by the calm genius who foresees and provides for all, what can an inorganic mass of brave men do? The soldiers will die uselessly, the Mobiles will be massacred, and France will be none the better for the loss of her brave sons. All points to a hideous catastrophe, which, by a strange irony of fate, will leave France for a moment at the mercy of the heir of that Queen Louise who begged terms from the uncle of Napoleon, and was hidden to attend to woman's work. We know that it seems almost disloyally to recommend peace that the collapse of this mighty Empire, which for twenty years has shadowed Europe, bewildered men, who cannot, will not, believe it true? A battle before Paris? We, for our part, bow humbly before the grandeur of the patriotism which would dictate that resistance—if there are guns, if there are munitions, if there are provisions, if there is a man! No figure in history would be more heroic than Trochu and the Parisians fighting and winning a battle of despair; but can they win it? and if they lose when will France be great again?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Wm. J. Marshall
Coal Oil, &c—Esmonde Bros.
Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain Bands, Belts and Pocket Batteries.
Young Men's Christian Association.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 34, Sparks Street.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870

Mr. Lowe, of the Montreal *Gazette* arrived yesterday.

Honourable Mr. Campbell will arrive here this morning.

Lt.-Col. Chamberlin arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at the Russell House.

We understand that the American Fishing schooner *A. W. Wanson*, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, was captured yesterday morning near Sea Wolf island, on the north-west coast of Cape Breton, by the *Sweepstakes*, Captain Carmichael. She was taken into the harbour of Pictou. The case of the American schooner captured by Captain Lavoie a short time since, was before the Admiralty Court in Quebec yesterday.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The French have organized a Government, and we are told that they are making vigorous efforts to provide for the safety of the Capital. They appear so far to have displayed a commendable spirit of resolution and fortitude, but with all the branches of the administration thoroughly disorganized, the army demoralized, and a victorious force of Prussians marching on towards Paris, we can scarcely hope to hear of any French military successes. The telegram announces that the neutral powers are once more trying to arrange terms of peace, but, as we feared would be the case, the demands of Prussia have increased with her successes, and now it is announced that peace must be dictated under the walls of Paris. The Prussians have never shown themselves very generous or forbearing, when the fortune of war has been on their side. In 1815 they would have sacked Paris, had it not been for the presence of the Duke of Wellington and the British army. Now they are manifesting something of the same kind of intolerance and vindictive race. When the war commenced, it was especially declared that Prussia only desired to dethrone Napoleon, and she would be perfectly satisfied. She had no quarrel with France. Now Napoleon is a prisoner, what more does Prussia demand? We think it will be found that nothing will really satisfy her but the annexation of the French Rhenish provinces; we believe that she had long been preparing for a war with France for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement, and that Napoleon declared war because he was aware of this fact, and preferred fighting Prussia single-handed to waiting until Bismarck's intrigues with Spain had been carried out, when, in addition to the Prussians, France would have found an army of 100,000 Spaniards threatening her southern frontier.

If we may judge of the feeling of the Prussian people by the tone of their leading journals they are evidently ambitious of playing the part of the great European bullies. Elated with their recent successes, they are breathing out threats against all the other powers of Europe, and more especially against England. The Cologne *Gazette* is very indignant with the British Government, simply because they have all along been unremitting in their efforts to restore peace, and asks sneeringly whether Great Britain thinks, "that because she has raised 20,000 additional soldiers she can dictate to such a nation as this?" It would be well for these Prussians, in the midst of their elation to remember, that Great Britain maintained a single handed war with Napoleon long after all the armies of Prussia had been beaten out of the field, and the French Imperial Guard had bivouacked "under the Lindens" of Berlin; that since that time her resources have increased certainly as much as those of Prussia have done, and that if England should be compelled to draw the sword she will not want for men to fight her battles. We have heard and read a great deal about French ambition, and what terrible things it was going to bring about in Europe. French ambition, there is no longer any reason to dread; it is Prussia drunk with success, that seems likely to be the *bete noire* of the future.

The Empire is ended, and a Republic has been proclaimed in its place, which for the sake of France, and in the interests of civilization and real progress we trust will soon be succeeded by a monarchy. In spite of all the glories which the First Napoleon won for France, and the material progress of later years, there has never been the same stability about her Government and institutions that there was in the days of the "Old Regime," and under the Bourbon line of Kings. The curse of the revolution of 1792 has never entirely past away; the seeds of discontent and Republican misrule, then sown, have from time to time produced a plenteous crop of evil, some of the direful effects of which are seen today. Thus it is, that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, and the descendants of those who murdered their King and Queen, are being punished for the crimes of their ancestors. Let us hope, however, that brighter days may soon dawn for France, that equitable terms of peace may be obtained for her, and that the unstable fabric of Republicanism now erected, will be replaced by the wise rule of an enlightened monarchy.

