supposed that she will be condemned, as the evidence against her is very conclusive.

A man named Norman Beaton, of Sparrow's Road, committed suicide last week, by cutting his throat. When found, he was quite dead. We were well acquainted with Mr. Beaton, and always regarded him as a good, modest and honest men. He was about 54 years of age, and unmarried. We have heard no cause assigned for the rash deed.—*Argus.*

WE regret to learn from our Halifax exchanges, that Wm. Garvie, Esq., has been defeated by his opponent, P. C. Hill, Esq. The majority was only about 20 votes, and they might have been outnumbered, had not Mr. Garvie's friends been over-confident of success. Halifax has committed a mistake, we think, in not sending Mr. Garvie to the Local Legislature.

JOHN MCMILLAN, Esq., Teacher, of Wood Island, was found dead in his bed on Monday, the 14th inst. He appeared in his usual good health when he retired to rest on Sunday night. He was 62 years of age, was respected by all who knew him. His remains were interred at West River, Lot 56. The Coroner's Jury, summoned, on the occasion, returned the verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

THE Summerside *Progress* informs us of a fatal accident which took place on the O'Leary Road, on the evening of the 29th ult. The machinery of a well gave way while the digger was being hoisted up. The unfortunate man was precipitated to the bottom, and received such serious injuries in the fall that he died almost immediately. Dr. Shaw was sent for but did not arrive in time to be of any use. Our informant has forgotten to give us the the name of the unfortunate man.

## News Items.

Judge Bedford, of New York, fined Geo. Francis Train $100 for evading jury duty.

It is said the Rev. Mr. Techereau will be the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cameron, Coadjutor Bishop of Arichat, received quite an ovation on his return to Arichat recently.

In dread of possible trouble, the Local Government is fortifying Melbourne, Australia.

The suit of Bailey against ex-President O'Mahony, of the Fenian brotherhood, to recover possession of funds of the order, was dismissed by default.

The compensation offered by the Chinese Government for the outrages lately perpetrated at Tien-tsin has been accepted by the French envoy.

A rupture between England and Russia is looked upon as certain and imminent. It is also believed that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia against the rest of Europe.

It is rumored in Halifax that Admiral Fanshawe will remain in Halifax this winter. The *Reporter* says the reason given for this is, that trouble with the United States is apprehended.

A cable despatch to the N. Y. *World*, from London, states that at a Cabinet Council held on the 2d November, it was resolved to grant a pardon to O'Donovan Rossa and the other Fenian prisoners.

The latest advices from Newfoundland are to the 9th inst. The papers are lamenting the withdrawal of the troops from the Colony, and those in the confederate interest very unjustly lay the blame on the anti-confederate local government.

The Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis has been indicted by the United States grand jury in Cincinnati, for receiving bribes to defraud the government in the collection of the revenue, during his term as assessor of the second Ohio district.

The letter said to have been written by the King of Prussia to Pius the Ninth, in reply to the Pope's alleged request for aid against Victor Emmanuel, has been pronounced a forgery. No communications have passed between the two Sovereigns since the outbreak of hostilities.

At the Supreme Court in Fredericton, N. B., recently, Driscoll, for sacrilegious robbery, and Davis, for manslaughter, were each sentenced for 12 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. McCarron, for a series of robberies, was sentenced to 27 years in the Penitentiary.

The well known House of Ridley, Son, & Co., of Harbor Grace, N. F., has failed. Scores of small dealers, it is said, will be affected by the failure, and much consternation has been occasioned thereby. After forty years absence, mackerel have revisited the coast of Newfoundland.

The great overland eastern bound train on the central Pacific Railroad, was stopped and the express car robbed, between Verdi and Reno, recently, by a band of highwaymen, who boarded the train at Verdi, and, presenting pistols at the heads of the conductor and brakemen, detached the express car, and robbed it of about $40,000 in coin. The robbers escaped, but a party had been organized to give them pursuit.

The town of Cronstadt, in the Baltic, so celebrated during the war with Russia, has just been devastated by a fire, which commenced at eleven on the night of the 2nd ult., and in three hours destroyed three entire streets, and sixty-two large houses, depriving more than 2,000 people of shelter. Several public buildings, including the depot of naval models, were consumed. The houses were chiefly inhabited by workmen in the powder mills and workshops of the port.

Mr. Pearson, who opposed Mr. Archibald when last he was a candidate for Colchester, N. S., has been elected by a large majority. Mr. Reading, the Confederate candidate, after canvassing the County, found his prospects so hopeless that he withdrew. Mr. Chambers, also an anti-Confederate, and now an avowed Annexationist, determined that there should be a contest, took the field on nomination day, and being supported by no party, was of course defeated. It is amusing now to find the Confederate papers claiming Mr. Pearson's election as a victory for them.

## Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.—In all cases in which matters of fact are involved, Correspondents must furnish us with their names and addresses—not for publication, but as a guarantee of authenticity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I welcome you in your new dress, as well as coincide with you in the principles you have laid down on the two great questions of our local politics—the School question and Confederation. I am also glad that you have determined on giving a Catholic tone to your paper. This is much required, as it is too much the case that our views on the School question have been much misrepresented in the press and out of it. The 35,000 Catholics of this Island ought to be able to support one good paper, which, from its Catholic tone could be received as a welcome guest in their families, as well as afford them sound information on the public events of the day.

The storms of the past few days have left our roads almost impassable, and the number of broken carts by the way-sides, speak more eloquently in favor of either a better road system, or for some other means of getting the surplus produce of our farms to the shipping places. Our season is so short that man and beast will be taxed to their utmost during the next sixty days, (if even so long) to get our merchants paid, as well as "squaring the yards" with the blacksmith, shoemaker, printer, &c., before the commencement of another year. I am afraid, however, if this stormy weather continues, we shall have to commit "hari kari," on new year's day, as the Chinese are said to do, if they are not out of debt on the first of every new year. If this were the fashion here, I fear our population would become decimated to a certain extent.

I notice in your market reports that in Boston, Hay finds ready sale at $29 to $30 per ton, and Straw at $27 per ton. This is all very well, but how are we to get it to market from here. You have steamboats and railroads within call, but we are out of "humanity's reach." Your mussel-mud friends will now be repaid for their labor. The industrious farmer of the West and East rivers will be able to reap the benefit of his labor, but when our hay fields turn off their quota, our trouble commences to get it to market. This is no doubt felt at New London, St. Peter's, and all along the north side, as well as here. We don't begrudge you your facilities, but we protest against being always "out in the cold." Perhaps you may say, "Well, you must get a steamboat, too." Well, I have said enough to-day, but, with your permission, I may come on again, when we can have a little more to say on the subject.

OCCASIONAL.

Tignish, Nov. 27, 1870.

## Late Teleg

EUROPEA

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Von Munich on the 8th instant, a in conference with the Bava days.

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# Late Telegrams.

## EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Von Buest arrived at Munich on the 8th instant, and remained there in conference with the Bavarian Cabinet two days.

The report is reiterated here the delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the earnest entreaties of Victoria.

The Russian Minister has read to Granville a letter from Prince Gortschakoff, stating that Russia now demands a modification or the abolition of the provisions signed at the Convention at Paris on the 30th of March, 1858, and articles 11 and 13 in the treaty of Paris, April 27th, 1856.—This declaration, on the part of Russsia, being simultaneously made in London, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin, is believed here to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on the recognition of her claims by force. The excitement in London, to-night, is high, respecting the designs of Russia. It is believed that she has a secret understanding with Prussia. A telegram from Constantinople states that up to this, Sunday morning, the Turkish Government had received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of 1856.

On the 10th a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train, losing its way, fell into the hands of the French.

No movements are reported to-day. Absolute quiet prevails around Paris.

Consols closed at 92 7-8.

A serious riot occurred at Cork, to-day, between fifty soldiers and citizens, in which several soldiers, citizens and police were seriously injured. It was finally quelled by police.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The announced intention of Russia to break from former treaties causes a mutual distrust throughout Europe, and alarm in Austria and England. The Russian designs are more particularly toward Austria. The secret treaty between Russia and Prussia will prevent the interference of Russia in the French war. A defensive alliance between Austria and England is probable.

A battle is imminent at Toury. The army of the Loire is advancing on that town from Orleans.

