THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870. NO. 4.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

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

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

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

ALMANACK FOR NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 8th day, 3h. 20m., morn., S. W.
LAST QUARTER, 16th day, 4h. 47m., morn., N.
NEW MOON, 22d day, 9h. 9m., even., N. W.
FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 6h. 21m., even., N.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON SETS	HIGH water	DAY'S length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Tuesday	6 46	4 42	morn	4 56	9 56
2	Wednesday	47	40	0 42	5 5	53
3	Thursday	49	37	1 47	7 0	48
4	Friday	50	36	2 47	7 54	46
5	Saturday	52	34	3 48	8 44	42
6	Sunday	53	33	4 52	0 28	40
7	Monday	55	31	5 52	10 9	36
8	Tuesday	56	30	rises	10 49	34
9	Wednesday	57	29	5 40	11 24	32
10	Thursday	59	27	6 20	even	28
11	Friday	7 1	26	7 0	0 39	25
12	Saturday	2	25	7 50	1 21	23
13	Sunday	3	24	8 47	2 4	21
14	Monday	5	23	9 42	2 52	18
15	Tuesday	7	22	10 46	3 38	15
16	Wednesday	8	21	11 58	4 32	13
17	Thursday	9	20	morn	5 28	11
18	Friday	10	19	1 7	6 29	9
19	Saturday	12	18	2 12	7 32	6
20	Sunday	14	17	3 26	8 30	3
21	Monday	15	16	4 56	9 25	1
22	Tuesday	16	15	6 14	10 29	58
23	Wednesday	18	15	sets	11 12	57
24	Thursday	20	15	6 6	morn	55
25	Friday	22	14	7 7	0 2	51
26	Saturday	24	14	8 11	0 55	50
27	Sunday	25	13	9 20	1 50	48
28	Monday	26	12	10 31	2 44	46
29	Tuesday	26	12	11 35	3 36	46
30	Wednesday	27	12	morn	5 32	45

PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Nov. 18, 1870.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.	3½ *a* 7d
Do. by the quarter	3d *a* 5d
Pork (carcass)	5½d *a* 6¾d
Do. (small)	5d *a* 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3½ *a* 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d *a* 6d
Ham, per lb.	7d *a* 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d *a* 1s 5d
Do. by the tub	1s 1d *a* 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s *a* 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	16s 8d *a* 18s 0d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1¾d *a* 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 0 d *a* 1s 1d

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 2d *a* 1s 3d
Turnips per bush.	10d *a* 1s

Poultry.

Geese	2s 6d *a* 3s
Turkeys, each	4s *a* 7s 6d
Fowls, each	1s 3d *a* 2s
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d *a* 3s 0d
Ducks	1s 3d *a* 1s 6d

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.	20s *a* 30s
Herrings, per barrel	25s *a* 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	

Sundries.

Hay, per ton	65s *a* 75s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d *a* 2s
Clover Seed, per lb.	
Timothy Seed, per bush.	
Homespun, per yard	4s *a* 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Hides, per lb.	4½d *a* 4¾d
Wool	1s *a* 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d *a* 5s 0d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d *a* 4s 0d
Partridges	1s 0d *a* 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)

HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

(*North Side Queen Square*)

CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours 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. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 12 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,

Rustico, - - P. E. Island.

President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Cards.

ARCHIBALD MACNEILL,
Reading Room Proprietor,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
AUCTIONEER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - - P. E. ISLAND.

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

ALBERT HENSLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW!
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE:—Two doors below Bank of P. E. I.
Great George Street - - - Ch'town.
December, 1869.

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE IN
DesBrisay's Block,
(Next Apothecary's Hall)
QUEEN STREET.
RESIDENCE:
North American Hotel.
Charlottetown, August 2, 1870. 1v

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

SPRING PARK
Steam Brewery,
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.

A. K. & F. B. Pale Ales,
IN CASK OR IN BOTTLE.
HARRINGTON & CO.
Dec. 1, 1869. 1y

Wood.

Wood Wanted.

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

"Hillsborough Mills,"
Corner of Pownal and Water Streets.
ALSO:
Ash Hoops and Hoop Poles.

