ICE. NOTICE.

merican Variety Store" is the on to get all kinds of FRUITS, in sea-

TIMOTHY O'CONNELL.

, Queen St., Oct. 12, 1870. 3m

chance for Shipbuilders and others.

bscriber offers for Sale, in lots to urchasers, that desirable Property Bridgetown, Dundas, formerly oc- James Jenkins, and known as the wnShipyard," together with grounds mbracing all the land lying between arf and Grand River Bridge.

one of the best situations in King's r any kind of business, being the na- ness centre of a vast tract of coun- luce being shipped here from Rollo 'eters, and the North Side. Mechan- inds are wanted here. Bridgetown growing and thriving village, and chance to procure a really valuable hat seldom occurs. Apply on the to

DOCTOR CLAY.

, 1870. tf

AILS. 1870.

IG the months of October, November December, Mails for the United States, nd New Brunswick, to be forwarded ac, will be closed at the General Post harlottetown, every MONDAY and DAY evening, at 7 o'clock.

r Nova Scotia, via Pictou, until further ll be closed every Monday, Wednesday ay evening, at 7 o'clock.

or Great Britain Newfoundland, West c., every alternate Monday and Wed- ening, at 7 o'clock, as follows:—

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

for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, North and Lower Freetown (to be forwarded ner), will be closed on the same even- ails for the United States; for George- s Steamer, every Friday evening at 7

s to be registered, and newspapers, must d at least half an hour before the time g Mails.

from the United States, Canada and New ck, will be due at the General Post Office, etown, on the evening of Wednesday rday, at 10 o'clock.

from Nova Scotia will be due on the of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ock.

ge on letters for the Dominion of Canada, ach rate; for the Unit d tates, 4d, cy.; t Britain, 4½d, cy.

papers for Newfoundland and West In- , stg., each; for Australia, New Zea- , 2d. stg., each; Newspapers for Great United tates and the Dominion of forwarded free.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.
Postmaster General

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

L CURES MADE EASY BY olloway's Ointment.

egs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts.

escription of wound, sore or ulcer can re- healing properties of this excellent Oint- The worst case readily assumes a heal- pearance whenever this medical agent is ; sound flesh springs up from the bottom wound, inflammation of the surrounding arrested and a complete and permanent ickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

e distressing and weakening diseases may rtainty be cured by the sufferers them- if they will use Holloway's Ointment, ecfully attend to the printed instructions. ld be well rubbed upon the neighboring when all obnoxious matter will be remov- poultice of bread and water may some- be applied at bed-time with advantage; ost scrupulous cleanliness must be ob- If those who read this paragraph will it under the notice of such of their ac- ances whom it may concern, they will ren- ervice that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

ions, Scald Heads, Ringworm and other Skin Diseases.

fomentation with warm water, the ut- elief and speediest cure can be readily ob- in all complaints affecting the skin and by the simultaneous use of the Ointment ills. But it must be remembered that all skin diseases indicate the depravity of ood and derangement of the liver and sto- consequently, in many cases time is re- to purify the blood, which will be effect- a judicious use of the Pills. The general will readily be improved, although the on may be driven out more freely than be- nd which should be promoted; persève- is necessary. On the appearance of any se maladies the Ointment should be well l at least three times a day upon the neck pper part of the chest, so as to penetrate glands, as salt is forced into meat: this will at once remove inflammation and tion. The worst cases will yield to this ent by following the printed directions.

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

s class of cases may be cured by Hollo- purifying Pills and Ointment, as their e action of purifying the blood and gthening the system renders them more e than any other remedy for all complaints crofulous nature. As the blood is impure, ver, stomach and bowels, being much de- d, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

heumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

thing has the power of reducing inflamma- and subduing pain in these complaints in ame degree as Holloway's cooling Oint- and purifying Pills. When used sim- eously they drive all inflammation and de- ties from the system, subdue and remove largement of the joints, and leave the sin- nd muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure always be effected, even under the worst nstance, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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

d Legs	Corns (Softs)	Rheumatism
d Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
rns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Yaws
mions	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
tes of Mos-	Fistulas	Sore-nipples
thetoes and	Gout	Sore-throats
Sand-flies	Glandular	Scurvy
co-bay	Swellings	Sore-heads
dilblains	Lumbago	Tumors
dogs-foot	Piles	Ulcers
ing'd Hands		Wounds

ld at the Establishment of Professor Hol- way, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers Medicine throughout the civilised world, at ollowing prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking larger sizes.

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

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870. NO. 7.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance,	£0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance,	0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 10h 27m., even., S.
Last Quarter, 15 h day, 4h. 59m., even., S
New Moon, 22d day, 8h. 7m., morn., S. E.
First Quarter, 29th day, 0h 26m., even., E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	MOON SETS h m	HIGH water h m	DAY'S len'th h m
1	Thursday	7 28	4 10	morn	5 26	8 42
2	Friday	29	10	0 40	6 21	41
3	Saturday	31	10	1 42	7 27	39
4	Sunday	32	10	2 44	0 2	38
5	Monday	33	10	3 43	8 48	37
6	Tuesday	35	9	4 45	9 32	34
7	Wednesday	36	9	5 55	10 4	33
8	Thursday	37	9	rises	10 56	32
9	Friday	38	9	5 0	11 36	31
10	Saturday	39	9	5 50	even	30
11	Sunday	40	9	6 40	1 0	29
12	Monday	41	9	7 34	1 44	28
13	Tuesday	42	9	8 36	2 31	27
14	Wednesday	43	9	9 43	3 17	26
15	Thursday	44	9	10 52	4 5	25
16	Friday	45	10	morn	4 29	25
17	Saturday	45	10	0 1	5 55	25
18	Sunday	46	10	1 14	6 57	25
19	Monday	46	10	2 30	7 57	24
20	Tuesday	47	11	3 45	8 59	24
21	Wednesday	47	11	4 52	9 56	24
22	Thursday	48	12	6 00	10 54	24
23	Friday	48	12	sets	11 47	24
24	Saturday	48	13	5 50	morn	24
25	Sunday	48	13	7 30	0 49	25
26	Monday	48	14	8 8	1 32	26
27	Tuesday	48	15	9 16	2 22	27
28	Wednesday	48	16	10 26	3 9	28
29	Thursday	48	17	11 30	3 56	29
30	Friday	48	18	morn	4 43	30
31	Saturday	48	18	1 34	5 33	30

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1870.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	3½ a 7d
Do. by the quarter	3d a 5d
Pork (carcass)	4½d a 5½d
Do. (small)	5d a 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3 a 5d
Veal, per lb.	3d a 6d
Ham, per lb.	7d a 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d a 1s 4d
Do. by the tub	1s 1d a 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d a 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d a 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d a 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d a 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s a 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d a 17s 6d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	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 bartel	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.	
Home-spun, per yard	4s a 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d a 9
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 each week.

Business Cards.

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

ALBERT HENSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW!

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Office:—Two doors below Bank of P. E. I.

Great George Street - - - Ch'town.

December, 1869.

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE IN

DesBrisay's Block,

(Next Apothecary's Hall)

QUEEN STREET.

Residence:

North American Hotel.

Charlottetown, August 5, 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

SMALL DEBT COURT.

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.

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

F. S. LONGWORTH, Clerk.

Nov. 23, 1870. 4m

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 Scott, 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.

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 pures, 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, intends for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

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

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

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1869. ex

Gold and Silver WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other GOLD RINGS.

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

Always on hand.

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

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

Steamboat Engines FOR SALE.

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

For particulars apply to EDWARD MORRISEY, Charlottetown Foundry, or to

ADAM McKAY,
Halifax, N. S.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870. 1 & p 3m

To Let.

TWO Large Cellars under the Atheneum Enquire of

J. W. MORRISON.

CHEAP PRINTING AT THE HERALD OFFICE,

Prince Street, (near the Athenæum)

ROME.

