authorization from the Minister of War, demanded and obtained the supreme command.

For nearly two hours the troops maintained with vigor the unequal fight. But about this time the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, coming from the west, effected a junction, upon the plateau of Illy, with the Crown Prince of Saxony's men, who were marching from the east, and the French army found itself entirely encompassed.

From that time the battle might be considered lost, and our army prisoners, for, cut off from Meizeires, whence it drew its supplies and ammunition, it could only retire behind the fortifications at Sedan, where it would become a central point exposed to the fire of 500 cannon placed round its circumference.

The Emperor was, from early morning, in front of the village of Balan, where, as has been said, the Twelfth Corps, commanded by Gen. Lebrun, was heavily engaged with the enemy, and well maintained its position; thence he ascended the slopes of Moncelle, crowned with batteries of artillery, from whence there was a comprehensive view of the battle field.

He then rode along by the bottom of Givonne, meeting a great number of wounded.

Reascending the heights, the Emperor was rejoined for a moment by Gen Wimpffen. At all these points the earth was ploughed up by a prodigious quantity of shell from right and left, and crossing in their fire. After having remained exposed to this hail of projectiles for five hours, the Emperor returned to Sedan, in order to consult, if possible, with McMahon; he then intended to return to the field of battle, but this he was not permitted to do.

The streets, the squares, the gates, were blocked up with all the *impedimenta* that an army in precipitous retreat collects in its train; vehicles of every description, rubbish of all sorts, heaped up pell-mell. On the heights at the gates of the town, however, the remainder of the army were still fighting; but the corps, not being able to unite, could offer no longer any combined defence.

At half-past 3 o'clock, Gen. Wimpffen sent an officer to the Emperor to propose that he should place himself in the middle of a column of men, who would endeavor to

CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ENEMY

in the direction of Carignan. The Emperor, who had recognized the impossibility of leaving the place on horseback, replied that he could not consent to save himself by the sacrifice of a great number of his soldiers, and that he was determined to share the fate of the army. The proposition of Gen. Wimpffen, as events proved, had not the slightest chance of success.

Then it was that the commanders of the *corps d'armee* came and announced to the Emperor that their troops, after having sustained for nearly twelve hours an unequal fight, weakened by fatigue and hunger, could no longer offer any serious resistence. In fact, the soldiers, driven against the walls and thrown into ditches, were decimated by the enemy's artillery, and Sedan itself, choked with the debris of all the corps, was being bombarded on all sides.

The shells set the houses on fire, and struck the wounded who had been carried into them. The great barracks, converted into a hospital, upon the top of which floated the red cross flag, were not spared; and men and horses, huddled up in the court yard, were continually hit. Many of the officers and men were killed in the streets.

SWEPT BY THE ENEMY'S FIRE.

The Emperor then endeavored to make known to Gen. Wimpffen the advisability of asking for an armistice, since every moment of delay only increased the number of victims. Not receiving any tidings of the General, at the sight of so much uselessly-shed blood, and in such a hopeless situation, the Emperor caused the white flag to be hoisted upon the citadel.

At the same time, the King of Prussia sent an officer to Sedan to demand the surrender of the place. The Emperor, not being in command of the army, referred him to Gen. Wimpffen. The latter, looking at the gravity of the situation, and not wishing to take upon himself the initiative of the capitulation, sent in his resignation, which was not accepted.

The Emperor, convinced, according to the assertions of the press, that the King had declared that he made war not against France, but against her sovereign, did not hesitate to constitute himself a prisoner, hoping that the object of the war being obtained by the sacrifice of his liberty, the conqueror would be less exacting towards France and the army. He addressed to the King, by one of his officers, the following letter:

"Sire, my brother (Monsieur mon frere);—Not having been able to die in the midst of my troops, it only remains for me to place my sword in the hands of your Majesty. I am of your Majesty the good brother (bon frere).

NAPOLEON."

The King replied as follows:

Sire, My brother (Monsieur mon frere;—Regretting the circumstances under which we meet, I accept the sword of your Majesty, and I pray you to name one of your officers provided with full powers to treat for the capitulation of the army which has so bravely fought under your command. On my side, I have appointed Gen. Moltke for this purpose. I am of your Majesty the good brother. WILLIAM.

Before Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870.

Gen. Wimpffen betook himself to the Prussian headquarters, in order there to discuss

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

During the interview the French General tried to obtain more favorable terms: but General Moltke replied: "Your army does not number at this moment more than 80,000 men; we have 230,000, who completely surround you. Our artillery is everywhere in position, and can destroy the place in two hours. Your troops can only go out by the gates, and cannot possibly form before them. You have provisions for only one day, and scarcely any more ammunition.

"In such a situation, the prolongation of your defence would be only a useless massacre, the responsibility of which must rest upon those who will not prevent it."

