

# THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES, VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

NO. 9.

**THE HERALD**  
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY  
**REILLY & Co.,**  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,  
At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.  
TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."  
For 1 year, paid in advance, \$3 00  
" " 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.

**ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1871.**  
MOON'S PHASES.  
FULL MOON, 6th day, 6h. 11m., even., E.  
LAST QUARTER, 14th day, 2h. 45m., morn., S.E.  
NEW MOON, 20th day, 8h. 20m., morn., N.E.  
FIRST QUARTER, 28th day, 8h. 2m., morn., N.E.

DAY	DAY WEEK	SUN	MOON	HIGH	DAY'S
MONTH		riset	set	water	length
1 Sunday	7	49 19	10 25	8 30	30
2 Monday	8	49 19	2 36	7 15	30
3 Tuesday	9	49 20	3 44	8 15	31
4 Wednesday	10	49 21	4 36	8 54	32
5 Thursday	11	49 22	5 36	9 42	33
6 Friday	12	48 23	6 36	10 28	35
7 Saturday	13	48 25	7 29	11 15	37
8 Sunday	14	48 26	8 11	12 07	38
9 Monday	15	48 27	8 52	12 55	39
10 Tuesday	16	47 28	9 36	1 26	41
11 Wednesday	17	47 29	10 14	2 10	42
12 Thursday	18	47 30	10 51	2 54	43
13 Friday	19	46 31	11 24	3 40	45
14 Saturday	20	45 33	12 01	4 31	47
15 Sunday	21	45 34	1 15	5 27	49
16 Monday	22	45 36	1 28	6 27	50
17 Tuesday	23	45 37	2 42	7 33	53
18 Wednesday	24	45 39	3 20	8 39	56
19 Thursday	25	44 40	4 13	9 41	58
20 Friday	26	44 41	5 23	10 41	59
21 Saturday	27	44 42	6 31	11 33	62
22 Sunday	28	44 44	7 35	12 18	64
23 Monday	29	44 45	8 35	1 04	66
24 Tuesday	30	44 46	9 31	1 11	68
25 Wednesday	31	44 47	10 13	1 54	69
26 Thursday	32	44 48	10 51	2 36	70
27 Friday	33	44 49	11 24	3 18	72
28 Saturday	34	44 50	12 01	4 00	75
29 Sunday	35	44 51	1 23	4 45	76
30 Monday	36	44 52	2 45	5 34	78
31 Tuesday	37	44 53	3 25	6 26	80

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
Ch'town, Dec. 23, 1870.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	34 a 7d
Do. by the quarter	34 a 5d
Pork (carcass)	41d a 5d
Do. (small)	6d a 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3 a 5d
Veal, per lb.	3 a 5d
Ham, per lb.	7d a 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d a 1s 5d
Do. by the tub	1s 0d a 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d a 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d a 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d a 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d a 10d
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s a 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d a 16s 8d
Backward flour per lb.	10d a 1s
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3d 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
Powls, each	1s 3d a 2s
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d a 3s 0d
Ducks	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl	2s a 3s
Herrings, per barrel	20s a 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	10d a 1s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	7s a 8s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d a 2s
Clover Seed, per lb.	4s a 6s
Timothy Seed, per bush.	4s a 6s
Calliflops, per lb.	1s a 1s 6d
Hides, per lb.	1s a 1s 6d
Wool	3s 6d a 5s 0d
Sheepskins	3s 0d a 4s 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 BRENNAN, President.  
WILLIAM CUNDELL, 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 Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

## Union Bank of P. E. Island.

(North Side Queen Square)  
CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.  
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.  
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

## Summerside Bank.

Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.  
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.  
Cashier—R. MC. STAVARY, 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—MARTIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.  
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

## Business Cards.

**J. F. BRINE, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN,**  
**Surgeon and Accoucheur.**  
FORMERLY  
A partner of Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown, may be consulted professionally at his Office, Mc. Stewart Bridge.  
**Residence - - - The Manse.**  
Dec. 14, 1870. 3m

## REMOVAL.

**D. R. 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,

Will do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.  
CHAS. O. WINKLER.  
Dec. 7, 1870.

## RONALD MACDONALD,

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**  
**AUCTIONEER,**  
—AND—  
**COLLECTING AGENT.**  
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870. 1y

## HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,

**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON**  
OFFICE IN  
**DesBrisay's Block,**  
(Next Apothecary's Hall)  
**QUEEN STREET.**

## RESIDENCE:

**North American Hotel.**  
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

## FITZGERELD & SHAW,

**Attorneys and Solicitors,**  
—AND—  
**NOTARIES PUBLIC.**  
OFFICE:  
O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
R. R. FITZGERELD, R. SHAW  
Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

## OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

**Oysters.**  
If you want any good Oysters, in shell or by the barrel, just call at the Subscriber's, and he will show you a sample of the above worth looking at.  
Having planted down one hundred barrels of the best Casseque Oysters, he is prepared to deliver them at his cellar in quantities to suit purchasers.  
Private families can be punctually supplied by applying to  
JOHN S. O'NEILL,  
Proprietor Union House.  
Dec. 14, 1870.

