NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening New Establishment—C. P. Dorion

Card—T. J. Coursolles.

A Large Book Lost.

A Welcome Soiree.—Knox's Church.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 39, Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1870.

Sir G. E. Cartier is expected to return home about Friday next.

Sir R. Hodgson and party left yesterday morning per steamer *Victoria* for Montreal.

Bishop Taché and Father Richer arrived yesterday.

His admirers in Nova Scotia propose to give the Hon. Joseph Howe a grand picnic.

We understand that the Minister of Agriculture will probably proceed West in a few days.

The Montreal *Gazette* says the Annexationists spent $10,000 at the Missisquoi election in a vain effort to elect their candidate.

English papers inform us that the Hon. John Bright has nearly recovered from his severe illness. We are glad to hear that he is better, still if he could be only induced to continue to employ his time in knitting garters, as he has been doing of late, instead of interfering with the affairs of State, we cannot help thinking that it would be a good thing for England and the world at large.

The maritime decline of France is a subject which attracts considerable attention just now. English ships are doing a considerable amount of the French trade, and are actually driving the national flag from the French ports. The French ships have no outward freight, and have to go out in ballast, the shipyards are nearly deserted, and have not half work enough to keep them busy. If matters go on as they are at present shaping on both sides of the Atlantic, it will [illegible] before Canada becomes the second maritime power in the world.

PUBLIC FEELING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A considerable amount of prominence has been given to a number of articles unfriendly to Canada, which have from time to time appeared in certain English journals, but comparatively little notice has been taken of others of an entirely opposite character, in which not only have Canadians been spoken of in the highest terms, but the importance of maintaining the colonial connection has been very strongly urged. We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to an article copied from the *United Service Gazette*, which appears in another column. A few articles of this description, more than makes up for the pitiful utterances of the London *Daily News* and other journals of a like stamp. It has the true English ring with it, and may be accepted as evidence of the truth of what we have often asserted, viz.: that "there is life in the old land yet," and that the proud and generous impulses which have served to make Great Britain what she is, are not dead, but only slumber until some great national crisis shall arouse them into action. The *United Service Gazette* represents the naval and military classes who of course have always been in favour of Canada and the colonies, but when we find the *Standard* (Conservative), the *Telegraph* and *Spectator*, ("advanced Liberals") ranged side by side with the *Gazette*, and declaring that in the event of Canada being invaded, Great Britain will be ready to come to her defence with all the power at her command, we do not see how it can well be said that the tone of English public feeling is against us, or that the British people have manifested a desire to sever the ties which connect the various colonies with the mother country. We regard the withdrawal of the regular troops as a mistaken policy, and we have shown why we so consider it. Nor have we any vast amount of faith in Mr. Gladstone's Government, save so far as the force of public opinion in England may compel them to deal justly and honorably with the colonies. But we believe that a very mistaken idea has gone abroad throughout Canada in reference to the feelings of the people of the United Kingdom in this matter, and that a considerable amount of wild and foolish talk has been the result. We know that Canadians are thoroughly loyal and patriotic, and that they regard with just pride and affection that noble empire of which this country forms so important a part. But we should be sorry to suppose that all the patriotism and loyal British feeling were monopolized by the people of Canada. We do not believe that the people of the United Kingdom are so entirely engrossed in commercial pursuits, as to be utterly lost to all those nobler feelings which, in former times of danger and adversity they have displayed in so remarkable a manner. In spite of all that may be said, we must decline to accept Mr. Bright and Dr. Goldwin Smith as the true representative types of our trans-Atlantic fellow-subjects, and, remembering that the Mother Country has never failed us yet, we still have a firm abiding faith in the good sense and good feeling of the British people. It is to them we look for support and assistance when we need it, and though political economists of the Manchester School may prate very loudly, we do not believe that they will be able to persuade the British nation to look calmly and silently on, while an Empire which it has cost years of warfare and toil to create, is destroyed in order to suit the purposes of a few politicians of extreme cosmopolitan ideas. The true policy of the Canadian press and people at the present time is plain. Let us do our whole duty as a portion of the Empire, let us discharge every obligation to the fullest extent, and at the same time, so far as we can, show the government and the people of Great Britain the importance of maintaining the connection now existing between the Mother Country and her colonies. Nor must we be too much influenced by the utterances of such journals as the London *Daily News*, or allow ourselves to be carried away with the idea that they are the true exponents of English public feeling. We labor under the disadvantage of receiving all our cable telegrams via the United States; they are compiled to suit the taste of the American market, and consequently anything which is written or spoken hostile to Canada is always telegraphed, while the utterances of the *Standard*, *Telegraph*, *United Service Gazette*, and many other journals of the same kind, are passed by unnoticed. In this connection we cannot forbear from expressing our determined objection to the course pursued by a certain Montreal journal, which, while pretending the utmost loyalty to British connection, is continually reproducing articles from papers hostile to the colonies, and arguing as if they expressed the universal feeling of the people at home without any reference to those which have so decisively spoken in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Empire at all hazards. Such a course of proceedure looks very much like trying in an insidious manner to influence public feeling here against Great Britain, and cannot be too strongly condemned.

