The Weekly British Colonist,
Wednesday, August 10 1870

The War.

In the presence of the terrible armament of hostile forces, so well equipped, and drawn up for battle on the banks of the Rhine, who will venture to predict on what banner victory will perch? If one might venture to confide in the correcness of the news which we published yesterday, to the French would appear to have fallen the prestige of first success. Saarbruck, the place said to have been taken by the French on Wednesday, is a town in Rhenish Prussia. It stands on the River Saar, 40 miles S. S. E. of Treves, about equidistant from Mentz and close to the French border. Saarbruck was a place of considerable importance as early as the thirteenth century. Fortified at a later period, it suffered much from war, and in 1670 it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and its fortifications dismantled. In recent years its fortifications were to some extent restored, and it has now a population of about ten thousand, exclusive of the military. The capture of this place by the French is chiefly important as indicating the commencement of active aggression on their part. The rumor that the French had stormed Weissenburg can have no foundation, and for the best of reasons: Weissenburg or Wissenbourg, is a fortified town of France. It stands on the Bavarian frontier, 34 miles N. N. E. of Strasbourg; so that, if the Frenh have stormed it they have been guilty of a very foolish and wanton act, as there is no reason for thinking it was held by the enemy. If recent information can be relied on, the base of operations would appear to have been slightly shifted, and that, instead of reaching Prussia through the Moselle, as appeard to have been previously intended. Napoleon prefers the banks of the Rhine to running his head against so strong a position as Coblenz. Coming, as it does, through French channels, the statement that the Prussian army now awaiting attack on the line of the Saar, is a half a million strong, may probably be accepted as correct; but King William would need a large army should Napoleon's revolving cannon prove to be as formidable a weapon of destruction as it is claimed to be. We alluded to this weapon at the commencement of the present war. Its character and origin have been involved in a good deal of mystery. Its conception is accredited to Napoleon himself, who has given no little attention to such matters. The original invention was entrusted to the first scientific and military skill of the Empire. Improvements followed improvements; experiments followed experiments, until at length there were mysterious whispers about a very complete and formidable contrivance. Of course every precaution was employed with a view to keeping the secret. Two Prussian officers, determined to pry into the mystery in the interest of their country, disguised themselves as workmen employed on the premises, and succeeded in passing the first sentinel. The suspicion of the second sentinel was aroused, and a consultation between him and the first and third took place. Upon investigation the two pretended workmen were found to be Prussian officers, whose object could not be doubted. They were placed under arrest, and are still inmates of a French prison; and thus their country has been denied the advantage which might have resulted from an early scientific knowledge of a new weapon with which they are but too likely to become disagreeably familiar. As there is every probability that the world will not be long kept in doubt respecting the precise nature and capacity of this new weapon, it is hardly worth while to indulge in speculation thereanent; but should it be capable of dealing out death in the wholesale way attributed to it by rumor, it will not take long to open a path to Berlin We are not disposed to attach any importance to the rumored naval engagement which is said to have resulted in the capture of two gunboats by the French. The result is too insignificant to be entitled to much consideration; but it will be best to pay no heed to whatever is given as 'mere rumour,' where positive assertion is so little reliable. Most persons must be prepared to regard France as the greater naval power of the two, and few will, we imagine, be surprised to learn of French success at sea. The telegraph informs us of a rumor that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen; and it is added that the United States and Great Britain are urging this. Hamburg, as the reader will know, is a famous city of Germany and the greatest commercial port on the continent of Europe, standing on the right bank of the river Elbe, 75 miles from its mouth. Its population is nearly a quarter of a million, and its wealth is enormous. Bremen, next in commercial importance, is on the Weser, about 50 miles from the sea, and 59 miles S W of Hamburg. These two rivers present the most vulnerable points of attack, and the destruction of the two great towns which trade upon their waters would inflict a terrible blow upon Prussia, and disturb the commerce of the world! It is not, therefore, surprising that neutral Powers should desire that trade with these ports may be as little disturbed as possible by the present war; but it would appear to be extremely improbable that Napoleon will consent to leave these ports open. The news which has been reaching us within the last few days, if we accept it as at all correct, would tend to place France in a somewhat less unfavorable light in relation to the circumstances which evolved into the present war. It would, indeed, be satisfactory were the world placed in possession of the whole truth. Doubtless neither party is free from blame; but, with so little information, and that little extremely unreliable, public opinion is at a loss to decide on whose shoulders the burden of blame rests. It will be observed that last night's dispatch imparts a different complexion to the position of parties. In return for the momentary success of the French, recorded yesterday, the Prussians have made a decided advance and appear to have gained an important victory. It will also be observed that British sentiment emphatically demands a more decided policy than the present administration appears to have adopted.