THE ADMISSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It will be recollected that when the delegates from British Columbia left this city, it was not deemed advisable that the terms proposed to the Canadian Government, and accepted by the latter, should be made known, although their general tenor was pretty well understood. A few days since the Governor of British Columbia telegraphed to Ottawa to the effect that if our Government had no objection, he thought it would be well that he should be authorized to make the terms known to the people of the colony, and upon receiving permission to do so they were published in the Victoria papers. The Toronto *Telegraph*, will its usual enterprise, had them telegraphed in full, and published them in its issue of Monday last. The first article provides that Canada shall be liable for the debts of British Columbia, and that as the liabilities of that Province are not equal to that of the other Provinces of the Dominion, interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum shall be allowed on the difference between the actual indebtedness, and the indebtedness per head of the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ($27.77), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000 persons. An annual subsidy of $35,000, and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of the population, will be paid by Canada for the support of the Local Government and Parliament. A mail service will be provided by the Dominion fortnightly by way of San Francisco and twice a week by Olympia. Canada will pay the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor and judges, and the charges connected with the Customs' department, postal and telegraphic service, militia, protection of fisheries, lighthouses, &c. The existing Customs tariff and excise duties shall continue in force until the Interoceanic Railway is built; unless the Legislature of British Columbia shall decide sooner to adopt the tariff of Canada. British Columbia shall be represented in the Dominion Senate by three members, and in the House of Commons by six members. The most important article is that connected with the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, and which says: The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a railroad from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected east of the Rocky Mountains towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railroad system of Canada, and further to secure the completion of such railroads within ten years from the date of the Union; and the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said railway, a certain extent of public lands along the line of the railroad throughout its entire length in British Columbia; not to exceed, however, such lands on each side of the said line as shall be laid aside for the same purpose by the Dominion Government, from the public lands in the North-western and the Province of Manitoba, which may be held under pre-emption right or by Crown grant within the limits of the tract of lands in British Columbia; to be conveyed to the Dominion Government, and shall be made good to the Dominion from the contiguous public lands. Provided further that until within two years, as aforesaid, from the title of the union to the construction of the said railroad, the government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the public lands of British Columbia in any other way than under the right of pre emption, requiring the actual residence of the pre-emptor of the land claimed by him in consideration of the land to be conveyed in aid of the construction of the said railroad. The Dominion Government agree to pay British Columbia from the date of the union, the sum of $100,000 per annum in half-yearly payments, in advance.

The Dominion Government will guarantee the interest for ten years, from the date of the completion of the work at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or such sum, not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class dock at Esquimault. The construction of the Executive authority and Legislature, will (subject to the provisions of the British North America Act) continue to exist as at present, until the people of British Columbia express a desire for responsible government, which they will probably do at once.

Such are the terms now laid before the people of British Columbia for their acceptance or rejection, and upon which the elections to be held in October next will turn. From what we can understand a large majority of the people are in favor of a union with Canada, and will vote the Union ticket, but we have also received information which leads us to believe that the United States Government intend to make a desperate effort to corrupt the voters, and are prepared to lavish a large amount of "greenbacks" for this purpose. We cannot be surprised at this, for the Americans must see that the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, to be followed, as it must be, by the construction of a transcontinental railroad, will dispel all their annexation dreams, and insure the future progress and stability of this country. The terms offered to the colonists are certainly liberal enough, and will, we are satisfied, be regarded favorably by them. We have no doubt that many people in Canada, men of timid natures who lack faith in our future, and who have been disposed to regard the construction of a Canada Pacific railroad as the wild dream of an enthusiast rather than as an immediate necessity, will stand aghast when they hear that our government undertakes to commence its construction within two years from the date of the admission of British Columbia. But a majority of Canadians understand that without that railroad the eventual aim and object of Confederation can never be accomplished, and that if we would achieve great results we must learn to "greatly dare" and to assume weighty responsibilities. We hope that the anticipations of the leading men of British Columbia will be verified, and that an overwhelming majority of the people of that colony will declare for union in October next.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to make a suggestion to the different Township Councils of the Counties of Carleton, Russell and Ottawa. I should suggest to them the propriety of passing a By-law compelling each farmer to fence around his pasture, so that his cattle will be prevented from trespassing on, and destroying the property of his neighbour. A by-law of this nature would do away with the necessity of fencing around farms, and this would be a great benefit to those who have been burned out, and lost heavily by the late fire. Most of them have means enough left to fence a small portion of land, but are unable to fence their whole farm. By-laws of this nature have been found to work admirably in the lower portion of the Province of Quebec, and I can not see why they should not work just as well in the burned districts. No doubt many farmers, who have been in the habit of pasturing their cattle upon the road (and have not been burned out) will object to this, but Councils cannot favour a few individuals, they must consider the public good. If something of this kind is not done a great number of our useful farmers will be compelled to leave the country and seek for employment elsewhere. Hoping that the proper authorities will take this into consideration.

