

Britain in the West.

Looking at the British Colonial policy of the past, one is utterly perplexed to reconcile inconceivable stupidity with incomparable greatness. 'Wherever the sun rises,' said Daniel Webster, 'Britain's morning drum beats.' Her subjects are two hundred millions; her territory is a third of the earth's surface; her flag floats on every sea-commands every sea. It is almost inconceivable of so majestic, we might say sublime, a heritage, that there should be found among its very heirs ungrateful dastards who would seek to humble its great name and soil its proud flag with the 'ime of their own vile invidium. Dropping upon the pleasant pages of the biography of that charming humorist, Washington Irving, we experienced an irrepressible feeling of shame, we blushed, we mourned, on coming to that part of it which alludes to the war between Great Britain, the mother of nations, and her own American children. 'Let us not forget,' said Channing, 'that our own Government first sent slaughter and conflagration into the unoffending Provinces of Britain. It should ever be remembered, however, that the outrage which drove the thirteen magnificent Provinces of America from under the old roof-tree and the old flag cannot be fairly chargeable to Great Britain as a people. It was rather the act of the rulers in opposition to the great heart of the British people. Would that British Colonial folly had ended with that unjustifiable act. Unfortunately, it can be traced down to the present period. With a Colonial Empire upon which the sun never sets, whose greatest want of all is the want of more population, we find that the insensate home policy still treats the hideous Wren of Panperism, the plethora of Labor, the semi-starvation of the Laborer, with the costly quackery of Poor Laws, instead of the cheap, certain, anal cure of colonization by a systematic process of State Emigration. The Home Empire is sinking under its load of over-population. The Colonial Empire is withering and tottering on the verge of disintegration beneath its curse of under-population. The remedy is obvious. The national duty is clear. Is there not left in the United Kingdom the thirteenth, the statesmanship equal to the exigency? Is a nation which spends twenty millions sterling every year upon pseudo-philanthropy unwilling to spend ten upon the only true remedy? Will a Government which rushed into the centre of Abyssinia, at an expense of ten millions sterling, and struck down a haughty barbarian monarch to deliver one of its subjects from captivity, hesitate about spending a like sum for the emancipation of hundreds of thousands of its subjects from a captivity unspcakably worse than that which Cameron endured at Theodore's Court? Is the small ear to be tortured into the great, and the great into the small? Is every State toothache which may afflict any little tinpot Crown or Duchy in Central Europe ever to excite more care and sympathy at the Court of St. James than the question of the Colonial Empire? If so, perish Britain, no longer Great, 'for perish she must! But there would appear to be little reason for apprehending such a result. There are not wanting indications that the folly we have just been deploring is the folly of the past, and that Britain is at length really awaking to the great duty of the hour. Under the pressure, doubtless well seconded by Colonial remonstrance, the movement in favor of Emigration is daily acquiring depth and power in the home mind, and many eyes now turn to the Empire of America as presenting at once an ample and convenient field into which may be transplanted the rank growth of motherland Pseudo-Economists must be swept away before the new light which points to the Greater Britain of the West as the true receptacle of home surplus. Hitherto the millions have been flowing into a foreign country—made foreign by British misrule—only to cease at once to be British and to consume British manufactures. In the Dominion now being so successfully erected, emigrating Britons will find a home where they may become more British in heart and larger consumers of British manufactures. With the great tide of emigration turned into the Red River Basin the Atlantic will be annihilated and the great British heart will pulsate on two continents. Let home statesmen and philanthropists busy themselves less with the paltry trifles of petty European powers. They will find more noble and more profitable employment in building up the Greater Britain of America. They have here a territory equal to the whole of Europe to fill up; a nation to create which will be a second Asia—a very field. Let the so-called Great Powers of the

Old World palter and fight about infinitesimal territories and doxies, if they will; but let ours be the more honorable, patriotic, Christian work of building up an Empire which will place Great Britain forever beyond the influence of petty international squabbles and jealousies—which will enable her to give peace and civilization to the world. She has outgrown Europe. Let her reproduce herself in America. Instead of busying herself with childish prattle about the 'Balance of Power' in the Old World, let her build up an Empire in the New World which will forever secure to her the 'Balance of Power,' not of Europe alone, but of the world!

