

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES VOL I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

NO. 1.

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, £9 0 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, 15th day, 4h. 47m., morn., N. W.
NEW MOON, 22d day, 9h. 5m., even., N. W.
FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 6h. 21m., even., N.

DAY	WEEK	SUN	MOON	HIGH	DAY'S
RISES	SETS	RISES	SETS	WATER	LEN'TH
1	Tuesday	4 46 42	4 56 9	5 56	56
2	Wednesday	47	49 42	5 58	53
3	Thursday	49	51 47	6 0	48
4	Friday	50	53 47	6 04	46
5	Saturday	52	55 48	6 08	42
6	Sunday	53	57 48	6 10	38
7	Monday	55	59 48	6 12	36
8	Tuesday	56	61 48	6 14	34
9	Wednesday	57	63 48	6 16	32
10	Thursday	59	65 48	6 18	28
11	Friday	61	67 48	6 20	25
12	Saturday	62	69 48	6 22	23
13	Sunday	63	71 48	6 24	21
14	Monday	65	73 48	6 26	18
15	Tuesday	67	75 48	6 28	15
16	Wednesday	68	77 48	6 30	13
17	Thursday	70	79 48	6 32	11
18	Friday	71	81 48	6 34	9
19	Saturday	72	83 48	6 36	8
20	Sunday	73	85 48	6 38	8
21	Monday	74	87 48	6 40	8
22	Tuesday	75	89 48	6 42	8
23	Wednesday	76	91 48	6 44	8
24	Thursday	77	93 48	6 46	8
25	Friday	78	95 48	6 48	8
26	Saturday	79	97 48	6 50	8
27	Sunday	80	99 48	6 52	8
28	Monday	81	101 48	6 54	8
29	Tuesday	82	103 48	6 56	8
30	Wednesday	83	105 48	6 58	8

PRICES CURRENT.
Ct'w's, Oct. 23, 1870.

Provisions.		
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d	9d
Do. by the quarter	3s	7d
Pork (cross)	6d	6d
Do. (small)	5d	8d
Mutton, per lb.	3d	6d
Veal, per lb.	3d	6d
Ham, per lb.	7d	8d
Butter (fresh)	1s	1d
Do. by the tub	1s	1d
Cheese, per lb.	3d	4d
Do. (new milk)	10d	4d
Tallow, per lb.	7d	8d
Lard, per lb.	9d	10d
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s	20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	17s	18s
Buckwheat flour per lb.	11d	2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s	4d

Grain.
Barley, per bush. 3s 6d 4s 0d
Oats, per bush. 2s 9d 3s 0d

Vegetables.
Green Peas, per quart. 6d 9d
Potatoes, per bush. 1s 2d 1s 3d
Turnips per bush. 10d 1s

Poultry.
Geese. 2s 6d 3s
Turkeys, each. 4s 7s 6d
Pouls, each. 1s 2d 1s 3d
Chickens, per pair. 1s 3d 1s 6d
Ducks. 1s 3d 1s 6d

Fish.
Codfish, per qtl. 20s 30s
Herrings, per barrel. 2s 2s 40s
Mackerel, per doz.

Sundries.
Hay, per ton. 60s 70s
Straw, per cwt. 1s 6d 2s
Clover seed, per lb. 1s 2d 2s
Timothy Seed, per bush. 4s 6s
Homespun, per yard. 4s 6s
Calskins, per lb. 4d 8d
Hides, per lb. 4d 8d
Wool. 1s 1s 6d
Sheepskins. 3s 0d 3s 9d
Apples, per bush. 3s 0d 4s 0d
Patriotes. 1s 0d 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Banking Notices.
BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(Corner of Great George and King Streets.)
HON. DANIEL BERNAS, 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 Savings Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Banking Notices.
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. McI. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 12 p. m.

Farmers' Bank.
Rustico, P. E. Island.
President—JEROME DOBSON, 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 3, 1870. 1y

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!
Board of Directors for the current year:
Hon. GEORGE BRER, President.