Nothing later from Paris.

The parties lately captured from a balloon are still held as prisoners. At the Council, on Monday, Bismarck strenuously advocated shooting all captured balloonists.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that two dangers confront England—the Alabama difficulty and the Eastern question. The circumstance that lifted the latter to great and immediate importance made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probability of their being a combination.

Russia declares her design to grasp Turkey, and Prussia is ready to connive and even aid her. England is the only power to whom Turkey can look, and she is threatened with annihilation if she lifts a finger.

Consols closed 92 3-4.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Dijon has been recaptured by the French, who, after a brilliant engagement, drove the Prussians from the city. The Prussians are retreating north-east along the road leading through the towns of Manabeau to Ger. Prince Frederick Charles has reached the River Yonne His columns converged at Sens and he will cross the River to the assistance of Von der Tann with an army estimated at 100,000 men.

In view of the possible movement of Russia southward, the British fleet of observation will be established in the Mediterranean with Malta as a rendezvous.

CORK, Nov. 15.—A great demonstration of sympathy was made here to-night. The meeting was presided over by the Bishop of the Diocese, and addressed by Members of Parliament. Resolutions expressing personal sympathy for the Holy Father, lamenting the obstructions of his temporal power as detrimental to peace in Europe, and in favor of memorializing Her Majesty's Government on the subject, were adopted.

A Florence despatch says that the Quirinal has been entered by the Italian authorities. The keys could not be obtained and they picked the lock. Everything found within was seized. The seizure of the Palace has called forth severe comments from a part of the Clerical Journals, and these all have been seized and confiscated.

Ship *Genera*, from Liverpool to St. John, N. B., Oct. 8th, is probably lost, as some of the wreck picked up bearing the name *Genera* has been identified as a part of this vessel. She had a crew of twenty-two men, and it is supposed all perished on a reef of rocks in St. Ives Bay, Cornwall.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Court of Austria has proposed, by diplomatic note to the Courts of Great Britain, Italy and Turkey, that immediate steps be taken for a combination between those powers and Austria. The *Times* says England will fulfil her treaty obligations to the last extremity. A joint note from the Powers of Europe interested in the preservation and continuance of the Treaty of 1856, is reported being in process of signature by their Representatives. The Russian Note reasserts the right of Russia to sovereignty over the Black Sea. It has been forwarded to the various representatives of Russia in foreign Courts.

There has been a panic in the money market of Vienna, consequent upon the threatening aspect of political affairs.

The British Admiralty have issued orders to have the British fleet prepared for sea. Preparations are being actively set on foot.

The advance of the Prussian army operating in the Eastern Departments has reached the village of St. Jean, on the Saone, on their way to the City of Lyons.. The army operating in the Northern Department of France has reached Chanercy, in the Department of Aisne, and now threaten Cambrai, a fortified town thirteen miles to the south and east of Lille.

Despatches from Tours convey the intelligence that while a battalion of Mobiles was on its march to reinforce the command of Garibaldi, the men mutinied. Twenty-six of the ringleaders were arrested. They were shot on the spot, and the rest were marched forward to the north.

The question of an alliance between England, Austria, Italy and Turkey is discussed on all hands. Orders have been despatched for the recall of vessels of war from every station except such as are actually needed in foreign waters. A large concentration of ships at Portsmouth is already apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all naval depots of the Kingdom. A powerful fleet will be immediately despatched to the Mediterranean.

In the best informed circles it is regarded that with the present pretensions of Russia a general European war is inevitable.

In Spain a civil war is imminent, growing out of the throne question.

LONDON, Nov. 16, p. m.—Consols closed at 92½. Stocks and securities of all kinds are lower, and the markets are flat in view of crisis on the Eastern question. There is much uneasiness in all circles.

Von Buest seems anxious to complete an alliance between Austria, Italy, Turkey and England against Russia, evidently satisfied that Prussia will side with Russia. Bismarck's positive assurance to the contrary notwithstanding. He says that Austria is ready to act at once. England is anxiously awaiting further developements Continental securities are failling, the stock market is weak and feverish and no one knows whether England will go to war or not.

Earl Granville's letter to the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg, printed in full this morning, gives an interested person very little idea what course England will pursue. Certainly no one can affirm that she will not go to war. A letter from Warsaw dated the 8th says that the Reserve of the Russian army have for some time past been secretly called in. A report is current here that Von Moltke is seriously ill at Chateau Arenburg.

Further outrages have been committed on foreigners in Canton, and the execution of the Tiensin criminals has been deferred.

The whole London Press to-morrow morning will open the cry against Russia, appealing to the Government to declare war if she persists in her demands.

The feeling in the city is intense and the excitement is almost unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to an attitude which it had not designed at first to assume. This feeling is so strong that the government is convinced that it is unsafe to resist it.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A report was in circulation here that the Bremen Steamers "Hansa" and "Leipsic" were captured off Grimbsy. Later information contradicts the report. Despatches from Madrid, of this date, announce that Prince Humbolt, Duke of Aosta, has been elected by the Constituent Cortes, King of Spain. One hundred and ninety votes were thrown against him. One hundred and twenty Members of the Liberal Party voted for the Duke of Montpensier. At a subsequent period the vote for the Duke of Aosta seems to have been made unanimous. The London papers of this morning all denounce the conduct of Russia, at the present crisis of affairs, as insolent towards Great Britain. The British Cabinet will support the Treaty of 1856, by force of arms. The fortress of Gibraltar is being victualled, and the Channel Fleet have received orders to start immediately for the Mediterranean. Despatches from Vienna state that the English and Turkish Ambassadors to the Court of Austria had a long interview with the Austrian Ministry. The Austrian Cabinet have agreed to support these powers, and to form an offensive and defensive alliance. Information has been received from Tours, giving late Paris dates. The "Figaro," just received, denounces the inactivity of Trochu's Government, and says that if the French authorities are determined not to take active measures the sooner they surrender Paris the better, as provisions are getting short. Prince Gortschakoff's circular says that the Emperor of Russia can no longer consider himself bound by the obligations and stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, so far as these limit his right of sovereignty in and over the Black Sea, and concedes to the Sultan of Turkey his rights in the same respect. The British Government are buying powder and other war munitions very heavily. Breadstuffs are rising. It has been officially announced that the tributary Provinces of Egypt, Roumania and Servia, will unite in demanding their independence of the Sultan's authority in the event of war.

LONDON, Nov 19.—The French authorities claim that at Dreux—in which the Army of the Loire engaged the Prussian forces—the French forces numbered only seven thousand men. Despatches from Madrid say that the Committee appointed by the Constituent Cortes, to confer with the Duke of Aosta, have set out for Italy for that purpose. Despatches from Tours state that a Prussian force of 4 000 men attacked Landerneau and were repulsed. Later intelligence up to Friday night, states that a severe battle was going on all that afternoon, near Dreux. The main armies were engaged.

A careful condensation of reports received here by high medical authority in the British army from all the German armies now in France, shows that the aggregate deaths of German soldiers averages 2,250 per day, which is due, in a great degree, to the bad sanitary arrangements and to neglect of the sick and wounded. The opinion in military circles in London is universal that unless the Germans can end the war before January their final defeat is inevitable. The total loss of the Germans in the actions of the 7th, 9th and 10th, before Orleans, including 500 sick and wounded, who were abandoned, aggregates 10,000, in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is observed here with surprise that King Willi m omitted to mention Providence in his despatch announcing General Von der Tann's brilliant advance" to Toury.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Garibaldians under Meeotti Garibaldi, killed and captured 800 prisoners at Chatillon. In case of war, large numbers of the force serving in India will be drafted into the Turkish army, and a considerable portion of the Madras army will be sent to Turkey.—Large orders received for shoes from Russia will not be filled. Incessant activity prevails at War Office and Admiralty night and day.

LONDON, 21st. p. m.—The tone of the English press and public feeling is more amicable on the Eastern question. In Vienna the excitement is unabated. Advices from St. Petersburg report an ardent war feeling throughout Russia. A Belgian paper, "Independence Belge," in a despondent article on the Eastern question, expresses a fear that war is inevitable, and that all the great Powers will have their armies in the field before the first January.—Nothing specially important to-day from France.