For further particulars apply to OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., or to
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870. tf

Coal.

GENERAL
MINING ASSOCIATION!!

I AM authorized to give orders on the Mines belonging to this Association, for Cargoes of COAL, on favorable terms, at prices named below, viz:—

			Isl'd. Cy.
Old Sydney Mines,	Large,	$2.25	13s. 6d.
" "	Small,	0.75	4s. 6d.
Albion Mines, Pictou,	Large,	2.25	13s. 6d.
" "	Small,	1.25	7s. 6d.
Lingan Mines, C. B.,	Large,	1.75	10s. 6d.
" "	Small,	0.80	4s. 10d.

Coal delivered free on board at the loading wharves at the mines.

A discount allowed on Albion Large Coal, for quantities over 30 tons.

G. W. DEBLOIS.
Ch'town, Aug. 31, 1870. 3m

Insurance.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Board of Directors for the current year:

HON. GEORGE BEER, 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 John Scott, Esqrs. } Surveyors or Appraisers.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer.
Mutual Fire Insurance Office, May 7th, 1870.

Clothing, &c.

G. & S. DAVIES,
Have just opened, at the
London House,
A large and very superior assortment of
Ready-Made
Clothing,
Cut in the latest London Styles, consisting of

Overcoats, in Melton, Whitney, and Beaver, double and single breasted. Windsor, Oxford, West of England, and Prince Albert Sacques.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Pilot and Whitney Reform Reefers and Napoleon Sacques; University, Australian, Black and Fancy Tweeds and Doeskin Suits to match.

Under Shirts, heavy Serge and Fancy Flannel Shirts, in great variety.

Also, a fashionable assortment of
LADIES' WINTER MANTLES.
G. & S. DAVIES.
Queen Square, Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

KENT STREET
CLOTHING STORE.

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

Cloths and Trimmings,

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

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

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

P. REILLY.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

CHARLOTTETOWN
Woollen Factory Company.
ANOTHER CALL ON SHARES.

THE Directors of the Charlottetown Woollen Factory Company have ordered a Call of TEN PER CENT. on each and every Share held in the said Company, to be payable at the Secretary & Treasurer's Office, on or before Thursday, the 1st of December next; also, that all Shareholders in arrears, and those who subscribed last Spring, be notified to pay up at the same date (1st Dec. next,) whatever amounts they have unpaid, short of Seventy five per cent., the total per centage now called in. The Directors further intimate that as they are making arrangements to procure Machinery to be shipped in April next, the balance of the Stock will be required about the 1st of March, 1871.

By Order,
DAVID LAIRD, Sec. & Treas.
Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1870. 4in

Groceries, &c.

"Italian Warehouse."

JUST RECEIVED, from London and elsewhere—
100 chests and half chests TEA,
5000 lbs. Jamaica COFFEE,
50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 pun. MOLASSES,
100 doz. PICKLES and SAUCES,
400 boxes RAISINS,
10 kegs Green GRAPES,
10 bbls. CURRANTS,
10 " London Crushed SUGAR,
20 casks & 200 cases Brandy and Gin,
Casks & qr. casks Superior Wines, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MACEACHERN & Co.
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870. 1m

Tobacco! Tobacco!

THE Subscriber having removed next door to the old Stand, begs leave to intimate to his patrons and the public in general, that he has fitted up a new Tobacco Factory, on an extensive scale, from which he will supply his customers on the most liberal terms.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Fancy PIPES. 20,000 CIGARS, 400 boxes LOZENGES, 800 dozen SHOE BLACKING, 12 gross BLACKLEAD, 8 cases MATCHES, besides a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which he invites the attention of intending purchasers.

CHARLES QUIRK,
Upper Queen Street.
Ch'town, Sep. 7, 1870. 3m

CHEAP PRINTING
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE,
Prince Street, (near the Athenæum)

ROME.

ROME IN REVOLUTION.

