no objections, would like to receive a short letter from you to be published with my report.

Have you heard from the Red River expedition? Write soon. Very truly, your friend. JOHN O'NEIL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Alkabazar—Henry Chapman & Co.

Valuable timber limits for sale—R. H. Wilson.

Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society—G. Kennedy.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 39, Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

Dr. Tupper will be here in a few days.

Mr. Sandford Fleming and family arrived at Halifax on the 13th inst.

The convict murderers, Mann and Smith, have been placed in solitary confinement in the Penitentiary.

The London *Spectator* has private information to the effect that "Bonaparte has at last exhausted Heaven's patience."

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell was at his office yesterday, but we fear came out rather too soon, as he was not so well last evening.

The gunboat *Prince Alfred* has arrived at Goderich. The crew will be paid off, and the vessel laid up for the present, as there is nothing for her to do.

Halifax papers say that when the census of 1871 is taken, it will show that the progress of Nova Scotia for the past ten years, has been in all respects as rapid and satisfactory as that of the vaunted American Republic.

The difference between an avowed annexationist and an "Independant" is, that the former proposes at once to give Canada into the hands of the Americans, while the latter proposes first to humiliate and impoverish her to such an extent, that even annexation to the States would be accepted as a boon!

EMIGRATION TO NOVA SCOTIA.

We have not, as yet, noticed any remarks in American papers relative to the "exodus" which has lately taken place from the Eastern States. The Yarmouth *Tribune* says that every week the depletion of the Atlantic States of the Union is going on, and a large number of immigrants from America are arriving in Nova Scotia, in the hope of bettering their fortunes. If this movement were going on in a contrary direction, if the exodus were from, instead of into Nova Scotia, what an outcry there would be from some of the Halifax journals, and how quickly it would be echoed by certain of our Montreal contemporaries, who are always eager to impress people with the idea that Canada is a miserable, poverty-stricken land. But what can the Anti-Unionists of Nova Scotia, if there are any left, say to such an unanswerable argument in favour of Confederation and against annexation as the present condition of affairs affords? What will the redoubtable John Stiles, the Washington Treasury clerk, who enlightens the people of Nova Scotia as to their duty in the columns of the Halifax *Chronicle*, be able to urge against the stern logic of facts? Here are hundreds of Nova Scotians returning every week from the United States, whither they had been lured by the specious pretences and absurd misrepresentations of this man Stiles, and others like him. With what kind of feeling can these men regard Mr. Annand and the *Chronicle*, who, for the past four or five years have been constantly trying to persuade them that the American Republic was a land "flowing with milk and honey," and that they had only to take up their abode there, in order to speedily obtain wealth and position. They have followed the advice of Mr. Annand and his organ, and the result is that after some months of struggle and disappointment, they have returned to Nova Scotia beggared, and in some cases heartbroken men. It is surprising and at the same time painful to see how far the spirit of party faction will lead people, and how entirely patriotism and truth are forgotten, when the intolerance of political hate obtains complete sway over the minds of men. Mr. Annand and the *Chronicle* neither cared or thought anything about the misery they might bring upon any Nova Scotians who might be foolish enough to follow their advice. They were only intent upon rendering Confederation a failure, and in the hope of so doing all things else were forgotten. Fortunately they were unsuccessful, and in spite of all they have done, the tide of emigration is now setting strongly from the United States to Nova Scotia.

FACTS WANTED NOT FICTIONS.

The *Carleton Place Herald* comes to the rescue of the Hon. William McDougall. We quite agree with one or two of its remarks, more especially when it says that personal abuse of any man will not be likely to have much influence in Canada in these times. This is the identical opinion which we advanced in reference to the gross personal abuse which Mr. McDougall lately heaped upon one of the members of the Dominion Cabinet. Arguments and facts are what the public require, not invectives and misrepresentations. If Mr. McDougall's political career has been an unfortunate one, he has himself to blame for it, and no one else. It is natural that he should feel sore and irritable, but his doing so does not justify him in making statements which a very small amount of enquiry will show to be altogether incorrect. We are sorry to see that the Carleton Place *Herald*, not content with advocating his cause, follows Mr. McDougall's example in this respect, and reiterates the assertion which has been so frequently refuted, viz: that the 1,400,000 acres of land reserved for the benefit of the half-breeds in Manitoba have been given over to the use of the Roman Catholic Clergy. It is only necessary to refer to the Manitoba Act, at the same time bearing in mind that a majority of the half-breeds are Protestants, in order to ascertain that this assertion is altogether incorrect. It is of course perfectly fair that any public man or any public journal should espouse Mr. McDougall's cause and oppose the Government if they consider that they have good reason for so doing. But if we are to have a fight, let it be founded upon issues which really exist. Let us deal with facts, not with fictions and misrepresentations. The *Herald* says that Mr. McDougall "makes out a strong case against the Government." He certainly might be said to have done so, if baseless assertions had any weight, but as this is not the case and as in the course of his late speech at Carleton Place Mr. McDougall dealt almost entirely in misrepresentations and exaggerations, no man who examines into the merits of the question will consider that his case is a very strong one. The "Independence" party, towards whom Mr. McDougall made advances, is rapidly becoming extinct. Its leaders relied upon the power of misrepresentation to lead the public astray, and all who like them suppose that the Canadian people now-a-days are willing to accept the bare statements of any man unsupported by facts, will soon find out that they have made a great mistake.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

