

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

[BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.]

New Westminster, Sept 3.—Yesterday morning Governor and Mrs. Magraw arrived on the Enterprise and were landed at the Camp. The day was very decked with flags. The Governor's salute was fired by his Excellency acknowledged by raising his hat to the salute and a merry peal and all the flags in town were unfurled.

The Enterprise left here for Sumas at 9 o'clock to bring down a large band of cattle which came from Saskatchewan and will pass here on the way to Victoria tomorrow morning. The Enterprise took up the Cariboo mail and Barrow's express which will proceed to Yale from Sumas by canoe.

At the regular meeting of Union Lodge No 899, F & A. M. held on the evening of the 1st inst, a Past Master's jewel was presented to Bro J. S. Clute, P. M. for 1869. A jewel was received by the Lodge for the late P. M. H. W. Smith, which, owing to the decease of that Brother, was presented by a committee from the Lodge to his widow.

News from Cariboo by yesterday's express is rather encouraging. A company have commenced sinking a shaft on a flat at the junction of William and Valley Creeks, with great hopes of success arising from the fact of gold being found on a hillside opposite where the diggings are paying over an ounce a day to the hand. Most of the companies on the different creeks seem to be doing well.

The value of gold assayed at the Government assay office during the year has been established in Barkerville is estimated at about \$450,000. This is but a portion of the gold yield at Cariboo for the year, as it does not all find its way to the assay office.

Wright & Co. are testing their quartz by assays on Mosquito Creek. The result shows an average of \$20 per ton. Work is about to be commenced on a quartz vein on Brown's Claim, Lowhee. Thaddeus James killed a bear on Bald Mountain, which, with entrails taken out, weighed 412 pounds. The people of Barkerville are going to open a public school. Mr. B. Deffis has his cabin and most of its contents including some valuable papers by fire. Copious showers of rain fell on the 25th and 26th. Only a number of Chinamen came down by the steamer Onward yesterday. The weather at present is clear and pleasant.

Europe.

LONDON, Sept 1.—The World's special private telegrams from Paris this morning show that Paris does not believe in the complete rout of McMahon.

The Monitor declares positively that the battle of Ouzelle was a decided victory for Bazaine.

BERLIN, Sept 1.—The North German Gazette professes to be assured from the best sources that the English opinion is reconciled to the line of the Vosges, even if the Meuse is chosen as the future boundary of Germany and France, together with a thousand million francs as indemnity for war expenses.

LONDON, Sept 1.—A special to the Standard, dated Thionville, Tuesday morning, says the French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan road.

The Prussians have ordered Carignan. There was furious fighting all day between Athigny and Douzy.

VANNES, via BERLIN, Sept 1.—McMahon's efforts to rescue Metz have entirely failed in consequence of the defeat sustained on Tuesday, when he lost 20 guns. The loss of the French is immense as compared with the Prussians.

The Uhlans and dismounted Hussars have taken two strong positions near Sedan, in spite of the determined resistance of the French.

BRUSSELS, Sept 1.—Violation of the Belgian territory from one or both of the hostile armies in France being imminent, reinforcements have been despatched to Count of Flanders at Philippeville.

LONDON, Sept 1.—On Wednesday, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was in van of his army, and the Crown Prince of Saxony has passed through Völs with 100,000 men.

The army under Gen. Van Falkenberg is at Chocquesville, on the railroad between Reims and Thionville.

The French Army, reported to be 109,000 strong, is hourly expelled at Epernay, and the Prussians are withdrawing from the neighborhood of Rheims. The French are repairing the railroads.

PARIS, Sept 1.—It is reported officially that McMahon, in carrying out his movements, had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which he has been successful. He effected the crossing of the Meuse safely at Bongrain, without a shot being fired.

The Prussians were defeated after a desperate struggle and took refuge in the territory of Luxembourg, where they are said to be disarmed and obliged to remain. This information comes from the French representatives at Luxembourg. It is plain from the situation of Longwy, Thionville and Metz, that the plans of McMahon have so far been successfully effected.

The La Liberté reports that McMahon totally destroyed the left wing and centre of the Prussians, and that their losses were enormous. The right wing was only able to retreat in good order.

