The Canadian Champion,

The only Reform Journal in Halton.

MILTON, AUGUST 25, 1870.

SINCE the commencement of the present European war, there have been frequent complaints in the English papers that the Queen has absented herself from London, where her presence is so much and frequently required for consultation with her ministers. In a grave crisis like the present, when the delay of a few hours may perhaps precipitate the nation into war, it is extremely desirable that there should be every opportunity for prompt consultation as well as speedy action. The London *Daily News*, however, exceeds good taste when it proposes that "Mr. Gladstone, instead of vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which the Queen so persistently deserts, though so enormously paid to perform." We are satisfied that Her Majesty has the best interests of Great Britain so near to her heart that no merely personal or selfish considerations will prevent her from performing the duties of her high station.

IN the Italian Chambers, now in session at Florence, great agitation naturally prevails as to the position which Italy should assume in the present state of Europe, when France has been compelled to withdraw from Rome the troops which have so long guarded the Pentifical throne. To many it seems that the aspiration for an united Italy, with Rome as its capital, is about to be speedily realized, but the Government declare their determination to check all attempts against the temporal power of the Pope. On Thursday last there was a violent debate in the Chambers on this subject, and the Ministers were openly accused of violating the neutrality of Italy by sending troops to defend His Holiness. In the course of the discussion one of the Ministers said that Mazzini had been arrested while travelling in Sicily under an assumed name; that his plans were well known, and that the Government were determined to defeat them. He stated further, that Mazzini would be regularly tried, and that Sicily was especially inflammable. Deputy Bertari protested against the arrest, and said it was illegal. Although the ministry may be opposed to any active operations against securing Rome, the popular feeling is strong against them, and we would not be surprised to see a powerful political party arise, which will force the Government to acquire that city as the capital of Italy.

QUEBEC'S APPEAL.

The Quebec Government, foiled in their attempt to stop all further proceedings on the arbitration respecting the debts of the Provinces by the manly and common sense conduct of Hons. J. H. Gray and D. L. McPherson, have as a last resort made an appeal to the Federal Government for intervention. When the Court of Arbitration met on Thursday last, the arbitrators produced a communication addressed to them respectively by the Secretary of State for the Provinces at Ottawa, endorsing the "protest" of Quebec authorities, written in French, and of which the following is a translation:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Quebec, Aug. 8th, 1870.

"SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a document signed by the Hon. J. H. Gray and the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, which has been received by the Secretary for this Province. I ought, at the same time, to call the attention of His Excellency the Governor-General, and of the Federal Government, to the unjust and illegal conduct conjointly of the Arbitrators named by the Federal Government and by the Government of Ontario, and to respectfully request, on the part of the Government of this Province, the intervention of the Federal Government.

"I have the honor to be,
"Yours,
"N. F. BELLEAU,
Lieut.-Gov. of the Province of Quebec.

"To the Secretary of State for the Provinces, Ottawa."

If this were not a state document, which we must assume to embody the opinions of the Government, carefully considered and deliberately written, we would call it the most consummate piece of cool impertinence which it has ever been our fortune to peruse. The insult contained in the reference to the "unjust and illegal conduct" of the two gentlemen who were neither bullied nor flattered into compliance with the absurd demands of Quebec, loses its sting when it is remembered that that Province is in the position of a baffled gamester whose attempted trickery has caused his own defeat—"a knavish engineer hoisted on his own petard." If they wish to act in an honorable and business-like manner, they will at once appoint some arbitrator on their behalf, and make no more whining appeals to the Federal Government, which has at present about as much power over the arbitrators as the local courts of Quebec or the King of the Cannibal Islands.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

No decisive battle has yet been fought, though there has been some heavy fighting during the last week chiefly in the vicinity of Metz. The reports received are exaggerated and contradictory, and it is impossible to form a correct idea of the situation. Reports from French sources announce that Marshal Bazaine has escaped from Metz by way of Thionville and Montmedy, and was likely to effect a junction with MacMahon, who preferred leaving the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince rather than desert Bazaine, to meet whose forces he was moving toward St. Menehould. However, there is a chance that King William, whose army lies near Metz, may be beforehand with them and prevent the junction of the two Marshals by stepping in between them and engaging one or the other singly. The fighting during the week has, in the aggregate, been in favor of the Prussians, though they have lost heavily. It is thought that a decisive battle must be fought soon, which will be fraught with vital importance to both sides.

THE PROVINCIAL ARBITRATION.

