Provinces, and went off the fishing grounds, caught their boats full, landed them to cure at Prince Edward Island or elsewhere, and then off to the fishing grounds again. This they violated our laws and outraged our territory, and to do this more effectually obtained supplies from our ports. Thus is the probable truth of the dreadful story set afloat by the *Chronicle*, and if it is, we do not think our citizens will be deeply indignant if one or two should lose a little profit in order that a wide spread and injurious practice should be put down. The government in its efforts to throughly protect the fisheries, a measure which has been called for on all hands, ought to receive the fullest support from all journals and all citizens. The injury done to the few who have been supplying these fishermen, leaves no comparison to the injruy the fishermen have done and will do unless effectually stopped.

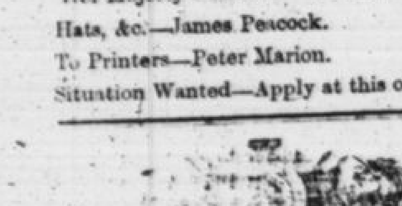
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Wm. J. Marshall

Hats, &c.—James Peacock.

To Printers—Peter Marion.

Situation Wanted—Apply at this office.



The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

Hon. Dr. Tupper arrived last night from Montreal.

It is estimated that the number of codfish caught last year on the shores of Newfoundland was 140,000,000.

On Saturday last, the day after Marshal McMahon's surrender, the Parisians rejoiced in the belief that he had won a decisive victory.

The great International Exhibition of 1871, in London, is not to be postponed on account of the war, as has been incorrectly stated.

A public meeting was held in Kingston last night, for the purpose of organizing measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in this vicinity.

Prussia's desire to become a great naval power is pretty clearly manifested by her demand for the surrender of the French squadron of iron clads in the Baltic. Eight or ten powerful iron-clads would prove a valuable addition to the Prussian army.

The present war gives rise to all kinds of rumors more or less absurd. One is that an understanding exists between the King of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon, and that the former, after having destroyed the French Republic, will restore Napoleon upon certain terms!

Louis Napoleon is not likely to be reduced to poverty. He has enough money vested in the British funds to bring him in £100,000 per annum. Besides this amount he has a considerable sum invested in other securities.

The proclamation of the French Republic has been followed by disturbances in various parts of France and Italy. The people of Nice want to be annexed to the last named power. The Italian revolutionists are on the *qui vive*, and serious trouble is apprehended.

The day of Sir John A. Macdonald's departure from Charlottetown must necessarily depend upon the time occupied by the steamer *Napoleon* in doing her light house work. When she has delivered all the supplies, &c., to the different light houses, she will touch at Charlottetown for Sir John and Lady Macdonald.

The wild boars and wolves which used to infest the forests of Alsace, disgusted with the scenes of horror witnessed in the neighborhood of their homes, are emigrating in large numbers, and many of them have crossed into Belgium. This is a manifest violation of neutrality.

The story telegraphed by the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* about a Prussian vessel called *Die Grille* having engaged the whole French iron-clad fleet, turns out, as we expected it would do, to have been an utter fabrication. The vessel spoken of is not a war ship, but is only a swift dispatch boat, and had she ventured within range of the French vessels she must have been sent to the bottom.

Mr. George Johnson, Inspector of Lumber for the Whitehall Lumber Transportation Company, met with a severe accident at the Chaudiere. Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, while superintending the loading of lumber, a horse and cart backed against him and precipitated him into a barge which was lying in the river close by, inflicting some serious injuries.

We have received from the publishers a copy of the Intercolonial Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for September, which is certainly a very excellent number. In addition to the time tables, &c., which we have no doubt are thoroughly reliable as usual, and are remarkable for their clearness and conciseness, it contains a larger quantity than heretofore of really interesting reading matter, which cannot fail to be exceedingly acceptable to travellers;—also a guide to the leading hotels in the principal cities and towns of Canada. In these days, when everyone is more or less of a traveller, no one should be without a copy of Chisholm & Co.'s Intercolonial Railway and Steamboat Guide.

THE PROVINCIAL ARBITRATION.

The Provincial arbitrators have made their award at last, and the proportionate amount of the debts of the late Province of Canada which Ontario and Quebec will have to bear, has been decided. The amount by which the debt of the Provinces exceeded $62,500,000, is, in round numbers, $10,500,000, though the exact sum is not as yet determined, and will possibly be something under this sum. Supposing, however, that it is exactly $10,500,000, Ontario will have to shoulder nine seven teenths of this amount, or $5,540,902; while Quebec's share will be $4,959,098. The basis of settlement agreed upon is the one which we have always regarded as the fairest and best, viz: the object for which the debts were incurred in the first place, decides by what Province they shall be assumed. This money expended for the benefit of Ontario is paid by Ontario, and *vice versa*.