The Mechanic's Institute Pic Nic.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Medana's Grove will be thrown open to the public and All-the-world and his wife and little ones are expected to take part in the affair. All the stores will close at 2 p m, and the butcher shops at 6 p m, to enable the principals and employe's to join the throng. The amusements will commence shortly after the opening of the gates. The programme shows much ingenuity on the part of the Committee, and is a wide departure from the regular dishes usually served up at our grove picnics. The cable for Mr Cooke to 'aston sh the natives' upon was stretched yesterday. It reaches from the top of a large tree by a rather abrupt angle to the ground, and is 60 feet in length. Refreshment booths have been erected by Orr and Levy. The orchestra is arranged with especial reference to sound, and the dancing-platform presents a smooth and even surface for the disciples of Terpsichore. The Committee have done all in their power to make the Pic Nic worthy of the institution whom they represent, and it now but remains for the people to show by their presence to-day that they appreciate those efforts.

Attempted Burglary.—The grocery store of Mr Child, at the corner of Broad and Pandora streets, was attempted to be robbed before daylight yesterday. A pane of glass was broken and Mr Child, aroused by the noise of the breakage, called out and hurried footsteps were heard leaving the place. Mr Child was robbed of a few articles one night last summer; shortly afterwards another attempt was made to enter his premises which resulted unsuccessfully; and the attempt made yesterday makes the third time that burglars have sought admittance to his store.

Nelson's Circus opened again last night to a full house, who evidently appreciated the talent of the performers. To-morrow night, on account of the picnic, the Company will not perform, but on Monday night Mr. Cooke, the accomplished jester will take a benefit, when all those who appreciate refined wit and humor, together with daring acrobatic feats will have an opportunity of being gratified.

Accident on Saanich Road.—While returning from the Saanich Parsonage sale, on Thursday evening, a wheel of the buggy in which were seated Mr. Lumley Franklin and Mr. Frank Pagden, ran off, and the occupants were deposited in the road. They fortunately escaped without personal injury; but the buggy being deemed unsafe for further active service, the two gentlemen trudged into town—a distance of 12 miles—arriving about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, thoroughly exhausted after their long tramp.

Missing from Nanaimo.—On Wednesday Mr Harvey, of Nanaimo, went out to fish in a small boat, purposing to be gone only an hour or two. Shortly after his departure a wind sprung up, and at the time of the Sir James Douglas sailing from Nanaimo for this port on Thursday morning, Mr Harvey had not returned. He is a member of the firm of Dunsmuir & Harvey.

The Thistles.—The Thistle by-law came into operation yesterday and everyone ought to aid the Corporation in its rigid enforcement. On the side of the ravine, near the corner of Johnson and Douglas streets, we observe the pestiferous plant has commenced to seed, and if not cut down immediately the entire neighborhood will bristle with thistles next year.

Our dispatches from England announce that the Canadian Loan Bill has passed Parliament; but we are kept in the dark as to its nature. We think, however, that it does not refer to the Railway Guarantee, as sufficient time has not elapsed for the preparation and passage of a measure so important. It probably refers to some other financial scheme, to further which Great Britain backs Canada.

Naval. — H. M. S. Chanticleer will sail from Esquimalt on the 23d inst for the South and England.

Pic Nic at Nanaimo.—On Wednesday last Rev Mr Owen, Episcopal clergyman, gave a picnic in a pleasant grove not far from Nanaimo, which was attended by about 150 ladies and gentlemen, and proved a very agreeable reunion indeed.

