ttery,

lew Church at Vernon River.

SILVER JUG, valued at Hundred Dollars, currency, a lady parlehouse, for the Church, about to be erect-er, will be disposed of, by lottery, on

lick's Day, next.

s. 6d. each, to be had at the s. D. Brenan and P. Walker, molly's, Esq., also from the nagement, at Vernon River. mber will be published in the e HERALD, after the day of names of all purchasers of warded to the Revd. James Vernon River, on or before next.

seen at the store of the Hon.

Nov. 2, 1870.

nners.

bers are manufacturing, for a large number of the above. be supplied, will please leave arly as possible.

ALLWOOD & BOYTER. next door to Hon. G. Coles'

tf

AILS.

1870.

months of October, November ber, Mails for the United tates, w Brunswick, to be forwarded be closed at the General Post town, every MONDAY and ening, at 7 o'clock.

Scotia, *via* Pictou, until further osed every Monday, Wednesday ding, at 7 o'clock.

it Britain Newfoundland, West y alternate Monday and Wed- at 7 o'clock, as follows:—

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

mmerside, St. Eleanor's, North wer Freetown (to be forwarded ill be closed on the same even- r the United tates; for George- ner, every Friday evening at 7

registered, and newspapers, must st half an hour before the time

e United tates, anada and New be due at the General Post Office, on the evening of Wednesday t 10 o'clock.

Nova Scotia will be due on the nday, Wednesday and Friday.

tters for the Dominion of Canada, e; for the United States, 4d, cy., n, 44d, cy.

for Newfoundland and West In- nach; for Australia. New Zea- ntg. each; Newspapers for Great d States and the Dominion of ded free.

JOHN A. MACDONALD. Postmaster General

ffice, Charlottetown, Oct., 1870.

URES MADE EASY BY way's Ointment.

Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

ion of wound, sore or ulcer can re- r properties of this excellent Oint- orst case readily assumes a heal- e whenever this medical agent is ed flesh springs up from the bottom , inflammation of the surrounding d and a complete and permanent follows the use of the Ointment.

Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

essing and weakening diseases may y be cured by the sufferers them- y will use Holloway's Ointment, ttend to the printed instructions. well rubbed upon the neighboring ll obnoxious matter will be remov- ice of bread and water may some- plied at bed-time with advantage; upulous cleanliness must be ob- hose who read this paragraph will er the notice of such of their ne- whom it may concern, they will ren- that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Scald Heads, Ringworm and ther Skin Diseases.

entation with warm water, the u- nd speediest cure can be readily ob- complaints affecting the skin and simultaneous use of the Ointment But it must be remembered that in diseases indicate the depravity of d derangement of the liver and sto- equently, in many cases time is re- rify the blood, which will be effect- ious use of the Pills. The general readily be improved, although the y be driven out more freely than be- ich should be promoted; persève- cessary. On the appearance of any ladies the Ointment should be well ast three times a day upon the neck art of the chest, so as to penetrate ls, as salt is forced into meat: this at once remove inflammation and The worst cases will yield to this y following the printed directions.

or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

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

atism, Gout and Neuralgia.

has the power of reducing inflamma- bbing pain in these complaints in legree as Holloway's cooling Oint- purifying Pills. When used sim- they drive all inflammation and de- om the system, subdue and remove ment of the joints, and leave the sin- nscles lax and uncontracted. A cure be effected, even under the worst ce, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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

ge	Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
asts	Cancers	Scalds
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Yaws
Mos-	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
s and	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
dies	Gout	Sore-throats
y	Glandular	Scurvy
ns	Swellings	Sore-heads
foot	Lumbago	Tumors
Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds

the Establishment of Professor Hol- 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, d respectable Druggists and Dealers ine throughout the civilized world, at ing prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

here is a considerable saving by taking sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients disorder affixed to each Pot.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870. NO. 9.

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 JANUARY, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 6th day, 5h. 11m., even., E.
LAST QUARTER, 14th day, 2h. 45m., morn., S.E.
NEW MOON, 20th day, 8h. 20m., morn., N. E.
FIRST QUARTER, 28th day, 8h. 2m., morn., N.E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S lon'th
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Sunday	7 49	4 19	morn	6 25	8 30
2	Monday	49	19	2 36	7 15	30
3	Tuesday	49	20	3 34	8 5	31
4	Wednesday	49	21	4 36	8 54	32
5	Thursday	49	22	5 36	9 42	33
6	Friday	48	23	rises	10 28	35
7	Saturday	48	25	4 29	11 15	37
8	Sunday	48	26	5 26	11 57	38
9	Monday	48	27	6 29	even	39
10	Tuesday	47	28	7 36	1 26	41
11	Wednesday	47	29	8 44	2 10	42
12	Thursday	47	30	9 51	2 54	43
13	Friday	46	31	11 4	3 40	45
14	Saturday	45	33	morn	4 31	47
15	Sunday	45	34	0 15	5 27	49
16	Monday	45	36	1 28	6 27	50
17	Tuesday	44	37	2 42	7 33	53
18	Wednesday	43	39	3 59	8 39	56
19	Thursday	42	40	5 13	9 41	58
20	Friday	41	41	6 23	10 41	59
21	Saturday	40	42	sets	11 33	9 2
22	Sunday	40	44	5 43	morn	4
23	Monday	39	45	6 56	0 22	6
24	Tuesday	38	46	8 6	1 11	8
25	Wednesday	37	48	9 13	1 54	9
26	Thursday	36	50	10 18	2 36	14
27	Friday	35	51	11 19	3 18	16
28	Saturday	34	51	morn	3 59	18
29	Sunday	33	53	0 23	4 45	20
30	Monday	32	55	1 25	5 34	21
31	Tuesday	31	57	2 25	6 26	23

PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Dec. 23, 1870.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.	3½ *a* 7d
Do. by the quarter	3d *a* 5d
Pork (carcass)	4½d *a* 5½d
Do. (small)	6d *a* 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3 *a* 5d
Veal, per lb.	3d *a* 6d
Ham, per lb.	7d *a* 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d *a* 1s 5d
Do. by the tub	1s 0d *a* 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s *a* 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d *a* 16s 8d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d *a* 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3 d *a* 1s 6d

Grain

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

Vegetables.

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

Poultry.

Geese	2s 6d *a* 3s
Turkeys, each	3s *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	70s *a* 80s
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* 4¾d
Wool	1s *a* 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d *a* 5s 0d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d *a* 4s 0d
Partridges	1s 0d *a* 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)

HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

(*North Side Queen Square*)

CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays
Hours 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. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,

Rustico, - - P. E. Island.

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

Business Cards.

J. F. BRINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon and Accoucheur.

FORMERLY

A partner of Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown, may be consulted professionally at his Office, Mt. Stewart Bridge.

Residence - - - The Manse.

Dec. 14, 1870. 3m

REMOVAL.

DR. PADDOCK has removed his residence to the house lately occupied by NORMAN McLEOD, Esq., near the Half-Way House Georgetown Road, Head of Vernon River.

Dec. 7, 1870. 3m*

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good

Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,

Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.

CHAS. O. WINKLER.

Dec. 7, 1870.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.

Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870 1y

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE IN
DesBrisay's Block,
(Next Apothecary's Hall)
QUEEN STREET.

RESIDENCE:
North American Hotel.
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

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

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

Oysters.

IF you want any good Oysters, in shell or by the barrel, just call at the Subscriber's, and he will show you a sample of the above worth looking at.

Having planted down one hundred barrels of the best Cascumpec Oysters, he is prepared to deliver them at his cellar in quantities to suit purchasers.

Private families can be punctually supplied by applying to

JOHN S. O'NEILL,
Proprietor Union House.

Dec. 14, 1870.

A CARD.

Fall Importations.

THE Subscriber is now happy to be able to announce, to his friends and customers, that he has completed his Fall Importations, in each department of his business, and invites their usual Patronage.

DANIEL BRENAN.

N. B.—An early settlement of all accounts over six months due, is expected.

D. BRENAN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1870. p a l e ea sp 3m

Wood Wanted.

IN Large or Small Quantities, 1,000 to 2,000 Cords of WOOD, in Logs, Timber, Spars and Cordwood, to be of Oak, White Ash, Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Fir, and Poplar, to be delivered at the

"Hillsborough Mills,"

Corner of Pownal and Water Streets.

ALSO:

Ash Hoops and Hoop Poles.

For further particulars apply to OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., or to

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

AS the Subscriber is about to make a change in his business, he hereby notifies all parties intebted to him, either for the VINDICATOR, the HERALD, or the ROYAL GAZETTE, or for Job Work, Advertising, or in any other way, up to date, that their respective amounts must positively be paid in this Fall, as otherwise, a recourse to law must be had. The bills will be made out in a few days and forwarded to the debtors.

EDWARD REILLY.

"Herald" Office, Prince St., Oct. 19, 1870.

Insurance.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Board of Directors for the current year:

HON. GEORGE BEER, President.

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

Mercantile Advertisements.

CONFECTIONERY!

The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Public generally, that he has always on hand the Largest and Best assortment of

CONFECTIONERY

On the Island, from 8d. to 2s. 3d. per pound, which he is prepared to SELL CHEAPER than it can be imported;

CONSISTING OF—

Cake Ornaments, in variety; Sugar Almonds, Scotch Mixture, Princess Alice do., Erin go Bragh do., Lemon do., Conversation Lozenges Conversation Hearts, Peppermint Drops, Polka Drops, Pine Apple Drops, Raspberry Drops, Peach Drops, Love Drops, Strawberry Drops, Scissors and Dogs, Motto Lumps, Almond Candy, Fig Cream, Raisin Cream, Fruit Paste, Dominoes, Sugar Carraways, Medallions, Cockertines, Jujubes, Cinnamon Strings, Medals, Rock Candy, Strong Peppermint Lozenges, Gum Drops, different flavors; Chocolate Creams, Cream Almonds, Burnt Almonds, Cordial Drops, Brandy, Gin and Port Wine Drops, Liquorice Gum Drops, Kisses, Fishes, Thousands, Card Lozenges, Maple Sugar Shapes.

ALSO:

The Largest and Best Assortment of

Cakes, Pies and Tarts,

To be had on the Island, which are too well known to require enumeration, and all of which will be sold, Cheap for Cash, by

ALEXR. McKENZIE, Confectioner.

Queen St., Victoria Buildings, December 7, 1870. Gin

"Italian Warehouse."

JUST RECEIVED, from London and elsewhere—

100 chests and half-chests TEA,
5000 lbs. Jamaica COFFEE,
50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 pans. 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 & GIN,
Casks & qr. casks Superior WINES, &c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MACEACHERN & Co.

Dec. 7, 1870. 1m

Tobacco. Tobacco.

THE Subscribers having purchased the business known as "Lowden's Tobacco Factory," have entered into Co-partnership, under the style of HICKEY & STEWART.

They keep on hand, at all times, a full supply of the very best TOBACCO, which they offer on liberal terms.

☞ Payment of all Debts due the former Proprietors is to be made to the Subscribers.

MICHAEL HICKEY,
ALEXR. B. STEWART.

Ch'town, Dec. 7, 1870. 4w

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

THE WAR.

AURELLE'S VICTORY AT ORLEANS.—The *Journal de Loriet* writes as follows:—A Prussian colonel, conversing at Gemigny with one of the members of the International Society, has made some admissions, which it appears useful to us to record. He had felt the strongest surprise from the very commencement of the battle, when he had perceived in the French army, the perfect order in which it had been drawn up. "In looking at them through my telescope, I could not help exclaiming that there was an unexpected spectacle offered to us there. Half an hour afterwards, when we had seen them manœuvre and we had observed the deploying of their artillery, the officers who surrounded me showed themselves very anxious. We pressed one another's hands, saying, 'This is a lost game for us.'" Such testimony is eloquent. It will contribute, we hope, to make still firmer the confidence with which Gen. d'Aurelles inspires the Army of the Loire. A battery had been established during the battle of Coulmiers, in sight of the wood where the Prussians were defending that village. Thence the enemy kept up a rapid and dangerous artillery fire, but the activity of the French gunners rendered nugatory all the efforts of the Prussians. Our guns, posted near a farm, ceaselessly changed their position and direction, whilst, hindered by the trees and the nature of the ground, the Prussian battery in its painful movements, never found the fixed point which they were to take aim at. The skill of our gunners had the success desired. The Prussian battery was dismounted, and the wood, confided for its defence to Bavarian foot soldiers only, was occupied by our troops, after a quick and sharp contest. This episode of the battle has been related in the Army of the Loire with a just and true admiration. The retreat of the Prussians was carried out in good order on their left wing, but in their centre and right wing, the retreat changed into a rout. The three or four inhabitants who had the courage to remain in the village of Gemigny, saw them pass all through the evening and night with every tumult and disorder of a great defeat. This spectacle was to them a compensation for the unwonted treatment to which they had been subjected. The troops dispersed and did not rally again—horsemen rushing through the crowd of foot soldiers, groups of soldiers, having strayed from their companions, bewildered fugitives, vehicles seeking their road at haphazard—such was the picture which, from their windows, several people of Gemigny had been able to contemplate with an entirely patriotic pleasure. The cavalry, charged with the duty of pursuing the Prussian army, caused the fugitives great damage. They nearly took General Von der Tann's entire artillery park. A wrong direction given, is said to have deprived this pursuit of all its hoped-for results. The material consequences of the battle of Coulmiers are not yet all exactly known. The cavalry, sent in pursuit of the enemy has, it is said, captured more cannon, waggons and prisoners than the official despatch announced. Whilst this despatch speaks, indeed, of only two cannons captured, it was affirmed at the staff of the army, that ten Prussian cannons were now in our power. In their flight the enemy left two cannons in a field at Haisseau, where they were found buried in the mire.