The Court of Arbitration met at Toronto on the 17th inst. pursuant to adjournment, of which a notice had been formally given to the Province of Quebec, which, however, was unrepresented at the meeting. Hon. J. H. Cameron entered into details of the debts and assets of the two Provinces, and by an elaborate argument urged that the school lands being derived wholly from Ontario, and the arrears of purchase money unpaid for lands sold before confederation reverted naturally to Ontario. Hon. Mr. Gray, in the absence of any representative for Quebec, urged the views which would be held by such representative, and was answered at length by Mr. Cameron. On Thursday last Hon. Mr. Wood presented a statement of debts and assets of the two Provinces, showing the debts created for local purposes in Quebec amount to $8,785,922.93, and its assets $3,361,006.53; the debt of Ontario is $9,634,602.46, and its assets $6,526,743.58. The following statement was also handed in, show the *trust* funds, which the arbitrators would probably be required formally to award to each Province:

TRUST FUNDS OF ONTARIO.

U. C. Grammar Schools' Fund with investments	$ 312,769 04
U. C. Grammar School Income Fund	18,167 65
U. C. Building Fund, with investments	1,472,391 41
U. C. Improvement Fund	231,576 94
Municipalities Fund, L. C.	302,553 66
Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends	50,143 81

TRUST FUNDS OF QUEBEC.

L. C. Sup. Ed. Fund, with investments	$ 347,851 53
Normal School Building Fund	61,761 84
Superannuated Teachers' Fund	2,700 88
Compensation to Seigneurs (capital) with arrears	3,113,100 02
Indemnity to Townships (capital) with arrears	756,710 00
Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends	4,126 31

FIRE IN THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

One of the most devastating fires that ever raged in Canada has occurred in the Ottawa district, and is still at the date of our writing defying the strenuous efforts of hundreds to subdue its further ravages. For the past two months scarcely any rain has fallen, and consequently the whole country was parched and dry. After the fire commenced, high winds prevailed, sweeping the devouring element onward with irresistible force, and carrying destruction to houses, crops and stock. Many of the farmers in that section of the country were wealthy, and have lost $8,000 or $10,000 each. The village of Stitsville, about sixteen miles from the city of Ottawa, was nearly totally consumed, and several lives were lost. For miles the barns and crops and millions of feet of lumber have been destroyed. The amount of loss and misery is incalculable, but, at a rough estimate, it is supposed that the loss by destruction of property within twenty miles of Ottawa is between $700,000 and $800,000. On Friday it was rumored in Ottawa that the fire was entering the city, and there was a perfect panic at the intelligence. The shops were closed, and a rush made for the threatened point. In the afternoon, the water was let out of the Rideau Canal, and forced itself in a northern direction. Of course watches were kept up all night, actively engaged putting out the fires wherever they occurred in the fields. So dense was the smoke in the city that the Metropolitan Rifle Match closed abruptly, it being found impossible to proceed with small bore matches, and the whole volunteer force in Ottawa, assisted by the 60th Rifles, were placed under orders to assist in checking the progress of the fire. The City Council voted $1,000 to relieve the wants of the sufferers in the surrounding townships, an example which will probably be followed by the County Council of Carleton. An engine and 800 feet of feet of hose were dispatched from Montreal on Saturday. The destruction of property has been so complete, and the effect of this terrible conflagration so ruinous, that immediate steps should be taken to set in motion an organized system of relief to the unfortunate sufferers.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

The details of the late massacre of French and Russian Christians by the Chinese at Tientsin are so horrible that it is hardly conceivable that the perpetrators of the outrages belong to mankind. The Chinese Governor of the Province not only incited the mob, but frequently encouraged them in their revolting work, official publications having been distributed amongst the people that the foreigners intended to kidnap women and children with the design of killing them and converting their bodies into drugs. If the authorities had wished to prevent the massacre, it is evident that they could have done so, as the mob held possession of the French settlement for two days before any blood was shed; and the soldiers were encouraged to aid the riotous proceedings, instead of repressing the rioters. On the third day the French Consul was killed, and a wholesale slaughter commenced—men, women and children being sacrificed to the blind and brutal rage of the bigoted heathens. No nationality seems to have been spared—Frenchmen, Russians, Englishmen and Americans falling indiscriminately before the bloodthirsty rabble. Over 200 Chinese, converts to Christianity, were ruthlessly massacred; and sixty or seventy children, who had fled for refuge to a cellar, were burned to death. The *Tribune's* correspondent says:

"To relate the outrages and indignities to which the females were subjected before they were murdered makes the heart sick. Every cruelty and abuse which it was possible for the most savage barbarian to conceive was perpetrated on these weak defenceless women. A native Christian priest, who attempted to guard them, was seized and torn limb from limb. Nine of the sisters were then collected in a school room, beaten with a stick of bamboo, their clothes torn from their bodies, and then placed on their heads and cut with knives in the most savage manner, and outraged beyond belief; yet alive, they were ranged side by side, their cheeks gashed, lips and noses cut, eyes scooped from their heads, their breasts cut off, and abdomen ripped open with large cleavers. Their limbs were cut and broken. When there was no more to do, fire was applied, and the massive building burned."

