NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Wm. J. Marshall
Dry Goods—Garland, Mutchmor &c.
To Contractors—F. Braun.
Notice—Charles Gouden.
Notice to Shareholders—Robert Surtees.
To Builders and Contractors—Ira Morgan.
Auction Sale—J. Bermingham.
Two Boys Wanted—Apply at this office.

The Ottawa Times.
Office: 38, Sparks Street.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

Hon. Mr. Aikens left town for the West yesterday.

We are sorry to hear that Major Futvoye Deputy Minister of Militia is seriously unwell.

His Excellency the Governor General has contributed the munificent sum of $500 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

The Prussian reserves now entering France, are composed of picked men from 30 to 40 years of age, and are said to be really the most efficient troops belonging to the Prussian army.

Mr. A. Wadlington leaves the city to day for Lake Nippegon in the neighborhood of which lake he intends to make some surveys with reference to the route of the proposed Inter-Oceanic Railway through that part of the country.

It would be amusing were it not painful to see the immense change which has occurred in some people's estimate of the character of Napoleon. A few weeks ago he was "the greatest man of this present age, sir," "England's trusty ally," &c. Now because he is supposed to be beaten, the same people call him a "tyrant," a "usurper," and a "madman." When he concluded the commercial treaty with England the London *Times* declared that he was "the most liberal man of his time" and had "cemented the only true alliance ever formed between the two countries." Now this same organ of a selfish plutocracy is abusing him without stint.

We have already announced the death of Mr. Finlay, a gentleman for some time past connected with the Canadian newspaper press. It appears that the deceased who had recently become the editor, and we believe the proprietor also of the Montreal *Canadian Scotsman*, had met with some serious reverses lately and was in painfully embarrased circumstances. Every enterprise in which he had engaged of late had resulted unsuccessfully, and, thoroughly disheartened and discouraged, he was at length driven to commit suicide. We very much regret the melancholy fate of a man possessed of so much sterling merit, geniality and kindness of heart as Mr. Finlay was, and we are sure that all who knew him will unite with us in regretting his death under such painful circumstances, and in sympathising with his bereaved family in their affliction. Mr. Finlay was formerly editor of the Quebec *Chronicle*, and last winter was connected with the editorial staff of the Montreal *Daily News*. Latterly as we before mentioned, he has been connected with the *Canadian Scotsman*. He was a writer of considerable power and ability.

ENGLISH EMIGRATION.

The name of the Rev. Stylman Herring has long been familiar to us as one of the warmest and most energetic promoters of emigration from England to Canada. He is now in Ottawa, and, we presume, intends to travel over a considerable portion of this Province, and thus obtain some personal knowledge of the condition of those whom he was instrumental in sending here. We have no hesitation in saying that ninety-nine out of every hundred emigrants will give him a satisfactory account of their progress and condition, that they look back with grateful recollections to they day on which they landed on Canadian soil, and that in consequence of what Mr. Herring hears and sees he will return to England inclined to work more energetically than ever in the cause of Canadian immigration, and more fully persuaded of the advantages which this country offers to all sober and industrious workers.

Under existing circumstances, we do not know of any work in which a friend to Britain and the human race can be engaged with more satisfaction, than in directing the emigration stream from Great Britain in this direction. As we have said more than once, we cannot help feeling that the progress of Christianity and civilization upon this continent depends very much upon the perpetuation of British rule in Canada, and this can only be effected by making our population larger, and by drawing closer the ties which connect us with the Mother Land. Every loyal British subject who lands upon our shores forms an additional pledge and guarantee of the continuance of the colonial connection. We most thoroughly repudiate the idea that an English artisan, because he is poor and of humble origin, is devoid of all feelings of nationality or patriotism and would just as soon become an alien and a foreigner to the land of his forefathers as not. We know that this is not the case, and we have lately been assured by the representative of the English Workingman's Association who is at present in this city, that if the working men of Great Britain who are disposed to emigrate, can only be assured that Canada offers anything like the inducements to settlers that are held out by the United States, they will most certainly give this country the preference. We know that there are some people who will shake their heads at this; who will sneer at it as "sentiment," and who, judging others from their own selfish feelings, doubt the truth of the old saying, "*Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*"

But the people of Canada, as a general thing, will not agree with them, but will believe with us that the spirit of the old U. E. Loyalists still exists even in this utilitarian age.

We have on several occasions lately been compelled to lament the ignorance of many Englishmen concerning Canada, and have alluded, perhaps, in somewhat warm terms, to the misrepresentations of which some leading Englishmen have, in consequence of that ignorance, been guilty, when speaking of Canadian affairs. Therefore, we welcome with more than ordinary pleasure the arrival of any one here whose mission it is to ascertain what is the true position of affairs, and to make the truth known to the people of England.