(From the *Unita Cattolica.*)

An illustrious Roman citizen writes as follows:—"These days are the absolute and tyrannical reign of lies. The Roman press, which is all revolutionary, lies most barefacedly, because the honest Catholic press is prevented by 'liberty' from showing itself. The Florence Government lies, rolling itself up in a thousand transparent hypocrisies. All Italian journalism devoted to the revolution lies. The wretched people of Italy are fed and fattened upon lies. The real condition of Rome is jealously concealed, because they are afraid to make it known. For the present, they are only prepared to admit that, except a miserable 'canaile' of the lowest class of Romans, the 'Roman people' is represented by a cloud of strangers, prostitutes and mountebanks. A few timid people make the pretence of approving of what in their hearts they condemn. Almost the entire population is averse to the noveltics provided for them by the bombshells of our liberators. Neither the conscience, nor the inclinations, nor the interests of the Romans, permit them to adhere to a state of things which 'violence' alone has introduced. As for that, no one has any faith in its duration, and all generally foresee that the reverse will not be slow in coming, and perhaps tragically. I sha'nt detain by a recital of the brutalities perpetrated by the 'delivering' (?) bayonets. I will not attempt to describe the actual 'terror' exercised by the 'piazza' (the mob,) and 'militaryism' over our people, which is devoted to the Pope. I won't stop to weary you with accounts of the tyranny brought to bear against manifestations of the popular will, nor even shall I speak to you of the ridiculous 'Giunta' which Cadorna's sword has imposed upon us, the better to govern us according to the ideas of the Florence despots. I will, instead, say just two words about the real state of the existing difficulties between the Pope and the usurping revolution. Pio Nono remains always Pio Nono. He in order to remove every possibility of mistake with regard to the fallacy of 'conciliation,' took care to have revolutionary Italy received in Rome with a discharge of artillery, and that they should only enter by force of grenades and bombs; that is to say, he received her as he would an 'enemy.' Having thus violently entered to usurp a kingdom, Pius the Ninth solemnly constituted himself in the eyes of Europe and of the world a 'prisoner,' and a prisoner of revolutionary Italy, his enemy. He has refused to treat with her in any shape or form, and soon he will make known to the Catholic world, by solemn and explicit acts, his condition of 'prisoner.' It is in vain that the herd of journalists seek to flatter themselves that the Pope will yield. The Florence Government knows right well that Pio IX. will suffer everything, but will not yield one atom of his pontifical and sovereign rights; it knows that he will not receive any of its ambassadors; it knows that he will not admit to his presence even Victor Emmanuel; it knows that he refuses every proposal of compromise, pension or honors; it knows that every chance of conciliation is desperate. The mob of journalism sings and sings again that Pius the Ninth is inclined to yield, just to humbug the public. It is an impudent calumny. It calumniates Cardinal Antonelli, representing him as favorable to conciliatory measures. It calumniates the Jesuits, stating that they are the cause of Pius the Ninth's stubbornness. The real truth is, that the Holy Father is not disposed to make, nor will he ever make, any concessions, because he 'cannot,' he 'ought' not, and he 'will' not. This being the state of things, what will revolutionary Italy do? She is necessarily responsible before governments who have Catholic subjects for the consequences. The Pope clearly is not 'free,' nor 'independent;' but at the mercy of the Italian revolution. A pressure both 'moral' and 'material' keeps him shut up within his palace, and hinders him from doing as he would wish. The newspapers may well cry out that the Pope is 'free;' these words only deceive simple people. If the Holy Father resolved, to-day, to publish a bull of excommunication against the liberators of Italy, we should see the 'liberty' which he enjoys. What, then, will Italy do when more powerful European Governments shall ask for an account of the condition in which the Pope is found? To imagine that these governments will remain indifferent is folly. The actual imbroglio of the Franco-Prussian war will come to an end. This end reached, the Roman question will be 'imposed,' as they say, on Europe. The several millions of German Catholics are already in motion and organizing petitions to the King of Prussia, who is a personal friend of Pius the Ninth, an enemy of revolution, and well disposed to satisfy his Catholic subjects, who have fought so bravely in this war for the interests of Germany. France, again, will never rest until she has received satisfaction for the outrage received by the invasion of Rome. Austria, even, must come out of the apathy in which Protestant Von Beust holds her. He will go down soon, and perhaps one of the immediate consequences of the Franco-Prussian conflict will be his fall. The Emperor wishes (and the Pope knows it) the Pontiff a Sovereign. Only children in politics can afford to laugh over the difficulties which are being prepared for revolutionary Italy, on account of its occupation of Rome. He who writes to you knows that Pius IX. has so much in hand as to be able to say (and he has said it smilingly) all will end soon. Pius IX. has received, it is believed, a letter containing a pledge, and he has received it from one who has always bravely redeemed his pledges. No! the Pope is not abandoned.

