HOW THEY LIVE IN PARIS.

The following details relative to affairs in Paris are taken from the *Letter Journal* of the last week of November, which has been received by balloon post.

On the 19th of November Gen. Trochu, the Governor of Paris, issued a new order forbidding all persons to pass beyond the outposts on account of the conduct of the Prussians toward unarmed men, woman and children who venture beyond the lines. The Prussians fire upon them, and have killed and wounded a great many, especially in the plain of Bondy.

Upon the question of provisions the *Lettre Journal* says: To-day [Nov. 23] butchers' meat is given out to us in homœopathic doses, and, consequently, we attack everything that lives and breathes· and in our gastronomical crusade against all beasts in creation we have met with many surprises. For instance,

THE DONKEY AND THE MULE,

which are generally believed to be tough, on account of their stubborness, are found to be tender and delicate meats. The rat, whose reputation was anything but good, turns out quite a savory dish. But the dog, for example, appears to justify his proverbial toughness. We forgive him, however, considering the help that he furnishes to our daily nourishment. As to the cats, we have already eaten them all, although we pretend to be ignorant of the fact. What can we do? We must practise this universal hunt, when ordinary provisions have attained the rank of great luxuries and cost fabulous prices. Let us cite a few examples for the sake of historicoculinarytcuriosity.

THE FOOD AND WHAT IT COSTS.

Donkey and mule are worth from 6 to 8 francs the kilogramme (a franc is about 23 cents currency); a goose costs from 25 to 30 francs; a chicken, 15 fancs; a pair of rabbits, 30 francs; a leg of mutton, when one can be found, 16 francs a kilogramme; a carp, 20 francs; a bushel of potatoes, 6 francs; a head of cabbage, 1 franc and 50 centimes; fresh butter, 40 francs a kilogramme. In the midst of such prices, people are obliged to eat what they can get, and the thing is accepted good-humoredly. Moreover, resignation is very easy since the people are in much better health than in times of abundance- With the exception of some cases of small pox, the general condition of the public health was never better.

A GREAT REDOUBT,

constructed by the Prussians at Chatillon, and mounted by 131 pieces of heavy artillery, has been rendered useless by the French works before Villejuif and by the armament of the forts. All the reports received in Paris represent the troops of the enemy as greatly eat up by typhus and small pox. It is estimated that the victims ot these two maladies have already reached the extraordinary number ot 30 000. The single town of Saint Germain, which the soldiers have converted into a hospital camp, contains over 10,000 sick.

On the 23d of November some Prussians attempted to cross the Seine near the Pont aux-Anglais on a barge, to reconnoitre, but they were fired upon by the outposts and driven off with considerable loss. The Prussians suffered severe losses during their night attack of the 21st of November. The French loss was small.

All balloons from Paris now leave during the night time, in order to escape the vigilance of the Prussians, and for fear of spies their departure is not announced beforehand. Two pigeons arrived from Orleans, carrying about 1,100 private despatches from various parts of France.

On the 25th of November the *Lettre Journal* has the following upon the subject of provisions. Now we have reached the period of the salt meat regimen; but there still remains a considerable quantity of cattle, so that we shall have fresh meat from time to time. We have, moreover, in order to remedy the evils which may possibly arise from the use of salt meat, a quantity of vegetables, both fresh and preserved. We shall have bread until the end of January, without the necessity of giving it out in rations. Rice, sugar, coffee and wine will last much longer, and these aliments will enable us to continue the resistance not only without any falling off in the public health, but with the preservation of all the necessary vigor. Meanwhile we accept the situation with the bast grace in the world. The first few days certainly did appear to us rather rough; but we have become accustomed to the thing now, and the more privations increase the less people appear to mind them.

ONE CURIOUS FACT

is that the resignation is greatest among the upper classes. At every moment, persons accustomed to a sumptuous table may be heard to speak with the greatest indifference of the time when our nourishment may be reduced to bread and wine. But we have every reason to hope that we shall not be reduced to such an extremity, and that approaching events will change the condition of things. Nevertheless it is well to be prepared for everything; and the cool determination of our population, under the present circumstances, does the greatest honor to Parisian patriotism

BALLOON PRISONERS TO BE COURT MARTIALED.

Bismarck sent word to the French Government that several balloons have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, and that the persons thus captured would be tried according to the laws of war. However, the French refuse to believe that the Prussian Government has any serious intention of taking the responsibility of such a barbarity as the trial by court martial and execution of balloon travellers. It is believed that the object is simply to strike terror and to discourage resistence.

Paris never enjoyed a more perfect tranquility. The attacks upon the Government in some of the papers have been received by the people with the greatest indifference, and now the journals known to indulge in them receive no support whatever from the mass of the people. The kindest relations are everywhere maintained between the people and the military.

CONDITION OF PARIS.

CHRISTMAS IN THE BESIEGED CITY.

A correspondent writing from Paris on the 27th ult, says:—

"Christmas of 1870 was passed in Paris in sadness. There was nothing to distinguish the day from the others which have come and gone since the investment, and the people generally felt depressed at the absence of those scenes of gaity and animation which made Christmas so peculiarly enjoyable in Paris in past years.

