THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XX.—NO. 124.] KINGSTON, (CANADA), FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1871. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Connecticut.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	$ 5,549,504 97
LOSSES PAID IN FIFTY YEARS	26,000,000 07

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1870.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 682,582 08
Bon. Equity	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	967,985 00
Bank Stock	1,426,445 00
United States and City Stock and other Public Securities	2,220,033 75
	$5,549,504 67

The Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has retained public confidence by prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by the Deposit with the Government of Stocks to the extent of

$50,000.

Insures against Fire on as low terms as is consistent with the safety of the Assured will permit.

JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf.

Kingston, Feb. 8, 1870.

TARTAN GOODS.

"TARSTAN."

"An' Gael a' Gallan a' Chiel."

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Tartan Fancy Goods

FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

CHEAP AT THE

MEDICAL HALL.

G. S. HOBART.

W. C. HAVEN & Co.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, and General Insurance Agents, Masonic Building, King Street, Kingston, Ont.

W. C. Haven. I. C. Haven.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Notice is hereby given that the House of Commons has fixed the time for the reception of Petitions for PRIVATE BILLS will expire on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of March next.

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk, House of Commons.

TO LET.

Immediate possession, the house lately occupied by Captain Cobham, R.C.R., adjoining residence of Hon. John Hamilton.

Apply to
JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,
Barrister, &c.

SOMETHING NEW.

GROVER'S PATENT SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES!

SEPARATELY OR COMBINED.

GEORGE MOOERS, Agent for the above Machines, has just opened a Store in BRANDON'S BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET, for the sale of Grover's Patent Sewing and Knitting Machines.

THE SEWING MACHINE is acknowledged to be the simplest and most durable of any offered to the public, being adapted to the use of Family and Manufacturers' work. Tailors and Shoemakers use it with satisfaction. For Shoemakers they make extra strongly, which can be required for ordinary work.

THE KNITTER can be worked by the hand separately. It is one of the wonders of the age, and can be sold at such a price as to reach all.

Those who have not already been supplied do well to call and see for themselves.

AGENTS WANTED.

GEORGE MOOERS, Agent.

Kingston, January, 1871.

CLEARING SALE OF COAL OIL

FOR 10 DAYS

20 CENTS PER GALLON

AT SHIELS',

KING STREET.

Jan. 13, 1871.

CLEARING SALE OF STOVES

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY,

FOR CASH ONLY,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

AT SHIELS',

KING STREET.

Jan. 12.

VASES.

JUST RECEIVED at SKINNER'S DRUG STORE a splendid assortment of VASES, to be sold cheap during the holidays.

Also the best stock of

LAMPS

in the city at marvellously low prices

AT SKINNER'S DRUG STORE.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES of this Company are—

Rates lower than any other Company.

Profit Bonuses larger than any other Company.

Absolute Security and

Liberality in its dealings with its assured.

The Company has in the past 23 years paid $700,000 for death claims, and has never contested one.

A comparison of the Company's Profit Bonuses, and its Rates for Assurances, with those of other Offices, is invited.

Agencies throughout the Dominion,

where every information can be obtained, or at the Head Office, in Hamilton, Ont.

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.

R. RUTHERFORD,
Special Agent,
Kingston, Ontario.

Office—Masonic Buildings, King Street.

Medical Referee—DR. LAVELL.

Dec. 15.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

FRESH OYSTERS ARRIVING DAILY

Apples, Pears, Grapes,

AND ALL FRUITS IN SEASON.

Buyers of Fruit are strongly advised to purchase their supplies at the

FRUIT STORE of R. SMITH,

ONTARIO STREET,

Between the Anglo-American Hotel and Burnett House.

Kingston, Oct. 19, 1870.

ENGLISH

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received direct from England, a very fine assortment of,

LADIES AND GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO

On hand, a large and varied Stock of Canadian Manufacture, together with Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

An inspection is respectfully requested.