The work in which those who are endeavoring to direct English emigration to this country are engaged, is not simply to improve the social condition of the English working classes, though to succeed in doing this would of itself be a sufficient recompense for their efforts. But still more important political results will, we may well hope, also be attained. The men who settle in the Dominion to day will be the fathers of a great nation in the future, who will occupy and rule over the Northern portion of this continent. Believing as we do that the cause of civilization enlightenment, and civil and religious liberty will advance more under British institutions then under any other form of government, we regard it as a matter of the deepest importance that this country should be settled by British subjects. We do not think that we are guilty of any exaggeration when we say that we believe that the future existence of the British Empire depends in a great measure upon this being done. The North West with its fertile prairies and immense resources of all kinds is now about being opened for settlement. The Americans know its value, and are acquainted with the advantages it possesses if we are not, and we may rely upon it that next spring we shall see a steady tide of immigration from Minnesotta and other North Western states of the Union, setting in towards the new Province of Manitoba. We hope that Englishmen who are seeking to obtain homes in the West, will not be so slow to realize and understand what a splendid country we are anxious to offer to them, and so persistent in crowding towards the American Republic, as to allow Americans to come in and obtain possession of all the best portions of British territory upon this continent. It would be an unfortunate as well as a very anomalous condition of affairs if this were to be the case, and we should imagine that not only English Emigration societies but the Imperial Government also, might make an effort to direct British subjects to find their new homes on British soil.

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

It is rather amusing while some Englishmen and Canadians are constantly finding fault with this country for its "retrogression," and advising the people of Canada to take example by their southern neighbors, to see American journals commenting upon the apathy displayed by American business men as compared with those of the Dominion. We notice that the Buffalo *Express*, after commenting at some length upon the commercial progress of this country, says:

"These important facts should be generally disseminated throughout the country. They speak more forcibly than a thousand arguments. They establish the fact now almost unheeded, that a great maritime nation is growing up at our doors. They show that while we are standing impassively, with our arms folded, a neighboring country having in comparison such natural or artificial advantages as ourselves, is quietly, but yet gradually, building up a trade which should be all our own. It is for this purpose alone that we call special attention to it. We cannot afford any longer indifference unless we would allow our chances entirely to slip away. The business men of the Dominion display no such apathy. In addition to the marvellous development of the shipping interests, they are now engaged in utilizing a harbor at Bic, in the Lower St. Lawrence. This step will, it is believed, permit them a month's longer navigation in the year than they now possess. Railways are being constructed to meet the necessities of this anticipated trade, the temporary suspension of which by the agency of winter, will then be so greatly reduced."

We commend this to the serious attention of Sir D. Wedderburn and English men of his class. Although that gentleman is a member of the Imperial Parliament, and takes a part in making laws for the Government of the whole British Empire, it is certain that even the Buffalo *Express* can give a more truthful and intelligent account of this portion of Queen Victoria's dominions than he can do.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The suggestion has been made that the farmers in the neighbourhood who have not suffered by the late fires, should take the cattle belonging to those who have been burnt out and keep them free of cost until next summer. The proposal is certainly a good one, and we hope to see it carried into effect. The expenditure involved in doing so would scarcely be perceptible to many of our large and well to do farmers, while the benefit which they would be conferring upon their unfortunate neighbours would be very great. Some of those persons who were burnt out, owned some very valuable cattle, many of which have been saved, but the great difficulty now is that they have no food of any kind for them. Hay, grass, everything is gone. Unless, therefore, some of their neighbours who have escaped the ravages of the flames will act upon the suggestion we have made they will be compelled to sell their cattle—all the property they have left—at a ruinous sacrifice.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The citizens of Ottawa never had such a call on their benevolence, and most nobly have they responded, yet I would advise them to use a little prudence in their distributions. The good folks of the city have swarmed on the roads to the burnt districts, and have not come empty, so that although only a week has elapsed since our great calamity occurred, some of the sufferers can already point to a better replenished wardrobe than they could before the fire, while others are still suffering. It is not always those who need help the most who complain most. Again, those who are insured for a greater sum than their property would sell for three months before the fire, lands and all, are no objects of charity. By inserting the above you will benefit the truly needy,

And oblige,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd inst. you mention the arrest of a man who had been firing the bush in the neighbourhood of Aylmer. Is it not time we had a law making the placing of fire in the woods at the driest season of the year, a penal offence? A very destructive fire, and one which has caused much time to be spent in an effort to subdue it, that ought to have been employed in harvesting, was occasioned by people putting fire in the woods, where they were cutting out a new road. It has not saved them an hour's work, but has entailed immense loss on the proprietors of lands in the vicinity. Much injury is frequently done here from the carelessness and thoughtlessness of people fishing and shooting and putting fire in the woods.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A SUFFERER.