We lately expressed the hope that the recent action of the United States authorities in reference to the Canadian prisoners, might be accepted as an indication that in future we might hope for a more strict enforcement of the neutrality laws on the part of the American Government. We sincerely trust that our anticipations will prove correct, and that hereafter illegal associations formed for the purpose of robbing and murdering foreigners will no longer be allowed to make their head-quarters in the States. We notice that the Fenian "President," one Gibbons, has issued a proclamation calling upon the members of the Brotherhood to meet together on the 23rd of August, and devise some means for annoying Great Britain in the event of her becoming involved in a continental war. Of course all the Fenians could do would not have much effect against Great Britain, but it seems to us that this is an excellent opportunity for the United States authorities to show that they intend for the future to have their neutrality laws respected like those of other civilized countries, and that filibusters will no longer be permitted to assemble publicly for the expressed purpose of injuring and annoying the people of a friendly nation. Supposing a number of Canadians were to announce that on a certain day they intended to meet and arrange measures for a raid upon American territory, and for the murder and robbery of defenceless people, our authorities would be expected to take some action in the matter. The laws of the United States, not only forbid overt acts of hostility being committed, but they also warn American citizens against "conspiring" against the peace of any power or colony with which the United States are on friendly terms. Let President Grant, who has gained for himself the reputation of being a man of stern inflexible determination, show that he will no longer permit the laws to be openly set at naught, and prevent American citizens of filibustering proclivities from holding meetings of this kind, with the avowed object of doing what they can to injure British subjects. By doing so he will help to bring about a better feeling between Canada and the United States, and at the same time will cause the name of the American nation to be held in higher esteem than it is at present.

SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

Peterboro' wants Water Works. So does Ottawa.

Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, of the Strathroy *Dispatch*, has purchased the entire type, presses and general material of the Strathroy *Times*, which suspended publication a short time ago.

Windsor is just now suffering from a plague in the shape of sneak-thieves, highway robbers, and confidence men.

A drunken man fell asleep on the railway track at Peterboro' a few days ago, and was certainly injured by an incoming train.

A serious accident occurred at the Hamilton depot, on Tuesday, to the person of Joseph Kennedy, long and favorably known as a policeman in that city. Kennedy was in the employ of the Great Western Company, and, in crossing the main track, was accidentally run over by an engine, which completely crushed and tore away the right foot.

Messrs. Goderham and Worts have purchased $150,000 of the bonds of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company at a price to pay the purchasers 10 per cent interest.

The *New Nation* of the 1st inst. says:—The heat for the last ten day has been unusually intense—the thermometer reaching as high one day as 102 in the shade. That very reliable individual, "the oldest inhabitant," says they have never experienced such a continuation of excessive heat in Red River.

The Halifax *Reporter* says:—Dr. Grant, M. P., of Ottawa, who attended Sir John A. McDonald on his trip to Charlottetown, arrived here last evening and is staying at the Waverley House. He reports the Premier's health steadily but slowly, improving.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Octavius Winslow, who has been known as a popular Nonconformist preacher for more than a quarter of a century at Leamington, Bath, and more recently at Brighton, has been ordained a deacon by by the Bishop of Chichester.

The *Lancet* says:—"It is a curious fact that of the passengers in the train which met with the terrible accident at Newark, all, or very nearly all, who were asleep at the time escaped uninjured—nature's anæsthetic insuring them, not only against fractures and contusions, but even against the bad effects of shaking and concussion."

Over 8,000 persons have petitioned the House of Commons to repeal all the Acts of Parliament which make vaccination compulsory.

It is said that considerable reductions are to be made in the clerical staff connected with the Admiralty, the chaplains of the divisional ships in the coastguard and steam reserve being selected as the first victims.

It is stated that in Suffolk the wild convolvulus, being very luxurious on heavy land, is being gathered out of the wheat furrows, for the purpose of feeding ewes during this parched season.

