Henry arm:—Increased strength and safety of ammunition, greater accuracy, longer range, flatter trajectory, higher penetrative power, greater safety, simplicity of construction and strength, increased rapidity of fire. As compared with the needle gun the Chassepot, although by no means a satisfactory type of military arm, is superior. It is rather more rapid. Its accuracy at moderate and longer ranges is inferior. It has a higher velocity, a flatter trajectory, and greater penetration. Both guns, as is well known, are on the bolt system; both use a needle and spiral spring; both fire a "consuming" cartridge. That of the needle gun is of paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canada Central—H. Abbott.
Important Sale—A. Rowe.
Notice—Edward Burstall.
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway—Thos. Reynolds.
Her Majesty's Theatre—Mr. Marshall.

The Ottawa Times.
Office: 38, Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870.

Hon. Mr. Langevin is expected here to-day.

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad is to be opened to Fergus to-day.

Sir Francis Hincks and the Hon. Mr. Morris will, we believe, be present at the opening of the Canada Central Railway.

The correspondent of the New York *World* says that the Prussians were sending home their wounded by way of Belgium, but Great Britain interfered and put a stop to it.

It is reported that the Duke of Hamilton's fine seat in the isle of Arran will be the future residence of the French Imperial family. It will certainly be a great change after Paris, but the neighbouring scenery is remarkably beautiful.

The London *Times* says that the sixteen ironclads of the Channel fleet, combined with the Mediterranean squadron, could be brought together at a few hours' notice, and would be more than a match for the combined navies of any two nations that could be brought against them.

Mr. Scott has called our attention to the omission of the name of L. R. Church, Esq., M.P.P., in our notice of monies contributed by the Quebec Government and merchants to the Fire relief fund. Mr. Church was associated with Mr. Scott in his visit to Quebec, and is entitled to equal credit with the latter gentleman for the satisfactory results of their mission.

The N. Y. *Evening Mail* rejoices in the belief that every Freedom-loving man in Europe will be "thrilled" when he hears that the United States has recognised the French Republic. It also glories in the fond anticipation that a tide of revolution will sweep over Europe in consequence. We have no doubt that the establishment of a French Republic will be regarded hopefully by all the disorderly classes in Europe.

Our Republican neighbors who are so fond of sneering at all things Canadians have the impudence to call the St. John crew "Americans." This is certainly very unfair. The St. John crew disposed of the American champions some time since, and the race which is to take place on Thursday next, is between the representatives of Britain in the Old and New World. The Yankees have neither part or lot in the matter.

On and after Wednesday next, the 14th instant, there will be three trains daily each way on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. Those from Ottawa to Prescott will leave here at 8.30 a.m., 12 noon, and 10 p.m. Trains will arrive here at 9.30 a.m; 3.45 and 7.15 p.m. This will be a great convenience in every way, and we trust that the Company's efforts to accommodate the public will be duly appreciated.

We understand that the Customs and Internal Revenue receipts for the months of July and August show an increase of considerably more than half a million of dollars over the corresponding period of last year. Only about $150,000 of this is consequent upon changes in the tariff; the balance is entirely the result of a largely increased amount of business done in the country. What makes it the more gratifying is the fact that the increase is general throughout the Dominion, not being confined to one or two cities, and thus indicating a condition of general prosperity which is in the highest degree satisfactory.

Referring to the much discussed question of fencing farms, the Montreal *Herald* says:—

A correspondent of the Ottawa Times suggests that in the burned districts the farmers should fence their pastures, so as to keep in the cattle, as it is impossible for many of the farmers to get fence stuff to keep the cattle out, and that unless this be done they will be obliged to leave the country. The truth is, that there is far too great an expense for fences all over the country. There ought to be very stringent laws passed to prevent farmers or others from allowing their cattle to feed on the roads. In villages the nuisance is intolerable, as those who have, after considerable trouble, managed to grow vegetables, have them generally eaten up by cows roaming at large. In the country the loss is even more serious, and what is now suggested for a special case ought to be made to include all cases.