We blush to think that the only white man who had power to prevent these diabolical outrages was a renegade Englishman named Meadow, Consul for the United States. It is the duty of all civilized nations to inflict such punishment on the Chinese as will prevent a repetition of these horrors. They should be taught by wholesome severity to restrain their brutal passions and bloodthirsty dispositions, and to know that civilized nations have the disposition to protect the meanest of their subjects from outrage, and the power to inflict speedy punishment on their murderers.

Militia Appointments.

The following appointments in Col. Campbell's Battalion, or Halton Regimental Division, are gazetted. The Captains and Majors were gazetted some time ago:

No. 1 Company Division—To be Lieutenant, Joseph Tassie, gentleman; to be Ensign, Howard Douglass, gentleman.

No. 2 Company Division—To be Lieutenant, David Lucas, gentleman; to be Ensign, John K. Appelbe, gentleman.

No. 3 Company Division—To be Lieutenant, Thomas Dixon, gentleman; to be Ensign, William Panton, gentleman, M S.

No. 4 Company Division—To be Lieutenant, James Robinson, gentleman, M.S.; to be Ensign, James B. Marlatt, gentleman.

No. 5 Company Division—To be Lieutenant, John Kean, gentleman; to be Ensign, T. B. Winn, gentleman.

No. 6 Company Division—To be Lieutenant, David Murray, gentleman; to be Ensign, David P. Carradice, gentleman.

No. 7 Company Division—To be Lieutenant, John Newton, gentleman; to be Ensign, Laughlin Grant, gentleman.

No. 8 Company Division—To be Ensign—Richard Anthony, gentleman.

Prussian Torpedoes.

We understand that the Prussians have laid a regular network of torpedoes along their Baltic coast, and at the mouth of the rivers Ems, Weser and Elbe. Both classes of torpedoes are said to be in use, the charge being in general dynamite, which, although a dangerous, is a fearfully explosive material. Many of these torpedoes are believed to be mechanical, and, if so, are exceedingly dangerous to both friends and foes. Others are arranged on the ordinary electrical principle, and are perfectly safe except when the electric communications are established. Thus the navigation of the coast, with its rivers and harbours, is quite open to the friendly ship. The merchantmen, fleeing like the dove from the hawk, may safely steer over and among the hidden mines; yet the next moment, by the mere turn of a key, the channel may be effectually closed to the pursuer. The torpedo is the war-ship's *bete noire*. The proudest iron clad that ever floated is powerless against these submerged volcanoes. Many of our sailors remember the Russian torpedoes during the last war. Harmless and insignificant as they were, yet they caused a good deal of trouble; and if they had only been on half or quarter the scale of the present mines, several of our ships would be now lying in Baltic mud. We shall not be the least surprised, therefore, some morning to hear of the sudden disappearance of a nautical belligerent.—*London Globe.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

S. F. McKinnon & Company Georgetown, are selling Dundas Cottons, bags and yarn, at the mill prices. Who can beat it. Echo answers nobody.

FALL GOODS.—S. F. McKinnon & Company, Georgetown, have already opened up a large quantity of new fall goods, and still continue to give the public the best value for their money, in the County of Halton. Give them a call.

HARPER.—The September number of Harper's Monthly Magazine, which lies before us, is a capital one. It contains an illustrated article on "The Mediterranean of the Pacific," "South coast saunterings in England," &c., &c. For sale by all newsdealers at $1 a year.

MERCANTILE.—Mr. J. S. Hatton intends next Monday opening the store lately occupied by Mr. McGuffin, and will import a large quantity of new goods. He will also sell off at very low figures the stock of the McGuffin estate, so that all wishing bargains should remember the time and place, and give him a call.

GOOD HEALTH.—We are in receipt of the September number of "Good Health" published by Alexander Moore, 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. It contains amongst other able papers, articles on "Preventable diseases," "Household education for women," "How to eat" &c. Send $2 by mail to the publisher and get "Good Health" for a year.

BASE-BALL.—A match game of base-ball will be played in Milton on Saturday next between the Sycamore club of this place and the Maple leaf club of Brampton. We are pleased to notice the developement of this healthy and vigorous amusement in our town, and hope to see the Sycamores give a good account of themselves in the pending match. An interesting game may be expected.