The Albert Gold Medal of the English Society of Arts has been awarded to M. F. de Lesseps for services rendered to arts, manufactures and commerce by the realization of the Suez Canal.

The London *Era* thus notices a new and stunning sensation at the New East London Theatre:

This elegant and comfortable little theatre at the East-end of the town has been drawing crowded houses during the week, the principal attraction being a new sensational drama by Mr. G. Spencer, entitled "Truth against the World." The drama was first played on the occasion of the author's benefit, April 27, and with such favor was it then received that the management have done wisely in reproducing it at this time. This new work, of "Hill, River, and Road," is fully entitled to the term sensational, and is as highly spiced in this respect as the most ardent lover of stirring incidents could desire. "On horror's head, horrors accumulate," is an injunction the author has taken a special means to obey, and during the development of the story we have a murder, a suicide, and attempted poisoning, two or three terrific combats, abduction, a house on fire, suffocation, and a resurrection. Out of such materials it would, indeed, be strange if even an East-end audience were not satisfied with what our American friends would term "the piled up agony."

A memorial to be erected to Professor Morse, the telegraph inventor, will be unveiled on April 22, 1871, the eightieth birthday of this distinguished gentleman. Over one thousand contributions have thus far been received.

A Bengal lady, tired of the restraints and monotony of domestic life has turned highwayman.

The great yacht race is almost daily expected to come to a close by the arrival of the *Dauntless* or the "*Cambria* at Sandy Hook. On the 9th inst., the latter was 40 miles nearer the Hook than the *Dauntless*, and so stood a fair chance to win.

UNITED STATES.

General O'Neil, late Fenian generalissimo in the raid upon Canada, has written a pathetic letter from his dungeon at Burlington, complaining of his utter destitution. He says he has not got "a dollar to fee a lawyer, or a cent to buy a newspaper, stationery, or postage stamps."

A farmer in Dubuque County, Iowa, harvested his crop of barley ninety days after date of sowing.

The Kansas *Evening Bulletin* says that the most fashionably dressed lady at a late reception in that town, of which the papers present a report, was the wife of a man who has owed that paper seven dollars for the last thirteen months.

An irreverent lawyer having insulted Judge Pitzer, of the California bench, His Honor descended, seized a cane, and administered to the attorney a severe flogging. The Judge resumed his seat, and bade the whipped pleader to proceed with his remarks.

The three most prominent French officers and Corps Commanders in the present war—McMahon, Bazaine, and Canrobert—are all over sixty years of age. The three leading commanders in the Prussian service, besides the Crown Prince—Von Moltke, Manteuffel, and Von Roon—are all over sixty, and the first named is seventy years of it. The King of Prussia is seventy-three, and the Emperor of France sixty-two years of age. It is likely that some younger men will be heard of, on both sides, before the war is over.

There is a good joke going the rounds, of a young lady and gentleman at a fashionable party in Nashville 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 and absence of about three hours our young friends entered the brilliantly illuminated parlor. The lady passed on in the dance, but the young man was slightly taken aback by his next neighbor informing him that around his neck was the unmistakable print of two arms, all in chalk and diamond dust, on one shoulder a large pile of yellow powder, and on the 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 shads paler.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

According to the Cologne *Gazette*, Fontarabia, on Biscay, Spain, is about to bid for the successi n of Hamburg and Wiesbaden as the gambling metropolis of the world. A concession has been granted to a Parisian company for the founding of a betting establishment there, and the capital, 4,000,000 francs, has already been mostly subscribed. Bull-fights of the best Spain can afford will constitute a feature of the operations; and a hippotheatron is to be added to the usual attractions of the gaming table. Fontarabia is within easy distance of Biarritz and Bayonne, having, therefore, considerable advantage over Monaco in point of situation.

To her accumulated national difficulties, Spain adds the constantly recurring one of a financial deficit. To a country whose available resources are so scanty as those of Spain, a sum equal to $70,000,000 represents a very formidable balance on the wrong side of the account.

Slavery is likely to be extinguished at a remote period in Brazil, the Chamber of Deputies have under consideration a proposition that all children of slave parents shall be free.

A woman was seen rushing through the streets during the great fire at Constantinople and darting into a friend's house at a distance from the flames hugging something in her arms. "Safe, safe!" she exclaimed. "Thank God, I've saved my child! My plate is down the well, and that can be got at when the fire is over." A piercing shriek immediately followed, for looking down, she found that what she held in her arms was only her plate tied up in a kerchief, and had in her bewilderment and hurry what she had thrown into the well was her own infant.

Macdougall on Tupper.

From the St. Johns News, N. B.

Mr. Macdougall in his address to his constituents a short time ago paid his compliments to Dr. Tupper. Said the great Ex-Governor of the North West: "Dr. Tupper is a man of no influence and of little ability. His appointment would go in the teeth of the Nova Scotians, and would only have the effect of making that Province still further dissatisfied."