REPUBLICAN ROWDYISM.

Of course it was only to be expected as one of the natural results of the establishment of a Republican Government in France, that all discontented lawless spirits should take heart of grace and avail themselves of the opportunity of displaying their hostility to all properly constituted authority. The Carbonari of Italy, the Fenians of the United States of America, the disorderly and the disaffected classes everywhere are strongly Republican in their feelings and sympathies, not because they believe, as some mistaken people do, that Republican institutions protect the liberties of all classes of the community more fully and completely than those of a Monarchy, but because in a Republic the lowest and worst elements of society generally rise to the surface, and enjoy opportunities for plundering their wealthier neighbors which they cannot hope for under any other form of Government. We do not mean to say that every man who prefers a Republic to a Constitutional Monarchy must of necessity be dishonest and badly disposed. We have no doubt that there are many who believe that Republicanism is not only good theoretically, but that it is also likely to be practically successful. They point to the United States, and to the rapid progress of the American Republic as a proof of the advantages of Republicanism, seemingly forgetful of the fact that the prosperity of the Americans has been owing to the size and almost unlimited resources of their territory, not to their form of Government; and that if the monarchy which Washington and other of the revolutionary fathers wished to establish had been possible, it is most probable that the late civil war with its attendant disastrous results upon the country at large, would never have occurred. It is certain that the present political and social condition of the United States, when fairly considered, affords no argument in favor of Republican institutions.

We have said that the proclamation of a Republic in France would be the signal for the disorderly, the idle and the worthless everywhere to attempt a demonstration. It is for this reason as well as for the sake of France itself that we trust the Republic will soon be at an end, and a prince of the old legitimate line of French rulers be placed upon the throne. It seems that in two places in London on Sunday last a few persons of this class met together, and indulged in a few harmless, but at the same time foolish demonstrations. Speeches were made by men whose names have hitherto been unknown to fame, and there was some talk about the possibility of an English Republic being proclaimed at an early day. When we receive our English exchanges we shall probably find out that the matter has been grossly exaggerated by the American who compiles the cable telegrams for the press on this side of the Atlantic so that the persons who organised the meetings were Fenians or members of some secret societies not one whit more respectable, and that no political results however trivial, are likely to spring from them. Judging from past experience there is good reason to believe, that if a dozen or two of blackguards were to congregate at any point in London and declare themselves in favor of Republicanism, if the person before referred to whose duty it is to compile the Atlantic cable despatches were to hear of it, he would gratify the tastes of the American people by transmitting an exaggerated account of the proceedings, and would impose upon the public by giving them to understand that England was on the eve of revolution. It is highly probable that a mixed up crew of Fenians, pickpockets, and West end tradesmen whose affection for the Queen depends solely upon the amount of money which they can make out of her and her court, may have met together and disgraced themselves by hissing our beloved sovereign. It is quite possible that the attacks which the London *Times* has lately chosen to make upon her may have been quoted, and that thus its remarks may have furnished some arguments in favor of social misrule and political disorder, the very things which the members of that plutocracy which the *Times* represents have most to dread. We do not for a moment believe that there is any fear of a revolutionary movement in England, or that those institutions, under which the United Kingdom has attained such an unexampled measure of prosperity, are in danger of being overthrown. Sovereigns have been hissed before to-day with far more just cause than any which exists for hissing Queen Victoria. We have heard the name of the President of the United States greeted in a large public assembly by such a storm of groans, hisses, and other marks of opprobrium, as might well induce the belief that the beauties of Republicanism and of an elective judiciary and chief executive officer were fast losing their charm in the eyes of Americans—yet President Grant is still able to retain office and to spend the greater portion of the summer months in a career of gaiety and pleasure-seeking at Long Branch and other places of fashionable resort. When every other throne in Europe tottered and many were overthrown, and when Chartists and other enemies of the public weal clamored loudly for an "English Republic," the throne of England stood secure, and we may rely upon it that those constitutional institutions upon which it is founded will still remain unshattered and unmoved, among all the changes which the present European complications may bring. All we have to bear in mind is that French Republicanism will for a time encourage the lawless and disorderly classes everywhere to try and upset constituted authority of whatever kind it be, and remembering this, we must watch with more than ordinary vigilance, and show a united front in defence of the cause of order and of true liberty.