The balance of the Common School Fund, which was in hand on the 1st of July, 1867, is to remain in the hands of the Dominion, and the income derived from it to be divided between the two provinces according to their respective populations; the same disposition will be made of the monies received since that time, after deducting therefrom six per cent to be retained by Ontario, to cover expenses of collection and management. Of the sum of $253,089 due to the Crown Lands Department from its agents, &c., each province is authorized to collect and retain for its own use as much as it can of this amount which is due for lands situated within its limits. The following assets are given to Ontario.

Debt from the Upper Canada Building Fund	$ 36,800.00
Do. from the Law Society, U. C.	156,015.61
Do. from the Con. Mun. Loan Fund, U. C.	6,792,136.39
Do. from the Agricultural Society, U. C.	4,000.00
Do. University Permanent Fund	1,220.63
	$6,990,172.63

To Quebec is given the following:

Debt from Aylmer Court House	$ 3,239.70
Do. from Montreal Court House	114,596.21
Do. from the Kamouraska Court House	201.27
Do. from the Royal Institution (otherwise McGill College)	7,790.00
Do. Municipal Loan Fund, L. C.	2,939,429.97
Do. Superior Education, L. C. (Legislative Grant)	28,494.73
Do. Quebec Fire Loan	264,254.65
Do. Temiscouata Advance Account	3,000.00
Do. Education (East)	290.10
Do. Building and Jury Fund, L. C.	116,475.51
Do. Municipalities Fund, L. C.	484,240.33
Do. L. C. Educational Income Fund	234,281.46
Do. Montreal Turnpike Trust	188,000.00
	$ 4,384,293.93

The following trust funds have been awarded:—

TO ONTARIO.

Upper Canada Grammar School Fund.
Upper Canada Building Fund.
Upper Canada Municipalities Fund.
Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, U. C., subject to the payment of legal charges thereon.
Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund.
Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund.
Balance of special appropriations in U. C.
Surveys ordered in U. C. before the 30th June, 1867.
Amount paid by Ontario to Canada Land and Immigration Co.

TO QUEBEC.

Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.
Lower Canada Superannuated Teachers' Fund.
Lower Canada Normal School Building Fund.
Widows' pensions and uncommuted pensions, subject to all legal charges thereon.
Balance of special appropriations in L. C.
Surveys ordered in L. C. before June 30, 1867.

PUBLIC *versus* PRIVATE GENEROSITY.

Toronto and Hamilton papers refer in kindly terms to the expected arrival of gentlemen from this city who are about proceeding to the West, for the purpose of obtaining aid for the sufferers by the late fires. They point out how nobly the people of Ottawa have come forward to the relief of the distressed, how all classes have contributed to the extent of their means to the Fire Relief Fund, and show that the calamity which has fallen upon this section of the country is no common one, but one which justifies uncommon and extraordinary action on the part, not only of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, but of people in all parts of the country. Meanwhile the Premier of Ontario seems to take a very different view of the matter. Not only does he refuse a grant from the public treasury which the people of the burnt out district have helped so much to fill, but he actually refuses to lend the County of Carleton money on favorable terms, and demands a higher rate of interest than he can obtain elsewhere. The Government of Ontario have a large amount of funds on hand, but as if desirous of making money out of the distress of our people instead of wishing to aid them, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald refuses to lend the County of Carleton any money at less than six per cent interest. It might have been supposed that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, his charitable sympathies might have induced him to have offered a loan on unusually easy terms; that if he did not feel himself justified in *giving* anything from the public funds, he would at all events have loaned the County money at a very low rate of interest; but those who did so suppose, evidently understood very little of the character of the Premier of Ontario. Better in his estimation, as it appears, to let the money he idle and unproductive, than to allow the poor beggared outcast farmers of Carleton and Ottawa counties to derive any benefit from it at less than six per cent interest. As the case now stands the collections made for the relief of the sufferers in this city and elsewhere, amount already to nearly $17,000; while the County Council of Carleton have only voted $5,000, and owing to the very unfavorable terms offered by the Ontario Government, do not consider themselves justified in recommending the borrowing of any money for the purpose until terms more favorable can be secured. A great contrast is here shown between public and private generosity, from which we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

A sacrilegious villain lately stole seven dollars from a church in the township of Vaughan.

Local squabbles are the the principal amusement at present in the village of Welland.

A shooting match between a St. Catherines man and a resident of Niagara has been an excitement to both places.

The Hon. Isaac Buchanan wants to build a railway from Harristown to Kincardine.

WOODEN RAILWAYS.