DIPLOMATIC VIEW OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Roman correspondence of the *Unita Cattolica* contains the following favorable view of the diplomatic position and prospects of the Roman question, of which we give the substance: First, it is certain that the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See continues to remain with the Holy Father, and will so remain. The Florentine Government has not ventured to put the question directly to the Governments which that body represents, but has been feeling the ground by means of the Giunta under which the *plebiscite* took place. The resident ministers, at its request, informed their respective courts of the enquiry which had been made, viz.: whether the diplomatic body would continue to reside with the Pope, and whether it might be hoped that the facts of the 20th September and the *plebiscite* would be recognized. The answer received from the Governments was to this effect: that no change was to be made, and that their ministers were to remain to represent them with the Government of the Holy See. As for the facts of the 20th September, they were clearly an infringement of the rights of nations, and directly contrary to the promises and declarations made to the Powers by the Italian Government, which limited itself to saying that it was about to occupy certain points in the Pontifical territory, in order to hinder a revolution, instead of which it had carried on thither with its troops, and had effected it with manifest violence. From this statement we gather that the Governments continue to regard the Holy Father as Sovereign of Rome, and maintain their envoys with him in the double character of Pope and King. 2. That they do not recognize the seizure of the Pontifical States by Victor Emmanuel; and, in fact, not only was the diplomatic body at Rome absent from the *plebiscite*, though invited to attend, but the foreign envoys at the Court of Florence were forbidden to assist at the ceremony of its presentation and acceptance by the King. It must be remembered that not a single political or diplomatic act of that court, previous to the 20th September, indicated the design of occupying Rome and destroying the Pope's sovereignty; the King's letter to the Pope did not say a word of it; neither did Raeli's circular to the Bishops, and Visconti-Venosta's note, which he caused to be communicated to the Governments, so little gave this to be understood, that the direct contrary might rather have been inferred from it. The bombardment of Rome, therefore, and the entry of the troops into the city, accompanied by a seditious mob, to overturn public order in the Capital of Christendom, and cast down the Pontifical power, has been an offence to the Sovereigns of Europe, and has seriously injured the Florentine Government in the opinion of statesmen. Foreseeing that this original sin of violence and injustice would cleave irremediably to such a mode of annexing Rome, and become the source of remonstrances which could not be disregarded, Visconti-Venosti opposed it as long as he could; but the party of action carried the day, and now he is laboring to make the best of the bad cause in which he has taken part with the rest. Hence his endeavors to elicit some favorable reply, some explicit declaration of acquiescence from the Governments. His recent note concerning the Pontifical guarantees, has been written with this object. We may rest assured, however, that the Florentine Government has hitherto been able to obtain nothing but evasive and conditional replies from diplomacy. Europe reserves the question, and is not likely to enter on it until peace is concluded, and France can take her part in it, which she cannot do until she is politically re-organized. And for this reason Florence dreads the conclusion of peace. However revolutionary France may sympathize or side with her, re-organized France, no matter what may be the form of government she may adopt, is sure to support the Pope.

The Nuncio, Mgr. Chigi, has left Paris extremely well satisfied with the dispositions manifested by Gen Trochu and the other political Frenchmen with whom he conversed; men who are sure to be called to exercise great influence in the establishment of the new order of things. Not one of these men but was firm in his determination that the Pope should retain his sovereignty, and all made this a point in which the interests and honor of France were intimately concerned. Mgr Chigi was received most graciously at Versailles, by King William, Count Bismark, and the Prussian generals; and we have reason to believe that the interest which Germany's future Emperor manifests for the Pope is very great, and that he is resolved not to content himself with bare words.

The journalists and politicians of a lower class have been making capital of the candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish Crown. Europe's assent is viewed by them as an encouragement; and they flatter themselves that a Prince of the House of Savoy, at Madrid, may aid in weakening he Pope's position. This is mere childishness. When it was a question of the Prince of Hohenzollern accepting that crown, King William gave his assent, but added that he did it with regret, because he was going the way to end like Maximilian in Mexico. Europe's assent, in the present instance, amounts pretty much to the same. It does not oppose a Prince of the House of Savoy going to Spain, if he chooses the risk of encountering the fate of Maximilian. Before arguing whether and how far the position of the Papacy may be weakened by the new hypothetical King of Spain, our journalists ought to consider a little what would be the actual position of this King himself in Spain. He would not have the Spanish Republicans on his side, that is evident; neither would he have with him the Monarchical party of either of its three divisions, Carlists, Alfonsists, or Montpensierists. Whom would he have supporting him? Prim and Serrano, by whose grace he would reign, and just so long as these two rivals may be able to keep up their power over the army, and be willing, moreover, to maintain it in its fidelity to the King. How long may this be? Can this be called a solid position for a Prince of a foreign dynasty about to seat himself on the throne; who, moreover, goes preceded by all those sinister impressions which the recent facts accomplished at Rome have made in a country which at heart is essentially Catholic?

In the midst of the terrible calamities which are still pouring on France, upwards of fifty of her Bishops, with their people, have entered indignant protests against the occupation of the States of the Church. The continent of Europe is everywhere agitated over this matter. Bohemia, the Tyrol, Bavaria, Baden, Switzerland, are all taking steps to convince the Robber King that his latest act of injustice has completed his sentence of outlawry in the eyes of Christian Europe. Nearly all the Continental Powers have refused to recognize the usurpation. The Provisional Government of France and Spain, are the only powers that concur in the Venosta policy. Austria and Bavaria have strongly protested, and Protestant Prussia still more strongly has intimated to the Florence Cabinet that, on behalf of German Catholics, she means to have a voice in the European Congress, if such a body shall be convoked, or by whatever means the rights of the Supreme Pontiff are to be regulated. If England should pull the other way, she will be in a minority, and on the side of violence, injustice, and wrong.

In England the same spirit is at work; and by latest accounts the Protest had received over four hundred and sixty-two thousand signatures. The *Freeman* tells us what is doing in Ireland:—

The feeling provoked throughout the entire country by the spoliation of which the Head of the Catholic Church has been the victim is intense, and is everywhere manifested in the most solemn and significant manner. On Tuesday the Catholics of Cork assembled in vast numbers, and raised their voice in indignant Protest. On Wednesday Kilkenny and Belfast declared their detestation of the wrongs inflicted on the Sovereign Pontiff. Galway, Tipperary, Waterford, Limerick and Mayo, will soon be ready to unite in the protest of the more forward counties. The Dublin requisition has already received over twenty thousand, and will, probably, contain fifty thousand signatures. Steps are being taken in the midland and northern counties to be represented in this great Remonstrance, so that, before the middle of December, five and a half millions of Irish Catholics will have protested against the sacrilege of the Italian Government. The Catholics of the three kingdoms number seven millions. They are almost unanimous on this grave subject, and naturally look to the British Government to take cognizance of their demands, and to protect, so far as it can, their spiritual independence. It may be objected that a foreign and Protestant Government can do nothing in a matter between the Pope and his subjects, because if they were contented with his temporal rule, the intervention of the Italian Government would not have been invited or be necessary. The objection has no foundation. Every European Government has a direct interest in the Roman question, because every State in Europe has Catholic subjects who owe spiritual allegiance to the Head of their Church. The English Government is imperatively bound to defend public law violated by an ambitious and aggressive Power against a Sovereign weak in temporal resources, but powerful in the affection and devotion of the majority of Christendom.