On his return to Sedan, Gen. Wimpffen assembled a council of war, composed of about thirty-two general officers, and, with but two dissentient voices, it was decided that any fresh struggle would but entail the useless loss of thousands of men; and the capitulation was signed.

The 2d of September was a day the evil-omened memories of which will never be effaced from our minds.

M. de Bismarck had sent word to the Emperor the previous evening that the King of Prussia offered him an interview on the morrow. Consequently, the Emperor left Sedan on the morning of the 2d, and sent to inform Count Bismarck of his arrival, and waited for him in a small house upon the road to Douchery

BISMARCK DID NOT LONG DELAY

in meeting him. In the conversation that ensued, the Emperor hastened to declare that as he had given full powers to the Regency, with it alone could negotiations for peace be conducted; that he merely delivered his own person into the hands of the King, claiming nothing for himself, but appealing to his generosity for the army and for France. He added that, the war having been unfortunate, he would not altogether throw off the responsibility which lay upon him, but that nevertheless, he was bound to state that he had only obeyed a violently excited national feeling. The papers have made a crime of these words of the Emperor. However both in his proclamation to the army on the eve of his departure from Paris, and in his answer to the President of the Corps Legislatif he had expressed the same thought when he said, "We have done all in our power to avoid war, and I can say that it is the entire nation which has, in its irresistible *élan*, prompted our resolution." This statement was in dispensable, since every day the Emperor is still accused of having drawn the sword in a dynastic interest.

The two sovereigns met in the Chalet of Bellevue, in the outskirts of Sedan. At this conference the King showed the lofty feelings which animated him, by exhorting to the Emperor all the considerations which his misfortunes demanded, and the Emperor preserved an attitude of the utmost dignity.

Such is the recital of the military operations which terminated so unhappily in the surrender of the army of Sedan. So tremendous a disaster should not only wring from us our tears; it should also be pregnant with instruction, and should furnish lessons never to be forgotten.

THE MISERIES OF INVASION.

A French paper publishes the following letter from an inhabitant of a small town in the department of Seine et Oise:—

"I take the advantage of an opportunity of informing you that we are still alive, but you should see how fatigued, emaciated, worn out. We do not eat meat every day. No more butchers, here no more bakers; all the establishments are occupied by Prussians, who are prisoners we are. One cannot go into a neighboring village without a pass from the general, which is often refused. No more cows, consequently no milk or butter; the fields are all ravaged. In houses abandoned by their inhabitants, the pillage is complete; not an article of furniture is unbroken, the looking-glasses smashed, the tables and chairs in pieces. All the best linen taken away; the clocks, the mattresses, the most precious objects. I have about fifty horses at my house, men in proportion, and this has now lasted ten days. I have had my two yards separated. I give the largest, with stables, coach-houses, barns, &c., to the enemy. I swagger about like a gendarme to defend my principal house. On Sunday afternoon, for a beginning, there arrived more than 6,000 men. They invaded the house, and even the room of my poor sick wife. You will remember that some months ago, finding your braces too long, you cut them, and amused yourself by fastening up the ends on each side of the nursery chimney-piece. Well, you will not find them there now; they have disappeared with the rest. They have taken all my boots and shoes, leaving me only the shoes I had on my feet. Nothing comes amiss to them; they have carried off the jams and preserves, a hundred eggs that had been stored, the shirts that fitted them; the sugar, coffee, sugarplums, chocolate, varnishes, &c; a complete devastation. They cut up the cows into joints, and distribute the wine in my courtyard. They took all the bread and all the provisions, established themselves in the kitchen, brought straw into the dining-room, and at last towards midnight they retired to rest. Then only were we able to eat some remains of a fricasee of rabbit, without bread or anything to drink. About two o'clock an alarm was given, and they left for Paris, where the cannon were growling. They went off so quickly that they did not take time to put out the candles, which they had cut in pieces and stuck all over the place. The damage done in our poor little town is incalculable. Each day we see numerous droves of cows and sheep pass by, and carts loaded with forage and sacks of oats. My heart bleeds when I reflect that all this comes from my poor country of Beauce held to ransom. Notice has just been given that any person found in the woods will be shot; the poachers will get into trouble this time. It is true that the Prussians take as many as 200 inhabitants at a time for beaters, and shoot like comfortable townsmen. I have established an ambulance at my house, which secures me some degree of quiet; I also get a little broth for my poor wife and some allowance of meat But if this state of things continues, we shall soon have famine amongst us. It is hoped the Prussians will consent to sell us the bread and meat they have stolen from us. It sounds odd, but so it will be."

The *Echo Du Nord* states that it is estimated that the effect of the new levee will be that France will number 3,000,000 armed defenders, possessing a powerful artillery up to this time unexampled. According to the latest return, there are six armies outside Paris—namely, the armies of the Vosges, of Besancon, of the North, the Centre, and of the Loire, forming a total strength of 420,000 men. Even taking the lowest calculation it is evident that France has rescources on which she has not yet drawn, and that her recuperative energies are not yet enfeebled. We are convinced that the Germans in the mass are most anxious to get out of the country, but their rulers are playing for a high stake, and care not how many lives are sacrificed so that it is won. One serious defeat, however, may snatch it from their greed clutch.