Mosquitoes.—A few of these little pests have made their appearance in the city, but the nights are too cool for the successful prosecution of their nefarious pursuit. In the wooded districts and near swamps, however, they are more successful and phlebotomize the inhabitants without mercy.

Fires.—Brush fires are raging north and south of this place, and a heavy cloud of smoke hangs like a pall over the city. Should the dry weather continue the timber will be in imminent peril.

New Westminster District.—We understand that Mr H Nelson, of the firm of Moody, Dietz & Nelson, Burrard Inlet, will be a candidate for the representation of New Westminster in the new Legislature.

Police Court.—The only case in this Court was S Braverman on remand, charged with arson. After hearing two or three witnesses the prisoner was remanded until Monday next.

County Court.—Mallandaine vs Rowland, Nagle, Foley and Weir—These cases were postponed till next Thursday. Kriemler vs Stevens postponed till Tuesday next.

The steamer Otter, with 25 passengers and 40 tons freight, sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning, and will return early this morning.

A number of our Prussian residents, hearing of the defeat of the French, hired an omnibus and a band and took a drive round the city and suburbs last night.

The Deluge steamer was out for practice last night under the management of her amateur engineers superintended by engineer Sweeny.

Plums.—Forty pounds of early plums were picked in Capt. Pritchard's orchard yesterday morning.

The real estate sale advertised by Mr Franklin to come off yesterday is postponed until Tuesday next at noon.

'Lothair' and 'Blackwood.'

A HEARTY 'PITCH IN' TO THE ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

From the London Standard, Tory and High Church, June 21st, 1870.

That which is called the 'second edition' of *Blackwood's Magazine* for June contains a Note by the writer of the scandalous article on 'Lothair,' justifying his production and retorting upon his critics. This note—which is obviously a mere trade advertisement resorted to with a view of impressing upon the public that *Blackwood's Magazine* by reason of its brilliant review of Disraeli's book had attained to the unwonted glory of a second edition—is marked with all the coarseness, flippancy and scurrility of the original article. In this new light the bad taste, the vulgarity, ingratitude and blasphemy of this ill-favored production become doubly conspicuous. The writer has not a single word to offer in extenuation of his offence but to repeat in a dull, maundering kind of way some of the epithets with which he has been chastised by the almost unanimous press of the country, and to reiterate that 'Lothair' is all that he had described. The personal animus, the extra literary venomousness, the malignant allusions to Disraeli's birth, the rancour with which the man, no less than the author, was pursued, are but feebly justified in the 'Note,' and it is unnecessary to occupy ourselves with this part of the reviewer's work. As to the political significance of this wanton and outrageous attack on the leader of the Conservative party, it is no less and no greater that it was before the explanation was given. Nothing in that book can be said to have endered him unworthy of the confidence of the party. Whatever be its literary merits it is a work which does not lower but rather heightens Disraeli's political reputation. Nor is there any justification whatever, either literary or political, for the foul blow which has been dealt at the author by those who only a short time ago, when Disraeli was at the height of power, were impressed with a profound admiration of his character. The article in *Blackwood's Magazine* becomes still more, after its explanation, a cowardly and brutal libel unworthy of literature and only to be accounted for by some low trade motive or some personal malignity.

Beware of Powder—A Hint to Lovers.

(From the Nashville Banner.)

There is a good joke going the round, of a young lady and gentleman at a fashionable party in this city a few evenings since. The young man was handsome and happy, the young lady arrayed in all the exquisite taste of lavender, rose, etc., with gold powdered hair flowing over her swan-like neck. Finding the heat of the room too much for them, they sought the cool shade of an arbor where they might listen to the fountain's fall. The music rose and fell, time flew on silver pinions, and after an absence of about three hours our young friends entered the brilliantly illuminated parlors. The lady passed on in the dance, but the young man was slightly taken aback by his next neighbor informing him that round his neck was the unmistaken print of two arms, all in chalk and diamond dust, on one shoulder a large pile of yellow powder, and on his upper lip and cheek diamond dust, bloom of youth and yellow powder, mixed up generally. The young lady's hair was observed to be several shades paler. Morals—carry a dusting broom in your pocket

Remember the Fate of Absalom.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist's Shaving 12½ cents Hair Cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents, That Original Cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

A Military Review at Berlin.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Post.