JAMES HOPE.
Princess Street.

Kingston, June 20, 1870.

MR T. H. SMITH, Organist of St. George's Cathedral, and Bandmaster P. W. O. Rifles, is prepared to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, and Violin at the residence of the pupil and his own.

RESIDENCE—Queen Street, one door above Sydenham Street.

PIANOES TUNED.

Aug. 23.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.

Richard T. Walkem,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, O.W.

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

Joseph Bawden,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., 33 King street, Kingston.

James S. Cartwright,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. OFFICE — Over Parker's Drug Store.

June 9.

Removal.

JAMES AGNEW, Barrister, &c., has removed his Law Office from Clarence to King Street, over Mr J. J. Linton's Auction Rooms

March 19

REMOVED to the Office over Linton's Auction Rooms.

John Mudie,

Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Money to lend at easy rates on acceptable security

Kingston, 25th August, 1870.

ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

MAXWELL W. STRANGE
Agent for Kingston
Office—Clarence Street, opposite Post Office

Jan., 1817

DR HENRY B. EVANS, M.R.C.S., London Residence—PRINCESS STREET, house formerly occupied by Dr. Machean.

March 3

RETURNED—Dr. MACLEAN, at R. WHITE'S Drug Store.

MADRID 1867

PRIMERA CLASE.

PARIS 1867 LONDON 1862

MENTION HONORABLE GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

D. Alkabasar

ARRIVED AT LAST.

THIS elegant Turkish Tonic is one of the most salutary and delicate preparations ever submitted for public approval in this hemisphere, and asserts its pretensions to patronage on the following grounds:

That it is a preparation of one of the most eminent Purveyors to the Ottoman Court.

It prevents acidity of the stomach.

It relieves lowness of spirits.

It is a mild and invigorating tonic, and a most efficient but innocuous stimulant.

It renders the breath sweet and agreeable.

It stimulates the appetite if taken before meals.

It promotes digestion if taken after meals.

It neutralizes the propensity for strong liquors.

It renders the intellect bright and clear.

If taken habitually it imparts vitality and energy to all the bodily organs.

By its use a man of 70 will become, as it were, restored to the elasticity of 30; and to persons of delicate constitutions it is strongly recommended.

It is an especial favourite with Oriental ladies.

Secure, then, health, longevity and vital energy by the habitual use of the

ALKABASAR TURKISH TONIC.

Kept in stock by the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

For directions for use see labels on bottles.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., } Montreal.
EVANS, MERCER & CO., }
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Montreal, July 5.

1870. COAL. 1870.

ANTHRACITE COAL YARD

Office—St. Lawrence Wharf

Foot of Johnson Street.

OUR Coal is Pure Lackawana, being mined in the very heart of the Lackawana Valley, Scranton, Pittston, and Wilkes Barre, from the best selected mines, and is prepared with great care expressly for Family use, and will be screened and delivered in the best possible condition.

Best selected *Soft Coal* for grates constantly on hand, also Lehigh Lump for Foundry use and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.

Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.

October 21, 1868.

PIANO TUNING.

MR. MORHAM, Tuner for Weber & Co's Factory, offers his services to the public. Orders left at Weber & Co's office will be promptly attended to

Sept. 29.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

THE

KINGSTON GAZETTE

IS

Printed Every Saturday,

AND CONTAINS

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IT IS FILLED WITH

A Large Quantity of Reading,

AND IS THE

BEST DOLLAR PAPER

PUBLISHED IN THIS PART OF CANADA

LOCAL NEWS,

GENERAL NEWS, WAR NEWS,

MARKET NEWS,

AND FAMILY READING.

Subscriptions, which may begin at any time, invariably in advance.

Published at the office of the DAILY NEWS.

E. STACEY

HAVING REMOVED to that splendid Store recently occupied by Mr J. Rayner, Organ Builder, 82 KING STREET, has opened

A Case of Splendid Concertinas

NEW MUSIC.

