

that it is impossible for any fish to ascend the river, except through the trap. Instead of lattice work for forcing the fish into the fatal basket, a wall of boulders, rising about a foot above the surface of the water, is often erected. The two ends of this wall, passing obliquely from the banks of the stream, where they meet in the centre, form an acute angle, at which the basket is placed. It is only in the shallower waters that such a wall can be built. It has the effect of forcing the greater part of the stream through the basket, in a stronger and deeper current than it naturally possesses, thus affording a tempting but false pass to the unwary trout. When the fishing party consider the basket sufficiently well filled, they carry it to the bank, and supply its place with an empty one. No sooner are the contents of the well-replenished basket spread upon the sward than squaws of all ages squat round, knife in hand. As the hapless captives lie flapping on the ground, each squaw seizes a trout, rips him up, and, having removed the inside, skewers him open with two sticks. Poles, forked at the end, are now placed in the ground, about fifteen feet apart. Other poles, from which the bark has been removed, and which have been rubbed quite smooth, are placed on the forks. Along these the trout, when split, are strung, and, below them, small smouldering fires are kept up. When thoroughly dried by this process, the fish are packed in small bales which are bound with the bark of the Cedar tree.

(To be Continued.)

THE WAR NEWS.

The past fortnight has brought another great triumph for the Prussian arms. After a long siege, bravely sustained by Bazaine and his army, and vigorously pushed by Prince Frederick Charles, Metz has fallen. It is very generally believed throughout France, and not entirely discredited elsewhere, that the capitulation was the result of secret negotiations which had for some time been pending between the ex-Emperor and Bazaine, having for their object the destruction of the Republic and the re-establishment of the Imperial dynasty. In consequence of this belief public feeling in France runs exceedingly high and has already manifested itself in offensive demonstrations against Bazaine. On his leaving Metz after the capitulation of the 27th ult., he was assailed by an angry crowd who would assuredly have offered him personal violence had they not been restrained by his Prussian escort. The soldiers of the garrison even went further, and declined to abide by the terms of the capitulation. The French appear to be extremely cast down by the news of the surrender of this, the first fortified place in the country. It was expected that Metz would hold out even longer than Paris, should the latter be compelled to submit, and the indignation felt against the faithless general who so soon surrendered his charge is universal. At Tours he has been denounced by the government, at Metz he was hooted by the populace and by his own soldiers, and throughout the whole country he has become the object of the execration of all classes. The result of his surrender has been to increase the detestation now felt by the French for the Napoleonic dynasty and to lessen considerably if not to destroy entirely the slender chances that existed of its re-establishment upon the throne of France.

Accounts differ as to the circumstances which led to Bazaine's capitulation. One correspondent states that the general, upon receiving the formal declaration signed by the ex-Emperor, that she was unwilling to sign a treaty involving the cession of French territory or to be a party to any scheme involving the probability of civil war in France, Bazaine exclaimed that he would take all the necessary responsibility on himself. This was on Wednesday night, the 20th. Bazaine immediately sent a parlementaire through the line to Prince Frederick Charles at Pont à Mousson. The Prince came up during the night to the Château de Fresco, where next morning early stipulations were signed for the surrender of the army of Bazaine and the fortress of Metz. The report adds that General de Coffiniers, Commandant of the garrison at Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring he was able to protract the defence into the winter, that the recent defeats of the Germans had made it practically impossible for them to imperil the possession of the place, and that provisions were in abundance, both for the army and the people. Another report states that Gen. Coffiniers informed Gen. Bazaine that he could supply no more provisions, and that the Marshal's army must shift for itself; whereupon Gen. Bazaine ordered his outposts to cease firing on the Prussians, and five days afterwards intimated his willingness to capitulate. The latter account is corroborated by Gen. Boyer, Bazaine's second in command, who says that the army was "compelled to capitulate to famine." By the terms of the capitulation 150,000 prisoners, including 4,000 officers, fell into the hands of the Prussians. The loss of the besieging army from the commencement of the siege is estimated at 45,000 men in battle and by disease. What is left of this army, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Army Corps, with two divisions of Landwehr, making a total of 160,000 men, has received orders to join the army before Paris, and the greater part has already started westwards. It is stated that the surrender of Bazaine was made upon a full understanding with the Prussian Government that the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis of withdrawing the German armies from France and concluding a peace.