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

GENERAL
MINING ASSOCIATION!!
I AM authorized to give orders on the Mines belonging to this Association, for Carriage of COAL, on favorable terms, at prices named below, viz:—
Old Sydney Mines, Large, \$2.25 13s. 6d.
Small, 0.75 4s. 6d.
Albion Mines, Picton, 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

Tobacco! Tobacco!
THE Subscriber having removed next door 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 50,000 CIGARS 400 boxes LOZENS, 800 dozen SHOE BLACKING, 13 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

Extra Shoe Nails.
TACKS, &c.,
ARE MANUFACTURED BY
S. R. FOSTER,
AT THE
New Brunswick
Nail, Shoe Nail, and Tack Works.
OFFICE, Warehouse and Manufactory,
George's Street, St. John, N. B.
All goods in this line, of
Superior Make and Extra Finish,
are kept constantly in stock, and supplied at FAR LOWER RATES than can be purchased for in any other Market.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Prompt Attention and Satisfaction guaranteed.
Sept. 21, 1870. 2m

Business Notices.
SPRING PARK
Steam Brewery,
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.
A. K. & F. B. Pale Ales,
IN CASE OR IN BOTTLE.
HARRINGTON & CO.
Dec. 1, 1869. 1y

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
THE Subscriber has opened, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. ROBERT BELL, opposite the Market House, Queen Square, every description of
Leather & Shoe Findings,
WITH
Balmoral and Gaiter Uppers,
which he will dispose of,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JOHN RENDLE.
Richmond St., Aug. 10, 1870. 3m

Gold and Silver
WATCHES.
GOLD CHAINS!
Wedding, Mourning,
and other
GOLD RINGS!
Brooches, Gents'
Pins, Clocks,
&c., &c.,
Always on hand.
Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.
ROBERT SNEESTON,
North Side Queen Square, } Jeweler, &c.
Feb. 16, 1870. } 1y

Spring and Summer
GOODS!
1870.
McKinnon & McDonald
Have just received, per Ship *New Dominion*,
Steamer *Mina Thomas*, and other Steamers, their Spring Stock of
DRY GOODS,
IN
Broad Cloths, Doekins, Tweeds, Fancy Coat-ings, Dress Materials, Ladies' Cloth and Vestment Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting,
Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Cottons, Cotton Warp, &c., &c., &c.

Hardware!
Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back Bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Putty
Oil, Olive Oil, Earthwars, &c.
TEA, (a superior article), Sugar, Groceries, We believe in small profits and quick returns, and therefore will sell good articles at low prices.
McKINNON & McDONALD,
Dodd & Roger's Brick Building,
Queen Square, June 8, 1870. }

A. HERRING,
BELL-HANGER,
GAS FITTER,
GUN & TIN-SMITH!
Dorchester Street,
(next to old Reading Room Building).
DEGS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage extended to him, since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same.
He keeps constantly on hand,
A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.
Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.
To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.
A lot of first-class WATER COOLERS on hand.
Sayer's Crystal Blue.
Sold cheaper than ever.
July 7, 1869. ex

THE WAR.
THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE
OF THE EMPEROR.
Sovereigns who live on espionage, and buttress up their power by means of treachery and corruption, would do well to burn their letters. That is one of the lessons which the experience of the Emperor Napoleon supplies, free of cost, to all potentates who are given to crooked ways. . . .
The Provisional Government of Paris are doing for the Emperor what he did for his uncle—they are publishing his correspondence, not in costly editions, but in the columns of the official press, thereby bringing it, at the price of a few sou, within the reach of the poorest. It will be remembered that the war with Mexico was undertaken ostensibly for the purpose of making the Mexican Government pay its creditors, among whom M. Jecker figured for a fabulous amount. It was believed at the time that this gentleman, as soon as he found that he was likely to have a banker in the Emperor, doubled or tripled the sum which was really due to him, and it appears that the aggregate was to be taxed to the tune of 30 per cent., for the benefit of the Emperor's near relative, the Duke de Morny. The war which ended in the humiliation of France and the overthrow and death of the Emperor Maximilian was virtually M. Jecker's war, and it is a fact which needs no comment that a needy branch of the Imperial family was to get one-third of the speculator's anticipated spoils. A second extract is a note dictated by the Emperor to his private secretary, sketching the policy to be adopted towards Prussia. The main idea of it is this: Prussia is rather shy of entering into any working arrangements with us, because she thinks that France wants the Rhine frontier. Disabuse Prussia on this point, show her that we look to Belgium for an extension of our territory, and not to the Prussian provinces. Embody this project in a secret treaty, which will compromise and bind both parties. This note, which is in the handwriting of the Emperor's private secretary, is clearly the original of the secret treaty which was afterwards drawn up by M. Benedetti, and it proves decisively that the Emperor himself was the author of the shameful project which he afterwards found it convenient to disown.