I remain, yours, &c.,
F. MACNAB, M.D.

Hull, Sept. 5th, 1870.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another part of our paper, that the Cornwall Manufacturing Company deem it needful to caution the public against a shabby imitation of their blankets manufactured in England and sent out here to sell as being of Canadian manufacture. This may be taken as another evidence of the growth and improvement of our manufactures during the last few years. A very little time ago, and Canada depended on England and the States for nearly all the texile manufactured goods which she consumed. How different to day, when English firms think it worth their while to recommend an article by palming it off as of Canadian manufacture.—*Montreal Witness.*

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

Latest from the Seat of War.

CABLE NEWS.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, September 6.—The Prince Imperial reached London this morning. His arrival at the Charing cross Railway Terminus was unexpected, and therefore did not excite attention. The Prince was attended by his suite, and he appeared to be suffering from recent indisposition.

Declarations have already reached Paris from the foreign committees of several States of Europe congratulating France on the peaceful and successful formation of a Republic.

Refugees are already leaving London in great numbers for France.

Victor Hugo reached Paris last night.

The *Times* disbelieves that the miracle of 1792 will be repeated, and says they learn from reliable sources that England in conjunction with France, as soon as a stable Government is formed in the latter named country, intends declaring war on China for satisfaction for the massacre of English and French citizens at Tientsin, and will demand guarantees from the Emperor of China for securing the safety of English and French subjects in that country in future.

The *Times* says the crisis may be postponed for several months, but sullen submission will be the end.

The Prussians are advancing on Paris by forced marches.

Uprisings are reported in Italy.

A great war is believed imminent.

The Republic has been enthusiastically proclaimed at Havre, Moselle, Nantes, Lille and Pergues.

The Paris city journals say they support the new Government and national defence, and discard all other considerations.

General De Wimpffen, who surrendered Sedan publishes a long explanation in the Paris papers regarding its position at the time of surrender. In it he states that he had recently arrived from Algeria, and was immediately ordered to a command under McMahon, who was suffering from severe wounds in his back resulting from the explosion of a shell, fragments of which had struck him, and incapacitated him from the active dictation of the movements of his army. General Wimpffen was thus compelled to assume command of an army which was already beaten, and though ignorant of its position still he refused to sign articles of capitulation.

Guizot has written a long private letter to an English friend, in which he says France is superior to Prussia in men, money and territory, and is equal in perseverance. The age is with France, and France is true to it. He deprecates despondingly the failure of the great object of his diplomatic career, which was to make popular on both sides of the Channel the union of France and England.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Marshal Bazaine still maintains his position at Metz.

The total force now under arms in France, including the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile is 700,000 men.

The Minister of the Interior has received a despatch dated Mulhouse, stating that the enemy has appeared at several points, crossing the Rhine in that vicinity. The Guarde Nationale and other bodies were going to meet them.

Touching scenes occurred at Couazas prison, when the political prisoners were released.

It is reported that Ledru Rollin, Prince de Joinville, and Duc d'Aumale entered France.

A despatch to *La Liberte*, from Sedan, says the troops falling back on Paris are under the orders of Generals Winay and Mandult.

The Uhlans have been constantly on the heels of the army since its retreat began

The following despatch is official:—"St. Menchould, Sept. 3.—McMahon's army really numbered 120,000 men; it is extirpated. The transportation to Germany of prisoners of war, including several Generals, has commenced.

The advance of the enemy on Paris continues.