We have been shown a model of a new wooden railway which certainly seems well adapted for opening up the forests in the interior of the Dominion, and connecting the back settlements with the main lines of railway which now intersect the country. It is composed entirely of wood, and the inventor, Sheriff Treadwell, feels confident that if the right of way and standing timber be furnished free of charge, such roads can be constructed for one tenth the cost of ordinary railways. The wood will be covered with a substance which will preserve it from fire as well as from decay. The track will be three feet wide and the weight of the cars and engines only one-fourth that of those used on the Grand Trunk Railway. The patentee feels confident that this new invention will be used in opening up our newly acquired territory in the North West, where it will answer all the purposes of local traffic. He believes that by a slight improvement in the present patent he will be able by means of these railways to ascend very steep grades. The great advantages claimed are, cheapness of construction, saving of embankments as well as ballasting, and the expense of iron rails.

Although we do not suppose that any high rate of speed could ever be attained on roads of this description, we can easily believe that in a thickly wooded country where timber is cheap, they might be used with advantage. At all events we should like to see them tried on a small scale somewhere, in order that the public might have an opportunity of forming some idea as to what their capabilities are. Sheriff Treadwell is a man who has laboured long and assiduously in connection with various public enterprises which have for their object the development of the resources of the country, and we trust that his wooden railway may turn out to be a real practical success.

A CHEAP AND PLEASANT EXCURSION.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company give notice of a grand excursion next week to the Montreal exhibition and Lachine regatta, the fare there and back being reduced to the small sum of $4; tickets good until the 20th instant. The *Queen Victoria* will make an extra trip, leaving her wharf in this city on Wednesday evening with passengers for the great boat race on the following day. A sail down the Ottawa river in the fine commodious vessels of the company is at all times a treat, but when in addition to this, the public are afforded an opportunity at so moderate a cost of being present at the great boat race in which so much interest is generally felt, the attractions offered are certainly very great. We have no doubt that the public will gladly avail themselves of the company's liberality, and that the steamers of the Ottawa River Navigation Company will be well freighted with pleasure seekers.

Sheriff Treadwell's Wooden Railway.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I beg to enclose a copy of a note received this morning from David Stark, Chief Engineer of the Canada Central Railway, which I beg that you will insert in your next issue, and oblige,

Yours truly,
CHAS. P. TREADWELL.

OTTAWA, 8th Sept. 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the project of a Wooden Railway in connexion with a main trunk line, as the Canada Central will no doubt become one which will be an effectual and economical means of opening up the country, bestowing upon it population and fertility, and bringing the line of the Canada Central an undreamt of amount of traffic and property; a traffic in fact by the line of Railway—only these lines of Wooden Railways which may be more appropriately called Colonization ones—prudently and properly located, I regard the best means of advancing the prosperity of the country, what it so much needs, an internal population.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
(Signed,) D. STARK.

Sheriff Treadwell.

The Ottawa Sufferers.

From the Montreal Daily News.

The Ontario Government ought to come to the aid of the Ottawa sufferers. The calamity assumed proportions which impart to it the character of national. It is unfair to the victims to ask them to turn mendicants and beg for private benevolence. Ontario is suffering from a plethora of wealth. The Hon. Mr. Wood, borrowing the economic spirit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been intent on accumulating, and he will speedily bring the Ontario finances into that condition that her share of the debt can be wiped out, even if it amounted to what we consider her fair proportion. Let him shun loans, they always degenerate into political jobs. Let the assistance be in the shape of a gift, measured by the magnitude of the disaster and the opulence of the donor. Even a hundred thousand dollars would not trench heavily on the large balance standing to the credit of Ontario, and large as the sum is it would represent but a fraction of the losses incurred. The system of levying on private individuals is a vicious one. It frequently partakes of the character of blackmailing. The subscriptions are paraded in the public prints so that society may sit in judgment on those who do not come up to the mark. The generous and ambitious drain themselves, while hundreds with abundant means escape the tax. There are in Ontario fourteen hundred cities, towns and villages. A small rate levied on each would be the most equitable mode of covering relief donations, but the Government out to set the example and charge itself with the distribution of the funds.

Two gentlemen lately caught twenty-seven dozen trout at the Montmorency river below Quebec.

The Rev. Mr. Traver, late of Berlin, has been inducted pastor of the Brockville Presbyterian Church.

Two farmers in Kansas recently had a lawsuit about seven pounds of butter. When the jury retired they took with them the butter, procured some crackers ate them together, and returned a verdict of "no cause for action."

The progress of virtue in England is illustrated by the decreasing amount of conscience money annually remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Coffee leaves are now exclusively sold in London for tea leaves, and afford a not unpleasant and innocuous beverage, very grateful to the palates of the poor.

A young man in a Western town lately opened a clothing store and was sent to jail for it. The clothing store, it should be mentioned, belonged to the other man.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

Latest from the Seat of War.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Advices of an official character received to day from Copenhagen states that the French Baltic fleet unanimously accept the new government, and will continue to do duty under the new organization of the Government for the defence of the country.

The *Times* Paris correspondent believes that if Paris is invested, it will be difficult, if not impossibe, to totally prevent communication with the city.