Count Palluk confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the forest of Mainz and escape is impossible.

Princess Frederick Charles recently barely escaped capture by the division of Vinoy near Rheims.

PARIS, Sept 1.—Evening.—The journals state that on the 26th Bazaine gained a substantial victory over Prince Frederick Charles' cavalry, and that on the 28th the Prussians obtained a position over Falleret's corps, but yesterday McMahon gained an important victory.

BOUILLOU, Aug 31.—Fighting commenced at 9 this morning at Bazille. The French are said to have captured thirty guns. No positive news received.

BRUSSELS, Aug 2.—It is reported here that a fresh battle commenced to-day in the direction of Sedan. McMahon occupies a strong position.

New York, Sept 1.—Reports have been received of a tremendous battle to-day be-

tween McMahon, with inferior force, disputing every inch of ground with great valor.

LONDON, Sept 1.—A correspondent with the first army, writing yesterday, says: The Plan has been changed from starting out Metz to bombardment. Heavy artillery has been mounted against Fort St Quentin and Hollpöville. Dysentery and typhus fever prevail in Metz. A white flag was sent on the 30th for water, surgeons and medicine.

The same correspondent telegraphs to-day from Saarouis.—No enemy this side of the Meuse. Heavy sorties were made eastward from Metz yesterday and repulsed. Heavy cannonading at Metz was heard this morning.

The Prussians report that Lieut Von Schomoff, sent yesterday under a flag of truce to summon Verdun to surrender, was fired on and his trumpet killed.

Since McMahon left Rheims he has marched to Retel, Vouziers and Bousy, through the Meuse Valley and the Argennes Mountains to Stenay and thence to Montmédy.

The Figaro says Bazaine, in one of the battles around Metz, entrapped the Prussians some 25,000 strong, led by spies disguised as peasants, in the Jamonnet quarries. His cavalry fell upon their rear, and the Prussians, unable to wheel, were cut down and suffered terribly. Bazaine is greatly mortified that this should have been reported at Paris as a [Prussian] victory.

BERLIN, Sept 1.—The following from the King to Queen Augusta is at last made public: Sedan, 1:30 P. M.—The battle has raged since half past 8 o'clock this morning. Our forces are advancing victoriously, 4th, 5th and 9th corps and Bavarians were engaged. The enemy is almost entirely driven into their quarters.

LONDON, Sept 2, 2:30 P. M.—The following official dispatches dated Bouillon, Belgium were this day first made public: The battle yesterday was very bloody and disastrous to the French. They retreated on Niège. The Prussians occupy Gervey a few miles northwest of Sedan.

Ten thousand officers and soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required instantly to surrender their arms. Great numbers of wounded have also been admitted to Belgium for humanity's sake.

MUNICH, Sept 1.—The Bavarian Ministers received the following, dated near Beaumont Tuesday, battle just occurred. We are victorious, French driven over the Meuse, first Bavarian corps participated successfully. One battalion captured two guns.

BOUILLOU, Sept 1.—Bazaine has driven the Prussians towards Sedan.

The French are at Locheselle.

Paris Papers report obscurely three French successes, their information is derived from private sources.

LONDON, Sept 2 10 a.m.—Despatches from Paris this morning claim that the Prussians were repulsed in an attack on McMahon after 10 hours fighting. The Prussians attacked both front and rear.

French captured thirty guns and a great many Prussians.

Prussians reported to have been driven toward Belgium.

LONDON, Sept 2.—Noon.—Private dispatches say the Prussians were victorious, but it is not generally known.

PARIS, Sept 1.—Midnight.—The Ministry has just given the following news to the public: On the 30th ult a series of engagements occurred between McMahon's troops and the enemy near the city of Messieris, lasting between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. Our troops were attacked by the Prussians from the woods on the heights near Stenay, a position we had but recently evacuated which the enemy immediately occupied. The attack was vigorous at first and forced our army to a retrograde movement. At 2 p.m. took the offensive again and set at it till 7 p.m. when darkness put an end to operations. At nightfall we recrossed the Meuse in order to form again near Donchery a few miles east of Messieris. Engagements on the first day's fighting cost us serious losses, although we have inflicted heavy damage on the Prussians. The Prussians mined the town of Monsson in that neighborhood and killed most of the inhabitants.