The News.

Europe and especially Great Britain, has been thrown into convulsions by the sudden unearthing of a projected Treaty by which France and Prussia were to have quietly revised the map of Europe and divided Naboth's vineyard between them, binding themselves together to resent the disagreeable investigations of an inquisitive prophet. Great Britain is furious at the cool duplicity of the proposition, and the English press is unanimous and severe in its condemnation. A change may not unlikely come over English sentiment, however, when it is known that our local contemporary thinks the terms of said treaty 'so very reasonable' that he can see no good reason why they should not be at once carried out and peace proclaimed. When we read out and peace proclaimed. When we read the report of this terrible treaty the whole thing as an ill-omened omen—but there would no longer appear to be any ground for so regarding it. We are disposed to think that the treaty, if genuine, is of French origin, and that a firm refusal on the part of Prussia to accede to the modest demands therein put forth was the proximate cause of the present war. This view, would supply what was wanting before—a reason for the war. Should this view be correct, it will probably be found that the London Times received the text of the treaty from Berlin, and that its publication at that particular moment was deemed an act of justice to Prussia, and a means to further revolutions. So far as the movements of the troops and skirmishes are concerned, no remark that we can offer would shed much light upon the telegrams—and as for assumption and prediction, the reader can judge in these for himself. Probably few will read the news without arriving at the conclusion that a great battle was pending on the banks of the Rhine—a battle which, if it is not quickly may have been fought before these lines shall have reached the public eye.

LANE & KURTZ MINING COMPANY.—It is now some weeks since our readers were made aware that a mining company with the above name was in course of organization, and that it only remained for the Executive to grant a lease of the Meadows, on William Creek, on such terms as the company would feel justified in accepting. We have much pleasure in announcing that the Executive has met these gentlemen in a liberal spirit, that the lease was signed yesterday and that Messrs Lane and Kurtz leave this morning for San Francisco, in order to complete their financial arrangements, and return to the colony as early as possible with a view to commencing active operations. We have permission to indicate a few of the principal provisions of the lease, which are as follow: The lease is for a term of 21 years, with the privilege of 10 years' extension. The annual rental is \$250, payable in advance, and there is a bonus of \$125 paid on the application. The ground commences at Mosquito Creek (3 miles and 75 chains), with a varying width of three-fourths of a mile to a mile. The company engage on their part to erect within six months a sawmill, provided with a 50-inch circular saw, and of a nominal cutting capacity of six thousand feet per diem; to erect within eight months a pumping engine and hoisting works complete; to erect within eighteen months (within a radius of ten miles of Cameron) a quartz mill with ten stamps, none of which shall weigh less than 750 pounds. Such are the salient points of a lease respecting which we may take occasion to say more upon a future occasion. It is due to the Government to state that the gentlemen who have projected this great enterprise are much pleased with the spirit in which they have been met, a condition of things which, in their hands, may do the colony much good amongst capitalists in California and elsewhere.

ROBBERY AND PRISONER'S CONDUCT.—Yesterday morning whilst the propeller California, Capt Hays, returned from Nantimo yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will sail at daylight this morning for Portland. She has on board 150 tons coal for the Gas Company and 130 tons for the N P T Company's steamer. The following names of intending passengers were booked last night: John Kurtz, C O Lane, John Adair, Mrs F F Victor, Joshua Davies, Wm Alexander, J O Holladay, Mrs L G Swafford, Mrs O O Hayes, Wm Benning, wife and child, W Levy, L Levy, M Flinn. ORANGES.—The funeral of the late Mrs Bowden, wife of the Inspector of Police, took place yesterday and was very numerous. A tender, the members of both Lodges of the I O O F turning out in strong force. The remains were taken into St Andrew's Church, where the Rev Mr McGregor improved the sad occasion, after which the procession returned and proceeded to the cemetery. THE FARMERS OF SANBICH DISTRICT are preparing for a show on the 26th September, and a Ploughing Match a day or two before. The results of last year's show in the District were very flattering, and there is scarcely a doubt that the forthcoming show will be even more successful. There ought to be a large attendance from the city. THE DELUGE steamer was employed yesterday in filling the large reservoir at the foot of Yates street with water drawn from the cistern at the corner of Yates and Government streets. During a part of the day the furnace was supplied with subterranean coal, which emitted very little smoke. THE CORBETT.—This iron bark is now out 170 days from London.