## CUBA.

HAVANA Nov. 14.—The Prussian War Steamer "Meteor," three guns and sixty men, and the French corvette "Bouvet," five guns and eighty men, fought a naval duel off this harbor, on the 8th inst, which was witnessed by the Spanish War Steamer "Hernando Cortes," and in which Captain General Dorodas was umpire. But few shots were fired when the "Bouvet" made an unsuccessful attempt to board, and her rigging became entangled, carrying away the main and mizzen masts, and the rigging falling with the masts became entangled in the "Meteor's" screw. At the same moment, the "Meteor" sent a shell into the inside of the "Bouvet," smashing her steam pipes. The "Meteor," by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the "Bouvet," finding her quarters hot and capture certain, if she waited until the "Meteor" could disentangle herself, set sail rapidly and made for port, the "Meteor" continuing to fire rapidly meanwhile. With a fair wind, the "Bouvet" was enabled to cross into Spanish water before the "Meteor" could disentangle her screw. At this time, the "Cortes" fired a gun as a signal, and the combat closed. The German gunboat was accorded the victory. Both vessels are now in port repairing damages. The "Meteor" had three killed and one wounded; the "Bouvet" had only three wounded.

## UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Gold closed at 111. The U. S. State Department has been informed that Russia will no longer regard the treaty of 1856, and has informed Napoleon's Minister, who has just arrived in New York, that his credentials will not be regarded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Gold closed at 111¼ to 111¾.

PORTLAND, Nov. 16.—The Steamer *Chase*, which left Halifax for Portland last Saturday afternoon, has not yet arrived, and there are great fears for her safety. She was due on Monday forenoon. Steamers have been looking for her, but no traces are found as yet. The Steamer "New Brunswick" leaves here to cruise for her to-morrow.

On Tuesday night the schooner "Albert," from St. Andrews, N. B., for Boston, and the schooner "Oregon," from Boston, collided off Portland light. The "Albert" had her port boat stove and was otherwise injured, so that she filled, but her cargo kept her up. The "Oregon" lost her bowsprit. Both were towed in here to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Exchange stronger —9¾ to 10¼.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Gold closed at 112¼ to 112 3-8.—Exchange 9 1-4 to 9 1-2.

PORTLAND, Nov. 18.—Steamer "Chase" arrived at Rockland, last night, from Halifax, disabled. Darkin, the first engineer, of Halifax, was killed, and Clark, the second engineer, badly scalded.

NEW YORK, 21st.—Gold 111¼ to ¾. Exchange steady.

## CANADIAN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Manitoba advices report the census being taken there, and great excitement is caused over the approaching election. A political meeting was lately held at Winnipeg, and agreed upon a platform, and put forward D. A. Smith and Dr. Bird, as candidates for that district. They favor oblivion to matters past, and support Governor Archibald's policy, and bid for the suppert of the French speaking population.

Governor Archibald has issued two proclamations. One forbids the introduction of ardent spirits into Manitoba, and gives permission to any one to stave in the casks. The other prohibits the carriage of furs from Saskatchewan eastward, on account of small pox. Messrs. Butler & McDonald have gone to Saskatchewan, to render assistance to small pox sufferers, and report to the Governor.

A new semi-weekly paper is started at Winnipeg, by Cunningham and Caldwell, late of the "Globe."

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—It is reported that Members of the Canal Commission will assemble forthwith at Ottawa, in order to report and give Government time to adopt a scheme based on their recommendation to be submitted to Parliament.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—Ex-Chancellor W. H. Blake, the father of Edward Blake, M. P., died yesterday morning in this city.

There was a grand Reform demonstration in St. Catherine's, last night. Mr. McKenzie delivered a two hour's and a-half speech, in his usual style of denouncing the Government.

Latest news from Fort Garry states that Captain McDonald, previous to starting on expedition to the Saskatchewan Valley, to ascertain the extent of the ravages of the small pox, and devise means to stay the progress of the disease, was entertained at a Banquet given by a number of prominent settlers. Everything is quiet at the settlement, and Mr. Archibald is getting along bravely.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.—The British Troopship cleared from here, for Bermuda, with the 69th Regiment on board. The Colonel refused to take the wives of the men, married without leave, to Bermuda with their husbands. A partial mutiny was the result of the refusal. The ship's crew was "called," and, in the effort to suppress the mutineers, the ship's quarter-deck was strewn with the killed and wounded. The mutiny was after a while suppressed. The Governor has sent the women and children in the ship "Tamar." Both vessels have sailed. There was great excitement in the city over the affair, and the citizens generally sympathized with the soldiers.

A NEW DRESS.—*Whitney's Musical Guest* enters upon its new year clad in an attractive and elegant attire. We are glad to note the increasing success of this excellent musical periodical, as it is one of the best mediums of musical intelligence in this country, and contains more music for the money than any other journal. From the appearance of this, the November number, we judge that for the coming year it will far outdo its former self. It contains twelve pages of new and beatiful music—"Birdie tell Winnie I'm Waiting," "I will remember Thee," "Room among the Angles," "We'll Crown them with Roses," "The Bright Forever More," and "Pacific Grand March." It also offers splendid Premiums. For our musical interest a large Club should be formed in this place. Who will take chrrge of it?

Terms $1,00 per year. Specimen copies ten cents.

Address, W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.


A. B. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER & DEALER

IN

Hats, Caps, & Furs,

ALSO,

BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Highest price paid for MINK, MUSKRAT, FOX and other FUR SKINS.

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.


## Married.

At Miscouche Chapel, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. R. B. McDonald, Mr. George H. Howell, Blacksmith, of St. Eleanor's, to Miss Catherine McEachern, eldest daughter of Mr. Allan MacEachern, of Lot 14.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., at the Park Hotel, St. John, N. B. by the Rev. William Armstrong, Charles Green, Esq., Collector of H. M. Customs, Summerside, P. E. Island, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas C. Broad, Esq., of St. Eleanors, P. E. I.

By the Rev. F. J. McDonald, on the 30th of October, Mr. Thomas G. Hession, of Georgetown, to Miss Hannah Cummings, of the same place

## Died.

On Tuesday, the 22d inst., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. Theophilus C. Butcher, (of the firm of Butcher & Sons,) aged 23 years. He "overcame through the blood of the Lamb." Funeral tomorrow (Thursday), at 4 p. m.

At Black Bush, Lot 45, on Friday, the 28th of October, after a short and severe illness of three and a half days, Isabella Alexandrina Victoria, youngest daughter of Mr. Donald McCormack, aged 10 years, 2 months and 11 days.

At the residence of his son, in Somerset, on the 1st inst., Mr. George Duffy, aged 72 years. Mr. Duffy emigrated to this Island nearly thirty years ago, from County Monaghan, Ireland. He was an obliging neighbor and a kind, indulgent parent, and deservedly bore the character of a man of sterling worth and integrity. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death. May he rest in peace.

## Commercial.

BOSTON MARKET, Nov. 16.

The following are the wholesale prices obtained by commission houses for produce in good condition:—

BUTTER.—There is no improvement in the market. We quote fine at 42 to 45 cts per lb.

EGGS.—The market is firm and well supplied at 38 cts. per dozen for prime Eastern.

VEGETABLES.—The market is improving, and potatoes are selling at 75 cents to 80 cents per bushel.

HAY.—There is a good demand and large receipts with prices a shade easier. We now quote prime Eastern cargo hay at $27 to $29 per ton. Straw $27 per ton.

OATS.—The market is slightly up—sales at 53 to 58 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—There is a moderate demand for small lots of provisions, and prices exhibit a tendency downwards. We quote jobbing prices of the wholesale trade as follows:—Clear pork, $29, and city packed, $29 to $30; mess do., $26 to $27, and extra prime $23 to $24 per bbl. Lard, city tubs, 17c. per lb. Hams, 20c. to 21c. per lb.

HALIFAX, Nov. 19.

The market for produce is, if anything, declining. Jacksons to-day only bring 25 to 30 cents per bushel. Oats are demanding former prices, from 42 to 45 cents per bushel. Butter is not in demand—low prices and slow sales. Turnips quote same as last week.