THE GERMANS BEFORE PARIS.—The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles, says:—"We have had cold as well as wet weather this week, but the invading troops do not complain. The outposts are changed every day, and every eight days all the battalions change quarters. Matters are so managed that no battalion has more than a week of hard times. Blanc Memel is anything but a desirable place even for a week's residence. Le Bourget is rather worse; but I know of worse still—a temporary wooden barrack, consisting of a series of sheds, in a field where the occupants are up to their ankles in wet clay. In those quarters the several battalions of the Queen Augusta Regiment are obliged to take turns week about, but her Majesty of Prussia is very kind to these troops. She sends them various luxuries from Berlin, and they are very happy, even under the adverse circumstances of their quarters being in a place of damp and desolation. No such thing as "short commons" has been experienced by any of the troops. They have plenty to eat and to drink. There is no private without his wine and his tobacco. The Saxon soldiers in these head-quarters have a tobacco allowance of five cigars a day,—the same number as that served out to the officers. Oxen and sheep are slaughtered daily at all the quarters, and the soldiers' soup, prepared from preserved meat, is excellent. Brandy is not among the articles of regulation allowance, but it is given to the men actually on post duty, and the others can and do procure it at the market tender, or canteen. Up to this date, November here has not been as severe as we usually have it in London, and the Germans say it is an improvement on what they are accustomed to at home. There does not appear, therefore, any probability of their being obliged to retire from cold or hunger."

THE WAR VICTIMS.

The following are extracts from a letter addressed to the "Society of Friends," London. It is dated from Metz:—

"I feel inclined to give you a description of the villages I have seen in the last two days, as a sort of sample of the condition of this unhappy country. Yesterday morning I left Metz, by the Port des Allemands, and proceeded along the road which winds under the Fort St. Julien, to the village of that name. This village, which was one of the favorite resorts of the people of Metz on Sundays and festivals, has not itself suffered much, but all around it is a scene of hopeless desolation. There were great numbers of suburban residences here with neat gardens, and besides these, many marketing establishments, on a large scale, with great quantities of fruit trees, &c. All this is one mass of ruin—the walls are levelled to the ground, the houses destroyed, and the gardens rooted up. Great lines of earthworks stretch along the plain, hastily erected by the French, before the battles of the 12th and 14th August. One great conservatory was still left standing—why I know not It was pitiable to see the various and beautiful trained fruit trees so hopelessly ruined and trampled into the ground, and, of course, the people ruined, too, in another sense of the word, for they were all small proprietors, each owning his house and a piece of ground. Beyond St. Julien the open plain was trampled and beaten down by the armies that had been encamped there, great fosses running across it, with transverse earthworks and pits sunk in the ground, defended by breastworks of fascines; and yet all this had evidently, within a few months, been ground on which patient labor and skilful cultivation had been expended. I visited the villages of Prix and Savigny. In the former there were two houses burned, and in the latter eleven. The Mayor told me that it would take a year's patient labor to level the earthworks and restore the land to its normal condition. Almost everything is gone—crops of every kind—hay, straw, corn, oats, and potatoes; no horses, no cows; the farming implements, carts, &c., having been almost all used for firewood by the peasantry. Great quantities of bedding and clothes pillaged. Out of 260 persons, 60 are now in want, and there will be 100 in three weeks, when the little that is still left is gone. This is a fair sample of three out of every four villages in this district.

"I went next to St. Barbe, where no house was burned, but the pillaging was almost incredible. Everything was gone. Let me give you a picture of one house. It had a frontage of 115 ft., including the granary and stables, and was substantially built of stone; the dwelling-rooms nicely papered and painted. Like most houses of the class, it consisted of farm buildings, and at the other end was a long passage off which opened doors into four rooms for the family. These rooms and the passage were littered with straw and rubbish of every description. The first room I entered contained a heap of straw in one corner, evidently used as a bed; a broken chair and a fragment of a table were in another, and in a third, a handsome armoire of walnut wood, with the doors wrenched off their hinges for firewood; in another room was a broken bedstead, a good piece of furniture, but no bedding—a heap of straw supplied the place of the mattrass, another armoire was here which had been treated in the same fashion; the kitchen, which came next, was littered with empty bottles and fragments of biscuits, and the fourth room contained nothing but rubbish. In the stable we saw fragments of two handsome coverlets torn and dirty, which had evidently been used to cover horses. The unthreshed corn was littered about the granary and barn. A great part of the flooring and even of the roof beams, had been torn up or hacked away for firewood, and there was not a door to the whole concern except one, which seemed too strong to be broken. Many of the window frames had been taken out and burned, and altogether the scene was one of almost indescribable ruin. I went into house after house and found them in the same condition. I visited nearly half the houses in the village, and in all I saw only one bed. The church had been used as a barrack, and the belfry had been used as a stable Half the seating in the church had been burned, the walls were disfigured with hooks and nails, the pulpit rails and the confessional had been broken. In the belfry, among the litters of straw, I observed the fragments of a handsome candelabra in gilt bronze, which formerly hung in front of the altar. The people here are all small proprietors, who look to the produce of the autumn for their support in winter and spring. They have nothing now—their homes are uninhabitable, the have neither food, bedding, nor clothing. Their vines, the labor of years, are all destroyed, trampled into the very earth. The tubs and casks for making and storing the wine are almost all burned, as well as the sticks to support them, which are worth a great deal of money. I do not say that this is an ordinary case, but it is little in excess of many others. On my way home, I visited Nouilly and Noiseville, both of which have suffered severely. Here there are a great many masons, carpenters, &c., who work generally in Metz. Now, of course, there is no work, and they are almost on the verge of starvation. To-day I was at Petrie, where 92 out of 106 houses were burned, together with the church and a convent, part of which was a school for 500 girls. The unhappy people have taken refuge in the various villages around. Who can measure the distress which such a frightful occurrence as this causes? It was a rich village, but there is absolutely nothing now but crumbling walls and a few poor people, who, I suppose, have nowhere to go to Have I said enough to show you that there is use for every shilling you can possibly raise? As far as our inquiries have gone—and they are not yet finished—there are now from 6,000 to 8,000 persons in need of assistance, and there will be 12,000, or, it may be, 20,000, before the war is over. In fact, it is impossible to say how many people will actually want bread before the 1st of January. There are so many villages in which there is still a little left, and there is such a *spirit of independence* and brotherly help (a very noble form of Communism), that as long as half the population have enough the others won't be let to starve. But this cannot last long, and in many villages we shall find some day (or rather those who succeed us will,) that there is neither food nor money left, so that it is impossible to say how far our estimate is below the mark; above it it certainly is not. I had a long conference to-day with Mr. Maguin, and we arranged the headings of information he is to seek from the Mayor of each commune, as to the condition of agricultural affairs, and the probable wants in seed corn and other seeds. One fact he mentions is of the greatest importance. He said that there was no question that in the spring there would be numbers of speculators going round selling old seed cheap, which, of course, will not grow, and he said that there was no way in which we could confer so great a benefit on the agricultural community as by selling seeds where we did not think it needful to give them. He said that it could be easily advertised beforehand, and that his warranty would give confidence to all purchasers. He will prepare a tabular statement, according to the heads I gave him, and have it ready in about four weeks. There is great need of warm clothing, and of clothing of every kind, and we are very glad to find that you have already sent out a good quantity. I wish you could have seen the delight of the poor people to whom I made distribution at Briey, last Sunday and Monday, and the following day. As I passed through the villages I was, of course, recognized pleasantly. Poor creatures! many of them looked as if they had not had a good meal for a long time, which was, indeed, no doubt the case."

GARIBALDI'S UNPOPULARITY.—A correspondent writing to the *Daily Telegraph* from Tours, says:—"General Garibaldi seems to have made more enemies than friends in this part of France. His expulsion of the Jesuit Fathers from Dole appears to have been most arbitary and unjustifiable in every way. The Jesuits had been lodging and feeding at their own expense no fewer than 800 Mobiles for upwards of a month, and there were in their college at the time nearly a hundred lads, sons of the most respectable people in the department. Some of the boys were ill with severe colds, and a few with fever, but despite the remonstrances of the sub-prefect, who had prepared quarters for Garibaldi and his staff elsewhere, the fathers and their pupils had to clear out at twenth-four hours' notice. Two of their number being old and infirm, have since died from the effects of the weather and from the shock to their system, caused by their being made beggars and sent adrift. I met the other day a young Franc-tireur who had an uncle among the Jesuit Fathers in Dole, and two nephews among the pupils. He showed me a ball with a mark upon it, which he intended for Garibaldi whenever he came across him, even if he should himself be shot the next moment.

The *Morning Advertiser* (Nov. 23) observes:—To take Paris by famine, the Prussians will be obliged to blockade it until the month of May. Will Moltke advise this? He will not. He knows well that before that time the 600,000 French civilians, who are drilling at least six hours every day, will be equal to the Landwehr of Prussia. He knows, also, that before the end of April there will be three great armies out of Paris, consisting of 150,000 men each, at least—one of the Loire, another of Brittany, and the third of the North. These three armies are rapidly forming at the present time. Moltke knows all this, and that if the Prussians wait much longer before Paris, the three armies will all converge towards the capital, and, in combination with the 600,000 men of the Paris garrison, will surround the Prussians, and make prisoners of King, Prince Royal, German Potentates, Moltke, Bismarck, and the whole "kit." But the Prussians will not wait for this. * * * Before the new year, the Prussians will, we believe, be obliged to raise the siege of Paris, and make a disastrous retreat towards Germany, followed by the garrison of Paris, and attacked on the flanks by the Provincial Mobiles and the Francs-Tireurs.

UNEASINESS OF THE GERMANS BEFORE PARIS.—The *Times* says it is evident that a feeling of uneasiness took hold of the German army before Paris, towards the end of last week. It would be an exaggeration to say that it partook of the nature of a panic, yet it had some of its characteristics. The anxiety that was excited was mainly due to the ignorance of the Germians, as to who they were that threatened, or appeared to threaten, to fall upon their rear. A day or two showed them that their uneasiness was, in this instance, groundless. But the sense of alarm was a new and significant experience on the part of the invaders, throwing an unexpected light on the realities of their position. It is, in fact, tolerably certain that the besiegers have as much as they can manage on their hands, and that if it were not for their best ally, "starvation" the reduction of Paris would be problematical. As it is, the Germans can do nothing but keep the place shut up, and they will undoubtedly have to fight hard—possibly in the course of the current week—*to prevent* a sortie. If the French forces outside of Paris can be kept away from it, however, the fall of the capital is morally certain. Should this event not bring along with it the submission of the country, the victors would seize upon sufficient guarantees for the indemnity they intended to claim, and would retire on the departments they were resolved to annex. France would be left to recover her strength, and, considering what, according to the latest interpretation of public law, is the obligation of a treaty of peace, it is quite as well that Count Bismarck should not go through the hollow form of negotiating a convention with the vanquished nation. He may spare himself all anxiety on the ground of having no one to treat with when a treaty comes to nothing.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER'S OPINION OF BAZAINE.—A contributor to the *Daily Telegraph* has interviewed General Changarnier. Naturally the conversation turned upon Metz. The veteran did not think that the place fell through treachery, but through the incapacity of Bazaine. "Bazaine was incompetent to command so large an army. The numbers bewildered him. He could not move his men; he could not operate his forces. He had no judgment, no foresight (*clairvoyance*). Also, Bazaine was a selfish man—for himself, for his personal glory, not for his country's honor. Bazaine thought all the time that peace would soon be proclaimed, that Paris would never hold out; that the war would fall flat, and that his military reputation would not be impaired. Further than that, Bazaine expected, when peace should be insured, that he could march out of Metz with 150,000 men, the cream of the French army, and make the public believe in effect that he was a hero, because he never surrendered, but held Metz against every adversity." The veteran General added that Bazaine could, at any time, have cut his way through the hostile army, up to the 15th October. Of this there could be no doubt. The troops were obedient, and numbered 150,000 good men. Changarnier has strong hopes that the Orleanist family will reign in France.

Notwithstanding the assertions of the Prussians, that very little damage was done to the Cathedral of Strasburg, during their late bombardment of the unarmed portion of the city, it now appears that such great ravages were effected that the architect estimates the cost of repairing them at 1,500,000 fr., "the fabric being far more injured that might be concluded from a superficial examination." The damage done to the picture-gallery, by Prussian shot and shell, amounts to a quarter of a million of francs; the loss of the library, with its manuscripts and many precious volumes, is inestimable and irreparable The burnt contents of the picture-gallery are estimated at nearly half a million of francs. The total injury inflicted upon the city without regard to those portions which, being military, are liable to the operations of war, as allowed in civilized countries is estimated at between fifty and sixty millions of francs.