But little progress has been made with the siege of the capital. We hear of no attempts on the part of the Prussians to plant new batteries, and it would appear that they are content to follow the starvation policy until all their heavy siege guns have arrived. As the roads by which these must be brought are in very bad condition owing to the late heavy rains, nothing can be done until the roads have been repaired, which will thus probably put off the bombardment for some considerable time. The position of the besieging army is as follows: the Prussians on the north and west with the headquarters of the whole army at Versailles; the Bavarians at Chateaux and Sceaux, to the south; the Baden contingent to the south-east, in the neighbourhood of Chevilly and Villejuif; and the Saxons to the north-east at Aulnay les Bondy, Sevran and Sissy in the forest of Bondy. The only engagements of importance that have taken place recently in the neighbourhood of the capital have been at Le Bourget to the east of

Fort St. Denis. On Friday week the French drove back the German outposts at this point, took possession of the position and fortified it. On Sunday a division of the Guards attacked the point and after a hotly contested fight drove the French back behind their fortifications.

In the southern province but little has been done, although the French gained a slight advantage on the left bank of the Loire. The Prussians still hold Orleans, but nothing has been heard lately of their movements in this quarter though it is more than probable that they are quietly extending their line northwards with the intention of effecting a junction with the corps marching on Le Mans, and southwards in the direction of Bourges, intending in this manner to hem in Tours, the present seat of the government. In the west the Prussians, 15,000 strong, occupy the whole of the department of Eure et Loire, with headquarters at Dreux. It is reported that they are marching on Le Mans in Sarthe, where the Breton Gardes Mobiles are stationed under Keratry.

In the north, the Prussians under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who were marching upon Amiens, have retreated hastily towards Paris. Already they have abandoned successively St. Quentin, la Ferte and Gisors. The troops at Beauvais and Soissons are also retiring in the direction of Mezières. It is supposed that this sudden retreat is due to the vigorous measures taken by Gen. Bourbaki, the late commander of the army of the north, to oppose the invasion in this quarter. This general, a Bonapartist sympathiser, is said to have resigned in consequence of his increasing unpopularity with his soldiers on account of his supposed connection with Bazaine and Napoleon.

A decided halt is reported to have taken place in the advance of the Prussians in the east, caused by their defeat between Montbelliard and Besançon. Another corps, however, that recently occupied Vesoul in great force, has marched upon Gray sur Saône, and early on Sunday morning attacked Dijon, which they entered the same evening. Phalsbourg, Bitche and Verdun are reported as still holding out, but Nogent has been evacuated.

It is stated that the French Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours, and that arrangements are now being made for the transfer of the national headquarters to Clermont Ferrand, in the Puy de Dôme.

The latest despatches received up to the time of going to press contain an announcement from Tours to the effect that Metz has not capitulated; that is, that the garrison, forts and town refuse to adhere to the terms of Bazaine's capitulation, and accordingly the Prussians have resumed their position about the place. On the other hand, a despatch from Saarbrück states that the Prussians occupy Metz, and that the conduct of the inhabitants towards the soldiers is good. Bazaine, with his staff, arrived at Saarbrück on Monday, on their way to Wilhelmshöhe, where they are to report to the ex-emperor. The latest Paris despatches state that the people are strong in their determination to defend the city to the last extremity. Great numbers of new enrolments in the National Guard have been made in order to strengthen the defence of the fortifications. Private subscriptions to pay for cannon to be placed upon the works had already reached a sufficient amount to purchase one thousand pieces, which are being rapidly made at various works. It was estimated that the rations of fresh and salt meats would subsist the city until the end of January. The journals assert that bread will not be dealt out in rations until the 1st of January. The supply on hand is ample. Works on the fortifications are progressing actively in the direction of Bagneux, in spite of the determined opposition of the enemy. A large Redan was in course of construction there, which was expected to add largely to the defensive strength of the line.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

KING WILLIAM AT VERSAILLES.