The sub-prefect of Mulhouse telegraphs to Paris that the enemy are at several points in the neighborhood, and volunteers are each stealing out to encounter them.

The great French cities accept the Republic joyfully.

Decrees abolishing citizens from taking the oaths to the Empire, and abolishing the stamps on journals have been issued

Paris journals contradict the report that Jules Favre is gone to see King William.

Crowds made demonstrations against the *Figaro* newspaper and Ernest Derbileo, editor of *La Public*, for publishing a protest against a Republic.

Prussians in enormous numbers are hastening to Paris, and in four days will be in sight of the walls They seize countrymen on the way and force them into the ranks.

Napoleon is accompanied in exile by General Castleneau, Prince de la Moskawa, and Counts De Genlis, De Wauber, and Pagslare, of his personal staff.

BRUSSEL, 6th.—Prince Imperial has left Hanover for England.

McMahon was terribly wounded, but is not dead.

De Failly was not shot by his own soldiers, but was killed by a shell.

Trochu's headquarters are at the Tuilleries.

It is stated that Count Polikao and Henry Chevreau, late Ministers, are in Belgium, having fled during the crisis preceding the declaration of the Republic.

It is rumoured that Italian troops, in strong numbers, are marching upon Rome.

The Prussians appeared at several points of the arrondizment to-day. They crossed the Rhine opposite Kembs.

The Prefect of Police, by the direction of the Governor of Paris, orders all Germans not provided with special permission to quit the departments of the Seine and Seine Eterse within 24 hours, beginning at 8 a.m. to-day, under the penalty of being sent before the military tribunal.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Sep. 6.—A Bavarian corps, under Rathsamhausen, has left Sedan, which is now held by the Prussian Prince.

The forces of the former will act as an escort to the French prisoners, who have been placed in his charge, and who number 90,000.

The death of General Failly is denied.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Evening.—Public order is a matter of the greatest astonishment, considering the dominance of the mob.

General Lowestein's Corps, composing the German advance, has arrived at Nancy, on its march to Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 5th.—The *Daily News* says Jules Favre has already made peace propositions to Prussia. The basis of these is the withdrawal of Germans from France.

France will give a guarantee that her standing army will be abolished.

The *Times* and other morning papers accept the French revolution with favor, as a clear expression of the nation will.

The Prussian papers continue their assault on English intervention and what they call English neutrality.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—McMahon lies dead at Nanuir in Belgium.

The French has been ordered to retire on Paris.

The Prussians have entered Rheims.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5, 7 p.m.—It is reported that Metz has capitulated, and that 120 French troops there surrendered to the Prussians.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The *Patrie* reports the death of McMahon.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Prussians having refused to have their flags of truce shot at, sent as a messenger to summon Metz to surrender, a French General, who was a prisoner of war.

M. M. Valentin and Engheart have been appointed Prussian military and civil commissioners to Alsace.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—There was great agitation in Bordeaux yesterday, which lasted all day.

The statue of the Emperor was thrown from its pedestal. The National Guard refused to protect the Prefect or imperial authorities.

A despatch from Lyons gives identical advices as to the situation in that city. The above news of the progress of revolution in the Departments is communicated by the Minister of the Interior.

Meetings are held in England in favor of neutrality.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 9 p.m.—A republic has been proclaimed in all the great towns. The city of Paris is quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Count Bismarck telegraphs officially to London:—Vendnez, Sept. 3.—I have spoken with the Emperor Napoleon about peace, but he has answered that as prisoner he has no power, and that all depends on the regency in Paris. Thus the capture of the Emperor has no influence on the continuation of the war.

PARIS, 5th.—The *Journal Officiel de la Republique* publishes the following:—

"PARIS, 4th.—The French people, anticipating the Chamber which hesitated to save the country, has demanded a republic. It has placed its representatives not in power but in peril.

"The Republic conquered the invasion in 1792.

"A Republic is proclaimed. Revolution has been accomplished in the name of the right of the public safety.

"Citizens, watch over the city, which is confided to you. To-morrow you will be with the army, the avengers of your country."

(Signed),
Emanuel Arago, Emanuel, Cremeux, Dorion, Jules Favre, Jules Ferri, Guyot Monthayron, Leon Gambetta, Garnier, Pages, Magnin Ordinaire, A. Tackard, E. Pelletan, Ernest Picard, Jules Simon."

Proclamation to the Citizens of Paris.