GARIBALDI'S MISTAKE.—The *Times* observes that among the earnest and honest peasantry of the French rural districts, together with a great deal of sincere piety, there is perhaps an immense amount of superstition and bigotry; but religious intolerance is scarcely to be cured by political fanaticism, and, at all events, Garibaldi should have considered that he is a stranger in France; that his business there is to fight the Prussians, not to worry the priests. The only way for him to fight the priests is to fight the Prussians better than the priests, or, at least than the priests' partisans can do. If the Republican Free-shooters under his son can do more for France than the Papal Zouaves under Charrette, there is some probability that the Red, and not the White flag may, after the victory, become the banner of France.

Earl Granville again proposes peace intervention in Franco-Prussian war, and invites Russia and Austria to meet England in securing a cessation of hostilities.

General News.

The Dublin *Freeman* thus comments on Italy's refusal to join England against Russia:—

Italy refuses to take any part in the complications of the Eastern question. The King is too busy with the Roman difficulty. He is engaged in persuading Europe that he has made a most equitable arrangement with his Holiness the Pope. That a King of yesterday should fraudulently and by force seize upon the dominion of the most venerable Sovereign in the world, is an outrage on the morality of nations, and an insult to the religion of three hundred millions of Catholics. England entered no word of protest against the robbery. Now she is disappointed at the ingraditude of Victor Emmanuel. She connived at the downfall of the King of Naples, and openly encouraged the scheme of unification. For these services she deserved a better return than Victor Emmanuel has thought fit to make. But the royal burglar has possibly committed a grave mistake. Ireland has demanded from the English Cabinet diplomatic interference on behalf of the Sovereign of their religious affections, and the hostility of the King of Italy, so insolently expressed at the very moment of England's difficulty, may win for Ireland's claim a generous consideration. The speeches at the great meetings in Kilkenny, and in Maryborough and Galway, proclaim the demand of the country on this all-important question. They were delivered by men of position and character. They are argumentative and conclusive. They call on the British Cabinet to do justice in this matter. The King of Italy, in the pride of impunity, has supplied just occasion for the interference of England. A proverb, as true for nations as for men, tell us that when rogues fall out honest men come by their own. Should the partners to the robbery of the Sovereign Pontiff come to quarrel, Victor Emmanuel may come to grief. The map of Europe will probably be changed considerably after the Franco-German war; and should England be worsted by Russia she won't forgive the Power that refused to aid her. Even if there be no war, she has had a sample of the gratitude of the Italian King, and may crush the puppet as readily as she raised him. In such a course, pursued from whatever motive, whether from a sense of justice or the resentment of indignation, she will have the warm support of the Irish people. By demanding the restoration of the Sovereign Pontiff, she will heal the wounds which have rankled deep in the heart of Ireland, and will inaugurate a union between the two countries firmer and happier than the cold embrace of power, and more beneficent than the iron grasp of coercion.

There was quite a scene on the 26th ult., in the North-German Reichstag. Herr Bebel resisted the demand of the Government for a credit of 100,000,000 thalers. He urged that the country did not really desire the continuance of the war, pointing to the fact that of the 100,000,000 thalers last granted as a credit, only 68 millions had been realized whereas in France the required sum had been realized at once. On taunting the war party with the immense difference between enthusiastic talk and action, Herr Bebel, amidst great excitement and cries of "Turn him out,' was sternly interupted by the President, who said he had hitherto shown the hon. member so much courtesy only because the party he represented was so small. Herr Liebknecht spoke in the same sense as Herr Bebel, and was even more severely dealt with by the President. "Had peace been concluded," said Herr Liebknecht, "when the Imperial Government fell, Germany would have been united, and very differently from the way in which union can now be brought about." "In your expressions," interrupted the President, "you go beyond the most extreme allowed limits. Be sure that next time you offend, I shall withdraw your leave to speak. Herr Liebknecht was roused by this reply, "that is your famous freedom of discussion! The Opposition in Paris were never treated like schoolboys. They were interupted, but at least they were allowed to speak." He was at once called to order, and concluded by protesting that he believed the aim of the government was to restore Louis Bonaparte. At all events Count Bismarck had never denied that he had ever entered into negotiations with the Empress Eugenie.

POPULAR INDIGNATION IN BRITAIN.—A London despatch of December 8th says—"Much indignation is felt by all classes at the ignominious retreat of the British Government from the position taken in Granville's first note. It is understood that Granville's surrender was secured by the personal influence of the Queen, who is unwilling to give her endorsement to a policy so unfavorable to Russia in the present crisis." Thus it will be all through the chapter. Britain backs down before Russia on the Eastern question: allows france to be humiliated by Prussia; expresses her willingness that Prussia should annex Luxembourg, will doubtless allow both Belgium and Holland to be gobbled up in order that "German unity" may be secured; and when Prussian victorious arms are turned against Britain herself, without an ally she will be compelled to succumb; and Russia will take the opportunity of settling the Eastern question to suit herself to the weakening of Britain's prestige and influence in Asia. Not much wonder the people should feel indignant at the coming national humiliation.

In the almanack published in London by Zadkiel, the Astrologer, there is a prediction in the calendar for October, that "about this time the Princess Louise will meet with an accident." Sure enough, she has. The amiable Princess—who in February is to become Mrs. Campbell—sprained her knee so severely a fortnight ago that she has ever since been unable to walk. If "Dr. Cumming, of Scotland," now, could make such a hit as this, his reputation—which is at present very much dilapidated—would be materially improved.

GERMAN LOSSES.—An estimate which has been carefully made by a high medical authority, who has had ample opportunities of observation, puts down the present aggregate mortality of the German armies in France at 2,000 men per day. I am assured that this death-roll is far from being exaggerated, and that it is in a large degree attributable to bad sanitary arrangements and to the neglect of the sick and wounded. The Germans appear to sacrifice everything to ensure the vigour and efficiency of the men who have to do the fighting, and as they now invariably send their best men to the front, it is the opinion of some military authorities here that they have adopted the true method of carrying on a short successful war. If the war is of brief duration, this policy will doubtless be justified by the result; but if hostilities are prolonged, so great a sacrifice must sensibly diminish the fighting power of the German hosts. It is a remarkable thing that people here who are in communication with the French, never appear to lose confidence in the ability of the latter to repair their evil fortune. It would be difficult to discover any ground for this hope, except in the fact that the Germans being encamped in a hostile country, cannot long continue without serious embarrassment to fill up the gaps which are made by those who perish or are disabled by disease. It is, however, more than doubtful whether the theory that French obstinacy is able to wear out German persistence will be borne out by the events of the next few weeks. Opinions may differ on this point, but the facts I have stated at all events show that the French are influenced by calculations which are not wholly illusory.

LETTER OF LOUIS VEUILLOT TO GEN. TROCHU.

[Translated for the N. Y. "Tablet."]

The following letter of the eminent journalist, Louis Veuillot, to Gen. Trochu, is well worthy of attention at this juncture of affairs. It is from the Paris *Univers* of November 3d:—

TO GENERAL TROCHU, GOVERNOR OF PARIS, PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE:

General:

To-morrow I am going to vote to keep you at the head of the Government, and to keep the government with you. I shall say YES.

But I confess, General,—and my conscience, when interrogated, must needs make its confession public,—I confess that in voting for the maintenance of the Republic, in doing my utmost to swell the majority, I act not from love for your colleagues, nor even with entire confidence in you, although I honor you. Forgive me the expression, and allow me to say: "You are not my man."

You are taunted with being "clerical." It is very unjust to you. If my opinion were of any account I would add to those who accuse you of being as clerical as I am are also unjust to me.

Although you may be one of the most honest men in the world, and a good and firm Christian as regards yourself—willing, I doubt not, to die rather then abjure the faith of Christ, you have not, in my opinion, the quality or quantity of social faith which we all owe to the Gospel. You have what the world tolerates of it, but not what society wants. If I am mistaken, so much the better for you and for us. But I say as I think, and I think as I see.

I see nothing at all in your public actions to convince me that the Gospel is for you the faith of public, as well as of private safety. You believe that it is allowable, and even expedient, to be a Christian in private life only.

This is the essence of the revolutionary poison; by it the revolution manages to mislead minds and deceive consciences that would be horrified at its other maxims; this is the poison that is killing society. It is paralyzing the hearts and the arms that might save it. It is taking from good men the vigorous meaning of *just* and *unjust*; it weakens in them the generous majesty of the law; it debars them from greatness; it reduces them to the uncertainty, the compromises, to all the petty subterfuges of poor human reason, so mean and profoundly irrational when it extinguishes the lamp that God gave it. Of that poison you have drunk. You have connected youself with men who could not see the light and whom you will not permit to blindfold you. They have with base cowardice abandoned the Pope. You doubtless feared then to see France crumble away, and yet you remained with them, without, at least, imposing on them the silence which was perhaps justified by our own misfortune. They would persecute the Church, or connive at her being persecuted. You, also, connived at it. They allowed those same men whom you know, to insult the crucifix in the schools; they allowed these same men to force declarations of apostacy from the miserable teachers to whom they would entrust the education of the people's children; your conscience has doubtless told you that God would demand these souls of you, and He will; but policy again intervened, and you again yielded.

They have renewed that supid and insolent farce, the last legacy of the Empire before Sedan: emphasizing blasphemy, they have dragged their Voltaire into a place more worthy of him. And you are there, General: there shall history behold you! And you are likewise in Garibaldi's commission, making him a French general when Pius IX. is the King of Piedimont's prisoner. And you are on still others of their documents. You are,—not before God, I hope,—but before posterity, of the number of those men who, keeping guard on France in her agony allow her to be nailed to the cross of the bad thief, over the corpse of the Vicar of Christ.

All that is not "clerical."

Hitherto I have not felt myself protected by you, as I ought to be, in my rights and in my honor as a Christian and a citizen. I have felt on my head and on my heart the foul feet of the mob, and I have despaired of the honor of my country's last days.

The day before yesterday, when you told that disgraceful crowd that you had made Paris impregnable, I did not believe that you spoke the truth, because you had not fulfilled the duty of making yourself impregnable.

Nevertheless, General, I will vote for you, because your words to-day are better, and show, at least, a resolution too long looked for in vain. In those words I see neither the Christian, nor the "clerical," who would on no account abandon the Church; but I perceive in them at least the general and the brave man who will not give up his country.

Retain power, then, or, rather, receive it, and henceforth command boldly. Be *the man* for France, save her honor. Hold out to the last mouthful of bread, to the last cartridge, to the last drop of blood. We no longer ask you for victory; God will give it, if He pleases; we ask only honor. The honor of devotion and sacrifice is ever in the hand that seeks to save it, and if the enemy digs our grave, honor can well make it a cradle.

The Herald.

Wednesday, December 28, 1870.

THE "HERALD" FOR 1871.

SCARCELY two months have elapsed since the HERALD appeared in its new form; and the increase of our friends and patrons has more than come up to our expectations. This has taken place while our arrangements for exchanges and correspondence were still incomplete. These are, however, now nearly terminated, and our selections from foreign journals and correspondents, will place ere long, at our command, ample material wherewith to make our journal still more attractive.

The detailed debates in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly will not be published in the HERALD; but when any question of great public interest is brought forward, we shall produce a summary of the debate, sufficient to convey to our readers its spirit and scope.

Neither trouble nor expense will be spared to procure the latest information on public events. The market prices here and in the provinces, will be faithfully and minutely quoted; and the shipping from the different ports of the Island given, so as to make the HERALD a journal to which our readers may, with confidence, refer for commercial intelligence.

Political events will be discussed fairly on their own merits, without party bias.

The approbation already bestowed on the HERALD by the public, encourages the proprietors to hope that the circle of their friends and patrons will be yet further widened. They, on their part, pledge themselves faithfully so to discharge their duties in the management of their journal, that it may redound to their own credit and the benefit of the public.

If the number of our supporters throughout 1871 increase as it has increased during the last two months, we shall be enabled to present our readers next year, with a HERALD double the present size.

THE YEAR 1870.

The year now approaching its close has been one fraught with important events. At its dawn, there was sitting in the Vatican one of the greatest Œcumenical Councils ever assembled in the Catholic Church. The sittings of this august assembly were continued into the summer months. Its most important decree was the definition of the doctrine of Papal infallibility, as an article of faith. It was expected that the Council's deliberations would be resumed in November last, but the course taken by events in Europe has prevented this, and rendered necessary a further prorogation.

Mr. Gladstone's government took last session another very decided step towards the removal of Ireland's grievances. The disgraceful anomaly of the Irish Church Establishment had been removed in 1869, and 1870 saw brought in a measure to diminish at least some of the hardships which surrounded the land tenures. It is not all that the friends of Ireland could wish, but it is at all events an instalment of justice, and may be taken as an earnest of wiser legislation, than hitherto has fallen to the lot of that ill-governed country.

In the first weeks of the present year M. Emile Ollivier was busy in the construction of a "homogeneous Cabinet," to use the words of the late Emperor, "in order to carry out in the letter as well as in the spirit the Senatus Consultum of the 8th of Sept." This was what occupied the attention of the Emperor of the French only twelve months ago. "I rely," he wrote to his Minister, "upon you to aid me in the task I have undertaken to bring into regular working a constitutional system." In strange contrast to this peaceful occupation, are the words written last September from Sedan:—"Unable to die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at your Majesty's feet."

After long and varied solicitations, Spain has at length succeeded in obtaining a Prince willing to ascend her vacant throne. The young king will not find Spain a more peaceful habitation than his native Italy. The country is distracted and divided between Carlists and Republicans, and everywhere in a state of semi-insurrection.

