The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. NO. 48

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

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ALMANACK FOR SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 7h. 56m., evening, N.E.
New Moon, 8th day, 10h. 2m, evening, N.W.
First Quarter, 16th day, 11h. 16m., evening, N.
Full Moon, 24th day, 9h. 53m., morning, S.W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	5 22	6 35	5 27	10 50	13 10
2	Sunday	26	43	6 31	11 45	9
3	Monday	28	31	7 39	morn.	8
4	Tuesday	30	30	8 47	0 42	4
5	Wednesday	31	28	9 51	1 47	12 58
6	Thursday	32	26	10 47	2 50	55
7	Friday	33	24	11 34	3 52	52
8	Saturday	34	22	morn.	sets	49
9	Sunday	35	20	0 56	6 39	46
10	Monday	37	19	1 18	7 7	44
11	Tuesday	38	17	1 38	7 38	40
12	Wednesday	39	15	2 15	8 9	37
13	Thursday	5 40	13	2 53	8 43	34
14	Friday	41	11	3 31	9 17	31
15	Saturday	42	9	4 15	9 58	28
16	Sunday	43	7	5 2	10 40	25
17	Monday	44	5	5 55	11 30	22
18	Tuesday	45	4	6 50	morn.	20
19	Wednesday	46	6 3	7 50	0 22	18
20	Thursday	47	1	8 47	1 20	15
21	Friday	48	5 59	9 45	2 22	11
22	Saturday	50	57	10 38	3 27	7
23	Sunday	51	54	11 27	4 36	2
24	Monday	52	51	11 59	rises	11 57
25	Tuesday	53	48	even.	6 40	53
26	Wednesday	54	46	1 5	7 16	50
27	Thursday	55	44	2 32	8 0	47
28	Friday	56	43	3 20	8 47	45
29	Saturday	57	41	4 16	9 30	41
30	Sunday	58	39	5 16	10 36	36

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CHARLOTTETOWN, Aug. 31, 1866.

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Lard, per lb.,	9d to 10d
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Barley, per bushel,	5s to 6s 6d
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Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart,	7d to 9d
New Potatoes, per peck,	1s 6d to 2s
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Fowls, each,	1s 6d to 2s 3d
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Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
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Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1865.

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The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
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AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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E. REILLY.

Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

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Miscellaneous and General News.

THE BATTLE OF BLUEMENAU.

EBENTHAL, July 22.—An armistice for five days has been agreed upon; it came into effect at noon to-day, and will expire at midday on Friday next; but an action has been fought this morning by the 7th and 8th Divisions, who moved at day-break on Presburg, by the left bank of the March. The Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Army, not being aware that any decision had been arrived at relative to the suspension of hostilities, on hearing last night that the Austrians were in position to bar the way near the village of Bystenitz, was forced to order General Franskey to attack them, and so a combat was commenced, which may either be the last in the war, or only the first of a series of fights which will doubtless be necessary before in the event of a resumption of hostilities, the Prussian army can cross the Danube.

Yesterday afternoon three divisions, under the orders of General Fransky, were bivouacked on the road which leads down the left side of the March from Goding to Presburg, and occupied a position in that road between the villages of Stampfent and Bystenitz, with their advanced guard pushed forward a little in front of the latter village. The Quarter-Master-General of the 1st army, General Steulpnaged, attended by Count Hasler, of the general staff, had yesterday afternoon been making a reconnaissance of the Austrian positions on the north of the Danube, and arrived in the evening at the bivouacs of Franskey's division. It was soon found that the Austrians held the village of Bluemenau, which lies on the same road, about five miles near Presburg, in strong force; and it was extremely desirable to secure the town of Presburg, from which the Danube could be easily passed. Count Hasler was despatched to Ebenthal to request Prince Frederick Charles' permission for an attack on Bluemenau. The staff-officer reached headquarters towards midnight. At this time, Prince Charles was ignorant that an armistice would be agreed to, and he sent back the desired permission.

THE AUSTRIAN POSITION.