On the 31st the Prussians again took the offensive at 7 a.m. along the left bank of the Meuse, between the towns of Donchery and Donchery. Our forces slowly retreated until McMahon had drawn the Prussians into an angle formed by the ramparts of Sedan and the heights on the left side of the river. Here the Prussians suffered very serious losses and were compelled on account of the murderous fire to retreat. They effected this about noon, withdrawing towards Villenotray. After several unsuccessful attempts they at last succeeded in placing themselves on the opposite side of Messieris.

On the third day McMahon crossed the Meuse at Monsson. This furnishes a direct contradiction of the dispatch of King William to Queen Augusta, which announced that he had repulsed McMahon beyond the Meuse. Everything seems to indicate that the engagement will be renewed to-day in the same section of country.

BRUSSELS, Sept 2.—The slaughter in this morning's battle was terrible. The Meuse is filled with dead bodies.

The villages of Bazeille, Bouillon, Remilly and Bierney are in flames.

The French captured in Belgium are disarmed and sent to the camp at Bevalrod.

PARIS, Sept 2.—The official journal, this morning admits McMahon's defeat on Tuesday, but claims that he achieved a partial success on Wednesday.

The commandant at Strasbourg announces that he will continue to hold out against the enemy even if the city is bombarded night and day.

LONDON, Sept 2, 4:30.—It is reported from private sources that on Wednesday Bazaine attempted to cut his way out of the fortifications of Metz. The battle lasted all day, but on Thursday morning he was again driven within the walls. Loss on both sides extremely severe.

BERLIN, Sept 2, 1 p.m.—The official news is still behind. It is known that a series of battles occurred on the 30th and 31st, and in which both sides lost heavily.

On Wednesday the Prussians assumed the offensive but were driven back by McMahon under the guns of Sedan where they suffered terribly before they succeeded in passing the Meuse.

McMahon moved to Monsson on the morning of Wednesday.

The battles of Wednesday covered so wide a region that the particulars are confused and hardly known. It is certain, however, that the Prussians captured 20 guns, 11 miles, and 7000 prisoners.

BRUSSELS, Sept 2.—Last night the Frontier Guard captured and disarmed 290 French on German territory near Sedan.

Str. Bazar, Sept 1.—Since yesterday French Basaine has fought the first Prussian corps. The battle in favor of the Prussians.

PARIS, Sept 2.—Positive news has been received here of the communication between Bazaine and McMahon.

The death of the Emperor is rumored this P. M. Particulars are conflicting.

New York, Sept 3.—Berlin telegrams announce the capitulation and surrender of the entire French army at Sedan. King William announces that the Emperor Louis Napoleon surrendered himself yesterday.

McMahon is wounded.

Dispatches just received at this office says King William announces to Queen Augusta the surrender of the whole of the French army at Sedan, including the Emperor himself.

BERLIN, Sept 3.—The following has just been made public before Sedan, France.

Friday, Sept 24, 1:22 P. M.

From King to Queen:

An capitulation whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war has just been concluded with General Wimpfen, commanding instead of McMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no command, and has left everything to his Regent at Paris. His residence shall appoint after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken.

PARIS, Sept 2.—The journals all publish letters from correspondents today corroborating news previously published of the success of our arms. Both sides have received heavy reinforcements. Calais and St. Pierre are to be put in a complete state of defence.

Paris journals demand the dismissal of General Faidherbe, whose management of his corps betrayed great incapacity in a recent battle.

LONDON, Sept 2.—The French Emperor attended by an eminent surgeon is now with McMahon.

PARIS, Sept 2.—Count Paliso in the Corps Legislatif to-day declared he had received no official news from McMahon or Bazaine.

BRUSSELS, Sept 2.—Rumors of French reverses continue. About seven hundred Prussians and two thousand French were forced into Belgian territory laid down their arms and will pass through this evening.

LONDON, Sept 2.—The Tribune's special dispatch from Brussels at 3 o'clock this p. m. says McMahon is completely beaten and shot up in Sedan. A correspondent an hour later says the Prussians are between the frontier and north of the fortresses, and McMahon has probably been cut off from the last road left him in Paris.

Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz by Prince Frederick Charles. The Prussian corps engaged in Thursday's battle was the 4th, 5th, 11th and 18th, with guards and Bavarians. Total, 173,000 infantry, 1700 cavalry and 480 guns, nearly half of which belonged to the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia. McMahon's whole force engaged was probably 150,000 all told; their reinforcements from Paris could not have reached him.

LONDON, Sept 2.—A dispatch from Theobald, Belgium, and Luxembourg, says on Wednesday the French after fighting seven hours fell back on Sedan, the Prussians holding ground of action but with fearful losses. Yesterday was spent in burying the dead. But this morning the French unexpectedly resumed the offensive in force at daybreak, and have been driving the Prussians all day. The Prussians are retreating towards Corignan.

A battle is raging most furiously at Dansey. The soundings are tremendous and the fighting fiercer than it was on Wednesday.

It is reported that the French have driven a considerable force of the Prussians in disorder across the Belgian frontier where they were immediately disarmed.

Accounts to night are utterly contradictory. Possibly the French were winners of the victory, at one point and the Prussians at another. The Germans at Brussels are of opinion that a Prussian victory was the result.

Three days fighting but there is no news from Berlin.

PARIS, Sept 2.—This evening's special to the N. Y. Times says: An Carignan McMahon defeated the left wing and center of the enemy's forces, and forcing Uhl's wing to retreat. The Bishop of Verdun was killed on the 28th ult. while carrying a white flag.

There is a terrible vindictive feeling against the Prussians for their outrage on Catholic Churches. The war is degenerating into one of religion.

The King of Prussia is reported insane.

PARIS, Sept 2.—The Journals report that the insanity of the King of Prussia is confirmed.

LONDON, Sept 2.—Special cable dispatch to the Herald from Germany says, official accounts of the Battle of Metz appears that Bazaine was evidently acting in concert with McMahon. The battle lasted a day and a night. Bazaine was driven back after displaying great valor. Loss of life was terrible on both sides.

LONDON, Sept 3.—The Germans are urging King William to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

New York, Sept 3.—A special to the New York Tribune says the special dated Sept 3d furnish us with reliable information, confirming the purport of the telegram from King William to the Queen of Prussia, dated at Sedan, 2d inst.

Specials from the seat of war report a most brilliant Prussian success. Twenty thousand Prussian and ten thousand French soldiers he killed or wounded upon the battle-field.

BRUSSELS, Sept 2.—The Prussians who entered Belgium and surrendered at the request of the Belgian authorities, have been sent to Brussels. The French captured at the same time have been lodged in the citadel of the same city. The greater part of the officers of both forces have been set at liberty on parole and have placed themselves on the Sanitary Commission.

PARIS, Sept 4.—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation to the French people:—A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days' heroic

struggles sustained by Marshal McMahon's army against 300,000 Prussians, the army at Sedan have been made prisoners. Gen Wimpfen, who took command of the army in the place of McMahon, who is badly wounded, signed the capitulation. This reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be reorganized in a few days; a new army will be under the walls of Paris, and another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made prisoner. The government, in accord with the public power, will take all the measures now required by the gravity of the events.—Signed, etc.

In the Corps Legislatif a statement of the situation was made, similar to that in the Senate. Jules Favre declared that they were unanimous for defence until death; and he concluded by attacking the Imperial powers and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of Gen Trochu and Count de Palikao, to which, however, the Chamber protested.

WASHINGTON, Sept 4.—Minister Jones telegraphs from Brussels a full confirmation of the news of yesterday.

New York, Aug 5.—Amsterdam dispatches say the Prince Imperial was captured with the Emperor and 120,000 men.

Direct Paris telegrams say there is great popular excitement over the announcement of the capitulation and capture of the Emperor. It was reported that a dictatorship would be pronounced by the Corps Legislatif at a recent meeting. Crowds of people were collected, anxiously awaiting news. No violence occurred.

At midnight the Boulevards were densely thronged, but the people were orderly.

Later—12:20 P. M.—A despatch from Washington says Minister Washburn's telegram to the Department states that the excitement in Paris is intense.