The market is fairly supplied with Prince Edward Island produce, most of which finds ready sale. Potatoes are dullest, the market being well supplied with those of Nova Scotia growth, and our crop was a very large one. Calicoes have sold at auction at 25 cents; retail as high as 30c.; Oats 43c. to 45c.; Barley 75c.; Mess Pork $24.50 to $25; Prime Mess $20 to $20.25; Jowls $13; Hams 9½c., Lard 15c.; Butter 20c. to 21c.; Turnips 25c. to 30c.

CH'TOWN MARKET, Nov. 22.

Markets are easy, and everything supplied most abundantly. Last week's prices are unchanged.

## Shipping Intelligence.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER WITH ALL HANDS.—The schr. *Ocean Traveller*, Captain James O'Brien, left this port four weeks ago, for Sable Island, with cattle and provisions, discharged her cargo at the Island several days afterwards and left to return, and not having since being heard of, has probably been lost with all on board. She was 71 tons burthen, was built at Lunenburg in 1866 and owned by Messrs E. J. G. and James Mavure, of that place. She had, for some time, been engaged in the light-house service, having been chartered by the Dominion Government for that purpose. There were six men besides the Captain on board.—*Hr. Chron.*

A Providence (R. I.) despatch says:—The brig *Mary Conley*, Capt. Meley, from a Nova Scotia port for New York, with 230 tons of coal, struck a reef on the east end of Fisher's Island, at 5,30, this A. M., and is probably a total loss.

Yesterday morning the Dominion Schooner, *Ella G. McLane*, Captain Betts, came into port having in charge an American fishing schooner. She was taken on Tuesday in Black Bay, Charlotte county, and at the time none of her crew were on board. The captain was away at St. George, but returned and found his vessel lying alongside the revenue cutter. There was on board about 25 bushels of salt, but no fish, but her papers and flags plainly showed her nationality and business in our waters. The vessel is a snug pinkey, named the *Romp*, and a portion of the word Eastport, shows where she belongs. We understand she is owned by Mr. Asa Bucknam, of that place.—*St. John News, 14th.*

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Nov. 16.—Martha, Wooden, Pictou; 28 tons coal. Commerce, Doan, Boston and Halifax; mdze.

17.—Vilette, McNeill, Pictou; 51 tons coal. Elizabeth Jane, Shockfish; lumber. Ellen, Shelnutt, Shediac; 50 tons ash. Margaret Jane, Chapman, Richibucto; lumber. Velocity, Micheau, Richibucto; do.

18.—Georgia, Connell, Montreal; flour and mdze. Christiana, Perrior, River John; lum. Venture, Anderson, Pictou; 70 tons coal. W. Wright, Lutes, Pictou; 90 do. River Philip, Hennan, Port Philip; lumber. Triumph, Rood, Halifax; herring. Gazelle, Mullins, Antigonish; bal. Edwin & Eva, McEachen, Halifax; mdze. Hope, M'Fayden, Pictou; 40 tons coal.

19.—Alexander, McNeill, Richibucto; lumber. Candace, McDonald, Sydney; 500 tons coal. Medway Belle, McPhee, Halifax; 12 puns. Molasses. Foaming Billow, Glawson, Halifax; bal. Sea Breeze, Enman, Cape Canso; bal. Spotless Queen, Arrel, Jeddore; fish. Electric Flash, Vague, Halifax; bal.

21.—Squando, ——, Montreal; flour & apples. Charles, Gates, Halifax; mdze. Jane Otis, Gillis, Port Mulgrave, bal. S. E. Carr, ——, Port Mulgrave; lumber. Mary Ann, Hobbs, Pictou; 53 tons coal. Mary Girvin, Moran, Port Daniel; 100 tons limestone. Sarah Ann, Jones, Shemogue; lumber.

22.—Arcola, Perrill, Shediac; bal. Lucy Ann, Allin, Cape Tormentine; lumber. Neptune, Richardson, Buctouche; do. Mars, Pollard, Buctouche; do.

CLEARED.

Nov. 15.—Princess of Wales, Cameron, Pictou; 72 bbls. pork. Robert, Lannigan, Pictou; bal. Daniel, Walsh, Pictou; sundries. J. J. Marshall, Pictou; bal. Mary Jane McMullin, Scholtz, Bermuda; 100 bush. oats, 1,180 do potatoes, 900 lbs. butter, 1 bbl. oatmeal, 14 bales hay, 18 bush. barley, 14 drums fish, 4 horses, 4 cows, 8 pigs, 150 poultry.

16.—J. W. Hatfield, Paul, Boston, 3440 bush. potatoes, 750 lbs. butter. Lucy, Squarebridge, Pictou; bal. Wave, McDonald, Halifax; 1,064 bush. potatoes, 880 do. oats.

17.—St. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou; 130 barrels pork, 137 lbs. lard. Princess of Wales, Cameron, Shediac; 307 bbls. mackerel, 2,194 lbs butter, 1,200 lbs. lard, 46 bbls. pork, 11 do eggs, 11 boxes poultry, 9 horses. Vilette, McNeill, Pictou; bal. Commerce, Doane, Boston; 570 bush. potatoes, 20 coops poultry, 3 bbls. oatmeal, 396 lbs. butter, and for Halifax, 217 bbls. pork, 1761 lbs. butter, 2185 do. lard, 232 bush. barley, 1 bbl. eggs.

18.—Martha, Wooden, Pictou; bal. Georgia, Connell, Pictou; sundries.

19.—Princess of Wales, Cameron, Pictou; 25 bbls pork, 1750 lbs. butter. Christiana, Ferrier, Pictou; bal. Ellen, Montgomery, Havana; 4340 bush. potatoes, 1000 lbs. lard.

21.—Velocity, Micheau, Richibucto; bal. W. Wright, Lutes, Pictou; bal.

22.—Venture, Anderson, Pictou; bal. Brandon, Sullivan, Pictou; bal. J. J. Clark, Lee, Gloucester; 1300 bush. potatoes, 200 do. turnips, 100 do. oats. Squando, ——, Miramichi; 10 tons coal, 2 do. hay. Stella, Smith, Lunenburg; 1600 bush. potatoes, 280 do. oats, 300 lbs. butter, 700 do. pork, 3 pigs. Sir Colin Campbell, White, Liverpool, N. S.; 2500 bush. oats, 100 do turnips, 24 do. potatoes. M. Stewart, McDonald, Queenstown; 16,548 bush. oats. Athlete, McDonald, Bristol Channel, 17,000 bush. oats. Barracouta, Cook, Gloucester, 2500 bush. potatoes.

# New Advertisements.


TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS!

House Furnishing

GOODS!!

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Invite your attention to a fine

STOCK

Of the above

GOODS,

Consisting of

Wool Carpetings,

—IN—

New and Desirable

PATTERNS,

Brussels,

TAPESTRY,

—AND—

Three-ply Carpetings,

(Elegant patterns.)

Hemp Carpetings,
Victoria Felts, Crumb
Cloths, Stair Carpets, Stair
Diapers, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats.

Floor Oil Cloths,
Table Oil Cloths, Table
Diapers, Table Napkins, Toilet
Covers, Toilet Quilts, Counterpanes.

Bleached & domestic
Sheets, Towels, Window
Damasks & Moreens, Window
Muslins, Sheetings, Toilet Fringes.

Worsted Fringes,
Cotton Bed Tickings,
Union Bed Tickings, Linnen
Bed Tickings, Stair Rods, &c., &c.

All New and first-class Goods, and will be sold Cheap.

Call and inspect.

☞ All Goods freely shown, whether purchased or not.

Country Homespun taken in exchange for above, at usual prices.

Don't forget the Shop,

W. A. WEEKS & Co.,
Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1870.


SMALL DEBT COURT.

*Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.*

THE Office of the Clerk of the above Court is now held in the "Exchange," or Reading Room Building, Water Street, Charlottetown.

F. S. LONGWORTH, Clerk.

Nov. 23, 1870. 4in

# New Advertisements.


London and Lancashire

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!!

Head Office:

London, - - Leaden Hall St., Cornhill, E.C
Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street.

Chairman of Board of Directors:

F. W. Russel, Esq., M. P.

Special Features.

Assurances granted either with or without participation in profits.

Half of the Premiums on Policies for the whole term of life may remain on Credit for five years, at five per cent. interest.