THE SEIZURE OF CANADIAN VESSELS.

Some days since we mentioned that two Canadian vessels, belonging to Mr. Little, of Wallaceburg, Ont., had been seized by the United States revenue officers from Detroit. We have taken some pains in order to arrive at the facts of the case, and find that they are as follows:—The vessels seized, one a steamer and the other a scow, were laden with wood to be delivered to Mr. John Brown, a contractor, who has for some time been engaged in dredging a new channel through the St. Clair flats, east of the old ship channel. On the 25th ultimo the two vessels arrived at the new channel and discharged their cargoes, consisting of fifty-eight cords of wood. While unloading, three U. S. revenue officers seized them, and on the following day arrested Mr. Little, who had just arrived from Wallaceburgh, and took him with the barges and cordwood to Detroit, on the charge of smuggling wood from Canada into American territory.

So far as we can understand there seems to be little doubt that the action of the American authorities was in all respects unjustifiable and illegal. It all turns however upon the question as to where the boundary line between the two territories runs. If the wood was really landed upon U.S. soil, the seizure was clearly justifiable, but from all we can learn about the matter this was not the case. The water in which the two vessels were, lies to the east of the old ship channel which has always been supposed to constitute the boundary line. The report made by the boundary commissioners in 1822, says that the boundary line between Canada and the United States lies "between Bois-Blanc and Sugar Islands, thence up the said channel to the west of Bois-Blanc Island and to the east of Sugar, Fox and Stoney Islands, until it approaches Fighting and Great Turkey Island; thence along the western side and near the shore of the last mentioned island to the middle of the river above the same; thence along the middle of the said river, keeping to the south-east of and near Hog Island, and to the north-west of and near the Island called Isle a la Peche to Lake St. Clair; thence through the middle of said Lake in a direction to enter that mouth or channel of the River St. Clair, which is usually denominated the Old Ship Channel; thence along the middle of said channel, between Squirrel Island on the south-east and Harson's Island on the south-east, in a direction to enter the straight, or passage between Drummon's Island on the west and the Little Manitou on the east, thence through the middle of the passage which divides the two last mentioned Islands." If Mr. Little's vessels were to the east of the old ship channel, as we understand they were, then the American authorities exceeded their duty, and immediate reparation will be demanded, and no doubt granted by the United States Government. We do not wonder that people upon the western frontier should feel incensed. The Americans have lately shown such a manifest disregard for all the duties of good neighbourship, and such a determination to enforce any law which may be likely to inconvenience or annoy Canadians, that it would be impossible for our people to avoid feeling vexed and irritated. Still there is no necessity for the excitement manifested by one or two of our Western contemporaries. If after a full examination of the facts, it is found that the Americans have done wrong, reparation will be exacted to the uttermost penny. It is gratifying to know that all the evidence in this matter has already been laid before the Dominion Government, and that no time will be lost in adopting such action as the facts of the case may warrant.

THE ARMIES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

The aspect of affairs in Europe still continues very threatening. France and Prussia are both making vigorous preparations for war. The following particulars relative to the force which the four powers, France, Prussia, Russia, and Spain can place in the field are interesting just now. The war establishment of the French army is 100,220 cavalry, 515,937 infantry, and 78,400 artillerymen, engineers, &c. The navy is manned by 66,535 men. This is exclusive of the national guard. Austria can put into the field 57,759 cavalry, 442,000 infantry, and 70,416 artillerymen, &c. The Austrian marine numbers 13,991 men. The troops of Prussia, without reckoning those of the various German states under Prussian control, number 253,506 infantry, 36,013 cavalry, and 81,340 artillerymen, for field service, besides 135,182 garrison troops, making in all 505,241 men of all arms. This number would be nearly doubled by the armies of the other German states. Russia besides some irregular troops has an army of 49,183 cavalry, 821,892 infantry, and 64,978 artillerymen, &c. The Russian navy is manned by 60,230 men; that of Prussia by 2,190 men. Spain has 11,840 cavalry, 60,183 infantry, and 9,899 artillerymen. The number of seamen employed in the Spanish marine service we have not been able to ascertain. The navy of Spain, however, is a powerful one, comprising two or three very serviceable iron-clad ships, and is manned by excellent seamen.