WE regret to learn that W. M. Kinz, Esq., of Oakville, sustained a painful injury while engaged in loading a vessel with lumber. The plank he was standing on slipped, causing Mr King to fall about twelve feet to some protruding boards, which struck him on the breast, painfully injuring him. The report in the *Argus*, which says he is "dangerously injured internally," we are authorized to say is not true.

FIRE IN LOWVILLE.—Last week the house occupied by James Adley, Lowville, by some means unknown, was destroyed by fire. The family were all asleep when the fire broke out, and had much difficulty in escaping from the flames. All the furniture and the clothing of the family were consumed. The loss is said to be about $1,500, and there was no insurance. Much sympathy is felt by the neighbors and friends of Mr. Adley for the loss he has sustained.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for September is a capital number. The steel plate is a quiet, domestic scene, the colored fashion plate specially airy and elegant, even for this magazine, and the colored embroidery pattern, brilliant. The illustrations of children's and ladies' fashions are graceful and stylish—just what ladies of taste require. Fresh and spirited as the literary matter of this magazine always is, each number seems better than the last. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving).

CRICKET.—On Monday a return match was played at Norval, between the club of that place and Georgetown. We regret that we have not the score for publication. Norval went to the bat first and ran up a score of 34; Georgetown then went in, and the last stump fell with 9 runs to their credit. As this was a one day's match, and Georgetown only had one innings the result is governed by the first innings, giving Norval a majority of 25 runs. However Norval went in for the second innings, and ran up an enormous score of about 150. As this is the second victory for Norval, they may justly consider themselves the victors for the season.

VERY CUNNING.—Last week the *Argus* published a statement there was "a man near Oakville who had been drunk for the last twenty-seven years." This week it says—"We have been called to account by half a "dozen different persons, each one insisting "that the item was a personal attack upon "him," &c. The circumstance is very ludicrous, but for the simple fact that it is not *original* with the *Argus*. The item first came under our observation about ten years ago, and has been travelling the rounds of the press ever since, and the "oldest man" only knows how long before. This is a good specimen of the efforts of the military genius who controls the *Argus* to provide *original* witty matter for its two-dozen readers.

WAIFS.

—Another fashionable wedding on the *tapis*.
—Ruction in Porcine Avenue Saturday night.
—Bronte stage changed hands.
—John Bell, Milton, owns it now.
—Common School re-opens on 5th Sept.
—Palermo pic-nic, Friday night, a success.
—Presbytery met in Boston Church on Monday.
—Georgetown expects a Bank agency.
—Georgetown intends building a storehouse for reception of grain.
—Norval cricketed Georgetown, Monday.
—And "went through" the latter like fun.
—Cricketers excited and "went to see a man.
—Saw several men.
—Brampton had a holiday on Monday.
—Base ball was the order of the day.
—Brampton beat two clubs that day.
—Guelph and Hamilton base ball on Saturday.
—They play for the Championship.
—Riach Bros., Bronte, will soon re-open.
—The *Argus* don't like our "Waifs."
—We are sorry, but can't cry.
—George Brown feels bad.
—He read the last *Argus*.
—Oddfellows in Oakville last Monday.
—They came from Hamilton and Dundas.
—And had a good time.

BIRTHS.

CORRIGAN.—On the 16th inst., the wife of Richard Corrigan, Nelson, of a son.

McDUFFE.—On the 22nd inst., the wife of Peter McDuffe, Trafalgar, of a son.

DIED.

HATTON.—On the 18th inst., the wife of J. S. Hatton, Esq., of Milton, in the 27th year of her age.

POTATO BLIGHT.—We are almost inclined to the opinion that this infliction upon the agricultural community is becoming less frequent. Farmers are now taking more interest in the choice of seed, and using science to counteract the accidents of nature,—thus following the example of the proprietors of the great Shoshonees Remedy for diseases of the stomach, lungs, liver, &c. For sale by all Druggists.

In Indiana, a man had a fainting fit whilst being married recently, and died during the ceremony.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The following is the official dispatch of King William, dated Rezonville, Thursday evening:

We have defeated the French under Bazaine after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were forty thousand killed and wounded. The garrison were taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French was complete.

(Signed,) WILLIAM.

All private dispatches to bankers agree precisely in the terms regarding the victory of the Prussians.

The bombardment of Strasbourg, from a point near Kehl, began on Friday morning, and continued till noon, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire of the garrison was almost harmless.

A Paris correspondent writes: Silence has settled on the name of Napoleon! More astounding than even Prussian victories! He is dead, civilly and imperially! Where will he drag his despised, worn-out carcass? For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chambers, and he is as much disregarded as the Pope.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There is universal indignation manifested at the outrages perpetrated by the Turcos. It is said that negotiations have been entered into by the neutral powers for a stipulation against the employment of such miscreants.