The Austrian position was shrouded by the woods and by the broken ground, but a reconnaissance, made with considerable difficulty, showed that they were in considerable force. Their centre held the villages of Bluemenau and Kalterbrun and the ground between; the left was in the fir woods of the Thebenberger, stretching towards the March. Their right extended from the village of Bluemenau about half a mile up the lower spurs of the Carpathians.—The position was strong and formidable, the ground gave no open field for the play of the needle-gun; but Franskey not only determined to carry the position, but also had the bold design of cutting off from Presburg, and capturing the greater part of the defending force and all their artillery, and in all human probability he would have done so, had not the good fortune of Austria brought the combat to a premature close.

General Bose was directed to take two regiments, the 21st and 71st, each of three battalions, making a total force of under 5,000 men, for these regiments have had their ranks thinned by the war, by the mountain path leading from Bystenitz, and gain the rear of the enemy near the Gamsenberg, so as to cut off their retreat to Presburg, while Franskey himself determined, with the remainder of his troops, to attack the position in front. About half-past four this morning Bose's men began their march, and, disappearing into the wood, began their ascent of the difficult mountain path. Their way was long and rugged, so that time had to be allowed them to gain the Gamsonberg, and it was not till after six that Franskey gave the signal for the advance of the troops on the main road.

EARLY SKIRMISHES.

Then the advanced guard began to move briskly forward, and the rest of the little army followed in battle array. Skirmishers pushed forward through the fields on the left, pushing up close to the wood on the mountain side; their supporters moved in small clumps here and there behind them; a larger body marched along the road, and behind them, spread out right and left, came the heavy columns of the infantry, and the broad-fronted batteries of guns. On the right of the road a squadron of Hussars glided with the cheery noise of clinking sabres and ringing steel over the meadows and flat stubble fields, pushing forward on their way scouts, who, carbine in hand, spread, a thin curtain of horsemen, before the main body. Slowly and steadily the columns moved; the men were very silent, for they all felt that stern, subdued excitement which always appears to pervade every breast when a battle is close at hand, and the sound of the measured tread of the battalions and the rumble of the guns almost unbroken. The advanced guard approached to within three thousand paces of the point where the railway, marked by its long line of special telegraph posts, could be seen closing into the road from the right, and where the dark green fir woods behind it showed that there was the Austrian position; but no signs of the enemy could be seen, except two squadrons of Lancers—one considerably in the rear of the other—which stood on the level ground to the right of the road in front of the railway, motionless as statues, with the pennons of their lances faintly fluttering in the breeze. Then suddenly the well-known cloud of white smoke, which shows where a gun has been fired, rose from the raised ground between Bluemenan and Kaltenbrun, and a whizzing, whistling shell rushed through the air over the heads of the Hussars on the right of the road. The Prussian guns came quickly into action, and opened on the spot where the cloud of smoke had risen, and where, in a few moments, repeated flashes of fire and many more clouds of heavy hanging smoke announced that a strong Austrian battery had its post.

A CAVALRY COMBAT.

While the artillery fight was going on, the dark green Hussars on the right began to move quickly forward, and rushed in full career against the foremost squadron of Austrian lancers. These did not stand motionless now. Slowly at first, and then more quickly, they began to advance against the Hussars, and when the two squadrons came within a few hundred yards of each other, both urged their horses to their utmost speed, and with a mighty clatter dashed together.

The rough embrace lasted but for a moment; then the Lancers scattered and fled, for the Hussars were stronger and better mounted, and their mere weight smashed the Lancers' ranks. These pursued a short distance, capturing several prisoners, but they could not follow far, the other squadron of Lancers looked threatening, and the Hussars had no reserve near at hand. The cavalry combat, though short, was severe; many men were down on both sides, and Major Von Hymen, commanding the Hussars, had the whole side of his face laid open, but refused to leave the field, and commanded his squadron throughout the day.

In the meantime, the cannonade increased in the centre, more Prussian guns were brought into action, and more Austrian pieces were firing between Bluemenau and Kaltenbrun, and at 8 o'clock, when the action had lasted about an hour, forty Austrian and thirty-six Prussian guns were pounding against each other. Casualities began to increase, one Prussian battery in particular was rapidly being unhorsed, for the Austrians were making good practice, and their shells were bursting at the proper moment.

