

General News.

PERILS OF THE LAST BALLOON MAIL.

The last balloon, owing to the current of air which prevailed, did not attain a greater elevation than 500 metres. Its passage across the Prussian line, which was very slow, was saluted by a volley of rifle balls which whistled past the ears of the occupants of the car, and some of which remained in the cordage. The aeronaut Bartout resolved immediately to resort to an extreme measure; he threw all the ballast overboard, when the balloon quickly rose to an elevation of 1,200 to 1,300 metres. At this height the rifle balls fell short, but the balloon was not yet out of danger of the cannon shot, which the Prussians now began to ply. The wind freshened, however, at this juncture, and the balloon was carried rapidly away. All danger seemed now passed, but it was not so; misfortune still accompanied them, for half an hour afterwards the balloon again sank, and then soared for more than three quarters of an hour over a town that was evidently occupied by the enemy, as during the whole of that time a full sustained musketry fire was directed against the aerial mail. At last a violent wind from the south rose, and carried the mail and its occupants out of danger of the Prussians; but other dangers now arose; the current of air was so forcible that the balloon was driven along at a fearful rate, now mounting high, now skimming the surface of the earth according to the caprice of the tempest. At last the moment seemed propitious for landing. Bartout threw out his anchor with four hundred metres of line, and the balloon was brought to earth. All danger now seemed at an end, but in another moment the balloon, caught by a sudden gust of wind, mounted once more, carrying with it the hardy aeronaut, who had been caught in the folds of the line, suspended in mid-air. At length he falls, but, wonderful to relate, the same folds of the cable that were the cause of his being dragged after the balloon were also the means of breaking his fall and after dropping from a height of sixty feet, M. Bartout regained his foothold on mother earth, the worse only for a few contusions—not a limb was broken. There now remained in the car two other travellers, M. Lefevre, a diplomatic agent and Prosebecke, dealer in pigeons, who was conveying a number of carriers, destined to return despatches to Paris from Tours. The balloon now continued its course, dragging the grapple along the surface of the earth, the balloon itself striking against the tops of the trees that intercepted its path. Finally the car came to the ground, and by the concussion, M. Lefevre was thrown out, thus leaving the Belgian pigeon merchant sole occupant. The Belgian, however, did not lose his presence of mind; he climbed up the cordage to the balloon itself, and having made, with the aid of his pocket knife, a large incision in the silk, he tore out a piece with his hand. The monster soon began to collapse, and in a few minutes was level with the earth. The poor Belgian had not even time to escape danger, for the country people who had assembled to the number of 2,000, taking him for a German, were about to lay violent hands upon him, and it had gone hard with him had not the timely arrival of M. Bricourt, Maire of Carniers, put an end to the misunderstanding. A couple of hours afterwards, the three aeronauts entered Cambria with their five large mail bags, weighing about 800lbs., and delivered them safely at the post office.

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

THE FIRST PLEBISCITE.—The *Unita Cattolica* has been making researches into the origin of the plebiscite of the Christian era. Of course we know that it existed B.C. amongst the Republicans of Pagan Rome and Athens; but its first appearance since the Christian era, must be put Anno Domini 32, when the genuine formula of the plebiscite was enunciated by a *Gallatunus* named Pontius Pilate. He said, addressing the multitude—"Whom will ye that I release unto you, Barabbas or Jesus, who is called the Christ?" And the multitude had been wrought upon beforehand. St. Matthew tells us (chapter 27, 15) "The chief priests and the elders persuaded the people that they should ask Barabbas and destroy Jesus." Thus it ever is in plebiscites. The people do not express their own wishes, but the wishes of certain wicked men who influence them, and prevail on them to choose the worst part. Thus, when the question was put, the Jewish people answered and said, "Not this man but Barabbas!" Barabbas means in Syro Chaldaic "the son of disorder," and the Jewish plebiscite preferred him to our Blessed Lord, because disorder is both the invariable cause, and the inevitable result of plebiscites. Will any man dare to say that Jesus was guilty and Barabbas innocent, because the plebiscite declared so? No; plebiscites prove nothing. Wrong is wrong, though millions should affirm it right by universal suffrage. Barabbas could not be saved from infamy by the acclamations of the Jews. His name has come down to after ages with the stigma attached to it—"Now Barabbas was a robber."