"The exceptionably inclement weather has increased the consumption of wood, and the administration has given notice that henceforth it will supply persons with fuel in limited quantities. The troops have suffered and are suffering cruelly from the cold. Several cases of frost bites have occurred. Gen. Trochu has issued an order that all soldiers not required for duty on the fortifications must be kept under shelter every night. The war companies of the National Guard on duty outside of the city have been ordered to be lodged in the sheds of the exterior fortifications. On the Boulevards several persons exposed to the weather have been found frozen to death. All entrenching work has been temporarily suspended, the extreme hardness of the frozen ground preventing the men from digging it.

"Distress in Paris is becoming universal. On Friday last (December 23) a meeting of the Mayors of the city took place at the Hotel de Ville, to consider the mode of distributing the sum of 50,000 francs among 471,754 persons inscribed on the books for relief. It was decided that a portion of the food daily distributed to the population shall be applied to the use of the soup kitchens which have been established, the object being to enable the poor to obtain cooked food with facility, and to obviate the necessity of their waiting for hours at the commissariat before receiving their rations.

"General Blaize, one of the subordinate commanders of the army, will be buried at the public expense, having met his death in the following manner:— On the 21st of December Generals Mairoy and Blaize, at the head of their troops took possession of Maison Blanche, near Neuilly Unfortunately the French neglected to search the cellars of the house in which some Prussian soldiers were concealed. In the night, while Gen. Blaize was standing near the fire surrounded by his officers, the party was suddenly surprised by hearing the notes of a Prussian bugle, which was instantly followed by a discharge of small arms, and a detachment of Germans attacked the officers. The unfortunate General was killed on the spot and several of the officers severely wounded. The cellars were then surrounded by the French and some Prussians were taken prisoners, the majority of whom were massacred on the spot. General Blaize's body remained on the ground all night. His uniform was unbuttoned, and no attempt was made to ascertain if he was dead or only severely wounded.

"*La Liberte* states that the Surgeon Major fled the moment after the Prussians fired, leaving the body of General Blaize on the frozen ground, and several of the officers followed the cowardly example set by him although 10,000 soldiers were bivouacked a short distance from the house. All these officers will be tried by court martial. Owing to the courage and dash of a few soldiers and officers the French at Maison Blanche, numbering 1 500 men, came near being taken prisoners by a handful of Germans.'

The New York *Times* publishes a letter written by a lady in Paris and forwarded by balloon beyond the German lines. The letter, which is dated December 12, has just been received in New York. The following is an extract:—

"We are not starving, although on limited rations, but we cannot have our wish. We have flour, wine, cheese, &c., enough for several months, and I have no doubt many more things may be brought to light hid away in caves. My grocer had several thousand hams hid away, not to be sold until they would command 1000f. each. There are thousands of grocers who have tongues, beef butter, lard, pork, &c. In the same way wine was never so cheap. Flour has not risen, it being twelve sous a pound. People are certainly eating rats and cats; but rats, the gentlemen tell me, are better than rabbit—in fact between rabbit and squirrel. Cats have always been eaten in Paris, and are better than rabbits. I eat no meat whatever, for since I have seen those fearful wounds at the Ambulance I cannot touch meat. Luckily I found a lot of corn, succotash, cranberries and oysters, also hommeny and Bourbon whiskey, so I got along very well. The confectionary shops are full of cakes and pleg. There are apples and pears in plenty. So that when you hear starvation cry, there is no need, only fresh meat cannot be had every day; in lieu they give us codfish, herrings, pork, &c. I have cream every day for my tea; only we have to pay double for everything except the rations. There are plenty of cabs and omnibusses running; so there are plenty of horses yet. The city is perfectly quiet, and you would suppose the French had always lived in a republic. We hear of no robberies or outrages.'

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM AMERICAN SOURCES.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus summarizes correspondence laid before Congress on the Fishery question:—

