Wednesday, September 14, 1870.

Responsible Government Again.

At the risk of fatiguing the reader we recur to the subject of Responsible Government this morning. We do so because it appears to be of supreme importance just now that no misapprehension should exist in the public mind respecting a matter so seen to be submitted for the verdict of public epinion. In his impression of Friday, our local contemporary had a tolerably sensible article upon the subject, marred somewhat, however, by that spirit of egotism and misrepresentation for which its author would seem to have acquired a notoriety of which few men would feel proud. It will be remembered that, in treating upon the same question on Thursday, we shrank from the hideous caricature presented by our contemporary. While admitting that the system, o a greater or less extent, implied party government, we ventured to express a hope that, in the first instance at least, the people of British Columbia, instead of arranging themselves in two hostile parties in an unprincipled and unsemely scramble for the 'loaves and fishes ' of office, might rather seek to rise above mere party lives, and, as far as possible, constitute one great party, comprising the whole body of the people, in seeking the common good of all. For expressing this hope we have been held up as an opponent of Responsible Government, and the public are told that Apparently the only real out-and-out advocate of Responsible Govern-ment in this country is the Standard ! Heaven save the cause if this be true Responsible Government, says he, is Party Government, pure and simple, and he continues, any paper that argues against thorough Party Government opposes the only form of government under the British Crown that enables the people to manage their own affairs.' Now, it will have been observed that we did not sargue against Party Government, but only expressed the hope that mere party lines might not be rigidly drawn at first. But even beyond this, our contemporary is coarcely justified in the sweeping assertions he has made. As a matter of fact the reader need only look to Canada in order to discover to actual and most successful existence the identical political condition we expressed a hope to see here. In that country party feeling ran adoption of Responsible Government, so high as to render Party Government to be divided into two hostile armies, well nigh impossible, when, in June 1864, overtures were made by the lead-ers of the Reform Party to Sir John A speils of office and the sweets of power, ers of the Reform Party to Sir John A Macdonald, with a view to a fusion of parties for the purpose of carrying out the grand acheme of Confederation. The result was the formation of a coalition government, the same government, with government, the same government, with the exception of a few triffing changes the exception of a few triffing changes things. If the people will only prove in its personnel, which was so successful things. If the people will only prove faithful to themselves, and carefully exin carrying out that scheme—the same government which administers, so ably and so well, the affairs of the Dominion to-day ! True, the cry has recently been heard from Ontario for a return to Party Government; but that cry was a feeble one, and the great body of the people are well content with the continuance of the coalition principle. In the face of these facts, of which he can hardly be presumed to be ignorant, what must be thought of the position taken by our contemporary? It is a matter of history that the affairs of Canada have been administered, and most successfully administered, during these six years under the coalition sys-tem, which means the elimination of the party principle. Yet we scarcely think our contemporary will tell us that Responsible Government has not prevailed there during that period. In no country in all the Colonial Empire, has the principle of Responsible Government been more fully recognised and more fair-ly and successfully worked out than in Canada; and of no period in its history is this more true than of that very period during which the principle of party government has, to speak figuratively, been held in chains as an element of ob-struction and strife. To assert that Responsible Government and Party Governare so identical as that the former cannot exist without the latter is, therefore. to betray a degree of ignorance upon the subject or a loosensss in dealing with facts which we certainly were not pre-pared to find exhibited by our centemporary. Having with, we trust, sufficient clearness, shown that Responsible Covernment can be carried on, and that most successfully, without the practical recognition of party, let us consider for a little whether or not it is the interest

