

his wife at Tours, and the name of the officer who communicated that address to him. In reply, Marshal Bazaine stated that he learnt from a German newspaper that his wife resided at Tours, and was afterwards informed by a German officer of the exact address. The court adjourned till Monday at 12:30 p. m.

TWELFTH DAY, OCTOBER 20TH—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CONTINUED.

The court having resumed, Marshal Bazaine took his seat by the side of his council, M. Lachaud, and the president intimated that he would follow the same order in the examination of witnesses that he had observed in his interrogatory of Marshal Bazaine.

The first witness called was *Marshal Lebœuf*, who at first appeared somewhat embarrassed, but subsequently took a seat and spoke with ease. He stated that the responsibility of Marshal Bazaine as commander in chief only commenced on the 12th of August. Until the evening of that day the Marshal held only a subordinate command. Replying to a question from M. Lachaud, he said the prisoner did not manifest the least dissatisfaction when first entrusted with a subordinate command only. He then proceeded to give details respecting the number of men placed under Marshal Bazaine's command, and to describe the arrangement of the corps d'armée. He related the circumstances under which the command in chief was handed to Marshal Bazaine. He believed the Emperor communicated his plans to the marshal, who took over the command on the morning of the 13th of August. In reply to a question from the president, Marshal Lebœuf said the Emperor's first thought was to constitute two armies, one under Marshal Bazaine and the other under Marshal MacMahon. In consequence of the difficulties which stood in the way of dividing the services, Marshal Bazaine was, in reality, appointed commander of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th corps for the military portion only, until the 12th of August. Marshal Lebœuf went on to explain that some indecision prevailed with regard to the plan to be followed. Some desired to take the offensive, while others preferred a defensive concentration upon Metz or Chalons. The result was that Marshal Bazaine was not made fully aware of the measures taken in the beginning. The witness declared that Marshal Bazaine was not responsible for the failure to destroy the bridges over the river. After some other unimportant questions had been asked, Marshal Lebœuf was allowed to retire.

Gen. Lebrun, first assistant major-general was the next witness, and gave his evidence with great vivacity. He deposed that the Emperor decided that the movement of retreat in the direction of Verdun should be made, and added that the first preparatory measures taken by the commander in chief were entirely insufficient, though there was ample time from the morning of the 13th of August to the morning of the 14th. This insufficiency of preparation caused the delay which brought about the battle of Borny. In answer to a question by M. Lachaud, General Lebrun admitted that he was not thoroughly acquainted with the instructions given on the 13th by Marshal Bazaine, and he acknowledged that the marshal was not responsible up to the morning of the 13th. M. Lachaud pointed out that the blame cast by General Lebrun upon the commander in chief in stating that sufficient orders were not given on the morning of the 13th was not borne out by the facts. The sitting was then suspended.

On the court resuming Marshal Lebœuf was recalled in order to compare his evidence with that of gen. Lebrun, but he stated that he had no observation to make.

General Farras, the next witness, who was chief of Marshal Bazaine's staff, declared that he accepted that post with great repugnance, adding that he had been always kept at a distance by the marshal, in proof of which he cited a variety of circumstances. After several questions, to which the witness replied, giving details which referred indirectly to the interrogation, the president at last obtained a precise statement, to the effect that he (General Jarras) was appointed on the afternoon of the 12th of August, chief of Marshal Bazaine's staff, the latter being, consequently, at that time already invested with the chief command. The witness afterwards stated that he did not give any information to the marshal because he had none to give, otherwise he would have done so at once. He stated that no reconnaissance of the roads were made, and that he and General Lebrun only studied very carefully the map at the Prefecture. Marshal Bazaine protested that he never had any intention of keeping General Jarras in ignorance of what was going on.

The next witness was General Coffiniere, whose evidence related to the way in which the Emperor's order to erect as many bridges as possible over the Moselle was obeyed. He referred to the extraordinary rising of the water, which delayed the execution of this order.

M. de Keratry, an ex Deputy of the Legislative Body, then deposed to a visit made to him by Marshal Bazaine's wife about twenty days before the 4th of September, with a view to the appointment of the marshal as commander in chief, in consequence of embarrassment caused by the Emperor's presence at headquarters. He related the steps he took to attain that object. M. Lachaud denied M. de Keratry's evidence, and a letter was read from Marshal Bazaine's wife, protesting against it.