FIRST NEWS OF THE ARMISTICE.

Half an hour later an officer arrived from Prince Frederick Charles to announce that an armistice was agreed upon, and that it was to commence at mid-day; but Franskey could not stop the fight, for Bose was, with his brigade, committed in the mountains, and if the grand front attack ceased, he would probably, before noon, be captured. But no infantry was sent forward, and the combat was confined to artillery fire alone for more than two hours.

RENEWAL OF THE FIGHT.

Then Franskey, fearing for Bose, determined to attack the Austrian position with energy, and made his dispositions for a general advance. Gen. Gordon, with four battalions, was ordered to move by a mountain path, which, leaving the road near where the artillery was at present, runs lower down the hills than the way taken by Bose, and comes out on the road again near Bluemenau; when he felt the Austrian right, he was to attack it with vigor, and occupy the village of Bluemenau. At the same time, two battalions were sent against the fir woods near Kaltenbrun to attack the Austrian left, and, if possible, to seize that village, while the main body were to move straight against the front.

The guns were limbered up; the two battalions began moving over the plain towards the wood of Kaltenbrun; Gordon was already on the hill-side, and the main body advanced for about 1,000 paces, when the guns, again unlimbered, came into action, and renewed their fire on the Austrian batteries. About 11 o'clock, the two battalions came within easy distance of the wood near Kalterbrun, and were received by a biting fire from the Austrian sharpshooters in the wood, while to the rear of the guns between Bluemenau and Kalterbrun, they could see heavy masses of infantry ready to resist the front attack. The Prussian battalions immediately opened out, and began to fire against the wood, but the trees hid their antagonists, and they did not seem to cause much diminution of the fire from the forest.

A SEVERE CONTEST.

In the meantime, a message came from Bose, to say that he had debouched on the Gamsen-Berg, and had met the celebrated Austrian Schwartz and Calb brigade. A severe fight took place here; the Austrians poured volley after volley into the head of Bose's column as it attempted to come out of the trees, and so tangled was the jungle that the Prussian marksmen could hardly force through it in order to spread out on either side and open fire against the Austrians. But after a time they succeeded in penetrating through the thick trunks and interwoven branches, and the Prussians debouched and deployed on the Gamsen-Berg. Still the fight went on, but the Austrians were driven back step by step, and at last Bose seized the water mills, and planted his brigade across the road and railway to Presburg, sending a message to Gen. Franskey to say that the enemy's retreat was cut off, and that now the front attack might be pressed hard. It was the receipt of this message that caused Franskey to order the general advance, but before the combat could be finished, the laurels that he would have gained by the capture of the enemy, which would almost certainly have been the result of his skilful dispositions, were snatched from his grasp.

THE ARMISTICE—THE TERMINATION OF THE STRUGGLE.

Time was getting on, and before the front attack was developed, the sun was standing high up in the heavens, and directly south, showing that mid-day had arrived. In a few minutes an officer came out from the Bluemenau position with a flag of truce, and advanced towards the Prussian lines. He was met by a Prussian officer, to whom he reported that an armistice had been agreed upon, to date from mid-day, and that it was already past the hour. In a few minutes the signal to cease firing was sounded along the Prussian ranks, and the combat was broken off. The sudden silence was curious and abrupt: there were none of the dropping shots or single occasional reports in which a cannonade generally dies away; in a moment the roar of the artillery and the patter of small arms ceased, and a curious hum of conversation rose from the astonished soldiers.

The New York Herald gives the following version of an insult which has been offered by Prussia to the United States:—

"Purser Wiechel reports to us that as the steamer was leaving the dock at Bremerhaven, on the 18th of July, a Prussian naval officer boarded the vessel, which lay under the guns of four Prussian men-of-war, and demanded that one of the seamen, named Charles Berger, shipped in New York, should be surrendered to him. Captain Jones, of the *Baltic*, protested against this outrage, but as his vessel was unarmed, he could not do more than protest, and the seaman was delivered up to the Prussians, and transferred to the Prussian man-of-war *Nymphe*. Mr. Edward Ulrichs, our Consular Agent, acted "like a good German burgher, but not as an American citizen," according to Purser Wiechel's account, and the consular certificate which accompanies his letter certainly displays extraordinary meekness. The seaman did not wish to leave the *Baltic*, but was dragged from beneath the protection of the American flag."