The Republic is proclaimed. A government has been appointed by acclamation. It is composed of the citizens, Emanuel Arago, Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier, Pages, Glais, Bisorne, Pelletan, Picard, Rochefort, and Jules Simon, representatives of Paris. General Trochu is entrusted with full military powers for the National defence.

He has been called to the presidency of the Government.

The Government invites the people to be calm, and not to forget that they are on the face of an enemy.

The Government, which is before all, a Government for national defence, has formed a ministry as follows:

Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Gen. Lefio, Minister of War.
Admiral Fourichon, Minister of Marine.
Emanuel Cremieux, Minister of Justice.
Ernest Picard, Minister of Finances.
Jules Sixon, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.
Dorion Minister of Public Works.
Magnin, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Minister of the Presidency of the Council of State is supreme.

M. Steenacker has been appointed Director of Telegraphs.

The Government of the National Defence decrees that the Corps Legislatif be dissolved and the Senate abolished. Full amnesty is accorded for all political crimes and offences against the press laws committed since Dec. 3rd, 1862 to Sept. 3rd, 1870.

All condemned are still detained, whether by the judgment of the Correctional Tribunals, or Cours de Assisseor Council of War, shall be immediately set at liberty.

Proclamation of the Guard Nationale.

Those on whom your patriotism has just imposed the formidable mission of defending the country, thank you for your brave devotion.

To your resolution is due the civic victory which restores rest to France. It has not cost a drop of blood.

Personal power is no more. The nation entire resumes her rights and her arms. She rises, ready to die in defence of her soil. You have given her back her soul, which despotism had stifled.

You will maintain with firmness the execution of the laws, and rivaling our noble army you will show us together the road to victory. The government has decreed that the fabrication and the sale of arms shall be absolutely free.

LONDON, September 6.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Brussels Monday afternoon that Prince de Joinville, Duke de Aumale and Duke de Chartres left Brussels yesterday for Paris, to offer their service to the Republic.

Montmedy was bombarded yesterday.

It is stated that Jules Favre has offered peace on the condition of the evacuation of France by the Prussians and abolition of the standing army by France.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Ostend this a.m.:—The Prince Imperial travels by the same train as I going to London.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin Sunday noon:—A private despatch from the King's headquarters says the Crown Prince has resumed his march on Paris, the morning after the victory of Sedan. Camps were broken up, and heads of columns in motion at day light on Friday.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Brussels on Saturday evening:—

"General Failly was killed by one of his soldiers.

Mor French soldiers have been brought to Namur, Belgium.

The *Moniteur* denies that sever hundred Prussians were sent to Bruge.

The Emperor was accompanied to the King's headquarters by Generals Lebrun, Douay, and others. Napoleon was impassive, smoking cigarettes.

McMahon's efforts to relieve Metz were baffled by the delay due to the necessity of providing for the Emperor's safety and baggage.

OSTEND, September 5.—The Empress Eugenie arrived this morning at Braine le Compte, in Hainablt. She was quite ill, and exhausted by the night journey, and the dreadful emotion of the past few days. She was accompanied by the Princess of Eslingen, Countess Walewska, Princess de la Moskowa, Mad. de Monte Bello, Mad. de la Poseze, Baronness de Perro, Count de Lezory, Marre Za Madm). de Nadeillac, and Madme. Carett. She was received with much respect by Col. Count Von Derstratten, aide-de camp of the King of Belgium, nnd proceeded at once to join the Prince Imperial, who is lying ill at Namur.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The *Tribune's* correspondent has had an interview with Count Bismarck, at the King's headquarters, near Sedan. In response to his enquiry what were likely to be the conditions of peace demanded by the King of Prussia's Government, the Count replied: "There are three courses open to us with regard to peace with France. We must stop the possibility of another so unprovoked and uncalled for an attack by the French nation or Government on our common Fatherland. No Minister who failed to do this could hold office for a week, for the opinion of all Germany would be against him. There is, as I have said, three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhine Provinces.

First, we might make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral state, like Luxemburg or Belgium, extending from the former country to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a group of neutral states; but I confess it appears to me that neutrality of the existing small states is already so difficult to protect, and is at every moment capable of so many and such dangerous complications, that I do not think it would be worth while to make more neutral states, and with them new duties and dangers.

Secondly—We might take Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered territory, but I am sure that this would not be looked on favorably by the majority of my German fellow countrymen. We all are most anxious to complete our unity, but we do not want any people among us who are unwilling members of the German nation. That the Aisatians would be most disloyal subjects of the King of Prussia, though the great majority of them speaking the German language and being of the Teutonic origin there can be no doubt.