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, writing from Rome, observes:

At Rome I have found deep disorder under apparent tranquility. Before my arrival I was discontented with the abstention of the Catholic party from the Plebiscite. Since I learnt the details of this ridiculous comedy I can no longer blame the Catholics. There is nothing regular in this vote. Whoever wished received a *carte d'electeur*, and the same elector could vote in several quarters, there being no check or control. Gratuitous pleasure trips on the railways had been organized in several parts of Italy; amongst others in Bologna, to bring voters. There were *cartes d'emigres* distributed amongst the young lads who wished to come to amuse themselves in the new capital. Many of those who voted were gamins of from 15 to 16 years of age. As I adhere to truth above all things, and as I find the best causes can be injured by exaggeration, I am the first to admit that there was a party in Rome which desired a change, as there will always be under a Government (even so good as the Papal) existing for so many ages. I will even go so far as to admit it *possible* that this party might have had a majority with a sincere vote; but as for 40,000 against 45, it is a burlesque, for any one who knows Rome, that I find myself forced to declare plainly that those who boast of this result are not sincere. As a consequence of the change of Government, the emmigres, and generally obscure people from all parts of Italy, have invaded Rome. They pass their time here in making manifestations more or less ridiculous. If they are allowed to continue them grave disorders will soon follow.

The King would be right glad to be dispensed from coming to Rome. He instinctively feels that it is not his place. Since his illness of last year he is uncommonly excitable, and fears getting a *colpo* (a stroke), should he come to Rome. A superstitious Italian, with the fear of *colpo* and sinning against the light, like this unhappy King, is not to be envied, but Sella shoves him on, and gives him no other alternative but abdication, which he is no way anxious for, on account of his aversion (a royal failing) for his eldest son, Prince Humbert. Besides, being without personal fortune, he wishes to economise on the civil list, to provide for the offspring of the noted Rosine, who, profitting by some of his late scruples, has had the address to get the royal sinner to make her his wife.

The *Gazetta d'Italia* writes as follows: "The chief of the Government of the National Defence, Gen. Trochu, writes to the Pope that the day he took command of the army in Paris, he declared that his wish was to return to private life the day that France entered upon peace, but the dangers of the Holy See had changed his resolution. He now no longer desires repose, or looks to the pleasure of his domestic life. On the contrary, as soon as the anguish of France is at an end, his sword shall not return to its scabbard until the Holy Father is restored to his authority as a King. At present, France can do nothing for the Pope, but she will soon be stronger. Meanwhile, let the Holy Father remain firm; let him yield neither to the promises of Prussia, nor to the concessions of Italy, but wait patiently till his eldest daughter can rise to help him efficaciously." The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the letter of Gen. Trochu left Paris by balloon, and was forwarded to Rome by courier.

THE WAR.

At length an undeniable French success has shed a gleam of light on protracted disaster. The army of the Loire has proved itself to be no myth, but a stern reality, which has made itself felt by the enemy. Between Orleans and Blois, under the command of General Paladine d'Aurelles, it encountered Von der Tann and the German invaders. We give what details of the fighting have reached us:—

"The French army formed a line which extended from Vendome to Beaugency; the first affair took place in the forest of Marchenoire, where a Prussian corps, having left Baccon, attacked the French positions near Saint Laurent, where, as is already known, they were repulsed. On the next day our troops assumed the offensive. General d'Aurelles de Paladine appears to have purposed executing a double turning movement round Orleans, in order to isolate General von der Tann in that town. The army of Beaugency was to have advanced towards Orleans; but while the right wing was halted near Ormes, the centre and left wing, pivoting on the right, appear to have had instructions to move by Gemigny, Saint Peravy, Boulay, and Briey to join a corps of cavalry which General Martin des Pallieres, posted some leagues from Orleans at Saint Benoit sur Loire, was to bring up towards Cercottes. The fight lasted from morning till night. Baccon and Coulmiers were in succession occupied by our troops. General Chauzy moved rapidly upon Gemigny, where he encountered a stout resistence. While he was attacking this position, General Royan, who was at the extreme left, was marching on Saint Peravy la Colombe intending to follow out thus the turning movement, which was the object of the whole day. General von der Tann, warned in time, and foreseeing his danger, gave orders for the evacuation, and retreated with all his forces by the routes of Artenay and Patay. At the same time strong columns of the enemy arrived from Beauce, and arrested the advance of General Royan at St. Peravy. In vain did the general attempt to take this position, and engage in a struggle with the enemy, in which our artillery suffered some loss. Fearing, with reason, an attack by greater forces, General Royan retreated on points which we cannot name. General Chauzy found himself consequently obliged to abandon the attack on Gemigny, and to retreat also. If the movement of General D'Aurelles has not altogether realized the results which might be desired, it has at least caused the evacuation of Orleans, which there is reason to hope will henceforth continue in our possession. General Martin des Pallieres, on his side, advanced, and, according to the latest news, had reached, between Cercottes and Chevilly, a portion of the rearguard of Von der Tann, upon which he fell with some force, capturing a considerable number of prisoners."

M. Gambetta went to Orleans to congratulate the army of the Loire on the result of the battle of the 9th and 10th of November. He addressed the following proclamation to the troops:—

"Soldiers—Your courage and efforts have brought back victory. To you France owes her first consolation, her first ray of hope. I am happy to convey to you the expression of the public gratitude, and the praises and recompense which the Government awards to success. Led by chiefs faithful, vigilant and worthy of you, you have recovered discipline and strength. You have retaken Orleans with the ardor of old troops accustomed to conquer, and have proved that France, far from being overwhelmed by reverses which have no precedent in history, intends to assume in her turn a vigorocs and general offensive.

"The advanced guard of the country, you are on the road to Paris. Let us not forget that Paris is expecting us. Our honor is staked upon our succeeding in loosing the grasp of the barbarians who threaten us with fire and pillage. Redouble your constancy and your ardor. You now know the enemy; their superiority consisted in the number of their cannons. Renew the French dash and the fury which brought to help to save the country with such soldiers. The Republic will issue victorious from the struggles.

"Gambetta."

The first convoy of prisoners from the battle of Orleans entered Tours, draggled and depressed after their first defeat. There were only about 200 of them, and they all belonged to the Bavarian cavalry. They all wore their long cloaks, in which they had probably been sleeping for some nights upon the ground, for they were muddy up to the collars. A few only retained their helmets, a great proportion wearing only the undress light blue cap. They were most of them pale, and looked worn and fatigued, so much so that a French woman sitting next to me exclaimed, with tears in her eyes, "Poor boys, how miserable they look. How I pity them." There were three officers amongst them. The greater part of them had a calm, but depressed look. A few, however, smoked their pipes, and looked round with considerable *nonchalence*. The behaviour of the crowd was excellent. A boy near me shouted "A bas la Prusse," but he was instantly cuffed by the bystanders, and with that exception I did not hear a cry of any kind.

The effect of the victory throughout France, says the *Standard*, cannot fail to be enormous. For the first time, the country will hear of a real French success, and a success organized by the Government of the National Defence. For those who are sceptical about the moral effect of a real success upon a nation which has heretofore sustained an unbroken chain of disasters, this French success will still have a very great importance. It proves that the Army of the Loire was not a myth. Gen. von der Tann would not have retired before an armed mob. He must have seen real soldiers advancing against him before he evacuated Orleans, and asked for the supports which were sent him by the Commander-in-Chief, in such hot haste. The army of the Loire is a very ugly fact for the Prussians, whatever they may ultimately succeed in doing with it. May not the armies of the North, of the North-West, and of the South, dismissed so contemptuously by critics who have been so astounded by the Prussian successes that they cannot conceive the possibility of Prussian disaster, also turn out to be ugly facts, in the shape of large, fairly disciplined and equipped hosts?

The Dublin *Freeman* comments on the victory at Orleans, and calculates the military strength of France, thus:—

The King of Prussia seems on bad terms with Providence. He wrote a despatch to his wife after the defeat of Orleans, in which there was no mention of the Deity. He has always indited his telegrams in the cant phraseology of a man on terms of intimacy with the heavenly host. But after Orleans he had no cant. The French victory, involving the loss of the city, the death of thousands of Germans, and the division of their two forces, was too real a disaster, and the jargon of religious rhapsody was suddenly abandoned. From the chopfallen humor of King William we justly estimate the advantage of the French success. A battle of two days, ending in German rout, is too significant to be hastily dismissed as a fortuitous

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

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

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

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

GERMANY DURING THE WAR.

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

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

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

The Herald.