The Herald refers to another case of seizure by Austrian officials, of a Mr. Henry Funk, ex-Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, a citizen of the United States, who was travelling in Austria for pleasure, and who was forced into the Austrian army. Here is the Herald's programme for settling these affairs:

"Austria is a poor, weak power, bankrupt in money and reputation, and we should not select her as the nation with which to settle this question of the rights of our citizens at once and forever. The Power for us to grapple with is Prussia, elated with success and full of arrogance and presumption. Let us deal with the great bully first of all, and all the minor Continental States will accept the decision as final. We call upon Secretary Seward, therefore, to take hold of this matter without delay, and not in his usual compromising and un-American style. We want no long and verbose diplomatic correspondence, requiring weeks to write, months to transmit and years to read and answer, while poor Berger is subjected to the slavery of the Prussian naval service, and our flag is stained with this gross and unpardonable insult. In the name of the people we demand that Secretary Seward shall immediately despatch a special agent to the Prussian Government with a peremptory note requiring the immediate release of Berger, an ample apology for the outrage, and such guarantees for the future as will prevent the occurrence of any similar affair. It would be still better to send a message through the Atlantic cable, accompanying it with orders to our fleet in the Mediterranean and to the commander of the Miantonomoh to see that our demand is enforced in the most summary manner. A few shots from our iron-clad will be worth a thousand of the flimsy, flashy letters that Secretary Seward is in the habit of writing."

THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF LISSA.

We hope that the Lords of the British Admiralty will spare no pains in collecting the most accurate information as to the events of the recent engagement between the Austrian and the Italian fleets off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. This is the first naval battle fought in the open sea between two numerous fleets since the introduction of armour-clad vessels. In America, most of the naval engagements in the recent war were between iron-clad fleets and land batteries, and did not afford the means of judging of the best method of fitting out and arming vessels for combat in the open sea. But in the recent engagement in the Adriatic, land batteries had no share, and the result depended on causes which will always have great influence on the result of naval battles. To this country, which must maintain its position on the sea in every quarter of the globe, the result and the circumstances of this and of all similar engagements are of the greatest importance as affecting the construction and equipment of our own fleets.

In reading the accounts of the battle of Lissa it is generally felt, both in Italy and in Europe, that the performances of the iron ships of the Italian navy were much less decisive than had been ant cipated, and that those of the Austrian wooden vessels were much more successful than had been expected. This does not appear to have been owing to any want of courage or seamanship on the part of the Italians. Admiral Persano is well known to be a gallant and skilful officer, and the Italian seamen and officers seem to have fought very bravely: but they appear to have relied too much on their own strength and to have calculated too much on the supposed weakness of the Austrian fleet. In these respects they shared the general opinion prevalent not only in Italy but also in all parts of Europe. How far these opinions will continue to be maintained is now by no means certain.

In the first place, it was supposed that a wooden vessel of war would have no chance whatever in an engagement with well-armed iron-clads; yet in the battle off Lissa the Austrian wooden line-of-battle-ship Kaiser seems to have shown greater fighting powers than any of the iron vessels opposed to her.

At one time she was attacked by four iron-clads, but she not only held her position against them, but sunk one of them, and beat off the other three. It is true that her losses seem to have been very great; but those of some of the Italian iron-clads were still greater, and she remained unvanquished and afloat to the end of the battle whilst two of the Italian iron-clads were destroyed and sunk. It would appear from this that wooden vessels are not to be despised, even in a battle of iron-clads. This is a matter of some consequence to us, who possess at least a hundred such vessels; and though we shall never build another, yet, after the exploits of the Kaiser, we shall know better than to treat our existing wooden vessels as so much firewood.