## A CARD.

**Fall Importations.**  
THE Subscriber is now happy to be able to announce, to his friends and customers, that he has completed his Fall Importations, in each department of his business, and invites their usual Patronage.  
DANIEL BRENNAN.  
N. B.—An early settlement of all accounts over six months due, is expected.  
D. BRENNAN.  
Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1870. p a l e c a p 3m

## Wood Wanted.

N Large or Small Quantities, 1,000 to 2,000 cords of WOOD, in Logs, Timber, Spars and Cordwood, to be of Oak, White Ash, Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Fir, and Poplar, to be delivered at the  
**"Hillsborough Mills,"**  
Corner of Pownal and Water Streets.  
ALSO:  
**Ash Hoops and Hoop Poles.**  
For further particulars apply to OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., or to  
CARVELL BROS.  
Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870.

## CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

**NOTICE TO DEBTORS.**  
AS the Subscriber is about to make a change in his business, he hereby notifies all parties indebted to him, either for the VINDICATOR, the HERALD, or the ROYAL GAZETTE, or for Job Work, Advertising, or in any other way, up to date, that their respective amounts must positively be paid in this Fall, as otherwise, a recourse to law must be had. The bills will be made out in a few days and forwarded to the debtors.  
EDWARD REILLY.  
"Herald" Office, Prince St.,  
Oct. 19, 1870.

## Insurance.

**London and Lancashire**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!!**  
Head Office:  
London, - - - Leaden Hall St., Cornhill, E.C  
Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street,  
Chairman of Board of Directors:  
F. W. RUSSEL, Esq., M. P.

## Special Features.

Assurances granted either with or without participation in profits.  
Half of the Premiums on Policies for the whole term of life may remain on Credit for five years, at five per cent. interest.  
Eighty per cent. of the Profits returned to the participating policy holders.  
Surrender of Policies under liberal conditions.  
Policies granted to suit the circumstances of each individual applicant.  
General Agent for the Lower Provinces,  
ALEX. W. SCOTT, Esq.,  
Office - - - Prince Street, No. 2

## 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 1y

## CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!**  
Board of Directors for the current year:  
HON. GEORGE BREWSTER, President.  
Hon. H. J. Calbeck, William Brown, Esq.,  
John Scott, Esq., Bertram Moore, Esq.,  
William Dodd, Esq., W. E. Dawson, Esq.,  
Robert Hooper, Esq.,  
W. E. Dawson and } Surveyors or Appraisers.  
John Scott, Esq. }  
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.,  
HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer.  
Mutual Fire Insurance Office,  
May 7th, 1870.

## Mercantile Advertisements.

## CONFECTIONERY!

The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Public generally, that he has always on hand the Largest and Best assortment of  
**CONFECTIONERY**  
On the Island, from 8d. to 2s. 3d. per pound, which he is prepared to sell CHEAPER than it can be imported;  
CONSISTING OF—  
Cake Ornaments, in Sugar Carraways, Medallions, Cockerettes, Scotch Mixture, Princess Alice do., Kingo Drough do., Lemon do., Conversation Lozenges, Conversation Hearts, Peppermint Drops, Polka Drops, Pine Apple Drops, Raspberry Drops, Peach Drops, Love Drops, Strawberry Drops, Scissors and Dogs, Motto Lumps, Almond Candy, Fig Cream, Raisin Cream, Fruit Paste, Dominos,  
Sugar Carraways, Medallions, Cockerettes, Jajubes, Cinnamon Strings, Medals, Rock Candy, Strong Peppermint Lozenges, Gum Drops, different flavors,  
Chocolate Creams, Cream Almonds, Burt Almonds, Curd Drops, Brandy, Gin and Port Wine Drops, Liqueur Gum Drops, Kisses, Fishes, Card Lozenges, Maple Sugar Shapes.