"The President's message, and accompanying documents have been printed. Among them is the correspondence in regard to the fisheries. This began April 1, by a letter from Secretary Fish to Minister Thornton, informing him that information had been announced in the Canadian Parliament that it was the intention of the government to issue no more licenses to foreign fishermen, and to take every step possible to protect their fisheries, and asking him to communicate such information as he might have concerning any official action having the force of law or valid regulations on the part of the Canadian authorities in this direction. The next day Mr. Thornton replied that although aware of the announcement in the Canadian Parliament, he had not received official information on the subject, nor did he know of any recent law or regulation issued on the subject of the fisheries. On the 14th of April Mr. Thornton sent to the Secretary of State a memorandum of the Prime Minister of the Dominion, and a copy of the Fishery Acts of 1868. The law is long but the point of the memorandum is in a quotation of an order of the Governor General in council, discontinuing the granting of fishery licenses to foreign vessels, directing that henceforth all foreign fishermen be prevented from fishing in the waters of Canada, and providing that six vessels, in addition to the two already employed, be equipped for the protection of the inshore fisheries against illegal encroachments by foreigners. It was added that commanders would have magisterial powers, and be instructed to act with the greatest discretion, and only in cases of the clearest infringement of the law. On the 21st of April Mr. Fish acknowledged the receipt of the documents, and called the attention of the Minister, and of Her Majesty's authorities particularly to the order that henceforth, all foreign fishermen be prevented from fishing in the waters of Canada which, he said, seemed to contemplate interference with the rights guaranteed to the United States under the first article of the treaty of 1819, which secured to American fishermen rights of fishing in certain waters understood to be claimed at present as belonging to Canada. On the 22nd Mr. Thornton, in acknowledgment of a note, said he would forward a copy to the Governor-General, but expressed his own convictions that there was not the slightest intention of abridging the rights of citizens of the United States. May 18 Mr. Thornton sent to Assistant-Secretary of State Davis, despatches from the Governor-General of Canada, comprising a full report of the Committee of the Privy Council on the subject of Mr Fish's note, in which they express concurrence in the views of the Minister of Marine and the Fisheries, who argues from the text of the order that it was not intended to interfere with the legal rights of citizens of the United States as secured by treaty, and Mr. Thornton's assurance to Mr Fish to that effect was quite right The Minister of Marine also says Mr. Fish is in correct in supposing the present bounderies of the Dominion comprise any fishing grounds affected by the treaty stipulations, not formerly within the bounds of the old Province. On the 20th of May Mr. Thornton sent Mr Davis a copy of a document of the Fisheries Act, adopted on the 13th, authorizing the seizure, search and forfeiture of any craft found in prohibited waters. On the 26th of May Mr. Thornton sent Mr. Fish copies of the instructions issued by the home government to the Vice-Admiral commanding the naval forces in North American waters directing him to detach sufficient forces to Canadian waters to protect the fishermen and maintaine order, and to instruct the commander of the forces to co-operate cordially with any United States force sent on the same service. In one of these letters, dated April 30, it is said that the Canadian Government has recently determined, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Ministers, to increase the stingency of the existing practice of dispensing with warnings hitherto given, and seizing at once any vessel detected in violation of the law. In view of this the Vice Admiral is reminded of the extreme importance of commanding officers of ships selected to protect the fisheries exercising the utmost discretion in carrying out their instructions, paying special attention to Lord Granville's observation, that no vessel should be seized unless it is evident, and can be clearly proved, that the offence of fishing has been committed, and that the vessel captured is within three miles of land. May 21, Mr. Fish writes a long letter to Mr. Thornton, giving his views of the limits of the waters of Canada, in which he said:

"If I am correct in this respect, and if that part of the coast of what in 1818 was known as Labrador including between Mount Joly and the bay or harbor of Ance Lablor, or the Magdalen Islands be in the waters of Canada, I do not doubt but that the authorities of the Dominion will recognize the necessity of such modification of the Orders in Council of the 8th of January, or of such additional instructions to be given as will secure the fishermen of the United States from interference while in the exercise of the liberty granted to them by the treaty of 1818."

Mr. Thornton's reply says he thinks Mr. Fish's exposition of the limits of Canadian waters is right, but he has forwarded a copy of the note to the Governor General. Mr. Fish's next letter exposes the discrepancy between the official instructions of the home Government, one letter claiming that the United States had renounced the right of fishing within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of rivers or bays; another ordering seizures only when fishermen are within three miles of the land. The latter instructions were finally accepted as the guiding ones The remainder of the correspondence from the date, August 25, to November 3, between the Department of State and Consuls in the British Dominion, by which it appears that contrary to former precedents American fishermen had been forbidden to buy supplies on the Islands; that the commanders of British men-of-war were excedingly arbitary, and would give no satisfactory explanation of their purposes, or the ground on which their actions were based. The correspondence fills nearly fifty closely printed pages, but the above are the chief points discessed The information furnished by Consuls is interesting, but cannot well be summarized in the limits of a despatch. The question of the rights of navigation on the St Lawrence River does not appear, from the volume to have been the subject of diplomatic correspondence during the past year.

IRELAND.

HOME ENTERPRISE.—A revival of Irish industry appears to be at hand, judging from the unprecedented number of Parliamentary notices which has lately more than filled the whole advertising space of the Dublin papers. If the session of 1871 should keep the promise of Saturday morning alone in the matter of railway and tramway and draining legislation, there ought for some time to be no lack of employment in Ireland for cival engineers and navvies The great Southern and Western goes before Parliament with bills for three new lines; a Dublin company applies for power to lay down tramways along the principal omnibus lines. Mining and gas company are also in readiness with their bills at the opening of the Session. Among municipal notices is that of the Dublin Main Drainage Bill, which is to effect the purification of the Liffy, and is promoted by the Corporation. Almost all the Dublin daily papers call attention to the large array of these Parliamentary notices as encouraging signs of efforts to develope the resources of the country.

The French are proposing to form camps of concentration, four of which, being round seaports, are to be solidly fortified, to receive each two hundred and fifty thousand men, and to be protected and supplied by the fleet. These camps are to constitute the last refuge of belligerent France. When Paris shall have fallen and D'Aurelle's and other armies have been beaten and scattered, there will still be a million of fighting men drilling and preparing to take the field. Such, at least, is the intention of the Tours Government.

A new invention has been adopted by the Paris Committee of Defence. It no longer suffices to drive a nail into the vent of a cannon to make it useless. New instruments have been invented by which the nails are speedily extracted. The new invention is described as a small torpedo, which is inserted in the mouth of the cannon. Its explosion causes a longitudinal fissure, and renders the piece altogether unserviceable.

While the Germans before Paris have been shivering in the intense cold, the Duke of Mecklenburg's army had, on the 25th ult., been for three days marching through smiling valleys, where the orchards were still laden with fruit, hedges of roses still in bloom, the cattle still lazily wading knee-deep in the green meadows, and the steep hillsides still bright with the tints of autumn.