It would be desirable to know what was the strength of the armament of the Kaiser in the recent battle. Vessels of this kind generally carry very numerous and powerful broadsides, and to that probably her success may be due. The iron-clads, on the contrary, are armed with a smaller number of much heavier guns. In distant fighting there seems every reason to believe that a few large guns are more effective than a more numerous battery of smaller ones; but in close fight the superiority may not be so decisive, or may possibly even be the other way. It would be well, if it were possible, to ascertain what effect was produced by the guns of the Kaiser, and also to what extent she was injured by the fire directed against her.

One thing on which the Austrians seem to have placed great reliance, was the steel shot which they fired against the Italian iron-clads. According to one statement this shot went through the sides of the iron-clads almost as easily as if they had been built of wood. In this way the Austrians chiefly account for the fact that two of the Italian iron-clads were sunk, whilst, according to the Austrian statement, not one of their wooden vessels shared that fate. That two iron-clads were sunk, is beyond all doubt; and it would be very important to know both what was the strength of their armour plates, and what was the nature of the shot by which they were fractured.

Before spending another 50 millions in constructing a new iron fleet, it would be well to feel our way carefully, and especially to avail ourselves of the instruction afforded by the experience of other nations.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A CARD.

Among the many clever things which have lately appeared in the London *Punch*, we select the following for its vein of humour, as well as bitter sarcasm:—

Louis Napoleon begs to inform the Emperors and Kings of Europe, and the Public generally, that his business of Commission Agency is carried on as heretofore at the Palace of the Tuilleries, where he may be consulted daily or, if pressing need be, nightly, and where all confidential letters must be sent. Having a few of the Ideas which belonged to his late uncle, L. N. may be safely consulted on state subjects, and feels himself quite competent to give the best advice. In all matters of dispute, his judgment is proverbial; and, being thoroughly a master of diplomatic language, he is able for his clients to prove that white is black.

Besides giving his advice to Kings and Emperors in need of it, Louis Napoleon is prepared to act for them as Umpire at the very shortest notice and may be relied upon for giving a decision quite unbiassed by any party interested, except, of course, himself. In arbitation cases and quarrels between friends, L. N. may be called in without pecuniary fee, provided there be some little advantage to be gained by him. His knowledge of geography is thoroughly profound, and enables him to render an inestimable service to any one desirous of correcting an old map. Having had great experience in the art of land-surveying, he is ready to advise as to the altering boundaries and removal of landmarks which may be thought a little obsolete and somewhat out of date. L. N. may, in like manner, be privately consulted as to the best means of upsetting an old treaty; and his advice may be had gratis as to changing or removing any ancient bounds of territory, so as to increase his own.

Countries bought and sold, or valued and allotted, as the Umpire may direct. New maps exchanged for old ones. State treaties neatly broken, and the pieces picked up with the utmost care. A few Emperors, like Maximilian, always kept on hand, and ready to be exported at half-a-moment's notice to any nation wanting them. Cracked crowns exchanged, or strengthened and repaired. State secrets kept most carefully. Clever negociators, such as Prince Napoleon, prepared to start upon diplomatic missions, and furnished from Head-quarters with what brains they may require. A private telegraph upon the premises to all the capitals in Europe, and an effecient staff of clerks who sit up day and night.

☞ Address, Louis Napoleon, European Umpire and Commission Agent, Paris.

N. B.—No connection with the opposition firm of NEEDLE-GUN AND BISMARK.

WAR SCENES.

Accounts from Bohemia describe as one of the most heartrending sights imaginable the crowds of women, both of the highest and lowest classes, who, having rushed to the scene of carnage from all parts of North and South Germany are seen wandering over the battle fields, looking for their fathers, husbands, brothers, and lovers. The terrible cries that every now and then strike the ear when one of those heart-broken creatures has suddenly discovered her dearest friend among a heap of slain, or dying on the battle-field, or among the thousands of the sick, are said to shake even the most hardened against all forms and expressions of human misery. It is chiefly in Turnau, where the thousands of wounded of Sadowa at present are housed and tended by the numerous sisters of mercy and Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, that these scenes mostly occur. Many of the poor ladies have to return to their homes without finding those they sought, and the ordinary means of communication being very much interrupted, they often think themselves lucky if they obtain a small seat on an ammunition