KING WILLIAM'S ENTRY INTO VERSAILLES. Dr. Russell sends to the *Times* a description of the King's entry into Versailles:—"At 5.35 the cheers of the troops who lined the Rue des Chantiers heralded the arrival of the King. The officers in front of the prefecture formed front. The cheers sounded nearer. A peloton of lancers with their lances lowered, swept round the corner, and took up their post on the right front of the prefecture. These were followed by a small body of dragoons or gendarmes. Then came the stalmaster and some mounted equestrians, closely followed by a general or field officer, at whose heels clattered a troop of lancers, with lances raised who wheeled round and halted on the flank of the rest of the squadron. Next, in an open carriage, appeared the King. He was covered with dust, but he looked wonderfully well and strong. On his left was the Crown Prince, dusty, and vigorous-looking also. The troops cheered, the colours were lowered, the band burst into a wild triumphal blaze of drums and trumpets, and the whole crowd of officers, with upraised casques and caps and shakos, shouted lustily. The caleshe drew up some thirty yards in front of the prefecture, and the King bounded rather than stepped out of it, followed by the Crown Prince. His officers pressed forward to greet him, and, with that peculiar mixture of profound respect and heartiness which we cannot imitate, thronged close to the King. He shook hands most warmly with Generals von Kirchbach, Voigts Rhetz, and others, and then, with the Crown Prince a little behind him, strode off to inspect, according to custom, the colour company, drawn up on the left of the palace, which received

THE LESSON OF THE WAR FOR ENGLAND.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

English precautions must be taken with regard to events transpiring abroad. We cannot shut our eyes to European facts. The new great Power in Europe has a diplomacy no man can understand, interests that are not always ours, and a military supremacy based, to a great extent, on vast numbers of drilled men. These facts necessitate new duties for those who have the defence of England in hand. We are agreed on the necessity of having a first-rate navy, and an army in the highest state of efficiency. But we cannot possibly afford to have a large standing army of regular troops—it would weigh us down in peace. Our object is to organize a cheap defence of our shores against any possible invasion. France has taught us a terrible lesson. Her population is large, but hasty enlistments, imperfect drilling, and incomplete armament cannot make up for the absence of a regular army organization. She is studied with fortresses and fortified towns. We have few fortresses and no fortified towns. An army of 150,000 men landed in Sussex or Kent might find its sea-base cut off unless its fleet beat us; but there is no military power in England to stay its march if it should once win a victory in the field. London would then be a prize splendid enough to satisfy any ambition, and the rich, fertile, peaceful country surrounding it, would supply any amount of food to the most exigent requisitions. It may be said that such things are impossible, because we have a fleet. Our reliance on our ironclads is not greater than was that of Austria and of France in their great armies. Look at France before the war! She had an army that had made many conquests. She had the prestige of past victories, the hope of new glory to animate her people. Yet in a few days she fell from a height of military power as great as our naval strength seems to us now. Why, with so significant a warning in view, should we stake England's all on our sea defences? What great harm would accrue if every able-bodied young man in England, not the support of a widowed mother or of orphan brothers and sisters, were induced to serve his country as a Volunteer, a Militiaman, or a soldier of the line? If such liability were unfair, it would be invidious and inexpedient; but if all were thus obliged to qualify themselves, the obligation would be unfeared. Volunteering is not hard work in itself, but it is hard on really good Volunteers to find that other young Englishmen, equally bound to serve their country, neglect the duty and shirk the work. Were some proper inducements organized on Lord Elcho's or some other plan, we believe that we might easily have an inexpensive National Guard of 800,000 efficient Volunteers, and of at least 200,000 Militiamen, thus releasing all our soldiers of the line for service in the colonies, in India, or abroad.