Haida (Bohemia), May 28. — Since writing you last I have made a kind of flying visit to Berlin. But as I intend returning there again in a short time, I shall not in this letter go into any general description of what is to be seen there, deferring that for another time. Yet I cannot refrain from giving you some little account of a very grand review held by the King of Prussia in honor of a visit at his Capital by the Emperor of Russia.

THE REVIEW.

The troops present were about twenty thousand, and the exercise took place upon the plains of Kreuzberg, a short distance from Berlin. The day was beautiful, and had it been prepared for the occasion could not have been better adapted. A slight rain fell early in the morning, which had laid the dust, and when the troops arrived upon the ground it was in splendid condition, and the sun shone out most beautifully. The men, the arms, the horses and all the equipments were in splendid condition, and it seemed as though everyone and everything were showing to the great Russian that all was ready and in order at any and all times to defend and fight for Prussia.

The firing of the artillery was wonderfully rapid, and all the movements of this most essential branch of the service was very finely executed. The cavalry was composed of as fine-looking lot of men as I have ever seen, and the equipments and horses were most magnificent. As the sun shone upon the bright helmets and breast-plates of the Bismarck Legion in the distance, it seemed like a mass of silver moving around. Following were regiments of lancers, hussars and a mass of infantry. The marching and in fact all the movements were performed with the utmost precision. After some time spent in various exercises, the troops were divided and a sham fight was had, and soon the whole field was enveloped in smoke from the firing of artillery and infantry. Yet as the wind carried it away you could see the movements of the legions as they apparently attacked each other, and officers could be seen riding with breakneck speed conveying the orders of the commander to various divisions, regiments, e.c. I have never witnessed anything that was more admirably done or any spectacle finer. The Rifle Artillery performed wonders in the quickness of their movements, the handling of their guns and rapidity of firing them. The infantry was all their King could wish, and he may well be proud of them. The platoon firing was as though one gun had been discharged and their movements and changes of position were so well and quickly made that you would think they moved by magic.

THE CHARGE.

The action was closed by a charge of the cavalry. It was a wonderful sight to see about nine thousand horses rush across the plain, the infantry and artillery on both sides supporting them. A gun was fired from the head-quarters, the action instantly ceased and all the troops were immediately reformed and then passed before their King, his royal guest and their various staffs, some of the national regimental bands performing the national airs of Russia, while others played their own great favorite, 'I am a Prussian; Do you know My colors?'

A COURTESY OF CLOTHING.

I must not omit to mention that upon this occasion the King of Prussia wore the uniform of a Russian General, while the Emperor appeared in the dress of a General of Prussian huzzars.

THE PROCESSION.

When the troops had all passed in review a halt was made, and carriages came upon the field for royalty to ride in; the horses were surrendered to the grooms, and all commenced to return to the city. The King and Emperor, in the first carriage, led the procession; following the Queen, Crown Princess (Victoria's daughter and children; Prince Karl and staff; and then General (or as the people call him, 'dear old papa') Wrangel followed by the officers, soldiers, etc. The streets from Kreutzberg to the place were lined with people, and the King loudly cheered as he passed along on his return. Windows all along were filled with ladies waving handkerchiefs and flags, and throwing kisses to the King which he returned with bows and smiles.

THE KING.

The brave old King looked indeed happy, much more so than I have ever seen any of our public men look at their receptions. There was such a happy, such a contented look about his whole face; he seemed so satisfied with all around him. You cannot but notice the appearance of this man on horseback or in his carriage. He is seventy-five years old and bears his age most wonderfully; and though twenty years the senior of the Emperor, who sat beside him, he was to all appearance the younger man. He did not look so careworn, or have that sad and wearied-looking countenance that was visible plainly upon the face of the Russian Emperor.

WHAT DOES IT SIGNIFY?

