

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, November 6.—Dispatches received from Dolebeaux, Nogent, Leroi, Ron, Obata, Dan and Briceux give particulars of the marked successes of the Franco-Prussian.

LONDON, Nov 7.—The Times says the armistice turned on the question of ingress and egress to and from Paris, Thiers insisting and Bismarck refusing.

During the conference between Thiers and Favre at Saverne the Paris forts maintained a steady fire on the place of interview. The conference lasted over 8 hours.

The morning papers deplore the failure of Paris in declining overtures of peace.

VERSAILLES, Nov 6.—Everything is quiet about here. There has been no fighting for several days. Fort Moltke at New Brissach, surrendered Saturday night. A fire had occurred inside, which rendered it untenable. Two thousand prisoners and 5 cannon were captured.

There are now 5200 guns in position on the defenses of Paris.

The Paris Liberte asserts that Bismarck supports the restoration of the Pope to temporal power.

It is said that the French corvette Decau has captured nine German vessels since the 4th of Oct.

The Duke de Grammont writes to the journals correcting the statement as to events preliminary to the war. He complains of Lord Lyons, the British Minister, for allowing Thiers to circulate the reports uncorrected.

Vienna papers state that Prussia concurs with Russia concerning a revision of the Treaty of 1856.

Petitions numerous signed throughout Belgium have been presented to the Chambers, asking the seizure of Bonapartists agents in Belgium may be prohibited.

The newly appointed Government of Lorraine has ordered a census of all persons subject to military duty, and inflicting heavy penalties for any evasion.

WASHINGTON, Nov 7.—The Associated Press dispatch received from Versailles, announcing that Thiers had received orders from Paris to break off the negotiations for an armistice, is confirmed by an official dispatch received in this city by the North German Minister.

TORONTO, Nov 8.—Dates from Paris yesterday are at hand. Returns from all the provinces of the city show, 557,996; 945, 62,685. The Municipal elections resulted in the choice of Republican Mayor.

The village of Amon, near Bismarck, has been taken twice by the Prussians and retaken by the French.

As the Prussians have shot numerous peasants, the Papal Zouaves are giving no quarter.

Accounts from various parts of France announce the entire population as rising to expel the invaders.

The Paris papers say that as Prussia will not consent to a re-victimizing of the city nor allow Alsace and Lorraine to vote on the election of delegates to the Constituent Assembly, she has assumed all the responsibility of a continuance of the war. She has also refused the armistice.

The journals here express the bitterest resentment at the duplicity of Bismarck, who, pretending to negotiate for a suspension of hostilities, has gained time for the approach of reinforcements and so warded off an attack from the army of the Loire, which could have taken the offensive with advantage.

LONDON, Nov 7.—The French government has ordered the arrest of Bazaine and the officers of his staff wherever found.

The troops in Paris have been divided into three armies, one of which is called the Garde St. Edouard.

A Hamburg paper says nine French ships are in sight west of Heligoland.

A Prussian dispatch from Versailles says that Thiers positively declined to conclude an armistice on the basis that the present siege would continue for weeks. He had no equivalent to offer but the preservation of Paris—consequently the armistice could not be concluded.

A correspondent sends from Versailles an account of an interview with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, who stated positively that while Germany was ready for peace, it would never hold a single instant in the war, pending negotiations for an armistice, which must be concluded before the guns are in position or the bombardment will instantly take place.

The New York World's correspondent at Blois says the headquarters of the 16th corps are at Marchevange. Headquarters of the army of the Loire yesterday were at Meur. Today a movement in general, and headquarters were removed from Meur to a village two leagues nearer to Blois, on the Orleans road.

Forty thousand Prussians are reported to have arrived from Metz to reinforce Gen. Tann.

Paris dates to the 3d inst say that a vigorous movement started by Trochu had failed. Less than one fifth of the number asked for responded. Discipline does not improve.

New York, Nov 7.—Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Versailles to-day: Thiers has left Versailles for Tours. The negotiating parties never really approached the basis of an agreement for an armistice. The revivifying of Paris was insisted on from the beginning by Thiers and steadily refused by Bismarck.

BREXIT, Nov 7.—Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Maude and Belfort.

LONDON, Nov 6.—It is probable the German Reichstadt will be summoned to assemble at Versailles.