Further extracts from the Emperor's private correspondence were published in Paris on the 25th ult. With the exception of one curious letter from the Queen of Holland, which Her Majesty will now regret having written, they relate mainly to the domestic politics of France, and place in a startling light the corrupt intrigues of the Imperial administration. We are led into the interior of the cabinet noir, a department of the Post Office, where the letters of suspected persons were unsealed and copied for the Emperor's information. We knew already that M. Trochu, although a man of great military erudition and of the highest abilities, was not entrusted with any important command because he was believed to be not in entire accord with the Imperial regime. This appears to have been the fact, and the Emperor knew it very well. His spy at the post-office had opened a letter addressed to General Trochu by General Ducrot, and copied it for his Majesty's perusal. The tenor of this letter was almost prophetic. The writer declares boldly that if war broke out, the Germans would be able to put 600,000 men in the field before France could muster 300,000. He describes Alsace and the Vosges as overrun with Prussian spies and declares that he has at last been driven to the same opinion as General Trochu—namely, that the Government was absolutely incapable. It would have been well for the Emperor if he had followed the advice of these able and honest men, instead of selling himself and the army to flatterers. But to what lengths must the system of espionage have been carried when one General could not write to another without being betrayed? The chief of the post-office detectives appears to have thought that his services were not sufficiently remunerated, and M. Persigny, who had been made acquainted with his grievance, urged the Emperor to give him better pay. "The man must have something to eat," he feelingly observes, and he asks for half an hour's private talk with the Emperor on the subject. But M. Persigny, though one of the Emperor's bosom friends, is himself watched by the Emperor's closer friend, M. Pietri, the prefect of the police. M. Persigny has been seen to shake hands with M. Glais Bizoin in a cafe, and M. Pietri reports the fact to the Emperor as "a sign of the times." M. Glais Bizoin is opposed to the Empire; M. Persigny is opposed to M. Rouher, the Emperor's favorite Minister. The two shake hands. What can this portend but a conspiracy against the Government? M. Persigny is very outspoken in his communications with the Emperor. He tells him plainly what he thinks of the dangers which beset the dynasty. Little did he think that the Minister of Police had already denounced him to the Emperor as a "suspect,"

and that he could not shake hands with a member of Opposition, but the fact was straightway reported at the Tuilleries. Not the least interesting of the papers is the confidential report addressed to the Emperor on the measures taken to make the Press of France subservient to the views of the Government prior to the last general election. The department entrusted with this important business went about it in the most systematic manner imaginable. They drew up lists of all the papers published throughout France, with the politics of each. They observe that the great majority of the papers are devoted to the Government, but those published in the country districts are not devoted to polemical politics, and as compared with the papers in the service of the Opposition, they are sadly lacking in force. These rural journals are commended to the management of the prefects; a column or two are to be retained in each, of course at a price, and the space thus bought is to be filled up by eloquent leader-writers in the pay of the Government. The measures demanded by the occasion are classified. In some places new journals are to be started; in other places it will be sufficient to make a grant of money to the proprietors of existing papers.

Those who have followed with some attention the conduct of the Paris press since the commencement of the war must find it hard to express in words the sense of utter and absolute disgust which it could not but inspire in the hearts of all honest men. As an exhibition of vulgar, shallow, mendacious incapacity, of recreancy to all duty, patriotism included, it is a more humiliating spectacle than the incompetence of the generals whom in an evil hour France entrusted the management of its armies. There is but one excuse for both.—*Manchester Examiner.*

"THE STRANGE STORY" OF GENERAL BOURBAKI.
General Bourbaki arrived at Camden House, Chislehurst, the residence of the Empress, on the 27th September, the very day mentioned in the French newspapers as that on which, at the head of the Imperial Guard, he had driven back the enemy's columns from Metz as far as Briey. The arrival of the General was the cause of considerable apprehension to the Empress. At first she thought some dreadful catastrophe had happened to the army of Metz. Her fears were soon allayed; but her surprise was great when the General, replying to her questions, declared that he had only obeyed the orders of the Empress herself in leaving his command for some days and in coming to England. Her Majesty had given no instructions or commands, in word or in writing, either to Marshal Bazaine or to General Bourbaki. A singular mistake had been committed, or an inexplicable fraud had been practised. We have gathered the following particulars of this strange occurrence.