What dependence can be placed upon the judgment of a Dominion statesman having the cheek to stand up this summer before his constituents and speak of Tupper in that fashion? We do not believe in Tupper's so-called national policy of taxing breadstuffs and coal, but we are amazed that any man of sense in British America, knowing Dr. Tupper, should make a fool of himself by attempting at this late day to belittle Tupper's ability. Tupper is a man of very much more courage than Mr. Macdougall, and vastly more discretion, to say nothing of Tupper's superiority in other respects.

WHAT ABOUT THE FENIANS?

The New York *Tribune* says:

"Some of the foolish men who always turn up in this city as recruiting agents whenever there is trouble in any foreign country, have announced their purpose to enlist soldiers for the French or Prussian service. They can't do it. No man can be enlisted in the country to serve under the flag of any other. If any citizen or resident of the United States is desirous of enlisting in the French or Prussian side in the present war, he can do so by going to the country for which he desires to fight. But no armed, organized, or enlisted body of men can leave this country to fight in any other. It is forbidden by the neutrality laws.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 21.

T. Dodsworth has been appointed superintendent of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway.

This vicinity was visited by a severe thunder storm and hurricane last night resulting in considerable damage. A portion of the drill shed was blown down.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 21

About half past two last evening a fire broke out in the roof of one of the offices of the Grand Trunk car factory, at Point St. Charles. No damage was done beyond the burning of a few feet of the roof.

About 450 German immigrants arrived per steamer *Austrian* to-day.

The annual rowing regatta of the Lachine Boating Club will take place at Lachine on the 13th of August next.

Yesterday morning David Champ, of Mile End, was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun which he had been carelessly handling.

Flour quiet and weak, but without quotable change.

Greenbacks bought at 18⅛, and sold at 18; silver bought at 6¼, and sold at 6; 5-20's sold at 108¼ to 109¼.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, July 21.

A baliff of this city was yesterday shot dead at the parish of St. Sylvestre. He was returning back to town after serving writs, and when near a part of the road known as Handris he was fired at from a hedge, the ball carrying away nearly the whole of the top of his skull. It is surmised that the deed was done in revenge for the active part taken by him in bringing one Crotea to justice for presenting a loaded gun at Mr. Burns, notary, while the latter was tendering Croteau a sum of money for land claimed by him but required for municipal purposes.

The deputy coronor and four constables left for St. Sylvestre here on receipt of the news here.

Col. Bagot reviewed the 17th Regiment at Levis camp this morning.

The ship *Olive Mount* arrived here this morning, for Montreal.

Rain and thunder shower this morning.

CABLE NEWS.

THE WAR.

Rumored Collision Between the French and Prussian Advanced Guards—The Rumors of Alliance are Rumors Only—No Fighting by Sea or Land yet Reported—Treaty of Alliance Between France and Italy—France gives Italy Sovereignty over Rome—The Pope openly Favors Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 21, 4:30 a.m.—It is rumored that a collision took place yesterday near Forbach between the French and Prussian advanced guards.

Earl Granville reports that the determined and absolute refusal of the Emperor Napoleon to entertain negotiations render it probable that any attempts to renew them will be useless until a great battle has been fought. It is reported that France denies that the stipulations of the Paris Convention apply to the present war.

LONDON, July 20.—No news of any engagement, either by land or sea, has yet been received here.

The rumors of alliance are still rumors only, thus far; no authentic information of any power having taken sides with either combatant has been made public.

LONDON, July 20.—The case of Edwards, Patent Office Extortioner, was yesterday discussed in the House of Commons. The Government firmly opposed the release of the accused.

The family of the late Charles Dickens have declined Lords' offer of two thousand pounds for the manuscript of "Edwin Drood."

The Belgian official organs say France misconstrues as an evidence of hostility, the destruction of a bridge near Blandaen, which was merely the result of the misapprehension of the order, and declares that Belgium remains loyally neutral.

The French Government have been notified that Wurtemburg joins Prussia.

Bavaria announces her adherence to the national cause.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt has voted a large war loan.

Berlin correspondence says, thanks to her organization, Prussia will in a few hours be equal to France at all points.

The national exultation is unbounded.

Colleges and schools are closed, and students are thronging to recruiting officers to be enrolled. The same is true of South Germany.

The French fleet has passed through the Sound, and entered the Baltic. The steamers of the Liverpool and Baltic line have ceased running.

Accounts from Rome state the Pope openly favors Prussia.