Dr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent at the headquarters of the German army, has taken offence at Count Bismarck's flat contradiction of his report of what was said by Napoleon and King William during the celebrated interview at Bellevue, and has, it is said, left Versailles and gone to Strasbourg. This is a serious loss to the *Times*, which, according to report, paid Dr. Russell the handsome salary of fifty guineas a week and expenses. His last letter to the *Times* appeared on the 12th. It is dated the 5th, and gives a long and interesting description of the entry of King William into Versailles. He says—

"The entry of the King into Versailles was simply what it was—a great historical event. But there was no attempt to make a show or extract capital out of it. The King is now virtually the head of armed Germany, and he lodges in the halls of the Kings, Presidents, Consuls and Emperors of France by right of conquest, quite sure that 'if the Lord had not been on his side' his own efforts at the head of the German people would have availed nothing. It is not so easy to regulate a royal journey in the midst of war as it may be when royal time-tables are expected to be true to the minute. There are many unforeseen obstacles—troops turn out to see the King; Generals at the head of their staffs are at their headquarters to do him honour: there is a kind of informal levee along the line; there are hospitals in the field, convoys, ambulances, trains, and, above all, there is the study of positions and the examination of new ground. The Crown Prince, attended by Gen. Von Blumenthal, Count Eulenberg, Col. Von Gottberg, and a certain number of the members of his staff, left Les Ombrages early in the afternoon, in order to meet the King on his way at the confines of his command. At half-past four the march of the Prussian battalions in garrison, with drums and fife playing, and the bands now and then relieving them, put the population on the alert, and many hundreds of the people of Versailles, men and women and children, flocked towards Porte de Buc, along the Rue des Chantiers, and took up their positions along the street and in front of the Prefecture to see 'Le Roi Guillaume' and 'Ce Bismarck' enter the City of the Kings. There was no dense crowd anywhere. Many of the windows were closed along the route, which was promptly lined by the troops, almost from the Barrier up to the gates of the Prefecture. At the left of the gates a company of infantry, with the colours, I think, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, was drawn up. In the space in front of the grille of the courtyard a great mass of officers were assembled in a picturesque *mélange* of uniforms, flanked by a crowd of people of the town *en bourgeois*, and inclosing groups of strangers, among whom were Gen. Hazen, United States army, and Gen. Percy Herbert. The band of the regiment on duty was station-