The following report of the declaration by the French foreign ministers comes to hand from a private correspondent, whose position enables him to know facts, and who guarantees accuracy of the statement:—Jules Favre has been appealed to for his quasi-official sanction to a Republican demonstration in Madrid with an intimation to Prim that he could be President of the Spanish Republic.

Favre replied by any means in preference to subjecting the capital to the horrors and danger of a siege, but everybody is afraid to talk of yielding.

In other words if this silence takes place and it is on the point of realization. Russia marches upon Berlin. She has already began to arm and send troops to her western frontier. If you ask what can tempt Russia, Russia answers that the grave military strength which Prussia has now directed against France will sooner or later be turned against Russia, with the view to acquire all German provinces of Russia. The correspondent adds:—You may make use of this intelligence for it cannot long remain a secret, and may be depended upon.

The Government of France will not, at this moment, make any movements to encourage a Republic in Spain, and would even prefer it should not be proclaimed.

A letter from Paris says the city continues calm, but underneath it is easy to discover the various feelings of apprehension. There is beyond doubt a much concealed desire for peace.

The advance guard of the Prussians has summoned Laon, which shuts its gates and resists.

The interruption of telegraphic communication with Epernay and other places indicate the presence of the enemy at those points.

The death of McMahon is not officially confirmed.

Communication with Paris is liable to interruption at any moment.

The shopkeepers, in the absence of customers, are hungry for the arrival of the Prussians.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Every French armoury is now overtasked mending and repairing arms, those on hand being generally worthless.

Not a single French flag was captured at Sedan. One of the French officer burned ever flag before capitulation was completed.

The *Journal de Paris* says all the theatres have been closed.

Prussians are expected to appear before the walls to-morrow.

Many soldiers who escaped from Sedan are arriving here.

Some batteries of mitrailleuse and a body of cavalry passed through the streets to-day.

Jules Favre has received the adhesion of the entire press of Paris.

M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the prefects of departments bidding them to think only of war and restoration of calmness and security, which are now alone productive of strength. Postpone every thought, he says, save that of national defence.

The *Official Journal* of the Republic says no new loan is contemplated.

Paris is provisioned for two months for two million of men.

It is contemplated to appoint as Ambassadors to London, Vienna and Berlin active members of the party of the Left.

No call for universal suffrage will be made until the war is over. This seems to be the sentiment of the Paris journals.

The French Ambassador to Constantinople has resigned.

Reports received from all quarters state that mediation in the affairs of France and Prussia is contemplated.

The *Gaulois* says a part of the Administration goes to Tours immediately, and if needed will go to Lyons and thence to Marseilles.

The *Journal* says that as the forests of Compeigne and Chantilly will serve as a refuge for the enemy they should be burned.

It is understood that in case of mediation Lord Lyons, English minister, Chevalier Negra, Italian minister, Senor Olosaga, Spanish minister, and Mr. Washburn, American minister, will go to the Prussian headquarters.

Minister Washburn, at an official interview with Favre on Monday, solicited the liberation of all Germans confined in prisons. Government consented, and hundreds left yesterday and to day with passes from the American Minister.

No gas will be used in the city in case of siege, as the gasometers are all outside the fortifications.

Arrangements have been made to place electric lights at various points.

The shops will use lamps and candles.

The appearance of Paris without gas—female sergents de ville, theatres and jardins—will impress one forcibly of a terrible change over the nation.

Jules Favre yesterday received all the members of the Foreign Office, who called to pay their respects to the new minister. Favre made a short speech, thanking them for the kindness they expressed towards him. He would make no change in office at present, as those who were accustomed to business were much needed. He demanded the devoted assistance of all in our national need.

Yesterday the foreign Ambassadors had meetings with the Ministers.

To day General Vinery appeared before the Ministry, and furnished explanations of his last march towards Paris. He affirmed that he was closely pursued by the advance of the Prussians during the whole march.

The Committee of Defence meet permanently.

Nearly all the Deputies and a majority of the Corps Legislatif have left Paris.

It is reported that the Duke of Hamilton is preparing the Island of Aron as a residences for the Imperial family.

The continental money markets are extremely unsettled.

The hospital flag, with red cross in centre, has been hoisted over the palace of the Tuilleries, which, with the gardens attached, is declared national property.

M. Vandal, Director-General of the Post Office, has gone to Tours on Government business.

The journals report stories of horrible cruelties praticed by the advancing Prussians who, it is said, shoot women on the road side. Terrible reprisals are demanded of the Government.

The death of Marshal McMahon is regarded as a national calamity.

The following official despatches are made public:—A despatch from the Prefect of Aisne to Minister Gambetta, dated Laon, Sept. 7, says: "A flag of truce, preceding three corps d'armee from Rethel, Chateau and Rheims, has just been conducted to the citadel, and addressed to the General commanding, with a summons in the name of the King of Prussia, who left Rethel this morning.