LONDON, July 21st.—The Bank of England has announced an advance in the rate of discount of one half per cent. The minimum rate is now 3½ per cent. It is said a still further advance is contemplated.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20th.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree nominating Gen. Edouard LeBouf, late Minister of War, as Major General, vice Count de Jean, Minister of War, and Prince DeLatour D'Auvergne as an Ambassador to Vienna.

It is understood that all the French Consuls in the Germanic confederation have received their passports.

No newspaper correspondents, French or foreign, will be allowed to accompany the French army.

A meeting of the citizens of the United States was held at the residence of Dr. Evans last night, to take measures for the organization of a sanitary committee. It is proposed that the commission shall cooperate with the International and French societies in aid of the wounded.

Dr. Evans placed at the disposal of the new organization, the report of the American sanitary commission, and a collection of models of ambulances, stretchers, and other appliances used by the commission during the late war.

The donation of ten thousand francs was also made by the Doctor, as a nucleus for a sanitary fund.

PARIS, 3.30 p.m.—No fighting on sea or land has yet been reported. Deputies from the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Mosel and Muerthe are kept well informed by telegraph of the movements of the army, and they state no important conflict has yet taken place. There have been some skirmishes between patrols and customs officers, but no blood has been spilled, and not a gun has been fired.

The Emperor did not come to Paris today. He received the ministers and despatches at St. Cloud.

Prussians on the border say Bismarck is much troubled at the slowness of land movements.

Spanish papers unanimously condemn Napoleon for declaring war.

PARIS, midnight, July 20.—The representatives of foreign powers here made another united effort to-day to prevent war, but were unsuccessful.

PARIS, July 21, 2 a.m.—Rumours are afloat here of an attack having been made by the French on the Prussian fleet, and that the French army has made an advance into Prussian territory. Also that France gives Italy the sovereignty over Rome.

La Liberte says that M. Vimergate has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy.

The same paper says in case Denmark joins France in war, the Prince of Orleans will serve in the Danish army.

The warlike enthusiasm in France is unabated. A rich manufacturer of Mullhouse has offered to equip five thousand volunteers, and supply them with rations during the war.

The Deputies in the Corps Legislatif signed liberal subscriptions for the wounded. M. Schneider gave ten thousand francs to one of the aid societies.

PARIS, July 21st.—One of the journals of this city to-day accepts war between France and Prussia as God's intervention to check Protestantism.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 21st.—The mouth of the river Weser has been closed with sunken hulks, to prevent the entrance of vessels of the French navy.

The vote in the North German Parliament yesterday for an extraordinary credit of one hundred and twenty millions was unanimous at the first and second readings.

Bismarck informed the North German Parliament yesterday that a declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 20.—The Journals advise neutrality for Spain.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, July 20.—Don Carlos having been expelled from France, arrived here yesterday.

BASEL, July 20.—A General of the Swiss army, and several other officers of high rank, have been arrested in Germany. It is believed Prussia purposely retards her answer to Switzerland's declaration of neutrality.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Inquest on the French Minister to Washington.—Mass Meeting of Germans in New York.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The inquest was held this evening over the body of Prevost Paradol. The jury returned a verdict that he came to his death at 1 a.m. on the 20th July. That the cause of death was a gunshot wound of the heart, produced by a pistol discharged by his own hand, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

NEW YORK, July 20.—There was a large mass meeting at Steinway Hall this evening to express the sympathy of Germans of New York with Prussia.

There were 25 cases of sunstroke in the city to-day and 12 deaths.

The Irrepressible Fenian Again—James Gibbons, (Who is he?) Issues a Proclamation.—A Convention called for 23rd August—Britain's Misfortune to be the Brave Fenians Opportunity.—The Hen-roost Robbers and the Independence of Ireland.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

James Gibbons, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued the following: "In view of the imminency of a general European war, and strong probability of England being engaged in the struggle, a general convention of the Irish nationalists of America, irrespective of past differences or organizations, will be held in Cincinnati, August 23rd, to adopt such measures as will best promote the cause of Irish Independence.

London Markets.

LONDON, 11:30 a.m, July 21.

Consols opened at 89⅞ for money; 89⅞ on account. American securities quiet; Erie, 15⅛; Illinois Central, 101; at Government, 21.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

Cotton opens quiet; Uplands, 9⅞; Orleans, 9⅝; corn, 35.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, 21st.

Gold, 21⅛.

Cotton, 20.

Flour drooping; receipts, 12,000 bls.; sales, 7,000 bls.; at $5.50 to $5.25 superfine state and western; $5.50 to 6.95 common to choice extra state; $6.20 to 5.50 common to choice extra western; rye flour firm, at $5.40 to 6.25; wheat unsettled; receipts, 115,000 bushels; sales, 50,000 bushels, at $154; No. 1 spring, $1.55 to 1.58 winter red and amber western; rye flour dull; common, firm; receipts, 129,000 bushels, at $1.04; new mixed western, $1.12 to 1.15; yellow barley, nominal; oats, firmer; receipts, 31,000 bushels.