"If you can publish it, publish this my prophecy. I say and maintain that the invasion of Rome will have for inevitable and not remote consequences these two: 1st, a decisive foreign intervention; 2dly, the ruin of the Italian Kingdom and its dismemberment. And thus we shall have once more verified the old saying, 'Rome is fatal.'"

The following is an excerpt from the journal of a Pontifical Zouave, describing the parting of the Pope and his army:—

"When we were drawn up in line, facing the Vatican, and ready to depart, Colonel Allett stepped forward, and, in a voice broken with emotion, called out *Mes enfants! Vive Pie IX!* A tremendous cheer burst from our ranks in response. Just then the Pope appeared at a balcony, and raising his hands to Heaven prayed, 'May God bless my faithful children!' Never can the enthusiasm of that supreme moment be equalled—in that brief space the souls of those present were raised above all thought of earth. With a frantic *Eljen* a Hungarian Zouave draws his sabre, an instantaneous rush of steel is heard and thousands of blades flash in the sunlight! The scene *becomes absolutely indescribable.* At the agonizing thought of leaving the Holy Father to the mercy of the ravening wolves who had followed the Piedmontese into Rome, tears of bitterst sorrow stream down the cheeks of men who had faced death in many a desperate struggle. The trumpets sound the advance! As we move off, one last sad cry of 'farewell,' break from the head of the column, is caught up from rank to rank, and at length joined in by the whole army, and swells into a mighty thunder of defiance to the enemy across the Tiber."

THE WAR.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

The *Telegraph* publishes a letter from its correspondent in Paris, in which it says:—"It is rather extraordinary that the prejudice against horse flesh is stronger in the poor than in the richer quarters of Paris, which is, perhaps, attributable to the fact that the poorer classes have to prepare the meat themselves. Since it is tolerably certain that another two or three weeks will exhaust the sheep and oxen in the city, the Government are slaughtering a number of horses for salting against this emergency, and in order to dispel prejudice it is proposed to open establishments in the poorsst and most populous quarters, where bouillon of horse can be sold at a merely nominal price, to induce people to buy. The ration of meat which the Government allows each person is 100 grammes, rather less than a quarter of a pound, per day. A good deal of excitement is manifested, that the Orleans princes are in France and intend joining the Army of the Loire. An angry deputation waited on the Government yesterday, to know the truth of the rumor; but the Government could neither contradict nor confirm it. Let France perish! exclaim the good patriots, rather than be saved by an army commanded by a Prince who would afterwards become King. Another and a most improbable report was circulated, with all possible gravity, some days ago that twenty thousand Englishmen had fought their way through the Prussian lines and were encamped on the exterior boulevards, burning with the desire to assist their former allies in repulsing the enemy. Detatchments of the Mobiles, the National Guards, and the regular troops hurried to the spot to welcome them as brothers-in-arms, and great was the disgust and dissapointment to find no brothers-in-arms to welcome. About fifty prisoners, Bavarians, taken by the Mobiles during the sortie near Chatellon, on the 13th, have been marched triumphantly through the city. I managed to get a view of them as they passed along the Rue de Rivoli. Certainly the contrast that they formed to the well dressed, well conditioned Mobiles was striking, and, to a degree, bore out the report as to the condition of the Prussian army. The uniforms of many were torn, and all well covered with mud and dirt. The number of boots and caps was not in a proportion to the number of feet and heads. They had a pinched, hungry look about their faces, and did not appear very much distressed at being prisoners. I was told by one of those who assisted in their capture, that their terror of being shot was, at first, so great that they threw themselves on their knees before the French soldiers, imploring mercy. On being reassured that, and told they would be well treated, their gratitude was extreme, as was shown by their kissing the hands, feet, and even clothes of their captors, being unable, in fact, to make themselves understood otherwise. So great was their dislike to the Prussians that they, one and all, expressed their willingness to serve in the French lines. The capital is manufacturing twenty-five mitrailleuses a week, two million cartridges a day, and field guns and munitions in considerable quantities. The *Echo du Nord* announces that a ridiculously insignificant disturbance was made in front of the Prefecture. The crowd was dispersed with great rigor by the Gardes Mobile. The ringleaders took to flight, and to-day all is quiet."