FITZROY, 25th August, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pink satin slippers are the proper thing to wear at breakfast in Saratoga.

San Francisco has as many liquor saloons as Chicago, with only half the population.

A Dubuque girl has sued her mother for slander.

Perisian ladies carry summer muffs of lace and perfumery.

It is said that the son of a Prussian nobleman is keeping a lager-beer saloon in Oshkosh.

A Schenectady man kennels his black-and tan in a cigar box, and muzzles him with a thimble.

A "Society for the encouragement of Young Men desiring to Marry" is organizing among the young ladies of Rondout.

The "girl of the period" in Arkansas is described as thirteen years old, shoeless, bonnetless, stockingless, and with the Sheriff after her for stealing a horse.

A new style of hair-pin has been invented, which is the color of the hair, with small spiral top, which is warranted not to move after being placed in the hair.

A young lady named O'Donnell recently sacrificed her life at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., in the effort to save her two little brothers, who had gone out to bathe and were drowning. Her body was subsequently found in the bed of the river with an arm tightly clasped round each of the brothers.

A old man recently turned up at Quincy, Ill., who is unable to give any more information about himself than that he used to be called "old man." He rode into the city upon a vehicle drawn by four dogs, and exhibited a drove of Guinea pigs to the crowd at ten cents a head.

It is perhaps not generally known that the Canadian cent is a trustworthy standard of weight, measure, and value; one hundred of them weighing a pound, each one measuring an inch in diameter, and one hundred making a dollar. Of course, there are ten to a dime, twelve to a foot, and twenty five to a quarter of a pound.

"STRASBOURG, Oct. 9, 1799.—The French army of the Rhine has retaken Manheim and Frankfort. The enemy have lost 300 men. Ten thousand peasants who rose *en masse* have thrown down their arms. Among the prisoners are many Cossacks."

Also from the Austrian Archduke Charles:

"On the 25th September the Russian corps, under Lieut.-Gen. Korsakoff, were defeated by the French, and retreated to the right bank of the Rhine."

It will be observed that it took nearly 12 weeks to convey the news from the seat of war to the United States. Now the same thing is done just as effectively in 12 minutes!

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.—The Hamilton *Times* says:—We were shown to-day, by Mr. H. A. White, of this city, a copy of the *Ulster County Gazette*, published at Kingston (Ulster Co., New York), by Samuel Freer & Son. It is dated Saturday, January 4, 1800, and is number 88, of the second volume. The paper, although somewhat faded, is wonderfully preserved. Its column rules are turned, making it in mourning for President Washington. Considerable space is taken up with war news—the Austrians and Russians on the one side, and French on the other, being engaged in a fierce conflict. The scene of the engagement, according to the following, which we extract from the *Gazette*, must have been nearly the same as during the present struggle—in fact, it is history repeating itself:—

DIVORCE. An American paper says: A woman, with a baby six months old in her arms, alights from an omnibus in the dusk of a rainy evening, when up steps a gentleman with a quiet, but firm manner and says, "Let me take him into the car." The mother with a calm indifference, resigns the child to a gentleman, who takes it into the car of the train which is ready to start. It needs no further information than is afforded by the fond caresses lavished upon the child to know that it is in the arms of its father; and the, wee, sweet little thing is delighted, too, while the mother sits aloof and gazes coldly out of the window. Soon the bell of the locomotive rings, the conductor's voice is heard warning the passengers to get on board, and the man kissing the baby a wild kiss, places it in the lap of its mother, whispers a low "Good-by" to the woman and leaves the car. As the train moves off the prattling face of the infant is seen at the window by the father, and its little hand is extended towards him. He touches it for a brief moment, when the remorseless movement of the train, doing the behest of a hateful circumstance, tears it away forever. The man retires from the notice of the crowd. His head is bowed upon his bosom and his great frame is shaken with the weight of a greater grief. He weeps. The scene we witnessed at the depot last evening. It was the *finale* to a divorce suit that was recently decided in our Circuit Court. What is the matter with the women?

MILITARY.

There are now 5,300 men employed at Woolwich arsenal, and great activity prevails in the gun and shell factories.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"The measures of our Government with respect to the army may be summed up in a line. In the summer they boastfully reduce the military expenditure by the sum of one million, and in the autumn they ask Parliament for two millions, simply to repair the mischief they have done."