We see with pleasure, in our telegram from Montreal, that Mr. J. W. W. Ward, of this city, was yesterday admitted to practice at the Bar of Quebec. For a number of years past Mr. Ward managed the extensive Chancery business of Messrs. Lewis, Pinhey & Ward, of this city; lately Mr. Ward opened an office on his own account and bids fair to have a very large business at an early date. As one of the leading Chancery lawyers in Ottawa, we can confidently recommend our friends to entrust their legal business to him. He will be always found at his post.

The Montreal *Witness* has been abusing the Militia Department because the Garrison Artillery have not received their pay. The Montreal *Herald* (Opposition) says:—

Respecting complaints made of the withholding the pay from the men of this corps, we learn the following facts:—That they have received the whole of the pay due to them except that which has accrued for their annual drill, which amounts to about $4 for each man. The money for that payment is in the hands of the paymaster for one week only, and will be paid out this day. It was impossible to do this with regularity till the whole of the list was signed, but the signatures have, we are assured, been obtained as expeditiously as possible, so that at the most, as already stated, only a few days have elapsed since the time when it was possible to discharge these debts. It really does not seem that there is much to complain of in such a state of facts.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR:—

It is an old saying "that experience teaches," still it does not seem to teach our wise-acre City Fathers. The Rooney bridge affair, which is simply disgraceful to all concerned, and likely to *end* (if it ever does) in a large bill of costs to the city, should be a lesson to those placed by the votes and confidence of their fellow men in positions to protect the public interests of the ratepayers.

Bay street, in the upper town (until lately) one of the most public and useful streets in the city, has been entirely taken possession of by some of the mill owners, and used as a piling ground for lumber. This street, which should terminate at the water's edge, is now entirely shut up, and access to the water shut off. How is this? How long will the people of the city suffer from the apathy and incompetency of the men who now pretend to represent Victoria Ward? Will the City Council, or the Mayor, or the police, or all together, allow our streets to be made lumber yards of, or will they wait until another expensive "Pooley's bridge case" helps to disgust the already disgusted public.

In conclusion, sir, it is to be hoped that the police, or, perhaps, his worship the Mayor might be induced or coaxed into giving a small portion of their already over-taxed attention to a small matter like this, and preserve, if possible, to the rate payers the free use of the public streets.

Yours, &c,

A.

OTTAWA, July 11, 1870.

SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

The Barrie *Advance* says; "A row took place at a 'bee' in the Township of Tossorontio, on Thursday last, in which a man named Pangman lost his life from a stroke given him by a person named McCormick.

The Church of England Synod, with the Bishop presiding, at St. John's, passed a resolution advocating an union with the Synod of the Church in Canada.

Mr. Anderson's majority in Prince Edward County was 241. The total vote cast was as follows:—Anderson, 1,337; Sprague, 1,096.

An exkursion party visiting Yarmouth, N. S., on a steamer on the 4th of July, hung out the Stars and Stripes in a position superior to that occupied by the British flag. The commander of the gunboat *Cherub* made them haul down the American flag to its proper place.

The schooner *White Oak* cleared on Thursday from Halifax for Toronto *via* Pictou.

The body of William Marier, aged 27 years, private of the 1st Batt. of the Rifle Brigade, who was drowned at St. Helen's Island on the 28th ult., was found at Longueil by Captain Boutin of the schooner *La Canadienne*.

The proper address for letters to members of the Red River expedition is now, "Red River Expedition, *via* Thunder Bay."

We are pleased to learn from Duncan McDonald, Esq., the gentleman engaged in building the Railway for the Intercolonial Coal Company in Cape Britain, that the work is progressing very satisfactorily. The railway, we understand, is about 14 miles in length, and although only commenced late last October it will be completed by September next, and not only the railway but a large wharf in connection with it. It is expected that cars will be running over the line at the time specified, and that the Company will be able to ship coal from their mines early in the fall of next year. We understand that Mr. McDonald has a force of about 600 men on the work, which is being pushed through rapidly.

A man named James Cowan, an employee of the G. W. R., at Ingersoll, says the *Chronicle*, disappeared mysteriously a couple of weeks ago. He left his house, as usual, in the morning to go to his work, taking his dinner with him. At noon the same day he was seen by one of his fellow-workmen in Centreville, and since that time nothing has been heard of him; whether he has been foully dealt with, or skedaddled for parts unknown, remains a mystery. He leaves a wife and family in this neighborhood, in destitute circumstances.

The Hamilton *Times* says, on good authority, that Messrs. T. & R. White have sold the *Spectator* to Messrs. Lawson and D. McCulloch, and will shortly take possession of and publish the Montreal *Gazette*.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—Some time during Thursday night a thief entered the Purser's sleeping apartment on the steamer *Spartan*, and, taking the key from his pants pocket unlocked the safe, stole all the money, amounting to $2,000, and made his escape. The purser had retired at an early hour being tired and sleepy, and had slid open his window, leaving the shutters closed. Being much fatigued he slept very soundly, and during the night the thief had cut away one of the slats of the shutter from the outside, put in his finger and loosed the fastening. Sliding back the shutter, he easily got in, took the pants from the bed, got the key, and made his "haul." No clue could be obtained, but the circumstances show clearly that the thief must have been thoroughly acquainted with the boat, and it is supposed one of the crew is the culprit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fordham, the English jockey, has an income of $50,000.