Mademoiselle Christine Nillson's Songs:—

Birdie.
Why do I weep for thee.
Take me to the Ball to-night.
Love's Greeting.
Angels ever Bright and Fair.
Don't you go, Tommy.
Blue Wave Schottisch.
Mary far away.
Put me in my Little Bed.
Driven from Home.
Sparkling Moselle Galop.
Oh, never deem my love can change.
At the Rising of the Moon.
Mountain Belle Schottisch.
Silvery Shower.
Cantilena.
Count Ludwig's March.
The Bertha Galop.
Evangeline.

AT STACEY'S

Pembroke and Kingston News Depot.

Jan 24

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

FINE VARIETIES

OF

DOUBLE AND SINGLE HYACINTHS,
TULIPS,
CROCUS,
SNOWDROPS, &c.,

Just received and for sale by

E. H PARKER,

Market Square.

Oct. 17.

O C

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

SPECTACLES,

EYE-GLASSES,

AND OTHER

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED BY

R. WHITE,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

PRINCESS STREET.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical Instruments received for Repairs.

Sept. 17.

STOVES, STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

McNEIL'S,

BROCK STREET,

ANOTHER LOT OF PARLOUR COOKS of various sizes and patterns. They are suitable for Dining Rooms, having the outward appearance of a Parlour Stove, and the cooking qualities of a Cooking Stove.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves

AND

Self-Feeding, Base-Burning and Heating Hall and Parlour Stoves for Coal.

TINWARE, COAL SCUTTLES, STOVE PIPES, &c.

STOVES FITTED UP, ROOFING, BELL HANGING, &c.

NEIL McNEIL,
Brock Street.

Nov. 15.

PIANOES.

PARLOR ORGANS,
MELODEONS.

WEBER & CO., corner of Ontario and Princess Streets, Kingston, manufacture Pianoes equal to any in the market, either of home or foreign make, and sell at moderate prices. Every Piano is warranted for five years. They invite inspection of their styles and quality of tone.

Parlor Organs and Melodeons of various makers are kept in stock in the Piano Warerooms, and offered at manufacturers' prices.

HEATH & GUNN,

CHEMISTS,

47 PRINCESS STREET,

HAVE now received a splendid assortment of

Lazarus & Morris'

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

Suitable for Xmas and New Year's Presents.

For short or long sight, for weak eyes or impaired vision, they are alike invaluable, always assisting the sight, and strengthening and preserving the eyes.

Spectacles in Gold, Silver and Steel.

Eye-Glasses in Shell, Gold and Steel.

Oxfords.

Coquolles or Snow Glasses.

Shooting Glasses for weak eyes.

We also draw attention to our very large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Vulcanite and Ivory Combs, Pomades and Hair Oils, Atkinson's and Lubin's Perfumes, &c.

GLYCERINE CREAM, the best preparation for Chapped Hands.

HEATH & GUNN.

Dec. 23.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the House of Commons (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

ALFRED TODD,
Chief Clerk Committees and Private Bills,
H. of Commons.

Ottawa, 8th Dec., 1870.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION LUNG DISEASES

HIGHER EDUCATION.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE—Board and Tuition per annum, $226.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE,

Inaugurated by H.R.H. Prince Arthur. Board and Tuition per annum, $236.

President—The Very Rev. I. Hellmuth, D.D. Dean of Huron.

☞ For particulars apply to Major Evans, London, Canada West.

July 30.

ARCHITECTURE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications of Public and Private Buildings, and also to superintend the erection of the same.

R. GAGE.

OFFICE—Marble Block, Princess Street.

Kingston, Dec. 1, 1870.

KINGSTONIANS ABROAD.—Citizens may send to their friends or acquaintances in distant cities all the news of Kingston and locality contained in the KINGSTON GAZETTE at the low rate of one dollar a year. Subscriptions begin at any time.