The Dublin *Nation* accuses the British Ministers and press of hostility to France. The *Irishman* says if ever the sun of victory should shine again on the drooping standard of the Emperor after this storm of war, he will be bound by every sacred tie to pay England for the bitter abuse and malignity for which he is her debtor now.

It is understood England favors the cession of Alsace and the deposition of Napoleon, and the liberty to France to choose her government.

LONDON, Aug. 20, ever—The *Herald's* special says a dispatch to the Prussian Embassy here reports that Marshal Bazaine made a desperate effort at daybreak to cut through the Prussian lines. After three hours' fighting he was repulsed with tremendous loss, and again driven within Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The *Gaulois* reports that the British Ambassador received a dispatch from King William confessing that but little remains of the splendid army of Prince Fredric Charles. The French prisoners complain that the German postal authorities refuse to transmit money orders to them.

The Prussians invasion of Luxembourg is considered imminent, from orders lately given for subsistence of the Prussian troops.

The *Presse* says, trustworthy advices state the Prussian losses have not been less than 90,000 men in the battles of the last three days. Nothing has yet been received from the front. The public are very anxious.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A Prussian officer, with a flag of truce, on Friday demanded the surrender of Strasbourg. He was received with these shouts from the populace: "We shall never surrender." The Commander of Strasbourg then dismissed the Prussian, with these words: "The people have given you my reply."

Marshal Bazaine, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, is, on the contrary, in a position enabling him to support the French, either at Metz or Verdun, according to circumstances. He still keeps his plans and movements profoundly secret.

In the Corps Legislatif to day Count Palikao, Minister of War, made the following statement:—The Prussians assert that they were victorious on the 18th, I affirm the contrary. I have communicated a despatch to several of the Deputies showing that the Prussian army corps united and attacked Marshal Bazaine, and they were repulsed and driven into the quarries of Jaumont. My reserve about this despatch will be understood. I need not mention the small advantage near Bar le Duc. We are now actively completing the fortifications of Paris. In a few days all will be assured.

PONT A-MOUSSON, August 19, *via* BERLIN, August 20.—Yesterday the Prussians won a brilliant victory near Gravellotte. The French were expelled from every position they held, thrown back upon Metz and confined to a narrow territory around that fortification. They are completely cut off from Paris. The twelfth Prussian army corps holds the railways from Metz to Thionville. The Prussian losses have been heavy.

PARIS, August 21.—Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, who took part in the battle of Dancourt, as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day he placed himself in the forward part of the lines, and personally headed the charges of his troops. His aide-de-camp, Captain Bossenard, had an arm shot off while by the Marshal's side.

Advices from Pont-a-Mousson represent that the Prussians continue to make exhorbitant requisitions. They endeavoured there to make 5,000 inhabitants feed 150,000 troops. The journals demand that energetic reprisals be made by the Baltic fleet for these exactions.

The statement of Count Palikao that the French won a victory on the 18th, and drove the Prussians into the quarries of Jaumont is repeated from other sources. Jaumont is between Metz and Thionville.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The *World's* special from London states the losses on both sides in the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday at 50,000 killed and wounded. The Prussians are estimated to have lost 100,000 men since they entered France. Bazaine and MacMahon's force is now estimated to be near 400,000 men.

People regard General Trochu as actual Dictator.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William:

"NEAR REZONVILLE, Aug. 18, 9 p.m.

"The French army was attacked today west of Metz; its position was very strong. My command, after a combat of nine hours' duration, totally routed the French forces, intercepted their communications with Paris, and threw them back on Metz."

The *Opinion Nationale*, announcing the appointment by the Prussian King of the Governors of the Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, says: "Woe to the conquered. Should Prussia succeed, France will be treated with unexampled rigor. She will be dismembered, robbed and crushed, so that she may not at some future day wreak vengeance, and that the source of democracy may be destroyed. The present war is one again of the old against the new right; that of people against kings.

Napoleon continues seriously and alarmingly ill. In Paris to day, in all political arrangements, the Emperor is virtually deposed.

LONDON, August 21, 3 p. m.—Telegrams of Saturday morning have only been just received in Paris from the scene of war around Metz. The conduct of Marshal Bazaine causes the gravest apprehensions. It was previously understood that he was so situated as to be able to march without opposition on Metz or Verdun, as he preferred, and now he seems to be inactive. It requires nineteen hours for a message to pass between him and McMahon, and their communications are frequently interrupted altogether. The French troops in the battle of the 18th again found themselves without ammunition.