According to a return presented by Col. Henry James, Director of the Topographical Department of the War Office and Ordnance Survey, the strength of the British army in 1867-8 was as follows:—

British forces	204,530
Foreign and colored troops	146,724
Total peace establishment	351,254
Troops of reserve in the United Kingdom	309,388
Ditto in British possessions abroad	118,120
Total war establishment	778,661

An Aldershot correspondent suggests the following as a mode of forming a reserve of cavalry horses:—Let each regiment train thoroughly a certain number of horses which, after their education is completed, should be offered to the yeomanry to ride and keep, paying a fair hire for the use of the horses. The yeoman would then have a horse to ride and use as he pleased, assured that he would only have to give it up in times of emergency. The horse would return to the cavalry, in such a case, in many instances improved, inasmuch as he would be able to go across the country as well as down a road.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

OFFICE:—G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office 19 Sparks Street.

Midnight Despatches.

CABLE NEWS.

Latest from the Seat of War.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, has decreed that all individuals devoid of means, and whose presence contributes to the danger of public order and to the security of persons or property, or whose acts tend to impede the measures of the authorities for the defence and general safety of the city, are to be expelled. All inflictions of the above order must be defended before a military tribunal.

PARIS, August 26.—Many arrests were made last night. Over 1,200 was occasioned by the order of Gen. Trochu. Two hundred persons were arrested in the Faubourg Montmarte.

A special Paris despatch, dated the 26th, says there are rumours of fighting, but nothing authentic.

McMahon will undoubtedly be in battle to-day, and there are fears that he will be defeated.

Official circles are very silent, more so than at any former time this week.

The drawing of the conscription at Paris is fixed for the 29th inst. The call is for a corps of 140,000 instead of a corps of 90,000.

The gunboats for the defence of the city have just arrived. The chief command of the squadron has been confided to Capt. Thomassen, formerly chief of the staff of Admiral Juvien De La Gravier.

The committee of defence have decided that upon the approach of the Prussian invading army the crops of farmers between the Seine and the Marne and in the environs of Paris, such as wheat, oats, and forage that cannot be stored in the capital shall be burnt.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities in order to investigate whether they have a supply of flour to last forty days according to the daily sales.

PARIS, August 26.—*L'Opinione National* says the new army is forming behind the Soirex.

The man who attempted to assassinate Marshal McMahon, was tried and shot today.

The couriers of the enemy have been seen at Brienne.

The German Uhlands also appeared on the arrondissements of Lagre, but they soon fell back to the North side on the corps *d'armee* which is marching towards Chalons.

The Prussian Crown Prince is said to have been at St. Dizier on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

One half of the troops which have lately been besieging the city of Toul have been marched to Nancy. The garrison of Toul defended the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment has thus far put about 15 men *hors de combat*. The besiegers on the contrary sust ined heavy losses.

The Garde Mobile fight well and with great courage.

The enemy is marching towards Varennes, a town sixteen miles west of Verdun.

The people on the outskirts of Sereney, between Verdun and Meseirs, are defending themselves against the raid of the Prussians, and have inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Baron de Arnun, Prussian Minister to Rome, has been created a Count, as a reward for his services in keeping Italy quiet.

Bismarck has from the first refused to permit any representative of Austria to accompany the army.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Yesterday engineers were engaged making the bridges over the Marne, which are to be destroyed on the approach of the enemy.

It is said that the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the consideration of military measures, have proposed to enroll all men between the ages of 20 and 35 years.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Montpayneux proposed the total abolition of the Garde Mobile, and to distribute the men now composing it into the regular army. He supported his proposition in a speech wherein he claimed that the measure was urgent, and would give the regular army at least 160 new regiments. At length the proposition was sent to the military committee. It will no doubt be adopted.

The French Government is taking measures to cause transportation of munitions of war or wounded soldiers across her territory.

During the discussion in the Corps Legislatif yesterday Jules Favre informed the deputies that in his opinion the recent French misfortunes were due to the leaders, and after denouncing them he wanted to know whether it was for the dynasty or the nation that we are fighting.

The Minister of the Interior accounted for the delays in the receipt of the telegrams by saying that the generals were too busy fighting.

Yesterday a demonstration was made before the palace. Crowds assembled and demanded to know the news, what the Queen informed them in reply was no more than was already known. The crowd then dispersed slowly, unconvinced and dissatisfied.

DOVER, 26.—A formidable iron-clad ram, armed with two enormous guns, passed this port under the French flag at half-past ten this forenoon, steaming eastward.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A letter to the *Univers* says: A cry of horror rings throughout Alsace, which has been so tried by the war.

