NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale—Thos. Wily.
To Florists—A S Woolburn.
Her Majesty's Theatre—Mr. Marshall.
Notice—J. M. Currier.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Mr. Brydges is expected here this afternoon.

Mr. Chandler, Intercolonial Railway Commissioner, is in town.

Lieut.-General Lindsay is in town and is the guest of Thos. Reynolds, Esq.

Mr. Dixon, Canadian Emigration Agent in England, is at the Russell House.

Renforth has accepted the challenge of Coulter, the American champion, to row at Pittsburg on the 15th of October.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald left Quebec on Saturday night, and are expected to arrive here to-day.

The St. John crew declined to row against the Tyne men again, stating that they were convinced that the latter were too strong for them.

We understand with regret that the condition of Mr. McCarthy, M. P., for Richelieu, is daily becoming more hopeless.

The traffic on the Canada Central Railroad on Saturday last, was very considerable, in fact both the trains which left this city were filled with passengers. People living at Pembroke, Almonte and the vicinity, are already beginning to appreciate the convenience which the line is to them, and the solid advantages which it is likely to confer upon the inhabitants of the Ottawa Valley.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—Mr. Rochester, the Mayor of Ottawa, accompanied by Mr. Rose, of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., visited Hamilton yesterday, on a mission of mercy and charitable sympathy, on behalf of the sufferers by the fires which lately raged around the city of Ottawa. It cannot require more than the simple statement of their object to secure it attention and co-operation. By the fires in question five hundred families have been stripped of everything they possessed in the world. Their once smiling fields and comfortable homesteads have been reduced to a desolate, dreary waste, without even a fence left to mark the boundaries of their possessions. Surely this is a case to excite Christian sympathy and give rise to benevolent effort. With all our apparent security at present the conditions of these suffering ones may some day be ours, or that of those whom we would feel it a special duty to relieve. In the days of prosperity let us make a record which will enable us in such circumstances to make an unabashed appeal to others, even if we choose to forget that that "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

"Westward the flight of Empire takes its way"; it seems, however, as if the tide of American rowdyism having extended as far as it could Westward has returned Eastward with redoubled force, and now reigns with undisputed sway in the principal cities of the Atlantic coast. New York is its principal seat; in that fair city the rowdy and the assassin enjoy an uninterrupted career of crime. Sometimes for plunder, sometimes for the purpose of gratifying some personal pique or political jealousy, often from no other motive than a love of mischief, human life is wantonly sacrificed in the principal city of the model Republic. In many cases the murderer escapes unwhipped of justice, and if, as occasionally happens, through the inexorable brutality of an implacable governor, a ruffian receives his reward, he is straightway canonised, his body lies in state and is followed to the grave by thousands of his fellow countrymen, who lament the loss of a promising member of the rowdy community. A New York paper says:

"In this city human life is sacrificed in a spirit of pure hilarity. A party of gentlemen of the "loafer" persuasion will make a perambulation through a ward, and pistol publicans with a jovial freedom which would be absolutely charming but for its inconvenient results to be pistolled. A boarding house keeper sits on his doorstep in the cool of the evening with his family and his guests, and three heroes advance upon them without warning, and one empties his revolver" among the group with as much serenity as if he was leaving his card. A picnic is organized, and uninvited persons join it and "go in for a muss" carrying off the honors in triumph. A boat is gliding up the East River with sundry young ladies and their squires on board, and a couple of young men commence ball practice at them from the shore. And there are plenty more such incidents which could be named, were our space illimitable. The prospect is encouraging, gay joyous. People in New York will soon have to revive the iron costumes of the middle ages and go about with buckler and breastplate, and greaves."

THE CANADA CENTRAL AND THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The preparations which have been made for the City Agricultural Exhibition are very complete, and there is reason to believe that in spite of the late fires and the injuries inflicted upon farmers by them, the display of agricultural products will not be far short of former years. The entries of all kinds are numerous, and the buildings are arranged in such a manner as is calculated to display everything to the best advantage. The opening of the Canada Central Railway will no doubt do very much towards promoting the success of the exhibition, because it will enable people living in the direction of Carleton Place and Almonte, not only to attend the exhibition themselves, but to bring cattle, grain, manufactured goods or other articles which they may have to exhibit, far more conveniently than they could have done on former occasions. Thus before the line has been open for a week we shall derive a really important benefit from it, the first among many of the same kind which will be conferred upon the people of the Ottawa Valley by the Canada Central Railway.

THE PROPOSED MEDICAL ACT.

