

TRUE RICHES.

I am a poor working man, yet a stranger to care,
As I sit like a king in my own cosy chair,
For my mind is my wealth that my Maker as-
signed;

And the joys that I reap from the storehouse of bliss,
Few potentates know of a rapture like this.

Contented and happy—to love for a fall—
I strive to 'live friendly with one and with all;
I reckon not of rank, for my mind can supply
Enough for my mind, for my brain, for my eye,
The books that I read, and the thoughts that they
give.

Afford me the wealth that I labor to have.

Though obscure and unknown 'mong the ranks
Of the great,

Though my vote be unsought and my words have
no weight,

Though the waters be rough over which I must
cross,

And the winds may assail, and the wild waves
may toss—

Yet, the fiercer the blast, the softer 'tis to me,
And the sweeter the rest that awaits me on the
shore.

I envy no treasure, I covet no way;
My wants are supplied as I need them each day;
And my life can create and into life bring
Items costly and rare, as belong to a king.
So poor man that I am, no frown do I fear,
For my mind is well stored, and my conscience
is clear.

When the shades of the evening of life close
around!

When in hope's morning star no sweet promise
is found!

When the scenes from without lose their power
to instil,

The food to sustain, the soul's cravings to fill—
'Tis then from within that I get my supply
of strength for the day and of light for the eye.

I sit close by the fire in my own easy chair,
And I puff my clay pipe with a mind free from
care.

Contented to take what my father will send,
He it knows as a foe, or a real man as a friend,
So, while health waves her wand, I expect that
I'll find

The wealth that's exhaustless—contentment of
mind.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(Continued from page 526.)

FOURTEENTH DAY, OCTOBER 22ND.

On the court resuming its sitting this morning, General Soleille was the first witness called. He did not appear on account of ill health, and his written evidence relative to the military operations was read in court. The Chief of General Soleille's staff deposed that the consumption of ammunition up to the 16th August was estimated at about one third of the total supply; whereupon the Government prosecutor remarked that the figures relative to the supply of ammunition furnished by General Soleille were much below those contained in the report. In reply to a further question the chief of the staff said General Soleille's opinion was that the proportion of the ammunition up till the 16th had been from one third to one-half, in consequence of this Marshal Bazaine was afraid lest the ammunition should fail.

General Lebrun, in reply to questions with regard to the advance of the troops and the erection of bridges, declared that several orders were given to consult the staff on the subject, and contradictions and confusion necessarily arose in the instructions given. A long discussion ensued upon the exact date when Marshal Bazaine assumed the chief command of the army of the Rhine.

Marshal Bazaine, in order to contradict Gen. Jarras's evidence to the effect that the marshal had not issued orders on the 13th, demanded that the order of march signed by him on that day should be read. The marshal also observed that he gave general instructions for the advance of the troops, and that it rested with the commanding officers to choose the best roads. The sit-

ting was concluded at 2.45 pm., when the court adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

(From Broad Arrow, Nov. 1.)

FIFTEENTH DAY—OCT. 24TH: EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CONTINUED.

The court resumed on Friday, as arranged when the question put to the witnesses, who were civil and military engineers and station masters, turned chiefly upon what was or ought to have been done about the Moselle bridges.

M. Scale, the inspector of the railway at Metz, deposed that on the 22nd of August Marshal Bazaine might easily have captured by a coup de main numerous pieces of siege artillery, and a large quantity of provisions which had been stored by the Germans in the vicinity of Metz, but that the marshal, believing that he would shortly be attacked by the Germans, declined to avail himself of that opportunity. The same witness added that it would have been easy to seize at Courcelles 1500 wagons of provisions stored by the enemy, as well as a large quantity of flour, forage, and grain in the adjoining villages. He stated that the marshal was reported to have said that such a movement would be useless. Marshal Bazaine here remarked that the army was not ready to take the field, adding that information furnished by the witness had not been confirmed from any other source.

General Coffinieres, the commander of the Engineering Department of the Army of the Rhine, recalled, stated that he did not inform the marshal of the state of the bridges or of the existence of the seven different paths for crossing the river. The Government commissioner mentioned that General Coffinieres consented on the 15th of August to grant an armistice of two hours to bury the dead, and that armistice, by being prolonged, was only beneficial to the enemy. Marshal Bazaine was not on the spot at the time.