The magnificent cathedral of Marrenthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it, after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it to pieces.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26.—Heavy fighting commenced last night at the town of Spenach, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Bouziers. The Prussians cut the railway between Chauvaury and Lamouilly. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed, as an assault is momentarily expected.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A strong detachment of Prussian cavalry occupies Darlevant.

The Prussian cuirassers are encamped at St. Remys.

A cable special to the N. Y. *Sun*, dated Paris 26, *via* Brussels, says:—In spite of the Government assertions there is no communications with Bazaine, the victory between Verdun ond Chalons, reported by the *Figaro*, proves to be a hoax. The soldiers after five days' fasting, plundered a train of supplies which had been stopped at Rheims.

SEDAN, France, Aug. 26.—McMahon is longing to reach Bazaine by way of Mesiers, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varennes and Dun.

There is fighting going on between Dun, Bazany and Monsay.

According to all probabilities there will be an important action before long, not far from Montmagny.

BERLIN, August 26.—The 4th army, under command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co operate with the third army in the movement on Paris.

Col. Verdy, the bearer of the flag of truce, and a trumpeter, were fired upon as they approached the walls of Metz, and both were wounded.

LONDON, August 26.—The department of marine from Chalons and Vassy is under the control of the Prussians.

Belgium denies having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be sent across her territory.

ROME, August 26.—The conduct of the French Legion, in demanding to return to France, was so menacing that the Pope dismissed the troops at once.

PRAGUE, August 26.—One of the journals published a letter from a Berlin correspondent, dated the 19th, from which are extracted the following items:—We are persuaded here that efforts are making to conceal the fact that the Prussian army lost severely in the battle of the 15th and 17th.

The details furnished here are not credited.

It is openly asserted that the losses were so great that the army is disorganized and not able to advance, which will allow the French time to gather immense strength, and causing the Germans to pay dearly for their first successes.

PARIS, Aug 26.—The *Times'* special correspondent says: "I do not expect any specific intelligence from this side for several days."

There is a great strategic movement in progress, the importance of which is to be judged by their reserve of the journals, and the authorities here.

All letters and comunications for the army has been stopped, and the correspondents are imprisoned wherever found.

Place no faith in the lying Prussian organs in London, or the journals courting German patronage in New York.

The military prospects of France are clearer and more certain than at any time since the commencement of the campaign.

The French strategy combination will scarcely fail to be attended with decisive results in regard to the destruction of the invading army.

Accounts from Strasbourg represent that the Faubourg National suffered severely from the fire. The besiegers reported the cathedral slightly damaged, but this is doubtful.

The town of Kehl, on the Prussian side of the Rhine is nearly raised from the ground by shell thrown by the French from Strasbourg.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—An immense quantity of army cured meats are shipped from Liverpool to France.

There is great activity in the British armories and navy yards.

It is rumored that the British artillery is ordered from Plymouth to Antwerp.

Several rich prizes have been taken by the fleets in the Channel and the Baltic.

The last news from Strasbourg says that six persons were killed, sixteen houses burnt, and the Cathedral slightly damaged.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Letters from Rheims, and one *via* Belgium, from the French camp, report that Bazaine gained a great advantage in the battle of the 23rd, capturing many guns and prisoners.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

United Irishmen—Town after Town occupied by the Prussians—Two other German Armies enter French Territory—Heavy Siege Artillery Coming up—The Prussian Front stretches from 30 to 40 Miles, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The Irish National Congress has secured a basis for the consolidation of a national organization, under the name of the United Irishmen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The *Tribune's* special correspondent from the Crown Prince's headquarters, 17th, says there is no delay in advance, town after town is occupied, which you may hear of, but you can scarcely realize the extent of the invasion. While the Crown Prince has advanced through the Northern portion of Alsace into Loraine, two other German armies have entered the French territory from Rhenish Prussia, and the reserves are ever increasing.

It is no exaggeration to say that the conquered provinces will barely hold the troops poured into them. Pfalsburg still holds out.

General Talhouet received a flag of truce with a firm refusal to surrender, adding that he should next day, the 15th, fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Emperor.

The *Tribune's* Paris correspondent writes on Wednesday, before the Chalons camp was raised, that it was to prevent the Prussians occupying it, and to destroy a great quantity of stores they had no time to remove.

The telegraph clerks and other officials got orders on the previous evening to pack up.

The bombardment of Strasburg is said to have inflicted but little damage thus far.

Heavy siege artillery is coming up from Landau, Rastadt, Mayence, and other Prussian fortresses.

Another *Tribune* correspondent writes from Paris on Wednesday evening that the loan is a striking failure compared with other subscriptions, adding the estimated cost of affecting a loan. The deficiency of subscription on the first day is one hundred and eighty-five millions, while the former imperial loans were covered many times over. The full amount of this will be nominally made up, but a considerable part by subscription of speculators who cannot pay calls.