ROME.

The Jesuit College in Rome has been closed by the military authorities, and the Quirinal Palace forcibly entered by General La Marmora. The violent seizure of the Quirinal Palace is one of the most nefarious acts of the usurpers since the occupation of the city. In the Quirinal all the conclaves for the election of Popes and the regulation of the Church over the world have been held for centuries, a conclusive proof of its ecclesiastical character. It belongs to the Pope as Head of the Church, and as such it is the property of the Church, and not of the Popes as Sovereigns of Rome. Pope Pius refused to surrender the common property of the Church. When the Lieutenant of the Royal Usurper demanded the keys, the Pope calmly replied that if he wanted them let him come and take them. Let him with his Bersagliere break the doors of the Quirinal, but the keys he should never have from the guardian of the rights of the Church. He made a forcible entry, and is now in possession. The usurpation requires the sanction of the Great Powers, and they are not likely to approve an aggression unparalleled since the partition of Poland. It was a red-handed act of brigandage, in violation of treaty obligations, and if abetted by the European Powers would strike at the foundation of the existing settlement of Europe. The Florence Government took advantage of the general confusion to carry out their long-projected plot. They took, before the war came to a close, to have everything settled so as to exclude the intervention of a Congress. But they experienced an unexpected difficulty in the resistence of the Pope. They thought the occupation would either bring him to terms, or that the influence they might exercise over the Cardinals and the principal Romans would overcome his opposition. When a Congress assembled the Roman question would, they thought, be settled, and, perhaps, Victor Emmanuel crowned by Pope Pius himself. Things, however, have not gone on so smoothly. The Pope persists in that *Non Possumus*, the unalienable birthright of Englishmen. They cannot understand the theft, or of a phrase backed by two hundred and fifty millions of Catholics. "Wait a little," says an aged, weak, and decrepid man. England smiles at his obstinacy, but behind him is a power which arms him with an influence that States and Sovereigns must respect. We have something like an assurance that all, or most of the Powers are favorable to the independence of the Holy See. M. Thiers wrote a letter to Pope Pius which must have consoled him in his troubles. Prince von Arnim, a statesman, who led counsels Austria and Russia, has sought to induce Prince Gortchakoff to enter into no engagements with the usurpers. The advice, though well meant, was unnecessary, for the Pope would as soon think of arranging terms with Victor Emanuel as with Garibaldi. M. Thiers is not a sanguine man. He is cautious and deliberative, and when he says to Pope Pius that the Powers with whom he came in contact had shown themselves favorable to a Congress on the Roman question, and had intimated a claim that a position would be the Head of the Church shall be secured to the Holy Father, he had the strongest reasons for the encouraging letter. The Roman difficulty, so far from being settled, is only beginning. Each day the sympathies of the world are profoundly agitated by the outrages on the Holy See. From every country in Europe addresses pour into the Vatican. Where is the most enthusiastic advocate of the spoliation were the Romans themselves. Not a disinterested subject or the Pope who did not hail the Italian army as deliverers! And his enemies referred to the ballot-box as the test of the unpopularity of his Government. It is only a month since the plebiscite startled the world with a score of "Noes" in the city of the Popes. Three weeks after Pope Pius received an address from four thousand Romans, praying for his speedy deliverance from his enemies and the resumption of his sovereignty. The feeling in Rome is accurately described by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that persons who have a stake in the city will not identify themselves with the new Government, which becomes more unpopular the more it is known. Even the lawyers who decided in favor of Victor Emmanuel's claim to the Quirinal refused to sign their own opinion.

THE RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY

In our last issue, we published Prince Gortchakoff's Circular to Earl Granville—the following is the English Minister's reply:—

EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR A. BUCHANAN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ST. PETERSBURG.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 12, 1870.