THAT RAILWAY.—Writing under the smart public disfavor, our feeble local contemporary denies having opposed the Canadian Pacific Railway, and defies 'any one to find any such assertion or any such tendency in any article published in the Standard; and in proof of his innocence the editor refers the public to something he wrote on 11th December, 1868. It is a matter of very little importance what he may have said or written twelve years ago; and we venture to think many things he wrote at that period would, if resurrected now, place him in a not very enviable position before the public. If, as he claims, the railway formed an article in his political creed in 1868, he must indeed have sadly apostrophized since then, for it finds no place either in the terms of union which he introduced into the Legislative Council in April, 1868, or in the more elaborate programme submitted to the Yale Convention five months later. On both of these occasions the railway was wholly eliminated from his political creed, and from that time down to the present he has taken every opportunity of 'throwing cold water' upon the great enterprise. If he has not opposed it in direct words, in the paper which he now publishes, he has offered a no less real opposition by misrepresenting, distorting and mistating facts; and it is, indeed, a strange time for our contemporary to deny that he has offered the slightest opposition to a scheme to prove the impracticability of which his writings are being greedily quoted on the south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude! We allude to this subject in sorrow—certainly in no spirit of jealousy. Did the slightest ground for jealousy exist, which there assuredly does not, this were a most unfitting occasion for its indulgence.

THE STANDARD.—Our sinking contemporary is whistling to keep his courage up. Has anyone noticed how he has 'let up' on the Government recently? The raw-headed-and-bloody-bones articles advocating revolt and another gravel-pit escapade, have entirely ceased. What's the matter? Has the 'ticking point' been crossed—grieved with Government But? Rumor hath it that the Standard is about changing editors, and that Mr. McMillan, late of the News, will succeed the Intellectual Prodigy who was to 'whip the Colonist out of its boots' but who has only succeeded in convicting his few friends that he 'hasn't got the ops' (brains) article, a decent paper or write a sensible article. In fact, our contemporary, who is a sort of literary Whale, has shrunk in public estimation to the proportions of a Minnow. *Se transit gloria Hamburg!*

THE NEWS from the farming districts of Kamloop and Okanagan is very encouraging. Last winter was unusually mild, there having been but six days rough weather in January and four in March; and throughout the whole winter there was never sufficient snow to cover the grass—consequently the cattle did splendidly and came out rolling in fat. To a person who has never before travelled in this section of country the number of cattle to be seen roaming over the prairie would be surprising, and they are increasing to such an extent that in a few years they will be classed as a luxury among our exports. Both the Spring and the Fall of the year in these districts have been all that could be desired, copious showers of rain having fallen at short intervals during that time, thereby producing finer crops than have been known since the country began to be settled up.

SPIRITUALISM OR MODERN NECROMANCY.—Such is the title of a tract issued from the Press, being a sermon recently delivered by the very Reverend Edward Grigg, B. A., Dean of Christ Church, Victoria. As the title indicates, the sermon is directed against that system commonly called 'Spiritualism,' and the subject is handled in a thoughtful and able manner. The system is handled without gloves, yet without having recourse to any of that harshness of expression or plethora of adjectives so common in controversy. 'To the law and the testimony' the necromancer and his works are brought; and we must confess that viewed in the ray of light shed upon them in the course of this little tract, they present a dark and forbidding aspect. To be had at the Book stores.

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A LESSON.—A sailor went into a shop in Milwaukee and purchased goods to the amount of fifty cents. Throwing down a bill, he said: 'There's a two-dollar bill; give me change.' A glance showed the storekeeper that the bill was a 'Y,' and hastily sweeping it into the drawer, he gave back the change. After Jack went home the man went to the drawer and found that the bill was a 'Y' to be sure, but a little the worst counterfeit ever seen. The storekeeper went in search of the sailor, and threatened him with prosecution, but Jack proved by a comrade that he received but a dollar and a half in change, so that he could not have given the man the bill. After a little talk, the master was allowed to drop by the storekeeper, who has probably learned something he did not know before.