A private correspondent writes from Paris, on Wednesday, General Trochu's power daily appears more nominal than *actual*. He said, himself, to Gambetta that he had none, confessing his willingness but inability to prevent the re-appearance of the Cloche and Centreguache newspapers, recently suppressed.

Persigny said yesterday to an American friend that want of capacity and fidelity among the Imperialists had destroyed the empire.

Moderate republicans begin to think it is time to act and they chafe at the slowness of the Left.

The Baltimore Bonapatist promoted to Lieut. Colonel, has not joined his regiment, but is practically commandant at the Tuilleries.

The *Tribune's* London special says the arrival of the King at Bar de Duc is the best comment on French stories assiduously spread in Paris that the Prussians had been caught in the trap at Metz.

McMahon's movements are known to the Prussians and they do not think them of enough consequence to delay the advance of the Crown Prince, and prevent detachments of Steinmetz's and Prince Frederick Charles, forces from strengthening the column moving on Paris.

The Prussian front now stretches thirty or forty miles, the main column apparently marching by Bar de Duc and Nitry, while the left wing has enveloped Chaumont and Brienne, from 25 to 40 miles southward of the line of march of the main column.

The French war office previously assert nevertheless that McMahon and Bazaine, are in full communication and pursuing the Prussians, which everybody may believe who like.

The *World's* London special says an envoy from Madrid has received instructions to reopen negotiations for offering the Spanish Throne to Prince Thomas of Genoa, son of the Duchess of Genoa, and brother-in-law of the Prince Royal of Italy.

The Papal Government will no longer oppose the plan, and Marquis Rupallo, step father of the Prince, favours its resumption. The Prince is 16 years of age. The mission of Gen. Piole to Rome is entirely successful. The Italian army is now moving to the frontier, and there are now no symptoms remaining of trouble either in the Pontifical States or in Italy.

LONDON, August 26.—The German Uhplans are objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival is momentarily expected. Patrols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce events.

The *Times* has the following resume of the situation: King William, leaving a sufficient force before Metz, where the seige works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on to Paris.

The movements of McMahon are beginning now to be intelligible.

A fugitive from Woerth, avoiding Metz, he passed through the Vosges to the Moselle, to Nancy, and to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar the passages, and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his flank, past Chalons, and offering McMahon battle, which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims and leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians. Since that time Rhems itself has been abandoned.

The obvious motive throughout, on the part of the French, has been to avoid a fight.

The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where perhaps some slight additional resistance may be met.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—A corps of the first and second armies still confronts Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussians have marched on Paris.

PARIS, August 26.—The environs of Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

At the Council of Ministers yesterday favorable news was communicated from both of the French armies.

It is now certain that there was no serious fighting yesterday, as reported in the *Figaro* last evening.

The Government has received information that the Prussians are no longer at Chalons.

A large part of the citadel and arsenal in Strasbourg is destroyed.

Many fires have occurred in that city, on account of the vigorous bombardment.

The French battery located at Marvier was captured without any loss to the Prussians.

The French fire destroyed about twenty houses in Kehl.

MENDELHEIM, Bavaria, Aug. 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasbourg by the Prussians has been incessant.

The Prussian advance post with siege train, is 500 yards off the city walls. The walls have been terribly battered. Several magazines exploded in the city and at the fort.

The Prussian losses are trifling.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun, are false.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, August 26.

The Court of Arbitration met at 1:30 yesterday in Osgoode Hall.

Hon. Mr. Wood appeared as Counsel for Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Wood proposed to go through the schedule of debt according to the decision of the Arbitrators. The excess of 62 million five hundred thousand dollars was to be divided between Ontario and Quebec according to the debt of each for social purposes. To determine whether the debt was incurred for local purposes he proposed going into the history of each item. This occupied the court till 5.30 when they adjourned till this noon.

Mr. Langton was present, and gave an occasional opinion or stated objections. He was not examined.

An international match is to be played to-morrow between the Toronto Club and the Knickerbockers, good sport is expected.

The conclusion of the Annual Rifle Match which was postponed from Tuesday on account of the weather, came off yesterday: the prizes have not yet been decided.

A heavy thunder storm passed over the city yesterday at noon with a down pour of rain, lasting for an hour. Evening and night cold, this morning fine but chilly.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL, August 26.

Mr. Perry is sending off a large lot of clothing to the Fire Relief Committee this afternoon. His exertions deserve the thanks of all interested, for they are very great. Some one from Ottawa should be here with him. The people respond freely to his appeals.

The Governor of Newfoundland is in this city.