The people here imagine this friendliness and visit portend some great event and that some quiet understanding will be had; that in a short time King Wilhelm will take a few of the straggling Duchies in his arms, while Alexander will be permitted to regale himself with a slice of his much-coveted Turkey. We shall see. In connection with I may as well mention that the whole infantry of Prussia is now receiving an entirely new musket said to be an improvement upon their celebrated 'needle gun.' It will discharge twice as rapidly as the one in present use, and not become heated from constant firing. One thing is quite certain Prussia now is not now afraid of France, and if you were to hear the people talk you would think they were all Americans in their progression and valor, and like ourselves believe they are invincible.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE Partnership that has existed for the last four years and upwards between Jacob Loerz, John Cummen and myself in the Victoria Brewery, has not been dissolved. I am still owner of one-third of the business and property. JOHN VOGEL.
Victoria, August 5th, 1870. aug5 1m

Information Wanted

OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF EDKAHN, 19 years old, has lost a joint of the right forefinger, has black eyes and is tall and stout for his age. Last heard from at Victoria on the 12th April last, when he was bound for the Peace River Mines. Address WELLS, FARGO & CO'S, Office, Yates Street
jy12d&w

Fare Reduced!!
BARNARD'S EXPRESS LINE STAGES

THE FARE FROM YALE TO SODA Creek is reduced to $45 00
From YALE to BARKERVILLE, ... 60 00
Through to Soda Creek in 4 Days
" Quesnelle 4½ "
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Extra Stages laid on when required.
Passengers by Regular Stage must leave Victoria BARNARD'S "ENTERPRISE."
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Celebrated Magic Soap
Washes without Machine, Board or Hard Rubbing better than any other Soap will do with Hard Labor.

THE MAGIC SOAP DOES AWAY WITH the long and tiresome wash days.

THE MAGIC SOAP adds to the quality of your clothes by making them soft, pliable and white.

THE MAGIC SOAP has proved superior to all other Soaps, and proved after several years' use not to injure in the slightest degree any fabric of the finest texture or your hands. With

THE MAGIC SOAP the most delicate lady can accomplish a large family washing in two hours, which thousands of ladies can testify to. All we ask is to give us a fair trial

THE MAGIC SOAP removes Tar, Paint, Pitch, Grease or Dirt of any description from and all kinds of Clothes, leaving them clean and white as well as your hands; also, without rubbing your clothes to pieces, thus saving many hours of hard labor on wash days and being the Cheapest Soap ever used

THE MAGIC SOAP is put up in bars, enclosed with full directions for use and sold at 25 cents per bar or 12 bars in box, for $2 50. One bar of this Soap will make your two gallons of beautiful soft soap for general house purposes

We annex below a few of the many Ladies' names who have used the Magic Soap from one to two years.

PORTLAND. Mrs W H Bennett, Mrs H W Davies, Mrs Nott, Sisters of Charity.
SALEM. Mrs J R Moores, Mrs W Delany, Mrs Graves, Union Hotel
VANCOUVER, W T.—Mrs Hayden and Sisters of Charity
Sold by all respectable Grocers and Dealers.
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FACTORY James Bay, Victoria. jy29d&w

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.
—BY—
Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structures It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from the racking pains of Rheumatism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible spe-

Diptheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.

his class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.

This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scurvy Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act opowerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained

Dropsical Swellings.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which frequently creeps upon us by slight uneasiness or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, raise delicacy concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from Piles and similar complaints when they might see Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if the ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a to rough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff Joints,	Sore Throats,
Bunions	elephantiasis,	Skin Disease
Bite of Moschetos	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sand Flies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco-bay,	Glandular	Tumours,
Chiego-foot,	ings,	Ulcers,
Chilblains,	Lumbago,	Wounds
Chapped Hands,	Piles,	Yaws,
Corns, (Soft)	Rheumatism,	

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices; 1s 1½d 3s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.
*** There is a considerable saving by taking the large
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patient in every language are affixed to each Box. wj5-1ycow

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

Vienna, July 31—Official journals formally announce the suspension of the concordat between Austria and Rome, and the Papal Court has been notified of the action of the Austrian Government.

London, July 31—The excitement about England's position continues and the Government policy is denounced. Rumor says a supplementary war budget will be introduced.

Berlin, July 31—It is reported that King William, on leaving for the army, granted full amnesty for political crimes.