The history of Italy during the last twelve months presents an appalling spectacle of irreligion, tyranny, and disorder. The bombardment of Rome, and the imprisonment of Pius the Ninth, are acts which have roused the indignation of all Christendom. The excommunicated king shrinks from taking possession of the stolen capital; but he has been told the alternative: if he goes not there, the Republic will.

Until lately Russia's chief occupation during the past year has been the persecution of Catholic Bishops and their flocks, and the stamping out still more effectually of the last embers of Poland's nationality, by prohibiting the use of her language. She is now engaged in threatening to tear up solemn treaties, and renew her projects of ambition over Turkey.

The British Colonies have not been without disturbances. England's treatment of New Zealand had well nigh cost her that Colony's allegiance. In Red River territory Riel assumed for a time a rebellious attitude towards the Canadian Government. The situation looked threatening, but eventually the difficulty was removed by negotiation. The Fenians too made another raid upon Canada. It was repulsed with no loss to the Canadians, and of the invaders only two were killed and two wounded.

In January, 1869, a convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims was signed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon. The American Senate rejected it. Diplomatic correspondence and negotiations ensued, which have been continued at intervals ever since. The question is again bequeathed for settlement to another year.

But that which will make the year 1870 remembered during all future ages, is the breaking out of one of the most dreadful wars ever waged. Never did disasters fall heavier or faster on a people than on the French nation; and seldom has a people borne up against crushing defeats more resolutely. Within one month ten battles were fought, three hundred thousand men were captive, wounded or dead,—the Emperor and his Marshals prisoners, and a Republic proclaimed. The strongest fortresses in France have fallen, and Paris is now closely invested. The armies of the gallant peasantry of France struggle nobly against the invaders, and every gleam of success encourages their friends to hope that the issue of the struggle will leave them not a humbled, but a regenerated people. Yet how dark in Europe is the closing scene of this eventful year. The towering ambition of Prussia and Russia, seemingly in perfect accord, Turkey, Holland and Belgium threatened, England supicious and perplexed and along with Austria arming for the seemingly inevitable fray, Italy a scene of the wildest anarchy, Spain on the verge of a civil war. From such materials the keenest forecast can do little save guess at results which cannot be otherwise than momentous.

The obituary of 1870 includes three names of world-wide reputation: One the great Novelist Charles Dickens, another the eminent Orator Montalambert, and the third General Lee. The first was interred by his grateful country, among her illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey, the second will be remembered by his countrymen as the fearless defender of the temporal sovereignty of the Popes, and the elegant cultivator of Catholic Literature—while the third won for himself applause from all, friends as well as foes, for his noble defence of the cause of the South, against the overwhelming resources of the North, in men and money.

Our own annals of the past year are annals of peace and prosperity. A general election took place, and a government was overthrown. The elections disappointed the political aspirations of some, and the dissolution of the Ministry stirred up animosities, which all but a few rabid natures have forgotten. The strict enforcement of the Treaty of 1818, has had this of good, that it has shown both the Washington and the Ottawa Government the necessity of coming to some kind of amicable settlement upon the fishery question. Let us conclude with the hope, that whatever may be the arrangement, it will be framed by a generous desire to promote the welfare of both nations, and do away with the petty jealousies, which a certain class of politicians are only too anxious to foment.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

"OSRIC.—Sir, here is newly come to Court, Laertes, believe me, an absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences, of very soft society and great shewing.

HAMLET.—This he (and many more of the same breed that I know the drossy age doats on) only get the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter; a kind of yeasty collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions; and do but blow them to their trial, the bubbles are out.—HAMLET, Act. V, Scene II.

A writer signing himself "Liberal," has been endeavoring to make himself conspicuous lately by his contributions to the *Patriot*. That he is out of temper is evident to the most casual observer; and, as a matter of course, he must have an object upon which to vent his wrath. The Hon. Mr. Haythorne is the gentleman singled out by "Liberal" for vituperation and misrepresentation. It is not our intention to defend Mr. Haythorne, who is well able to take care of himself. Neither is it our purpose to devote much space to a writer who, in attacking a public man, has not the courage to append his real name to his letters. We confess to a strong repugnance to having anything to do with Knights of the Mask; and were it not that we are immediately interested in the charge of deception and treachery, which has been so flippantly preferred against Mr. Haythorne in connection with the school question, we should throw the mantle of silence over "Liberal's" puerilities. Mr. Haythorne has very clearly shown that during the time he held the Leadership of the late Government, he had, both publicly and privately, whenever called upon for an opinion upon the subject, expressed himself in favor of a grant to St. Dunstan's College. We can bear testimony to the fact. In the month of February last, Mr. Reilly invited Mr. Haythorne to a meeting of the inhabitants of Lot 56, in order that he might hear the reasons urged by them against the valuation put upon the Lot after it came into the possession of the Government. When that matter was settled, the two most important public subjects of the day, namely—Confederation and the School question—naturally came up for discussion. Upon both of these subjects, Mr. Haythorne, as Leader of the Government, was called upon for an expression of his opinions, which he gave fully and unreservedly. This is how it came to pass that Little Pond was the locality where Mr. Haythorne had the first chance to make a public declaration upon the School question. Upon that occasion he said:

"With regard to the Education Question, the meeting having expressed an almost unanimous opinion in favor of the existing system, only demanding a small grant to St. Dunstans College, Mr. Haythorne said he was opposed to sectarian grants, and although the Prince of Wales College was not, strictly speaking, a sectarian institution, yet, in effect, it was so, and, considering all the circumstances relating to the establishment of St. Dunstan's, he thought it just to support a grant to that establishment. It would be also politic, provided it promoted a settlement of the School Question, but it was his opinion that all matters of this nature should be allowed to rest till after next Election."

These views are clear and distinct. They were delivered in the hearing of a large and intelligent body of electors, at whose solicitation they were elicited; they were conspicuously printed in the HERALD, commented upon by its contemporaries, and repeated at public gatherings at Fort Augustus, the Ten Mile House, and in Charlottetown. The charge of concealing his views until after the general election is, therefore, essentially false. He is not in a position to say that occurred when the question came up at the Council Board, over which he presided, as its proceedings are secret by virtue of the obligation of an oath; nor are we permitted to divulge the discussions of caucus meetings, to which the question may have been referred. We can, however, say, that under all and every circumstane, Mr. Haythorne has given an outspoken and consistent support to a grant for St. Dunstan's College. He would scorn to stoop to deception or treachery in the matter; and fortunately for himself, his character for truth and honor stands so high in this community, that the malevolent darts of the beardless boy whom he extricated from his swaddling clothes to place in the position of a man, fly wide of their mark. The ingratitude of the treatment is not lessened by the consideration that the spleen engendered by disappointment provoked the attack. With reference to the sneers at "the assembled wisdom of the backwoods," as "Liberal" politely calls the inhabitants of Lot 56, we can assure him that if he were to favor them with his presence upon any public occasion, he might receive a few lessons in modesty which would be of service to him through life, and at the same time acquire a few ideas upon the School question, which would enable him to discuss it more intelligently and "liberally" than he has done. The very fact of their demanding explanations from the Leader of the Government upon that question, as well as upon Confederation and local matters of importance, at once establishes their character for intelligence and independence, and places them beyond the reach of the impertinent coxcombry, which would endeavor to pass itself off as wit and sarcasm.

EXPORTS.

WE thought to have given our readers today, a detailed account of the exports from the Colony, during the season just now brought to a close. Unfortunately, we have not heard from all the outport collectors, and we are, therefore, compelled to defer a general statement of the Trade of the Colony, until a future day, trusting that those gentlemen will furnish us with the desired information as soon as possible. John McLean, Esq., the Collector for Souris, writes, under date of the 20th instant:—

"I have not yet made out my general account of Imports and Exports at this port for the year 1870, because the navigation is still open. However, should you have any wish for an account of grain, &c., shipped to date, I will give you a hurried list of some of the articles.

"Oats, 65,000 bush., potatoes, 11,267 bush. barley, 420 bush., turnips, 773 bush., pork, 121 bbls., butter, 2746 lbs., cattle (horned), 65, sheep, 167, hogs, 40, flour imported from other countries, 216 bbls., cornmeal, 2 bbls.

"As there is every appearance of an open winter in the beginning, we may probably clear more produce, &c., before 31st inst.; and we will likely have more imports from abroad. There are two or three vessels expected from Halifax, daily, with goods, and a few vessels are in harbor, some loading for other ports in the Island.

"About half of the grain shipped here goes to Georgetown, Cardigan, and other Island ports, which causes our exports to appear small."

Mr. Costin has furnished the following shipments by steamer from Summerside since the opening of the navigation:—

6442 bbls. Oysters,	14,117 bush. Oats,
1745 do. Eggs,	1,259 bush. Barley,
397 do. Pork,	27 crates Pelts,
14 do Flax Seed,	16 bx. pr. Lobsters,
16 do. Oatmeal,	150 live Geese,
23 cwt. do.	3,170 Sheep,
1360 tubs Butter,	237 Horses,
33 bbls. Game,	91 Cattle,
41 tubs Lard,	214 carcasses Pork,
45 bbls. Potatoes,	47 live Pigs.

MR. FAIRBANKS, the gentleman employed by the City Council to report upon a water-supply for Charlottetown, lectured upon that subject in the Market Hall, on Wednesday night last. His Worship the Mayor occupied the Chair. A good number of the citizens was present. A desultory discussion followed the lecture. Mr. Heard, seconded by Mr. Dodd, moved a resolution, which was carried by a majority, calling the attention of the Government to the necessity of providing an increased supply of pure water for the city, for the sake of the people and the protection of property from fire. Dr. Fraser proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fairbanks, for the important information he had brought before the inhabitants of Charlottetown. This motion was unanimously adopted. At an early day, we will call attention to Mr. Fairbank's excellent Report upon the important subject of supplying Charlottetown with pure water, a scheme which, from his survey and estimate, is quite feasible. The water can be procured from Winter River at a cost of $100,000.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—We will accept any number of New Year's Gifts from delinquent subscribers. They cannot perform a more gratifying or more worthy action, at this season of the year, than in supplying us with a little of the "needful," in return for the instruction and entertainment which we afford them all the year round. New subscribers, with the cash, will also be thankfully acknowledged. We are pleased to be able to state that we have not been altogether forgotten by our friends, but there is a vast deal due us yet which we require before the glimmer of a happy New Year meets our vision. The compliments of the season to all good pays.

A large and well finished barn, belonging to David Douglas, Esq., Stanhope, together with 13 head of cattle, 1 horse, 200 bushels oats, 70 bushels wheat, 7 tons straw, 8 tons hay, 1 fat pig, set fanners, part of mowing machine, wagon and sleigh, driving and working harness, was totally consumed on Friday night last, about 11 o'clock. The total loss is not less than £400. The fire must have been the accidental work of some poor vagrant who took shelter in the barn. Only two untied horses escaped.

The annual examination of the students of Prince of Wales College and the Grammar School in connection therewith, took place on Thursday last. The attendance of students was not large. His Honor Sir Robert Hodgson, the Hon. John Longworth, Mr. Roche of the Normal School, Mr. Arbuckle, sen., and several other gentlemen, were present, and assisted in the various examinations. The students, on the whole, acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present.

The Wesleyan Bazaar, held in the Market Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, was a decided success. The sum realized is, we understand, little, if anything, short of £1000,—a sum sufficiently indicative of the zeal, industry and enterprise of the Wesleyan Body, and indeed of the whole community in the cause of Education.

WE have received the November number of *The Printer*, John Greason, New York, Publisher. It is a valuable publication to the proprietor of a Printing Office.

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.

MR. BOYD'S LETTER, *(continued).*

TRAFFIC CAPACITY.—It is difficult to estimate the full traffic capacity of a Railway. The London and Northwestern of England, with a double track of 4ft. 8½in. guage, carries 20,000,000 of passengers per annum, and has the largest freight traffic in England, and probably in the world. Its revenue is nearly £2,000,000 per annum, more than twice the revenue of the Great Western with its double track of 7ft. guage. The Grand Trunk of Canada, single track, 5ft. 6in. guage, carries about 1,600,000 passengers and 1,000,000 tons of freight per annum, but the New York Central, with a single track, below Syracuse, of 4ft. 8½in. guage, has an annual traffic of about 3,750,000 passengers and 1,600,000 tons of freight.