Sovernment in this Colony is paucity of population. And surely this consideration will constitute a most weighty argument against making such a system. pure and simple, party government. If a country with a population of four millions found a fusion of parties neessary in order to earry out certain great measures, how much more neces-sary will it be that, in a country with a population of ten thousand, the people should, for the time, seek to rise above mere party lines, and unite in order to form a strong people's government, re-presenting the views and possessing the confidence of all, which may successfully carry out those great measures of interdal improvement and reform so essential to Colonial presperity and general well-being. There is yet another phase of this subject to which we would invite a moment's thought, In Canada there were and are large and well-defined political parties, holding distinct and recognized political creeds; and thus a condition existed which not only rendered Party Government possible, but which seemed to promise it success. But does such a condition present itself here? Where are our political oreeds and distinctive parties, with which to carry on ' party government, pure and simple? Why, it was no longer ago than Tuesday that our contemporary, with that play upon the English language peculiar to him, stated that 'No sooner was union seoured, or Confederation insured, than parties previously acting together, on one side or the other, virtually dissolved into a mass, with one common opinion. Now, if one might venture to attach any meaning at all to the words employed, they would appear to indicate a political condition as existing in the Colony singularly favorable to the work. ing out of Responsible Government free from the party principle which our contemporary seems so strangely and significantly solicitous to have at once introduced. If, as he asserts, the people are 'dissolved into a mass,' why, in the name of reason and common sense. seek to break up that 'mass' into antagonistic fragments? If they have one common opinion; why divide that epin-ion? If, in such a complete union and fusion of parties there should be atrength and harmony, why seek weakness and discord in an unnatural and ness and discord in an unnatural and unnecessary division? But, supposing the people were unhappily divided up into political parties, how are these parties to be supplied with distinctive creeds, seeing there is only one common opinion? Shall we be told that office and patronage, or the 'loaves and office and patronage, or the loaves and fishes, are to constitute the basis and creed of political parties? Indeed we have already been told this. But, if such is really to be the case—if the mere handful of people are, as the immediate and inevitable result of the and drawn up in battle array to fight, demoralizing, repulsive condition of clude mere political scismatics and impossibles from the Legislature, there is no reason in the world why Responsible Government, in its true spirit, and integrity, may not be successfully carried en in this Colony for years to come, without any such divisions and unseemly scrambling for 'office and patronage' as our contemporary appears so eager to introduce. There are in reality no political parties in the Colony. But even if there were, it would become the duty of all to seek to promote such a fusion as might enable a strong coalition government to administer the atfairs of the country in the common interest of all, without respect to party, rather than to have a small and struggling population rent up into miserable factions unworthy of the name of party.

Closing the Doors.

It will be seen by reference to another solumn that the doors of the only Public or Government School in Victoria have been slammed to by the indignant Teachers and that the young idea is now left to shoot at the Show, to be held at New Deminion Hall random on the public streets ! To those who to-morraw. have given little or no heed to the subject this step may possibly appear to be an extreme one. Those who have taken sufficient interest in education to inform themselves as to facts will, however, concur with us in the epinion that the Teachers have arrived at that point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Indeed, it is our benest opinion that they had reached that point long ago—that less long-suffering and quiet submission to injury and injustice would have been better both for them and the public. The subject of the shameful treatment these Teachers have received has so very recently been the matter of remerk in these columns that it will not be necessary to go over the ground afresh. It may be as well to state, howof British Columbia to aim, in the first instance, at least, at working out the ystem as free from party as possible. One of the chief and, we must admit, one of the most cagent objections to the immediate introduction of Responsible be right to mention that the Government money. It may be as well to state, however, in correction of a false impression accident in the sanyon between Barkerville and Richfield. We fear the Government deserves to all.

Insurance and like serious accident in the sanyon between Barkerville and Richfield. We fear the Government Barkerville and Richfield. We fear

money is withheld on account of the delincies of the Board-the principle followed by the Government being that the public by the Government being that the public grant is only to be paid on condition of the people's quota being made good. The course now adopted by the teachers is probably the only one that will bring matters to a practical issue, for it would seem as though the people were content good-naturedly to accept the services of the teachers as long as given, concerning themselves little as to whether those services were unrequited or not. What is still worse, the Board appears to have given uself squally little conpears to have given itself equally little con-cers. Owing to the delinquencies of the Board the whole of last year's tax was lost, and the greater part of the present year's tax still remains ancollected,

CARIBOO NEWS SURMARY .- The Sentine mentions the Wilson Co as having cleaned up 105 ezs for the week; the Cariboo 154 oze, the Forest Rose 68ozs, the Downie 30 ning Creek, drove a horse and buggy over a hillside between Barkerville and Richfield, falling 40 feet, receiving a broken leg and se-vere contusions. Mrs Allan is the 'Scotch Jeans' who figures in Viscount Milton's sketches of British Columbia. She is known and respected in Cariboo for many sots of kindness and generosity towards the unfortunate, and the accident eveked a widespread sympathy. The Sentinel indicts the Government for the accident, in that it had neglected to render the road safe, though repeatedly asked to do se... Hon G A Walkem Hen R W W Carrall, J S Thompson, T Jeffree (of Mosquito Creek), J Wark, C Booth, T Elwyn and H Havelook are mentioned in connection with the Cariboo representation.