We fancy that the general public have but a very indistinct idea of the object for which the Medical Convention was recently held here, or the important nature of the Bill adopted by the Association to be laid before Parliament. It is understood, indeed, in general terms that the great object of the Association is to elevate the medical profession in Canada, and obtain for it the same amount of consideration and respect which it enjoys in older countries, but people do not seem generally to understand or appreciate the benefits which the Association will confer upon the public should they succeed in carrying the "Medical Act of the Dominion of Canada." The health of a nation is not a matter of slight importance; it is one in which the Government of the country may with great propriety manifest an interest. We are not prepared to enter into a physiological argument, or it might be interesting to enquire how many political troubles and social disturbances have owed their origin to disordered livers and imperfect digestions. But without going into these particulars, the importance of enabling persons who stand in need of medical aid to distinguish the qualified practitioner from the ignorant "quack," is patent to all. It is for this purpose, more than any other, that the members of the association are labouring, and it is with this end in view that they have framed the bill to which we have alluded.

The main features of the bill briefly summarised are these: The medical profession of the Dominion is to be incorporated under the name of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada," and every duly qualified practitioner is admitted to be a member of the same. From the members of this College a general Council, composed of twelve members, one from each of the twelve principal Universities and medical educational establishments in the Dominion, shall be chosen, whose duty it shall be to fix and determine the *curriculum* of professional studies to be pursued by medical students, and to enact such orders and by-laws for regulating the proper registration of practitioners throughout the Dominion, as may be necessary from time to time. The Council shall annually elect from among their members, a President and Vice-President, and shall appoint every third year a General Registrar who shall also act as Treasurer. The members chosen by the different Universities, and those elected by the registered members of the medical profession in Ontario and Québec shall form Branch Councils for those provinces respectively; and the members chosen and elected in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall compose a united Branch Council for those two provinces. The Registrar of these local councils shall keep a list of all persons entitled to practice within the province or provinces over which the Council exercises jurisdiction, and keep himself constantly informed of any changes which may occur within the same.

Every three years the General Council shall appoint three Boards of Examiners, one for Ontario, one for Quebec, and one for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose duty it shall be to examine all candidates for registration in accordance with the regulations made by the General Council; the examinations to be held in Toronto and Montreal, and alternately in Halifax and St. John. The General Council will also have power to appoint examiners to conduct preliminary examinations of medical students; the following being the subjects for such examinations:—Compulsory: English or French language, according to nationality of student, including grammar and composition; history, geography, arithmetic, vulgar including and decimal fractions; including algebra, simple equations; geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin, translation and grammar; and one of the following optional subjects: Greek, French or English, according to nationality of student, German, natural philosophy, including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics. Every member of the medical profession, who at the time of the passing of the Act, may be possessed of a *license* to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery in any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, shall, on the payment of the fee of one dollar, be entitled to be registered on producing to the Registrar of the Branch Council for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, the requisite evidence of his being duly qualified. Provision is also made for the admission to membership of persons holding diplomas or degrees granted by any university or medical corporation in Great Britain or in any portion of the British possessions, or in any foreign country. The General Council shall be empowered to make representations to the Governor General on sanitary subjects or matters connected with the public health. Such is a brief sketch of the principal provisions of the bill. They appear to have been carefully and judiciously framed with a view to the public welfare and the interests of the profession, and we believe that the passage of the bill will confer substantial benefits upon the country at large. People will at all events be able more readily than at present to ascertain with whom they are dealing, to know to whose hands they are entrusting the preservation of their healths and lives, and to distinguish between men who have by years of arduous toil become masters of the healing art, and those, who without any adequate knowledge of the subject have simply dubbed themselves "doctors" for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood at the risk of the lives of others.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

An English nobleman thinks that he has discovered a certain means of preventing war for the future. After the present "little difficulty" between France and Prussia is concluded, he says there must be a general disarmament on the part of all the nations of Europe. Something of the same kind was attempted nearly twenty years ago, and England, acting under the advice of the "peace at any price" party, at the commencement of the year 1854 found her army and navy in a very disorganized condition. The immense resources of the nation enabled Great Britain to reconstruct her forces in a marvellously short space of time, and to come to the rescue of Turkey in the following summer. But if her army and navy had been in a proper state of efficiency at the end of 1853 and beginning of 1854, the probability is that the Russians would not have crossed the Pruth, and the Crimean war would never have occurred. If this be correct, then there were five hundred thousand lives sacrificed through the influence of the Manchester school of politicians. The fact is that the nations of continental Europe never do really disarm; they cannot trust one another sufficiently to allow of their doing so. This being the case, the surest guarantee for the peace of the world lies in Great Britain maintaining her army and navy in a thoroughly efficient condition. There is not perhaps any necessity for a material increase in the strength of the regular army, but what is required is a more thorough organization of the reserve forces; the militia, yeomanry, volunteers, and armed pensioners. The fact that Great Britain is in a position to go to war if necessary, the knowledge and that she will not see treaties set at naught, would make continental nations very careful how they went to war. Which ever side Great Britain espoused would be almost certain to come out victorious, and this fact being known, she could often act the part of arbiter with authority and decision.