Malsons Bank is about to open an agency at Lindsay, Ont.

The new city Gas Co., has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

A Cricket match will be played to-morrow between the Montreal and Grand Trunk Clubs.

The Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, local, will not hold their exhibition this year.

This morning the St. Johns' Crew, who are to compete with the Tyne Crew, arrived from St. Johns, via Portland; they have two boats with them.

Hon. P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fishries, arrived here last night and proceeded to Quebec this evening.

Last evening ten lunatics were sent from the Montreal jail to Beauport asylum.

The Provincial Exhibition building is nearly finished.

Flour market somewhat dull, but without change in prices as the quantity offering of Canada supers. is still light.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, August 26.

An inquest was held this morning at Bourg Royal, by Coroner Panet, on the body of Jacques Bedard, farmer, who died, aged 48 years, of appoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

The Government steamer *Druid* has been secured for the purpose of giving the Illinois Press Association, now on a visit here, a sail to Montmorency Falls, Orleans Island, &c., &c. They start from the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's wharf at half-past two this afternoon.

The closing matches of the Quebec Rifle Association, on Beauport range, yesterday afternoon, were the all comers' match and the consolation match. In the all comers, match, 700, 800, and 900 yards, the first prize was taken by Color-Sergeant Morris, 8th Battalion. The consolation match, 200 yards, was won by Captain Harden by 16 points.

It rained heavily last night.

ARNPRIOR.

ARNPRIOR, August 26.

There was great excitement here last night. The whole population had to turn out to fight the fire which was driving down directly on the village. The place is now safe so far.

An accident occurred on the Ottawa and Brockville Railway last night, between Pakenham and Arnprior. The train was thrown off the track, and two platform cars smashed. A passenger car was also thrown off the rails, but no one was hurt. About half a mile of the track was torn up.

Meeting of Immigrants at Gowan's Hall.

Last evening a meeting of the immigrants in Ottawa and vicinity took place in Gowan's Hall, to hear an address from the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, lately out from England for the purpose of visiting in this manner those whom he helped to emigrate. By about 8 o'clock there were all of 150 persons in the hall, and before the chairman opened the meeting there were over two hundred present, comprising women and men. As the Rev. Mr. Herring entered he was received with an ecstacy of applause.

The chair was taken by Dr. Sweetland at 8½. There were present on the platform, besides the chairman and the Rev. Mr. Herring, Dr. Jones and the Rev. Mr. Pollard.

Dr. Sweetland said he had been requested by several immigrants to occupy the chair at this meeting, and he felt most happy to do so. It was needless for him to state what object was in view in calling the meeting, as a great many present probably understood it better than he. He had been introduced to the Rev. Mr. Herring but a short while before, and consequently had not had an opportunity of learning his intentions. He would therefore open the meeting in this informal way, and after he should have heard the addresses about to be delivered he might better be able to say a few words to them.

The Rev. Mr. Herring then came forward and after a few introductory remarks [illegible] many of the emigrants had been sent from England to the colonies, not for any misconduct, but on account of the want of work and means of support at home. He had visited several localities in London and other parts of England, and as he became acquainted with the condition of the poor, he resolved more and more upon making a move to revive emigration. Day after day he saw them becoming poorer and poorer, and gradually going down to absolute destitution, and the number was increasing so rapidly that he knew it would be useless to make any attempt to raise the necessary relief and keep them at home, and therefore he thought proper to make the move in the cause of emigration. His first effort brought out many friends to his assistance, among whom was the *Times* newspaper of London. The Rev. gentleman here read an extract from the above paper in the cause of emigration, in which those who could not find work at home were strongly urged to emigrate to the colonies, where industry and perseverance would be sure to secure them a comfortable home, also calling upon the public for assistance in the movement.

Various other newspapers throughout England shortly afterwards came forward to back him, and open their columns to the cause. He first made the experiment by sending out a few, and by the end of last year from eight to nine thousand had arrived in Canada. For a time after their arrival they seemed lost, and in letters to friends at home expressed themselves much disappointed in the prospects they had formed. This state of things did not last long, however. After about three months' residence in Canada, the strain of their letters changed, and happiness and comfort began to reign among them, and prosperity was leading them on, till now many are in a comparatively affluent condition, having comfort, happiness and plenty, and many are now getting their relations at home to follow their destination. It would certainly afford the immigrant in Canada, so far from his native home, great pleasure to have his relations follow him to his new abode, where they could live together in happiness. At home, by means of clubs and other assistance they had been able to send out a good number of emigrants. But after he had despatched them across the ocean his conscience was uneasy to know how they were situated in the New World and nothing could satisfy him but personal observation. So he resolved to visit Canada, and hence his presence that night. The rev. gentleman here mentioned the names of several distinguished ladies and gentlemen in England who took an active part in the cause of emigration; they had entreated him to ask how were their emigrants. (Cheers.)