Eighty per cent. of the Profits returned to the participating policy holders.

Surrender of Policies under liberal conditions.

Policies granted to suit the circumstances of each individual applicant.

General Agent for the Lower Provinces,
ALEX. W. SCOTT, Esq.,
Halifax, N. S.

Medical Adviser at Charlottetown,
F. P. TAYLOR, M. D.,
L. R. C. S. Edinburgh

Agent for P. E. Island,
ROBERT SHAW,
Office of FitzGerald & Shaw.

Nov. 23, 1870. p tf

TRADE SALE.

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Apples, Crockeryware, Soap, Cider, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber will Sell, by Auction, at his WAREHOUSE,

On Monday, the 28th inst.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

150 bbls. Canada FLOUR,
10 " Kiln-dried CORNMEAL,
20 chests Congou TEA,
20 half chests "
20 crates Assorted CROCKERYWARE,
5 hhds. and 6 bbls. SUGAR,
10 pun. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Halifax SOAP, (Mott's.)
10 bbls. N. S. CIDER,
50 bbls. Choice Winter APPLES,

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Nov. 23, 1870.

AUCTION.

TO be sold, by Public Auction, on Friday, the 23d day of December next, a very superior FREEHOLD FARM, containing over 100 acres, fronting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Township No. 44, situate about half a mile to the eastward of Saint Margaret's Chapel, and through which the public highway from East Point to Charlottetown passes. Over 20 acres thereof are cleared and fit for cultivation, and over that quantity very easily cleared. Sale to take place at the hour of 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Gillis, of said Township.

Terms liberal, and made known at time of sale. An unbeatable title will be given

WILLIAM GILLIS, DONALD S. GILLIS, } Proprietors.

Pisquid, Nov. 23, 1870. till sale

Buffalo Robes!

HUDSON BAY BUFFALO!

HUDSON BAY WOLF

SLEIGH ROBES!!

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

—AT—

A. B. SMITH'S,

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Nov. 23, 1870.

Milford Cloth Mills.

WOOD ISLANDS.

I HEREBY beg leave to intimate to the public that the above Mills are now at work, and have employed a Dyer, who has had an experience of ten years, and whose workmanship carried off seven prizes at the Exhibition last year.

CAPT. GEO. YOUNG.

J. R. CLARKE, Esq., Orwell, Agent.

Wood Islands, Nov. 23, 1870. 1m

WANTED, a young Girl, about 14 years old, to take care of a child.

Apply at the "HERALD" Office,
Nov. 23, 1870. Prince Street.

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.

COAL. COAL.

On Consignment,

500 TONS Victoria Mines Sydney Round Coal, to arrive ex Barque *Candace*, and will be sold cheap for Cash, while landing from the vessel, as she must be discharged without delay. Apply to

THOMAS CASELY,
or
FRANCIS STANLEY.

Nov. 16, 1870.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber has opened, at the Store formerly occupied by MR. ROBERT BELL, opposite the Market House, Queen Square, every description of

Leather and Shoe Findings,

WITH

Balmoral and Gaiter Uppers,

which he will dispose of,

*CHEAP FOR CASH.*

JOHN RENDLE.

Richmond St., Nov. 16, 1870.


# Mercantile Advertisements.


New Store!

NEW GOODS!!

THE Subscriber has opened a New Store in the Building lately occupied by Edward Reilly, Esq., next door to the Hon. Daniel Brenan's, where he offers to the public of Town and Country a choice selection of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising in part—

Cloths,

—IN—

Whitneys, Beavers, Pilots, Petershams, Astracans, Black and Grey Water-proof Cloth, Mixed Naps, Seal Cloth, Scotch & Canadian Tweeds, Mantle Cloths, (black and grey,) &c.

DRESS GOODS,

—IN—

Tartans, Poplins, Figured Poplins, Figured Repps, Serges, Clan Tartans, Lustrees, Black and Coloured Coburgs and Lustres, Prussian Cords, Crape do., &c., &c.

Prints.

A good assortment

Grey and White Cottons, Tickings, Plain Winceys, (all prices,) Check do., White and Scarlet Flannels, &c., &c., &c.

Scarfs,

Ladies' and Gent's, in variety; Ladies' Wool Clouds, all prices; Veils, (Gossamer, Silk and Worsted) Black and Coloured Silk Fringes, Velveteens, Silk Velvets, in Black and Tartan; Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies' Hats, (trimmed and untrimmed); Hosiery, Gloves, in Cloth, Kid and Cashmiers, &c.

Furs,

—IN—

Mountain, Martin, Sable, Monkey, Goat, &c.

Hats & Caps,

a good assortment

Flannel Shirts, Cotton Shirts, White and Coloured Paper Collars, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c., &c.

READYMADE CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

Hardware,

—IN—

Plough Metals, Plough Shears, Cast & Blister Steel, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Hames, Chain Traces, Nails, (all sizes,) a superior article.

A choice assortment of

Cutlery,

Groceries, Dyes, &c.,

TEA,

That can be warranted to be a Superior Article, in flavor and quality. You have only to try it and be satisfied.

The above Goods having been bought of the best houses in Great Britain, at the very lowest prices, the Subscriber is enabled to compete with any other house in the City, either in quality or price.

☞ A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. B. McDONALD.

Queen St., Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1870. 1m

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

1870.

MACKINNON & MACDONALD

Have just received, per Steamers "Dorian," "City of Baltimore," Brig "Argos," Barque "Theresa" and others

Their Fall Stock of

DRY GOODS,

IN

Broad Cloths, Doeskins,
Tweeds, Fancy Coatings,
Moscows, Pilots, Whitneys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies'
Cloth and Velveteen Jackets,
Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting.

Fancy Goods, Scarfs,
Shawls, Sontags, Cottons,
Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back Bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

McKINNON & McDONALD.

Dodd & Roger's Brick Building, Queen Square, Nov. 9, 1870.

Tea! Tea! Tea!

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Lelia Alice," from London,

107 Chests Congou Tea,

A very superior article

J. & T. MORRIS.

Nov. 2, 1870. ar is p s] 3in

Barley.

WANTED, by the Subscriber, from 2000 to 3000 bushels clean Two Rowed Barley, at his Warehouse, Water Street.

A. W. OWEN.

Nov. 16, 1870. 2in

To Let.

TWO Large Cellars under the Athenæum. Enquire of

J. W. MORRISON.

Nov. 16, 1870. 3in

A rare chance for Shipbuilders and others.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, in lots to suit purchasers, that desirable Property situated at Bridgetown, Dundas, formerly occupied by James Jenkins, and known as the "BridgetownShipyard," together with grounds adjacent, embracing all the land lying between Clay's Wharf and Grand River Bridge.

This is one of the best situations in King's County, for any kind of business, being the natural business centre of a vast tract of country. Produce being shipped here from Rollo Bay, St. Peters, and the North Side. Mechanics of all kinds are wanted here. Bridgetown is a fast growing and thriving village, and this is a chance to procure a really valuable property that seldom occurs. Apply on the premises to

DOCTOR CLAY.

Sept. 28, 1870. tf


# Business Notices.

Over Thirty

Different Patterns.

The Subscribers have just received and finished the greatest

Variety of Chairs,

of almost every pattern and design, ever offered to the public of P. E. Island, and are prepared to sell

VERY LOW.

We also beg to intimate that we have recently fitted up a large Steam Drying Room, which affords us greater facilities for the production of First-class Work, warranted in every particular.

A LARGE STOCK

Of every description of

Household Furniture,

Now on hand, which will be sold at prices even below those at which inferior Goods are sold in other establishments.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Brass Window Cornices,
Patent Window Blinds,
Rollers, Tassels, Cords, &c,

ON HAND, CHEAP.

All orders punctually attended to.

BUTCHER & SON.

Nov. 2, 1870. 4in


PUBLIC LANDS.

*Townships Nos.* 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 53, 54, 55 *and* 56.

Notice to Tenants or Holders of Government Lands on the above named Townships, and all persons desirous of purchasing Wilderness Lands.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at the following places on the days hereinafter mentioned, for the Receipt of the Deposits and Instalments from purchasers of Lands on said Townships:—

On Tuesday, the 29th day of November, inst., at Mr. Finlay's, New Perth, Lot 52.