Thirdly—There remains to us then as third course, to take Strasbourg and Metz and keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasbourg, particularly, is absolutely needed for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of the French army. So long as France possesses Strasbourg there is nothing to stop a French invading army. Now it would be unfair to leave our South Germans unprotected after they have fought so bravely and so well by our side in this campaign. Then again, by holding Strasbourg we could always prevent any movement on the Rhine. We should not only be able to march an army by the Valley of the Maine on Paris but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Coblentz in the flank and rear; so we have besieged Strasbourg vigorously, and when we have got the old German town back again, we shall make a Gibraltar of it.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Carlshrue, Tuesday: There is no doubt of the speedy capture of Strasbourg. The Prussian General offered to agree to an armistice of twenty-four hours if the French general would arrange terms of capitulation at the end of that time. The French refused. The inhabitants are eager to surrender.

Shrieks of women and children are distinctly heard in Kehl. The French not only shelled houses in Kehl, but churches, which had been converted into hospitals, were fired, and the wounded burnt.

Nearly all the villages in the neighborhood of Strasbourg has been destroyed.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Florence on the 30th Aug.:

Last night *Gazette Datailes* publishes a circular notifying all tenants that the Ministerial Council has decided to transfer the Government to Rome before the end of September.

The Government, by announcement, intends exonerating itself from all claims to indemnity.

The King reports he will send Napoleon to Ehrenfritzein.

Metz is quiet.

Bombardment of Strasbourg has been suspended.

Enthusiasm and rejoicing continue here and throughout Germany. The streets are full of processions with banners, music and singing. Wherever the American flag is displayed, the processions halt and salute it with the loudest cheers. The entire press and public opinion insist "On to Paris!" Peace can only be made there. No earthly intervention or meditation.

Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

The following are the meetings to be held this day, to all of which the public are cordially invited.

Prayer meeting at 9.30 a.m., followed by the meeting for general organization of the Convention. Further meeting at 2 p.m., at which the following topics will be discussed:—

1. "The strength and weakness of Young Men's Christian Associations,"—to be introduced by Professor A. Duff, of Sherbrooke.

2. "What are the best means of developing the talents of members, and enlisting their energies in the work of the associations,"—to be introduced by Rev. Wm. McLaren, of Ottawa.

All the above meetings will be held in the Congregational Church.

Welcome meeting at 7.30 p.m. in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at which addresses will be delivered by several of our city ministers, and by prominent men from the Provinces and the States.

☞ THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY JOUVINS GOLD MEDAL ($1.12½ CENTS GLOVES FOR 75CTS., IS AT T. HUNTOON SHOOLBRED & CO.'S.

Patterns post free on application.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

MARSHAL MCMAHON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report of Marshal McMahon to the Emperor of the battle of Worth, or, as it is called by the French, of Freishweiler:—

"SAVERNE, Aug. 5.