SIR,—Baron Brunnow made to me yesterday a communication respecting the Convention between the Emperor of Russia and Sultan, limiting their naval forces in the Black Sea, signed at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856, to which you allude in your telegram of yesterday afternoon. In my despatch of yesterday I gave you an account of what passed between us, and I now propose to observe upon Prince Gortchakoff's despatches of the 19th and 20th ult., communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador. On that occasion, Prince Gortchakoff declared on the part of his Imperial Majesty that the treaty of 1856 has been infringed in various respects to the prejudice of Russia, more especially in the case of the Principalities, against the explicit protest of his representative, and that in consequence of these infractions, Russia was entitled to renounce those stipulations of the treaty which directly touch her interests. It is then announced that she will no longer be bound by treaties which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. We have here an allegation that certain facts have occurred which, in the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty, and the assumption made that Russia, upon the strength of her own judgment as to the character of these facts, is entitled to release herself from certain other stipulations of that instrument. This assumption is limited, in its practical application, to some of the provisions of the treaty, but the assumption of the right to renounce any of its terms, involves the assumption of the right to renounce the whole. This statement is wholly independent of reasonableness or unreasonableness on its own merits of the desire of Russia to be released from the observance of the stipulations of the treaty of 1856, respecting the Black Sea, for the question at issue is, in whose hands lies the power of releasing one or more of the parties from all or any of these stipulations, and it has always been held that the right belongs only to the governments who have been parties to the original instrument. Despatches from Prince Gortchakoff appear to assume that any one of the powers who signed the engagement may allege that occurrences have taken place which, in its opinion, are at variance with the provisions of the treaty; and although this view was not shared nor admitted by the consignatory powers, it may found, upon that allegation not a request to those Governments for a consideration of the case, but an announcement to them that it has emancipated their or holds itself emancipated from any stipulations of a treaty which it thinks fit to disapprove. Yet it is quite evident that the effect of such a doctrine and of any proceeding which, with or without an avowal is founded upon it, is to bring the entire authority and efficacy of treaties under the discretionary control of each one of the powers who may have signed them, the result of which would be the entire destruction of treaties in their essence. For, whereas, their whole object is to bind powers to one another, and for this purpose each one of the powers surrenders a portion of its free agency, by the doctrine and proceeding now in question one of the parties in its separate and individual capacity brings back the entire subject into its own control, and remains bound only to itself. Accordingly, Prince Gortchakoff has announced in those despatches the intention of Russia to observe certain provisions of the treaty. However satisfactory this may be in itself, it is obviously an expression of the free will of that power, which it might at any time alter or withdraw, and in this is open to the same objections as any other portions of the communication, because it implies the right of Russia to annul the treaty on the ground of allegations of which she constitutes herself the only judge. The question, therefore, arises, not whether any desire expressed by Russia ought to be carefully examined in a friendly spirit by the consignatory powers, but whether they are to accept from her an announcement that by her own act and authority, and without any consent from them, she has released herself from a solemn covenant. I need scarcely say that Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret, because it opens a discussion which might unsettle the cordial understanding which it has been their earnest endeavor to maintain with the Russian Empire. And for the above mentioned reasons it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to give any sanction on their part to the cause announced by Prince Gortchakoff. If, instead of such a declaration, the Russian Government had advised Her Majesty's Government and other powers who are parties to the treaty of 1856, and had proposed for a consideration with them, whether anything has occurred which could be held to amount to infraction of the treaty, or whether there is anything in the terms, which from altered circumstances presses with undue severity upon Russia, or which in the course of events had become unnecessary for the due protection of Turkey, Her Majesty's Government would not have refused to examine the question in concert with the consignatories to the treaty. Whatever might have been the result in such circumstances, the risk of unilateral applications, and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations would have been avoided

"I am &c.,

(Signed) "GRANVILLE.

"You will read this despatch and give a copy to Prince Gortchakoff."

The other despatches which have passed between the two countries will be published as they reach us.

THE PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

WE extract from the *Dublin Freeman* the following summary of how matters stand in France:—

"Though not unwilling to conclude a peace on honorable terms, France, by her attitude of proud defiance, lets the world see that she prefers death before dishonor. The die is cast, and she will stand the hazard. If nothing else will satiate Prussia's lust of conquest and unappeasable vengeance but to stifle the life out of the French nation, if she rejects every fair proposal that has been offered to her, though urged by the unanimous voice of Europe, and will not forego her deadly design, then let her prepare to exterminate an army of millions, for France will rise like one man, from north to south, from east to west, to fight for the bare life. Then will come the final tug of war and who knows but its proverbially fickle fortunes may bring about a change in the situation people little think of now? Our Special Correspondent at Tours, who has travelled much of late through France, says every one feels the position, and that the determination to conquer or to die never exhibited in noisy manifestations or useless and grotesque *fanfaronnades*. The military resources of France are far from being exhausted. The work of organization has steadily and rapidly progressed, and the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war has been prosecuted with great vigour. Gen. Trochu, by his system of patience and calculation, has, in the space of a month, succeeded in forming an army of 500,000 men, half of whom are capable of taking the field outside the ramparts. It is believed that he is preparing to make a strenuous effort to break through the German lines with 80,000 or 90,000 men. That the defence of the capital will not degenerate into a mere passive resistance, such as the enemy appear to count upon, is manifested by the extensive works which have lately been constructed before and between the detached forts, which are plainly intended to facilitate a grand sortie in force. A third *levee en masse* has been decreed, calling in all the able-bodied unmarried men from 21 to 40 years of age who will be all required to serve without exemption as heretofore. Private industries have been utilised for the defence, and each department required to furnish a field battery fully mounted and equipped for every 100,000 of its population, making in all 516 additional batteries so that in two months they will be able to place in the field an artillery of at least 3,000 pieces of cannon."