On Thursday, the 1st day of December, next, at Mr. McKinnon's, Dundas Cross Roads, Lot 55, for the tenants on Lots 53, 54 and 55.

On Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d days of December next, at Lawrence Kickham's, Esq., Souris West, for the tenants on Lots 44, 45 and 46.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of December, next, at Mr. Davidson's, Rollo Bay; Monday, for the tenants at Fortune, Little River, Little Pond and Boughton Bay, Lot 56; Tuesday, for the tenants on Lot 43, and Wednesday, for the tenants at Groshant, Birch Hill, Dundas Road, and the north end of Lot 56.

On Thursday, the 8th December, next, at Peter Ryan's, Esq., Head of Saint Peter's Bay, Lot 42.

On Friday, the 9th of December, next, at Phelan's, Morell, Lot 39.

I hereby notify all persons on said Townships in arrears of rent or instalments, that unless payment be made by the First day of January next, proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same.

FRANCIS KELLY,
Commissioner.

Land Office, Nov. 16, '70. e. i. ca. till dec 1


Lottery,

In aid of the New Church at V

## General News.

### PERILS OF THE LAST BALLOON MAIL.

The last balloon, owing to the current of air which prevailed, did not attain a greater elevation than 500 metres. Its passage across the Prussian line, which was very slow, was saluted by a volley of rifle balls which whistled past the ears of the occupants of the car, and some of which remained in the cordage. The aeronaut Bartout resolved immediately to resort to an extreme measure; he threw all the ballast overboard, when the balloon quickly rose to an elevation of 1,200 to 1,500 metres. At this height the rifle balls fell short, but the balloon was not yet out of danger of the cannon shot, which the Prussians now began to ply The wind freshened, however, at this juncture, and the balloon was carried rapidly away. All danger seemed now passed, but it was not so; misfortune still accompained them, for half an hour afterwards the balloon again sank, and then soared for more than three quarters of an hour over a town that was evidently occupied by the enemy, as during the whole of that time a full sustained musketry fire was directed against the aerial mail. At last a violent wind from the south rose, and carried the mail and its occupants out of danger of the Prussians; but other dangers now arose; the current of air was so forcible that the balloon was driven along at a fearful rate, now mounting high, now skimming the surface of the earth according to the caprice of the tempest. At last the moment seemed propitious for landing. Bartout threw out his anchor with four hundred metres of line, and the balloon was brought to earth. All danger now seemed at an end, but in another moment the balloon, caught by a sudden gust of wind, mounted once more, carrying with it the hardy æronaut, who had been caught in the folds of the line, suspended in mid-air. At length he falls, but wonderful to relate, the same folds of the cable that were the cause of his being dragged after the balloon were also the means of breaking his fall and after dropping from a heigh: of sixty feet, M. Bartout regained his foothold on mother earth, the worse only for a few contusions—not a limb was broken. There now remained in the car two other travellers, M. Lefevre, a diplomatic agent and Prosebecke, dealer in pigeons, who was conveying a number of carriers, destined to return despatches to Paris from Tours. The balloon now continued its course, dragging the grapple along the surface of the earth, the balloon itself striking against the tops of the trees that intercepted its path. Finally the car came to the ground, and by the concussion, M. Lefevre was thrown out, thus leaving the Belgian pigeon merchant sole occupant. The Belgian, however, did not lose his presence of mind; he climed up the cordage to the balloon itself, and having made, with the aid of his pocket knife, a large incision in the silk, he tore out a piece with his hand. The monster soon began to collapse, and in a few minutes was level with the earth. The poor Belgian had not even now escaped danger, for the country people who had assembled to the number of 2,000, taking him for a German, were about to lay violent hands upon him, and it had gone hard with him had not the timely arrival of M. Bricourt, Maire of Carniers, put an end to the misunderstanding. A couple of hours afterwards, the three aeronauts entered Cambria with their five large mail bags, weighing about 800lbs, and delivered them safely at the post office.

THE PROSPECTS OF ENGLAND.—The *Standard* expresses its grave fears for the future of England. Our position at this moment, it says, is one which we cannot regard without the gravest concern. The country, the nation at large views with sympathy and horror, the present aspect of things in France., Yet our Ministers rub their hands with something very like satisfaction. If they do not feel it they pretend it, because they are powerless to intervene. Why are they powerless? Because they and their supporters have stripped us of the means to enforce respect. We now learn that Russia is arming. Not only is there great and growing uneasiness in British India, but China is unmistakably preparing to massacre all Europeans, save perhaps the Russians, and throw off the yoke of forced commerce and international relations with the rest of the world. Fear and trembling have come upon the British residents in the East. They know not what an hour may bring forth. All they know is that in the presence of the frightful calamity that has overtaken Christian France, abroad as well as at home, the English Government shows no sympathy, and does nothing to protect them from a similar catastrophe. With regard to America, no steps were taken to settle the *Alabama* question at the right moment, and thus ill-feeling is fostered, and may be fostered until it drifts into hostilities. In Africa we have only taken away our armed protection from the Cape, and trifled with the cession of a British settlement to France. In New Zealand at a time of imminent peril, we withdrew our troops. In Canada, Mr. Gladstone sells the guns of our fortifications for old iron, while Mr. Cardwell pretends to have sent thither the larger portion of the rifles in store of which England is denuded, and of which she stands in such urgent need. East and west, north and south, the mutterings of the storm are heard. At home we undertake the responsibility of defending Belgium, which is simply an insult to common sense, amounting to a defiance in its absurdity, as in practice it is a pretence. The cruel strictures of Mr. Bruce upon the alleged danger from France, and her character and fate as a "burglar," are not disowned by his colleagues, and never can be forgotten or forgiven by our ally. Conquered or not, she may live to pay back those cynical sneers with interest, while Prussia is already framing her bill of indictment against England. We all know the fable of the wolf and the lamb. A one-sided millennium, in which the more peaceful animal is prepared to lie down by an untamed devourer, may prove worse than the catastrophe of Armageddon itself.

The German consul-general in New York has remitted to Berlin a total of 270,000 thalers, contributed to the war fund.

### THE LESSON OF THE WAR FOR ENGLAND.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

English precautions must be taken with regard to events transpiring abroad. We cannot shut our eyes to European facts. The new great Power in Europe has a diplomacy no man can understand, interests that are not always ours, and a military supremacy based, to a great extent, on vast numbers of drilled men. These facts necessitate new duties for those who have the defence of England in hand. We are agreed on the necessity of having a first-rate navy, and an army in the highest state of efficiency. But we cannot possibly afford to have a large standing army of regular troops—it would weigh us down in peace. Our object is to organize a cheap defence of our shores against any possible invasion. France has taught us a terrible lesson. Her population is large, but hasty enlistments, imperfect drilling, and incomplete armament cannot make up for the absence of a regular army organization. She is studded with fortresses and fortified towns We have few fortresses and no fortified towns. An army of 150,000 men landed in Sussex or Kent might find its sea-base cut off unless its fleet beat ours; but there is no military power in England to stay its march if it should once win a victory in the field. London would then be a prize splendid enough to satisfy any ambition, and the rich, fertile, peaceful country surrounding it, would supply any amount of food to the most exorbitant requisitions. It may be said that such things are impossible, because we have a fleet. Our reliance on our ironclads is not greater than was the trust of Austria and of France in their great armies. Look at France before the war! She had an army that had made many conquests. She had the prestige of past victories, the hope of new glory to animate her people. Yet in a few days she fell from a height of military power as great as our naval strength seems to us now. Why, with so significant a warning in view, should we stake England's all on our sea defences? What great harm would accrue if every able-bodied young man in England, not the support of a widowed mother or of orphan brothers and sisters, were induced to serve his country as a Volunteer, a Militiaman, or a soldier of the line? If such liability were exceptional, it would be invidious and unfair; but if all were thus obliged to qualify themselves, the obligation would be unfelt. Volunteering is not hard work in itself, but it is hard on really good Volunteers to find that other young Englishmen, equally bound to serve their country, neglect the duty and shirk the work. Were some proper inducements organized on Lord Elcho's or some other plan, we believe that we might easily have an inexpensive National Guard of 800,000 efficient Volunteers, and of at least 300,000 Militiamen, thus releasing all our soldiers of the line for service in the colonies, in India, or abroad.