Mr. Fitzgibbon estimates the capacity of the Queensland Railway at about 150,000 tons per annum, and Major Adelskold that of one of the Swedish lines at 100,000 passengers and 150,000 tons of goods per annum. In the first of these estimates, allowance must be made for the steep gradients of 1 in 50, some of which are of great length, combined with sharp curves, and in the second for the very limited supply of rolling stock on which the estimate is based. Both these estimates are, therefore, within the mark. The traffic on the Nova Scotia Railways has not yet exceeded 170,000 passengers and 75,000 tons of freight per annum, and on the N. B. Railway 150,000 passengers and 56,000 tons of freight per annum. Assuming your probable traffic at 100,000 passengers and 50,000 tons of freight per annum, there would be no doubt that a 3ft. 6in. line would be more than sufficient for your purposes, for many years to come. As M. Pihil says of the Norwegian lines: "Should that fortunate time arrive when the traffic has developed to such an extent, that the line as originally constructed prove insufficient, then I believe that a double line would naturally suggest itself, as meeting the requirements of increased traffic everyway better than a single line of broad guage. The cost of the addition would, based upon calculations, made for the purpose, be rather more than 50 per cent. of the original cost of the line proper, stations and rolling stock not included, and the total of this double line would then cost about the same as the single 4ft. 8½in. would originally have cost." It is clear that with this facility of adding at any time to the capacity, it is bad policy to lay out twice the amount required for present purposes, merely to meet a want which may not be felt for 30 years, and is simply to expend in interest alone a large sum which would be much better employed in some other way. The Festimog Railway, in Wales, has a guage of only 2ft. The length of the line is about 14 miles. The average gradient is 1 in 92, and the maximum 1 in 60, and the curves vary from 264 to 132ft. radius. Over this miniature line there was hauled last year 130,000 tons of freight and 140,000 passengers.

The Broethal Valley Railway, in Prussia, 12½ miles long, has a guage of 26. 7in. It was originally designed exclusively for the accomodation of the mineral traffic to the works of Friedrich-Wilhelm-hutto; but the inhabitants of the surrounding districts found it to their interest to employ the line for the conveyance of their goods. As the cost of transportation was found to be about 66 per cent. cheaper than the ordinary roads, and, as a result, the line has at present a considerable goods' traffic. The company do not carry passengers at present, but the Prussian Government have granted a subscription of £2400 per mile, to an extension of 6½ miles, which is to be made, and the Company in return have engaged to establish a passenger service over the whole system. During the year 1864, the latest for which I have seen returns, the freight carried amounted to 32,709 tons. The line has curves of 125 ft. radius, and inclines of 1 in 80.

Two lines of 3ft. 6in. gauge are now under construction, out of Toronto. One, the Toronto and Nipissing, runs northeasterly 85 miles, to tap the Gull Run Navigation with a branch of 18 miles to the town of Lindsay, and is ultimately to be extended 120 miles further North. Towards the construction of the first section of 85 miles the municipalities have voted bonusses amounting to £83,125, stg. The other line, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, runs Northwesterly from Toronto 70 miles, are under construction, and it will ultimately be extended to Owen Sound, on Lake Huron. This line has also bonusses amounting to nearly £1000 stg., per mile. These lines have been bitterly opposed, by the existing Railway, interests, and every possible evil predicted, in consequence of the adoption of the narrow gauge. The parties most interested in the lines were, however, satisfied that the weight of evidence was in favor of the narrow gauge, and accordingly decided in its favor, failing to see that because a gross mistake had been made, in adopting the 5ft. 6in. gauge, for the existing portion of the Canadian Railway System, the error must be perpetuated regardless of cost, *speed and safety.*

As the centre of gravity is lowered, and the engines and cars are constructed with an angle of stability, which is nearly the same on either gauge, the absolute safety is quite as great on the 3ft. 6in. gauge as on either the 4ft. 8in. or the 5ft 6in. lines.

The ordinary speed of Express trains in Canada and the United States is from 25 to 30 miles an hour, including stoppages; and freight trains, are not or should not be run faster than from 15 to 20 miles an hour. The speed on the Queensland lines is from 20 to 30 miles an hour. On the Swedish lines the ordinary speed for mixed trains is 16 miles an hour, but it has, on several occasions, been brought up to 30 and 34 miles an hour. Mr. Fox says: "The train on which I was, ran, with great ease and perfect steadiness, at the rate of 32 miles an hour;" and speaking of another line he says: "We ran at sometimes 30 miles an hour, with perfect ease.; nothing can exceed the steadiness of both engines and carriages." Mr. Pilel says he has seen one of his engines at upwards of 40 miles an hour, with as much feeling of ease and security as when running any engine on a broader gauge.

Fortunately no gauge has been adopted in your case, and you thus avoid a strong element of opposition to the adoption of the 3ft. 6in gauge. Instead of entering into arguments based on mere theory, I have given you the evidence of engineers of high professional standing, who having constructed and worked lines of 3ft. 6in. gauge, can speak from actual experience of their complete success. There is one objection which has been urged against narrow gauge lines, which a little reflection would show has no sound basis, viz: the inability of the engines to keep the track clear of snow in winter. Fortunately we hear the testimony of experience on this point also: Major Adelskold, himself an unwilling convert to the narrow gauge system, says: "Another dislike which I myself entertained against the narrow gauge was, that the smaller and lighter locomotives should not be able to keep the line open in winter; but experience during several severe winters has shown that with suitably constructed snow ploughs, the narrow gauge lines have been kept as free from snow as the broader ones."

I should thoroughly recommend you, in conclusion, to adopt the 3ft. 6in. gauge, for any railway that may be built on the Island. Its traffic capacity is more than ample for all your requirements, and its cost will be at least one-third less than a broad gauge line. I have no doubt, whatever, that a 3ft. 6in. line could be built from Tignish to Georgetown for £3000 stg., per mile, including rolling stock, stations, land damages and all the ordinary contingencies. You will be better able to judge of the probable traffic, and it is, perhaps, presumption in me to say anything about it, but reasoning from analogy I do not think an estimate of 100,000 passengers and 50,000 tons of freight excessive. The average distance carried may be assumed at 35 miles for passengers and about the same for freight, and the receipts about £30,000 stg., per annum, the expenses at about 10,000 stg., per annum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
JOHN EDW. BOYD,
M. Inst., C. E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR;—The anti-Grant portion of our Island press are giving wide publicity to a portion of the opinion expressed by Dr. Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia, in a charge to his Clergy, lately delivered, and as is generally the case on all matters of this nature, lead their readers to believe His Lordship is in favor of a "gigantic scheme of godless education." But His Lordship does not wish to be so construed, for in looking over the report of the charge in a recent number of the Halifax *Church Chronicle*, he distinctly states:—

"My own opinion is probably known to you all, but I ought perhaps to repeat it, as the subject has lately been much discussed. I hold to the fullest extent that education without religion is worse than useless, for since "knowledge is power" it is placing weapons in the hands of persons ignorant of their proper use, and likely to injure themselves, and others; and our experience of the effect of the experiment in the United States is in accordance with our anticipation. Moreover the two departments ought to be combined, and the religious training should be regarded as a necessary element in every plan of education and not as an addition or companion to it. The teacher ought to be at liberty to introduce his religious principles in connection with all his teachings."

There is no mistaking the meaning of the above terse and clear statements. And no one but a "knave or a simpleton" could construe such testimony as being against religious teaching in our schools wherever practicable. But what is Dr. Binney's opinion compared with Serjeant Henderson's, Elder Laird's, Herbert Bell's *et hoc genus omne.* In another portion of his charge he states:—"In this Province (Nova Scotia), I think we all agree that instruction without religion is not worthy of the name of education."

In New Brunswick we find similar, and even stronger opinions expressed by a large and respectable Christian body, the Methodists.

The St. John *Freeman* of the 25th ult., gives the following notice of a meeting recently held there:—

An important demonstration in favor of Denominational Education, was made on last Tuesday evening, by the Methodists of this City, who held a meeting of their body at the Centenary Chapel—"for the promotion of Methodist Educational Institutions." The Lt. Governor promised to preside at this meeting, but he was prevented by having to preside at a meeting of the Executive Council, and for this he expressed his regret in a letter which was read at the meeting. Mr. King, the putative father of the School Bill of last Session, was also expected to attend and take part in the proceedings, but he had to attend the meeting over which Mr. Wilmot had to preside. The Rev. Chas. Stewart, D. D., "spoke in favor of denominational education," and Principal Allison of the Sackville Institutions said that these—

"Were avowedly denominational, in order on the one hand that they might be able to give a guarantee for proper moral and religious training, and on the other that they might secure the support of the Church. The Wesleyans of New Brunswick, in 1861, were less than one-tenth of the population, and in Nova Scotia only a little over one-tenth, yet their educational record compared favorably with that of any other denomination, and no better returns could be made by any body than that made by them for legislative aid kindly and generously rendered. Principal Allison argued on behalf of the superiority of denominational Colleges and Universities, holding that in all the Western States, with one exception, the State Universities had proved failures. The exception was the University of Michigan, threatened now with being torn asunder by erroneous teaching, and it had only been successful through the labors of a Methodist minister, who had recently been obliged to surrender his post, and was now at the head of a flourishing Methodist institution. In the British Isles he contended the same principle held good."

And in the same report we are told that—

"A. L. Palmer, Esq., took a very practical view of the subject. In the midst of a very busy life he had not time to look after the education of his children, and these institutions possessing his confidence, took them in charge, so he thought they ought to be liberally supported. He spoke warmly of the services conferred on the public by Chas. Allison, Dr. Pickman, Principal Allison, Principal Inch, and their associates."

Yet there are some persons who would absolutely prohibit these institutions from doing for Mr. Palmers children what he admits he can not find time to do himself. Mr. Palmer's brief statement of his personal experience is a strong argument in favor of the denominational system.

Let brothers Strong & Bertram, of the "Journal," make a note of this, for after all I am inclined to think Principal Allison is quite as good authority on the matter referred too, as either of them; or their friend the other "blind guide."

OCCASIONAL.

Tignish, Dec. 10, 1370.

"Una" will appear in our next issue.

The siege of Montevideo by a rebel army, which is now in progress, differs in some respects from the siege of Paris. The beseigers numbered 7000 men, mostly cavalry, many of them armed with spears, which are not so useful at long range as the Krupp guns the Prussians use. Every man is clap after his own fashion, but they are all confident of early victory. The garrison numbers 3500 men well armed. Blanco commands the rebels.

Garibaldi complains that the French priests "lag behind in the national movement." On the other hand, the Germans complain that the French priests are stirring up the people into a regular nation of Franc-tireurs. It is so difficult to satisfy every one. Perhaps the truth is, that Garibaldi (and no wonder) *does* find the French *cures* cool to him, while the German enemies of France find them patriotic enough.

Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people—young and old, of both sexes, may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying aperient and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation and headache, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box of Pills is wrapped with printed instructions for the guidance of invalids, who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of regaining health. Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change in the constitutions of the weak and nervous.

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News Items.

LOCAL.

THE Hon. J. C. Pope purchased and shipped this fall, from Summerside, upwards of 100,000 bushels oats.

It is rumored that the Legislature of this Island will meet for the despatch of business in February next.

THE Steamer *Princess of Wales* brought from Pictou, on Saturday last, Colonial and American Mails of a late date.

THE harbor is now all but frozen over. The Steamboat *Ora* ceased plying on the Ferry on Saturday last.

THE first Mails by the winter route, namely, Capes Traverse and Tormentine, were taken across the Straits yesterday by Capt. Irving and his assistants.

George Large, aged 16 years, son of Wm. Large, Esq., of New Wiltshire, died suddenly of heart disease, on the 18th inst., after returning from church.

THE Members of St. John's Lodge of Free Masons attended service in St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday last, and dined together at the City Hotel, in the evening.

AN English and other outward-bound Mails were forwarded to Pictou, *via* Georgetown, on Saturday evening last. Thos. Hanrahan and Ralph Peake, Esqrs., were passengers, *en route* for England.

THE *Clara F. Friend* was sold on Saturday last, and bought in for £520 by Mr. Hall, for her former owner. She is worth a great deal more, but the people here did not wish to bid against Mr. Friend.

THE private Chapel of the Christian Brothers, in St. Patrick's Hall, was blessed during the week by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G. Mass was celebrated in it at six o'clock on Christmas morning.

From a paragraph on the Reading Room slate, we learn that Mr. David Laird has resigned the seat in the Legislature, which the Sheriff very extraordinarily assigned him last summer. We presume that Mr. Cameron will be declared the member elect.

CHRISTMAS DAY was frosty, fine and pleasant, and duly observed in all the churches. The festivities of the day were observed on Monday, which was proclaimed a Public Holiday. Next Monday, the 2d proximo, will be observed in a similar manner, in honor of New Year's Day.

THE second of a series of Public Temperance Meetings, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, of this City, will be held in the Division Room, (Lower Athenæum, east end,) this Wednesday evening, the 28th inst. Chair taken at 8 o'clock; doors open at half-past seven. A collection will be taken up. Free to all.

ON last Wednesday night, two men by the names of John Annear and Daniel McDermid, who have not been sober for some time past, set fire to two Indian camps at Montague Bridge, and killed one of the Indians named Louis Nicholas. A Coroner's inquest is being held over the body, the result of which we shall know in due time. The men have been arrested and committed to King's County Jail, to await trial at the casuing term of the Supreme Court.

☞ Look out for Harvie's Almanack for 1871. Ready for sale in a few days.

COLONIAL.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is called together for the despatch of business on the 2d of February, 1871.

A Montreal despatch of 13th inst. says a deputation from Red River is now at Washington asking for the annexation of that Colony, with the consent of Queen Victoria.

Messrs. Black, Brother & Co., have discovered that one of their employees, named Swanson, has been robbing then of block-tin, and other goods. The thief has been arrested.

A little boy, son of Thomas Rhind, Esq., City Clerk, Halifax, fell over a baluster in the Albro Street School, and was considerably injured, but fortunately none of his bones were broken.

Halifax being now the head quarters of Her Majesty's army in British North America, the various military libraries will be concentrated here, and placed in the stone building opposite the Ordnance yard.