TWENTY THOUSAND PRUSSIANS CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Our readers may remember of an announcement having been made in the French Chambers, somewhat early in the war, that Bazaine had driven the Prussians in to the quarries of Jeanmont—the following are the details of that action:—

"Regarding the disastrous affair at the stone quarries at Jeanmont, and of which we have received scarcely any particulars, the following have been published by some German papers as authentic: The affair at Jeanmont will form in history one of the most terrible episodes of warfare. Indeed picture it as you like, it is impossible to reach the point of horror which it produced on those who witnessed it, hundreds of whom after the affair stood dumb and paralysed by terror, and many shed tears on perceiving that frightful mountain of corpses. The first cause of this unheard of drama were four French farmers, who thought themselves ruined by the Prussians. To take revenge they offered themselves as guides, and conducted them to a position which the Prussians considered impregnable, and without the slightest presentiment of the fearful ambuscade into which they were drawn. The stone quarries at Jeanmont form an immense deep excavation, whose walls rise up perpendicular to the height of seven or eight stories on several points on which the Prussians took their position, in expection of having their rear clear and no fear of attack from that quarter. Out of the four farmers who conducted the Prussians into this position, one decamped to give notice of the means by which the whole of them might be destroyed. These means were infallible. The quarries are mainly worked out towards one side by long underground courses, and especially in several one over another, mines lay heaped supported by huge pillars.

To this pillar supported *terrain* the farmers conducted the Prussians in the middle of the night. Informed of all this, Bazaine at the break of day attacked the Prussians in front. The Prussians fought well, and with the confidence that they had no fear of an attack on the rear. In the midst, however, Cunrobert arrived, who had gone round the quarries and posted his guns opposite the precipice. His shots were solely directed against those pillars on which so to say, the Prussian columns rested. One short hour later and with a terrible crash, the Prussians were precipitated into the abyss. "If I were to live 100 years," the writer says, "never should I lose out of my ears that terrible and awful scream, as they felt the ground give way under their feet."

The Herald.

Wednesday, December 7, 1870.

ANOTHER complication has arisen in the affairs of Europe. Russia has a grievance. It is not a new one—for she has felt it long;—but the times were, up till now, unfavorable for its avowal. Every one believed that Russia fretted in secret over the conditions imposed on her by the Treaty of Paris. They were the price of victory won from an obstinate foe; and they were the tokens of a superiority sullenly acquiesced in. Only as long as the powers who imposed the conditions remained, united and formidable enough to render infraction dangerous, could Russia be expected to bear silently, the recollection of her humiliation. Concessions wrung from a defeated people, are only the remembrances of disgrace and the incentives to vengeance, and retaliation when opportunity shall offer. Russia's opportunity is now. France reeling and staggering under the terrific blows that have been inflicted on her, is too sorely tried to pay any heed to the Russian demands. England must head the opposition, and if to make that opposition more determined, the sword has to be drawn, she will miss from her side, the brave and generous ally, who stood by her so faithfully in the Crimea. England leaves France to struggle for very existence. They are not surely the promptings of a generous nature that counsel such behaviour to a friend. We do not seek to cast blame on England for the part she has acted. Her attitude has, we doubt not, been regulated by the canons of diplomacy, most strictly interpreted, but we are, withal not prevented from deploring that the principles of diplomacy, should be so cold, and so far away from the warm impulses of an ordinary friendship.

England, therefore, in the crisis which has arisen, must look around her for new allies. Italy sent a handful of soldiers to the Crimea, and she offers her armies to withstand the exactions of Russia. England's experience of allies is very varied, and extensive, but we are much mistaken if she find not the auxiliary troops of Italy, the worst assistants she has ever experienced. Victor Emmanuel could not march to the aid of Napoleon, although Napoleon had succored him in no stinted measure; yet he can promise men by thousands to check the aggressions of Russia. Would the Revolution be less likely to bar his return across the Adriatic, than through the Brenner Pass? If, said he, a few months ago, I march to the assistance of France, I may relinquish my throne. Let us not, we say, be deceived by Italy. In the event of a war with Russia, her alliance is worthless. The Revolution is at her throat, and a puppet King is permitted, for the nonce, to hold courts, and convoke Parliaments. The comedy can speedily end—even now the last act is in progress.