BREXIT, Nov 7.—The King is expected to return to Berlin on the 11th inst.

A dispatch from Dole on the 4th says Gambetta had been taken prisoner with 20 Italian officers.

TORONTO, Nov 6.—Advices from Paris say Henry Rochefort has resigned his position on the committee of defense in consequence of a misunderstanding with Government on a question about the election.

The appointment of Gen. O. Thomas as commander of the national guard is confirmed.

LONDON, Nov 6.—The Prussians have occupied Sevrennes, Morale and Herman,

Shirinishes between the advanced posts of the army of the Loire and the enemy are of daily occurrence.

BREXIT, Nov 6.—The Staats declares that the relations between Belgium and Prussia are satisfactory.

BREXIT, Nov 5, via Berlin.—The bombardment of Briesach and Mortier continues. Sorties of the garrison have been repulsed.

Dole, 6.—A serious engagement occurred on the road from Dijon to St. Jean to-day. The Prussians, though using artillery and mitrailleurs, had gained no ground at 7 p.m. Metz is occupied by the Germans with artillery.

LONDON, Nov 6.—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs to the Times, Thiers and Trochu had an interview at a French outpost in which the subject of an armistice was discussed and all its bearings stated. The committee of national defense was in favor of an armistice, but was not sure of its ability to realize its wishes. The Journal Official party says on that point that such an armistice as that proposed by the Powers cannot prejudice France until it is definitely ratified at Paris.

TORONTO, Nov 7.—Government has been giving public information of the result of the negotiations for an armistice. The impression prevails that the Ministry are not favorable to the scheme. A great number of addresses against it have been received from all parts of the country.

BREXIT, Nov 7.—A correspondent telegraphs that the foreign Ministers have a dispatch saying the armistice negotiations are proceeding favorably. Thiers had requested a postponement in order to obtain further concessions from Paris. At Government headquarters an armistice was considered equivalent to peace.

BAZEL, Nov 6.—Gen Changarnier declares Bazaine was not guilty of treachery in the surrender of Metz. He was incompetent to command a large army—numbers bewildered him. He could not move men, could not operate the force. He had no judgment, no foresight.

Trochu is utterly prostrated and incapable of doing business.

Recently reconnoissances have been made in force. The troops have marched out of one gate, kept well within the line of forts and returned by another gate.

The grossest military offences are passed over unpunished.

Trochu and the other members of the committee are at loggerheads.

Every sortie yet made has resulted in an orderly retreat of 300,000 national guards. Perhaps 200,000 have guns that would fire without bursting.

LONDON, Nov 6.—It is rumored that Gladstone will stand for London in the next Parliamentary election in place of Baron Rothschild.

VIENNA, Oct 8.—A correspondent asserts that the French Government acts as if it were certain of defeat. Its tone and manner are the same as they would have been had the French army been victorious and were it now before Berlin.

LONDON, 8.—Private advices received from Versailles confirm the accounts sent by Bismarck of suspension of the negotiations for an armistice. Jules Favre and the majority of his colleagues favored the scheme for the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly and urged the acceptance of the armistice as negotiated by Thiers, but Trochu dissented and carried his point.

LONDON, Nov 8.—Latest balloon post from Paris brings a number of the *Figaro* of the 4th inst containing a letter from Flourens, filling two columns and giving a description of events of 31st Oct. The arrest of members of the Provisional Government was not done by force, but by an agreement. The letter concludes—Do you then wish for civil war in order to repeat at Paris the disasters of Sedan and Metz.

Paris journals publish a semi-official statement of reasons for Rochefort's retirement. First—The failure to hold commune elections. Second—Government's consent to an armistice negotiation.

Favre, Trochu and five other members of the Government wrote to Rochefort asking him to return, but he refused. He intends to begin the publication of a new paper.

LONDON, Nov 8.—Bismarck has furnished the following explanation of the rupture of negotiations for an armistice, the French Government having declined through its representative Thiers to accept an armistice on the basis of statu quo. The Government proposes that the French should name a time for holding the election for the constituent assembly. The Germans promise in such an event absolute freedom of election should be accorded even in the territory now occupied by the Prussians. Thiers thereupon withdrew to the outposts to consult with Favre, but at length returned to Versailles without the power to accept the German terms.