LONDON, August 22.—The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms. The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a circular railway.

LONDON, August 22.—It is said that Marshal Bazaine is absolutely out of from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Paris. Marshal McMahon is also believed to be surrounded. Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply both armies.

One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning.

LONDON, August 22.—Two sons of Count Bismarck have both been wounded in the recent battles.

It is said that Marshal McMahon is performing some strategical movements preliminary to an action which Marshal Bazaine is prepared to support. Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

A despatch from Mezeires to day says the loss of the Prussians in the last battle was fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the field of battle without assistance. The Prussians have asked permission to send their wounded home through Belgium.

PARIS, Aug 21.—*La Constitutional* publishes a note designed to reassure the public that news from the front may be seldom given, but it is not on that account unfavourable. The commander-in chief must speak of nothing but accomplished facts. *Le Figaro* asserts that the camp at Chalons has been broken up, and that the troops lately there now are close to the corps of the Crown Prince. If so, the Prussians now have around them Marshal Bazaine, with his forces massed in and about Metz, on the one hand, and Marshal McMahon, with his own corps and the large force which was at Chalons, on the other. *Le Public* says that the statement of *Le Figaro* is correct, and that a decisive battle is imminent.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A correspondent of the *Gaulois*, declares that from actual observation the road from Metz to Verdun is now occupied by the Prussians, who also hold possession of Verdun, and he is positive that no news has been heard of Bazaine since the 19th. The headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles is near St. Michael, eight leagues from Verdun.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Countess of Montijo has received a telegram from the Empress Eugenie, in which she professes to be resigned to any fate which may befall her. The Regent, Serrano, has telegraphed to Paris, offering her shelter. Seventy heavy cases arrived here last week from Paris, addressed to Countess Montijo.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 21 *via* London.—The loss of the French cannot be less than 50,000 killed, wounded and missing. At Coursilles, Thionville and Gravellotte they are known to have lost 15,000 in each battle, including at the latter place, 4,000 prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Bismarck's regiment reported annihilated, has not yet been under fire.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—In the Senate to-day one of the Ministers stated that after a suspension of news for 48 hours, the Government has received a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, confirming his former dispatch in regard to the affair of the 18th; after a battle of nine hours, Bazaine held all his positions—ramparts strongly fortified with large cannon, forts fully prepared, and entrance to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges. It is reported, in case of a siege, all strangers will be compelled to leave.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The North German Lloyd's announce that in consequence of the success of the German arms their steamers will be able to resume trips to America, and the time table will soon be issued.

NEW YORK, Aug, 22.—A London special to the *Tribune* says:—King William's dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, completely confirms the Prussian accounts of the previous battle on Tuesday. Bazaine's affirmation that he remained master of the ground may have been partly true without diminishing the extent of the French disaster. What the French fought for, both on Tuesday and Thursday, was a chance to retreat. It was doubtful yesterday whether Tuesday's battle might not have left them in possession of the northwest road from Metz to Verdun, or in position and a force strong enough to renew the struggle for a passage to Verdun. If not utterally beaten on Thursday, Bazaine was bound to renew the battle immediately, since Prussian reinforcements were hourly coming up, while to him no fresh strength could arrive. Nothing is any longer doubtful; instead of Bazaine trying once more to cut his way through, it is the Prussians who recommence. We attacked the French, says King William, occupying a strong possession west of Metz, and, after nine hours' fighting, completely defeated them, cut off their communications with Paris, and drove them back upon Metz. Such a blow is decisive, as on Tuesday the French were facing west and the Prussians east. Prince Frederick, Steinmetz, and the reserves, under King William himself, lie across the road to Paris; while between them and that city there is nothing but fresh levies, unorganized, and the Garde Mobile, which is a mere raw material for soldiers, and the Crown Prince is still to be heard from.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Chalons, writes on Thursday:—"The Emperor has arrived; McMahon and Canrobert are also here. In the affair at Longueville on Sunday the Emperor narrowly escaped being killed or captured. It was merely a reconnoissance on the Prussian side, but it was conducted with incredible daring. The Prussians pushed straight up to the Imperial head-quarters, and their presence was first announced by cannon shots. Prussian bullets were whistling past the Emperor's escort before they could get on horseback, and nothing but a most precipitate retreat saved him.

LONDON, August 23.—It is almost certain, that the interposition of the great powers of Europe in France, on the Prussian question will take place in a few days.

The Paris journals continue to urge a *levie en masse* to exterminate the invaders.

Bazaine has forced a passage by the way of Anteuil and Longuyon, reaching Montmedy. It is reported the armies of the Prince Royal and Prince Frederick Charles have formed a junction west of Metz.