Austria is a prop of firmer material, and one on which reliance can be placed. Yet to those who remember the "dignified attitude" assumed by Austria in 1854, her eagerness for resisting Russia now, will appear a little inconsistent. When France and England were putting forth their best efforts, and undergoing immense sacrifices to curb the ambition of Russia, Austria sternly maintained an armed neutrality, overawed, it was believed, at the time, by the menaces of Russia. But matters have much changed since then. The recollection of the services rendered by Russia to Austria in her revolutionary distresses, has grown dim, and the craving for prestige has become sharp. Beust finds inaction dangerous to his position as a Minister, and fatal to the influence of the Empire. Prussia has grown colossal. The loss of Galicia and Transylvania, would be more dwarfing to Austria, than the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to France. In the event of hostilities, therefore, Austria's co-operation with England would be most energetic, for she has the very best of motives for being in earnest. So has Turkey. Her very existence will be threatened if Russia declares war. But her troops drill and commanded by British officers, will be better able to enter upon a struggle now, than they were at the time of the Crimean campaign.

Such are the allies upon whom England can reckon, in the event of a rupture with Russia. It becomes a question, who else beside Russia is to be her enemy. Russia has been since the opening of hostilities in rapture with the successes of Prussia. The nephew has been at no pains to conceal his exultation at the triumphs of his uncle over France. Congratulatory messages have flown warmly and rapidly from St. Petersburg to the Prussian head-quarters. Only last month, the Czar conferred the rank of a Field Marshal on the Crown Prince of Prussia. All this very naturally leads men to suspect that there exists between Russia and Pussia, some well understood arrangement for mutual support, which suspicion is more than confirmed by the decisive tone of Count Gortschokoff's manifesto. He never would have ventured, it is thought, upon a policy so high-handed, had he not had backing from a powerful ally. Russia's disasters in the Crimea, taught her the necessity of forming strong alliances. We may take it for granted that the lesson has not been lost, and the avowal of a secret treaty between her and Prussia, would convey with it no surprise. If such a treaty exists, a war with Russia will greatly relieve the prussure on France; and Earl Granville, whose reply to Russia, we print in another column, seems to heed little whether Russia stands alone or not. There is couched in his reply a stern determination to resist at all hazards the aggression of Russia, no matter who may be her aiders. As the question stands war can only be avoided by British submission or Russian moderation, and neither of the disputants is at all likely to furnish the requisite condition.

AN English Mail was received at the General Post Office on Thursday evening last. Extracts from our exchanges received thereby will be found in to-day's paper.

WE have Australian dates to the 6th of September. The news of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and the declaration of the Franco-Prussian war, had just reached the colony.

LITERATURE.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR DECEMBER.—This excellent periodical contains this month several articles of great interest. The first we shall notice is a review of Mr. Froude's History of England. The Catholic World has indeed caught Mr. Froude napping. In that gentleman's anxiety to blacken the character of Mary Queen of Scots, he quotes a passage said to be taken from a letter written by Randolph. The writer in the Magazine proves, through Mr. Stevenson, keeper of the Record Office, that no such letter there exists, whereupon Mr. Froude, or some one for him, writes to the New York *Tribune* to say that "there has been either by himself or a compositor, a clerical error in giving the name of the writer of the letter." The reviewer, however, does not stop here, but pushes Mr. Froude without mercy. How the "romantic" historian will free himself, we know not; but he has been proved to be entirely worthy of the sneer passed on him by the *Saturday Review*, when it remarked:—Mr. Froude does not seem to have fully grasped the nature of inverted commas." The *Invasion of Rome* presents us with an excellent historical digest of Victor Emmanuel's last robbery; and a letter from Rome sets forth in plain language the iniquities that are being perpetrated in the Holy City by its *Advocecrs! Steps of Belief* and "*Answer to difficulties*," are of a controversial cast, closely argued, and written with great judgment and temper. There is a review of a work entitled the "History of the Irish Brigades in the service of France," which will be read with interest at the present time. The second instalment of our "Winter Evenings," and six chapters of "Dion and the Sibyls," make up the department of fiction in the present number.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW FOR OCTOBER.—Our space permits us this week, only to name some of the more interesting articles of this quarterly. The Convent Committee, is an account of Mr. Newdegate's raid upon Convents during the last session of the British Parliament. The "American Church," "Lacordaire and his conferences," and the "Novels of Jane Austen," are well treated themes, filled with information. An article entitled the "Fall of the French Empire" merits more than a passing notice. We accordingly reserve our comments and extracts until a further occasion.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Wednesday last, was the feast of St Andrew, Patron of Scotland, and the Caledonian Club honored it by dining together in the City Hotel. Many gentlemen of the city had been invited as guests, and about forty sat down to dinner. The national dishes, sheeps head, and haggis occupied the posts of honor on the table, and the strains of the bagpipes enlivened the entertainment. The Hon. P. Walker, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and Lieut. Cols. Rankin and McGill, officiated as Croupiers. James Reddin, Esq., President of the Irish Benevolent Society, sat at the President's right, as guest of the Club. Dinner over, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed, and duly honored by the assembly. That of the Princess Louisa and the Marquis of Lorne, was received with a perfect burst of enthusiasm, and responded to by C. J. McGill in a most rapturous style. The Lieut. Governor, the Legislature, the Clergy, the Bench and the Bar, with many more well selected toasts and sentiments, gave ample scope for several excellent addresses. It was true to the letter:—

"The night drave on wi' songs and clatter
And aye the yill was gettin' better."