"SIRE,—I have the honor to acquaint your Majesty that on the 6th of August, after having been obliged to evacuate Weissenburg on the previous evening, the first Corps, with the object of covering the railway from Strasbourg to Bitsche, the principal roads connecting the eastern and western slopes of the Vosges, occupied the following positions:—The 1st Division was placed its right in advance of Freischweiler, and its left in the direction of Reichshofen, resting upon a wood which covers that village. Two companies were detached to Neunviller, and one company to Joegersthal. The 3rd Division occupied with the 1st Brigade some low hills which run from Freischweiler and slope towards Guersdorff. The 2nd Brigade rested its left on Freischweiler and its right on the village of Elsashausen. The 4th Brigade formed an uneven line to the right of the 3rd Division, its 1st Brigade facing towards Gunstedt, its 2nd Brigade opposite the village of Marsbronn, which, on account of insufficent strength, it was unable to occupy. The Division Dumesnil, of the 7th corps, which had rallied to me early on the morning of the 6th, was placed in rear of the 4th Division. There were held in reserve the 2nd Division in rear of the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division and the 1st Brigade of the 4th Division. Finally, still further in the rear was the Brigade of Light Cavalry, under the command of General Septeuil, and Divisions of Cuirassiers under General de Bonnemain. Michel's Cavalry Brigade, under command of General Dechesmes, was stationed in rear of the right wing of the 4th Division. At seven o'clock in the morning the enemy appeared before the neights of Guersdorff, and opened the action with a cannonade, which he immediately supported with a sustained fire from his *tirailleurs* upon the 1st and 3rd Divisions. The attack was so vehement that the 1st Division was obliged to effect a change of front, advancing upon his right wing in order to prevent the enemy from turning the general position. A little later the enemy largely increased the number of his batteries, and opened fire upon the other position, which we occupied on the right bank of the Sauerbach. Although even more heavy and more strongly marked than the first, which was still maintained, this second demonstration was but a feigned attack, which was warmly repulsed. Towards noon the enemy directed his attack towards our right. Clouds of sharpshooters, supported by considerable masses of infantry, and protected by upwards of sixty pieces of artillery, placed upon the heights of Gunstedt, rushed upon the 2nd and Division and upon the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division, which occupied the village of Elsasshausen. Despite repeated offensive movements vigorously executed, and notwithstanding the well-directed fire of the artillery and several brilliant cavalry charges, our right was broken after may hours' obstinate resistance. It was four o'clock. I ordered a retreat. It was protected by the 1st and 2nd, which presented a bold front, and enabled the other troops to retire without bing too closely harassed. The retreat was effected upon Saverne by Niederbronn, when the division of General Guyot de Lespard, belonging to the 5th Corps, which had just arrived there, took up position, and did not withdraw until nightfall. I submit enclosed with this report to his Majesty the names of officers wounded, killed, or missing, which have been reported to me. This list is incomplete, and I will forward a complete return as soon as I shall be in a position to do so.

"MCMAHON."

THEREBY HANGS A TALE.

Weissenburg, the first German prize in this war, has an ominous sound in French ears. It was chiefly of his having lost it against the German army under Wurmser and the Prince of Waldeck, in 1793, that Beauharnais was guillotined by order of the Convention—Beauharnais, the grandfather of the Third Napoleon. Having been raised to the rank of one of the ten Reichsstadte of Alsace in 1247, Weissenburg was first conquered by Louis XIV., in 1673, and handed over to France at the peace of Ryswick. Twice it was re-conquered by Germany, in 1744 and 1793; but France, laying immense stress upon its fortifications, which guarded Alsace from the north, each time recovered it by immense efforts. These fortifications date chiefly from the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Marshal Villars constructed the formidable *lignes de la Lutter*, which run along nearly the whole length of the river Lauter.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MCMAHON'S RETREAT.

A French correspondent, who was present at the battle of Woerth, thus describes the retreat which succeeded:—"McMahon held his ground, but presently a rumor was spread that our artillery was short of ammunition, and that our soldiers had exhausted their store of cartridges. The cavalry attempted a last effort. The Cuirassiers charged upon the forest, but every tree concealed a Prussian, who fired with a certain aim. Then began the rout. The Haguenau road was covered with fugitives; it was a fearful pell-mell under the increasing fire of the enemy. Night began to fall, adding darkness to other causes of disorder. Amid cries, expostulations, oaths, it became an infernal gallop towards the railway station of Brumath. That is what I saw, and in the midst of which I pursued my way. I hope that the disaster may be less severe than it appeared to be; but I tell you what I saw, and I give you honestly the impression that was left upon my mind."

GENERAL CHANGARNIER AND THE EMPEROR.

Figaro describes the arrival at Metz of General Changarnier in the following manner:—An aged man dressed in grey trousers, with straps, and a closely-butt-ned great coat, his hat sunk in his shoulders, crossed the anxious and disturbed town of Metz, and, coming from the railway station, bent his course towards the prefecture. A steady rain came down towards nightfall and drove the spy-hunters into their houses, otherwise the individual in question would scarcely have reached his destination without hindrance. On arriving at the prefecture, he entered the court yard, ascended the steps, and found himself before a Cent Garde, of whom he enquired for the usher. The soldier looked at the old man so wet and muddy. Perhaps he would have refused him admittance, had he not experienced that impression, well known to soldiers, by which those who are accustomed to obey recognize those accustomed to command. The usher was now sent for by the orderly, who, when he saw the visitor, obeyed him with even greater readiness, so that in a few seconds General Reille was informed that General Changarnier wished to speak to the Emperor. This name had a magical effect; the Emperor, who was alone, ordered the General to be immediately admitted. These two men, who had not spoken to each other for nineteen years, were now face to face. "Sire," said the General, "France is in danger; I am an old soldier; I come to offer you my experience and my sword. My sword is, perhaps, not worth much, for I am seventy-eight years of age, but I think my head is still good." The door was shut, and the interview lasted two hours. When it again opened the Emperor spoke. "Get dinner for the General," said he, as he has not eaten since the morning. * * * Also tell the Count d'Aure to choose horses for the General; he belongs to us, gentlemen; let his apartment be prepared." Since then the Emperor and the General have been inseparable; the old soldier, having come straight off on hearing of the disaster, had nothing with him; linen and clothes had to be found for him. The Emperor is delighted, and the presence of this glory of the past has had a good effect upon the officers who saw Changarnier with the Emperor at Faulquemont.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE FRENCH GENERALS.