JOB PRINTING.—Remember, that the Colony is the only office in the colony that has the facilities for doing Job Printing expeditiously, well and low. All kinds of printing executed with neatness and dispatch. THE NELSON CROSS.—The steamer Emma sailed for Port Townsend yesterday morning to bring over the Nelson Hippodrome and Circus. She is expected in to-day and the company will make their bow tonight. A CHINAMAN summoned yesterday at the Police Court for failing to account for the washee of a customer, produced the articles and was discharged from custody.

USEFUL.—I M Gaud, of the Liverpool Exchange Buildings, has in hand a directory of all the newspapers published in the world. The undertaking is gigantic, but if properly done will prove useful. THE STEAM TIGER was out for practice last evening under the management of her amateur engineers and worked satisfactorily. SALE OF THE LEVIATHAN.—Messrs Bowditch have sold the steam-yacht Leviathan to U. Nelson & Co. of the Mainland. We learn that the new owners will place her in the coast far-farther. THE SHIP HEADLEY will sail for San Francisco from Nantimo on Monday next. She will carry a large cargo of coal. THISTLES.—This Bylaw is now in force. Read it!

THE 'RICKETY SHANTY.'—Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—The 'great article' of your contemporary is ever more than ordinarily entertaining this morning, and that is saying much. Having, with our grand sweep of his magnificent pen, brushed the map of Europe, he alludes to Belgium as an 'old rickety shanty,' a 'paltry national,' 'no bigger than the fabled to stand in the way of the national development of France.' Is your contemporary aware that the country towards which he holds such contemptuous language has a population of four millions and a half, a standing army of one hundred thousand, and the most complete railway system in Europe? If he does not know this he is an ignoramus. If he does know it, he is a victor. July 28th, 1870.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Shows for loading grain from the cars directly on board the vessels for foreign ports are being provided at the end of the wharf at Oakland, and will be ready within three weeks. The loading place will be somewhat nearer this city than Oakland. The grain market in England appears to be as unsettled as in this city. Dispatches to dealers here differ widely as to price; some quote California wheat as low as 11s 6d. The market here is thoroughly demoralized. But the market is not inclined to operate. THE Produce Exchange Board held a meeting to-day and discussed the question of a different location for their room, also as to changing the hour of meeting—but the propositions were voted down. The annual regatta of the Yacht Club is set for Saturday. The list of competitors is made up. Arrived.—Sobr Clara Light, Steellacom. Sailed.—Ship; Coquimbo, Port Madison. GRASS VALLEY, July 25.—The prize fight between Andrew Steele and John Rogers came off to-day. The rounds were fought rapidly. Rogers went to grass very often and by strategy won the fight. Twenty-two rounds were fought in 22 minutes. Rogers was winner. When the 23rd round was called Steele came forward on his face in a fainting condition, while Rogers was so little injured that he leaped the ropes and ran over the hill. LOS ANGELES, July 25.—At a meeting of the French citizens last evening nearly \$500 were subscribed for the relief fund in aid of French soldiers who may be wounded in the war with Prussia. SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A negro voted at the Democratic primary election in the Third Ward, and was neither insulted nor ill-treated. The vote polled at the Democratic primary election yesterday was 9784. It is impossible to tell what individual candidates are elected, but it is conceded that the Irish-American element have routed the chivalry wing. Reynolds is beaten out and out in the Third Ward. Two men were arrested for pocketpicking at the First Ward polls, and two stolen watches recovered. OREGON. SALEM, July 25.—In consequence of the presence of dangerous fogs in the city the authorities design increasing the police force to preserve order. The State Treasury has employed additional guards.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—A Gilmore, Yates street, near Government, has commenced to sell off his entire stock of ready-made clothing at cost, to close out that branch of his business, as he intends to devote his attention to MERCHANT TAILORING. Garments of every description made to order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men, has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the lungs and throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its effects known, that we do not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the rapid cure effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unaccompanied persons, either resident in, or travelling through malarious districts, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.