THE FIRST PLEBISCITE.—The *Unita Cattolica* has been making researches into the origin of the *plebiscite* of the Christian era. Of course we know that it existed B.C., amongst the Republicans of Pagan Rome and Athens; but its first appearance since the Christian era, must be put Anno Domini 32, when the genuine formula of the *plebiscite* was enunciated by a *Galantuomo* named Pontius Pilate. He said, addressing the multitude:—"Whom will ye that I release unto you, Barabbas or Jesus, who is called the Christ?" And the multitude had been wrought upon beforehand. St. Mathew tells us (chapter 27.) "The chief priests and the elders persuaded the people that they should ask Barabbas and destroy Jesus." Thus it ever is in plebiscites. The people do not express their own wishes, but the wishes of certain wicked men who influence them, and previal on them to choose the worst part. Thus, when the question was put, the Jewish people answered and said, "Not this man but Barabbas!" Barabbas means in Syro Chaldaic "the son of disorder," and the Jewish plebiscite preferred him to our Blessed Lord, because disorder is both the invariable cause, and the inevitable result of plebiscites. Will any man dare to say that Jesus was guilty and Barabbas innocent, because the plebiscite declared so? No; plebiscites prove nothing. Wrong is wrong, though millions should affirm it right by universal suffrage. Barabbas could not be saved from infamy by the acclamations of the Jews. His name has come down to after ages with the stigma attached to it—"Now Barabbas was a robber."

### KING WILLIAM'S ENTRY INTO VERSAILLES.

Dr. Russell sends to the *Times* a description of the King's entry into Versailles:—"At 5.35 the cheers of the troops who lined the Rue des Chantiers heralded the arrival of the King. The officers in front of the prefecture formed front. The cheers sounded nearer. A *peloton* of lancers with their lances lowered, swept round the corner, and took up their post on the right front of the prefecture. These were followed by a small body of dragoons or gendarmerie. Then came the stahlmeister and some mounted equerries, closely followed by a general or field officer, at whose heels clattered a troop of lancers, with lances raised who wheeled round and halted on the flank of the rest of the squadron. Next, in an open carriage, appeared the King. He was covered with dust, but he looked wonderfully well and strong. On his left was the Crown Prince, dusty, and vigorous-looking also. The troops cheered, the colours were lowered, the band burst into a wild triumphal blare of drums and trumpets, and the whole crowd of officers, with upraised casques and caps and shakos, shouted lustily. The caleche drew up some thirty yards in front of the prefecture, and the King bounded rather than stepped out of it, followed by the Crown Prince. His officers pressed forward to greet him, and, with that peculiar mixture of profound respect and heartiness which we cannot imitate, thronged close to the King. He shook hands most warmly with Generals von Kirchbach, Voights Rhetz, and others, and then, with the Crown Prince a little behind him, strode off to inspect, according to custom, the colour company, drawn up on the left of the palace, which received him with the usual honors. His Majesty walked along the front of the line, and as he went, the crowd of princes, dukes, generals and officers, broke from their places and followed him being in turn hemmed in by the crowd, to whom in general the gendarmerie were very indulgent. There was no space cleared—no border kept—and the people got quite close to the person of the royal conqueror. The excitement was quiet. As the King turned he shook hands with the members of the great German Confederation, whose soldiers fight under his banners, stopping now and then to talk to some old soldier, servant, or some familiar friend; and, followed by the Crown Prince, Gen. Blumenthal, Colonel Gottberg, and his staff, he strode at last, vigorous, straight, and strong, into the courtyard of the Prefecture, turned round and saluted the uniformed multitude, and then passed into the hall, over the portal of which was waving the Royal Standard. The crowd slowly dispersed, but it was long before the groups of citizens were broken up."


## Mercantile Advertisements.

## W. A. WEEKS & CO.

QUEEN STREET,

ARE NOW

RECEIVING

THEIR

AUTUMN AND WINTER

STOCK

OF

GENERAL

MERCHANDIZE,

FORMING THE

LARGEST

AND

*MOST ATTRACTIVE*

STOCK OF GOODS

THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED.

Buyers will please note these Goods have been

PERSONALLY SELECTED

IN

Great Britain,

and having been bought at the time GOODS were

Lowest in Price,

WEEKS & CO. are enabled to offer

Special Inducements

to Buy at their Store.

Ch'town, Oct. 26, 1870.

## GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received, ex *Marion*, from Glasgow, and to arrive, by *Theresa*, from Liverpool, the following Goods:—
10 hhds. DeKuyper GIN,
15 bbls. Hennessy's & Otard's BRANDY,
100 cases Scotch WHISKEY,
100 " Old Tom GIN,
10 cases Shamrock WHISKEY,
10 qtr. casks Campbelton WHISKEY,
5 bbls. SHERRY,
15 " pale ALE,
50 chests superior TEA,
60 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
2 casks Crosse & Blackwell's PICKLES,
30 boxes T. D. PIPES,
10 crates assorted EARTHENWARE,
4 bbls. CONFECTIONERY, S. Mixtures
15 tins black PEPPER,
15 boxes STARCH,
50 " GLASS, 10×12, 8×10,
2 bbls. LOGWOOD,
1 bbl. CUDBEAR,
1 case Wine CRACKERS, (in tins)
10 bbls. crushed SUGAR,
10 " brown, "
10 " Soda CRYSTALS,
10 " Bi-carb SODA,
1 case Nixey's Black LEAD,
30 boxes Valentia RAISINS,
4 cases Barcelona NUTS,
3 bbls. CURRANTS,
40 bags NAILS,
70 kegs PAINTS,
4 casks Paint OIL,
30 bbls. Kerosene do.,
30 coils 6 & 9 thd. MANILLA.

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Approved Paper.

A. W. OWEN.

Nov. 3, 1870. 3i

## Fall and Winter GOODS!

THE Subscribers have received, per Steamers and Sailing Ships, from England, Scotland, Canada, and the United States,

127 Packages

DRY GOODS,

which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, at their usual low prices, for prompt payment.

G. & S. DAVIES.

London House, Queen Square, November 2, 1870. } 2m

## A PROCLAMATION.

I, D. H. MACKINNON, do, by virtue of Authority vested in me, as Proprietor of the "New York Clothing Emporium," issue this, my Proclamation, the 29th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is binding to all intent and purposes, that, whereas, this Fashionable Street has been neglectfully miscalled Great George Street, which is not in keeping with the intelligence of the residents thereon, nor appropriate to the business thoroughfare of so magnificent a location for business purposes. Considering that all the Great Georges have passed from the scene of action, Little Georges being exempt from such honors, on account of inability, shall henceforth pass into obscurity, like all their ancestors, and substitute in its place a name which will give new life and vigor to the artistic skill and mechanism displayed on so successful a Street, each day; therefore, I proclaim its name shall henceforth and forever be called

"BROADWAY,"

Where I sell the most handsome and most stylish fitting Garments ever manufactured in Charlottetown or any other place. You can call, gentlemen, and examine my Stock of Cloths, my Fashionable made up Garments to order, my ready-made Garments, which alone excel any custom work in Charlottetown. Come and we will suit you to anything you want in our line, to suit your own notions of comfort and style, as well as our stylish and comfortable ideas, cut and mechanism. You can have all these Cheap, at

"The New York Emporium,"

*Broadway, - - Charlottetown.*

—BY—

D. H. MACKINNON.

November 16, 1870.

## Remember that MASON & HENDERSON,

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

Queen Street.

HAVING nearly completed their Importations for the Season, call the attention of the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island to an early inspection of their Stock, which will compare with any on the Island, for

*QUALITY, STYLE & PRICES.*

Having purchased in the best markets, by one of the firm, for Cash, enables them to offer the whole of their Stock at very low rates.

☞ We invite special notice to our various assortment of Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Matts, Room Papering, and Furnishing Goods.

MASON & HENDERSON.

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1870.

## REMOVAL.

GENTLEMEN'S

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED TO

Reddin's Corner,

QUEEN STREET.