THE CASE OF THE "S. G. MARSHALL."

Judgment has been given in this case to which we have on one or two occasions referred. It will be remembered that the American schooner *S. G. Marshall* was seized for an alleged breach of the convention of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States regulating the fisheries, and also of the Merchant Shipping Act. The decision given by Judge Peters of Prince Edward Island is as follows:—1st, That Ebenezar Marshall, a foreigner, was the material owner of the vessel, the register to his son being merely a cloak, and that the vessel was therefore liable to seizure under the 59 Geo. 3, for having fished within the three mile limit; and 2dly, That the register was improperly obtained, and therefore void. The decision is against Marshall upon both points; but, as Marshall had pleaded in his responsive allegations that he was a British subject, the Judge intimated that he would give him time to produce evidence of his nationality from the place of his birth, unless the Attorney General elected to take judgment upon the second point, which was unaffected by any question of nationality. After the judgment was delivered, the Attorney General stated that after consultation with the counsel associated with him, they elected to take judgment upon the second ground.

It is to be hoped that this result may have some effect in putting a stop to the iniquitous system of pretending that fishing vessels really belonging to American citizens are the property of British subjects; a system first introduced, we believe, by the notorious Butler and men of his stamp. We are glad that it has been exposed.

Railway Traffic Returns.

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1870.

Great Western Railway..	$285.014	$251,468
Grand Trunk Railway..	574,825	547,690
London and Port Stanley Railway	4,429	4,197
Welland Railway	—	—
Northern Railway	49,209	47,906
Midland Railway of Canada	33,469	26,439
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway	7,331	—
Brockville and Ottawa Railway	19,955	15 339
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway	10,558	8,103
Carillon and Grenville Railway	—	—
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway	—	—
St. Lawrence and Industry Railway	1,211	1,386
New Brunswick and Canada Railway	—	—

STATEMENT

Of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st August, 1870.

REVENUE:—	AMOUNT.
Customs	$1,348,514 94
Excise	331,480 05
Post Office	78,777 48
Public Works, including railways	160,655 67
Bill Stamps	12,057 31
Miscellaneous	58,426 23
Total	$1,989,911 68
EXPENDITURE	$1,455,306 99

Army and Navy.

Recruiting in England is still proceeding with great energy, and it seems probable that the extra 20,000 men voted by Parliament will soon be enlisted.

Great Britain will shortly have the *Ariadne, Incincible*, and other available ships commissioned, and then her navy will be stronger than it has ever been since she has been Mistress of the Seas.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We have twenty six armor-clad ships in commission and five more ready for the pennant, and, what is more, we have the officers and men to put on board them. This should be reassuring to those folks who are dreading the possibility of an invasion.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that the Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon making some valuable additions to the iron-clad navy, and have called upon the leading ship building firms in the United Kingdom to tender for the construction of four vessels of the *Scourge* class. It is also intended to build two other ships similar to the *Cerberus*.

The new Act to shorten the time for British service in the Army, and to amend in certain respects the law of enlistment, was issued last month. There are twenty-two sections in the Act, and provisions as to the army and militia reserves. The number is not to exceed 60,000. The new Foreign Enlistment Act, containing thirty-three sections, was also printed. There are severe penalties against British subjects enlisting in foreign States, with provisions as to illegal ship-building and expeditions.

A tremendous weapon is now being made at the Royal Gun Factory in England. This is the 35 ton, which has a barrel of steel. The gun is calculated to throw, with a charge of 100lb. of powder, a projectile of 550lb. weight, which will pierce armor plates 15 inches in thickness. The idea at present is to mount the gun on a cupola ship for the attack of ironclads and iron-plated fortifications.

We are still offering Horracks (A 1) Cotton at 11c., and other qualities in proportion; 40 inch Grey Cotton 15c. heavy.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

For Novelties in Laces, Millinery and General Fancy Goods.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

An Immense Stock of Ribbons, just marked off.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

Latest from the Seat of War.