The British Government has purchased for distribution a novel called "The Bride's Mission," written in Hindostonee, and calculated to promote the cause of female education in India.

The number of visitors to the British Museum last year was 584,427, or at the usual rate of increase of about 10,000 over the previous year; 32,000 volumes have been added to the library, of which 24,000 were acquired by purchase; 1,181 complete sets of newspapers have been reserved, and large additions made to the map, MS. and print departments. The average attendance at the reading-room was 336 daily, and each reader appears to have consulted 3 volumes per diem.

At the close of the savings-banks year, on the 20th of November, 1869, the sums due to depositors in savings-banks in England was £30,574,473, making for the United Kingdom, £37,554,557.

The Glasgow *Express* says:—There is at present at Stewarton an old salt who took an active part on board the *Victory* at the famous sea fight of Trafalgar. David Laughland was born in 1870, so that he is now in his ninetieth year. He must be salt indeed to have lasted so long.

An English gentleman arrived at an hotel in the North of Scotland late in the afternoon, and asked the waitress to get him something to eat. "What will you have, sir?" "Roast goose and peas, if you have it." "Goose! then you must gang on the spit yoursel', sir," said the smiling attendant, as she left the apartmeut.

Since the post-office banks have been established 145 trustees savings banks in the United Kingdom have been closed, which held above £3,000,000 deposits, and nearly £2,000,000 of the amount is known to have been transferred to the post-office savings banks.

They have peculiar ideas in London about hot weather. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 22nd records this item:

"The heat this morning in London was several degrees in excess of any which has hitherto been recorded this summer. At 8 o'clock the thermometer stood at 72 degrees, which is only three degrees lower than the highest temperature registered at the same hour during the intense hot summer of 1868."

What the Londoners would think of 60 degrees at 6 a.m., and 97 degrees at 3 p.m., as we had here several days last week and the week before, must be left to conjecture.

London exquisites require for each afternoon a fresh miniature bouquet, costing from two shillings to half a crown.

An attempt is presently to be made to raise the steam tug *Brother Jonathan*, lying under water near the Prince's landing-stage, Liverpool. The proposed *modus operandi* is that of placing empty balloons inside the vessel, and inflating them from above. It is expected that as the water is thus forced out of her the tug will gradually rise to the surface.

One of the most singular religious movements of the day in London is carried on by a converted prize-fighter named Ned Wright. He has been in the habit of giving suppers at his own expense to thieves of both sexes—the indispensable and only requisite for admission, been evidence that the candidate has been convicted of thieving. After a good substantial supper, Ned addresses the company, detailing his own history in thieves' slang, and exhorting his hearers to abandon their present course of life.

UNITED STATES.

Another little boy, 8 years old, has been rendered insane by the cruelty of a female school teacher in Illinois.

A young New York shoddyite makes a great display at hotels and public places by lighting his cigars with greenbacks.

A good old apothecary in Brunswick, Me., left one day, on his door, a scrap of paper which read:—"Gone to Portland; those who cannot read this notice will please call at the bookbindery opposite."

Two Missouri harvesters quarrelled lately in the hay field, and one drove his scythe blade through the others body, cutting his heart in twain.

Two Iowa paupers of 68 and 50, respectively, have married.

A woman of 106 is roaming the streets of Buffalo in search of employment.

Elihu Burritt, who is soon to return from England to his home in New Britain, Ct., proposes to make a collection of all newspaper and ministerial tributes to Dickens, under the title of "Household monument to Charles Dickens."

Nearly six acres of wooden buildings, in Manchester, N.H., were destroyed by fire last week. Two hundred families are homeless. Loss, half a million of dollars, half insured.

On Thursday morning the body of Mr. James W. Lingard, formerly manager of the New Bowery Theatre, New York, was found floating in the North River. It was taken to the Morgue, where it was identified by friends. Mr. Lingard has been missing since Wednesday, and his absence created much anxiety among his friends. He had threatened to commit suicide in consequence of domestic and pecuniary difficulties. He was a native of England, aged 45 years, and as an actor was familiarly known to East side theatre-goers as "Uncle Tom" and "Blueskin."

Believers in Benjamin Butler will be shocked to learn that he has ejected several hundred negro squatters from his estates near Hampton, Virginia. The noble freedmen made no resistance, but they are disappointed in Ben.