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—reliable—instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"does not contain lead or any vitalic poison to injure the hair or system." Invigorates the hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; black or brown. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma,

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches.

"C. H. GARDNER,
"Principal of Rutger's Female Institute,
"New York."

"Almost instant relief in the distressing abour of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

"REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York."

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice, so that I could sing with ease.

"T. DUCHARME,
"Chorister, French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

"HENRY WILKES, M.D.,
"Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal."

Sold by all dealers in medicines at 25 cents a box.

Who is Mrs Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will imply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic, giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article; and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York city.

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Daily News,

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

INSIDE PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

If one were to ask any foreign officer who has an opportunity of seeing the French Army in this war, what, in his opinion, was the great cause of these unparalleled disasters, his unhesitating reply would be—want of discipline. As a secondary point, but which is perhaps, after all, the primary, he would say a want of reading and a want of coolness on the part of the officers. An officer has everything in his own hands, and can make his regiment a good one or a poor one as he sees fit, provided he devotes himself to the task in a gracious, kindly, just, calm but rigid manner. There are by no means incompatibles. There are in every regiment, of whatever nationality, some bad men. In every thousand an officer finds about a dozen veritable sons of Satan, who combat discipline and revolt against order and restraint. The remaining 988 men are amenable to discipline. Here we find whole battalions disturbed by only half a dozen of these evil spirits. Unfortunately they are treated with too great lenity, and even when caught in a conspiracy against their own officers the worst punishment they receive is a complaining speech or a statement in a newspaper, to which the conspirators reply, the affair ending in a happy settlement, at the end of a "family council." Naturally the regular officers do not like this state of things, but what can they do? "Were I to apply the army regulations strictly to my battalion," said a commandant to me, "the men would hold a meeting tonight, overthrow me for being a tyrant or a martinet, and elect another commander in my place. They are spoiled children, (*enfants gatis,*) and until I can be sustained by the military authorities, I must humour them or throw up my grade." True there is no escape from the dilemma. In the face of that admirably disciplined army without it is a pity, but only time and a still more bitter experience, perhaps, can open the eyes of those who have the remedy in their hands.

NEWSPAPER ASSURANCES.

That the truth could by any possibility improve the spirit of the people, does not seem to occur to local journalists. "Calumniate!" said Beaumarchais, "something can always be found." "Lie," say the Parisians, "there are always fools enough to believe you." This would seem to have very little connection with the subject of this paragraph if I did not explain that the Government and the Press started out with the statement that there were provisions enough for six months or more. This lie was pretty well stuck to, but at last people began to ask why, if there were provisions for so long a time, they were not brought out. Why, for example, a single red herring, or one-quarter of a codfish was given as the three days' ration of meat, when there was enough of all things for six months, was a little beyond the reasoning powers of the poor. Doubtless there was something wrong in this reasoning, but as it would never do to confess to having lied, the former story was kept up, and to one saw, besides, one of those curiosities of journalism peculiar to this city. In one column you read that there was an abundance of everything, and that the Prussians would find themselves mistaken if they hoped to take Paris by famine before next April. This was evidently intended for the perusal of the enemy, while in the adjoining column was a paragraph which the Prussians were expected to overlook. Here we are told that suffering had already begun, that a herring for three days was the ration, that there was a dangerous disease among the horses, and that the bread had to be rationed. I do not know anything more trying to the temper than to read three or four Paris journals for the purpose of getting at the truth of some particularly interesting or important question. Get a journalist in a corner and he will acknowledge the fact with a shrug of the shoulders and a *que voulez-vous?* and there is a popular song where a very respectable bourgeoise opens the *Siecle* to find everything quiet and serene, and turns to the *Liberte* to read that everything is wrong and the peace disturbed. What can he think? "Clearly the moment has come for us to show ourselves; let us hide," he sings, with a glance from one journal to the other. The moment has now come when the journals must show these provisions for six months, or cease their boasting. There is no longer room for disguising the fact that Paris is hungry. Fresh beef and mutton have been exhausted for many a day, and horse meat begins to turn upon the stomach. After having been fifteen days without eating a piece of meat as large as a capital letter, I tried to overcome my prejudice for horse, but made a complete failure. The flesh is strong, stinking, (if I may be pardoned for using a word better than any other for the place,) and generally very soft. The taste is not at all agreeable, and it can only be disguised by dressing the meat in sauces of various sorts, so highly seasoned that one could eat his own grandfather in them without recognizing the taste of his ancestors. I must say that I was carried away by the lavish praise which the French bestow upon horse, at least to say that it might be all very well for those who were fond of it, but I am now satisfied that the flesh of the horse is not fit for human food except as a *dernier ressort*, in which cats and dogs may be swallowed. After all we find that the choice of animals made by the ancients, twenty-five thousand years ago, more or less, was not an entirely hap-hazard affair; for as the wisdom of it becomes more and more apparent, we find grounds for the presumption that it might have been, after the experience of ten or fifteen thousand years before their time. If reasons are demanded, we may give for one that the horse is an animal that sweats; and further, we find that his fat turns to oil when tried. Whether this be a good reason, or a bad reason, or no reason at all, it is clear that the mania for horse is diminishing. Those who at first eat it out of bravado, or because the Academy said it was good, now prefer to eat rat or even dog; and although the hunger has greatly increased, there is no proportionate increase in the number of horses killed. None of the servants, or poor, around me will now eat horse, but several of them have eaten rat, cat or dog, paying a higher price for the meat than they would have paid for horse. As for those who have spent so much time in proving that horseflesh is superior to every other known species, I do not believe that they were honest. Their loud talk is as Mr Carlyle says, but "a self-deception still, and quasi-heroic gasconade."