M. Jules Favre then deposed to the measures he adopted to obtain the appointment of the marshal as commander in chief. He was followed by General Palikao, who contradicted in the most direct manner the evidence given by M. de Keratry.

THIRTEENTH DAY, OCTOBER 21ST.

M. Schneider, formerly president of the Legislative Body under the Empire, was the first witness called by the defence, and deposed that Marshal Bazaine never solicited the chief command. He was followed by M. Rouher, who gave evidence to the same effect.

Marshal Canrobert related the part he took in the military operations, especially on the 15th of August, and pointed out that his artillery, which consisted of only fifty-four guns, was very inferior to that of the enemy. He succeeded, notwithstanding, in holding his ground. Marshal Canrobert's evidence was listened to with great interest. He spoke with great ease and spirit, and with a certain soldierlike eloquence and humour. He stated that at St. Privat he had to contend against the same disadvantages with regard to the inferiority of the artillery as at Rezonville, and thereby lost five thousand men. In the evening the Prussian Guard made an assault upon the 6th Army Corps, which was pretty successfully stopped, and between seven thousand and eight thousand men were left dead on the field; the Prussian Guard found there their grave. The witness mentioned that he was informed at noon that the Imperial Guard was about to

come to his assistance, but neither reinforcements nor ammunition arrived. He sent word twice to Marshal Bazaine that ammunition was required. Marshal Canrobert added that he held his ground till seven o'clock, but, being crushed by the mass of metal hurled by the enemy's artillery he retreated, reaching at a slow march a position in the rear. His men fought all day without having anything to eat or drink. Marshal Canrobert further stated that Marshal Bazaine never believed that a battle had been fought at that point, and always spoke of it as the defence of the line of Amanvilliers, because he never appreciated the position. In reply to one of the judges, Marshal Canrobert said that on the 16th of Aug. he could have held his position at Mars-la-Tour, but abandoned it by special order from the commander in chief.

Marshal Lebœuf was recalled to give evidence with regard to the military operations. He related the part taken by his corps in the battle of the 15th, in which he achieved a decisive advantage, but Marshal Bazaine ordered him in the evening to fall back through fear lest the provisions and ammunition might fail.

General Ladmiraull was the next witness, and deposed that he only received on the evening of the 13th the order for crossing the Moselle on the next day. He gave an account of the battle of Borny, and of the march which followed, laying special stress upon the obstruction of the roads, which delayed the advance of his army corps. He afterwards related the successful operations effected on the 16th of August, and the subsequent engagements, especially at St. Privat, where the French captured two Prussian guns. General Ladmiraull stated his firm belief that it was possible, on the 17th, to cross the river if an energetic effort had been made.

General Bour'aki, in his evidence, corroborated the former witness's statement, and gave also an account of his operations on the 18th of August, adding that he never received any order to march to the assistance of Marshal Canrobert. He declared that he did not literally interpret Marshal Bazaine's words to take up what position he pleased with the Imperial Guard, because he could not do so, not having in his possession sufficient reliable information.

General Frossard, who was the next witness, expressed his regret that the court could not permit him to justify himself against the reproaches levelled at him in General Rivère's report relative to the battle of Forbach. He afterwards gave an account of the operations up till the 19th of August. General Jarras, recalled, was questioned with regard to the same points, but no important fact was elicited during his examination. The court then closed the sitting.

(To be continued.)

A Martello tower was recently blown up at Hythe with a charge of 150 lbs. of Walton Abbey gun-cotton. It only threw the walls out of the perpendicular, making seven rifts in the masonry. Wet cotton was then placed round in half-pounds, with dry primers, and fired by electricity 150 yards distant. The explosion was heard distinctly ten miles off.

Russia has definitely determined to annex all the territory on the right bank of the Amoo from Bokhara to the Sea of Aral, as well as the Delta of the Amoo. Khiva will be completely isolated from the Sea of Aral, and the navigation of the Amoo will be made dependent on Russian favor.