A telegram dated Paris Aug 5 says, The Empress has consented to join her husband and son, having received assurance that she will not be regarded as a Prussian prisoner. Trochu will be made dictator and Paris will be defended to the last.

LONDON, Aug 5.—Brussels dispatches say twenty thousand French troops have crossed the frontier and surrendered.

A demand upon the Montmeyre garrison to surrender was refused.

PARIS, Aug 5.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif owing to the immense crowds surrounding the building. It is reported that the vote of republic (?) was carried by 185 yeas—says, none.

The people are wild with excitement, rushing through the streets and displaying placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif thereon. Shouts of Vive la Republique are heard on all sides. Regiments passing into the city are received by the people with shouts of Vive la Ligue Vitale Republicaine. The National Guard reformed arms when the regular troops passed as a sign of union—the troops singing Mourir pour la Patrie. The scene was one of indescribable excitement.

Later—Crowds are beginning to tear the Imperial arms from the fronts of shops and there are fears that this may lead to serious trouble as the National Guard are not inclined to permit any disorder.

1:30 P. M.—The city now presents one of the most imposing popular displays ever witnessed. 100,000 armed citizens are marching towards the Corps Legislatif and surrounding the building. Countless numbers through every avenue leading to the Hall, yet no symptoms of disorder exist. A strong military force is posted around the Tuilleries to guard against any possible display of popular indignation. The people evince little desire to create trouble, being apparently overjoyed at the vote of the Chamber.

Later—4:30 p. m.—At the departure of the deputies from the Corps Legislatif a most imposing scene took place around the building. The National Guards fraternize with the troops and people. Thousands of guards rushed into the hall but were persuaded to retire by M Gambetta, who seems to have great influence over the people. There were crowds outside singing the Marseillaise and vivats to Republic. There were no dangerous elements visible till the crowd reached Rue Castiglione where they began tearing down Imperial arms and tearing from the flags of the National Guards the golden eagles of France and from walls and signs medals bearing Imperial effigies. The soldiers have also joined in the demonstration. The National Guards have been to arms to repress the disorder if it takes a more serious turn. More quiet citizens are becoming impressed with the idea that there may be trouble as the mob is becoming more and more excited.

PARIS, Sept 3.—There is much confusion in the city and there are immense crowds about the Corps Legislatif that it is impossible at present to get an account of the business transacted by the Deputies.

It is now reported on good authority that after vote of Chancis the majority retired. The members of Gauche and Centre were retained consulting and organizing Provisional Government, naming the following persons: Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Simon, Keratry, Picard, Pluessa and Jules Ferris.

LONDON, Sept 3.—Verdan and Montmedy hold out against the Prussians. The bombardment of Strasbourg continues vigorously. Much damage has been inflicted. The tower was partially burned, and the wonderful clock and chime of bells in the tower were badly injured. There were high freshets in the rivers in the vicinity of Strasbourg.

PARIS, Sept 5.—The occupation of Rome by Italian troops is expected immediately.

An interview has taken place between Napoleon and the King of Prussia for the purpose of deciding upon the residence of the Emperor in one of the German fortresses—probably Mayence.

LONDON, Sept 5.—An Amsterdam telegram reports that the first announcement that the Prince Imperial had escaped into Belgium was erroneous. He also surrendered at Sedan. The total number of prisoners at this moment is 120,000.

Another dispatch dated at Carlsruhe, Sept 2d, states that on the 1st the cellars at Strasbourg were inundated by the Rhine, causing great loss and suffering.

A dispatch from Brussels of the 3d says that 12,000 French troops with artillery, eagles and 12,000 horses, had crossed the Belgian frontier and laid down their arms.

PARIS, Sept 5—5 p. m.—McMahon is reported to be dead.

The members of the Provisional Government who were cited to appear and deliberate, are now assembled at the Hotel de Ville. Roche-

fort is now at liberty and assisting at this meeting.

Heraeth is appointed Prefect of Police vice Petre, and Etienne Mayor of Paris.

The people surrounding the Hotel de Ville are greatly excited and from time to time are addressed by Gambetta, who exhorts them to preserve order. It is observed that soldiers of all regiments mix unarmed with the people shouting Vive la Republique. At 4 p.m. the flag was lowered on the Tuilleries. Placards are posted in various parts of the city inscribed—Death to Theists. The mob continue to break down signs bearing the Imperial arms and medals.