Wednesday, December 14, 1870.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local Items.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Late Telegrams.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

King William sends the following to his Queen:—

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

(Signed) WILLIAM."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Bismarck is willing to discuss, in a friendly tone, with England, but makes no pledges.

The proposal of a Conference and granting of furloughs to Russian soldiers removed the apprehensions of the Turkish Government in regard to the maintenance of peace. Reports say Russia is coquetting with the Porte, and offers the Sultan a formal alliance, which guarantees the integrity of the Turkish dominion

The journals in Moscow denounce, in strong terms, the Prussian press, for its silence in regard to the Treaty of Paris.

Gortschakoff's reply to Von Buest is identical with that to Granville.

Consols 92¼. Liverpool markets steady.

No later war news of special importance.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The English Government has given a contract for sixty batteries, eight guns each, of Gatling's mitrailluses, to be made in America.

Russian Government has, in its employ, a number of American workmen, in the manufacture of mitrailluses. There is ample evidence that Russia is preparing for war on a grand scale.

Advices have been received here that in the battle between the French, under Briand, and the Prussians, at Etrepagney, in which the Prussians were beaten with severe loss, the French captured three officers and a number of cannon and horses, as well as a quantity of small arms. The Prussian forces retired in the direction of Gisors, (Department of Eure, 33 miles north-east of Evreaux,) where they have made a stand.

Prince Charles of Austria, hesitates to side with Turkey against Russia, on any conditions.

The talk in the London clubs favors the idea of a Tory administration to succeed the present Ministry.

Sir Roderick Murchison, whose condition had excited alarm, is better.

Odo Russell's interview with Bismarck was of a diplomatic character. He represented to the Chancellor that England would not fight upon the Eastern question, the Black Sea fleet matter, or about the integrity of the Turkish Empire, but would assuredly fight upon an arbitrary breach of the treaty by Russia, and the insult to England implied in the tone adopted by the Russian Government.

Bismarck was wary and urged a conference, but with the object of backing Russia's demands. Russia proposed Constantinople or St. Petersburg as the place for a Conference, but Bismarck makes a boast of favoring England, by fixing on London. Gortschakoff wants the credit of yielding this point at the same time, and that he only regards a Conference as a superfluous formality.

The Prussians have evacuated Bouzaincourt, which town had been held by them since the 1st inst. They also burned the village of Sury, in that neighborhood.

LONDON, Dec 7.—The King of Saxony has received a telegram from Prince George, stating that the enemy retired on Sunday behind the Marne. He gives the total loss of the Saxons in late engagements as follows: officers 76, rank and file 2,100.

There is great dissatisfaction with General Paladines, by the French, for evacuating Orleans. News by carrier pigeons from Paris is to the 4th. The cold continues intense, and the river Seine was full of floating ice. The "morale" of the army was excellent.

Prussian reports say that Count Bismarck has sent a message to the Parisians, conveying the intelligence of the defeat of the Army of the Loire, under General Paladines, the surrender of Orleans, and the French loss of 30 guns and 15,000 prisoners, and that General Ducrot's army, before reported in the loop of the River Marne, on the east bank, recrossed the river on Saturday, by means of eight pontoon bridges, which they destroyed after recrossing. The movement was effected without opposition on the part of the besiegers,—the guns of Forts de Nogent and de Charenton, and those of the Castle of Vincennes, protecting them in their passage over the river. After effecting the passage, the troops under General Ducrot were observed to be concentrating at Vincennes.

A despatch states that Marshall Bazaine is seriously ill, with some nervous disease, from which he has suffered ever since the capitulation of Metz.

It is announced that the Sultan of Turkey accepts the proposed plan of a Conference in London, on the Euxine difficulties, provided that the plenipotentiaries of the various powers, sent to the Conference, be authorized only to discuss the question of the Black Sea in its relation to the treaty of 1856. Prince Gortschakoff is reported to hold the same views

The Khedive of Egypt has received a supply of three hundred thousand breech-loading muskets.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The accounts received here from French sources, say that the losses on both sides, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, both before Paris and around Orleans, were frightful. In the engagements between the Germans and the Army of the Loire there were 300,000 men engaged. The Army of the Loire has, since the engagements, been reinforced and brought up to 200,000 men.

Bourbaki has taken the command of 19th army corps.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: It is not officially certain that Russia has decided to withdraw her demands, but public sentiment is earnest for a settlement.

The Provisional Government at Tours professes to have, at present, no idea of evacuating that place.

From all the indications observable, the Russian Conference at London promises to be stormy.

The Russian Government is evidently making great preparations for war on a grand scale, if it should be necessary, in the interests of Russia. Immense equipments, and large quantities of stores are being collected everywhere.

The N. Y. *Herald's* despatch from Wilhelmshohe, the 8th inst, reports Bazaine as saying that the current report that as soon as Paris capitulates all the French Generals and prisoners will be convened at Cassel, under King William, was quite likely to be true, it being meant to reorganize the army, make peace and hush up cavil.

The death of General Ducrot is reported.

That part of President Grant's Message relating to the Fisheries question created a very uneasy feeling here. England will certainly refuse to back Canada except there is the clearest evidence of right on her side. The statutes enacted by the Provinces are severely condemned.

Russia has addressed despatches similar to those sent to Great Britain to the other powers concerning the Conference. The present indications are that there will be a warm discussion at the proposed Conference.

Prussia is reported to be intriguing for the annexation of Luxemburg.

The Italian Parliament was opened yesterday with a speech by King Victor Emmanuel

LONDON, Dec 9, p. m. A despatch from Tours says the army of the Loire has again commenced a forward movement.

Paris advices, by balloon, report fixed determination of the inhabitants and authorities to hold out.

The Prussians were constructing defensive works in rear of the lines from which the French recently drove them.

A large number of prisoners had arrived at Paris, captured in the battles east and south of the city on the 2d inst. The Prussians in their attack hurled over 120,000 men against General Ducrot. In spite of their immense numbers, Ducrot held his ground and repulsed the enemy.

King William has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany.

Gladstone says that Her Majesty's Government feels bound to make, and has made provision for affording protection to the Pontiff.

News from St. Petersburg only confirms the idea that Russia will insist upon recognition of her demands.

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

The King of Italy has issued a proclamation in which he announces that he will proceed to establish the complete independence of the Roman Catholic Church under the authority of the nation.

It is the prevalent belief in many circles here that the formidable preparations now being made both by Russia and Turkey, give but little hope of a diplomatic settlement of the questions which have arisen between the two powers.

Three French iron-clads have been ordered to the harbor of Havre.

The English population of Havre are constantly crossing the channel, on their way home, in great crowds. They confirm the report of the French defeat near Havre.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella sent her formal protest from Geneva against election of Duke Aosta as King. She states she has no intention of appealing to force.

PERA, Dec. 9.—Turkish fleet is under immediate sailing orders, and every preparation is made in anticipation of war.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Benjamin Howard, an old man of seventy, living alone in Westport, Mass., was murdered and robbed of sixty dollars, by two boys of fifteen. They have been arrested.

Viscount Freilhard, the new French Minister, to-day presented his credentials, and was officially received by the President and Secretary Fish.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Gold 110¼.

CANADIAN.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—A great fire has occurred at Ottawa, consuming nearly all the buildings on the north side of Spark Street, between the "Times" Office and Howell's store, both of which have been saved.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The Lieut. Governor opened the Ontario Parliament to-day. In his speech he congratulated the members on the increased prosperity of the Province.

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the above Institute, held at St. Andrew's Hall, on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected office-bearers for the ensuin gyear, viz:—Patron, His Lordship the Right Rev. Peter McIntyre, D. D.; Vice Patrons, the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, the Rev. J. Broderick, and the Hon. D. Brenan; President, R. Reddin; 1st Vice President; A. G. McDougald; 2nd Vice President, Dr. Henry Gaffney; J. R. Reddin, Secretary and Treasurer; Librarian, J. Walsh. Committee, Messrs. M P. Rotchford, M. Blake, J. Walsh J. Leahy, C. Hermans, H. Bracket, T. Connell, T. Reilly. Night of meeting for lectures Tuesday, for debates; Wednesday. Season and member tickets to be had from the committee or from

JAMES R. REDDIN, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Dec. 12th, 1870.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.—The winter session of the above Club will open on Friday evening next, the 16th inst., at "The Odd Fellows Hall," over the Charlottetown Reading Room.