Pork lower, at 29.75 for new mess.

Lard quiet, at 17c. to 18c.; steam, 17½c. kettle.

"THE LATE FIRE.—PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSS.—Last Saturday week the tannery of Mr. Richard Arscott was destroyed by fire. On the following Saturday Mr. Arscott received, through the agency of Messrs. H. F. McDonald & Co., $2,000, being the amount of his policy with the Provincial Insurance Company. The prompt and satisfactory manner in which this company adjusts all losses must be highly satisfactory to the insured, and should largely increase their business." *London Free Press, July 19th.*

☞THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY JOUVINS GOLD MEDAL ($1.12½ CENTS) GLOVES FOR 75CTS., IS AT T. HUNTON'S SHOOLBRED & CO.'S.

Patterns post free on application.

☞CHEAP SALE OF SILKS, COMMENCING ON MONDAY NEXT. DRESS PATTERNS FROM $8 TO $20; FORMER PRICES $14 TO $46. CALL AND EXAMINE. T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.'S

Patterns post free on application.

The Drought in France.

The drought continues in France, to the despair of agriculturists and the general dismay. If the central departments it is felt most severely. A story is told of a village in a rural district, in which a flock of little birds, emboldened by thirst, flew into a wayside chapel and drank the holy water. The priest touched by the sight, put out a vase of water, which they drank eagerly, and then flew out again. The forage question has long since assumed a serious aspect, and while careful calculators, looking to the Black Sea, to Hungary, to Algeria, and the United States, where the harvest prospects are fortunately excellent, say that it is only after all a matter of figures, cattle owners declare that the outlay will be ruinous. They are not likely to obtain forage at less than 15 or 20 francs the hundred kilogrammes, and therefore the idea of rearing beasts for the market must be for the time abandoned. It will be as much as they can do to supply the animals actually required for labour. Meanwhile, thoughtful men are speculating as to the causes of the frequent droughts from which the country has lately suffered, and the best means of averting such calamities. Among the former are reckoned terrestrial magnetism and electric influence, as well as a reason more under human control—the destruction of the forests throughout France. It is confidently believed that the disforesting of Central Europe has sensibly affected the climate. The clouds, says a French writer, gather overhead and a few drops fall, but the thoroughly dried-up soil disperses them, and they carry their beneficent showers elsewhere. It is suggested that, besides the cultivation of the forests, an important step might be taken in mitigating the drought by establishing an effectual system of irrigation.

The Prussian Commander-in-Chief.