King William has issued orders that no person be allowed hereafter to enter or leave Paris. Passengers have just been captured and will be court-martialed for violation of orders.

BREXIT, Nov 8.—All Berlin papers, official and others, throw the whole responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris on the French.

MARSAILLER, 5, via London, 8.—Esquines reports that the people are now completely submissive to the government authorities, therefore he submits his resignation, asserting that it is the duty of the hour to unite against the common enemy.

The Mayor of the city has issued a proclamation annulling all acts of the revolutionary committee.

LONDON, Nov 5.—Metz has not been made the capital of German Lorraine.

The Times has reason to believe that the bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks. King William is reluctant to destroy so great a city and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

Vigorous preparations are making at Lyons for defence. A large quantity of provisions have been collected and all able-bodied citizens have been thoroughly armed. All communication northward from Lyons has been cut by the Prussians.

BREXIT, Nov 8.—The Prussian government recently gave orders for the restoration of the lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe river. The order has been countermanded.

FLORENCE, Nov 8.—Thiers has written to the Pope that the great Powers of Europe will consider his case at the coming Congress, and a position worthy of God's Vice Regent will be granted him.

Victor Emanuel will officially enter Rome after the national elections.

NEW YORK, Nov 8.—Voting in the city is proceeding quietly. It is probable the vote polled will be the largest on record.

WASHINGTON, Nov 8.—A dispatch to the Union Republican Committee from Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, reports that New Orleans had gone Republican by between 3000 and 4000, and that the State of Louisiana is Republican by a very large majority.

MONTANA.—At the election to-day Reno precinct gives Freile, Republican candidate for Governor, 91 majority. Wadsworth precinct gives Freile 25 majority.

TORONTO, Nov 8.—Yesterday a detachment of 30 cavalrymen arrived here from Camp Hallowell and are now scouring the country north and east in search of the desperadoes who so audaciously robbed the Central Pacific Railroad train on Saturday evening.

Suspicious characters have been seen on the overland road near Deep Creek, proceeding east, and they have probably gone into southern Utah. The Sheriff and posse leave here to-night for that vicinity.

NEVADA.—Samuel Bell, chief of police at Eureka, was shot last night at that place by a man named Libby. No particulars received.

CALIFORNIA.—Sailed—Steamer Pelican, Victoria; bark Oregon, Seabeck.

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The Imperial Scandal.

MORE OF THE TULLIERES LETTERS—THE BELLINGER SCANDAL.

[Correspondent of the New York Tribune.]

TORONTO, Oct 2.—You have already received, I suppose, copies of those two letters of Marguerite Bellinger, which were found in the Imperial cabinet at the Tuilleries, tied with rose-colored ribbon, and labelled in Napoleon's handwriting, "Letters to be kept." You must not suppose that the story—in many of its phases the very old story—of Marguerite Bellinger, is altogether a revelation to the Parisians. What is new is the questionable paternity of a little boy, and the disgraceful part played by the First Judge of the Empire in an affair of this kind. But all Paris can attest the truth of the reiterated statement of the letter of

HER IMPERIAL LOVER.

That he has done a very great deal for her! Marguerite Bellinger's horses, carriages, dogs, jewelry, and loud dresses were well known in the Bois de Boulogne, and every cabman knows the snug and gorgeously furnished mansion on the Rue de Veneuil, where, within a stone's throw of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, in which he took his official promenades with the Empress, the Emperor was wont to pass hours of idleness with Marguerite Bellinger. Only at the beginning of this year, and sometimes after President Devienne had affected an arrangement,

A HUSBAND WAS FOUND FOR THE LADY.

On the occasion of her marriage, she objected that her hotel in the Rue de Veneuil smelt of the stables, and thereupon the Emperor gave her a sumptuous palace in the Avenue de la Reine Hortense, which, in her marriage settlement published in the *Figaro* of the time, was valued at one million and a half of francs. Her sale in the Rue de Veneuil produced three hundred thousand francs, and she bought in some magnificent Gobelin tapestry, with the cipher of the crown which the auctioneer put into the catalogue to excite curiosity. The husband assigned to her was

AN EMPLOYEE IN A LINENDRAPER'S SHOP.