Another drove of 700 Chinamen left San Francisco on Friday, on a special train, bound for Georgia.

The United States Government have made an appropriation of $29,000 for observations of the eclipse of the sun in Europe next December.

President Grant has dismissed from the consulate at Leeds the young man Fiske, who is implicated in the masquerading scandal lately made notorious in London. This action of the President seems to be a pre-judgment of the case against Fiske.

The internal revenue records show a total of 3,887 stills registered for distillation of brandy from fruits.

A Portland man wanted to gain admission to a panorama at half-price on the ground that he had but one eye.

A poor woman in Buffalo, compelled to beg to save her husband and children from starvation, dropped her bank book the other day, showing a recent deposit of $125.

A York State octogenarian has married a girl of 16—younger than some of his grand-children.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Five sons of the Parsee High Priest of the Deccan were lately married together at Poona, with imposing ceremonies.

A Gypsy woman has been prophesying Victor Emmanuel's death within six months.

Grenadier hats for ladies are intimated from Paris.

The King of Burmah is about sending a Commissioner to the European Courts.

The style of ladies' hats in Paris is what it was 105 years ago.

Garnier, the French savant, says that in China not only human beings have a taste for opium, but pigs and horses "dissipate" with the drug, and languish when deprived of their regular "constitutional."

The other day three "sousy wives," of Brechin, were weighed at a public-house. They weighed respectively 19 stone 12lb., 18 stone 6lb., and 15 stone 4lb., the aggregate amount thus being 53 stone 8lb., and the average weight of each considerably over 17 stone.

Near Tropau, Austria, is the Catholic village of Gilshwitz, inhabited mainly by rich farmers. The village has risen *en masse* and declared its intention of turning Protestant should its Archbishop persist in opposing its independent choice for parish priest.

Chang, one of the Siamese twins, is pining for North Carolina, but Eng will not leave Europe, and Chang does not feel as if he could come home without him.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that when Count Bismark, who accompanied his Sovereign to Ems, took the hand of the Czar, and was lifting it to his lips, the Emperor Alexander anticipated the action by saluting the Prussian statesman on the cheek.

Senora Blestigue, a Mexican lady, has left 3,000,000 dollars to the poor, whom her country produces in great luxuriance.

George Sand, the great French novelist, is said to be as brown as a berry, and only one degree removed from the complexion of a mulatto.

The Augsburg *Gazette*, which used to be a paper of authority, is informed that England and Italy have communicated to the other powers their joint note to Greece on the state of that blessed country of volcanic islands and enterprising brigands. Even the court of St. Petersburg has backed up this communication, which is "as just as it is moderate."

A new daily Paris journal at one sou is announced to make its appearance shortly, entitled *Caira*. This is the name of that famous dance that was very popular during the revolutionary epoch of the last century.

Three murders have lately been committed in Madrid. One was that of an old lady, connected with the aristocracy, very rich and very miserly. While she was in bed, early one morning, her throat was cut, and the thieves made off with a considerable sum of money and many valuable papers. The second assassination was a double one. Two brothers and a friend were coming out of a gambling house; a dispute arose, and the latter killed one of the brothers; the other pursued the aggressor and ran him through with the blade of a sword-stick.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

OFFICE:—G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office 19 Sparks Street.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, 11th July.

The *Leader*, fearing a libel suit has retracted, and apologised for its statement that the Hon. Mr. McDougall had in his private house furniture purchased for the Government House, at Red River.

The races at Aurora, on Saturday, were the scene of disgraceful conduct.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 11th July.

Mr. J. W. W. Ward, of Ottawa, was to-day admitted to practice at the Bar of this Province.

A boy broke his leg while amusing himself in the Victoria Rink, yesterday afternoon.

Information has been received that the Rifle Brigade will leave here early in September, for England.

No news of importance to-day.

Weather warm.

Flour very firm, and a shade higher; large transactions reported in Welland and other brands.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 11th July.

Lieut.-Col. Bagot proceeded on Saturday to Leeds, to inspect the 55th Battalion, now under canvass.

A new Lacrosse Club has been organized here.

Yesterday, after Vespers, a large meeting took place, in St. Roch, by the contending candidates.

Last night the rain poured down in torrents. Weather bright to-day.

Another meeting was held after Mass yesterday, and was attended by 2,000 people: A Mr. Frichette, from Chicago, addressed the meeting.

CABLE NEWS.

THE CONTINENT:

The Excitement Still Continues—France and Prussia Actively Preparing—Officers and Men recalled from Furlough—Austria to Establish a Permanent Camp on the Prussian Frontier—Peace Depends upon the Action of Spain—Duke de Grammont on the Position of France—A Feeling of Greater Security Prevails.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—The Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershot to-day.

Park, one of the Boulton masqueraders, was admitted to bail.