A few of the advance corps should now be in the neighbourhood of Soissons. The reconnoitering party which was driven back yesterday belongs to this corps.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Peace Negotiations—The proposed New Boundary Line—Awful scenes in Strasbourg—Terrible sufferings—Successful Sorties of the French at Strasbourg—8,000 Prussians killed—United States recognize the French Republic.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Rumors prevail here that peace proposals have been laid before the King of Prussia from France.

The leading bankers here regard the political outbreak as unfavorable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A correspondent gives a distressing account of the sufferings of the people of Strasbourg.

Avenues and streets look as if a hurricane had passed over them. Houses are in ruins, and are strewn with dead. Still the Strasbourgers refuse to surrender.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Under instructions from the Government of U. S., Minister Washburn yesterday recognized the new Government in France, and tendered the congratulations of the President at the establishment of a Republic.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Part of Lorraine, now in Prussian hands, and all of Alsace, probably the remainder of the territory, is to be demanded from France as an indemnity to Prussia.

The western frontier will begin at Esch, on the border of Luxembourg, flanking the river Moselle at about ten miles from its own bank, crossing that stream at Curney, half way between Metz and Pont-a-Mousson, then following the course of the Moselle and Meurth, ten miles from the eastern bank of the latter to Mond Dupon.

The south western frontier will consist of the present boundaries of the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine. This district comprehends Alsace and Saarburg, Saarguemend, Metz, Thionville, Chateau Salins, Pfalsburg, Bitsche, &c.

Bazaine is still negotiating for the surrender of Metz.

French prisoners in German hands are enthusiastic at the Emperor's deposition.

Every attention and courtesy is shown to the Emperor, who is at Wilhelmshohe, near Casel.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The *Journal de Paris* says notwithstanding it was at first announced that efforts for mediation had failed, it now seems the project may succeed.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—King William entered Rheims on Monday.

LONDON, Sept 8.—An immense meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last evening to express sympathy with the French in the war against Prussia.

PARIS, September 7.—The French Consul at Bazle telegraphs to the Government that the garrison of Strasbourg made a successful sortie on Tuesday night, killing 8,000 or 10,000 Prussians, and capturing many guns.

The Prussians attempted to cross on pontons between Port Juifs and Port Austerlitz, and were absolutely annihilated by the mitrailleuses posted at Port De Pecheurs.

LONDON, September 8—There is no hope of a healthful reaction in the stock market here so long as Republican authorities at Paris bluster war.

The *Times* and other papers deprecate the attitude of Republicans whose duty is plainly not to inflict on the country the consequences of a policy for which they are not responsible.

BOSTON 8.—The little craft *City of Ragusa*, which sailed from Queenstown about 80 days ago, reached this port to day.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Sharp animadversions in the *Times* have had the effect to bring members of the Cabinet back to London; and there is reason to believe that England will soon take action to stop the war.

The British gunboat *Trinculo* was run down by a merchantman on the Spanish coast, near Malaga—two seamen lost.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A special despatch from the *Tribune's* correspondent at Florence, dated Sept. 3rd, says a deputation from Nice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived here this morning. They announced that Nice is tired of enduring the tyrannical yoke of France. The young men of the town and country have refused to join the Garde Mobile, and daily conflicts are occurring between the military and the people. Secret societies have been formed.

The city is crowded and a general rising of the people is imminent. Annexation to Italy is considered indispensable. The Minister declined to a deputation which leaves him declaring that henceforth Republicans who have heretofore been opposed will have their own way. The issue of the Roman question is as doubtful as ever. Troops are continually going forward to the Roman frontier.

PARIS, Sept. 6th, 9 p.m.—Paris has been calm all day. The Hotel-de-Ville was closed against all comers while the Government deliberate. Every new measure is instantly posted outside. The proclamation to the troops was issued to day; also the order of Police, about the expulsion of Germans; and a decree creating sixty new battalions of the National Guard.

Large numbers of soldiers from recent fields of battle are reaching Paris; they all affirm that treason and want of concert among the chiefs were causes of defeats.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8th.—A special gives details of Favre's circular to the Diplomatic Agents of France, the points of which were sent last night. It is clear, full and resolute. He reminds foreign governments that no man has more steadily supported the policy of peace than himself. "I am still a friend of peace," he says, "but of an honorable peace, which is only durable in peace."

The dynasty of the Napoleons has fallen, and France arises free. If the King of Prussia, who marches upon us declaring that he warred upon the Empire and not upon France, means to continue hostilities now become imperilous, and a war against humanity, upon his head falls the responsibility if this be his decision. France accepts it; we will not cede one inch of French territory, nor one stone of the fortresses of France. A disgraceful peace today would be a war of extermination tomorrow.