Fifty Frenchmen, seized as hostages for the German merchant captains, arrived at Frankfort on the 11th, and on the following day were sent on to Bremen. They are composed of counts, marquises, barons, and wealthy commoners from the district of Dijon.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the King will return home after the capitulation of Paris even though the war should continue. On the same authority we are told that the German conditions of peace are likely to become much more oppressive if the French do not give in shortly.

The Standard is informed that it is the intention of General Trochu not to attempt to try and suddenly break through the Prussian cordon, but to gradually stretch it like an India rubber band, till it breaks from sheer tension, and to hammer away, as Grant did at the Confederates, with the view of wearing out the Prussians.

Last night we were visited by one of the coldest snow storms of the season.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, *Jan.* 12.—Fifty thousand German troops have recently crossed the Rhine into French territory, and are now traversing Alsace or the purpose of reinforcing General Von Werden, near Vesoul.—A despatch from Bordeaux says that the people are becoming greatly depressed at the gloomy prospects before them. They have lost all hope that Paris will hold out or be relieved, and have come to the conclusion that Paris must fall before the invaders.—From Versailles it is stated that the cannonading steadily continues with unabated fury. Many shells have fallen within several of the forts and have been observed to set buildings on fire, but it is yet unknown what other effects have been produced.

A flight of shells thrown upon the city itself was watched. They struck the splendid golden dome of the Hotel des Invalides, one of the most conspicuous buildings, and smashed it into ruins —In the Eastern Departments the German soldiers under Werder, on Sunday stormed the town of Villers-exel on the Soane, between Vesoul and Montbeliard, and somewhat to the south of these places. The Germans carried the position, but from French sources it is stated that the French claim that they retook it, liberated the prisoners confined there and held the town all the night of Sunday.

SPECIAL TO THE HALIFAX REPORTER.

London, Jan. 14.—Advices from Versailles bring full confirmation of the total defeat of General Chanzy on the Loir in the second battle on Wednesday last. The battle raged from sunrise to sunset. All the forces available on both sides were brought up, and over three hundred thousand men were engaged. It was generally regarded as the culminating fight of the campagin between the Loire and the Loir. The French at nightfall, retreated at all points, and continued their flight through the night. The losses were fearful on both sides. 30 000 German cavalry have been let slip after the French, and are in close pursuit, following the fugitives and capturing great numbers of prisoners. One wing of the German army entered Le Mans and captured immense masses of military stores. The other portions of the German army are following up Chanzy's broken columns.

In the eastern department, the German General Von Werder has been heavily reinforced by the arrival of the fresh levies from Germany. He has now assumed the offensive. The French troops in that region are greatly dispirited at the result of the recent operations before Vesoul.

From Paris, the following news has been transmitted to-day:—The bombardment continues night and day. The German batteries have been advanced at several points, a mile nearer the city walls. From the new range, the cannon cover the Hotel des Invalides, the Palace de Luxemburg, the Ecole Militaire, the Hotel de Ville, and other prominent buildings. It is the intention of the German military authorities to utterly destroy them, unless the city capitulates, and to morrow (Sunday) has been definitely fixed as the day for shelling Paris In order more effectually to carry out their purposes the Germans have had ten thousand incendiary bombs prepared for use.

At the headquarters of Versailles it is stated that the besiegers have ammunition enough to keep up an incessant bombardment for eighteen days from to-morrow.

From observations which have been made by the German officers it is conjectured that an attempt at sortie will soon be made, the French having been observed massing heavily before Fort Mont Valerian.

From information obtained from inside of Paris it is telegraphed, that at a review of troops in Paris on Tuesday last, there were indications of great dissatisfaction with General Trochu. All along the line of troops there were shouts for a new leader, and cries for peace.

The census ordered by the Paris authorities has been finished, and it has been ascertained that there are over two millions of souls within the walls besides the regulars.

ST. PAUL, January 5. A rumor is afloat. that Riel, of the Red River notoriety, has been poisoned.

OTTAWA, January 11, 1871. An extra Gazette issued to-day announces that the Parliament of Canada is summoned for despatch of business for the 15th of February proximo.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

TO THE

Charlottetown Associated Press.

SACKVILLE, Jan. 16.

London, 13.—Dean Alford of Canterbury died suddenly to-day aged 61.—Another colliery explosion occurred near Newcastle. Staffordshire, by which twenty persons were killed and injured.—Bismarck has notified foreign powers that merchantmen were still habie to seizure.—Germans captured suburbs of Campagne and Chateau Arche with seven pieces of artillery.—Reinforcements on the way will swell the German forces in France to one million.—The defeat of the French army of the Loire on the 10th, fully confirmed. Their loss is stated at 15.000 killed and wounded. Germans also suffered terribly. Lemars has been captured and held by the Germans.—Extraordinary efforts are being made to place the entire British navy in a seaworthy condition.

SACKVILLE Jan. 17.

The Germans have raised the siege of Ginet on the Belgian border.—Gambetta has compelled Prince Joinville to leave France.—The Germans have evacuated Veiseul —The French have occupied Dijon, Gray Arcey, and Saint Marie —Faidherbe has called a court martial to try the commandant of Perrone —2,000 Prussians attacked a force of 10,000 Mobiles on Friday at Bonnerville; the French fought well, but were compelled to retire.—The bombardment of Paris is growing more and more destructive.—Versailles correspondence of the 12th says that the destruction of Fort Issy is virtually achieved.—Fort Montross is badly breached. Barracks have been burned; vigorous sorties and desperate fighting are of daily occurrence, so far resulting in the repulse of the French.—Gauche Bridge, near Bas Mendon, while crowded with men, was struck with shells, and broken down. precipitating soldiers from an immense height and crushing them to death.—The Prussians have taken, in the recent fighting, 20 000 prisoners.