New Westminster. - There are 20 priseners in Goal; 12 at hard labor, 2 without, 2 under sentence of death, 4 insane. George Turner was elected for Ward No. 1, and Chris. Lee for Ward No. 7, in the Municipal Council. The Guardian says a very rich silver lead has been discovered, not a hundred miles from town, and within 12 miles of the river, a sample from which assayed 713 os. 13 pwts. and 8 grs. to the top. The Hyack Fire Cemand pany are making arrangements for holding their annual pionic. Extensive improvements are being made at Hastings Mills, Barnard In-

N.W. Coast.-From a white man who arrived in a cance yesterday we learn that thirteen men left Skeens River on the 19th of August bound for new diggings on a river in Alaska, a short distance above Stekin. Some miners from Alaska last summer discovered paying diggings, and the Captain of the U S steamer Newburn gave the thirteen men a free passage from Tengas to Stekin. Among the thirteen were Moss of Bella Bella and Lament the Peace River expressment. The Indiana are passagethly expressman: The Indians are peaseably disposed. Our informant saw a large num-ber of canoes laden with whicky were bound up the coast.

FROM NEW! WESTMINGTER. -The steamer Enterprise, Capt Swanson, arrived last evening, bringing 25 passengers, 410 barrels of soner, and Mrs Nelson. The Enterprise was detained beyond her usual time to take in

Upon the Brink .- On Wednesday a part of the cribbing of the wagouroad above Kanaka Bar gave way beneath the weight of Chrysler's exteam and loaded wagon and the whole cencern was only saved from destruction by one of the chains catching upon a stump, which supported oxen and wagon until assistance could be had. Four or five hundred dellars worth of the goods were lost. The place where the accident occurred is 300 feet above the river, straight up and down!

ELEGANT SILVER SERVICE. - Among a number of articles to be offered by Mr Franklin on Tuesday next is the elegant silver service presented by the Government of British Columbia te Hon Chartres Brew, as a mark of appreciation of his services as leader of the expedition against the Childconten In-dians in 1864. The value of the service is about \$1250.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SO-CIETY .- At a meeting of the Site Committee yesterday, the selection of the Caledonian let as a place for holding the Show was con-firmed. This decision of the Committee is

Monstreus.-The Enterprise brought down a sturgeon weighing 784 pounds and measuring 111 feet in length said to be the largest yet caught in the Fraser. It was captured opposite New Westminster yesterday morning in a net. Frank Richards is the consignee of his Fishebip, and preposes to turn his Albambra Hall into an aquarium for the commodation of the monster.

A SEVERE CASTIGATION .- Our Caribee conemperary animadverts with very great severity upon the remissness of the Government in making such easential improvements as, for instance, that the absence of which caused the serious accident in the sanyon between Barkerville and Biehfield. We feer the Goy-

CRICKET MATCH. The Match played yesters | more gallant men never breathed but lay at Beacon Hill by the Bexers and Vice eris Juniers was wen by the former, who secred 119 in one inning. The Victoria Jun-iers made but 51 in both innings, while Wheel-er, one of the Boxers, alone made 50. The boys were hadly beaten.

ANOTHER CARDIDATE. - We hear that Mr Wm. H Kay, an influential resident of Lillecet District, has determined to offer himself as a statement in the representation of that constituency in the Legislative Council. Mr Kay is a gentleman of scholarly attainments and no mean abilities, and we have no doubt he would make an excellent member.