This Morning's Despatches.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Well informed persons state that an interview is about to take place between Jules Favre and Bismarck, and that the former is furnished with specific propositions. Meanwhile great activity is shown by the National Defence Committee at Tours in all departments.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Observer* says that the prospects of peace are now better than at any time since the beginning of the war. Lord Lyons, British Minister at Paris, conducts negotiations between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck.

There is great excitement in diplomatic circles to-night over a report that an alliance between Austria, Italy, and Russia is completed, the object of which is the division of the Turkish Empire, annexation of Prussian Poland by Russia, annexation of Prussian Silesia by Austria, and surrender of Italian Tyrol to Italy.

It is more formidable and extensive than was dreamed of a few weeks ago.

VIENNA, 17.—Austrian Reichsrath opened to-day. The Emperor in his speech said that while a sanguinary war rages between two great nations Austria enjoys peace. She should not employ herself in consolidating constitutional system. He regretted Bohemia was represented, though it was through black patriotism. The present task before the Legislature is to reconcile the autonomy of separate kingdoms with the strength of the empire, provide for the choice of negotiations, regulate the relations of Church and State, which have been unsettled by Concordat, arrange for the reorganization and reform of the judicial system, consider the bill relative to public institutions, &c.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Crown Prince of Prussia addressed a circular to the German people urging the raising of funds for the sick and wounded.

M. Thiers, after two interviews, has been definitely informed by Earl Granville that the English Government positively declines interfering in the settlement of the terms of peace between France and Prussia.

It is reported that information is in the hands of the Prussian embassy, that a large number of muskets, the property of the British Government, has been sold to France since the war commenced. The sale was effected through a Government agent.

A correspondent of the *Times* writing from Paris on the 15th, says the frequent interviews between Jules Favre and Olliver are attracting much attention. The later left for Madrid last night. It is evident that the King of Prussia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris, thus carrying out an old military tactic.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Journal* says: Blowing up of the citadel of Laon after capitulation was worthy of the Fenians, but not of men of honor.

The *Economist* of this city to-day has a strong article in favour of peace. The very object of the war, the article says, was to sustain the principle of German unity against the objection of France. That object is now obtained, and mankind should interpose to save Paris, and then agree that no great city shall hereafter be fortified.

PARIS, September 17.—The commander at Strasburg, Gen. Ulrich, telegraphs to the War Department that the situation of the city is continually growing desperate, necessitating his early capitulation.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17.—A despatch from Meziers says: At the council between the King of Prussia and the German representatives at Rheims, it was decided to annex Alsace and Lorraine, and decline diplomatic interference.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON'S DESPATCHES

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Standard's* correspondent, writing from Berlin, gives the substance of a conversation recently held with Bismarck. The latter affirmed that Prussia would prosecute the war indefinitely rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandisement.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs that Metz still hold out.

It is asserted that Bazaine has 75,000 men, abundance of provisions and munitions, and is constantly harassing the Prussians.

BERLIN, September 17.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at Wilhelmhon recently by an attempt to assassinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice. He was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he boldly declared that the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

ROME.—The inhabitants of the city have received a flag of truce from the general in command of the Italian troops, who have arrived close to the city. The people have received the flag of truce with great demonstrations of favor, and will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of the Italian troops.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.

On Wednesday afternoon, at Kempt's tavern, Weston, Wm. Irvine, a blacksmith, and Thomas Tanner, a teamster, was disputing about a horse race; blows were exchanged, and Irvine stabbed Tanner in the neck with a sharp pointed iron rod, inflicting a dangerous, if not fatal, wound. Irvine is a notoriously drunken, bad character. He is still at large.

Edward Grand of this city, commercial agent for Thomas Griffith & Co., was drowned in the Welland Canal near Port Colborne, last evening by being thrown from his buggy.

The annual match of the Ontario Rifle Association commences on Monday, Mrs. Howland will fire first shot.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.

The 69th regiment are to leave by the troopship *Oceanic* on the 10th proximo.

The Local Parliament of the Province of Quebec, will be convoked for the middle of November.

A boy, named Defre, fell from the ramparts, a distance of forty feet, dislocating his hip and receiving other injuries.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of James Moore, who fell down the hole of the ship *Edward Cardwell*.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell, arrived this morning per steamer *Nepaleon III.*, from below. Sir John leaves this evening for Ottawa.

In the Appeal Court, this morning, judgment was rendered in the case of McConnell vs. Murphy, Justice Drummond dissenting. Holt, Irvine and Pemberton, for appellants; J. W. and W. Cook for respondents.

Judgment was maintained in the Huot and Mitchell case.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.

There were 19,000 passengers carried by the city passenger Railway on Thursday last.