ROYAL EXILES.

Within a few miles of the spot where the battle of Hastings was fought and the stubborn valour of the Saxons succumbed at length to the desperate onslaught of the fiery Normans, are residing now, in strict *incognito*, the Empress Eugenie and her son, the Prince Imperial. What a year of strange changes has this been to her! Only a few months ago we heard of her as the guest of the Viceroy of Egypt sailing in splendid state like a modern Cleopatra, down the Suez Canal. Even in these later years, when the bloom and beauty of her youth had faded, we were constantly reading of her grace and splendour, of the magnificence of her dresses, and the dazzling brilliancy of her court. Within a few short weeks what a change has been wrought! Driven from her throne, an exile in a foreign land, all her time, we are told, is now occupied in attending to the Prince Imperial, upon whom the fearful excitement of the past month, has told with terrible effects. It appears that the Empress had a far more narrow escape from the Tuilleries than we at first supposed. All her attendants, save one, had deserted her; the Republican rioters, with Rochefort at their head, were advancing upon the palace, and Her Majesty had only time to collect a few necessaries, and leave in all haste for the Railway Station. Had she delayed a little longer she would probably have been murdered, or at all events, subjected to brutal ill treatment by the revolutionary party. The Prince Imperial is looking very ill and care worn, and perfect rest and quiet are said to be absolutely necessary for the preservation of his life and health. Since he bade adieu to his mother at the St. Cloud railway station, the poor boy has passed through scenes which might well have disturbed an older head than his. The prospects of his succeeding to the throne of France certainly now appear very small, but there is no reason why a distinguished and very possibly a happier career may not still be before him. Thatbe and the Empress have escaped from the clutches of Republican revolutionists who are always bloodthirsty and brutal, is at all events a matter for general congratulation.

THE CASE OF THE S. G. MARSHALL.

The facts connected with the capture of the American fishing schooner *S. G. Marshall* seized by H. M. S. *Valorous* seem to indicate that a deep laid scheme had been arranged for the violation of British and United States Customs and Fishery laws. The case was tried at Charlettetown on the 29th ultimo, and from the evidence given it appears that the *S. G. Marshall* was boarded at Gaspe when within 800 yards of the shore where she had been lying for three days previously. On being asked what his nationality was, Capt. Marshall replied that he was "a naturalized American citizen;" subsequently he called himself "an alien" and still later "a British subject." On examining the register it was found to have been issued from the Custom house in the name of the captain's little child Ebenezar Marshall. Captain Marshal admitted having an interest in the vessel, but declared that she belonged to his son. He had no clearance papers, the excuse offered being that a gale had prevented his going on shore to procure them. Two men were found on board whose names did not appear on the articles. Captain Marshall stated further that he simply acted as agent for his son in sailing the vessel, but admitted that in making purchases, effecting sales and disposing of the proceeds of his voyages, he never had consulted his son the alleged owner, and as we believe the latter is only about twelve years of age, it is not likely that his advice on business matters would be of any very great value. The whole of the facts which have been brought to light in reference to the matter, induce the belief that the *S. G. Marshall* is in reality a portion of the fleet of fishing boats to which we have previously alluded, the real owners of which are Americans who make arrangements with some resident of Prince Edward Island to become the apparent owner. A cargo of fish having been caught in British waters, the fish are either landed and cured, or shipped direct to Boston and landed there as American caught fish. Although there may be a few persons in Charlottetown who have derived a benefit from a more or less direct connection with this illegal traffic, it is plain that such proceedings are entirely opposed to the letter and spirit of the law; and if the case can be proved against the *S. G. Marshall*, her owners ought to be made to suffer.