Mr Edward Howell, a young machinist of Halifax, has invented a new rotary engine, for which he has obtained a patent. He claims that it is cheaper, simpler and more durable than the ordinary engine.

Mr. Isaac B. Hubley, proprietor of the Halifax Steam Dye Works, while attending service at the North Baptist Church on Sunday night, 18th inst., took a fit. He was removed to his residence, where he expired in a few hours.

Two executions took place at Kingston, Ca., on Wednesday, the 14th inst. One of the unfortunate men, named Dunn, was hanged for killing a gaurd of Kingston Penitentiary, while endeavoring to escape. Deacon, the other man, poisoned his wife.

A man named McDonald, belonging to P. E. Island, walked over Charlotte Street Extension, in St. John, N. B., one day last week, and fell a distance of 23 feet, among small stones. He received severe injuries, but he is likely to recover.

The schooner *T. W. Chesley*, of Annapolis, has been seized by the Custom officers, at St. John, N. B., upon a charge of smuggling. The Schooner had arrived from the States, with a cargo of flour, pork, sugar, &c., and was about to sail for Annapolis when seized.

A lad named Thomas Harvey has been arrested in Halifax for endeavoring to pass a forged check at the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halifax. It was drawn in the name of A. Grant, Esq., of the *Colonist*. Two other lads, one of them in the employ of Mr Grant were also concerned in the forgery, and they have too been arrested.

The St. John *Globe* says the programme of the Local Government for the coming session provides for the abolition of the Legislative Council, and the reduction of the number of members in the House, from forty-one to twenty-one. It is reported that if the House will not adopt the Government scheme, there will be a dissolution.

The action against James McLaughlin, Principal of the Albro Street Public School, who was charged with having excessively flogged a pupil named Woods, has been withdrawn from the Police Court. It is understood that McLaughlin paid the boy's father $25 and costs of Court, in consideration of withdrawing the case. It would have been much more satisfactory to the public had the case been proceeded with.

The case of Miss Lestrange, killed on the Grand Trunk Railway the other day, is a very sad one. She was on her way to Quebec to be married, and was a second class passenger. In the car there was a drunken fellow, and to protect the girl from his uncouth behaviour, one of the employees told her to sit in the first class car. After she had been there a while the conductor ordered her out, and in going back she fell between the cars and was killed.

THE PROPOSED GREAT BOAT RACE.—"Bell's Life in London," of December 3rd, states that Mr. Renfort, of the Tyne crew, has received a letter from Mr. A. W. Scott, secretary of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club, with a copy of the programme for the aquatic contests proposed to be held on Halifax harbour next summer, and in reply has intimated that he will enter a crew for the four-oared race and compete himself in the single scull race. The only requisite for the races is the funds. The committee having this part of the affair in charge will shortly solicit subscriptions from the public.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Observer* says that Granville's despatch to Bismarck expresses the hope that Prussia will abstain from the enforcement of her theories, and will frame amicable arrangements.

A Protestant meeting will be held in London, soon, to denounce Gladstone's recent declaration concerning the Pope.

Two prominent members of the North German Parliament, for their anti-war acts, have been arrested on a charge of high treason, by order of Bismarck.

The 10th Prussian corps, on occupying Vendome, Friday, captured six guns and a mitrailleuse Next day Van der Tann took Epuisay, with 230 prisoners.

A Despatch from Berlin says the Diet opened on Wednesday last. The King, in his speech, read by commission, attributes the success of Germany, in the war with France, to the self-denying and enthusiastic patriotism of the people, in whose behalf the war was undertaken, and the gage of battle accepted.

A telegram from Prince Frederick Charles was read, reporting another victory on Tuesday. The battle was obstinate, but the French were driven back on Tours Charles occupied Blois. Many stores were captured.

General Manteuffel telegraphs that on Wednesday last, the army under his command occupied Fechamp, a seaport town on the English Channel, 21 miles north-west of Havre. He levied a contribution of half a million of francs upon the citizens.

Magneot left Havre on Tuesday, with a small force ,to harrass the enemy.

The King of Holland refuses absolutely to agree to the cession of Luxembourg to Germany.

Count Bismarck, in reply to the King of Holland's refusal to cede the Duchy, demands an indemnity for the violation of neutrality countenanced by the people of Luxembourg.

Earl Derby delivered a speech in Liverpool, in the course of which he protested against the introduction of the Prussian military system into Great Britain.

Earl Granville, in a speech at London, denounced the modern style of abrogating treaties, as dishonest, and calculated to destroy all the force of treaty arrangements.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A conference of the Representatives of European Powers at the Court of Prussia, was held at Berlin, and they have, it is reported, agreed upon a basis of peace between Germany and France. Among the details are the following:—Germany to have the Duchy of Luxembourg and that part of France known as Alsace, and including the two French Departments of Haut Rhin and Bas Rhin, with the Vosges mountains for the western boundary; France to pay the Emperor of Germany the sum of twelve hundred millions of francs as indemnity for the expenses of war, and to recognize the German Empire. Napoleon is to abdicate; the Empress Eugenie to be Regent; Metz to be dismantled, Lorraine to be an independent German state. The same telegram says that the prospects of a speedy peace depend upon these negotiations proving successful. Another telegram states that the rumors gain credence with time.

A despatch from Brussels reports that the German army is retiring before General Bourbaki.

King William is making preparations for a triumphal entry into Paris.

The preparations for war continue in England.

There is a story afloat that Bourbaki and Chausey have agreed upon a simultaneous advance; the first upon Fontanbleau, and the second upon Chartres, in the hopes that one or the other will succeed in the undertaking

Rt.-Hon. John Bright, President of the Board of Trade, has resigned his place in the British Cabinet.

The Queen, it is understood, will open the forthcoming session of Parliament in person.

Prussia proposes the embodying of one hundred thousand more Landwehr.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Prospects of peace are looking much improved this morning. It is thought in Berlin and Frankfort that peace basis proposed by neutrals, with some amendments, will probably be adopted.

Military movements in the field continue active. French evidently endeavoring to concentrate, and German armies falling back before Bourbaki. Later advices from Paris state that there has been no fighting around the city since Dec. 1st. People of Paris had news from outside world to 11th. Soldiers and citizens undismayed. Public order perfect; stores ample for several months.

Madrid despatch states at all points Spain shows determined opposition to Aosta. Every indication of short reign.

Severe Parliamentary conflict at Florence regarding future status of Pontiff.

French attacked by General Dewerdor large numbers who held strong position. Germans captured 6000 prisoners, together with town. French pursued Southward. On Monday, French force, 10,000 strong, had been defeated at Poiselay and Fontenelle.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Paris advices to the 17th state army and citizens continued calm, resolute, and confident of success. No disorders whatever. First announcement of German victory at Nuits, on Friday, exaggerated. Number of prisoners captured was 600, instead of 6000, as reported.

Gen. Manteuffel again marching on Havre, with much larger force than before. French report measures taken to resist.

Latest engagement reported occurred in the Baltic, (?) only seventeen miles from Havre.(?) in which French were victorious. Prussian advance checked.

Advices from Spain indicate civil war if Italian Prince is crowned King.

[We hope the Press Association Agent, at Sackville, will be a little more particular in getting up the despatches, We can make neither head nor tail of portions of the above despatch.—ED. HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Prussian Government will submit claims to Luxemburg to arbitration. War feeling in Russia is gaining ground. It is denied that King William encouraged the Pope to hope for assistance from him. Dissolution of the Spanish Cortes was voted yesterday amid great excitement, 126 to 4.

EVENING.—Reported to-day that Prussians have occupied Tours and found no serious opposition. Gen. Chausey is at Lemers, where he received reinforcements. Several batteries joined his command, and his forces have been re-provisioned. A number of partial engagements occurred with enemy, in all of which Gen. Chausey was successful. Immense reinforcements continue to arrive daily for Prussian armies before Paris. Owing to recent heavy levies the Landwher ordered by King William is on an average of 5000 daily added to the strength of the German investing army.

[No despatch was received on the 26th.—ED HERALD.]

London, Dec. 23.—All quiet front of Paris. Trochu released Prussian officers whom he held prisoners. German forces advancing to Tours and Lemars. French retreating. Blockade of the Seine raising. Besegers of Belfort received reinforcement of heavy artillery from Bavaria. Prince Frederick Charles marching rapidly westward to Blois. King William sent word to Luxemburg—wants explanation of infringment of neutrality. Bordeaux despatches state Gen. Bourbaki, with 150,000 men, successfully formed junction with Gen. Chausey on Tuesday night, rear of German army which had evacuated Tours. French captured 2000 prisoners and vast amount ammunition. Prince Frederick Charles' lines were severed. A general sortie was made from Paris on Monday. General Vinoy took Lamas on Blanche, beyond Bagny, six miles east of Paris and Gen. Ducrot fought a battle near Bromay.—Extensive warlike preparations of Russia continue cause of uneasiness in London and Vienna.—New York, Gold 110¼ to 110⅞.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—Intelligence has been received, by cable, of the death of Lord Headfort, father of Lady Lisgar.

The loss by fire to Ottawa, during the last four years, is estimated at half a million dollars.

The Ottawa fire relief fund has now reached $41,000.

Weather cold.

KINGSTON, Dec. 14.—A double execution occurred in Kingston this morning, the prisoners, Daniel Mann and Deacon being executed for their respective crimes. Mann was a penitentiary convict, and was recently convicted of the murder of one of the guards of the Penitentiary.

Deacon was convicted of poisoning his wife.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16.—Mr. Connolly, of the London *Telegraph*, is in town, and will remain for the winter for the purpose of reporting to the trade unions of Great Britain.

Great complications are likely to grow out of the Government railway policy. Notwithstanding the credit which Mr. Chauveau claimed for colonization railway policy, he seems now to back out, the Crown Lands not being opened by railway.

BERLIN, ONT., Dec. 14. -A destructive fire occurred here yesterday, by which the extensive tannery of L. Breithaupt & Co. was totally destroyed. The loss is over $40,000. Insurance $7,000. The cause is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

TO THE

Charlottetown Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 24, eve.—A German victory is reported at Halla, (?) a town to the south-east of Amiens, over the French army of the North, numbering 60,000 strong. Germans carried several villages by storm, and took 10,000 prisoners. Gen. Chausey's retreat to Lemars was voluntary—his intention being to concentrate his forces, and draw the Germans after him. Gen. Chausey has now 200,000 men, and will immediately resume the offensive.

A Berlin despatch says that the sortie from Paris on the 21st was a failure. The French retired within the walls.

The fortifications of Havre and Cherbourg have been so strengthened that they are believed to be impregnable.

Bismarck has issued a circular to the Prussian Ambassadors, saying that many French officers have broken their parole. The Government have not decided how to act in their regard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Spotswood Hotel, at Richmond, Virginia, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning, and twelve persons perished in the flames.

To-day is observed as a general holiday.

Birth.

On the 20th inst., the wife of P. G. Fraser, of a son.

Died.

In the City, on the 21st inst., at the residence of her son, Capt. Thomas Foley, Queen Street, Alice Foley, in the 85th year of her age, Deceased was born in the County of Wexford, Ireland. *R. I. P.* [Newfld. papers please copy.]

At Lot 65, on the 19th inst., Mary Duffy, wife of John McKenna, in the 43d year of her age. The deceased emigrated, with her parents, to this country from County Monaghan in 1810. A husband and four children are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. She was followed to the grave by a large circle of sorrowful friends and relations, to whom she was endeared in life and regretted in death. May she rest in peace.

On the 2d of December inst., at his residence, Beaufort House, Birkenhead, England, Cecil Wray Townshend, Esquire, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased gentleman was a native, and for many years a resident of this Island.

At York River, on the 13th inst., Mr. Alexander McLean, farmer, aged 93 years.

At New York, on the 6th inst., of Consumption, Mr. Daniel W. Sutherland, brother-in-law to George Parker, Esq., of Georgetown, aged 33 years.

At Brookfield, on the 18th inst., of Inflammation of the lungs, Mr. Malcolm McDonald, in the 65th year of his age.

At the Head of Hillsborough, on the 3d inst., of Consumption, Catherine Jane, the beloved wife of Benjamin C. Douglas, aged 26 years.

At Clyde River, on the 21st Dec., after a short but severe illness, Maggie Jane, the beloved wife of Alexander McLean, in the 21st year of her age.

At Chepstow, Lot 45, on Tuesday, the 13th of December inst., after a few days illness, of Inflammation of the Lungs, Mr. Angus Brown, merchant and farmer, aged 33 years, leaving a young widow and five sisters to mourn his deplorable loss. May he rest in peace.

Commercial.

CH'TOWN MARKET, Dec. 27th.

On Friday, Saturday, and to-day, three very good markets were held, particularly that of Friday and to-day. Everything suitable for Christmas and the New Year was to be had in abundance. Poultry of every size and description, beef and mutton, of the primest kind, vegetables, eggs and butter in plenty, and all of which brought high prices,—geese varying from 2s.6d. to 3s. 6d.; turkeys, from 4s. 3d. to 6s.9d.; poultry, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., per pair. Eggs, 1s. 6d. per dozen, and scarce at that. Butter was the only reasonable article to be had. In the wholesale market, pork brought from 5d. to 6d per lb. for good carcasses, being a slight advance on last week. Potatoes, by the small, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; wholesale, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.. Oats—although there is an active demand for this grain, still quotations keep steady at 2s. 4d. This week closes the foreign trade with this port, our harbor being a sheet of ice. Prices in produce will, if anything, decline.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

CLEARED.