A contemporary says that Walter Brown was ready to row Berry yesterday, but the latter when pressed to a decision refused to row.

The Mayor and corporation of the city of Rochester left last evening by the Western train en route to their homes.

Flour very firm and about 20 cts. higher on ordinary supers.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Prussian Spies in Paris—State of Affairs in Metz—The Peace Question—Great Britain won't Accept Peace Proposals—An Armistice Proposed by France—The Prussians About Paris.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs, Metz holds out.

It is asserted that Bazaine has 75,000 men, abundance of provisions and munitions, and is constantly harassing the Prussians.

A railway waggon full of French uniforms has been seized at the eastern station in Paris.

The city is full of Prussian spies, causing apprehension of treachery.

A decree has been issued for fixing the price of meat fortnightly, and one is contemplated for fixing the price of bread.

The bombardment of foul commenced yesterday forenoon, and continued all night.

The commandant of a score of scouts met 60,000 Prussian infantry at Louny, and a number of Uhlans at Claye, being two-thirds of the distance on the high road from Meaux to Paris.

A heavy cannonade is reported to have been heard yesterday on the river from St. Ouer in the direction of Bourget.

The Forest of Grevillers has been fired, but the woods burn slowly, as the trees are green, and much rain has fallen all night.

No flames are visible from an elevation, except the reflections from the stacks of hay, straw and corn being burned by proprietors to save them from the Prussians.

Great clearances have been made in them, to permit the artillery to fire.

At Montreuil, near Vincennes, where the celebrated peach gardens are, the enclosed orchard has been demolished for the same purpose.

The Toll Bridge at Asnieres was blown up yesterday.

The railway bridge has not yet been destroyed, all trains have been stopped on the northern and eastern lines.

Gend'armes, mounted and on foot, of the department of the Seine and the adjacent departments are coming into Paris. They are a fine body of men.

General Ducrot, of McMahon's army, who escaped from Sedan disguised as a peasant, arrived in Paris yesterday forenoon. He inspected the forts and ramparts with Gen. Trochu, and has been given an important command.

Thirty soldiers, detached from Fort Clarenton, while out reconnoitering, killed two Uhlans and repulsed sixty yesterday afternoon.

Later.—An officer of the Uhlans, in the clothes of a private, wearing a kepi and Italian military medal, was arrested. He was with difficulty saved from the fury of crowd, and conveyed to prison, his eyes being bandaged.

Two Hussars and an officer, with a subaltern, were also captured and sent to headquarters. These were wounded and were captured on the plain of St. Denis, where they had lost themselves.

They speak French perfectly.

Gen. de Aimee, of Cretia, also brought in several horsemen, made prisoners at Meaux, and a corps of scouts brought in two Uhlans and two spies at Villeneuve.

The St. George squadron of Uhlans yesterday rushed out of a wood, and stopped a carriage and robbed and maltreated persons in it.

The bridges of Joinville, Leporte and Des Vincennes have been blown up.

Smalley telegraphs to the *Tribune* yesterday as follows, from London: Up to six o'clock yesterday afternoon Theirs had submitted no other tangible proposal to the British Government than that the neutral powers should simultaneously exert their good offices for the restoration of the peace.

Earl Granville was inclined to act upon this suggestion, but Mr. Gladstone thought that such an effort was sure to be misunderstood. It would appear like a league against Prussia, and was a measure not to be adopted unless the parties thereto were ready to support their representatives by force if they were not accepted—a view which of course involved the total rejection of M. Thiers's proposal.

Following this rebuff, their purpose was to alarm England by declaring that a general republican movement was imminent throughout Europe, and only to be repressed by strengthing the present moderate Government of France. On advice of friends, however, he abstained from addressing this menace to the English Government; it is absolutely true that he was not possessed with any instructions, credentials or power of offering any guarantees on the part of France.

Independently of Thiers and before his arrival the French Government which does not conceal from the English Cabinet its anxious desire for an armistice, had besought Earl Granville to transmit to the Prussian headquarters certain overtures tending to negotiations on specified terms.

The answer received from Prussia takes the form of two questions—first, supposing the terms of the armistice are agreed on between you and us, can you undertake that the French army will abide by them? Meaning by French army all forces under Bazaine in Strasbourg, the army of Lyons, and all other organizations.

2nd—Supposing the army accepts, will the nation?

Favre replied—We undertake to answer for the army as for the nation.

We will convoke the constitutent assembly in the shortest possible time, a fortnight at most, and submit conditions to that assembly which should be free to express the nation's will.