The subject for debate will be "The Fishery Question."

Opener, D. Currie, Esq. Debate to commence at 7½ o'clock.

F. L. HASZARD, Secretary.

Charlottetown, Dec, 11, 1870.

A. B. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER & DEALER

IN

Hats, Caps, & Furs,

ALSO,

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

October 26, 1869

Died,

At Big Spring, Lot 44, on the 7th inst., after a long and painful illness, Catherine, the beloved wife of John McDonald, Esq., aged 66 years. She was highly esteemed for her many good qualities.

Commercial.

BOSTON MARKET, Dec. 6.

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

BUTTER.—Prices remain same as last week.

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

VEGETABLES.—The market is unimproved. Prices remain at to 85 cents per bushel for prime Eastern.

HAY.—There is a moderate demand and prices same as last week. We now quote prime Eastern cargo hay at $27 to $29 per ton. Straw $27 per ton.

OATS.—Prices are advancing. We now quote at 60 to 65 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—There is a moderate demand for small lots of provisions, and prices exhibit a tendency downwards. No alteration in prices of the wholesale trade. Clear pork, $29, and city packed, $29 to $30; mess do, $26 to $27, and extra prime $23 to $24 per bbl. Lard, city tubs, 17c. per lb. Hams, 20c. to 21c. per lb.

HALIFAX, Dec. 10.

The markets are, if anything, declining. Our best potatoes will only fetch 27 to 30 cents per bushel. Pork is low, with few sales at $21 to $22 per bbl. Oats, 48 to 50 cents per bushel.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 10.

GRAIN.—Oats—The receipts the past week have been quite free, although the price has not fallen off any. Carloads of P. E. Island are selling at 46 cents. We do not anticipate any decline unless large lots are rushed in from P. E. Island about the closing of navigation, which we look for at almost any day. Barley—market supplied. Pot barley dull.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, owing to the depressing accounts from the United States, has suffered a further decline in this market. A lot of 50 bbls. Island mess last week changed hands at $22. We quote American mess $26; prime $20 to $21; P. E. Island mess $22 to $23; prime mess $19 to $20; domestic mess $22; prime mess $19. The demand is only limited to immediate wants, and lower prices would have to be taken to effect sales of quantities. Lard in good demand, 50c. Butter—the market is pretty well supplied, but small tubs choice will sell at 21c. to 22c. No demand for ordinary. Eggs scarce, and wanted at 22c. to 23c.

EXCHANGE.—Nova Scotia Money 3½ discount, Canada 1 do., P. E. I. 1 do.

CH'TOWN MARKET, Dec. 6.

We quote lower this week than previously, although buyers are purchasing rapidly. Pork, prime carcasses only commanding 4½d. to 5d., small weights 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb.; oats 2s. 3d. per bush.; potatoes 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. Small purchases bring 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per bush. The markets are most plentifully supplied, and every article of consumption, save eggs, are moderate.

Shipping Intelligence.

The brigt. *Alarie*, Furness, which sailed on the 3d, with oats for England, is ashore at Little Tracadie, near the Straits of Canso. She struck on Saturday night, has several feet of water in the hold, and is likely to prove a total wreck The vessel is owned by Peake Bros. & Co., and the cargo was shipped by Carvell Bros. R. B. Peake, Esq., started for Canso in the steamer on Monday.

Capt. Paul, of the schooner *J. W. Hatfield*, hence from Boston with a cargo of produce, writing from Liverpool, N. S., where he is wind-bound, with 25 other vessels, states that after getting through the Straits of Canso, he was driven back, got aground on Sand Point, and had to throw a part of his cargo overboard in order to get off.

LAUNCHED.—At Bay Fortune, from the shipyard of John F. M'Kay, Esq., on the first inst., a splendid ship, of 598 tons register, named the *James Duncan*, built under the superintendence of Mr. *D. A. M'Innis*, for Hon. James Duncan & Co., of this city, and classed A. 1 for eight years at Lloyds. She was built under a shed, salted on the stocks, and is in all respects a first class vessel. She is intended for a trader and will, we believe, be commanded by Capt. M'Innis.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Dec. 7.—Zebra, Carentaway, Chester, N. S.; lumber. Brilliant, Stanton, St. John, Nfld; bal.

8.—Clipper, Forrest, Halifax; 105 bush. salt. J. J. Marshall, *Decoste*, Pictou; 100 tons coal.

9.—Villette, McNeill, Pictou; 50 tons coal.

10.—Athlete, Purdy Nfld; 700 bbls. herring. Sylvanus McDonald, Paoli, Pictou; 57 tons coal.

12.—Mary, Murray, Port Richmond; bal. Three Sisters, Miller, Halifax; sundries. Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou; 40 tons coal.

CLEARED.

Dec. 6.—Princess of Wales, Cameron, Shediac; 264 lbs. butter, 2418 do. lard, 7 bbls. eggs, 43 do. herring, 180 do. pork. St. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou; 346 bbls. pork, 13 puncheons hams, 1824 lbs. lard. Lelia Alice, Hobbs, Queenstown; for orders, 23,333 bush. oats, 2500 feet deal. Argos, McRae, Queenstown; 21,900 bush. oats, 2500 feet deal. Venture, Anderson, Pictou; bal.

7.—Theress, Fraser, Queenstown; 23,221 bush. oats. St. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou; 467 bbls. pork, 5 puncheons hams, 1 cask do., 234 lbs. lard. Edwin and Eva, McEachern, Halifax; 7000 bush. oats, 700 do. barley, 300 do. turnips, 1000 lbs. butter.

8.—Selina, Hoben, Queenstown; 22,225 bush. oats, 2500 feet deal.

6.—Princess of Wales. Cameron, Shediac; 103½ bbls. mackerel, 2386 lbs. butter, 46 cwt. oatmeal, 42 bbls. do, 29 bbls. pork. Spirit of the Day, Tatton, Halifax; 850 bush potatoes, 500 do oats, 100 do. turnips. Echo, Power, Pictou, bal.

10.—St. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou; 143 bbls. pork, 1152 lbs butter. Flirt, McKay, Halifax; 3000 bush. oats. S. E. Car, Harvey, Halifax; 1137 bush. oats, 1331 do. potatoes, 200 do barley, 6 hogs (1200 lbs.) 210 lbs. butter. Octavia, McDonald, Boone Bay. 60 bush. potatoes. 60 do. turnips, 1½ tons beef.

12.—Moselle, McRae, Queenstown; for orders. 29,000 bush. oats, 3000 feet deal. Kattie Collett, Collett, Pictou; bal.

13.—St. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou; 191 bbls. pork, 288 lbs. lard. Lavenwood, Gavin, St. John, Nfld; 2500 bush. oats, 1200 do. turnips, 1659 do barley, 2038 do. potatoes, 600 lbs butter, 4 bbls. oysters, 48 bbls. pork, 75 carcasses pork, weighing 12,000 lbs., 8000 lbs. beef, 4000 lbs. mutton, 7 tons hay, 12 casks ale, 1000 gals. Villette, Pictou; bal.

The brigt. *Manitobah*, Walker, cleared from Cascumpec for Demerara, with 226 bbls. potatoes, 6 do. pork, 119 do herring, 6½ do. mackerel, 11 do. alewives, 544 qt. cod, in drums; 18 qt. haddock, do., 78 qt. hake, do. 205 bags oats, 41 M shingles, 31 kegs butter, 5 M pine boards, 42 sheep, 82 geese, 1 crate,—shipped by Hon. G. W. Howlan.