BRUSSELS, Sept 5.—It is now positively stated that the Emperor arrived at Bouillon escorted by a detachment of Prussians. Seyerburg is mentioned as the place of detention.

WASHINGTON, Sept 5.—The following dispatch has just been received at the Legation of the North German Union: The Emperor Napoleon having declared that his captivity prevents his negotiating a peace, and the French Government being at Paris, war will be continued.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 4.—Sailed—Bark Rival, Port Discovery.

Arrived—Bark Shooting Star, Nanaimo; Bark Cumma Augusta, Port Townsend, Star California, Portland; Ship Oraculo, 121 days from London; Ship Carwhick, Sitka. Several other vessels are outside.

Immense preparations are being made for the excursion of the Pioneers on Friday.

The two brigades N G O will parade on Wednesday to receive General Sherman.

Crowds have been gathering for hours around the telegraph and newspaper offices, waiting to hear European news. The French generally admit the surrender of Napoleon, but their sympathisers scout the idea as totally absurd.

At a German meeting upwards of \$700 was collected for the sanitary fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 5.—Steamer Idaho left San Francisco for Portland and Victoria this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 5.—Flour—Superfine \$4 75 @ \$5 12 1/2. Extra \$5 87 @ 6.

Wheat—Shipping—\$1 60 @ 1 65.

COAL EXPORTS.

TO JULY, 1870.

Table with columns: Destination, Quantity, Value. Includes entries for San Francisco, Portland, Victoria, and Yessan.

COAL IMPORTS.

TO AUGUST, 1870.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Quantity, Value. Includes entries for Star California, Star Oregon, Star Oregon, Star Oregon, Star Oregon.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Origin. Includes entries for Star California, Star Oregon, Star Oregon, Star Oregon.

CLEARED.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination. Includes entries for Star Oregon, Star Oregon, Star Oregon.

PASSENGERS.

Table with columns: Name, Address. Includes entries for Mrs. Eliza Anderson, Mrs. Eliza Anderson, Mrs. Eliza Anderson.

IMPORTS.

Table with columns: Description, Quantity, Value. Includes entries for Brigs BYZANTIUM, Brigs BYZANTIUM, Brigs BYZANTIUM.

CONSIGNEES.

Table with columns: Name, Address. Includes entries for Mr. Eliza Anderson, Mr. Eliza Anderson, Mr. Eliza Anderson.

FOUND.

On the Esplanade Road, last evening, a bag containing articles of value to the owner which may be had on application at the Colonial Office.

CAUTION.

Betts's Capsule Patents. Are being infringed by importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are numerous. BETTS being the original inventor and sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

WANTED.

MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE CHARGE of a Farm of 300 or 400 acres. The man must be thoroughly understood farming and his wife competent to take charge of a dairy. 15 cows well kept wages will be given. For particulars apply at the Colonial Office.

Table listing agents in various locations: Nainaimo, New Westminster, Victoria, etc.

Was He a True Prophet?

After the 'Seven Weeks' War'—last Austro-Prussian war—M. Prevost Paradol wrote a book entitled 'France Nouvelle.' This remarkable almost apocalyptic, book acquires strange and melancholy interest with

read in the light of subsequent events. In it the author indicates, in terms unequivocal as the boldest French dare employ, the present and possible future position of his country. The subsequent death of Paradol throws romantic and melancholy interest around his work. It will be recalled that he was sent to represent his country in Washington, where he committed suicide about the time the present war broke out. An explanation of that horrible act no more feasible than the suggestion that he was a French deserter as the result of the present struggle, he sought in death oblivion from national humiliation. It is not the object of these remarks to point out how far circumstances would appear to justify extreme views entertained by the aged and patriotic but unhappy statesman, but a glance at one of two of his propositions may not altogether devoid of interest at the present moment. Which, he asks, the result of the events of 1866—France? Where do these events carry us? Is Prussia going to invade peace her invading march through Germany? or shall we attempt to it or at least encounter it, sword-hand? Which of these alternatives must we choose? Submitting two hypotheses to a rapid survey, the author begins with that of a war between