We, to resign our powers into its hands, if such assembly accepts and ratifies our acts, that will be a full guarantee to Prussia.

Obviously this answer admits that the present Provisional Government cannot give any guarantee which even if followed by an immediate armistice might not be repudiated by the assembly.

Prussia's reply, however, is awaited, and in the meantime an attempt is making to bring about a personal interview between Favre and Bismark, as to the supposed purposes of Prussia to treat with the regency for peace, as telegraphed by the *Tribune's* Berlin correspondent.

The fly (*Stomaxys Calicitrans*) which is causing such a pestilence among the cattle of Ontario, is described as somewhat resembling a horse fly, but larger; its coat is hard, and the various tints of blue, green and yellow are very handsome. It is possessed of great strength, and is armed with a proboscis capable of inflicting a severe wound. It is a vigorous tormentor of cattle and deer, from which the latter escape by almost wholly submerging themselves in water. Its bite is very venomous. If one of these tormentors be caught and examined it will be found that the mouth is formed into a horny sharp pointed weapon, capable of piercing the skin of animals.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

Berthold Auerbacn, who is with the Prussian forces in front of Strasbourg has commenced a series of letters from which we have already given some extracts. The following contains some interesting and picturesque descriptions:

SUNDAY NEAR STRASBOURG.

No Sunday bells rang out in all Alsace to-day, not the less do the villagers stream out from every hamlet towards the churches. The peasants are astonished to see at church so many of our soldiers, and of higher and lower officers, all attending without orders. Wonderful coincidence, the Gospel lesson, tenth Sunday after Trinity, was Luke 19, verse 41: "And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes. The day shall come upon thee that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knowest not the time of thy visitation." Is it not strange that upon this day the text should fall, for on this week will events move forward, perhaps even its destinies be decided by Strasbourg, the city stolen by the French. And within it stands a hallowed relic of German architecture and German piety. Evil reports fly about. It is said that Commandant Ulrich has declared that when Strasbourg can no longer be defended from the German forces he will blow up the Cathedral and lay the crime upon the Germans. That would be a sad prospect. The inclosing in of which the Gospel speaks falls not. By Lampertheim stand 2,200 peasant wagons. Round about in all the villages and on the roads cannon of every calibre up to the heaviest siege advance, with abundant ammunition. An exchange of despatches hurries to and fro. Our pulses beat quicker. We have plunged into the whirl of an historic drama. The arrogant governor of Strasbourg citadel must no longer feel secure, at least he is throwing out ballast. This morning one hundred German soldiers, who had served in the Foreign Legion, were thrust out, ten at a time, at all the doors, with the threat that if they turned round they should be immediately shot down. The poor wretches stood between two fires. Some of them wore French uniforms, and were naturally regarded by our troops as Frenchmen. As they neared our outposts who knows how many would get fired upon? I saw two of them brought in. They were born of Pomeranians, and fell into the hands of their own landsfolk.

THE MISERY OF THE INNOCENT.

August 23—Evening.—It is decided. Enough of *pourparlers*. Our patience is worn out. To-night the bombardment will open, at first from the artillery at Kehl. Commander Ulrich, who requires us to exhibit every species of humanity while he exhibits none himself, requested yesterday that he might send the women and children out of the city. Apart from the impossibility of our undertaking this, there is the quartering them or the conducting them away, for neither of which have we the means. Many other inconveniences are obvious, and, besides, this is war; and we cannot relieve the Commandant of the difficulties which should force him to surrender. Want and hunger, the tears and lamentations of women and children are indeed heartrending—at least, for an army of citizens such as the German army is; for how many thousands of them have left wife and child to stand before the bullets of the foe? But within the fortress the misery of the innocent, may be, will at length constrain the Commandant, who vapors about his military honor, to desist staking human life upon his gamester's game of glory. The game is set; no further stroke of hazard will avail. The commandant further required of us to forward for him a letter to his wife in Paris. This was courteously acceded to. This afternoon at Mundolsheim it was strangely quiet. It was like the deep inhaling of one's breath before a mighty cry of alarm was pealed forth. As I returned to Lampertheim, troops of Bavarians met me in blue blouses, with axes and shovels, who must work to-night in the trenches. The willows along the road, and far into the thickets, are cut down to make gabions for the trenches. Troops of artillery follow them—fine, sturdy fellows, full of a courage which knows no bounds. * * * At midnight the fire opens. I go to the heights of Mundolsheim, which commands Strasbuourg and all the landscape round, to witness the scene.

BONE OF OUR BONE AND FLESH OF OUR FLESH.