BREAD FOR BREAD.

Of course bread is the main thing. Today, for the first time, the staff of life begins to show signs of failing us. The two bakers in this street and one around the corner have closed their shops through inability to get flour. Naturally this threw the whole quarter into consternation; but the explanation came in time to avoid all trouble. As I find fault with so many things, I am tempted to drop this subject just here; but if the reader will only be good enough to imagine it done before going on, he will be better able to see how hard it is to write of facts without calling them faults, or to speak of spades without calling them spades. The authorities made an error in their bread account. Whether this was due to their many preoccupations or to their own doubts as to the duration of the siege, history must determine. If the former, one may reply that the question of bread should have been considered of the first importance; if the second, the fact can be used in an argument upon their responsibility for other things. The naked fact is this: It was supposed, and officially reported, that there was flour enough to supply bread up to the 1st of February next, with enough unground wheat in store to last two months more. Admitting these premises the inference is clear that there was no need of occupying the official mind with grinding mills before the middle of January. But the facts did not sustain the official inference—*tant plus* for the facts, for the inference was sustained by the statement that the bread had been fed away to horses. How this was made straight, when only a given ration of flour was distributed daily, and when the same quantity would be given out, whether eaten by men, horses or canary birds, I cannot pretend to say; for, to correct all the errors in French logic would be a task. At any rate, a few days ago it was suddenly discovered that the flour was very nearly out, and no mills for grinding the wheat in store. Every possible effort was at once directed toward the reparation of this error. In Cail's foundry one hundred grinding stones were started, and more in other localities, but as yet they are unable to turn out enough to supply the former quota, and hence the closing of the bakeries. Moreover, the flour is coarse, dark and repulsive in appearance, so much so as to cause great complaints; but I am of opinion that the flour really contains more nutritious or more substantial properties than if finely ground and bolted. The Parisians do not think so, however, and I do not think that they could be tempted to eat a pound of our Virginia cornbread, or the black bread of the Germans.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