The *Freeman* thus summarises the events before Paris up to the 22d ult:—

"The aspect of Paris is hopeful and defiant, and it is only now that the Prussians commence to realize the difficulties of the task they have set before them. Up to this they have been the attackers and not the attacked. The position is now reversed, and though the recent engagements, of course, have been on but a small scale, still they have invariably resulted to the advantage of the French. The bombardment has not yet commenced, nor is it likely that the Prussians will be in a position to open fire for some time to come. The Prussian battalions were surprised at Bagneaux, near the Fort of Mont Rouge, between Chatillon and the road to Orleans, and after a furious attack by the Mobile Guards, repulsed with heavy losses, their position having been carried at the point of the bayonet. They lost 3,000 men, and were obliged to request an armistice of forty-eight hours to bury their dead. The French troops effected a successful reconnoissance, completely dislodging the enemy, and dismantling their batteries. About the same time a victorious encounter took place at Ecouis when the enemy were compelled to retreat on Gisors, although they were superior in numbers to the French. Near Epinal, the Franc-Tireurs checked the passage of the Prussian artillery and cavalry, inflicting on them considerable loss. The combat lasted three hours. In the forest of Fontainbleau, near La Table du Roi, the Francs-Tireurs attacked some Wirtemburg cavalry, killed several, and pursued the remainder as far as Melun, where the Wirtemburg garrison, seized with a panic, quitted the barracks precipitately, leaving their stores behind. Strong Prussian reconnoissances were repulsed in the neighborhood of La Ferte, after a brief engagement, and also at St. Laurent. It is reported that the garrison of Verdun, in a recent sortie, put 800 of the enemy *hors de combat*, and that three days afterwards they attempted an assault, but failed, and lost 1,800 men. Indeed the French troops have abundantly proved that there is in them the *material* wherewith to organize victories, but there is a lamentable lack of able generals in the army of France, which at no period of its previous history—and it is a history of brilliant successes—was without some master-mind to shape its destinies to a glorious issue. The hard necessities of the hour call for such a man to save France from humiliation and ruin."

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* thus describes the capture of Orleans by the Prussians:—

