

## THE CHRISTIAN SOWER.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful,  
By the wayside let them fall,  
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,  
And the vines on the garden wall;  
Cover the rough and the rude of earth  
With the veil of leaves and flowers;  
And mark with the opening bud and cup  
The march of summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful  
In the holy shrine of home;  
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there  
In their loveliest lustre come;  
Leave not a taste of deformity,  
In the temple of the heart,  
But gather about each heart the germs  
Of nature and of art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful  
Wherever thy footsteps stray,  
To bless and cheer the weary ones  
Who toll life's rugged way;  
Plant seeds of love and kindness—  
The harvest sure will come;  
And peace, and joy, and blessings  
Shall light thy evening home.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful  
In the depths of the human soul;  
They shall bud, and bloom, and blossom  
While the endless ages roll;  
Plant with the flowers of charity,  
The portals to the tomb,  
And the fair and pure about thy path  
In Paradise shall bloom.

## TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(Continued from page 564.)

EIGHTH DAY, OCTOBER 14.—THE INTERROGATION CONTINUED.

On Tuesday the attendance was still larger than before, the sitting was opened at one p. m., and the interrogatory of the marshal with regard to his communications with the Emperor, Marshal MacMahon, the Minister of War was then proceeded with.

With regard to the mission of Commander Magnan, Marshal Bazaine expressed surprise at Marshal MacMahon not having sent him an aide-de-camp in return, the more so as the road was clear. Marshal Bazaine reiterated that it was his intention to take the northern route if the enemy had not opposed him. With regard to his position towards Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Bazaine affirmed that it had never been clearly defined, and that he had never been fully informed of the marshal having been placed under his orders. Besides, the distance between them rendered such insubordination illusory. He denied having ever had cognisance of the two telegrams stating that Marshal MacMahon and General de Failly had been informed of his appointment to the post of commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, and asking him for instructions.

The two documents in question and other despatches of Marshal MacMahon to Marshal Bazaine were produced in court.

The further examination of Marshal Bazaine was directed to show that he was wrongly informed respecting the results of the battle of the 18th of August, and made himself an incorrect statement by saying that the troops had maintained their positions. The marshal adhered, however, to his view that the despatch of the 19th of August was not contradictory in saying, "We have maintained our positions," adding that the right wing had merely made a change to the rear. He explained that he did not telegraph more frequently to the Emperor because the Emperor knew how he was situated with regard to provisions and ammunition. He sent Commander Magnan to explain the position and his tactics in detail and obtain further orders. Here Marshal Bazaine read a despatch of the Prussian ambassador at Constantinople, which was communicated to him at the time,

and in which it was said that the Prussians would in no case march on Paris.

Alluding again to the mission of Commander Magnan, Marshal Bazaine affirmed that he was to return to Metz after having given the Emperor every information. He could not explain how it was that Commander Magnan did not return, or why he received no news of him from the commandant of Thionville.

From the further examination of the marshal, it appeared that of the three telegrams sent by him at the same period, and addressed respectively to the Emperor, the Minister of War, and Marshal MacMahon, the last alone contained the reservation that he would only march if he could do so without endangering the safety of the army. This despatch, moreover, never reached Marshal MacMahon.

Marshal Bazaine was then asked to give explanations respecting the contradictory information furnished by him and General Soleille with regard to the munitions. Marshal Bazaine replied that he could not remember. He further declared that it was only on the 30th of August that he received, by way of Verdun, the important despatch of the 23rd of August announcing that Marshal MacMahon was advancing. The president, the Duc d'Aumale, hereupon remarked that communication was open to Thionville up till the 29th, and headed rather coldly that witnesses would give testimony upon this matter.

As the marshal's answers to several questions which followed were again in contradiction to the affidavits of the witnesses, the Duc d'Aumale repeated that he would refer the court for information to the approaching examination of the witnesses and the affidavits they have already made. It is said the impression produced upon the minds of competent persons in court by the day's proceedings was unfavourable to Marshal Bazaine, who is thought to have injured his cause by his answers to the questions put by the president.

NINTH DAY, OCTOBER 15.—THE INTERROGATION CONTINUED.

The Duc d'Aumale having put a question to the marshal with regard to the order given to advance on the 26th of August, Marshal Bazaine replied that he had only at that time from 80,000 to 90,000 men ready to take the field. In answer to another question relative to the plan he intended to carry out, the marshal stated that it was his intention to advance in the direction of Thionville.

The president here remarked that the marshal had not given any orders for the pontoon train to be got ready, whereupon the accused explained that he subsequently did not think it desirable to undertake the movement in question because he expected an attack from the enemy, and he did not believe Thionville capable of resistance. At another point of the examination the Duc d'Aumale observed that the fact of a Council of War having been assembled on the 25th of August in no way diminished the responsibility of the commander in chief, and he, moreover, asked the marshal why he did not inform that council of the march of the army under Marshal MacMahon.

Marshal Bazaine, in reply, maintained, contrary to the account given by General Boyer, that he did not speak of it to the council.

Being interrogated as to his movement on the 31st of August, Marshal Bazaine said a greater degree of watchfulness on the part of his lieutenants would have prevented the enemy from resuming the offensive. He

gave it as his opinion that it was of no use to enlarge the circle he occupied under the walls of Metz.

The interrogatory then turned upon the question whether the marshal had carried out the prescriptions of the military code respecting the armament and provisioning of Metz.

The marshal declared that he had himself watched over armaments of the forts, and he threw upon General Coffinieres the responsibility for not having formed a council of defence, and upon the intendants and corps commanders that of having neglected to gather provisions in the neighbouring villages. He had given the necessary orders for these measures to be carried out.

The president hereupon remarked that regulations for the administration of a fortified place render the commander in chief responsible for all the measures taken during the siege.

In the further course of the interrogatory, Marshal Bazaine said it was through Commander Samuel that he learnt the news of the change of Government. He then entertained the idea of resigning his command. He explained that the event of the 14th of September was the menace to public order of which he spoke in his proclamation.

Being questioned respecting the Regnier incident, Marshal Bazaine admitted that he received him immediately on his arrival in Metz, and had two interviews with him, adding, however, that he did not speak with that emissary of the various letters which had passed between him and Prince Frederick Charles. The accused declared that he attached no importance whatever to the signature he gave M. Regnier, and that he did not think of the use the latter might make of it. The marshal denied that he had given M. Regnier any information about the state of the provisions, for he himself at that time had no knowledge of the real position of affairs in this respect. Being subsequently interrogated with regard to the journey of Gen. Bourbaki, Marshal Bazaine said he considered it to be in the interest of the army and the country that an armistice should be obtained, and it was necessary for that object to communicate with the Empress Regent. He thought an understanding existed at the time between the German Government and the Empress.

The court subsequently adjourned until Friday (yesterday).

According to appearances, the examination will last even longer than was expected.

It was remarked that the Duc d'Aumale, while speaking of the real fighting effective at the marshal's disposal on the 26th of August, used the following expression:—"Formerly, when we served together, the effective was reckoned by sabres and bayonets."

The examination with regard to the Regnier incident and the departure of Gen. Bourbaki was not carried any great length, the president merely seeking to set forth clearly the facts and the results of Marshal Bazaine's explanations. He made no comments upon the marshal's replies, and entered into no discussion, leaving that for the time when the witnesses will give oral evidence.

(From Broad Arrow, Oct. 25.)

TENTH DAY—OCTOBER 17TH: INTERROGATION CONTINUED. THE REGNIER INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that the court adjourned from Wednesday last week to Friday. On resuming the marshal was interrogated as to his attempts to occupy