New York, Jan. 16.—A Mississippi steamer has been burned, with a loss of 25 lives.—Gold quiet. Exchange 110.

Sackville, Jan. 18.—It is not probable that Favre will attend conference. Growing appreciation in England of necessity of universal liability to military duty. King William is going to Metz immediately. Weather has been tempestuous, much damage done to shipping. The Pope is in excellent health. A Bordeaux despatch says a balloon arrived on Saturday from Paris. Situation, in most respects, unchanged. There is the firmest determination manifested, on the part of the French, to resist to the last.

The fire of French forts on eastern side of Paris falls with destructive power on Prussian works. Chausey fought another battle on Sunday. He continues to hold enemy well in hand while retreating. Gen. Von Werder seriously attacked four French corps at Belfort, yesterday; the battle lasted nine hours. At dark he was victoriously repulsed at all points.

Sackville, Jan. 19. Parliament will be convoked February 9th. Pursuit of Chausey kept up Friday. 400 prisoners taken. Beaumont occupied, 1.000 more captured, whole number taken nearly 25,000. Chausey, last accounts, at Laval, where he was receiving reinforcements. Strasburg being rapidly fortified. All Polonnas ordered out of Alsace and Lorraine. Parisians determined to resist *en masse*, should Trochu allow the enemy to enter the city. The idea of yielding repulsed with indignation. Horrors of bombardment have so enraged the population that they are furious, and will go out to fight and meet the enemy despite all military caution and interference of the government. Von Werder's official despatch announces that on Sunday French under Bourbaki made an attack on large force of the army under his command, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

New York, 18. 58 persons perished on the burning steamer "McGill," on the Mississippi. Gold 111 1-2.

SACKVILLE Jan. 20 1871.

The Conference is not again to be postponed Favre goes as soon as he can leave. Rumored that Bismarck is dangerously ill. The French are removing their heavy guns from Fort Dissy and Vauvies. Advance guard of Faidherbe's army have re entered Albert. Bourbaki, after battle of Sunday, occupied Mont Beliard and adjacent villages. Bombardment of Paris continues. Prince Hohenlohe, director of Artillery declares his intention to destroy principal edifices Projactiles reached Seine at Port St. Michael· German loss in battles with Chausey eventually stated to be 117 officers, 3203 men killed and wounded. French loss besides killed and wounded 22000 unwounded, and prisoners. Versailles despatches of yesterday, say French under Chausey are retreating from Laval, and German army in full pursuit have already passed Vaiges 19 miles east of Laval. 2000 additional prisoners are taken. Alencon occupied by Germans on the night of the 6th. Von Worder maintained his position to the southward of Belfort on Monday against renewed attacks from French army of east.

Very Latest.

SACKVILLE January 21, 1871.—Conference on Eastern question held informal session to day, adjourned until the 24th inst.—King William assures Prince Henry of Luxemburg that he has no designs on the Duchy of Luxemburg.—Bismarck is better —Fighting on Saone during Monday and Tuesday, in which the French were repulsed; battle continued to Wednesday; Chausey still retreating.—Great military pageant in Versailles. Wednesday.—His Honor, King William assuming title of Emperor of Germany.—Duke of Meckleuburg marching on Renues by way of Mayence, object to get to the rear and flank Chausey's army.—Versailles' despatch of the 17th says, Gen. Bourbaki renewed attack upon Gen. Von Worde, in an entrenched position, south of Belfort. in which he was again repulsed with great loss, and commenced retreating southward. —Bombardment of Paris continued increasing strength.—Earl Granville accepted indemnity offered by Prussia for the English vessels sunk in the Seine.—Gold, yesterday, 110 5-8.

EXTRACTS.—I consider Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites superior to any similar preparation yet offered to the public.

CHANDLER CRANE, M. D., Halifax N. S.

It is really a good medicine, well adapted to build up the system and impart vigor of body and mind —From the St. John, N. B., Journal, Dec. 7, 1868.

(From the St John News.)

THE WOODSTOCK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Woodstock Philharmonic Society gave a public performance on last Thursday evening which proved a great success. During the day a snow storm prevailed, and it seemed almost impossible that any one would venture out. About six o clock in the evening the storm abated a little, and the town was merry with sleigh bells —every hoof being on the trot towards the Institute. At 8 o clock the Hall, to the surprise of the Society was crowded by one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever assembled in Woodstock. The Society looked remarkably well, having been arranged to produce the best effect. The singers, with a few exceptions were dressed in appropriate costume to represent the characters in the Cantata of Esther the Beautiful Queen. The dresses of Esther, Zerish, Mordecai s sister, the Prophetess and the Maids of Honor were very handsome, and with the becoming costumes of the beautiful Jewesses, it would be impossible to find a more delightful galaxy of female loveliness.

The king Haman and Hegai, amonst the gentlemen were also in costume and helped a great deal to make the tableau all that could be desired. The Society numbered above sixty singers, and did their parts admirably. The Cantata has a great variety of solos and choruses, and interested the audience to the very end. Where all did so well it is impossible to particularly praise any above the others. Music has made marked progress in Woodstock within a few years, and we hope it will continue to do so.