THE WAMPATUCK CASE.—The judgment in this case was delivered yesterday by the Chief Justice, who is Judge of the V. A. Court. The facts of the case are these. The *Wampatuck* was on a fishing voyage to the Grand Bank. It is alleged in defence that she was not intended to fish on the coasts or bays of British North America. On the 27th June, while pursuing her voyage, she ran into Aspy Bay for water. And it was said the master and crew were not discovered fishing within three miles of the coast as alleged.

The judgment of the Court was to the effect that the vessel was responsible for the acts of the men on board that the treaty had been violated, and that the *Wampatuck*, her cargo, stores and furniture should be forfeited. Mr. Shannon gave notice of appeal.

In the case of the British schr. *Minnie*, the vessel was adjudged to have been engaged in smuggling at Aspy Bay, C. B., and a fine of $800 imposed. Mr. McDonald, counsel for the owners of the *Minnie*, desired to appeal, but the Court ruled that there could be no appeal where the fine was less than $1000.—*Hx. Express, 8th.*

New Advertisements.

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, *Scar* Pins, Bracelets, Charm Ornaments.
Belt Buckles, Pen and Jack Knives, Pistols, Gun Caps, Scissors, Razors, Pipes, (various sorts,) Cigar Cases, Hair Oils, 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. 14m

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 quantites to suit purchasers.

Private families can be punctually supplied by applying to

JOHN S. O'NEILL, Proprietor Union House.

Dec. 14, 1870.

NOTICE!

New Lumber Yard.

I DO HEREBY wish to inform my customers, both in Town and Country, that I have now on hand, at my New Lumber Yard, next to Mrs. C. McKenna's, "Terrace House," King Street, all kinds of Lumber, for inside finish, and perfectly dry. Pine and Spruce Scantling, Ship Planks, Palings, Fencing Rails, &c., all to suit customers, and Cheap for Cash.

☞ Please call and examine.

JOHN WALSH, Carpenter.

Dec. 14, 1870. 4in

Eastern House!

HEAD SAINT PETER'S BAY.

IN addition to the large and varied assortment of General Merchandize, usually in stock, we, this fall, offer a variety of

Cooking and Box Stoves,
Farmers' Boilers, bbls. and half bbls. good sound Herring.
50 boxes *Digby* Herring, bbls.
superior Flour, Iron & Steel, for sleigh shoeing.

BEER & SONS.

Head St. Peters Bay, *Dec.* 14, '70. e ea 1m

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

New Advertisements.

CITY MARKET.

Annual Sale of Stalls & Cellars.

THE Subscriber is instructed, by the Market Clerk, to let at Auction, on Tuesday, the 27th December, at 3 o'clock, the Stalls and Cellars in the Market House.

Conditions made known at time of Sale.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1870.

Auction,

BY WILLIAM DODD.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th of DECEMBER, inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, forenoon at the residence of the late Mr. Allan McNeill, Charlottetown Royalty, a portion of the Stock, Crop, Farming Implements, and Household Furniture.

Terms liberal. For particulars see Handbills.

Dec. 14, 1870. 1in

SCHOONER AT AUCTION,

BY Virtue of a Decree issued to me by the Vice-Admiralty Court, I hereby give notice that I will Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Pope's Wharf, the American Clipper Built Fishing Schooner *CLARA F. FRIEND*, White Oak and Copper Fastened, together with her Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, Hawsers, Anchors, &c., &c., the same having been forfeited in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, for a breach of the Fishery Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and now ordered to be appraised and sold.

A. H. YATES, Marshall Vice-Admiralty Court. Prince Edward Island.

Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1870. p i g s j

LONDON HOUSE.

Wholesale & Retail.

NEW GOODS,

Per "CITY OF BALTIMORE,"

Winceies and other Dress Goods, in great variety, Brown, Blue and Grey Waterproof Cloakings, Grey and White Calicoes, Printed Cottons and other Fancy Goods, White and Colored Cotton Warp, &c., &c.

N. B.—These Goods, together with those expected by the Ship *Clifton*, and next steamer from England, will complete our fall stock, which is thoroughly adapted to the wants of both Country and City buyers.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Dec. 14, 1870. 3in

Market Days for Christmas Week.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Market House will be open for public business on the following mentioned days, viz:—

TUESDAY, 20th December,
FRIDAY, 23d "
SATURDAY, 24th "

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Dec. 14, 1870.

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

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

Postage Stamps.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CH'TOWN, December 10, 1870.

POSTAGE STAMPS can be obtained at the Stores of W. R. Watson, Jas. DesBrisay, John D. McLeod, T. O'Connell, and I. C. Hall, Esqrs., and at the General Post Office, between the hours of 7, a.m., and 9, p.m.

JOHN A. McDONALD, P.M. G.

3in [dec. 14.]

NOTICE!

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CH'TOWN, December 10, 1870.

IN future, Money Orders will not be issued on Great Britain on the days on which Supplementary English Mails are closed.

JOHN A. McDONALD, P. M. G.

3in [dec14

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT!

UNDER THE

Distinguished Patronage

OF HIS HONOR

W. C. F. Robinson, Esq.,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

&c., &c., &c.

THE Charlottetown Amateur Dramatic Club will give an Entertainment, under the above distinguished patronage, on

Thursday Ev'ng, 15th Dec. next,

in aid of the poor who suffered by the Saguenay fire, (Province of Quebec,) in autumn last.

The performance will consist of the two great Modern Moral Dramas, entitled:

"JESSY VERE,"

OR,

"The return of the Wanderer,"

AND

"LOST IN LONDON."

New scenery is now in preparation for those great Plays, by a special artist.

Tickets for the performance can be had at the Drug Store of William R. Watson, Esq.

Price of admission, 1s. 6d. and 3s.

Full particulars in small Bills.

☞ The City Council has kindly given the Market Hall free for the occasion, and His Worship the Mayor and Corporation will honor the Club with their patronage.

W. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Nov. 30, 1870. city pa

Buffalo Robes.

NO. 1 WHOLE SKINS.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

AT

London House.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Dec. 7, 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.

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.

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.

THE BAZAAR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW

Wesleyan Day School,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN,

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

Market Hall,

ON

Tuesday & Wednesday,

(Preceding Christmas Day,)

The 20th & 21st Dec. next,

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor W. C. F. Robinson, Esq., Lieut. Governor of P. E. Island.

THE Ladies' Committee having made great exertions to secure the success of this Bazaar, by providing a large assortment of Useful and Fancy Work, suitable for Christmas Presents, it is hoped that all friendly to the enterprize will manifest their approval by their presence and support.

The Refreshment and Cake Table will be amply furnished with all the useful varieties, including a large supply of *Christmas Cakes.*

The Young Men's Tables promise to exceed anything of the kind ever before attempted in this Island.

Doors will be open each day at 12. a.m.

Admission, 1s. 6d. each. Children, half price.

COMMITTEE:

Miss A. Alley,	Mrs. W. Dodd,
Mrs. Beer,	Mrs. Higgins,
Mrs. W. Brown,	Mrs. J. Hobbs,
Mrs. W. Bourke,	Mrs. R. Longworth,
Mrs. G. Davies,	Mrs. Lord,
Mrs. S. Davies,	Mrs. McMurray,
Mrs. W. E. Dawson,	Mrs. Milligan.
Mrs. J. DesBrisay,	

ANNIE M. HEARD, Secretary

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1870.

With reference to the above Advertisement the young men beg to intimate that in their department will be offered for sale, at reasonable prices, a large collection of

Useful and Seasonable Articles.

COMPRISING IN PART:

Jaunting Sleighs, Children's Sleds, Setts Harness, Railway Rugs, Ploughs, Wheelbarrows, Ship's Wheels and Blocks; Washing Machines, Tables, Tinware, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

And an extensive variety of other articles, well worthy the attention of Purchasers.

By order,

I. C. HALL, Jr.

Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1870.