OWING to the increase in the Subscriber's business, he is necessitated to remove to larger Premises, and having received, per "Etna," via Halifax, over

Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots. Napps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c.,

TOGETHER WITH

Furnishing Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

He is now prepared to accommodate his Customers in first-class style. Cutters and Workmen unsurpassed in P. E. Island. Nothing will be left undone to ensure satisfaction. A call solicited.

J. W. FALCONER.

Ch'town, Oct. 5, 1870.

## HATS, CAPS & FURS!

BOOTS & SHOES!

RECEIVED from England, United States, and Canada, a full and complete assortment of the above GOODS, embracing all the leading and most fashionable Styles for Fall and Winter.

LADIES' FURS,

Latest Styles, all New Goods. No old nor moth-eaten Furs which have been kept over from last year. All Furs warranted free from moths.

A. B. SMITH,

South Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1870.

N. B.—Highest Price in Cash paid for MINK, MUSKRAT, OTTER, FOX, and other Fur Skins.

## STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

*By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.*

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. *The Edinburgh Review.*

This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. *The London Quarterly Review,*

which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. *The Westminster Review*

has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. *The North British Review,*

now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,*

was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

*Terms for 1870.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For any one of the Reviews - - | $4 00 per an. |
| For any two of the Reviews - - | 6.00 " |
| For any three of the Reviews - - | 10.00 " |
| For all four of the Reviews - - | 12.00 " |
| For Blackwood's Magazine - - | 4.00 " |
| For Blackwood and one Review - | 7.00 " |
| For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews - - - - - - - | 10.00 " |
| For Blackwood and three of the Reviews - - - - - - | 13.00 " |
| For Blackwood and four of the Reviews - - - - - - - | 15.00 " |

Single Numbers of a Review, $1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents.

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

*Clubs.*

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to our address.

*Postage.*

The postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is two cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

*Premiums to New Subscribers.*

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870, will be entitled to receive one of the Four Reviews for 1869. New Subscribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

*Back Numbers.*

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January, 1866, to December, 1869, at half the current subscription price.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1000 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, $7. By mail, post-paid, $8.

## THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

*Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.*

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER:

We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicuity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

*Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.*

New York, Feb. 7, 1863.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as *failure*, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.

Postage, thirty-six cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the magazine is received.

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.
*The Catholic Publication Society,*
No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. O. Box 5,396.
Nov. 1, 1870.

## Flour. Flour.

RECEIVED per Steamer "Georgia," from Montreal—

200 bbls. No. 1 Superfine FLOUR.
Strong Bakers' do.
Fancy do.

For Sale Low.

A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

## MAILS! 1870.

DURING the months of October, November and December, Mails for the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, to be forwarded *via* Shediac, will be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, every MONDAY and THURSDAY evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Nova Scotia, *via* Pictou, until further notice, will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c., every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday, 3d October | Wednesday, 2d Nov. |
| Wednesday, 5th | Monday, 14th |
| Monday, 17th | Wednesday, 16th |
| Wednesday, 19th | Monday, 28th |
| Monday, 31st | Wednesday, 30th |
| Monday, 12th Dec. | Wednesday, 14th Dec. |

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, North Bedeque and Lower Freetown (to be forwarded by Steamer), will be closed on the same evening as Mails for the United States; for Georgetown, *via* Steamer, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered, and newspapers, must be posted at least half an hour before the time of closing Mails.

Mails from the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, will be due at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on the evening of Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

Mails from Nova Scotia will be due on the evening of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock.

Postage on letters for the Dominion of Canada, 3d, cy. each rate; for the United States, 4d, cy.; for Great Britain, 4½d, cy.

Newspapers for Newfoundland and West Indies, 1d. stg., each; for Australia, New Zealand, &c., 2d. stg. each; Newspapers for Great Britain, United States and the Dominion of Canada, forwarded free.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Postmaster General

General Post Office, Charlottetown, 1st Oct., 1870. }

## Molassses.

Just Received, on Consignment,

10 pun. Choice Retailing Molasses.

*VERY CHEAP.*

MACEACHERN & Co.

Italian Warehouse, Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870, } 2i

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, by note of hand or otherwise, for the services of the Horse "CLYDE," to call at the different stands where the Horse stood, or at J. D. McLEOD's, Queen Square, Charlottetown, and pay the same without further notice.

WILLIAM MILLIGAN.

Lot 13, Oct. 26, 1870.

## NOTICE. NOTICE.

THE "American Variety Store" is the only place to get all kinds of FRUITS, in season.

TIMOTHY O'CONNELL.

Ch'town, Queen St., Oct. 12, 1870. 3m

## 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 |
| Coco-bay | Gout | Sore-throats |
| Chilblains | Glandular Swellings | Scurvy |
| Chiego-foot | Lumbago. | Sore-heads |
| Chap'd Hands | Piles | Tumors |
| | | 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 civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 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.



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MOON'S PHASE

FULL MOON, 7th day, 10h 2
LAST QUARTER, 15 h day, 4h.
NEW MOON, 22d day, 8h. 7m.
FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 0

| DAY MONTH | DAY WEEK | SUN rises | SUN sets |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | h m | h m |
| 1 | Thursday | 7 28 | 4 10 |
| 2 | Friday | 29 | 10 |
| 3 | Saturday | 31 | 10 |
| 4 | Sunday | 32 | 10 |
| 5 | Monday | 33 | 10 |
| 6 | Tuesday | 35 | 9 |
| 7 | Wednesday | 36 | 9 |
| 8 | Thursday | 37 | 9 |
| 9 | Friday | 38 | 9 |
| 10 | Saturday | 39 | 9 |
| 11 | Sunday | 40 | 9 |
| 12 | Monday | 41 | 9 |
| 13 | Tuesday | 42 | 9 |
| 14 | Wednesday | 43 | 9 |
| 15 | Thursday | 44 | 9 |
| 16 | Friday | 45 | 10 |
| 17 | Saturday | 45 | 10 |
| 18 | Sunday | 46 | 10 |
| 19 | Monday | 46 | 10 |
| 20 | Tuesday | 47 | 11 |
| 21 | Wednesday | 47 | 11 |
| 22 | Thursday | 48 | 12 |
| 23 | Friday | 48 | 12 |
| 24 | Saturday | 48 | 13 |
| 25 | Sunday | 48 | 13 |
| 26 | Monday | 48 | 14 |
| 27 | Tuesday | 48 | 15 |
| 28 | Wednesday | 48 | 16 |
| 29 | Thursday | 48 | 17 |
| 30 | Friday | 48 | 18 |
| 31 | Saturday | 48 | 18 |

PRICES CUR

CH'TOWN

Provision

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef, (small) per lb. | - |
| Do. by the quarter | - - |
| Pork (carcass) | - - |
| Do. (small) | - - - |
| Mutton, per lb. | - - |
| Veal, per lb. | - - - |
| Ham, per lb. | - - - |
| Butter (fresh) | - - - |
| Do. by the tub | - - |
| Cheese, per lb. | - - - |
| Do. (new milk) | - - - |
| Tallow, per lb. | - - - |
| Lard, per lb. | - - - |
| Flour, per 100 lbs. | - - - |
| Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. | - |
| Buckwheat flour per lb. | |
| Eggs, per doz. | - - - |

Grain

| | |
|---|---|
| Barley, per bush. | - |
| Oats per bush. | - - - |

Vegetabl

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Peas, per quart | - |
| Potatoes, per bush. | - - |
| Turnips per bush. | - - |

Poultry

| | |
|---|---|
| Geese | - - - - |
| Turkeys, each | - - |
| Fowls, each | - - - |
| Chickens, per pair | - - |
| Ducks | - - - - |

Fish.

| | |
|---|---|
| Codfish, per qtl. | - - |
| Herrings, per barrel | - - |
| Mackerel, per doz. | - - |

Sundri

| | |
|---|---|
| Hay, per ton | - - - |
| Straw, per cwt. | - - - |
| Clover Seed, per lb. | - - |
| Timothy Seed, per bush. | |
| Home-pun, per yard | - - |
| Calfskins, per lb. | - - |
| Hides, per lb. | - - - |
| Wool | - - - - |
| Sheepskins | - - - |
| Apples, per bush. | - - |
| Partridges | - - - |

GEORGE LE


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Cashier—MARIN J.
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