The Empress Regent had scarcely arrived at Hastings when a Frenchman, resident in London, presented himself at the Marine Hotel, and sought to introduce himself to the persons of Her Majesty's suite. This person professed profound devotion to the Imperial dynasty, and the most lively regret for the misfortunes which had befallen it. In his view the Empress had made a mistake in quitting the territory of France; she ought to have gone with her Ministers to one of the provinces of France, or on board one of the iron-clads of the French fleet, and to have continued to exercise her regular powers. Not to oppose the Revolutionary Government—in other words, to leave the field open to its action—was to sacrifice the interests of public order, and to weaken the defences of France before the enemy. This enterprising stranger thought it absolutely necessary that a proclamation should be addressed by the Empress Regent to the French people, in order that the functionaries nominated by the Emperor should be declared invested with their functions, notwithstanding their dismissals decreed by men destitute of all regular authority. In a word, he wished to assert the Empire by acts which would not leave any doubt in the minds of the people of France of the strength of its claims.

This person drew up a proclamation, and plans of government, and endeavored on several occasions to bring them under the notice of the Empress, and to obtain from her an audience. Her Majesty was unable to listen with favor to any of these suggestions. The silence which she has maintained, and the reserve which she has practised, with respect to the affairs of France ever since her arrival in this country, explain sufficiently the line of conduct which the Empress has traced out for herself. . . . We are not surprised, therefore, that the author of the projects to which we have alluded was dismissed, and had not the honor of being admitted to an audience with her Majesty. This person then announced his intention of going to Wilhelmshöhe, and the singular result of his efforts was to obtain from the Prince Imperial a photograph—meant to be given to the imprisoned Emperor—of

the residence at Hastings. This projected journey to Germany was not carried out. Monsieur N— had conceived other designs. He had discovered a way of approaching M. le Comte de Bismarck, and of conversing with him upon the chances of an equitable peace between France and Prussia. How far has he got the ear of the Prussian Minister? To what talisman has he recourse to create a credence in his mission, such as it is? Has the Chancellor of the Confederation practised only an act of condescension? We can throw no light upon these minor points. The great fact is that Monsieur N— obtained from M. de Bismarck permission to traverse the lines of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and to go to Marshal Bazaine. His passport even authorized the bearer of it on his return to bring one or two persons with him.

Monsieur N— was, in fact, presented to Marshal Bazaine on the 24th September, and informed him that M. de Bismarck was determined not to treat for peace with the Government of Paris; that his settled resolution was to enter into negotiations with the legitimate representatives of the Imperial Government, or with the General Commanding in Chief of the armies of France. Monsieur N— appeared to feel certain that M. de Bismarck would, in a negotiation so conducted, make every concession compatible with the interests of Germany, and would not insist on demands that would compromise the dignity of France. Her Majesty the Empress, he said, hesitated to sanction any negotiations with M. de Bismarck. She wished, before taking a part, to confer with one of the chiefs of the army of the Rhine, Marshal Canrobert or General Bourbaki. The mission of Monsieur N— was to bring one of these two to England. M. de Bismarck evidently lent himself to these pacific hopes. The passport signed by himself was proof sufficient on that point. After much hesitation, induced by the concurrences of truth-like appearances, yielding to a feeling of great respect, and not wishing to place any obstacle in the way of concluding an honorable peace, Marshal Bazaine resolved to call to his aid General Bourbaki. Marshal Canrobert, suffering from lameness, could not undertake a journey so fatiguing as so rapid. General Bourbaki, solicited to go to England, immediately replied that he could not leave his command, because his leaving would be interpreted as a desertion of his duty. The Marshal soothed the honest scruples of the General by sending him a written order, and drew up for the army of the Rhine an order of the day, which explained the reason of this temporary absence. General Bourbaki doffed at once his uniform, put on the attire of a civilian, and left with Monsieur N—, who was instructed to conduct him through the enemy's lines. It was at nightfall that the two travellers arrived at the advanced posts of the Prussians. A parley was sounded, but was not heard, and their journey was put off till the following morning. On the 25th the lines were passed without any hindrance, and by-and-by a Prussian colonel made his appearance, who for twenty-four hours waited the return of Monsieur N—. The officer himself conducted the travellers to the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles. The French General was determined to preserve the strictest incognito. He refused to be introduced to the Prince, and even to return the visit of the Chief of the Staff and Major General of the Prussian army who called to present his respects. While Monsieur N— remained at the quarters of Prince Frederick Charles, the general was conducted to the nearest station of the railroad. A special train had been ordered at the expense of the Prussian staff. General Bourbaki was rapidly carried to the Belgian frontier. It was impossible to have acted with more courtesy or with more earnestness. Monsieur N— had besides, in separating from his *compagnon de voyage*, promised his speedy return to England. He had first to go to M. de Bismarck to confer with him upon the scheme, the realization of which he had in hand.