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 Carraways,
Sugar Almonds,	Medallions,
Scotch Mixture,	Cockettines,
Princess Alice do,	Jujubes,
Eslington Bragh do,	Cinnamon Strings,
Lemon do,	Medals,
Conversation Lozenges	Rock Candy,
Conversation Hearts,	Strong Peppermint Lozenges,
Peppermint Drops,	Gum Drops, different flavors;
Polka Drops,	Chocolate Creams,
Pine Apple Drops,	Cream Almonds,
Raspberry Drops,	Burnt Almonds,
Peach Drops,	Cordial Drops,
Love Drops,

General News.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles says that a painful presentiment is growing, that the stay at that dull place will be prolonged, and everything tends to confirm the conviction that the end of the war will not be reached even when Paris has fallen and the head-quarters are removed to the Tuileries. The same correspondent gives us a very strong impression of the extent of the preparations Paris has made, and is making in pure faith in its leader. The works of defence have assumed the appearance of works of attack, and it is evident that a severe and even a desperate struggle will be made before the city submits to capitulation through the exhaustion of its supplies. It has come to be the opinion of many officers, whose faith in Von Moltke appears to be less than the Parisian faith in Trochu, that the siege of Paris is a gigantic mistake.

The English who have escaped from Paris state that the present intention of the majority is to hold on with the defence to the last loaf and cartridge, but the minority are for surrendering at once, and much depends upon the fate of the southern army. Should that force be utterly defeated and broken up, it is probable that Paris, after one convulsive effort in the shape of a monster sortie, will capitulate. The armed host at Trochu's disposal is 650,000 men, the largest force ever assembled under the command of a single leader. A foreign legion has been formed some 1,500 strong. It is composed of Americans, Hanoverians, Belgians and a few Englishmen, one of whom, Lieutenant Wrake, was buried on Friday last. Their uniform is brown and black—brown tunic, black facings and braid, black cap with tricolor cockade, and black trousers. They are armed with Sneider rifles. Of late the National Guard, which absolutely refuses to undertake any active operation in the field, has been compelled to go through its spell of duty in the forts as well as the Moblots. The fort guns, however, are all manned by the sailors. Torpedoes have been laid down all round the forts and outside the ramparts.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF PARIS.

Under the above heading the *Francais* publishes the following information:—

"The letters and journals of Paris, brought by the last balloon, furnish us with numerous details respecting the provisions of the capital. Bread is very plentiful, and guaranteed for an almost indefinite period; thanks to the immense accumulation of corn within the walls of Paris. The live stock has not been collected in so considerable a quantity as the cereals; but the reserve of oxen and sheep is still enormous, and a supply of fresh meat may be reckoned on for thirty or forty days. We do not include the horses, of which, in case of need, we can get a prolonged supply. As for the wine, there is more of it in store than there is water in the Seine, and it is an article not to be despised by people who have to make the most vigorous exertions, and to support nature exhausted by fatigue. A decree of the Minister of Commerce has made a requisition of all the corn, oats, rye, barley, &c., which is contained in the city of Paris. A price will be paid for it according to the quality, and at the rate of the average price fetched by these substances during the first fifteen days of September. A similar requisition has been made for the forage existing in Paris. Another decree of the Minister of Commerce fixed the number of horses to be slaughtered at 600 for each market in each week. It further orders that no more than 800 horses will be allowed on sale at each market. From this number a commission of veterinary surgeons will make a selection of the 600 horses to be slaughtered. Finally, the Minister of Public Works makes a requisition for all the fish that can be supplied by those portions of the rivers Seine and Marne, and in the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes. All the suitable plots of ground in the environs of Paris which are not under the fire of the forts are to be planted with vegetables to be used as an adjunct to the food supply of the city. There yet remains a good stock of fresh vegetables, even of peas, lettuces, cabbages and carrots, mushrooms and Brussels sprouts, to say nothing of dry vegetables, potatoes, rice, tomatoes, maccaroni, chocolate, &c., Poultry has attained a fabulous price—a good goose costs from 30 to 40 francs; a duck, from 15 to 20 francs; small fowls range from 8 to 18 francs. Donkey-flesh is also esteemed, and said to be delicious eating; but it is scarce, and very dear. What is most required is butter, which has progressively risen to 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 francs per pound."

THE ARSENAL OF PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Engineer* supplies some information respecting what we may call the "arsenal work" of the city. The Government has about 3,000 tons of gunpowder in store, and the manufacture is actively going on. The Pantheon has been converted into a magazine, "the powder being stored in the immense vaults in which all the great men of France were to be buried. Steel for the manufacture of rifles is one of the wants of the moment, but the Western Railway has in store, or laid, but out of use at present, 160 tons of rails, and 100 tons of axles of Bessemer steel, which, with the stock of the other lines, make up about 300 tons." It is estimated that 30 inches of rail is sufficient to make ten excellent rifle barrels. The great engineering firm of Cail and Co. are busy working up these rails, and in casting heavy guns. They have also in hand an immense armor-plated locomotive, which is designed to carry three guns. The balloon has, of course, assumed a position of much dignity in Paris. It is no longer a curiosity or plaything; it has become the sole means of communication with the outward world. The Messrs. Godard have determined to construct a gigantic aerostat capable of carrying from twelve to fifteen persons. The tariff has been fixed at eighty francs for each passenger—a charge which, combined with all the risks of an aerial voyage, will be more terrible to most persons than even the prospect of a bombardment.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS.

It may be well to recall the articles in these treaties whose revision or modification is most likely to be insisted upon by Russia. Article 11 of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 27th April, 1856, declares that the Black Sea is neutralized, its waters and its ports thrown open to the mercantile service of every nation, and formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the vessels of war, either of the power possessing its coast, or any other power. By article 13 of the same treaty the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan engaged not to establish or maintain upon the Black Sea coast any military marine arsenal. By conventions signed on the 30th of March, 1856, and annexed to the treaty, the Sultan bound himself, so long as he remained at peace, to admit no ship of war of any foreign power to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, thus closing the egress from the Black Sea to the Russian fleet, while Russia engaged not to maintain in the Black Sea more than six water steamships of 800 tons at the maximum, and four light steamers of war not exceeding 200 tons each. These are the stipulations whose revision has always been an object of Russian policy.

The *Times* correspondent at Tours, says:—The event of the day here is Russia's declaration that she no longer regards herself as bound by the treaties of 1856. It was published here this afternoon, and the general public has hardly yet had time to realize what its possible consequences may be, but among the limited number of persons who knew it some hours sooner the excitement was great. M. Thiers is in high glee, as may be supposed. It is enough to make him forget all his recent fatigues and disappointments. Lucky France is said to have such a trump card turn when her game seemed almost irretrievably bad. There is a tremendous stir in diplomatic and official regions. Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich and M. Thiers were with Count Chandorny this afternoon. The danger, which at the commencement of the conflict it was so hard to guard against, has become imminent four months after the declaration of war. The duel is likely to become a European contest, for, although England's love for peace is well known, no one supposes she will put up with this slap in the face, particularly as she will be at no loss for allies. There is Austria, Italy and Turkey, and probably even Spain ready to join in her game. Some think she will only have to show her teeth in earnest, and put an end to the audacious pretensions of St. Petersburg. We wait with intense anxiety to learn the result of the inquiry. It is understood the English Government has addressed a note to Versailles with respect to the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. If Russia has played that double game, and means to carry it through, things may go hard with her. France is not yet broken down, and the prospect of aid from abroad would raise her spirits and give a degree of confidence which in itself would be worth an army. The movement is, indeed, most interesting and critical, and the correspondence between the British Embassy at Tours and the Foreign Office is very frequent.