We will not make peace to gain time for making war; we will rather make war to gain an enduring peace; we have a resolute army still in the field; we have well provided forts, and a well established circle of fortifications around our capital; above all we have the breasts of three hundred thousand combatants within our walls, armed, equipped and determined to hold our ramparts to the last.

If our forts shall be taken we have our walls; if our walls shall be taken we have the barricades of Paris. Paris armed in her streets can hold out for months and conquer. If Paris falls France in arms will avenge her. It is necessary that Europe should fully understand our determination. We have accepted power with no other object; we will not keep power a moment if we do not find all Paris and all France united with us in onr indomitable resolution. In a word, we desire peace, but if this disastrous war is forced upon us we will wage it to the bitter end.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The French Minister has received despatches from Jules Favre, announcing the establishment of the Republic in France, and requesting M. Berthemy to make the fact known to the United States Government. Instructions have been sent to our Minister in Paris to recognize the new Government so soon as it shall have been definitely ascertained that a Republic exists. It is now quite certain that within a week the Republic of France will be established by the almost unanimous consent of the French people. It is ascertained that the present French embassy will shortly be replaced, but as yet no appointment has been made.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.

The directors of the Bank of Montreal have called a special general meeting of the shareholders for the 27th October next to authorize them to apply to Parliament for an extension or modification and continuance of the charter of the bank with such amendment as required by the recent Banking Act.

A small boy about four years of age has been for two days past at the Chaboillez square. The police station No. 1 seeming to claim him. He was brought there by a gentleman who found him crying on the street. The boy says his name is Joseph, the only name he is able to give. He is dressed in grey pants, dark jacket and grey cap.

A little after six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the drying and picking room of Wood's cotton factory, near St. Gabriel locks. The fire brigade were quickly at the scene, and the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Flour market continues dull with downward tendency. Prices nominal.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.

A farmer yesterday dug up, while ploughing, an old musket on the battle ground of St. Foy, an evident relic of that fight.

A brutal exhibition was given yesterday in the German woods, in the shape of a prize fight between a colored barber and a crimp's runner, for $50. Seventy-one rounds were fought, and the crowd of assembled blackguards declared the crimp beaten.

It is telegraphed here this morning that the ship "Exodus" is ashore at Port Neuf shoal; crew saved.

Arrived in port to-day the S. S. David with 103 passengers for Montreal, also the ships Reciprocity and Keradin for Montreal.

The Ottawa fire relief collections here foot up a considerable amount, and further subscriptions are looked for, especially from Quebec firms directly interested in the lumber trade. R. R. Dobell & Co., gives five hundred dollars, James Ross and E. Burstall one hundred dollars each.

The Captive Emperor.

A LETTER FROM DR. RUSSELL.

Dr. Russell, special correspondent of the London *Times*, writes from Douchery on Saturday morning last:—

The Emperor, a prisoner of war, has just passed below my window from the main street of Douchery. It is raining torrents. A column of Wurtemburg troops coming in the opposite direction blocks up the way. The cortege was preceded by a troop of black hussars in full uniform and un cloaked. Then came the brougham with with the Emperor. He was in the *kepi* undress uniform of a lieutenant-general, with the star of the Legion of Honor on his breast. His face looked exceedingly worn, with dark lines under his eyes, which were observant of what was passing around, for he saluted the Englishmen who ran out to see him, and raised his hat. By his side sat a French officer, I think Achille Murat. But who could look at any one but the one man, and it was only a glance any person with good feeling would care to give.

At such a moment, even to him, the horses were worthy of the imperial stables. Two postillions were smart, as if in the Bois or en route for St. Cloud on a wet day. They and the two who sat behind wore long waterproof cloaks, glazed hats, and the imperial cockade. As the brougham was stopped for a moment my courier caught sight of his Majesty's face, "What a change" he says, "since the Prince Napoleon lodged in my house in London before he went to live in King street." He had his hand to his moustache, which had the well-known points and waved ends. But there was no nervous twitching, and the emotion which shook him for a moment, when he was speaking to the Crown Prince yesterday of the King's manner, had passed away. Then he brushed the tears from his eyes with the gloves he had in one hand, and was overcome for several seconds. After the brougham came a char-a-bancs, with Normandy percherous, filled with Prussian officers, mostly choked with hoods drawn over their kepis and caps. Among the latter were General Boyen and the Prince of Lemoirs, who are appointed to wait on his Majesty.

Some ten or eleven imperial carriages, char-a-bancs, fougons, with superb horses, and filled with officers, followed; then some French officers on horseback; and after a long string of saddle and renfort horses, ridden by persons, sixty or more in number, the rear being closed by troops of black horse.