MANIFESTO OF NAPOLEON.
The following document has been forwarded to the *Daily Telegraph* from the office of *La Situation*, a French journal recently established in London. It appears under the title "Les Idees de l'Empereur," and is introduced by the statement that Count Bismarck, immediately after the failure of the negotiations which he had with M. Jules Favre, forwarded an exact report of what had passed to Wilhelmshöhe. The Emperor Napoleon thereupon retired to his cabinet, and the same day despatched M. de Castelnau to the Prussian head-quarters with the following note, the whole of which was in the Emperor's handwriting:—

"The King of Prussia, in keeping me daily informed of the events which have been accomplished since the day when Providence compelled me to surrender my sword to him, seems to call his praiseworthy witness to the hardships which the Prussian armies are imposing on France in the interest as the King believes of Germany. The Count's communication

confirms me in this opinion. But is the time really come for me to reply to this two-fold attention, by the expression of my own thoughts? Down to the 4th of September, the reserve which I have maintained since Sedan, was founded on a firm resolution to leave the Empress full and entire liberty to conform to the wishes of the country. Since the 4th of September, however, I have been unable to restrain myself from praying that France, even in sacrificing her dynasty, might succeed in driving back the invaders beyond her national frontiers. In the overtone made to the Count, the result of which it was easy to foresee, the war has been deprived of its voracious character, in the belief that by this means the responsibility of the movement, to the force of which my Government felt it its duty to yield, would be evaded. That was to destroy the effect of the motives which we have for refusing to subscribe to the conditions offered. It was, above all, to paralyse the national defence at the moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France. The Count appeared surprised that an armistice necessary to the reconstruction of a regular Government should have been refused, and he is astonished that none of the legally existing powers should have offered an opinion upon what he regards as evidence of the King's moderation. But surely no one would reproach a Frenchman with having repaid an imprudent step by refusing propositions little in harmony with our glorious past! A duel like that which is taking place between France and Germany can end only in the complete ruin of one of the adversaries, or in their close and loyal reconciliation. The Count should, therefore, in the first place, ask himself whether Germany has a greater interest in the ruin than in the friendship of France; and also whether, if the former hypothesis be adopted, Germany does not feel that France may derive her safety from her despair, even though Europe should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that had no fixed bonds. My interview with the King authorizes me to believe that he would much prefer an alliance with France to her ruin, that he is not without concern regarding the results of a struggle to the *outrance*, and that he appreciates at their full value the claims which the complete recognition of the opinions shown by the different nations of Europe during the war, would give to the two peoples closely allied. If such was, in fact, the opinion of the King, nothing remains but to point out the means for making it effective; but does it really belong to the conqueror to define the obligations of the conquered in order that his generosity may not be less tolerable than his demands? I can only recall to the Count that an appeal is never made in vain to the heart of the French people by heroic measures, while at the same time nothing can certainly be obtained from them by an attempt to strike in their breasts the chords of self-interest, or of fear to which they will be strangers, whatever may be the reverses Providence imposes upon them. Inclined by generous measures to a close and loyal alliance with Germany, France would be the first to admit that a line of defence between the two empires, dominated by fortresses, would no longer need to exist. As to the extreme sacrifices which France ought to make, she would not hesitate to make them the moment she was allowed to perceive the immense advantages to both that would result from a peace, which would have henceforth their own free will as its sole arbiter. Upon this basis the other powers, which must maintain a complete reserve so long as France shall retain a hope of victory, would have a serious cause for intervention. The sincere and plain exposition of the truth has always established a sympathetic current between France and myself which nothing could destroy. It would be enough, I believe, for me to affirm that our honor has no injury to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of fortresses which have now become useless; and upon the principle of a war indemnity to be determined by inventory, for peace to become possible. By these conditions France may be prevented from having recourse to those extremities which by a caprice of fortune might only give the death blow to the social order of Europe. Reconciled by experience to a just estimate of the divisions which are tearing her asunder, and delivered from the scourge of war, France would not hesitate to acknowledge that as she is compelled to attribute her misfortune to the want of political unity, she ought for the future to look for prosperity from the strictly observed inviolability of her institutions. These considerations are losing weight every day, especially if the King hesitates to take account of them before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted to take place between Germany and France may have given birth to a spark of which progress may make use for the moral and material well-being of Europe; but if there be an obstinate determination on either side to abide only by a solution of force, a fearful unknown element will inevitably be set free by this shock, as destructively to Germany as to France. NAPOLEON.