SHERIFF TREADWEL'S LETTER.

The following is the corrected copy of Mr. Stark's letter to Sheriff Treadwell. The one which appeared in the Times a day or two since was a *verbatim* copy of the one handed to us by the Sheriff, consequently we are not responsible for any errors which appeared in it.—[ED. TIMES.

OTTAWA, 8th Sept. 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I consider your project of a Wooden Railway in connexion with a main trunk line, as the Canada Central will no doubt become, one which will be an effectual and economical means of opening up the country, bestowing upon it population and fertility, and bringing to the line of the Canada Central an undreamt of amount of traffic and prosperity, a traffic in fact which can be accommodated by this line of Railway only. These lines of Wooden Railway, which may be most appropriately called Colonization ones, prudently and properly located, I regard as the very best means of advancing the prosperity of Canada, and giving the country what it so much needs, an internal population.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
(Signed,) D. STARK.

Sheriff Treadwell.

The Prime Minister.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR:—The suggestion made by "a citizen" in your issue this morning, is a good one and ought to be acted upon at once. Ottawa ought not only to present an address to the Prime Minister on his return to us in renewed health, but she ought to celebrate the event with every demonstration of public joy. Who among our public men has done more for Ottawa's interest and the country at large than the great statesman at the head of the Government? It is in every way meet, then, when Sir John A. Macdonald returns to us after his long months of sickness, that we should show our gratification at his happy recovery, a recovery which at one time appeared so doubtful. Let preparations be made at once.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

Ottawa, 12th Sept. 1870.

The New Jersey State Association of Base Ball players will be held at Elizabeth the 8th of next month.

A hunting club, for the improvement of hounds, and the promotion of coursing, has been organized in Virginia.

Gen. Trochu left the calf of one of his legs at Sebastopol, and now acquires symmetry after the manner of a blonde burlesquer.

The German population of Paris exceeds that of any city in Germany, except Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg.

Wanted, by French soldiers, "The Life of Napoleon III." (not the Rev. John S. C. Abbott's)—with or without cuts.

Napoleon has long been known as the "Man of December." If the present war terminates as suddenly as it began, he may be known more fitly as the "Man of September."

A new and fearful warning is held up to teach drinkers. A servant has discovered that when we pour milk into a cup of tea or coffee, the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the same compound which is produced in the texture of the tannel hide, and which makes it leather, as distinguishable from the original skin. He consequently estimates that in the course of a year, a tea-drinker of average capacity imbibes enough leather to make a pair of shoes.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Court of Appeals at Montreal has ordered that Robert Notman be recommitted to the penitentiary to serve the remainder of the sentence of ten years. He has served only a year and a half.

It is stated that Mr. Hartley, successor to Sir William Logan, is about, with his staff, commencing a geological survey of the County of Cumberland.

Counterfeit 25 cent pieces are in circulation in Hamilton. The *Times* says: One was discovered by a gentleman in this city recently, which was shown to us. The imitation of the genuine piece is excellent, and difficult to be detected.

The *British Central Canadian*, published in Brockville by Mr. J. C. Kelly, has been transferred to the management of Herbert C. Jones, Esq., and will be issued under the title of *Impetus*. It will be printed with new type and in an improved style.

A grand musical convention is to be held in the grove of A. P. McDonald, M. P., at Glencoe, on the 17th instent. About 300 adult singers and 200 school children, well trained, will take part in the proceedings. Several choirs of amateur singers and bands from different parts of the country have been engaged.

The London *Advertiser* says the Great Western Railway Company have commenced taking up the third rail on their route, and have completed the work as far as Chatham. The remainder will be completed as soon as possible. The road has been running narrow guage cars for some time past, and are rapidly exchanging their broad guage for narrow guage locomotives, and thus the third rail has become a useless expense.