At the close the President of the Society L. P. Fisher, Esq. paid a high compliment to the Director, Mr. Bowers and to the pianist, Miss Alice Connell.

On the death of one of England's most eminent Physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet marked "advice to Physicans," which brought a great price.—The purchaser on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm.' If physic is necessary, use "Parsons' Purgative Pills;" they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.

DIRECTORY.

Bank of P. E. Island.—Cashier, Wm. Cundall. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.

Union Bank.—Cashier, James Anderson. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Savings' Bank.—Colonial Building. Banking days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Farmer's Bank Rustico.—Cashier, Marin J. Blanchard. Discount day, Wednesday.

Summerside Bank.—Cashierr. R. McC. Stavert. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Y. M. C. Association—Thursday evenings during winter.

C. Y. M. L. Institute.—Tuesday evenings.

Metropolitan Lodge, British Templars, meet in Falconer's Hall on Wednesday evenings.

City Lodge, British Templars. meet in the Athenæum on Tuesday evening.

Victoria Division—Sons of Temperance, meets Monday evenings.

St. John's Lodge, Masons, Second Tuesday in each month.

Odd Fellows—Monday evenings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Liverpool Trader	Jas Duncan & Co.
Happy Home Hotel	A. A. McKenzie.
Flour, Molasses, Sugar, &c.	Carvell Bros.
The White Hand	W. R. Watson
Mud Chain	Stone.
Pickstone's Washing Crystal	R Young.
Bargains	do
Wood. Wood	William Dodd.
For Sale	Higgs & Hurt
In Store	William McGill.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, January 23 1871.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

MEN in these days set a great value on time. They study and contrive how they can save and economise that precious commodity. The time saving inventions of this age are wonderful to contemplate. 'Time is money" is a modern saying. Our remote ancesters went to work in a very leisurely manner. They were in no hurry. They were content to creep along at the slowest possible pace. Their stock of patience seems to us, their children to have been inexhaustible. They quietly watched the operation of the most tedious processes and patiently waited for the results. Whatever they did they did slowly. If they travelled either by land or by water they progressed at a snails pace. Whether they wove cloth or tilled the soil they were content to do very little work in a very great space of time. The consequence of all this laborious slowness was that very little work, comparatively, was done, and men both rich and poor could not by any means procure one tenth part of the comforts, the conveniences and the luxuries that they now enjoy. But a very different value is set upon time in these our days. It is the object of us moderns to perform the greatest possible quantity of labor in the least possible period of time. We are most impatient of delay. We view with contempt the slow and clumsy processes of former times. We strain our intellects to devise contrivances by which those processes can be shortened. We impress into our services powers, the very existence of which were unknown to our forefathers. A hundred men in this age, with the means and appliances which they have at command, will do more work in a given time than a thousand could a century ago Where the pack horse then wearily plodded along, the locomotive, with its living freight, now rushes at a pace that would distance the fleetest race-horse that ever existed. Instead of the slow-paced postman trudging along through mud and mire, 'stale news from all nations lumbering at his back" we have taught the lightning to carry our messages for us across continents and oceans with the speed of thought. All these improvement have cost money. They have indeed. Sums almost incalculable have been expended by civilized men in making these labor-saving and time-saving contrivances. Yet, for all this vast expenditure the world is incalculably richer. Compare the England of the nineteenth century with her net-work of railways, her innumerable lines of telegraph and her fleets of steamships with the England of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with her bridlepaths, her miry highways, her army of mounted messengers, and her fleet of sluggish sailing vessels? These latter were all *cheap* means of transport. A dirt road costs very little, a bridlepath still less. A mile of railroad costs, in some places, an immense sum, Yet it can be proved that those mud roads and those winding tracks were actually more costly than the enormously expensive iron road. And why? Principally because they wasted time. They also wasted labor. How many horses and men would it take to drag through the mud, say for 100 miles, the freight of a single railway train? In many instances it would not be done and would never be attempted. The labor and time expended would be worth more than the goods carried. Even where the circumstances permitted, the slow and uncertain means of intercommunication between distant points by draught horses, the cost of labor, and the value of the lost time would, in a very few years, amount to more than the expense of constructing the most expensive railroad. Railroads, notwithstanding the heavy outlay they demand, are the cheapest means of transport, that is, provided they are required. How could the immense internal traffic of either the United States or Great Britain be carried on without railroads. Those railroads have not only facilitated trade, but they have created trade. Just imagine the condition of those countries if by some triumph of old fogydom, all the railroads in them were destroyed and their citizens forbidden to construct such works in the future. What deserts would be made! How many busy hives of industry would be made desolate. The army of paupers would then be swelled into an innumberable multitude by new levies from all ranks and conditions of men. Millions who now enjoy all the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life would be compelled by sheer want, to fly from the land of their birth Yet, there was a time when Englishmen opposed with might and main the construction of railways in their country. They predicted that all manner of evils would follow the use of such an unnatural and such an expensive means of transport Their mouths were filled with unanswerable arguments against their being introduced into happy and prosperous England. Eloquent and logical speeches were made against railroads which those who uttered, and those who heard, considered unanswerable. Just as a century or so before, a sagacious and zealous patriot had foretold that the ruin of the kingdom would certainly follow the introduction of such enervating luxuries as stage coaches, so then other patriots equally sagacious and equally enthusiastic, confidently predicted that the use of railways would be quickly followed by the financial and moral destruction of the people of Great Britain. These men were sincere and they were, many of them endowed with no small share of ability; but they were egregiously mistaken; they had wonderfully miscalculated