As to the feeling in the whole army against General MacMahon and the leading officers, it is something tremendous. "What was your plan?" they keep asking. Why weaken our forces by occupying such a long line when the enemy was only a few miles distant, and it would be impossible for us to concentrate at a given point when the enemy might be upon us at every moment? Why march against Saarbruck when the whole army was not yet in a position to engage in separate battles? Not half of the African corps han arrived. Thousands of men had no yet joined their regiments, and so as to speaking of the commissariat department, it has proved truly inefficient. It is not a question of time—it is a question of military organization. The Prussian system is so easy and simple that an army, however numerous it may be, is sure to meet with no such inconveniences as have been experienced on this occasion by the French. What moral influence can a general such as McMahon have in his army when the men, even the most uninstructed, see with their own eyes the mismanagement of the whole undertaking? What can men think of their generals, and with what heart can they combat to invade a hostile country, when food and straw and hay, and all this is requisite for an army, is wanting them in their own country?—*Metz Correspondent of Daily News.*

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN FULL OF SOLDIERS.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Mannheim, speaking of the news of the battle of Woerth, says:—"The first incident of which we received notice was the capture of 1,000 French soldiers in a railway train. Similar circumstances occurred in the great American struggle; but this is the first of its kind in European warfare. The train was proceeding apparently from Haguenau to Bitsche, in total ignorance of the advance of the Prussians beyond Weissenburg. The surprise must have been complete, as not a shot was, I believe, fired. The astonishment and horror of the French when, upon the train having come to a standstill, they looked out and found themselves covered by the rifles of the Prussian infantry, must have been ludicrous in the extreme; and it is fortunate for them that no resistance was attempted or the slaughter, pent up as they were in railway carriages, must have been terrible. The incident, although of no great importance in itself, shows a want of arrangement and an absence of any system of mutual intelligence between the various divisions of the French army, which is certainly significant of bad generalship, and is in strong contrast to the perfection of the arrangements of the Prussian army."

A RAW RECRUIT.

The National Guard, who mounted guard a few days back at the door of the Legislative Body at Paris, tried to present arms to Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, but did not know how to do it. "Ah," said the Marshal, approaching him and speaking in the most amiable tone of voice, "You have not done much drill yet." At the same time he taught the sentry the salute, and when the latter was in position, presenting arms, Baraguay d'Hilliers drew back a step and acknowledged it by taking off his hat. Then drawing nearer, he asked the man how long he had been at drill. "Faith, Marshal," he replied, "This is the first lesson I have received."

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.

The subscription in Montreal in aid of the sufferers by the fires in the Ottawa district now amount to 6,398 25.

Yesterday the body of a man was found floating in the river, opposite St. Helen's Island. It was removed to the Cote des Neige cemetery, where it is now awaiting identification. The body seems to be that of a laborer of about 40 years of age.

Last night, about half-past nine, a young man, named David Poet, was found dead in a house in Vitre street kept by a disreputable woman named Lecompte.

The new American Presbyterian Church now in course of erection in Inspector street is rapidly approaching completion.

Weather cool.

No material change in market prices. Market flat, with a downward tendency.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 6

In the Cricket match between the Quebecers and Artillery the Quebecers were victorious by 26 runs.

In the Police Court the cases are wholly those of sailors.

At the rifle match of No. 6 Company, Grand Trunk Railway Rifles, the highest scores were, at 200 yards, 5 shots, 18 points; at 400 yards, 5 shots, 18; at 100 yards, 5 shots, 18; at 500 yards, 5 shots, 15. Captain Harder seems the crack snot.

The bishops of Toronto and Sandwich Islands are in this city

The Young Men's Christian Association meet to-night.

A brother of Mr. Levy Peccio of this city was killed at the battle of Gravelotte.

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, on which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock. It is "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed), the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

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