August 24—Early morning.—The agitation of heart we feel at this moment I cannot describe. The story of the judgment of Solomon is repeated. What is Strasburg to the French? It is no bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh; therefore, rather than the other one should have it let it perish. We, however, feel Alsace very near to us, and Strasbourg has a sound we cherish deep down in our hearts. We would save the life of the fair and, spite of all, the German city, not destroy it, and yet must we aim at it our deadly shattering cannon balls. In this frame of mind, in good companionship, I passed the foreposts. The heavens were obscured with clouds. In a side road, artillery men with low voices were practising the service of the guns. Higher up we mount between the vineyards, on the horizon flashes are seen leaping forth in quick succession, like summer lightning, the wind blows from us and yet we continually hear the dull deep sound of the cannonade. There goes a mighty knock for admission. In Strasburg many lights were kindled, but in no long time extinguished. Beneath us at the foot of the hill on the roadway, the movement of carts and horses went on uninterruptedly. It was like the strange rush of a torrent, and between while one heard the frequent cry of wagoners and the call of commands. From Strasburg a flash, a report, made frequent reply, but of no observable accuracy. Silently we turn back to our quarters. In the hollow of the road a heavy gun had struck against a boundary stone, and stood fast. Mysterious figures stand in the dark night beside the gun, and heave away under the cry "steady." A troop of Uhlans come out of the village. The ponderous mortar-gun is set afloat, and proceeds crashing, crackling, shaking the foundations of the causeway. Another gun follows. The soldiers, who had thrown their grey jackets over their uniforms and had a weird spectral aspect ride away from the remounting of the cannon, nimbly leaping on their guns and ammunition, as they proceed along exultingly So through the night do our fellow-citizens join in the service of the Fatherland. In the village a lantern is hung out at every house to light the soldiers on their way.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CROWN PRINCESS.

Colonel Lloyd Lindsay has forwarded to the London papers a letter received from the chief representative of the society for the Aid of the Wounded. Dr. Mayo thus describes interviews he obtained with her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia and the Princess Louisa of Hesse: I was surprised to find the Crown Princess so conversant with medical terms, and so well informed as to the requirements of the army. She inquired particularly as to the supplies we had brought with us, and in several cases I was able to answer her questions in the affirmative, but she was disappointed that we had not brought a considerable stock of surgical instruments and chloroform. The instruments she said were badly needed, and no good English chloroform was obtainable. She also said that instruments were thrown aside and lost from the impossibility of getting them repaired on the field. The Princess took me into the Prince's room, where a table stood, partly covered with bandages, compresses, charpie, made by her own hands, &c., and supporting also a French cuirass, helmet, sabre and flag, which she said were presents from Wissemburg. She took all the charpie she had made from a box on the table, and rolled it up in my pocket handkerchief, asking me to tell the wounded men for whom I used it that it was of her making. The Crown Princess looked well, but was at no pains to conceal her anxiety and distress about the fearful loss of the German army.

SHARPSHOOTING.

The Prussians go to work with their big guns as they do with their rifles—"slow and sure"—the captain taking aim as carefully as if he were shooting for a prize. In the battle at Spicheren, a Prussian, in a wood held by the French Tirailleurs, kept putting his needle gun up to his shoulder and bringing it down again without firing. His officer got impatient, "Shoot, you stupid, don't stand there all day." "No, no, answered the soldier, "Ich hab, ihn nicht"—"Ah, so," he added, bringing his riflemen down as a French rolled over with a bullet through his head. The needle-gun is deadly because the men are taught never to fire without feeling confident of hitting. This fire has a much greater moral effect than the French—from the hip as often as they can load and fire.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.

M. About writes in *Le Soir*:—"Our neighbors on the other side of the Channel shower me with reproaches, and I ought to thank them. Nothing is more sweet to the heart of a true Frenchman than this confounded revolt against an unfounded accusation. More than a hundred letters in less than a week have repeated to me in every form of expression "You deceive yourself; you are unjust. The citizens of Great Britain have only sympathy for the French nation; the officers of the fleet and of the army never forget that they found friends as well as comrades in your soldiers and sailors. The intellectual classes consider your country as the fortress of European civilization; we should never be consoled if we saw France destroyed, or even seriously weakened; we suffer and hope with you.' Such is the substance of the letters which are addressed to me from all parts of England and Scotland. The kindly communication which I have received are signed by honorable, by aristocratic names, as well as by ladies. There are poems, there are articles which the writers wish me to publish, and which I would gladly print if the limit of my space permitted. I can only thank these innumerable correspondents, and say to them "Vive la France et l'Angleterre, united for the peace and prosperity of the world. You have rendered me quite happy in showing me my error."