Now, with respect to this little Island of ours, we would ask are not the time and the labor of the cultivators of its soil very valuable? Are not much of that time and that labor wasted or unprofitably expended in slow and laborious means of transport? Are not our main lines of public roads really more expensive than a railroad? Does not a given section say the ten miles of the Malpeque Road nearest the city, cost the country more than a section of railroad of the same length? When we come to calculate the cost of making that piece of road in the first place, the annual expense of keeping it in repair. the time lost in dragging vehicles through the mud at those seasons of the year when time is most valuable to the farmer, the labor of men and horses in bringing the produce to market, over and above what would be required if the farming population could avail themselves of the facilities which railway communication would afford them, we are pretty confident that the value of these and other items which could fairly be brought into the estimate would amount to more than the interest on the sum required to construct ten miles of railroad over the same ground.

The saving of time to our farmers effected by the use of a railroad, would, we are convinced, alone more than compensate them for the increased taxation to which its construction would subject them. A day in the fall or spring is worth more to the industrious farmer than he can very well estimate. Any day in which he can draw produce to market, is a day fit for carrying on the operations of a farm. The farmer who is say fifteen or twenty miles from town, or from a good shipping place, and but five or six from a railway station, can, if he uses the railway, move his produce in at least one-fourth of the time which it would take him to drag it with his horses and much less than one fourth of the labor. It must be remembered that every mile of the five miles nearest the shipping place counts at least two of the five at the other extremity. The time thus lost is required on the farm. It would take a team at least a fortnight in the months of October or November, to haul 1000 bushels of oats from a farm between fourteen and twenty miles distant from a market. The same quantity could be hauled to a railway station, five miles distant, in three days, with infinitely less injury to the team and vehicle. Here we have a saving of nine days' labor, worth to the farmer, at the very lowest valuation, as many pounds. The cost of carriage for that distance would not nearly amount to one-half that sum. The railroad, to that farmer, would in effect lengthen the fall for him nine days. We are continually complaining of our short seasons. Farmers declare that they have not time, spring and fall, to do their work as it ought to be done. Winter finds them unprepared, and the brief spring season slips away from them before the works proper to it is much more than half performed. Now, if by some miracle thes busy seasons could be prolonged a fortnight or even a week, would it not be a precious boon to our farming population? Yet upon most of them the railroad would confer this boon without any miracle at all. The shape of the Island is peculiarly favorable to distributing directly among all its inhabitants the benefits which a railroad is capable of conferring. The Island is long and narrow. A railroad through it from one end to the other, would resemble the spinal cord in an animal, diffusing life and energy to all its parts—to the extremities as well as to the centre. Such is the peculiar shape of the Island that no part would be at any great distunce from the line. and by far the larger portion of it would be in its immediate vicinity. There would be no large outlying sections which would be obliged to contribute towards its construction, but which could only hope, in course of time, to derive from it some extremely uncertain and indirect benefit.

OUR ROADS.

In our issue of this day we publish an extract from a letter written by J Kilner, Esq. to the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph*, on the all important subject of Road Making. This leads us to enquire what improvements have been made in our roads for the last ten years. We find during that time the revenue of the Island has more than doubled, and the amount expended by the different governments for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharves, increased from £9,892 in 1859, to £15 823 in 1869. Still we hear from all quarters ot the bad condition of our roads and bridges. We certainly have a few extra wharves to show for this heavy expenditure, some of which are monuments of the folly of the governments who authorized the building of them. This is no imaginary assertion, for we can point to several wharves built not many years ago which we consider such, and a waste of the public funds. Now with respect to our bridges, they, on an average are no better to day than they were ten years ago. Our roads show no visible improvement, except within a few miles of Charlottetown and Summerside, where a large sum of money has been expended annually for stone &c. Why is this the case? The reason is obvious: the money is not expended judiciously; the system we have adopted for years is rotten to the core. Our Commissioners are not half paid for their trouble and therefore, in a majority of cases, neglect the work—we say neglect the work advisedly, for we have travelled through the Island at all seasons of the year, and have had bitter experience of the carelessness of both the road maker and road inspector. We think it is not the best policy to let the roads by contract to the lowest bidder, to be patched up in such a way that both the contractor and government derive no benefit and the public suffer from the mismanagement of both. It is true we have a Board of Works, but while that Board is composed principally of members of the Government, who constitute themselves judge and jury, and from whose decision there is no appeal, we fear very little improvement will be effected in our public works. As our Legislature will shortly meet and honorable gentlemen from almost every section of the Island, to the number of *Forty one*, take their seats in our Legislative Halls, we think there could be found some one or more individuals of that vast assembly prepared to submit a bill, or otherwise agitate the question so as to lead to such results as may ultimately tend to improve our public thoroughfares.

We throw out the foregoing for the purpose of drawing the attention of our farmers and public men to this important subject which so deeply interests us all.