Dec. 21st.—Undine, Balfour, Queenstown; for orders, 34,000 bush. oats, 5 bbls. oysters, 1000 ft. deal. Paragon, Marshall, Penarth Roads; 17500 bush. oats, 1500 ft. deal.

22.—Island Home, Mutch, Cuba; 1512 bush. potatoes, 88 qtls. codfish, 61 do. haddock, 54 do. hake, 39 kegs butter, (1415½ lbs) 145 cans lard, (6175 lbs.) 459 bush. oats, 12 tons hay, and three boxes preserved lobsters.

23.—Candace, McDonald, Queenstown; 2500 bush. oats, 3768 ft. deal. Clara, Henderson, Queenstown, 16,000 bush. oats, 1000 ft. deal.

24.—Princess of Wales, Cameron, Pictou; 283 bbls. pork, 24 carcasses, (4800 lbs.) 6 casks hams, 3 half barrels and 19 tubs lard,——lbs.

The Steamer *Heather Belle* towed Mr. Lefurgy's Brig to the Three tides, on Friday morning last, then proceeded to McEwen's Wharf, Elliot River, to bring down the Brigt. *Septimus*, loaded with Grain for Europe. The Brigt. *Paragon*, at the North River, also loaded with Grain for Europe, was towed to sea on the same evening. The Brigt. *Empress*, Young, Master, laden with Grain for Europe, is frozen in at Pinette. The Brigt. *Sabrina*, laden with Grain for Europe, is aground in Crapaud Harbor. The Brigt. ——, belonging to Angus McMillan, Esq., at Summerside, is frozen in at that Port, laden with Grain for Europe.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.—Barque *W. L. J*, from Summerside, and Brigt. *Princess*, from Malpeque,—both vessels laden with oats, shipped and belonging to Wm. Richards, E.q.

The Ship *New Dominion*, Kickham, Master, for Europe, laden with 52,000 bush. oats, sailed from this port on the 16th inst.

The Bark *Undine*, Balfour, master, for Europe, with 32,103 bush. oats, sailed on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., also from this port.

The Sch. *Island Home*, Mutch, cleared on Friday for Cuba, with oats, potatoes, fish, &c , by I. C. Hall, Esq.

The barque *Candace*, McDonald, also cleared on Friday for Queenstown, (for orders) with 26,000 bush. oats, Carvell Bros.

The brigt. *Ravenswood*, Gavin, arrived at St. John's on the 19th, in three days from Charlottetown.

The brigt. *Dawn*, belonging to Messrs. James White and Longworth & Co., has been sold in Newfoundland.

The ship *James Duncan*, is the last of the fall fleet in port. She is nearly rigged, and has taken a considerable quantity of oats on board. We fear she is frozen in for the winter.

HALIFAX, Dec. 19.—Arrived, *Jane Otts*; 16th, cleared, *Bounty*; 17th, *Montrose*; and 19th, *Josephine*.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 12th, arrived, *Union*.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Arrived, *J. W. Hatfield*.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Arrived, *Golden Rule*.

New Advertisements.

DECEMBER, 1870.

NEW GOODS.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street,

ARE NOW OPENING THE LAST INSTALMENT OF

GOODS!

FOR THIS SEASON.

CONSISTING OF

WATERPROOF CLOTH,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

FROM

4s. 6d. per Yard.

Wide French Twills

AND

FRENCH MERINOES,

IN

Black and various Shades, including the

NEW MAROON COLOR,

NOW SO POPULAR,

at 1s. 10½d. per yard & upwards.

Figured Silk Repp Dresses,

HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Plain and Checked Winceys,

Thin Black Coburgs and Lustres,

Grey and White Blankets,

Black Velveteens,

Winter Caps, &c , &c.

Dec. 28, 1870.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!

FOR 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

THIS splendid Weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting Journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing

New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions or Trades, will find the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of great value and interest.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop and Factory, in the land, besides affording a continual source of Valuable Instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European Writers, and having access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the *Scientific American* are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

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The Yearly Numbers of the *Scientific American* make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in size to four thousand ordinary book pages.

Specimen copies sent free.

TERMS:—$3 a year; $1.50 half year; Clubs of ten copies for one year, at $2.50 each, $25, with a splendid Premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for procuring PATENTS.

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

For instructions concerning American and European Patents, Caveats, Re-issues, Interferences, Rejected Cases, Hints on selling Patents, Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office, the new Patent Laws, Examinations, Extensions, Infringments, &c., &c., send for Instruction-Book, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential. Address,

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

Dec. 28, 1870.

WANTED!

WANTED immediately, a TEACHER, for the New Grammar School, North Side St. Peter's Bay. Apply to the undersigned.

SIMON BULGER,
DONALD McINNIS,
ROBERT LEWIS,
RICHARD DUNN,
Trustees.

Hd. St. Peter's Bay, Dec. 28, 1870.

New Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS!!

1870.

A very large and elegant variety of

BOOKS, MUSIC,

AND

Fancy Goods,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS;

For Sale at the *Prince Street Book & Stationery Store.*

☞ *Call and you will find many articles that you cannot obtain elsewhere and would not expect to find in the City.*

GEO. BREMNER.

Dec. 22, 1870.

MAILS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE Mails for the United States and the Dominion of Canada, will, until further notice, be closed at this office every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evening at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, will be closed every alternate THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:

Thursday, 5th Jan	Saturday, 4th March
Saturday, 7th	Thursday, 16th
Thursday, 19th	Saturday, 18th
Saturday, 21st	Thursday, 30th
Thursday, 2d Feb.	Saturday, 1st April
Saturday, 4th	Thursday, 13th
Thursday, 16th	Saturday, 15th
Saturday, 18th	Thursday, 27th
Thursday, 24 March	Saturday, 29th

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

JOHN A. MACDONALD
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Charlottetown, 28th Dec. 1870.

Christmas Presents.

JUST RECEIVED, at the "American Variety Store," Queen Street, per *City of Baltimore*, from England, *via* Halifax; also, from Boston and New York, an endless variety of

Toys, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Stationery, Clocks, Pictures, Fruit & Confectionary,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:

Plain Gold and other Rings,
Broaches and Ear *Drops*, Watches and Guards, Ladies' Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Charm Ornaments.
Belt Buckles, Pen and Jack Knives, Pistols, Gun Caps, Scissors, Razors, Pipes, (various sorts,) Cigar Cases, Hair Oil, Violins,
Bows and Strings, Concertinas and Accordeons, Walking Sticks, Lamps and Glasses, Fancy Soaps, Fine, Tooth and other Combs.
Albums and Work Boxes,
Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO:

Apples,	Tea,
Oranges,	*Dried* Apples,
Lemons,	Blacking,
Grapes,	Table Salt,
Canned Peaches,	Brooms,
Cheese,	Trunks,
Quinces,	Matts,
Figs,	Matches,
Onions,	Chewing Tobacco,
Sugar,	Cigars, &c., &c.

☞ Also,—The best assortment of small Wares to be had in Town.

All of which will be sold cheaper than any other store in the trade.

TIMOTHY O'CONNELL.

Dec. 14, 1870. 1 4in

Festive Season!

1870--71!

WATT'S TEA STORE!!

IS the best place for every person in want of good Groceries, to buy. Stock for the present season complete, comprising in part:—

TEA, (defies competition.)
Java Coffee, Crushed, Granulated, Clenfuegos and Porto Rico Sugars,
Bright Molasses, Crackers, all kinds, (very superior,) Dominion and Island Cheese, Pastry Flour,
Meal, White Beans, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, Raisins, Currants, Corn Starch, Pickles, Spices,

And all articles usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

All of which are offered at lowest paying rates, for Cash.

JOHN CAMERON.

Kent St., Dec. 21, 1870. p 4in

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

SELLING CHEAP AT

"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."

ROYAL Dessert Raisins, Layers, Valentias, Sultanas, Currants, Peels, Flavorings, Spices, Figs, Stewing Prunes, China Ginger, Pine Apples, Pears, Peaches, Tamatoes, Green Peas, String Beans, Green Corn, Marmalades, Jams and Jellies, Gelatine, Isinglass, Cooking Wine, English Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c., &c.,

And in fact everything required to make all SUBSTANTIALLY HAPPY throughout the approaching Festive Season.

MACEACHERN & CO.

Dec. 21. 1870.—3w

Christmas Presents!

MUSICAL BOXES, large and elegant, playing from four to six tunes each, can be had at a small advance over cost and charges, at

O'Connell's American Variety Store.

Queen St., Dec. 21, 1870. 1sl 4in

Business Notices.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has just received, from Great Britain, a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, &c., &c. Parties desirous of obtaining the above articles, will do well to call at the CASH DRUG STORE, where all the most popular remedies of the day are to be had.

P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

ROSEINE and other Analine DYES, to be had at P. G. Fraser's
CASH DRUG STORE,
Queen Street

Observe!

SUPERIOR SWEET OIL to be had, very cheap, at the CASH DRUG STORE.
P. G. FRASER,

Worm Annihilator!

P. G. FRASER'S Worm Annihilator is the best, safest, and most effective worm remedy yet discovered.

CASH DRUG STORE.

Soaps! Soaps!

SOAPS of all descriptions to be had cheap, at the CASH DRUG STORE.
P. G. FRASER.

Prescriptions!

PRESCRIPTIONS accurately prepared with the purest of drugs, and at moderate prices, at the CASH DRUG STORE.
P. G. FRASER,
Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1870.

A. HERMANS,

BELL-HANGER,

GAS FITTER,

GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(*Next to Old Reading Room Building.*)

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

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

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

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

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

A lot of First-class **Water Coolers** on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1869. ex

ORANGES,

APPLES & LEMONS.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

50 Barrels Apples!

IN

Baldwins, Russets and Peppins.

2 bbls. Oranges,	Ginger Wine,
Boxes Raisins,	2 bbls. Lemons,
" Figs & Currants	Boxes Nuts, (in Almonds, Barcelona, Brazil & Walnuts;)
Shelled Almonds, (in Jordan & Valentia;)	Tea, (superior quality;)
Cheese,	Molasses,
Crushed Sugar,	Pepper and Mustard,
Granulated Sugar,	Ground Cloves,
Brown Sugar,	Spices,
Ginger,	Fresh Tamarinds,
Canned Lobsters,	Chewing Gum,
" Salmon,	Soap,
" Peaches,	Tobacco,
Candles,	Scotch Barley,
Cigars,	Raspberry Vinegar, and
Lemon Syrup,	

Flour, by the Barrel or Pound.

All of which will be sold, Cheap for Cash,

BY
ALEXR. McKENZIE,
Queen St., Victoria Buildings, December 7, 1870. } Confectioner. 6i

Gold and Silver

WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other

GOLD RINGS.

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

Always on hand.

Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.

ROBERT SNEESTON,
North Side Queen Square, Feb. 16, 1870. } Jeweler, &c. 1y

Skates. Skates.

250 PAIRS MEN'S AND BOY'S

SKATES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Dec. 7, 1870. 21

IMPORTANT!

To All Concerned.

The Subscriber would inform ALL PERSONS indebted to him, that

The Full Amount

Of their Accounts, to October 1st, is required with as little delay as possible.

HENRY BEER.

Southport, Dec. 7, 1870. 4i

LOST,

IN Charlottetown, on Friday last, the 2d instant, a WALLET, containing a sum of money. Although not large in amount, yet the restoration would be gratefully acknowledged and rewarded. The money consisted of Union Bank Notes, ($5, $2, and $1,) with a small amount of silver, in all about $12. Please leave it at Owen Connolly's, Esq., or at the HERALD Office.

DONALD McDONALD.
Head of Tracadie Bay, Lot 36, December 7, 1870 }

Business Notices.

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a large assortment of the following Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gents' English & Geneva

Gold & Silver Watches,

Gold, Silver, Plated, Hair, Silk, Gutta Percha, and Steel Albert

Guards.

Colored & Bright

GOLD JEWELRY,

in great variety.

Jet, Imitation Jet, Vulcanite, Ivory and Steel Jewelry.

Alarm, Striking, and Silent 8 day and 30 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ All articles sold are warranted to be as represented.

W. W. WELLNER.

Upper Great George St., Dec. 21, 1870. } 4in

LONDON HOUSE.

Wholesale & Retail.

NEW GOODS,

Per "CITY OF BALTIMORE,"

Wincles and other Dress Goods, in great variety, Brown

ROME.

MEETINGS IN FAVOR OF THE POPE.—The following is the address of the Dublin meeting to the Premier of Her Majesty's Government:—

"We, the undersigned, on our own part, and in concurrence with the general opinion of Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland, desire to express to you their deep anxiety and alarm at the present position of the Head of the Catholic Church, which, if sanctioned or endured by the European Powers, may produce consequences, both religious and political, dangerous to the best interests of society.

"We beg leave to refer to the policy maintained by your predecessors in regard to the independence of the Pope and the States of the Church, when the Catholics of this country had no political existance in the State. We submit that the religious influence of the Holy See should be exercised independently, above the suspicion of being forced to use it for the temporal interests of any State. The Sovereign rights of the Pope rest on the prescription of centuries, sanctioned by the most solemn treaties, confirmed and enforced by the Congress of Vienna; and we believe they cannot now be violated without danger to the public law and morality of nations.