We are further told that there can be little doubt but that Prussia and Russia understand each other perfectly on this matter, and that the price of Russian quiescence, while Prussia devastates France, is to be permission for the former to pursue her designs against Turkey unmolested by the latter. In this secret understanding, if it exists, we have an explanation of the increasing coldness of the Prussian Government, notwithstanding England's almost obsequious subserviency. In it we have an explanation of the arrogant and ever-increasing demands of Bismarck from France, which he imagines he has at his feet, and safe from all help from the only power he dreads. Finally, in it we have an explanation of the following threat, for we can call it nothing else, which recently appeared in the *Zeitung fur Nord Deutschland*. The Prussian journal first points out the necessity of speedily becoming a great naval power, and thus proceeds:—

"On a German sea, near the mouths of two German rivers, lies a German island (Heligoland) which was torn from us by force in the days of our weakness, and its possessor is that same England which now wishes to prevent us from recovering what was ours on the Rhine. We must recover that piece of German ground too. That its possession is of great importance to us has been shown by the present war. If Heligoland had belonged to us the French fleet could not have found shelter or pilots to lead it into the harbors of the North Sea."

FRIGHTFUL DISCLOSURES.—Dr. Harlow, Medical superintendant of the Main Insane Hospital, has eliminated some startling statistics of madness, demonstrating the connecting links between dyspepsia and insanity in a very impressive manner. In a plain and lucid style he explains that the unhealthy condition of the stomach is chiefly attributable to the dietetic habits of the American people; that a strong sympathy exists between the brain and the stomach, and in conclusion argues that nothing is more common than a deranged state of the stomach and bowels, and that indigestion and costiveness are the invariable adjuncts of insanity. He finally admits that all these predispositions can be counteracted by proper care and attention—a strict regimen, and the judicious use of vegetable medicines. The foregoing doctrine is nothing more than an endorsement or corroboration of the treatment prescribed by Professor Holloway twenty-six years ago, and still practised by him with the greatest success in all parts of the civilized world. With the intuition of a savant, Professor Holloway, after great study and deep research, divined that the stomach was the parent source of nearly all disorders, such as indigestion, headache, liver complaint, mental and bodily prostration, and his celebrated Pills were the glorious result after many years of scientific investigation. Through the stomach and circulation these Pills act on the general system. They purify the blood, renovate the digestive organs, invigorate their action and restore their natural tone and power.—*Weekly Journal.*

Mercantile Advertisements.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS!

House Furnishing

GOODS!!

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Invite your attention to a fine

STOCK

Of the above

GOODS,

Consisting of

Wool Carpetings,

—IN—

New and Desirable

PATTERNS,

Brussels,

TAPESTRY,

—AND—

Three-ply Carpetings,

(Elegant patterns.)

Hemp Carpetings,
Victoria Felts, Crumb
Cloths, Stair Carpets, Stair
Diapers, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats.
Floor Oil Cloths,
Table Oil Cloths, Table
Diapers, Table Napkins, Toilet
Covers, Toilet Quilts, Counterpanes.
Bleached & domestic
Sheets, Towels, Window
Damasks & Moreens, Window
Muslins, Sheetings, Toilet Fringes.
Worsted Fringes.
Cotton Bed Tickings,
Union Bed Tickings, Linnen
Bed Tickings, Stair Rods, &c., &c.

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

Call and inspect.

☞ All Goods freely shown, whether purchased or not.

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

Don't forget the Shop.

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

Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1870.

New Store!
NEW GOODS!!

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

DRY GOODS,

Comprising in part—

Cloths,

—IN—

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

DRESS GOODS,

—IN—

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

Prints.

A good assortment

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

Scarfs,

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

Furs,

—IN—

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

Hats & Caps,

a good assortment

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

READYMADE CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes,
Hardware,

—IN—

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

A choice assortment of

Cutlery,
Groceries, Dyes, &c.,
TEA,

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

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

☞ A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. B. McDONALD.

Queen St., Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1870. 3m

Mercantile Advertisements.

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.

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, Soutags, 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 Cordials, 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 *Adelphon*.

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.

Customs Department,
JULY 30th, 1870.

THE Collector, at the Port of Charlottetown, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in the warehousing of Goods, in the Bonded Warehouse, on Water Street, that the following articles will not be admitted into said Warehouse, viz:—

Coal and Rock Oils	Burning Fluids
Lucine Oil	Benzine
Benzole	Nitre Glycerine
Gunpowder	Turpentine
Turpenzine,	

and all other such explosive and combustible material.

WM. E. CLARK,
Aug. 10, 1870. h rg Collector.

Wood Wanted.

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

"Hillsborough Mills,"

Corner of Pownal and Water Streets.

ALSO:

Ash Hoops and Hoop Poles.

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

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870. tf

Clothing, &c.

G. & S. DAVIES,

Have just opened, at the

London House,

A large and very superior assortment of

Ready-Made
Clothing,

Cut in the latest London Styles, consisting of

Overcoats, in Melton, Whitney, and Beaver, double and single breasted.
Windsor, Oxford, West of England, and Prince Albert Sacques.
Men's, Youths' and Boys' Pilot and Whitney Reform Reefers and Napoleon Sacques; University, Australian, Black and Fancy Tweeds and Doeskin Suits to match.
Under Shirts, heavy Serge and Fancy Flannel Shirts, in great variety.

Also, a fashionable assortment of

LADIES' WINTER MANTLES.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Queen Square, Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

KENT STREET
CLOTHING STORE.

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

Cloths and Trimmings,

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

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

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

P. REILLY.

Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

Fall and Winter
GOODS!

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

127 Packages
DRY GOODS,

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

G. & S. DAVIES.

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

Buffalo Robes!
HUDSON BAY BUFFALO!
HUDSON BAY WOLF
SLEIGH ROBES!!

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

—AT—

A. B. SMITH'S,

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Nov. 23, 1870.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

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

Leather and Shoe Findings,

WITH

Balmoral and Gaiter Uppers,

which he will dispose of,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JOHN RENDLE.

Richmond St., Nov. 16, 1870. 3m

Milford Cloth Mills.
WOOD ISLANDS.

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

CAPT. GEO. YOUNG.

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

Wood Islands, Nov. 23, 1870. 1m

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, Advertizing, 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.

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.

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

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

1. *The Edinburgh Review.*

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

2. *The London Quarterly Review,*

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

3. *The Westminster Review*

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

4. *The North British Review,*

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

5. *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,*

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

Terms for 1870.

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

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

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

Clubs.

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

Postage.

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

Premiums to New Subscribers.

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

Back Numbers.

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

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

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

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 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 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.

Mink, Fox, Muskrat.

The Highest Price in Cash paid for

MINK, MUSKRAT, OTTER, FOX and other FUR SKINS, at the

HAT, CAP and FUR STORE.

South Side Queen Square.

Nov. 16, 1870. A. B. SMITH.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

THE "American Variety Store" is the on place to get all kinds of FRUITS, in sea son.

TIMOTHY O'CONNELL.

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

A rare chance for Shipbuilders and others.

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

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

DOCTOR CLAY.

Sept. 28, 1870. tf

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

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

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

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LAST QUARTER, 15th day
NEW MOON, 22d day, 8h.
FIRST QUARTER, 29th d

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises
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31	Saturday	49

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Beef, (small) per lb.
Do. by the quarter
Pork (carcass)
Do. (small)
Mutton, per lb.
Veal, per lb.
Ham, per lb.
Butter (fresh)
Do. by the tub
Cheese, per lb.
Do. (new milk)
Tallow, per lb.
Lard, per lb.
Flour, per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.
Buckwheat flour per l
Eggs, per doz.
G
Barley, per bush.
Oats per bush.
Veg
Green Peas, per quart
Potatoes, per bush.
Turnips per bush.
Po
Geese
Turkeys, each
Fowls, each
Chickens, per pair
Ducks
Codfish, per qtl
Herrings, per barrel
Mackerel, per doz.
St
Hay, per ton
Straw, per cwt.
Clover Seed, per lb.
Timothy Seed, per b
Homespun, per yard
Calfskins, per lb.
Hides, per lb.
Wool
Sheepskins
Apples, per bush.
Partridges
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JAMES ARDE
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Cashier—M
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