The *Anzeiger* publishes a circular addressed by Count Bismarck to the representatives of Prussia at the Courts of neutral powers. The document gives the following expressions of secret negotiations between France and Prussia: It announces that before the Danish war the French legation at Berlin urged an alliance between France and Prussia for the mutual aggrandizement of France, and in consequence of the Danish war made overtures for the relative restoration of the Luxemburg frontier of 1814. The acquisition of Saarbucken and Louden in settlement of the boundary question was not to be executed. In May, 1866, the offer took the form of a proposition for alliance, offensive and defensive. The manuscript for these propositions was as follows: 1st—Should the Congress of the powers agree, Italy was to have Vienna and Prussia the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein. 2d—Should Congress disagree an alliance, offensive and defensive should be made between France and Prussia. 3d—Prussia should open hostilities within 10 days after the decision of Congress. 4th—Should no Congress meet Prussia was to attack Austria within thirty days after the signature of the representatives. 5th—Napoleon to begin hostilities as soon as Prussia had dispatched 300,000 men during the first month across the Rhine. 6th—No separate treaty shall be formed by either power with Austria. When a joint treaty is made the following are to be the conditions: 1st—Vienna to go to Italy. 2d—Prussia to select the German territory at will for annexation, but the number of inhabitants not to exceed eight millions. The territory thus acquired to become a part of the kingdom of Prussia with federal rights. 3d—France to have a liberal share of the Rhine provinces. 7th—Military or maritime alliance may be made between France and Prussia, to which Italy may be party should she desire. This programme circular was rejected in June, 1866, in spite of the threatened war of France, and proposals were immediately renewed with modifications sacrificing South Germany, but they were never seriously entertained by Prussia. For the sake of peace it was thought best to leave Napoleon to his delusions. No word implying an approval was returned, and the attempt against Luxemburg failing, France repeated her proposition, making the specifications clear in regard to the acquisition of Belgium by France and South Germany by Prussia. The last propositions were framed by Count Bernadotte himself, and it is impossible to suppose that he wrote them without the authority of the Emperor, as they are the same which were made four years ago under a threat of war as the alternative of their refusal.

Paris, August 1—The Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet has voted a supplementary credit of five millions for defense and has authorized Government to call out of next year's contingent when necessary.

Paris, August 1—The French Mediterranean fleet has arrived at Brest and will go north to join the Baltic fleet.

London, August 1—The report that the Belgian troops now occupy Antwerp is untrue.

London, August 1—4 p m—There is no news of the battle. The streets are full of rumors as usual, of which one is that the French fleet attacked the defences of Hamburg—but this is discredited.

A Prussian decree prohibits exportation and is ascribed to the probable existence of blockade.

Berlin, August 1—The hesitation about opening hostilities and the delay in the Imperial declaration of war are here ascribed to a consciousness on the part of Government that the war would be a long and terrible one, owing to the superiority of the needle gun over the Chassepot rifle, as already demonstrated in the encounter between skirmishers.

Fifteen ships laden with stone and moored in the Elbe below Hamburg are ordered to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet.

London, July 31—Midnight—A dispatch from Paris states that the Emperor's headquarters to-night are at St Avold, near the frontier. This indicates that a general engagement is close at hand.

London, Aug 1—It is certain that England will take action to defend Belgium. The *Times* says that Gladstone's speech at the Mansion House, delivered on Saturday evening last, proves that he recommends [apprehends?] war and is ready to meet it. French ships are still cruising off Thurso, Scotland.

Paris, Aug 1—The official journal today says Government has directed that during the war no person of whatever nationality will be permitted to enter or leave France without passports. Subjects of States neutrally at war with France can only travel in the interior by the special permission of the Minister of the Interior. It is also stated that French citizens, expelled from Baden were subjected to outrageous treatment.

La Liberte opposes the suggestion of occupancy of Belgium by Great Britain, claiming that it would disgust Belgium, defend France and bring Austria and Russia into the war.

A general German army of observation is to occupy the claim between Liege and Maastricht, LaChapelle.

London, Aug 1—Dispatches from Saarbrucken report important operations along the entire line yesterday. Attacks by the French were vigorously repulsed by the Prussians. To-day a large body of French troops have moved on Corbach. The report that 30 or 40 Prussian infantry from Landjonis has discomfitted a squadron of French