"We, therefore, pray that, in the event of the assembling of a European Congress, that Her Majesty's Government, so justly jealous of the infringement of a treaty guaranteeing the security of the Turkish Empire, may extend its protection to the Holy See, now assailed; and that you will lay these our views before Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with your recommendation that they may be favorably considered. We make this request with confidence in your great political wisdom, integrity and justice, for no Minister has ever presided over the Councils of Her Majesty to whom the Catholics of this country have so much reason to be grateful."

It cannot now be argued that the Sovereignty of the Pope is a mere domestic matter for Catholics. It has been brought by the Catholic nation of Ireland before Her Majesty's Prime Minister. It is no longer a domestic subject. It has become a national one. On the recognition of a nation's rights depends a nation's peace.

AMERICAN PROTESTS.—The Catholics of New Orleans have entered their solemn protest against the invasion of Rome, and have proclaimed that *their* interests were at stake in those of the Sovereign Pontiff. At Baltimore, on the day of the return of Archbishop Spalding from Europe, 50,000 persons signed an address and protest. The *Mirror* says of this meeting:—"It will tell the Sovereign Pontiff that, far away across the Atlantic, in that land of freedom where the first standard was a cross planted on its shores by a Catholic, his children grieve for him, and love him even more dearly in his misfortune"

The following protest was read at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th in all the Roman Catholic Churches of New York, as a manifesto prepared by the Archbishop for adoption by all good Catholics:—

ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK TO HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.

MOST HOLY FATHER:—The Catholic clergy of the Diocese of New York, both secular and regular, together with their faithful people, approach the foot of your apostolic throne, and offer to your Holiness, in the present trying time, this avowal of their homage and obedience to the See of Peter, of their filial affection and spiritual allegiance and devotion to your august person, so inexpressibly dear to them, and of their sympathy with you in the afflictions and outrages to which you, and in you the Catholic Church, as the Holy Spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, are at present subjected by faithless and unworthy members of that Church whose Supreme Pastor you are.

With the indignation of honest men who respect no less the obligation of laws and treaties than the rights of patrons and legitimate rulers; with the just and religious abhorrence of Christians who revere the sacred sovereignty of the Holy See over its temporal domain, has invaded your legitimate dominion as a Sovereign Prince.

We also denounce the sacrilegious violence which has assaulted and brought under captivity the sacred person of your Holiness, the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth, and as such entitled by divine right to complete liberty in the exercise of your sublime office, and by the most perfect of human rights to civil princedom, a necessary safeguard and bulwark of that liberty. Moreover, as citizens of this Republic, the United States of America, whose Constitution and laws recognize the liberty which the Church has received as an unalienable right from Almighty God, we protest against the violation of religious freedom and the rights of conscience which has been perpetrated in the desecrated name of liberty.

We also protest against the invasion of the liberty of the Church in the person of its head, both as an outrage against the sacred prerogative of your Holiness as Supreme Pontiff, and as the violation of a right which we as Catholics possess, of being governed by a chief completely exempted from, and independent of, all civil authority, for in no other condition could our intercourse with him be free and unrestricted.

In the full sincerity of our loyal and Catholic hearts, we promise to continue faithful to your Holiness and to the Apostolic See at all times; but especially in periods when distress and trouble like the present oppress the Church.

We ask your Holiness to accept the assurance that we will not cease from making every effort in our power to aid and assist you in the maintenance of your just rights, and the fulfillment of your arduous duties; and that we will continually pray to God with a confidence greatly strengthened by the example which your Holiness has never failed to set before us, that He will deign to give to you and the See of Peter, another triumph more signal and illustrious than any of the past victories of the Church over the gates of hell and the powers of darkness.

A well informed correspondent assures the London *Tablet* that it is believed in Florence that Lanza will be one of the first to experience the effects of the excommunication, and will soon fall. A Ministry, in which Sella and Ratazzi are component elements, is talked of, particularly since the splendid electoral victory which the latter has obtained at Allessandria. They say, too, we are sure to get Ratazzi when any great events are impending. It has been always while he was in office that they have occurred, beginning with 1849 and ending with 1867, from Novara to Mentana. It is said that the recall of Lamarmora is certain. Of his own dissatisfaction there can be no doubt. He is described as in the greatest state of sadness, and as most desirous to resign, for his post is one of great embarrassment to him They say he would never have accepted his present charge if he had supposed he would receive the mortification of being denied access to the Holy Father, and that he could not obtain the satisfaction of an audience of courtesy from the Cardinal Secretary. Add to this, no one visits him except the five or six liberal aristocrats, who have to represent the Roman patricians on all occasions. Of these five nobles, not remarkable for their wits or talents, the General does not indeed very well know what use to make, except, as we said, as "figurantes." Then, if he stirs out, he sees the Romans looking at him askance, with a melancholy kind of compassion, but no head is uncovered to him, except those of the "employes," or of some one aspiring to Government favor. So the poor General lives in great retirement, and upon the rare occassions on which he has been conversed with by any person of importance, which has generally been when some complaint was brought of arbitrary behaviour on the part of the authorities, he has detained them for hours, indulging in bitter diatribes against those who sent him to play such a humiliating part in this great city. The same letter confirms the statement of our Roman correspondent that the news from Rome continues to be very threatening, or, rather, becomes more and more so. The object of the Revolution is to compel the Pope either to give himself entirely into the custody of enemies, or to leave Rome. On Sunday, the 20th, demonstrations against the Vatican were threatened, and the matter was so serious that the troops were all in readiness within the barracks to intervene, if necessary. But how long will Lamarmora, who has shown himself so yielding on all other points, hold firm upon this? On Monday, about 50 blackguards gathered before the bronze gate of the Vatican, insulting all who went in or out. They used the most infamous language about the Pope, hissed two Sisters of Charity, and spat in the face of an ex-Pontifical soldier. Nothing was done to disperse them, and the Questura allows a song, expressive of the wish to get the Vatican, too vile and abominable to quote, to be freely sung about the streets.

PRESS FREEDOM IN ITALY.—An Italian letter says that the circumstances connected with the sequestration of the *Unita Cattolica*, in consequence of its publication of the Pope's Encyclical, are rather curious. The Fisco made sure, of course, that that journal would brave all consequences, and its police was therefore on the watch early in the morning of the 22nd, to seize all the numbers before one could be issued. But, notwithstanding their vigilance, a whole packet was already on its way to Florence, and the Turin numbers, which had been got out of the press at midnight, were also already distributed. Hence it came to pass that the Florentine journalists proceeded to publish the Encyclical in all haste, and laughed at the *Unita Cattolica* for saying that the press was not free in Italy, and at the Holy Father for thinking it necessary to publish his Encyclical at Geneva. However, they did not laugh very long, for their journals too were also promptly seized. But the matter did not end here. The *Diritto* had the courage to brave the Government, and on the 24th, published the Encyclical with this defiant observation:—"Let the Fisco sequestrate us, if it pleases; it will be following its business; but we shall hold the Ministry responsible, and shall demand an account of the assembled Chamber of this unjustifiable proceeding." It, moreover, appealed to the whole journalism of the Peninsula, and said, "Let us respond to sequestrations, by publishing the Encyclical and demanding a prosecution." It also expressed its confidence that all the Neapolitan journals would join in collectively making the same demand from Government. No one, (adds our correspondent,) can fail to see the hand of providence in this affair. Events are so disposed as to cause these numbers of the *Unita Cattolica* to escape in an extraordinary manner, and to be published at Turin and Florence, thus giving occasion to flaming declarations on the part of the liberal press of the perfect liberty which the Pope evidently enjoyed of freely issuing any document he pleased in free Italy; declarations immediately met by signal contradiction in the sequestration of all the journals, even of those favoring the Government; thereby furnishing proof, palpable to all, that the Pope is *not* free to publish his Encyclicals in Italy. Hence also the greatest attention is drawn to the Encyclical itself, which is used as a kind of weapon of assault upon the Government. As Balaam prophesied, and even his ass became a seer and spoke, we have the *Nazione* itself mentioning Providence on this occasion. "Since," it says, "Providence, for its inscrutable ends, has given the solution of the Roman question to such ignorant minds and hesitating hands, we have only to beg the men who have shown themselves so plainly incompetent for this work, if they have any love for their country, to hold aloof; otherwise the matter will get involved, and they will do such mischief that no intellect or will may avail to solve it."

To Coopers!

WANTED, at the "Hillsborough Mills," 20 COOPERS. To good, steady men employment will be given for the winter, and liberal wages paid, either by the day or for piece-work.

CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 14, 1870. tf

Mercantile Advertisements.

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.

1870. SPRING. 1870.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to announce the completion of his Spring Importations, comprising his usual general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Bolt, Bar and Sheet Iron, Carriage Springs, Blister & Cast Steel; Cast Steel Axes and Edge Tools;

Wrought and Cut Spikes, Nails and Tacks, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Hammers, Scales & weights, Saddlery Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Paints Varnish

Linseed, Olive, Kerosene, Seal and Codfish Oils, Temperance nordials, Alcohol, Old Jamaica and Demerara Spirits, Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, Old Rye and Old Malt Whiskies,

Brandy, Gin, Old Tom, Gingerette, Port, Sherry and Champagne Wines, Dublin, London and Edinburg Bottled Ale & Porter, Cordage, Canvas and Coils Chain.

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses. Confectionary, Tobacco, Snuff, Raisins, Currants, Sporting Powder, Patent Shot, Caps, &c., &c.

Best Canada Flour and Cornmeal.

A consignment of Dark and Pale Brandy, in hhds., quarter casks and bottles, from the celebrated Vineyard of George Sayer & Co., Cognac, France, per Ship *Amphion*.

All of which is offered for Sale, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market rates.

DANIEL BRENAN.

June 2, 1870.

IN BOTTLES OF FULL SIZE ONLY.

SAYER'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES

AWARDED THE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862

BOTTLED AT COGNAC AND LABELLED, ACCORDING TO AGE,

FINE OLD
CHOICE OLD
VERY OLD

Marked: ✠; ✠✠; ✠✠✠

TO BE HAD OF THE BEST MERCHANTS.

Preferred by good judges.

N.B.—AVOID INFERIOR BRANDIES AND SMALL BOTTLES.

D. BRENAN, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Clothing, &c.

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. 3m

Boot & Shoe Factory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has opened a shoe Shop on

DORCHESTER STREET,

Opposite the residence of OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line.

WILLIAM DOUGAN.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

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.

Found.

A POCKET-BOOK, containing a sum of money, was found in Charlottetown, about the middle of November last, by the undersigned, who will return it to the owner, by proving property and paying expenses.

MRS. J. HELM.

West River, Lot 65, Dec. 7, 1870.*

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.

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.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

Queen Street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

It is very large, and must be converted into CASH. To accomplish this, all will be offered at prices which must insure a sale. Our Stock of

DRESS GOODS

is large and varied, ranging from the lowest prices to materials of the best and most fashionable winter goods.

LADIES' MANTLES AND MANTLE CLOTH,

Silk Fringes, Braid and Trimmings, in variety; Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c.

In Winter Coatings, Fancy Coatings, Trowserings, Blue and Black Cloths, we admit of no competition. Ours is undoubtedly the Stock of the City. To this and the following we invite the especial attention of buyers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

in various makes of cloth and styles, to suit all. Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, and Hosiery, Flannel, in all colours and makes, Blankets, very cheap, Hassocks, Shirtings, Hoyle's Prints, and all other Cotton Goods; Carpets, of all kinds, from the lowest grade, at 9d per yard, to that of the best quality, at 11s. 6d.

It is needless further to enumerate our Stock. We ask a call, feeling confident of our ability to convince all that what we state above is true.

MASON & HENDERSON.

December 7, 1870.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

LATEST STYLES!!!

IN

FITCH, STONE MARTIN,
MINK, SEAL, GERMAN MINK,
ALASKA MINK, &c, &c., &c.,

IN

VICTORINES, COLLARS, RUFFS,
SKATING MUFFS, &c, &c., &c.

As the Stock is large, the above Furs will be sold very Cheap.

All Furs warranted free from moths.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

MINK, FOX, MUSKRAT & OTTER.

A. B. SMITH,

South Side Queen Square

Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1870.

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 rivel 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. 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, $7. By mail, post-paid, $8.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIECNE.

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, 1865.

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 a 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.

Herring. Herring.

100 BARRELS Bay of Islands Fat HERRING, for Sale, Cheap for Cash, at

J. B. McDONALD'S.
(One door above Hon. D. Brenan's.)

Dec. 14, 1870. p 3w

Lottery,

In aid of the New Church at Vernon River.

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

St. Patrick's Day, next.

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

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

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

Vernon River, Nov. 2, 1870.

Fanners.

THE Subscribers are manufacturing, for the season, a large number of the above. Parties wanting to be supplied, will please leave their orders as early as possible.

SMALLWOOD & BOYYER.

Kent St., next door to Hon. G. Coles'

Nov. 30, 1870. tf

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.

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 Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
	Gout	Sore-throats
Coco-bay	Glandular	Scurvy
Chilblains	Swellings	Sore-heads
Chiego-foot	Lumbago	Tumors
Chap'd Hands	Piles	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.