For the evening was marked with much social kindness and warm feeling. According to immemorial usage Auld lang Syne, was sung with due honors before the party broke up.

ST. PETER'S BAY.—We are pleased to learn that some half dozen of vessels have been loaded with produce at the Head of St. Peter's Bay this fall. The prices have been fair, though not so high as in Charlottetown, and other shipping places on the Island. The fact of so many vessels loading there, is, however, an indication that a considerable trade will yet spring up at St. Peter's Bay, as it really ought to, considering the favorable location of the place, and its rich resources. There is no reason in the world why it should not be one of the wealthiest Districts in the Island, with a proper sum of money judiciously expended in improving its harbor and wharf accommodations, as well as its thoroughfares; but more particularly with a railroad connecting it with our principal ports of trade, it would, we believe, be one of the most affluent and thriving settlements to be found on the Island. We have strong hopes for the future of St. Peters. Among those who loaded at that port this fall, are Wm. Hooper and Julius Cox, Esqs., of Morell, for Halifax; John A. McLaine and P. J. Ryan, Esqs., Head of St. Peter's Bay, for Newfoundland, and Wm. Hayden, Esq., Morell, for England. We wish them all success in their speculations.

IT is said that Parliament will be asked to present the Princess Louise on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, with the same dowry as that granted to the Princess Helena, on her Marriage to Prince Christain of Schleswig-Holstein, namely, £30,000, and an annuity of £6,000.

A few years ago, the Duke of Argyll, who is the happy father of a dozen children, put one of his sons in business, contending that the old barrier between the peerage and mercantile life ought to be broken down. Probably he did not then foresee the honor which awaited him, nor imagined that, by taking that step, he would be giving a Royal Princess a wine merchant for her brother-in-law. Both events teach the same lesson. The one that the peerage is seeking to strengthen itself by alliance with the middle class; the other that Royalty is seeking to strengthen itself by alliance with the peerage.

BELCHER'S ALMANAC FOR 1871.—This venerable old annual, now in its forty-seventh year, is marked with none of the debilities of age. It is filled with useful information and references, and will be an invaluable companion in the office,

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW.—An important alteration was made in the marriage law of Ireland by an Act of Parliament at the end of last session. It will take effect on the 1st January next. Marriages in Ireare to be legalised between persons of different religious persuasions on certain conditions set forth being complied with. A Protestant Episcopalian clergyman may solemnise a marriage between a Protestant and a person who is not a Protestant Episcopalian; and also by a Roman Catholic clergyman between a person who is a Roman Catholic, and a person who is not a Roman Catholic. A part of the Irish Act passed in the 19th GEO. II., cap. 13, which provides that a marriage between a Papist and any person who has professed himself or herself to be a protestant at any time within 12 months before such celebration of marriage, if celebrated by a Popish priest, is to be void, is repealed; but any marriage solemnised by a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman between a person who is a Protestant Episcopalian, or by a Roman Catholic clergyman between a person who is a Roman Catholic, shall be void to all intents where the parties to such marriage knowingly and wilfully intermarried without due notice to the registrar, or without a certificate of notice duly issued, or without the presence of one or more witnesses, or in a building not set apart for the celebration of Divine service, according to the rites and ceremonies of the religion of the clergyman solemnising such marriage.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Charles J. Ferdinand died at Montreal on the 23d of October. He was a son of Mr. L. L. Ferdinand, of Galway, Ireland. A Montreal paper thus speaks of him:—

"Mr. Ferdinand was a talented young gentleman of about 25 years of age, highly educated and accomplished. He had been on the press for some years in this country, and has been snatched away in the vigor of hope and manhood, when his numerous friends had promised for him a distinguished career. He married into a respectable family in this city, and leaves a wife and child to deplore his premature demise."

Mr. Ferdinand was known to the citizens of Charlottetown, where, for a time, he was engaged upon the press of this colony. We can cordially endorse the encomiums passed upon him by the Montreal paper, from which we quote the above. We sympathize with his friends in his early death.

AFTER an incubation of nearly three weeks, the *Patriot* reproduces his senilities respecting the temporal power of the Popes. He rejects Allison, as we expected, but what we certainly did not expect in one so godly, is that he finds fault with the arrangements of Providence. Mr. Laird should at once take the distribution of rewards and punishments into his own hands. That he, an opposer of the spiritual power, should live and prosper, and Napoleon, the invader of the temporal power, be struck down and humbled, represents a state of things which Mr. Laird's administrative ability would speedily remedy. We can further assure the *Patriot* that whatever favorable estimate Mr. Caven has formed of "the intelligence of the natives of Prince Edward Island," has been formed in spite of the samples of that commodity sent forth semi-weekly from the *Patriot* office.