"Wilhelmshöhe, Sept. 26, 1870."

confirm me in this opinion. But is the time really come for me to reply to this two-fold attention, by the expression of my own thoughts? Down to the 4th of September, the reserve which I have maintained since Sedan, was founded on a firm resolution to leave the Empress full and entire liberty to conform to the wishes of the country. Since the 4th of September, however, I have been unable to restrain myself from praying that France, even in sacrificing her dynasty, might succeed in driving back the invaders beyond her national frontiers. In the overtone made to the Count, the result of which it was easy to foresee, the war has been deprived of its voracious character, in the belief that by this means the responsibility of the movement, to the force of which my Government felt it its duty to yield, would be evaded. That was to destroy the effect of the motives which we have for refusing to subscribe to the conditions offered. It was, above all, to paralyse the national defence at the moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France. The Count appeared surprised that an armistice necessary to the reconstruction of a regular Government should have been refused, and he is astonished that none of the legally existing powers should have offered an opinion upon what he regards as evidence of the King's moderation. But surely no one would reproach a Frenchman with having repaid an imprudent step by refusing propositions little in harmony with our glorious past! A duel like that which is taking place between France and Germany can end only in the complete ruin of one of the adversaries, or in their close and loyal reconciliation. The Count should, therefore, in the first place, ask himself whether Germany has a greater interest in the ruin than in the friendship of France; and also whether, if the former hypothesis be adopted, Germany does not feel that France may derive her safety from her despair, even though Europe should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that had no fixed bonds. My interview with the King authorizes me to believe that he would much prefer an alliance with France to her ruin, that he is not without concern regarding the results of a struggle to the *outrance*, and that he appreciates at their full value the claims which the complete recognition of the opinions shown by the different nations of Europe during the war, would give to the two peoples closely allied. If such was, in fact, the opinion of the King, nothing remains but to point out the means for making it effective; but does it really belong to the conqueror to define the obligations of the conquered in order that his generosity may not be less tolerable than his demands? I can only recall to the Count that an appeal is never made in vain to the heart of the French people by heroic measures, while at the same time nothing can certainly be obtained from them by an attempt to strike in their breasts the chords of self-interest, or of fear to which they will be strangers, whatever may be the reverses Providence imposes upon them. Inclined by generous measures to a close and loyal alliance with Germany, France would be the first to admit that a line of defence between the two empires, dominated by fortresses, would no longer need to exist. As to the extreme sacrifices which France ought to make, she would not hesitate to make them the moment she was allowed to perceive the immense advantages to both that would result from a peace, which would have henceforth their own free will as its sole arbiter. Upon this basis the other powers, which must maintain a complete reserve so long as France shall retain a hope of victory, would have a serious cause for intervention. The sincere and plain exposition of the truth has always established a sympathetic current between France and myself which nothing could destroy. It would be enough, I believe, for me to affirm that our honor has no injury to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of fortresses which have now become useless; and upon the principle of a war indemnity to be determined by inventory, for peace to become possible. By these conditions France may be prevented from having recourse to those extremities which by a caprice of fortune might only give the death blow to the social order of Europe. Reconciled by experience to a just estimate of the divisions which are tearing her asunder, and delivered from the scourge of war, France would not hesitate to acknowledge that as she is compelled to attribute her misfortune to the want of political unity, she ought for the future to look for prosperity from the strictly observed inviolability of her institutions. These considerations are losing weight every day, especially if the King hesitates to take account of them before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted to take place between Germany and France may have given birth to a spark of which progress may make use for the moral and material well-being of Europe; but if there be an obstinate determination on either side to abide only by a solution of force, a fearful unknown element will inevitably be set free by this shock, as destructively to Germany as to France. NAPOLEON.

"Wilhelmshöhe, Sept. 26, 1870."