The following has just been received from Alexandria:—The Prussian frigate Hertha, carrying 28 guns, has been captured by the French. No particulars.

A private London despatch says: It is reported that the Crown Prince of Prussia has withdrawn from his advance on Paris and gone to support the Prussian armies west of Metz, the position of the latter being threatened with a formidable attack by Bazaine, who is said to have been reinforced by MacMahon.

"La Presse," in an extra, makes the following statement: We are now at liberty to make public the fact that MacMahon has joined Bazaine with a great number of troops. Bazaine has not abandoned his strong position near Metz. MacMahon moved North (and France is saved) by way of Rheims, Mezieres and Montmedy. MacMahon has reached a position where he can enter upon the decisive struggle.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The German forces in France have undergone a partial reorganization, and as reinforced and redistributed, will go into battle amounting to 520,000 strong.

NEW YORK, 23.—A private dispatch from London says:—A Paris dispatch states that the armies of King William and Steinmetz are reported to be too severely crippled to assume the offensive, and it is given out on high authority that Bazaine was reinforced from Chalons on Sunday for the purpose of giving battle to the army near Metz. He is confident of victory when he will march on the enemy of the Crown Prince and rescue Paris.

The appalling Prussian losses have sent a thrill of horror throughout Germany, and recruits are only to be had from among country people and working men, nearly all of whom are raw.

Bazaine professes to be master of the situation.

Telegrams, special to London, say nothing official has been received since yesterday from either army. Private advices assert the Chalons army has taken the direction of Thionville in a desperate effort to effect a junction with Marshal Bazaine, escaping the Crown Prince and passing the main German army to the north of Verdun. MacMahon is driven to the choice of two evils, either to leave the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince, or by holding it to sacrifice Bazaine's army.

The English Government is in constant communication with the Great Powers on the demands made by Prussia for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. At a Cabinet meeting a Minister said to day, those demands meant a European war, as neither England nor Russia dared for a moment to accede to them.

A special telegram from Pont a Mousson says: The French in the battle of Thursday were driven back to the forts of St. Quentin, where from the Prussian front, they are still visible. The villages of Thionville, Flagney, Rezonville and Gravelotte are much burned, and resemble slaughter houses. The fields are covered with dead Prussians. Their cavalry, while charging the French lines near Gravelotte, suffered much. Vast numbers of dead French are still on the battle field of Tuesday, which shows the battle of that day to have been as terrible for them as that of Thursday.

A correspondent telegraphs from Chalons that the Emperor is altered much, looking older, blotched and puffy. He moves about with an air of helplessness.

Gleanings.

Prince Alfred has killed a $14,000 elephant in Ceylon.

A summer boarder at a southern hotel had his false teeth stolen a few nights ago, and nearly starved before he could replace them.

A boy in Maryland fell dead recently after making a run around the bases in a base-ball game. The exertion was too much for him.

The Duke de Montpensier is believed to have spent $2,000,000 in his unsuccessful efforts to secure the Spanish crown.

An Illinois farmer cut his throat on account of the drought, and was buried in a rain storm which lasted twenty-four hours.

Electrophotomicography means the art of photographing objects as magnified by the microscope, by the help of electrical light.

A contemporary thinks it sad that Memphis, with 12,000 dogs, has not enterprise enough to start a wholesale sausage factory.

Chillicothe, Ohio, allows no beer shop, barber shop, livery stable, drug store, or any other establishment of the sort to be kept open on Sunday.

An Aroostook (Me.) editor pays his respects to "the unhappy old rip who squats in the editorial chair of the Sunrise."

A Chicago lady dropped one of her eyebrows in the church pew, and dreadfully frightened a young man sitting next to her, who thought it was his moustache.

Marshal Bazaine.