Both here and at Liverpool breadstuffs and cotton are uncertain. This is altogether owing to the possibility of a continental war.

The same influences are operating at Manchester.

The excitement does not seem to abate, while better opinions seem to be, that war will be abandoned.

The Austrian Government is preparing to form a permanent camp near the Prussian frontier.

A solution of the Hohenzollern difficulty depends solely on the Spanish Cortes, and not on the wishes of the foreign powers.

Paris is considerably excited to-day by rumours that Prussia is actively arming at all principal points.

The corps d'armee, now operating against the rebels in Algeria, under Gen. Weempenra, are recalled.

The *Gazette de France* says the Duke de Grammont's declaration in the Corps Legislatif, recently, is equivalent to a French ultimatum. The present situation is the result of Bismarck's intrigues.

The *Journal de Debates* says the policy of the French Government, on the Spanish question, threatens to make the Spanish people unite on Prince Hohenzollern.

M. Ollivier, to-day, stated in the Senate that the offer of the crown to a Prussian was the act of Prim, and not binding on the Spanish Government.

The French Minister of War has issued an order to all Generals commanding, requiring them to report immediately on the order of the troops.

Arsenal ammunition is being transported to the respective departments.

QUEENSTOWN.—The steamship *Cuba* has arrived.

FRANCE.

PARIS—10 p.m.—The Duke de Grammont announced to-day that he had heard from Prussia. The French Minister had an interview with King William this afternoon. The result will be made known to the Chambers on Monday.

The *Journal* this evening says the abandonment of the Hohenzollern Prince on the part of Spain is not enough to satisfy France, but the renouncement of similar projects on the part of Prussia, and denied the complete fulfilment of the treaty of Prague.

The occupation of the fortress of Mayence gave Prussia military influence beyond the Maine in the settlement of the Schleswig question with Denmark.

General Palinto, Commander of the French Army Reserves, arrived to-day to witness the marriage of his son. He was instantly ordered to return to Lyons.

The *Journal Official* says if the silence of Prussia is prolonged until Tuesday, there will be a movement of the French troops to the Rhenish frontier.

The *Pays* says the declaration of the Duke de Grammont to the Corps Legislatif produced the most profound sensation in Denmark.

The troops in camp at Galle and the garrison at Silberg have had a grand illumination.

TOULON.—All war vessels here are arranging their armament and storing. They are ordered for immediate action. Admiral Guillaume will be Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron, with Baron Vonciere chief of the staff.

Sailors absent from posts on furlough have not yet been recalled, but they have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty.

PARIS, 11 p.m.—The corps d'armee have received orders to repair to headquarters to-morrow, to receive instructions.

PARIS 5 p.m.—The excitement on the Bourse is unchanged; Rentes declined to 69 francs 25 centimes.

Negotiations are going on, but it is impossible to say what will be the result.

It was rumored to-day that Hohenzollern had settled the whole question by withdrawing.

The *Constitutional*, in an excited manner, publishes the rumour, and adds the following, having reference to the candidature of the Prince.

If this, Prussia should now prove its sincerity by forcing the prince to renounce the offer. The Prince is under the authority of the King of Prussia, and he has the peace of Europe in his hands.

The answer of Prussia is expected to-night or to-morrow.

PARIS, 6 p. m.—Government has received an answer from Prussia, and in it Prussia makes the following points:—

First—Disclaiming all participation in the candidature of Hohenzollern.

Second—That the Prince is not even a relation of the Royal Family, and

Third—That as Gen. Prim negotiated with the Prince he should be responsible, not Prussia.

This is not satisfactory to France, and the Duke de Grammont has forwarded another despatch to Berlin at 8 p.m.

Two divisions of the army have been ordered to Chalons.

At a meeting of the diplomatic corps this evening, the Duke de Grammont said that while remaining within the limits of moderation France would abandon none of her legitimate pretensions. He hoped the collective efforts of the great powers of Europe would preserve peace, but France was, however, decided not to depart from the line of conduct traced.

Circulars are issued instructing all officers and soldiers on furlough to report.

The Government authorities of France possess plans of all the fortresses, roads, and canals in Prussia, agents of the French Government are now in Hungary purchasing horses, &c., for cavalry service.

Belgian journals pronounce as a calumny the statement that the King of the Belgians had any part in procuring the offer of General Prim, or inducing Leopold's acceptance.

The *Gaulois* has a report that Prince Napoleon has gone to Copenhagen to open a treaty of alliance with Denmark and Sweden.

While negotiations are going on with great activity, the French Government makes no attempt to conceal its warlike preparations.

The Emperor is still at St. Cloud, and, it is announced, will not go to the mineral springs.

Couriers arrive all day and far into the night at the palace.

The Emperor opens the despatches himself, and directs or dictates answers.