PUBLIC MEETING.—On the 18th inst, a large and influential meeting was held at the Drill Shed in Summerside; Thomas Kelly, Esq., in the chair. The building of a Railroad was fully discussed nearly every section of the western part of the Island was represented by men of known ability. Members of the Government present and others advocated the measure, and clearly laid the whole matter before the meeting. They were strongly opposed by gentlemen from New London and Bedeque.

The resolutions passed by the meeting are as follows:—

Resolved As the opinion of this meeting, that the construction and maintenance of a trunk line Railway from Alberton to Georgetown. with branch lines extending to the principal settlements, where most required, will greatly facilitate the trade of Prince Edward Island develop her resources, enlarge her revenue, and open more frequent and easy communication with the neighboring Provinces and the United States.

Whereas, From the statements submitted to this meeting, it appears that a first class Railroad adequate to the requirements of P E. Island, with rolling stock and stations complete, can be constructed at a cost not exceeding five thousand pounds currency, per mile.

Resolved As the opinion of this meeting, that the resources of this Island are such as to justify the construction of such a railroad.

The schooner *Emeline*, of P. E. Island, fifty-three tons, was found near Broad Cove, (probably driven ashore last Thursday) dismasted, full of water, and partly laden with herrings I have just returned from holding investigation. The hull and articles saved have been sold. I have telegraphed to Ottawa you had better telegraph to Charlottetown. (Signed)

Port Hood Jan. 19. EDWARD TREMAIN.

This telegram was received *via* Halifax. The *Emeline* was owned at Grand River by Capt. E. Saville and two brothers. Henry and D D. Clay all of whom were on board at the time of the disaster; another man, by name Curry. former master of the Tracumpec Packet was also on board or rather left here in the vessel. There were one or two others on board, whose names were not known by the writer.

THE interest of the Contractors of the Charlottetown Ferry we are glad to learn has been purchased by the Government for £500, and the steamer "Ora" at a valuation.

THE *Argus* last week made its appearance enlarged and much improved.

WE acknowledge with thanks a copy of the "Public Ledger Calendar" for 1871, published by George W. Childs of Philadelphia it contains a vast amount of useful information. is published yearly and presented to the subscribers to the "Ledger."

THE children connected with the Baptist Sabbath School, and their friends held a social tea gathering on Tuesday evening last, at Scott's Hall. Mr. Hubbard enlivened the proceedings of the evening with views from his magic lantern.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W O. N.—received and under consideration.

The Rev. Dr. McDonald of Bedeque, has had a donation visit paid to him recently by a number of persons representing his congregation.

REGATTA.—In another column will be found an advertisement of a Winter Regatta in this harbor a circumstance unparalleled in the Northern climate. Bully for Georgetown.—*Advocate.*

During last week, we are informed no less a sum than, £1700 was deposited in the Savings Bank of this City. A week or two previous £1100 were deposited in the same Bank; and judging from present appearances—the total deposits in that useful institution will soon reach the handsome sum of £50 000.

THERE was a stabbing case before the Police Court on Monday. On Friday the 13th inst. it appears that several young men met at a raffle at a Mrs. Lamphiers. The singing, dancing and music ended in a fight between Patrick McGee, the prosecutor in the police Court and Patrick Lewis, Thomas Butler and Patrick Butler. McGee admits that he drew the knife and stabbed one of the Butlers in the head, but says it was in self-defence, as he was set upon by the three defendants, which they of course deny. The case has since been settled out of Court the prosecutor paying the costs. Mrs, Lamphier was fined 5s and costs, for allowing a raffle in her house contrary to one of the City by-laws.

The Canadian telegraphers claim to have discovered how fast an earthquake travels. At Mimouski. when the late earthquake was made known to the operator there, he at once asked the Quebec man how he felt. The shock having arrived just as the latter was about to answer, it caused him to change his mind and ask the Montreal man, 200 miles further on how he felt it. The latter had just time to say 'No' when the office was shaken to its foundation.

We learn that a dwelling house, with its furniture, belonging to Mr, Theophilus Webster, sen., was consumed by fire on Saturday week last. The house was unoccupied and the origin of the fire is not known. The loss will be a severe one.—*Com. to Argus.*

Charlottetown DebatingClub.

On Friday last the subject announced was debated. and the following resolution was carried. "That Bismarck was perfectly justified in defending the German Fatherland from the encroachments of French aggression; that he is acting the part of a great statesman, and a prudent legislator, in humbling France so thoroughly, that she must consent to give security against future aggression, and forever respect the rights of Germany and the world; and that the unparalleled success of Prussia is mainly due to the justice of her cause, the perfection of her military system, the universal education of her subjects, the wisdom of her statesmenship, and the profound strategy and skillful generalship of her military leaders."

Question for debate next Friday evening.—"Would increased taxation be advisable for Local improvement." Opener, Mr. Donald McKenzie.

Debate to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp. Place of meeting, Oddfellow's Hall, Reading Room building. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

R. HARRIS, Secy.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January is at hand. It is an excellent number and contains much good reading. Its principal articles are 'The Beechers of to day; Importance of Chemistry; H. B. Claflin, the eminent merchant; Physical Education; Leigh Hunt as an essayist." Subscription price for a year, $3. or 30 cents a number. Address S R. Wells. 389 Broadway, New York.

THE Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be held on Friday evening next, the 29th inst., in the Uigg Baptist Church.

THE Rev. James McColl will, (D. V.) preach at Cape Traverse, on the 29th day of January.