ITEMS.

German scholars are accompanying the army in order to search the libraries of cathedral towns for documents relative to mediaeval history.

The *Official Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin, referring to M. Thier's mission, says the present Government at Paris exists only by leave of the gutter democracy. It may negotiate where it likes, but Germany believes that a peace is to be settled, as the war is, between Prussia and France.

Between 1718 and 1864 Prussia grew in population about 82 per cent. or some ten millions and a half, while France, in the same period, showed a ratio of only twenty-five per cent increase.

The cavalry regiment of Count Bismarck is in no way distinguished by its uniform from the nine others of the North German federal army; all wear the white tunic. It is the finest regiment in Prussia, nearly all the men and the horses being drawn from Pomerania. M. Bismarck fulfilled the functions of a field officer.

Every Prussian soldier in France has in his pocket a sort of album containing colored drawings of the various uniforms in the French army so as to enable him to report when on outpost duty, the exact nature of troops he has seen.

Gen. Ulrich, who commanded in Strasbourg for the French, is the husband of a Taglioni, a niece of the great Taglioni and herself a most distinguished artiste. The son of the *danseuse* served in the French army at the battle of Woerth. When the news of the slaughter of that terrible field reached Paris his mother heard that he was killed—that Albert was among the slain. She did not believe it. She set out from Paris, journeying to Woerth, found a few survivors of the 13th Chasseurs, his regiment, quartered in a miserable village near by. At night she found her son. Albert was lying in a stable beside his horse. He was fast asleep. Taglioni (Madame Ulrich) kissed him as he slept, and retired, saying to the sentinel she passed, "Tell Albert that I came and kissed him." The next day Albert fought again and escaped death. That mother's kiss is his talisman for life.

M. Jeannerod, correspondent of the "Temps" says that the Prussian soldiers wear very commonly underneath their shirts a piece of sole leather, about ten inches square, which is hard enough to turn a bullet, unless struck perpendicularly, and is very good defence against lance or sabre.

The national pastime of Belgium, the great pigeon races from the southern provinces of France, has been abruptly put a stop to by the war. The French authorities have very naturally interdicted the entry of Belgian pigeons into France. When it is borne in mind that there are 40,000 trained pigeons, and any of which would convey intelligence from Paris to the frontier towns of Belgium in which they are located in the space of five or six hours, we cannot be surprised at the French authorities interfering with this pastime. The strategic information conveyed by a single pigeon might lose a battle or an empire.

Romance About Eugenie.

HOW SHE ONCE BECAME ENGAGED TO A VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN—THE MATCH BROKEN OFF BY THE LOVER'S AUNT—A WONDERFULL CHANGE OF DESTINY.

[*Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican*]

In 1861 the uncle of the writer resided as American Minister at Paris, with a large family around him. At this time appeared in society there Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess of Montijo, a lovely person had an aristocratic name securing her brilliant conquests in that society, and constituting her one of the most famous ladies in Paris. It was thought, and indeed freely remarked that her mother was more ambitious than herself, that the former designed for her some great alliance, while Eugenie herself appeared a model of simple sincerity, a girl who would choose to consult her heart in any matrimonial affair. Her sister had just married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, a lineal descendant of James of England; and the worthy mother Donna Maria, no doubt designed at least an equal matrimonial destiny for the more beautiful of her daughters. But the heart is not always to be controlled even in the most aristocratic life, or to yield to its exactions or convenience. Eugenie lost hers to a fine looking blonde Virginian, young William C. Rives, son of the American Minister. They were engaged to be married. But Aunt Judy Rives, a Virginia matron, very decided and angular in her scruples, interfered and broke off the match; the Countess was too "fast" for her old Virginia views of social sobriety. The woman for whom future had reserved so much escaped the comparatively humble match that her heart had decided upon—the destiny of a quiet Virginia housewife—to ascend the throne of France. Alas, what other contrasts may yet remain for her? If an event had been ordered differently, if a prospective mother-in-law had proved complacent, the Empress, the woman who has adorned the throne of France and displayed to the world the charms of another Cleopatra, might at this moment be a quiet country matron, living in a farm house near Cobham, County of Albemarle, and State of Virginia!

A "green grocer" is described as one who trusts.

A colored poet of Memphis has replaced the Fifteenth Amendment and the Exodus in verse by the following:

"It is a sin to steal a pin,
A crime to cut a throat—
But a darned sight bigger to stop a nigger
From putting in his vote."

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* explains how Lincoln's financial embarrassments led to that she went larg