CAVENT .- Sherif Carson, of Steilscoom, V T, last evening came down with the extradited prisoner Young - an escaped convict from Stellacoom. He was sentenced some two years ago to ten years' imprisonment for killing another man. When captured he was at work at one of the mills on Burrard Inlet.

PRACE RIVER .- It is reported that good diggings have at last been struck on Vitalle Creek. The pay is two ounces to the hand. A party of twelve men are on their way down by wall and cance. Mr. Ogden of the H. B. Company was expected at Quesnelemouth when the express passed.

STACE UPSET,-The last express stage from Caribeo upset on the wagen road near Oregon Jack's, Thempson River, and several of the essengers were injured. The most serious inury was sustained by Mr McKenzie, of the H B Co's fort at Kemloops, who had a rib broken. A wheel ran off and saused the accident.

JUDICIAL.-In yesterday's Gazette it was announced that a Court of Assise and Gen-Gael Delivery will be held at the Court House, Victoria, before Chief Justice Begbie and the Hon Justice Crease, on Monday the 12th day of October proxime. CARIBOO MINING PROSPECTS .- A gentleman

from Cariboo who arrived last evening gives a very favorable account of the prospects of the mines there. The yield is now above the average, and Lightning Oreck is considered the best Oreck yet discovered in the Celony. ARRIVAL .- The French bark Emile de

Girardin, 480 tons, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday morning to load with lumber at Moody, Dietz & Nelson's mills for . Iqui-

THE ELECTION. -- We believe we are correct in stating that the write for the election will not be issued until after the return of Mr Trutch from England, Mr Trutch is ex-

THE STRANGES.—The Idaho, detained by togs off Columbia River, only arrived last evening at Portland; and the sailing of the California from Portland, advertised for last evening, has been postponed until Tuesday

Auction To-Messow.—The only auction en the 'eards' for to-morrow is an extensive sale of groceries and other goods by Messrs Millard & Beedy.

THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS .- It is under stood that His Excellency the Governor will take a run up as far as Beston Bar, next week.

NEXT SALE .- Mosers R F Pickett & Co announce their next sale of desirable goods for Thursday, 15th inst.

POLICE COURT .- Yesterday the record was

Tan schooner Ossan Pearl will probably sail hence for Henclulu with a carge:

APPOINTMENT,-Mr O Allard has been gazetted postmaster at Langley.

McMahon's Zouvaes:

How THEY WERE DESTROYED AT THE BATTLE OF HAGUENAU.

Special Dispatch to New York Herald. Lendon, August 16 .- The following letter from General Procher, commanding the Zouaves of Marshal McMahon's corps, tells the story of the destruction of those fine soldiers :

SAVERENE, Angust 8 .- Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of dangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that am still alive without a scratch, and in perfect health; but my heart is broken, and I am overwhelmed with grief at

the loss of my poor officers, and my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost. It would grieve you LATER. - I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and beroes. Out of 65 officers

47 were killed wounded and missing. At 7 in the morning they were full of life and arder; now all are killed. At was able to squeeze my hand as he was carried off the field, but he probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two Chefs de Bataillion were shot dead, and the third is either dead or a prisoner. St. Saneoux was wounded badly, and but very little hope is entertained for his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambu-

five are left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken under General Saureur, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all I had, all that remains is the clothes I wear, and 65 francs in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I don't care for that. I cannot belp orying, inwardly, when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions

—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. General Calom was killed ; Robert De Vogue was killed ; Alfred De Gramont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm. The other corps suffered almost as much as our own. McMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do, but he had not men enough. He was une able to cope with 100,000 men, with three times more artillery than he had. Nevertheless we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and that doubtless was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case, the disaster would have been fearful. It is bad enough as it is. The battle began at half-past 7 o'cleck. Atter night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand, without tents, or fire, or lie down in mud. During the previous day we had marched 70 kilometres from the battle-field to Saverne—the last 36 kilometres were got over during the night, pell mell, and without stopping or sleeping. War is a feareful seourge, but we are downed to be forced into action. We have but 500 or 600 Zonaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes, or food; But we have arms and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable we will be sent to Strasbourg to re-form. Our

Riot in Paris.

regimental chests, from all accounts, have

been taken.