Quartermaster-General Wolff deposed that Marshal Bazaine sent him at first to Verdun to collect provisions, and that he returned afterwards to Montmédy to get fresh supplies in view of emergencies.

Colonel Villenois (Engineers) deposed that he went to General Jarras to impress upon him the fact that the choice of the Gravelotte Road alone would cause great obstructions, and he suggested the Saulny Road as a second route; but he was soon convinced that General Jarras as well as himself was utterly powerless against the obstinate decision taken in higher quarters.

Quartermaster-General Prevul, in his evidence, stated that on receiving an order from the marshal to disband the auxiliary convoy, he thought the matter of such importance that he asked to have the order in writing.

SIXTEENTH DAY—OCT. 25TH—EVENTS OF AUGUST 18TH.

Colonel Lewall, of the Staff, deposed that he was sent by Marshal Bazaine on the 18th on a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Metz, and that the positions occupied by the troops indicated that it had been decided to withdraw on the Briey Road.

Captain Yung, who was the next witness, stated that on the 18th of August Marshal Bazaine, on seeing the troops abandoning their position, exclaimed, "What can be done with such soldiers?" This witness was followed by Captain Chalus, who stated that he had been sent by Marshal Canrobert to request Marshal Bazaine to send reinforcements and ammunition; that the marshal

told him he would send a division of the Guard to the assistance of Marshal Canrobert but Marshal Bazaine having received word from a general that everything was going on well with the 6th Army Corps, the Commander in chief abandoned his first intention.

Commander Beaumont deposed that Marshal Bazaine on the 18th of August, about four p.m., gave him an order requiring Gen. Bourbaki to return to Metz, but that he (Commander Beaumont), in order that no misunderstanding might arise, asked the marshal to repeat his order. On the other hand, Captain Mornay (Marshal Bazaine's aide de camp) swore that the marshal instructed General Bourbaki to hold his ground. Commander Beaumont, nevertheless, maintained his assertion.

Captain Lacaze (General Bourbaki's aide de camp) was the next witness called. He deposed that on meeting the defendant at about four p.m., he heard from him that General Bourbaki was about to return to Metz.

Captain Litour Cupin, of General Ladmirault's staff, deposed that in the afternoon of the 18th of August General Bourbaki gave orders to his troops to proceed to support the 4th Army Corps. The court then adjourned to Monday.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—OCT. 27TH: INCIDENTS OF AUGUST 6TH—BATTLE OF FORBACH.

When the Council resumed to day, M. Lachaud, the Marshal's counsel, expressed his intention of cross-examining the witnesses with regard to the battle of Forbach. The Government prosecutor then stated that he only intended to bring forward evidence in support of the indictment against the marshal for his conduct after the 12th of August. The president, however, decided that the witnesses should be examined, as requested by the defendant's counsel.

General Montaudan deposed that on the day of the battle of Forbach he was at Sarreguemines at six a.m., he was only able to arrive at an intermediary point by 7.30 p.m.

General Castagny deposed that at five p.m., on the 5th, Marshal Bazaine told him to place himself at the disposal of the commanders of the first line of battle, among whom was General Frossard. He narrated that during the day of the 6th he heard guns firing, and at first thought it was thunder. He subsequently believed it his duty to hold himself in readiness for a battle which he considered probable on the morrow, but as the firing continued he commenced marching and arrived in the evening on the heights of Forbach. He added that on the 6th he received no advance or orders from General Frossard.

General Metmann said Marshal Bazaine ordered him on the 5th to place himself at the orders of General Frossard. At 7.30 he received a request from General Frossard to go to his assistance. He arrived at Forbach at nine p.m.

From these depositions it is made clear that on the 5th of August Marshal Bazaine ordered his general's divisions to support Frossard in case of need, and is not responsible for these orders not having been carried out.

Captain Locmaria moreover deposed that he was sent to Generals Metmann and Castagny to tell them to reinforce General Frossard on the 6th of August.

Gen. Frossard himself deposed that on the 5th of Aug. he was informed that the corps was placed under the orders of Marshal Bazaine; consequently, on the 6th, as soon