Marshal Francois Achille Bazaine, the new commander-in-chief of the French army, has the reputation of being the best handler of troops in that service. He is the descendant of a family of soldiers, and is now 61 years of age. He rose from the ranks, and in five years from his enlistment gained his sub-licutenancy and his cross on the field of battle. In 1837 he was sent to Spain with the legion, and when the war of succession closed he went back to Algeria, where he was in the expeditions against Milianah, Cabylia and Morocco. For several years he had the superintendentship of Arab affairs in the Province of Tlemcen. In 1855, being at the head of the first regiment of the foreign legion, he was appointed to the command of the infantry brigade formed from this legion. He performed valuable service with his men at the siege of Sebastopol, and in particular co operated in the reduction of Kinburn, one of the outposts of the great fortress. After the retreat of the Russians he was governor of Sebastopol until its final evacuation by the allies. Marshal Bazaine has a special interest for the American people from his connection with the Maximilian expedition to Mexico. He commanded the French contingent, succeeding General Forey as chief. The success of the Emperor's disciplined troops against the half armed and half-civilized levies of Mexico was almost as rapid and remarkable as that of Cortez or Pizarro against the aborigines. Oajaca was taken, Juarez put to flight, the triumph was complete. All that was needed was stability: If the day of success was brilliant, the day of reverse was soon to come, and its darkness wiped out even the memory of good fortune. The termination of the American war and the known disinclination of the United States to foreign interference in American affairs, animated the Mexicans with new hopes, Bazaine in counsel advised Maximilian that the empire was impossible; Bazaine was recalled; Maximilian courtmartialed and executed, and Napoleon III. suffered such diminution of military prestige and political reputation as can only be restored by the possible successes of war with Prussia.

Prussian Prisoners at Metz.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News*, referring to some Prussian prisoners taken to Metz, writes:

It would seem that the prisoners belonged to a vidette of the Prussian army. They were surrounded by a party of French light horse, engaged in reconnoitering, preparatory to the French advance. I suspect, although, of course, none of the officers here will allow it exactly, that the captors were quite as much surprised at their good fortune as the captured at their ill luck. An admiring crowd is contemplating the uniforms of the prisoners, being exposed in the yard of the Hotel de l'Europe, a process which seems to give them the keenest delight. One of the said uniforms, which I had the distinguished honor of handling, is of light blue cloth, faced with red, with perfectly plain silver buttons. On it was pinned the bronze military medal of the Grand Duchy of Baden attached by a yellow riband, on which was the clasp for the Sadowa campaign, with "1866" upon it. On the red collar was the gold crown and star, indicating the rank of the wearer. The medal had a laurel crown, and the device "*Fur Ehre*"—"For valor"—on it. The prisoners have been extremely well treated by the French; they are lodged at the best hotel in the place, and every comfort (except their liberty) afforded them. Baths have been sent for their use, and a tailor from the "Bon Pasteur" store is now with them that they may have plain clothes to walk about in without attracting attention, as soon as they receive their parole. Nothing has been obtained from the prisoners as to the movements or strength of the Prussians. They at once declined to answer all questions, telling the French officer in charge of them that if he in his turn were to be made prisoner he would be the last to give any information which could possibly be of service to the enemies of his country. To this dignified and soldier-like reply there could, of course, be no answer, and the French officer in charge turned to neutral subjects.

Mark Twain's wife inherits a quarter of a million.

HOP CIRCULAR.

New York, Friday, noon, Aug. 19, 1870.

There is no change whatever to report of the market. Choice grades of "States" are in request at full figures, while low and medium grades are neglected. In '68's there is nothing doing; but it is believed a good demand will set in for them when brewers commence using new hops, as they will be required in large proportion for mixing.

It is important to growers that they should understand the position they occupy at the present time. It is undoubtedly true that there is but a small stock left of the crop of 1869, probably not much more than 10,000 or 11,000 bales of all qualities of that crop outside of what small supplies may be in brewers' hands. That is not enough for the wants of the trade until new hops can be used alone. Since the recent rains have brought out the burr, and developed more fully the half-grown hops, the impression has been generally disseminated throughout the country that a much larger yield will be the consequence than was expected three weeks ago. Our correspondents, in their estimates of yield made several weeks since, have taken it for granted that all burrs and half sized hops would mature and be picked, hence, any improvements from rains, &c., do *not* increase the estimates then made of yield. But there are numerous dealers, both in the country and city, whose stocks are low, and whose hope of profit lies in impressing growers with the notion of large supplies of the new crop, and ample stocks of the old yet in the market, and in depressing the minds of growers as to the value of the new, in order to absorb the crop as much as possible at low prices, well knowing there never was a better opportunity for a large advance, provided the opening price is low enough. We beg to caution growers about receiving all they hear of good crops and low figures, and also to avoid hastily accepting offers of contract, unless the prices are full and liberal.

Receipts of the week, 222 bales.

Receipts corresponding week last season, 958 bales.

Total receipts of the season, 101,676 bales.

Export clearances last week, none.

Exports corresponding week last season, 1,831 bales.

Total exports for the season from the port of New York, 56,453 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF HOPS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

	Cents per lb.		
New York State	10	18	25
Wisconsins	8	15	22
Eastern	8	14	20
Michigans	8	14	20
Ohios	8	14	20
Yearlings	4	6	8
Old Olds	1	2	3

EMMET WELLS,
No. 64 Pearl St., N. Y.