The departure of the Prince Imperial for Chalons is deferred.

The journals state that McMahon has been ordered to be ready to move at the first signal, and orders have been sent to the commandant at Cherbourg to prepare a fleet of transports for thirty thousand troops.

Large numbers of volunteers are arming, and naval officers who were in Paris on leave have disappeared, and are doubtless ordered to their posts.

The report that the Marquis Lavalette, Ambassador to Great Britain, had resigned, is contradicted.

The editor of the literary journal *Gaurocher* has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and six thousand francs fine for a violation of the press law, and an offence against the Emperor.

The *Imperial* publishes an account of the interview between Minister Sagosta and Baron Mercier, the French Ambassador. Sagosta complained that France opposed all nominations for the throne save that of the Prince of the Asturias. He denied that Spain was under the influence of Prussia, and regretted the susceptibility of the French Government.

MADRID.—Regent Serrano has deferred his intended departure from Madrid.

It is reported that the Unionists in the Cortes will vote against Prince Hohenzollern, unless the question becomes an international one.

The report in the Paris *Gaulois* that Espartero had pronounced against the Prince of Hohenzollern, and called on his partizans to support the Prince of Asturias, is utterly false. The contradiction is given on the best authority.

PARIS.—The excitement of the bourse is intense, rentes have fallen to 69 francs 90 centimes.

It is reported that the French government will await a reply from Prussia until Monday evening.

A later despatch received from Berlin: Prussia declaring that there being no attempt at intrigue she refuses to interfere with the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern, on the ground that she has neither right, power, nor inclination to dictate to Spain or Leopold. It is said the French government insist on pressing the point at issue now, rather than after Prince Leopold is elected.

A large party in France counsel suspension of action until the meeting of Cortes. The general belief is, that the Emporer is determined to fight, and will move instantly, without giving Prussia time for preparation.

There was a general strike among the operatives at Mulhouse city, near Strasburg, to-day. The strike numbered 60,000. The Government has sent troops there to prevent disorder.

A telegram from Ems says:—Count Benedittе, the French Ambassador, has had an interview with King William and Baron Werthen, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, who came to consult with the King. The Baron told the French Minister that the Government at Prussia was surprised at the attitude of France. This haste, this attempt, is a verification of the belief that France for a long time had intended war on the Rhine.

A Vienna despatch says that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs received the communication from Spain, relative to the canditure of Leopold, and in reply to the Spanish Minister dwelt upon the affect such a surprise could not but produce.

PARIS.—The trial of the members of the International Society of Workmen has closed. Seven, who were convicted of belonging to a secret society, were condemned to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs; twenty seven were convicted of belonging to an illicit association, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 50 francs; the other four were acquitted.

5 p. m.—The excitement on the Bourse is unabated. Rentes declined to 68f. 20c.

10 p. m.—The excitement on the Bourse is intense. Rentes have fallen to 69f. 90c.

It is reported the Government will wait for a reply from Prussia until Monday evening.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN.—The report that the Prussian Minister at Paris has been recalled is not true.

In official circles the situation is thought to be free from danger.

Bismark has not even assisted nor advised Spain in the Hohenzollern matter. Napoleon's attempt to make him responsible is, therefore, regarded as a mere pretext.

BERLIN.—Military men do not appear excited about the Spanish embroglio. It is not thought possible that war will be the result.

The Prussian Corps *Gazette* (Ministerial organ) disapproves of Grammont's declaration in the French Chambers, and says he must know, as every one knows, that the King and heads of the Confederation are all indifferent to the elevation of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne. He had no right to charge another power with a disposition to disturb the European equilibrium. Hohenzollern is a free agent, and may or may not except the crown. His decision will not affect Prussia's neutrality.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The *Lypness* (official organ) to day has an editorial imploring Spain to reflect before precipitating herself.

ITALY.

FLORENCE—The press of Italy back France in the question at issue with Prussia.

EGYPT.

CAIRO.—The Egyptian troops which recently disembarked at the Bay of Ashab, which is regarded as Italian territorry, attacked the settlement, and after a short fight took possession and tore down the Italian flag.

An Egyptian vessel sailed from Suez today for Massorah on a secret mission.

ROME *via* Paris—Several members of the Ecumenical Council, desiring to leave Rome before the promulgation of the dogma of primacy and infallibility, the Pope has ordered that there be no suspension of the sitting. The *Civita Catholica* denies that menaces have been made against the prelates of Hungary for persistent opposition to the new dogma.

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The Fenian Raid on Canada

From the United Service Gazette.