I leave it to others to moralize on the spectacle. I shall not say a word about fallen greatness. Every one will be ready with the trite saying. No one cried, "God bless him!" The Frenchmen and women who stood out in the rain certainly did not venture to show any sympathy or sorrow, if they felt any. The only sound was the tramp of horses and the inopportune jingling of bells, of char-a-bancs and horse; but now and then a chorus was sung by the Wurtemburgers trudging the mud, celebrating the victory in which, so far as they are concerned, they had with doubtless regret little to do.

The London *Saturday Review* says that, waiving prejudices and principles, it is inclined to hold the profession of any preferable to that of war correspondent.

George Augustus Sala, who knows where of he speaks, says: "A drunken man cannot enjoy a cigar at all; and a sober one cannot appreciate any wine save thin claret while he is smoking"

Leavenworth is said to boast of a man who is so tall that his likeness cannot be got into one picture. A local artist has painted his head and shoulders, and announces that he will be "continued next week.

The Turcos, who, by the way, have been pretty nearly cleaned out in the recent battles in France, are said by M. About to be "beautiful as night." Writers from the German side describe them as "black as Erebus," and ugly as wildcats. Their manners are not engaging. If one tithe of the horrors related of them by a number of independent witnesses be true, their ferocity is bestial, and their employment in this war should be condemned.

Scientific and other special publications to the number of at least a dozen have been suspended in Paris; the cause in two, if not more cases, was the voluntary departure of writers for the army.

Good Health remarks that what people call "bile" is generally lobsters, clams, or some inyigestible food.

Dr. W. H. Russell's Letters.

THE SIEGE AND BOMBARDMENT OF PHALSBOURG.

Writing from the Crown Prince's headquarters at Blamont on the 14th ult., the Dr. describes a visit which he had just paid to the environs of Phalsbourg:—He says it was a lovely morning, but the country was possessed of an unnatural quiet, except in the direction of the firing, and as the hours wore on certain little village churches, hid in nests of trees in the valleys, rang their timid bells, and one pictured the terrified congregations within listening to the guns while their pastors directed their thoughts to peace and Heaven. Not one of these gatherings of worshippers which had not members with friends and relatives in the place under such strict ordeal of fire. For five miles or so we went along the main road, and once or twice caught sight of a column of black smoke in the direction of the cannonade, the noise of which at times was swallowed up in the woods and valleys. Not a peasant on the road or in the fields. Lixheim was still occupied by the troops, sentries posted at every road, and passes were duly examined. Indeed the sight of two civilians riding about in Norfolk jackets and wideawakes excites universal notice, as every second soldier seems inclined to cry "Stop." Now and then a man says, "There go two Englishmen;" but the general impression is that we are Frenchmen, permitted for some inscrutable purpose, to ride about in freedom. The troops about headquarters are forever changing, and each day there is a new surprise. Beyond Lixheim there was a glimpse of Pfalsbourg, with two fires raging in it, and the town is badly off for water. Disregarding our sailing orders, we took a lucky cut across the country, got on a by road which led to a village occupied by dragoons, the officer in command of which made a strict examination of our passes, and then courteously directed us in the way of a ridge from which there was a good view of the scene. There were a General and a few staff officers on the ground looking on with their maps and glasses at what was a very pretty spectacle, considered from an artistic point of view. From the ridge a gently undulating plain of green fields descended to Phalsbourg, about two miles or less away. On our right the landscape was closed by the main road in the centre, with its poplars, beyond which there was a gleam of meadows and the blue line of the Vosges, towards Strasbourg. On this road, in a hollow, lay a village, on each side of which were bivouacs of infantry, and the hollow to our front, between us and the town, were also detachments of cavalry dismounted and infantry. Phalsbourg, nearly due east, shows but a small front. There is a thick belt of trees screening from view the line of ramparts, except in two places, where there are two parapets visible, apparently two saliant angles of the north west face, and inside this again there are evidences of an inner parapet, as if the outer works we see are portions of lunettes or covering bastions of the second line of defence. The town lies low, and is, as I have said, girt by trees, as it seemed from that point of view, but it may be merely that the high-road, lined with poplars, winds in and out as it approaches the place. There is a church to be seen with a stumpy dome or cupola, surmounted by a statue—at least it looks like a church—some house roofs, a long gable of a public building, and a few chimneys, and the town does not look larger than Epsom as seen from the ground outside. I could not make out flag or flagstaff. On a sloping ground about a mile and a half from the town on the western side were the earthworks thrown up by the Prussians to cover their field guns, which were disposed in three separate batteries some distance apart, so as to give converging fire on the place, and in the rear of these were considerable reserves near the village of Vesheim. It seemed to me as if there were only three batteries employed. So far had they done their work that Phalsbourg was on fire in three distinct places, but from out of the curling black and red-based smoke came the white puff and thick fat cloud of the big gun at the north west bastion, and the hurling of the shot through the air, the thud in the ground behind the Prussian batteries, and now and then the bursting shell. Puff! puff! puff! Three guns reply, one after the other. One shell bursts in the air, one in front of the bastion, one is heard exploding in the town. Puff! puff! puff! Three guns from another battery, all at intervals of ten seconds, so that the town is regularly scored by shell. There is another big fire burning now. Boom! There goes the big gun, perhaps a 32 pounder, again; and in a minute more, as the Prussians are plying their fire, there is the roar of another gun from the nearest bastion, and the shot fly far over the batteries, throwing up the earth as they ricochet towards the reserves. Fires break out and burn themselves out, or are put out by the gallant garrison. We hear it is a Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry—his name, as well as I can catch it, Tioulle or Thieulle—who commands, and he swears that as long as a man is left to fire a gun Phalsbourg shall be held. The Prussian cavalry officers are proud of him, and, Monisieur, I take off my hat to you. The town is now a blaze of fire; smoke rises in suffocating columns from a whole quarter. But the two bastions just go on hammer, hammer, hammer, in reply to the incessant crackling fire of the field pieces, as if all was serene within. Mons. Vauban must have made a very pretty piece of work there, for the men and guns are admirably sheltered, and after more than an hour's inspection of the place I made up my mind that if water, provisions, and munitions hold out, Phalsbourg may snap its fingers at field artillery. So thought the Prussian General, apparently. There is no use in dwelling on the details of an abortive cannonade; the town, no doubt, will be reduced to ashes. I hear most of the people, if not all, are out of it; but the works have nothing to fear unless a crushing fire from an immense number of pieces is directed at the embrasures.