The actual Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian forces in 1866 was the Baron von Moltke, and to-day, as Chief of the staff, he will no doubt plan the whole campaign. He was born in Mecklenburg, on the 26th day of October, 1800, and is, therefore, at the present time about seventy years old. While yet young he entered the service of Denmark, having already received a theoretic knowledge of military science, and being recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability in the profession which he had chosen. At that time serious complications had already arisen between the crown of Denmark and the Duchies, the chief point upon which there was dispute being royal succession. It was thought that the male line in the reigning family would soon become extinct, and a prospect of the independence of the duchies thus afforded. The project of annexing Schleswig to the German Confederation was even openly advocated in the Provincial Assembly, and young Von Moltke so sympathized with the German side of the dispute that, in 1822, he entered the service of Prussia. Here for ten years he remained in subordinate positions, displaying in each such marked superiority that in 1832 he was promoted to a place in the staff. Three years afterwards he visited the East, and was presented to the Sultan, Mahmound II., who was then introducing into Turkey more radical measures of reform than had been effected by any of his predecessors, intending, if possible, to make the Ottoman Empire one of the first powers of the world. The Sultan knowing that Von Moltke had already achieved a reputation in his own country for his careful study and exact knowledge of the art of war, requested him to initiate him into the new strategic theories of Europe, and for several years Von Moltke was engaged in directing military reforms in Turkey—the results of which were afterwards shown in the Crimean war—and assisted in the Syrian campaign of 1839. For seven years after this he saw much of European life, wandered about the world perfecting himself in his vocation. In 1846 he returned to Prussia and was appointed aid-de-camp of Prince Henri, living at Rome, and who died in the following year. After having been engaged in several departments and in important missions, he became in 1856 the aid-de-camp of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and two years afterwards was appointed chief of staff of the army, and yet holds that position. In 1859 he prepared the plan of an expedition, the carrying out of which was prevented by the prompt conclusion of the treaty of peace between the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villafranca, on the 11th day of July, 1859, shortly after the battle of Solferino. For some years previous to 1864 the chief feature of the foreign policy of Prussia had been the incessant pursuit of a plan for the annexation of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The crown jurists of the Government prepared a statement according to which the King of Denmark, and not the Prince of Augustenburg (a matter about which there had been much dispute), had been, up to October 30, 1864, (the date of the treaty of Vienna), the lawful sovereign of the duchies, and by which it would appear that his right had been ceded by that treaty to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. Prussia therefore rejected all the endeavours made by the Prince of Augustenburg for the purpose of obtaining recognition by Prussia as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, as well as the attempts made by the Federal Diet to establish its competency to settle the question of the succession. A small party among the higher nobility of the duchies were in favour of permanent union with Prussia, although the large majority of the people asked the recognition of Prince Frederick, of Augustenburg, as Duke of Schleswig Holstein, both the Prince and the people being, however, in favour of making concessions to Prussia. In the war resulting, Von Moltke played a great part against Denmark, in whose service he had once been, and, as chief of staff, was joined with Prince Frederick Charles, who was called to the command of the allied troops. In this position he displayed great ability; and so remarkable were his powers that he was called to organize the war which, in the following year took place between Prussia and Austria. The plans laid down by him were carried out—so far as circumstances would admit—to the letter. Engaged in the service of Prussia, he devoted all his energies to its advancement, and to him not less than to Bismarck was due the success of the war. Everybody must remember the excitement in regard to the news from Europe which was felt during the latter days of June and the early part of July, 1866. The fever ran high in this city, the hatred between Austrian and Prussian being not less evident then that between Prussian and Frenchman now, and occasioning greater disturbances. The Frenchmen, too, came in for their share of abuse, for there was no telling whether or not the Emperor of the French would interfere in the struggle and force such a conclusion of it as would suit his wishes. The enthusiasm which the cable despatches now tell us is manifest in Prussia and France—the one country shouting the praises of the arrogant William whom, with that fervor of patriotism which comes in great crises and disappears with them, they called "der alte Herr"—was as great then as now, and when King William, accompanied by Bismarck and Von Moltke, left Berlin for the seat of war, he was greeted with such cheers and demonstration as hardly have their parallels now. There were marching and countermarching, all to the tune which Von Moltke, hardly recognized then as a leader save in the private councils of Prussia, has made. At last came the news of the battle of Sadowa. The Austrians had been beaten and Prussia had become the great power of Germany. General Von Moltke was on the field near the person of the King during the fight, and under his direction the army advanced towards Vienna. On the twenty-second day of July General Moltke arranged a truce of five days, during which an armistice was concluded, accompanied by arrangements which assured the triumph of Prussia. Then he received from King William the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, an honor not less dear to a Prussian than the cross of the Legion of Honor to a Frenchman. Since that time, and until the breaking out of the present war between France and Prussia, General Von Moltke has been engaged in the study of his vocation, and enjoying the deserved rewards of eminent ability. He is known not alone as a soldier, but as an author, having written "Der Russisch Turkische Feldzug" (The Russo-Turkish Campaign), Berlin, 1835; "Biefe Ueber Zustende und Regebenheiten in der Turkei" (Letters on the Condition of Turkey), 1841; and in 1859 he directed the official publication of the "Campaign in Italy."

The Protection of the Fisheries.

From the Halifax Reporter.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of the crisis which has arrived in the relations between the Dominion and the United States in reference to the Fisheries. For a long time the Government of the Dominion has acted with a generosity and forbearance that entitled it to the thanks of the Republic, and to its earnest assistance in protecting the Dominion fisheries. A small license fee was at first demanded, and generally perhaps received; but it was found necessary in the interests of the fisheries of the Dominion to impose a high scale of fees, which the American fishermen refused to pay, and they continued to fish in Canadian waters without license at all, trusting to the practice of giving "three warnings," adopted by the British cruisers before seizing or confiscating offending vessels. It was easy for swift sailing vessels to drop out of the three mile distance before being hailed, and the difficulty of identification and proof of violation of the law was so great, that numbers of vessels continued to fish without license. After a long correspondence between the Admiralty and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Fish, it was determined to discontinue the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels, and that "henceforth all foreign fishermen be prevented from fishing in the waters of Canada." The term "waters of Canada" being explained so as not to include those waters about the Magdalen Islands and Labrador, &c., in which the right of fishing was secured to the fishermen of the United States by Article 1st of the Convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States. On the determination of the Government thus to enforce the fishing laws and protect the waters of the Dominion, the Dominion schooners were prepared and armed, and the services of British ships obtained to put the law in force. The first seizures have been made within the past few days, and have caused so serious a discussion, and so deep a feeling, that we look upon the time as a crisis in the relations between the United States and the Dominion. We long ago declared we did not think the United States so grasping and unscrupulous as to wish to snatch from the Canadian fishermen the use of the Canadian waters; and we are now prepared to give the most favourable construction to the acts of the Republic regarding the Fisheries. But in this matter as in the matter of the Fenian raid the great want of the American Government has been want of timeliness in action. A proclamation was indeed issued some time since warning the American fishermen of the determination of the Dominion to put its laws in force, but no doubt the proclamation was, and is, probably, unknown to those who were already at sea. The complaints that have been made as to the illegality of seizures made recently, have, as we said a day or two ago, to be taken with salt. The American fishermen naturally exaggerate their grievances, and look upon the enforcement of a just law as a piece of cruel persecution. The instructions to the Fishery Officers acting as Marine Police are of the most stringent character. The opening sentence gives the tone of the whole. "The service to which you are appointed is a special and peculiar one; and the exercise on your part of the greatest possible discretion and judgment is required."