It was said of the Balaclava Charge that however defective as a strategic manoeuvre, the opportunity it gave for the exhibition of heroic courage on the part of our soldiers was a full equivalent, speaking from the national point of view, for even the terrible loss of human life. Something similar, but with less justice, was observed respecting the Abyssinian Expedition. Its management has been disfigured by the grossest administrative blunders. The money of the British taxpayer had been wasted with unexampled extravagance and a force of immense magnitude was employed to do a work which, as events afterwards proved, could have been accomplished by half a regiment. Nobody now disputes the fact that it was the attack of the 4th King's Own upon Theodore's body-guard that virtually decided the fate of the war. All this is admitted, but then, *per contra* it is urged look at the moral effects of the expedition. Here was the able Sovereign of a barbarous and almost inaccessible kingdom detaining a number of British subjects in close and cruel custody. The imprisoned Britons appeal to the National lion, the lion gives one roar, the prisoners are set free and the pomp, power and empire of their captor becomes at once things of the past. Here was a great moral result, purchased at an immense cost, but still alleged to be worth all the money. The prestige of the nation was preserved, and "*Civis Romanus sum*" would never more be shouted in vain by captive Britons to barbarous jailors.

Although we have not altered our opinion as to the management of that war, we admit that there is a good deal in this plea of its defenders. We must look at the moral aspects of a military achievement, and looked at from that point of view, there is nothing which has given us greater pleasure than to read the narrative of the recent expulsions of the Fenians from Canada. We can look now with contempt at the breechless scamps and cowards who, while ready to advance to the murder of the weak and robbery of the unprotected, have shown an equal alacrity in running away the moment they were confronted by a handful of brave and loyal men. But it is easy to be wise after the event. Things looked very different both in the States and Canada, a few weeks since. The American newspapers were filled with inflated accounts of the preparations for the Fenian invasion. The "Generals" were set forth with the accuracy of an Army List. The muster-roll of the troops was called over with a mockery of detail, and the great guns, and the other munitions of war were described with all that power of exaggeration which is the great speciality of the Transatlantic journals. Everything was done, in fact, to inflate the bubble; but the bubble has burst, nevertheless, the moment it was struck with a true and firm hand. All honor, then, be given to the brave regular troops, as well as to the equally brave Canadian Millitia and Volunteers who, disregarding the frowns of the gigantic Fenian phantom, rushed at it with the courage of true men and in a moment proved its utter unsubstantiality.

It is almost impossible to apportion the meed of praise fairly amongst the victors of Trout River. Our Canadian friends will not, however, be angry if the United Service *Gazette* gives the *pas* to the Queen's troops. The march of Lieutenant-Colonel Bagot at the head of his gallant 69th was a wonderful achievement, when we consider the suddenness of the route, the distance that had to be traversed, and the style of road which had to be gone over. The 69th had, in the first instance, to be moved up from Québec to Montreal, from thence it advanced to Port Louis, and it was in marching from Port Louis to the town of Huntingdon that Colonel Bagot and his men showed the stuff they were made of, the marching power which Marshal Saxe has told us is that the first quality of the soldier, and the eagerness to be "at 'em" which has distinguished the English soldier at all times and places. The troops had marshes to wade through and corduroy roads to tumble over, but neither prevented them keeping up a pace which would have been creditable on the Epsom road. There only apprehension was that the Fenians would not wait for them, and the result proved that this apprehension was not entirely without foundation. We look upon this advance of Col. Bagot and his command as an exceedingly brilliant military achievement, as it is only necessary to look at the map of Canada to see how energy, skill, daring, and military *esprit* must have combined to land the troops on the scene of action only sixteen hours after they had started from Montreal. Equal alacrity was exhibited by the remainder of the regiment, under the command of Major Smythe, the Major proving himself a fitting colleague in arms for his energetic Lieutenant-Colonel. We now come to the Militia and Volunteers, and it would be impossible to say too much of the true military *elan* with which they advanced upon the dastardly and half-concealed foes. The Fenians ran, it is true; so much the better; but strongly entrenched as they were, if they had had the pluck of game chickens, the brave Canadians must have had to contend with a sanguinary hand to hand resistance. They went on fully prepared for this, and, therefore, deserve as much credit as if the bank of the Trout had been a Thermophylæ, and the cowardly Fenian rabble the great Persian army. The support of the Regulars had, of course, its usual magic effect in giving courage to the local levies; but there is another notable fact in connection with those local levies, and that is, that they appear to have been mainly commanded by retired officers of the Regular Army. This has not to be neglected by our enemies. If they mean to maintain British Volunteers as a portion of the national defences let them give the corps properly trained officers, their recruits will come with them, the force will become efficient and reliable. This Canadian raid has proved Volunteers can do when properly supported by Regulars, and it has, he must know, as every one knows, that the King and heads of the Confederation are all indifferent to the elevation of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne. He had no right to charge another power with a disposition to disturb the European equilibrium. Hohenzollern is a free agent, and may or may not except the crown. His decision will not affect Prussia's neutrality.

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