The supply of fuel is another question of the first importance. There is no coal, the whole having been taken by the Government for the manufacture of gas and for running the engines upon the circular railroad. I am now writing with fingers stiffened with cold, as some compositor will perceive to his cost. For a month the want of charcoal has been a serious thing for the small families who always use it for cooking. For three weeks we have had coke, at a very high price, but this has at length given out, and there remains nothing but wood. "Well," the reader will exclaim, "what better for a good fire than wood?" Nothing, I admit, and were I M. Rothschild, I should always sit before a wood fire. Wood is to be had yet, but today the price has been raised. Yesterday I paid forty cents for fifty pounds, (buying wood by the pound) and I am now forced to pay forty-five cents. Tomorrow it will be fifty cents, perhaps, or just one cent a pound for wood. A little estimate can be made there of the amount of a correspondent's weekly pay which has to go for wood alone, but it should be remembered that I began my letter by stating that the weather is intensely cold. After this computation one can make a few very just reflections upon the poor women and children, the sick and the aged, who have to pass these cold December days and nights without a spark of fire. Of other things there is a growing scarcity. Candles sell for ten cents each. The gas is cut off in all private and public houses, and only a lamp here and there is left burning in the streets. Of vegetables there remain rice, beans and potatoes, although the latter are now given out by ounces as a part of the daily ration. To the ration is added herrings, a few codfish, and at times bits of salt pork. The only contented men I have seen are the department clerks. A young man in the Marine sold his ration of butter for forty francs, and enough of the rest to net him, his own wants supplied, the sum of ninety francs. How the clerks got so much at this time I am unable to say, for although I had, or was informed that I had, when with my regiment, three extra rations for myself, I never could find enough left over to sell. Besides being entitled to three horses and keeping only two, there was another ration to spare, yet at the end of every month it took a little more than my pay to make up the deficit in my mess bill. Yet these marine clerks sell a large quantity of provisions, however obtained, and they are not entirely ungrateful to the Republic, for the young man who sold his butter remarked this evening, in the most patriotic manner that, being a clerk under the Empire, he would yet have blown his brains out before saluting the Emperor. Clearly, men of his calibre should have some extra recompense, be it only an extra pound of butter.

CAMPAIGN INCIDENTS.

It must be confessed that incidents of courtesy between the rival hosts form the spice of a soldier's life, and greatly soften the rigours of a severe campaign. Who has not read with pleasure the courteous interviews and pleasant scenes which occurred during that hard winter campaign in the Crimea. One of them occurs to me now. If was cold and miserable weather, too wet for active operations, and the two armies laid in the trenches opposite each other, keenly watching every movement on the part of the enemy. Food was scarce on both sides. One day two bustards flew over the French lines and were wounded, but not killed. Although not able to fly they could run, and they started for the Russian side. A French officer sprang over the works, and gave chase. A file of Russian soldiers rose and fired at him, but as he did not stop the pursuit, and ran always towards the enemy in chase of his birds, the Russians gave him a round of cheers and peals of laughter when officer and bustards were rolling together in the mud. Wringing the necks of his birds, the Captain held out one for the enemy, and a Russian Captain came forward to get it. It was with a gesture of thanks that he picked up the bird and turned back to his works, feeling perfectly sure that not a shot would be fired at him. During the winter of 1862 and 1863, when upon the Potomac orders were given to the officers to prevent all communication with the enemy on the other side of the river. The week of my service, word was brought to me that the pickets were conversing. Walking up under the cover of a small wood I heard the rebel and the Yankee trying to drive a bargain. And the harmless nature of the transaction made me hesitate to interrupt it. The trade was finally struck. Soon a small boat with sail and rudder fixed was started far up the stream, and it came to the rebel wharf with a precision which showed an experienced hand. It was then a question of another cargo, but the rebel refused. He was finally induced to barter by the addition of two old copies of the New York *Times* and a *Harper's Weekly* added to the coffee. Once more the cargo of tobacco was sent back with commercial punctuality. The pouches were filled with the fragrant Virginia leaf, and taking his boat out of the water, the owner waved a very graceful salute and retired to his