ed on the left near the colours, and the people were allowed to come quite close to the grille and up to the elbows of the officers who had assembled to pay their respects to His Majesty. On the whole, there was not, I think, as many people in the streets as there were on the arrival of the Crown Prince. The novelty of Prussians in Versailles may have worn off; but surely a King of Prussia entering as a conqueror must be something worth seeing. After several 'false starts' a train of dusty carriages preceding the royal escort gave that shock to the multitude which the preliminaries of the great event they are assembled to witness always produce. At 5:35 the cheers of the troops who lined the Rue des Chantiers heralded the arrival of the King at last. The officers in front of the Prefecture formed front. The cheers sounded nearer. A *peloton* of lancers with their lances lowered swept round the corner and took up their post on the right front of the Prefecture. These were followed by a small body of dragoons or gendarmes. Then came the Stahlmeister and some mounted equestrians, closely followed by a general or field officer, at whose heels clattered a troop of lancers, with lances raised, who wheeled round and halted on the flank of the rest of the squadron. Next, in an open carriage, appeared the King. He was covered with dust, but he looked wonderfully well and strong. On his left was the Crown Prince, dusty, and vigorous looking also. The troops cheered, the colours were lowered, the band burst into a wild triumphal blaze of drums and trumpets, and the whole crowd of officers, with upraised casques and caps and shakos, shouted lustily. The *cachette* drew up some thirty yards in front of the Prefecture, and the King bounded rather than stepped out of it, followed by the Crown Prince. His officers pressed forward to greet him, and, with that peculiar mixture of profound respect and heartiness which we cannot imitate, thronged close to the King. He shook hands most warmly with Gens. Von Kirchbach, Voigts, Rhetz, and others, and then, with the Crown Prince a little behind him, strode off to inspect, according to custom, the colour company, drawn up on the left of the palace, which received him with the usual honours. His Majesty walked along the front of the line, and as he went the crowd of Princes, Dukes, Generals, and officers broke their places and followed him, being in turn hemmed in by the crowd, to whom in general the *gendarmes* were very indulgent. There was no space cleared—no order kept, and the people got quite close to the person of the royal conqueror. The excitement was quiet. As the King turned he shook hands with the members of the great German Confederation, whose soldiers fight under his banners, stopping now and then to talk to some old soldier servant or some familiar friend, and followed by the Crown Prince, Gen. Blumenthal, Col. Gottberg, and his staff, he strode at last, vigorous, straight, and strong, into the courtyard of the Prefecture, turned round and saluted the uniformed multitude, and then passed into the hall, over the portal of which floated the royal standard. The crowd slowly dispersed, but it was long before the groups of citizens were broken up, and they stood in front of the Prefecture in the moonlight, talking of their new visitor, "*C'est un bel homme, ce vieux Guillaume! mais je serais très content, pourtant, de n'avoir pas vu le bon Roi de Prusse à Versailles*." Count Bismarck came into the Hôtel des Réservoirs at 6:30, dusty and hungry, with a few officers of the Royal staff, and ordered dinner in the *salle à manger*, which was crowded with the *habitués* of the place. Recognizing Gen. Burnside, who was seated at a table with Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Forsyth, and Mr. Forbes, he took a chair between them, and spoke for some time in the easiest and pleasantest way possible with the former respecting his visit to Paris. Over his head on the wall there was a map, and once he raised his eyes to it and said: "Ah! a map of Germany—as it was." In fact, it was a *carte d'Allemagne*. For the rest of my news you must wait another opportunity. The King of Prussia is to-day in the heart of France, and the Empire is no more."

On Wednesday of last week twelve shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt at Les Eboulements and at Baie St. Paul. Great fissures were again formed, from which water and sand were pouring forth.

Railroad cars can now come through to Ottawa from Chicago without breaking bulk by the change of the gauge of the cars of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company.

Some forty-five persons are constantly employed throughout the year in carrying on the Boston Public Library. About half the assistants are young women.

A new form of envelope has recently become quite popular in Germany, and possesses the convenience of enabling one to open a letter when completely sealed up, without the ordinary difficulty of finding an entrance. The arrangement consists in introducing a thread which projects from one of the corners, by pulling which the lower edge of the envelope is cut through without injury to the inclosure, the address, or the stamp.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 26	.....	38°	42°	39°
Thursday, " 27	.....	35°	39°	38°
Friday, " 28	.....	38°	43°	40°
Saturday, " 29	.....	38°	42°	38°
Sunday, " 30	.....	34°	40°	36°
Monday, " 31	.....	41°	46°	38°
Tuesday, Nov. 1	.....	34°	43°	42°
		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN
Wednesday, Oct. 26	.....	44°	31°	37° 5
Thursday, " 27	.....	40°	27°	33° 5
Friday, " 28	.....	46°	33°	39° 5
Saturday, " 29	.....	42°	32°	37°
Sunday, " 30	.....	42°	25°	33° 5
Monday, " 31	.....	46°	29°	37° 5
Tuesday, Nov. 1	.....	45°	30°	37° 5

Aueroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 26	.....	30.36	30.59	30.62
Thursday, " 27	.....	30.43	30.17	29.87
Friday, " 28	.....	30.04	30.15	30.20
Saturday, " 29	.....	30.20	30.22	30.38
Sunday, " 30	.....	30.44	30.42	30.20
Monday, " 31	.....	29.62	29.60	29.64
Tuesday, Nov. 1	.....	30.08	30.13	30.10