THE following resolution was passed at a late meeting of the inhabitants of Georgetown:—

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the late Government officials in Georgetown and Royalty be requested to resign, and that their offices be filled by persons to be chosen, not from one portion of the people, but from the united supporters of the Government."

This is quite right. The local members have a right to the local patronage of the District they represent provided they support the administration of the day. By some unaccountable mistake—which will be rectified next year—Mr. John McGuire, against whose efficiency not an objection can be raised, was removed. We regret his removal all the more, because it was unintentional.

WE have Newfoundland papers of the date of the 21st inst. The "ancient" colonists are still bemoaning the departure of the red-coats. The St. John's *Patriot* thus discourses upon the subject:—

"Thus, so far as this Island is concerned, has the "Colonial Policy" of the Imperial Government been thoroughly carried out. Nothing now remains to illustrate British connection, but—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR! Is there a time coming when even *this* symbol shall be removed? We trust not, but "the signs of the times" are ominous!"

THE only local intelligence recorded in our exchanges is, the destruction, by dogs, of a vast number of sheep in several parts of Conception Bay.

The "Island Minstrel," *alias* "Paddy the Piper," is again in print. His subject is "the *Alabama* claims," but a sly poke is made at the *Clara F. Friend* case. Paddy is unusually witty. After polishing off the *Patriot* in humorous style, the annexation wire-pullers and their dupes of the *Clara F. Friend*, receive their quietus in two lines, the point of which will be readily seen:—

"An' whin we saw these hancuffed
Min brought in the POLIS door
Methought of CHARLEY HALL, an' said
"Twice Taken," to be sure."

THE following will give an idea of the pork trade in this city. There were purchased by Owen Connolly, Esq., on Friday last, 365 carcases, weighing 101,000 lbs., costing £2509; and on Tuesday last over 16,500 lbs., costing £350.

THE *Examiner* has again changed hands. Mr. P. R. Bowers is the proprietor. We wish him success, and trust that he will realize his most sanguine anticipations from his enterprise.

THE brick store and dwelling house on Queen Street, formerly occupied by Donald McIsaac, Esq., was sold by auction to Mr. John MacEachern, merchant, for £1550.

THE lady of His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, and four children and servants, arrived here on Saturday last from Halifax.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Stonewall Jackson and "H. O'M," have been received, and will be disposed of next week.

MR. FAIRBANKS has reported in favor of supplying Charlottetown with pure water.

THE Hillsborough River is frozen as far as Hickey's wharf. Charlottetown harbor is still open.

News I

MANITOBAH is said to farmers.

It is said that the Hon ly to be made Governor o on its admission into the

The Halifax *Reporter* as Lieut. Governor of Nova gazetted to the Colonely ment.

Mr. Hill's majority ov only 14. The latter gent el against the return, on bribery.

The new hotel, now be St. John has been long long and favorably kn with the International Ho

A brakemen named B dentally fell between the inst., when the train was N. B., and was instantly

THE Tyne crew and th have another race—this The preliminaries have race is to come off next is also preparing for an the same time.

A passenger from Bo was seriously injured on *Commerce* last evening. hatchway, when a case being hoisted on boar knocked him int the h

THE Nova Scotia Adv Halifax, on Saturday la of those American fis were seized in the Don and *Newspaper*. The sion as known.

The Atlantic cable co that messages can be French Cable to Europ grams will be received early as possible, and in their reception, but the considerable delay.

It is a curious sig of France took Strasbo the Germans on the 28 and that it surrendered under Gen. Werder, ex on the same day of the September, 1870.

TRAGEDY AT NIAGAR Clifton, Ontario, dated Mrs. T. M. Avery, of G social position, (she reg Mrs. Hill,) committed herself into the Falls fr bridge. No explanation is published.

The St. John *Telegra* states:—On Friday last Dominion schooner "" the American schooner infraction of the laws f Dominion Fisheries. vessel was caught in H bello, where the cap herring, intended to l fishing on the Banks, informed, pleads that Harbor and purchased impression that the law for him to do so. "White Fawn" is the and brought to this por other being the "Rom "White Fawn" is a ve vessel of 64 tons regis ter, Mass. Her captai Marshall, who, with th to the city, the remain ten men, being all owe on board 5,000 fresh h ies. The vessel lies Carleton, where she w until the case is dispos ty Court.

PERILS OF THE SEA —Capt. Shaw, of the s arrived here on Sat Islands, Newfoundlan Capt. Gallop and the William Tatnall, and they had been shipw almost by a miracle. was bound from Labra cargo of fish for Messr While lying to off C struck by a heavy sea on her beam ends, car The Captain's younger in the cabin. The re clung to the wreck, w four days. On