Paris, Aug 16-About 4 o'clock some 40 ndividuals armed with revolvers and peniards, concealed, having marched down Rue d'Aubervelliers, suddenly drew up in front of of No 156 Boulevard de la Villette and summoned the man on duty to surrender his poet. The sentry, seeing them about to dash in at the open door, placed himself across it. One of the group drew a revolver and shot him dead. A sargeant de ville, hearing the report rushed up to ascertain the cause and received a bullet in the breast and fell dead. The occupants of the post rushed to the windows, but the assailants were drawn up in double lius and sent a volley in en masse. They then rushed into the house and seized four Chassepote and two cartridge-boxes. Having accomplished this murderous feat the band made a precipitate retreat, shouting—fTreason, 'Vive la Republiquel' A Lieutenant named Cottres was inside when the group came up. As soon as he saw the men he demanded their business. The reply was a shet, and 'Vive la Republique! The Lieutenant then ordered his men to go inside and shut the door and load the guns seeking to gain time. He asked the group the object of their demonstration. The leader, a small man very well dressed, replied: "We are going to proclaim the Republic. Give us your gues and come with us to the Corpe Legislatif.' 'Come,' said the Lientenant, still in the house, to gain time, 'Are we soldiers? You know we do not fire upon the people, but it is not our daty to march eff with you. If you want to pro-claim a Republic just go on a little further.' The leader of the band answered, 'We knew a trick worth two of that. Hand us over your guns.' 'Never,' excloimed the Lieuevant. 'Then we shall take them,' was the teply. At this moment the whole gang drew out their revelvers and discharged them. A sentinel fell dead. A corporal named Babod, received three wounds—two bullete and a stab. The Lieutenant was not injured. The report of firearms brought out the people from their houses, who rushed upon the band. These wretches then began to use their revolvers right and left and to stab everyone within reach. The police new appeared, sword in hand and endeavored to surround the madmen. One of them received

entround the madmen. One of them received a bullet and having fallen was trampled to death by the band. A girl six years old was killed in her mother's arms.

The fight now became general. Men were falling right and left, others running away, while some went in pursuit. The Commissary of Police of the Rue Tangier now axclaimed: 'Who will follow me? Come on, eitizens!' Upon this he rushed upon the rieters who, having no more ammunition and seeing themselves likely to be overpowered, immediately fied, followed by the people exclaiming 'They are Prussians! kill them!' Besides the two men killed, three police agents received asveral wounds. three police agents received several wounds. It is feared many inhabitants in the neigh-2 o'clock in the afternoon my unfortunate Lieutenant Colonel Des Hartes.
was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He gold Frederick pieces. Upwards of fifty ar-reste have been made, including the origina-

tor of the plet.

The Emperor sent word of condolence in the evening to the mother of the child killed.

NOT NAPOLEON, BUT FRANCE .- The Courrier Net Napoleon, But France.—The Courter des Etats Units, the leading French paper in the United States, now ignors Napoleon. It places France above every dynasty, saying:— What matters that there is a man named Napoleon, if Napoleon iscadu and his hand too feeble to hold the sword? We do not know anybody when there is a question of the salyation; of the honer, of the grandeur of France. Let the nower he treated to whomsoever shall take it, lance: A bullet went through his chest.

He behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot stone dead. I have but five captains here out of thirty. The others are in Heaven. All my Adjutants and mest of all my Sergants-Major shared the carnation of the people, be it a menarchy or a carnation of the people, be it a menarchy or a same fate as the pioneers — better or republic, but let them give us victory.

By Glectric Telegnaph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, Sept 6-The News says that Jule Favre is now Minister of Foreign Affairs and has already made propositions for peace to Prussia. The basis of the proposition is the withdrawal of the Germans from the guarantee that its stauding army shall b Gambetta has fissued a proclamation ap

pointing Edmond Valentine Prefect of Stras All the deputies and the army and police of Paris are incorporated into the Nations

It is reported that Jules Favre has gon forward to meet King William.