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THE SUBSCRIBER has received, ex *Marion*, from Glasgow, and to arrive, by *Theresa*, from Liverpool, the following Goods:— 10 blbs. DeKuyper GIN, 100 blbs. Hennessy & Otar's BRANDY, 100 cases Scotch WHISKY, 100 " Old Tom GIN, 10 cases Shamrock WHISKY, 100 qtr. casks Campbellton WHISKY, 5 blbs. SHERRY, 15 " pale ALE, 50 chests superior TEA, 60 boxes Liverpool SOAP, 2 casks Crown & Blackwell's PICKLES, 30 boxes T. D. PIPES, 10 crates assorted EARTHENWARE, 4 blbs. CONFECTIONERY, S. Mixtures 15 lbs. black PEPPER, 15 boxes STARCH, 50 " GLASS, 10 1/2, 2, 8, 10, 2 blbs. LOGWOOD, 1 bbl. CUBBEAR, 1 case Wine CRACKERS, (in tins) 10 blbs. crushed SUGAR, 10 " brown, 10 " Soda CRYSTALS, 10 " Bi-carb SODA, 1 case Nixey's Black LEAD, 30 boxes Valencia RAISINS, 4 cases Barcelona NUTS, 3 blbs. CURRANTS, 40 bags NAILS, 70 kgs PAINTS, 4 casks Paint OIL, 30 blbs. Kerosene do., 30 coils 6 & 9 thd. MANILLA. All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash or Approved Paper. A. W. OWEN. Nov. 2, 1870. 21

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, 2m November 2, 1870.

him with the usual honors. His Majesty walked along the front of the line, and as he went, the crowd of princes, dukes, generals and officers, broke for their places and followed him, being in turn hemmed in by the crowd, to whom in general the gendarmes were very indulgent. There was no space cleared—no border kept—and the people got quite close to the person of the royal conqueror. The excitement was quiet. As the King turned he shook hands with the members of the great German Confederation, whose soldiers fight under his banners, stopping now and then to talk to some old soldier, servant, or some familiar friend; and, followed by the Crown Prince, Gen. Blumenthal, Colonel Gottberg, and his staff, he strode at last, vigorous, straight, and strong, into the courtyard of the Prefecture, turned round and saluted the uniformed multitude, and then passed into the hall, over the portal of which was waving the Royal Standard. The crowd slowly dispersed, but it was long before the groups of citizens were broken up."

Mercantile Advertisements.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

QUEEN STREET, ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FORMING THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED. Buyers will please note these Goods have been PERSONALLY SELECTED IN Great Britain, and having been bought at the lowest in Price, WEEKS & CO. are enabled to offer Special Inducements to Buy at their Store. Ch'town, Oct. 26, 1870.

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A PROCLAMATION.

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

"BROADWAY,"

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

"The New York Emporium," Broadway, - - - Charlottetown.

—BY— D. H. MACKINNON.

November 16, 1870.

Remember that MASON & HENDERSON, QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, Queen Street.

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

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

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

MASON & HENDERSON. Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1870.

REMOVAL.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED TO Reddin's Corner, QUEEN STREET.

OWING to the increase in the Subscriber's business, he is necessitated to remove to larger Premises, and having received, per "Etna," via Halifax, over Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Napps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c., TOGETHER WITH

Furnishing Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

J. W. FALCONER. Ch'town, Oct. 5, 1870.

HATS, CAPS & FURS! BOOTS & SHOES!

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

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

A. B. SMITH, South Side Queen Square. Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1870.

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

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

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

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

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

3. The Westminster Review. It 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 61st 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 Quarters 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 Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 110 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, MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

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

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX. Rome, Dec. 20, 1868.

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

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. New York, Feb. 7, 1863.

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted to me, and I am glad to be entitled to "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 KEOBE, The Catholic Publication Society, No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y. P. O. Box 5,396. Nov. 1, 1870.

Flour. Flour. RECEIVED per Steamer "Georgia," from Montreal— 200 bbls. No. 1 Superfine FLOUR, Strong Bakers' do. Fancy do.

For Sale Low. A. B. SMITH. Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

MAILS! 1870.

DURING the months of October, November and December, Mails for the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, to be forwarded via Shelburne, 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 India, &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 Monday, 21st Wednesday, 30th Monday, 12th Dec. Wednesday, 14th Dec.

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, North Bedouque 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 9 o'clock.

Postage on Letters for the Dominion of Canada, 3d, each rate; for the Unit. d. rates, 1d, cy; for Great Britain, 4d, cy.

Newspapers from 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.

Molasses. Just Received, on Consignment, 10 pun. Choice Retailing Molasses. VERY CHEAP.

MACEACHERN & Co. Italian Warehouse, Ch'town, 21 Nov. 9, 1870.

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

WILLIAM MILLIGAN. Lot 13, Oct. 26, 1870.

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

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