Then the Instructions go on to guard in the most careful way for all cases, to supply instructions for various contingencies to define the duties, powers and course of action of all officers on duty; and through the whole document the rights and privileges of the American fishermen in the waters secured to their use by the treaty of 1818 are carefully reserved, and a most generous and painstaking favour ordered to be shown to such vessels as may seem to be violating the law wilfully, but violate it through ignorance or accident. And as the instructions were careful in the beginning, so they are magnanimous in their close—"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon you, nor too carefully enjoined on the officers and crew under your command, that the present service should be performed in a spirit of forbearance and moderation." The nation which, with right and power on its side, can issue such magnanimous instructions deserves the praise of the world; and the officers who are guided by such rules cannot help catching their spirit, and acting with that moderation and forbearance which are enjoined on them. We think it is safe to take for granted that all complaints about the rudeness of the Dominion officers are *prima facie* false, and that they who make the complaints do so in order to cover even for a moment their on willful violation of a reasonable law. The time has arrived when that law must be enforced, come what will. If United States fishermen will violate Canadian laws, why, the Canadian marine police will confiscate the unoffending vessels; and if the United States takes offence with such summary measures, that cannot be helped, and the law must be enforced if the whole strength of the British Navy has to be envoked to enforce it. That is the ultimatum of Canada; and the United States will do well to accept it.

A letter from Niagara Falls gives a singular bit of romance concerning the head waiter of one of the hotels there, who is set down as the handsomest man in that region. He is an octoroon, and in his veins runs some of the proudest blood of "old Kentuck." He relates that his father, a very handsome man, was the groom of Judge —— of Louisville, who had a very beautiful daughter, between whom and his father there sprung up an affection which in time ripened into a love which took possession of both father and mother. An elopement was the culmination of this passion, which had been concealed from the family of the young lady. They fled to Canada West, and, on arriving at Windsor, were married. Louisville was tremendously excited; the papers were full of all sorts of stories and rumors, while detectives were sent in every direction in pursuit of the fugitives. Finally the Judge gave up the chase as hopeless. After a lapse of twenty-four years the handsome waiter, while on his way to Sunday school in Toronto, was accosted by a distinguished looking man, who enquired his name. Further interrogation of the young man disclosed that he was the distinguished looking gentleman's grandchild. Judge —— implored him to conduct him to his home, which he did. An interview was held with the long lost daughter, and a reconciliation and forgiveness was the result. The handsome octoroon now has forty-eight waiters under his charge at the hotel in question and is a general favourite with all the travellers. Truly, "blood will tell."

An extremely satisfactory result, as far as the Navy are concerned, was lately obtained at Shoeburyness. A target representing a portion of the deck of an iron-clad ship, protected by 5 inch iron, was fired at by the 9 inch muzzle rifled gun, the projectile being a shell, the charge the full service charge, 43lb., and the distance 100 yards. The target was so arranged that the plate was struck at an angle of about eight degrees from the horizontal, so as to give the angle of incidence of a shot fired at about 2,000 yards, or that of a shot fired at 100 yards from a ship's side, for instance, as that of the Warrior battery as compared with the Monarch was found that at this angle the shot did not enter the ship, but, in breaking up the wood work of the deck, ejected off it and went on, whistling up into the air and out of sight. One of the disadvantages against a low freeboard is that, as far as 9 inch guns are concerned, the *Monarch*, however, is armed with guns, and it would be interesting to ascertain whether the above result would be good in the case of the larger guns. It seems desirable also to ascertain the angle at which a projectile striking fully will penetrate a ship's deck, as with much iron as is actually in construction, ship's decks may be subjected to a plunging fire from rifled batteries, such as those