It seems that after the battle of Arthenay, a courier was sent to General De Lamotte Rouge, who was at Tours, to ask for immediate reinforcements. A consultation was held at 6 p. m., which lasted an hour. What they agreed upon I cannot, of course, say, but the present result of this Council of war will be found in the following narration of the different manœuvres: General De Lamotte Rouge left at night with 35,000 men and a large force of artillery. Owing, it is said, to an accident on the way, he did not reach Orleans before six in the morning. In the station he heard that the Prussians had already resumed the battle, and were in great force. To the astonishment and indignation of the Orleanists, he only ordered to the front 1,500 men, belonging to the foreign regiments, and 300 Pontifical Zouaves. With the rest of his troops, composed of Mobiles, cavalry, artillery and line, he crossed the bridge, and established himself on the left bank of the Loire. This movement, noticed by the Prussians, caused a change in their tactics; they left 4,000 men to carry on the engagement, and wheeled round with the main body of their army to the opposite side of the town. While this manœuvre was being executed, a most terrific struggle took place between the two little forces now left to themselves. In number they were about equal, but the Prussians had 40 pieces of cannon and the French only eight. In consequence of the disparity of field-pieces, the French suffered very severe losses; but the advent of nearly 2,000 fresh troops, and the apparent retreat of the bulk of the enemy's army, kept up their *morale*. They had passed the night in the neighbourhood of Cercottes, a little village surrounded by the forest of Orleans. To beat them out of this position and drive them back to the other side of the river, was the Prussian General's object. A furious cannonading was kept up by the enemy. The French did their best to respond; but they were far too weak to do so with effect. After an hour of this unequal work, closer quarters were come to, and a most murderous fire was sustained by both sides, during which the foreign regiment greatly distinguished itself by repeated bayonet charges, in which they took five pieces of cannon. But they were overmatched by the dogged resistance which the enemy opposed to these brilliant efforts. While the French were burning their cartridges as fast as they could load, a steady, killing fire made fearful havoc among the foreign regiment. In two hours' time, this brave corps, which, as I have said, arrived 1,500 strong on the field, was reduced to 34 men. Next came the turn of the French cavalry, who had suffered severely the day before. General Reyan gave the word of command, and a squadron of 400 dragoons rushed into the dense mass of smoke and dust in front of them. In another ten minutes they were forced back in great disorder, and and never drew bridle till they got back to Orleans, where they created a panic. All was now over; cannon and everything had to be left on the field; and to cover the retreat the Pontifical Zouaves made a magnificent charge. They advanced in a compact mass, and for a quarter of an hour they kept the enemy at bay. Such heroism is unique in the war. Of the 300 only 18 survived. The day was lost to the French, but it had been a combat of giants, fought out to the last with the most desperate determination. At six o'clock the Prussians entered Orleans, by three different gates, with the bands playing the "National Anthem." Cannon were set on the bridge, and the National Guard were relieved of their chassepots. There is a rumor that the inhabitants made a violent opposition to the occupation, and barricaded the streets; it is, however, very improbable that anything of the kind was done. A better confirmed account says that they resigned themselves to their fate, and that, on the Prussians demanding a contribution of two millions of francs, the Mayor at once produced one million of it, which he had collected together in expectation of such a request; 800,000 francs were then added to it, but no more could be found to complete the sum required. The station of Orleans has not been burned down, as stated by the French press, but only a branch station about a mile and a half from the town. As a sequel to all this General De Lamotte Rouge has been cashiered, and the command of the army of the Loire given to General Aurel De Paladine. The Government could hardly have acted otherwise, after the popular cry had been raised against Lamotte Rouge, for allowing Orleans to fall such an easy prey to the enemy. I have spoken to some officers on the subject, and they have arrived at the firm conclusion that the whole affair was determined on beforehand. They point out that General Polhes left Orleans on the approach of a very inferior force, for which he has incurred much public odium, and he has accordingly been put on the shelf; and now they say that General De Lamotte Rouge, sent with the avowed purpose of protecting the place, coolly took up his position on the other side of the river and looked on with 30,000 men, while the town was being entered by the enemy. They find it hard to think that all this was not preconcerted, and that to blind the enemy as well as the public the two Generals have been sacrificed. To draw the Prussian army on to Bourges, fall upon him with that fortified place as a base of attack, and cut off his retreat, seems to be the object for which Orleans has been abandoned. Five hundred Uhlans are now at Beaugency, while the principal part of the army are advancing in the direct road to Bourges, following the retreat of the French forces, which are, at the moment I am writing, a little below La Ferte St. Aubin, about fifteen miles south of Orleans.

The Telegraph has since announced that Orleans has been recaptured by the army of the Loire, the Prussians having been driven from it with great loss.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

The *Standard* draws attention to a remarkable article which lately appeard in a German journal, on the method to be adopted by the besieging forces outside Paris. It is remarked that Paris is not so much a fortress as a fortified battle field, with forts covering every point of access. Some of these forts are of immense strength, and the heaviest artillery will have to be brought against them. The surrounding country is difficult, and it is necessary to proceed with the utmost caution. With a larger investing force some of the difficulties would disappear, but "to bring up more troops would complicate matters by having more mouths to feed." The bombardment of the city is to be proceeded with only in the last extremity. Some of the forts are to be first taken, when the advantage thus gained by the foe may induce the Parisians to come to terms. Should they flatly refuse, then the bombardment will be unflinchingly undertaken. The material interests involved in this momentous step, the *Standard* adds, may be in part realised from some statements made by the *Economist*. London, with a population of 3,400,000, has a valuation of £27,000,000, which, capitalised at about 12