But as his function was too keep the books, she rather wittily said of him that he was not a tradesman but a man of letters. Writing this, as I am now doing, in the very house (now a hotel) in which Madame de la Valiere was born, I can only wonder that such *joyeuxes* du Roi, indulged in by the late successor of Louis XIV., should have required such ponderous machinery as that of the intervention of a Chief Justice to hush them up. The antecedents of Louis Napoleon are such that no additional instance of a breach of the seventh commandment could damage his reputation. From a variety of circumstances I believe the explanation of the extreme anxiety which made him invoke the assistance of President Devienne to be this. At the time when the Prince Imperial was in very bad health, he was certainly under the impression (whether truly or not) that he was the father of Marguerite Bellinger's boy. Imparting his grief to her at the prospect of being deprived of posterity, she in melting moments, got him to listen to her complacently, when

SHE SAID THE SON WAS HIS.

And that apart from social conventions which he might overrule, the direct line of the Napoleons was in any even assured. The Emperor, who has been so long in the habit of treating France as his "wash pot," and who had reserved to himself by his constitution an absolute power to adopt an heir to the exclusion of Prince Napoleon, might very well have carried the idea over a cigarette that if he lost his legitimate son his power and might would be equal to the achievement of a plebeian conferring his adoption on an illegitimate one. Later the Prince Imperial got better.

THE EMPRESS REBELLED.

Against the Marguerite Bellinger scandal, and a moment came when the Emperor thought it expedient to obtain a disavowal from Miss Margaret of his paternity of her child, as a price. M. Devienne, at the time when he soiled his ermine with the dirty business, was First President of the Imperial Court—the second Judge of the Empire. As a reward for services which the lowest pettifogging attorney would have been ashamed to own, he was promoted to the highest judicial office in the gift of the Crown—namely, the Court of Cassation. He is now impeached for disgracing the bench. His brother Judges and subordinates in the Supreme Court must try him according to law, and, although they were all Imperialists three weeks ago, it is not doubted that in the present temper of the times they will find him guilty and sentence him to dismissal.

THE PAYINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Into the affairs of their predecessors have made it certain that most of the conspicious agents of the Empire were gotten up by the police, and that the Emperor bribed porters and postmen to open letters. His main object seems to have been to hold of the letters of his Ministers to their mistresses. The fourth division of the French papers contains the report of a man on the doings of the Russian Minister. This gentleman lost some documents, and observes that it can only be his Prussian colleague who stole it from him. Such is diplomacy.

Black, Red and Gold.

The black, red and gold flag, the national German one is said to come from the times of Barbarossa. That Emperor was crowned in 1152 ruler of Germany in the Frankfurt Cathedral. The way from the Dome to the Rorer Palace, where the Public festivities were held was laid with carpet representing the colors black, red and gold. After the coronation the carpet was given to the people, and everybody tried to cut off a piece, which was carried about the city as a flag. In the year 1848, at the Reichstag at Mayence, these colours were recognized as the true German one, and they were continued until Napoleon put an end to the empire in 1806.

Since that time the Burchenschaften have kept the old colors in memory. In the revolutionary year 1848 the German colors were again brought to light by the members of the National Assembly at Frankfurt. There was considerable discussion at the time as to which color had the precedence. Frillgruth sang: "Powder is black, blood is red, and golden flowers the flame! That is the old Imperial standard." Frederick Wilhelm II. however was the author of the motto bearing the meaning of the German standard: "From night, through blood to light!"

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The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windmill.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

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HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

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MUSTARD, VINEGAR,

POTATOES, BEANS AND PEAS,

PICKLED SALMON AND HERRINGS,

FRESH AND PICKLED SALMON,

FRESH AND LOOSE FINE HERRINGS,

FRIED SOLES,

FRESH AND FINE HADDOCKS,

PICKLED AND FINE SALAD OIL,

BOUILLON, IN QUART AND PINT TINS,

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS,

PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE,

PICKLED BACON,

PICKLED AND CURED SAUSAGES,

BOLOGNE SAUSAGES,

YORKSHIRE GAME PATTIES, and

all sorts of GALLERIES, and

TONGUES, BRAWNS, POULTRY,

PIUM PUDDINGS, and many

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