## THE GERMAN VICTORY AT ORLEANS.

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

## THE GERMAN VICTORY AT ORLEANS.

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

## THE GERMAN VICTORY AT ORLEANS.

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

## THE GERMAN VICTORY AT ORLEANS.

"I went next to St. Barbe, where no house was burned, but the pillaging was almost incredible. Everything was gone. Let me give you a picture of one house. It had a frontage of 115 ft., including the granary and stables, and was substantially built of stone; and the dwelling-rooms nicely papered and painted. Like most houses of the class, it consisted of farm buildings, and at the other end was a long passage of which opened doors into four rooms for the family. These rooms and the passage were littered with straw and rubbish of every description. The first room I entered contained a heap of straw in one corner, evidently used as a bed; a broken chair and a fragment of a table were in another, and in a third, a handsome armchair of walnut wood, with the doors wrenched off their hinges for firewood; in another room was a broken bedstead, a good piece of furniture, but no bedding—a heap of straw supplied the place of the mattress, another armchair was here which had been treated in the same fashion; the kitchen, which came next, was littered with empty bottles and fragments of biscuits, and the fourth room contained nothing but rubbish. In the stable we saw fragments of two handsome coverlets torn and dirty, which had evidently been used to cover horses. The untreshed corn was littered about the granary and barn. A great part of the flooring and even of the roof beams, had been torn up or hacked away for firewood, and there was not a door to the whole concern except one, which seemed too strong to be broken. Many of the window frames had been taken out and burned, and altogether the scene was one of almost indescribable ruin. I went into house after house and found them in the same condition. I visited nearly half the houses in the village, and in all I saw only one bed. The church had been used as a stable. Half the seating in the church had been burned, the walls were disfigured with hooks and nails, the pulpit rails and the confessional had been broken. In the belfry, among the litters of straw, I observed the fragments of a handsome candelabra in gilt bronze, which formerly hung in front of the altar. The people here are all small proprietors, who look to the produce of the autumn for their support in winter and spring. They have nothing now—their food, bedding, nor clothing, have neither food, bedding, nor clothing, all destroyed, trampled into the very earth. The tubs and casks for making and storing the wine are almost all burned, as well as the stocks to support them, which are worth a great deal of money. I do not say that this is an ordinary case, but it is little in excess of many others. On my way home, I visited Nouilly and Noiseville, both of which have suffered severely. Here there are

## THE GERMAN VICTORY AT ORLEANS.

100 chests and half-chests TEA,  
5000 lbs. Jamaica COFFEE,  
50 hbls. SUGAR,  
50 cases MOLASSES,  
100 doz. PICKLES and SAUCES,  
400 boxes RAISINS,  
10 kegs Green GRAPES,  
10 bbls. CURRANTS,  
10 bbls. LONDON CRUSHED SUGAR,  
20 cases & 200 cases BRANDY & GIN,  
Casks & q. casks Superior WINES,  
&c., &c., &c.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
MACCACHERN & Co.  
Dec. 7, 1870. 1m

## Tobacco. Tobacco.

THE Subscribers having purchased the business known as "Lowden's Tobacco Factory," have entered into Co-partnership, under the style of HICKEY & STEWART.  
They keep on hand, at all times, a full supply of the very best TOBACCO, which they offer on liberal terms.  
Payment of all Debts due the former Proprietors is to be made to the Subscribers.  
MICHAEL HICKEY,  
ALEX. B. STEWART.  
Ch'town, Dec. 7, 1870. 4w

## CHEAP PRINTING

AT THE  
**HERALD OFFICE,**  
Prince Street, (near the Athenaeum)

## THE WAR.

AURELLE'S VICTORY AT ORLEANS.—The Journal de Lorient writes as follows:—  
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## THE WAR VICTIMS.

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

## THE WAR VICTIMS.

"I went next to St. Barbe, where no house was burned, but the pillaging was almost incredible. Everything was gone. Let me give you a picture of one house. It had a frontage of 115 ft., including the granary and stables, and was substantially built of stone; and the dwelling-rooms nicely papered and painted. Like most houses of the class, it consisted of farm buildings, and at the other end was a long passage of which opened doors into four rooms for the family. These rooms and the passage were littered with straw and rubbish of every description. The first room I entered contained a heap of straw in one corner, evidently used as a bed; a broken chair and a fragment of a table were in another, and in a third, a handsome armchair of walnut wood, with the doors wrenched off their hinges for firewood; in another room was a broken bedstead, a good piece of furniture, but no bedding—a heap of straw supplied the place of the mattress, another armchair was here which had been treated in the same fashion; the kitchen, which came next, was littered with empty bottles and fragments of biscuits, and the fourth room contained nothing but rubbish. In the stable we saw fragments of two handsome coverlets torn and dirty, which had evidently been used to cover horses. The untreshed corn was littered about the granary and barn. A great part of the flooring and even of the roof beams, had been torn up or hacked away for firewood, and there was not a door to the whole concern except one, which seemed too strong to be broken. Many of the window frames had been taken out and burned, and altogether the scene was one of almost indescribable ruin. I went into house after house and found them in the same condition. I visited nearly half the houses in the village, and in all I saw only one bed. The church had been used as a stable. Half the seating in the church had been burned, the walls were disfigured with hooks and nails, the pulpit rails and the confessional had been broken. In the belfry, among the l