M. Rouher left Paris last night.

Paris, Sept 6—Bazaine still maintains h It is reported that Count Palikso and Henry Cheveran, late Minister of the Interior, are in Belgium, having fled during the crisis pending the declaration of the Repu

It is rumored that Italian troops in stro force under Gen Cademan are marching

SUTTGART, Sept 5—At a large meeting held to-day the fellowing resolution we adopted: Resolved, That Germany refuse mediation or the intervention of other Pow

Other resolutions were passed demandir the insorporation of Alsace and Lorraine

portion of Germany. Lendon, Sept 6, 4 p m-A corresponder of the News at Paris, says at 3 a m on Su day he saw the Tuilleries invaded by a me who tore down the throne and destroyed ever thing marked with the Imperial arms a other Napoleonic insignia, carried away a cast into the sea all the busts, statues a pictures of Napoleon. Henri Rochefor wast borne in triumph

the Hotel de Ville.

The military fraternize with the peop and all shout Vive le France I Vive co

PARIS, Sept 6—Lowestern's corps, coprising the German advance guard, has rived at Nancy en route to Paris.

BRUSSELS, Sept 6—The Prince Imperhas leit Hanover for England. The Empre

arrived in Belgium on Sunday. . PARIS, Sept 5-The corps of Gen Veron has reached Leten in the general moveme The corps is intact and falling back in go

A special from London, Sept 6, says
Prince Imperial reached London that aft

Namerin, Sept 6—McMahon lies dead Namerin, Belgium.

Paris, Sept 6—It is now positively stathe Empress left Paris on Sunday, gothrough Belgium, to reach and remain the Emperor.

New York, Sept 6—The special corpondent of the Tribune sends the follow correct list of the Provicional Government Leading names of the committee of natical defence—Emmanuel Arago, Crimea

Leading names of [the committee of] natical defence—Emmanuel Arago, Crimea Jules Favre, Jules Fovry, Gambetta, Gmier Pages, Gloais, Biserne, Peletan, Ministry is as follows: Foreign Affilules Favre. Justice, Crimeaux. Inter Leon Gambetta. Finance, Ernest Pics Public Works, Pierre Aoran. Comme Joseph Magin. Public Instruction, Following, Martine, War, Leass Bues. Training president of the committee.

is president of the committee. LONDON, Aug 5-Evening-The Bave contigent, under Von Rothsamusen, has

Sedan, which is now held by the Prussi A force of the former will act as an escotthe French prisoners, who are estimate The death of Gen Failley is denied.

LONDON, Sept 6—A cable special to Tribune says a correspondent had an in view with Bismarck at King William's h quarters, and in response to an enqui-to what were likely to be the condition peace demanded by Prussia, Bismares plied as follows: There are three was stopping an attack on the Rhine proving First, we might make Alsace and Lorsa First, we might make Alsace and Lorra neutral State like Luxembourg or Belg extending from the former country to S erland, and separate France, and Pressit appears to me that the neutrality of small States is already so difficult to present is at every moment capable of so a dangerous complications, that I do not it worth while to make any more ne it worth while to make any more ne States. Second, We might annex A and Larraine and hold them as conquered ritery; but I am sure this would not be garded favorably by the majority of Gers We are anxions to complete our unity, we don't want any people among us are unwilling members of the German tion. That the Alsatians would be disloyal subjects of Prussia, in spite of great majority of them speaking the Ger language and being of Teutonic origin, can be no doubt. Third, Then there ren to us the third course—to take Met. Strasbourg and keep them: this is wha

Paris, Sept 6-Bazaine maintains his sition at Metz notwithstanding the street of the Prussians. He is keeping 150 Prussians to guard him and prevent his

cape from the fortress.

The Prussian advance has reached rues in the department of Marne, 15

N W of Rheims. The main body is ste approaching Paris. Signor Carmushi, the Italian banker was expelled from France for contrib to the anti-plebiscitum fund, has return Paris. He brings promises that the declare republics in several European S The French have commenced rev the Imperial appointments of Ambassac foreign countries. The following are a announced: The Marquis de Lavale

London, Count de Mauboug at Vienn Gen Fleury at St Petersburg.

BERLIN, Sept 6—Evenir g—Official r show that fifty French Generals are p ers of war in the hands of the Prassis Dieppe te-day. AIS ONOLV