Warlike Preparations.

A Chatham correspondent writes, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that a number of large 400-pounder and other guns have arrived at the ordnance establishment Chatham, from the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich, during the last few days, for being supplied to the iron-clad ships which are now fitting at Chatham. The batteries which have been several years building at Folly Point and Bishop's Marsh, at the entrance to Chatham harbor, for the protection of Chatham dockyard and arsenal, are ready for the reception of their 600 pounder and other guns, which will be mounted in the batteries as soon as they have been received from Woolwich. The supply of all kinds of war material at Chatham is now very large, a quantity of the Snider breech-loading rifles having been recently received from the Government manufactory for distribution among the troops of the line and the Royal Marines Light Infantry. A Woolwich correspondent states that the large gun now in course of manufacture at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, is expected to prove the most powerful piece of ordnance ever produced, and to settle definitely the long and hitherto even contest between guns and armour. It will weigh thirty-five tons, and will hurl a projectile of 550 lbs. with a charge of 100 lbs. of powder, thereby imparting an initial velocity which will enable it to pierce an armour plate of iron fifteen inches in thickness, beyond which no ship meant to float can surely go. The barrel is of steel, strengthened at the breach by a strong iron jacket, and the calibre of the bore is about 11½ inches, but this point has not been definitely settled. Indeed, the gun is at present altogether experimental, but if it answers expectation it is easy to guess what a formidable foe it will be to iron-clads.

The Prussians appear to be wonderfully well informed of of everything that goes on, even to the smallest details. Some days ago a regiment of Uhlans entered a village through which the French army had passed four and-twenty hours before. The French had with great difficulty obtained 3,900 rations from the country people. The Prussians required 25,000, but were told that it would be impossible to collect more than a quarter of what was claimed. The commandant pulled some notes out of his pocket and looked through them. "Where is Schultz?" said he. "Here am I, commandant," replied an honest fellow, reddening with pride at finding himself known to so powerful a person. "You have three cows, a hundred hens. I know where you have hidden your oats; you withdrew your flour yesterday. Be so good as to fetch all that, and be quick about it." Thus the commandant called all the inhabitants one after the other, and proved to them that he was as well acquainted as themselves with their resources. It is needless to add the 25,000 rations were made up in an hour's time.

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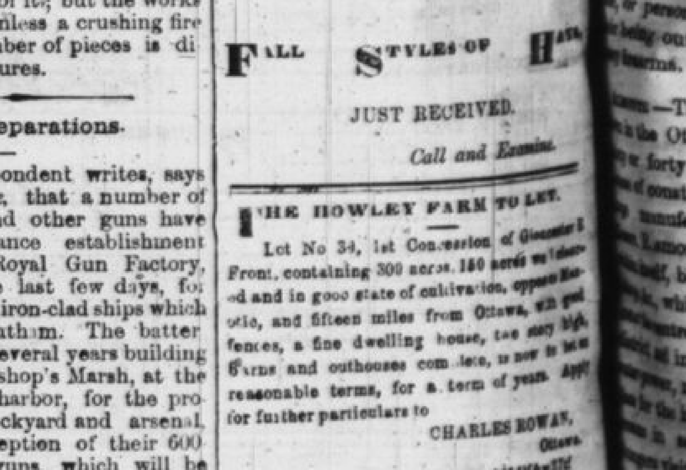

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