All of Superior Quality. PICKLES, SAUCES, STRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS, OLIVIER'S PICKLED MEATS, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, PRESERVED FRESH SALMON, KIPPERED SALMON AND BERRINGS, PICKLED SALMON, FRESH AND LOCHFVNE BERRINGS, FRIED SOLES, FRESH AND FROZEN LADDOCKES, PURE SALAD OIL, SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE, PRESERVED BUTTER AND LARD, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE FISH PATES, GALANTINE, TONGUES, BRAUN, FOWLTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS, LEB & PERREIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, &c. &c. &c. Supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout the Colony. CAUTION. To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with inferior productions, they should invariably be broken when empty. Goods should always be examined on delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PROPRIETORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIUMS, 59, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. 1870 July 7

The War.

If the fragmentary and for the most part contradictory news which is coming over the lines in such wild profusion can be taken as a warranty for an conclusion it would appear to be that the French Army, with its headquarters at Strasburg, has definite selected Metz for its base of operations, that the Prussian Army, with its headquarters at Mayence or Metz has selected Coblenz as its base of operations, and that the valley of the Moselle will be the great battle-ground. Having placed the two armies, it may be worth while to reconnoitre their relative positions; and this can be done with the greater satisfaction in view of the complete immunity from all risk of being arrested as a spy or shot down as a newspaper correspondent. Strasburg is a strongly fortified city on the eastern frontier of France. It stands on the bank of the Ill, near the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends and across which it communicates with Kehl (in Baden) by means of bridges of boats. The fortified city is in a triangular form, enclosed by bastion ramparts, and entered by seven gates. At its Eastern extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, and by means of sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water. Formerly the capital of the province of Alsace, it is now capital of the Bas Rhine, and has a population of about eighty-five thousand. Metz is another strongly fortified city in France, and is the capital of the Department of Moselle, standing, as it does, at the conflux of the Moselle and Sarre, and at the head of a branch of the way from Paris to Strasburg. 170 miles from Paris, and about 80 west-north-west of Strasburg, Metz is regarded as one of the strongest most important places in France, and its splendor is accounted one of the finest promenades in Europe. It has an arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a foundry, and an armory containing about 180,000 stand of arms, and a military hospital capable of receiving patients. Its population is now about sixty thousand. Crossing over the Prussian side, Mayence or Metz is a city of Hess-Darmstadt, capital of Rheinhessen. It stands on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Main, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Frankfurt with which it is connected by rail. It is a fortress of the German Confederation, and usually has a garrison of 8000 men. Rising gradually from the Rhine in the form of an amphitheatre, it is galled in, flanked, with bastions and outworks. A bridge of about 1500 feet long, connects it with its suburb of Castel, near which it forms an island, on which could be fortified. The house, or rather the stables, of John Gen. Felsch, known as Guttenberg, the inventor of movable types, constitutes a least interesting object in the Mayence. It is regarded as a very strong position, and has a population of forty-five thousand. Coblenz is a fortified city of Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine where it receives the waters of the Moselle. It is about 10 miles N.N.E. of Metz. The River crossed by a stone bridge 536 yds long. At Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, there are strong fortifications with 400 pieces of ordnance and containing immense stores of holding three years' supply of water. The fortifications of Coblenz, which those on the opposite form mere outworks, cost nearly a million dollars, and they are estimated to be capable of accommodating hundred thousand men, with sufficient to contain ten years' provisions for eight thousand men. Coblenz is regarded as the strongest military position within the whole Prussian Empire. It is a free port, and does an extensive trade by the Rhine and Lahn. Its population is about 100,000. Such are the positions of the two great armies prepared for battle on the banks of the Rhine. It will have been seen that two or three more equal positions could scarcely be selected. Whether the prowess of the two confederates may be as nearly balanced as strategic positions are equal is that must abide the more practical of battle. We have said that of the Moselle will, in all prob-