If it pleased God to prosper them in their cause they would still help out emigrants, but those who are now in Canada and prospering should not forget their friends and relations in England. Our Irish friends said the Rev. gentleman teachus a lesson in this case which should be emulated: some years the Irish have sent home over a $1,000,000 to enable their friends and relations in Ireland to come to America.

I was in Montreal, and all the emigrants whom he had the pleasure of meeting there were doing well. He saw but one who had any complaint to make. A woman complained that she could not understand the French language. She had never heard such a queer language. They were all thankful in heart for the comfort which they were enjoying, and for the bright prospects they had for the future.

He would make one or two suggestions as to helping friends to emigrete. In the first place it would be good to form Immigration Clubs throughout the Dominion. When an emigrant arrives in Canada he at first feels depressed and down in heart, but a kind friend to welcome him, is like a good samaritan. Immigration Clubs could give this hearty welcome to their newly arrived friends. He should like to see such a Club established in Ottawa. When thus in a body they could deposite a little money every week, and thus accumulate a fund to help out their relatives. In the meantime they should make their friends aware of the advantages to be gained by coming to Canada, and this could well be done by lettter. Many people in England never heard of the existence of such a place as Ottawa. He was speaking with one man who heard of Toronto, Ontario and Niagara, but of no other part of the Dominion. The great object of the Clubs should be to make preparations to receive their immigrant friends and extend to them a welcome. The Government, he thought, might begin the institution by giving a little towards it.

His next suggestion was one which concerned the public generally, and it was to encourage female immigration. He had been in several places in Canada, and everywhere he found great disproportion between the female and male population. Australia encouraged female immigration by money grants, and the Dominion Government should do the same.

The rev. gentleman also suggested the establishing of a little paper principally in the cause of emigration.

A few words about the old country. Politically it was about the same as when they left it. Religiously it was much disturbed, he regretted to say. Even his own Church, the Church of England, was cut about and much discord prevailed in its bosom. But they prayed God to have union ere long. Socially things were very slack. There were great numbers of persons in want of work and could not get anything to do. Just a few days before he left he saw over one thousand men turned out of employment, and left without the prospects of any means of support. Mr. Thomas Lawrence had told him there would be no employment of any consequence for the next three years. Miserly and melancholy in some places of London, and in other places Woman were in a state of [illegible]. Of course there was labor to be [illegible] in some places, but, as a general [illegible] trade was very slack. He looked with a good deal of fear to the coming [illegible]. Beefsteak now sold as high as [illegible] in England, and the cheapest [illegible] not be had for less than nine pence. [illegible] hoped to see emigration encouraged [illegible] Canada all who are willing and able to be sure to make for themselves a comfortable home. Above all they should be content with their new situation. [illegible] it may be, and climb the ladder gradually. He thought there [illegible] fore him looked stouter and [illegible] than they were when they left England. The first thing was contentment, [illegible] thing turned into sorrow before a man was content. He urged them to keep from the great evil liquour; advised them to take care of their shillings, and prayed that he would bless and prosper them in their new homes.

The Rev. gentleman was repeatedly applauded in the course of his address.

Dr. Sweetland, at the conclusion of Herring's address, made some [illegible] marks. He had [illegible] number of years, [illegible] tunity of giving a few more words [illegible] Herring could be expected to do knowing the country. The chief [illegible] young men coming out here should [illegible] get into work, and to take the first [illegible] they could get, and to avoid the [illegible] as that was the greatest misfortune [illegible] could happen to them, and to be steady [illegible] to their business. Englishmen were [illegible] rally inclined to grumble at everything but he advised them to remember that [illegible] ings, then people would be the more inclined to help them. The chief evils which surrounded them were [illegible] perance. Places be [illegible] were confined for [illegible] asked the cause of [illegible] originated from intemperance. [illegible] emigrants have now arrived among [illegible] strangers, don't be particular to go at. There was a gentleman [illegible] night who came out some years ago [illegible] as any of them, and now [illegible] many hundreds of men. He would advise them to give up their [illegible] to accept the first work they could get [illegible] to take to their trades when an opportunity occurred.

Rev Mr. Jones said it was his pleasure as a clergyman to give the [illegible] Mr. Herring a hearty welcome, and to propose a vote of thanks for his address amongst them as he had done. He considered his hearers were fortunate their arrival at such a time. [illegible] arrived thirty or forty years ago [illegible] the opportunities they have, but [illegible