A very sudden death occurred at the depot of the Red River companies, Kingston, on the 7th inst. Private Rae, of the Ontario company, dropped down dead at the barracks. He was a discharged bandsman of the 69th regiment, and a good musician, but since enlisting in the volunteers had become much addicted to liquor, which caused his death by heart disease.

The people of Perth are again agitating for another attempt to place the Tay Canal from Perth to Port Elmsley in working order.

The Defence of Canada.

(From Herepath's Journal.)

As to the first question, the power of the United States, it must be remembered that it is no easy matter for one country to subdue another, however inferior in numbers, the weaker country may be, provided its inhabitants are a manly race, determined upon resistance. What sort of people the Canadians are late events have clearly and forcibly told; also what their intends to be absorbed by the United States. It cost the United States four years, a sea of blood, and £600,000,000 sterling of treasure, to subdue the rebellion of the South, but it is very doubtful whether they would have been successful had England thrown in her sword with the South. We rejoice to think we did nothing so unjustifiable and wicked. The United States manfully fought for the integrity of their great country, and deserved the success which attended their arms, but it cost them a very host of men, and quite a mountain of dollars. The population of Canada is now fully 4,000,000, and it is estimated that in white population Canada is as strong as was the South when it broke out in rebellion against the United States, and Canada is even stronger for defensive purposes, considering the severity of her climate, and the depth of her winter snows. What chance would the United States have against Canada assisted by the whole force of Great Britain? It would be difficult enough for the United States to successfully invade Canada single-handed, but when Canada has such a power at her back as England, the greatest maritime power in the world, and it is believed a contest between England and America would be principally at sea, the result is plain—as plain as reason can ascertain it.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.

On Saturday morning last Mr. Devlin presented, on behalf of Robert Notman, a petition to Judge Mondelet, in Chambers, alleging that he was detained in gaol under a pretended order of Mr. Sandborn, Deputy Sheriff, and praying for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was granted, returnable this morning at 11 o'clock. At that hour Mr. Devlin was heard, who contended that the committal of the Sheriff was null on a legal point.

Judge Mondelet admitted the plea, and Notman was once more at liberty.

The police detectives have learned on good authority that a number of rogues from the United States, and in Montreal, have agreed upon a *modus operandi* of swindling stakes out of parties who may venture to bet upon the rivals in the coming races at Lachine. A very well dressed sporting character will challenge a bet against his favorite crew, and will deposit his stake along with that of anyone else who may venture to bet with him, in the hands of a bystander. The third party, of course, is an accomplice of the sharper, and he will very soon make off with the stakes, the well dressed sporting character being the first to cry out thief and to start in pursuit.

There was an accident on Sunday morning at half-past nine o'clock. Three men were out shooting in a field beyond Hochelaga. One of them named Omer Giberne was carelessly standing with the muzzle of his gun leaning against his back, when by some means the gun was discharged, its whole contents entering his body. He was removed to his residence at 26 Dufresne street, where he was attended to by Dr. Monk, but death relieved him in about five hours. He was 18 years of age. The coroner was to hold an inquest this morning.

Gold, 113¾; Exchange, 9⅞.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.

Several Quebec medical gentlemen leave for Ottawa to represent the Quebec Society at the Canadian Medical Association there.

The body of the lad John Crane, already alluded to, supposed to have been drowned last Saturday, has not yet been found.

A sailor expired in a waggon that was conveying him to the marine hospital this morning. He had been but a short time ill.

Arrived in port since Saturday evening: The S.S. *Nestorian*, for Montreal; the *Abeona*, third voyage from Greenock for Montreal; ship *Gleniffer*, third voyage from Glasgow for Montreal; ships *Polly Skeddaw* for Quebec.

The barque *Thames* was wrecked last Sunday at Lance a Vallees. The Captain and five men were lost. The bodies were recovered. The balance of the crew came here to-day on the steamer *Secret*.

At the cricket match on Saturday, Quebec *vs.* the 69th regiment the score shows a majority for Quebec so far.

The game is to be completed to-day.

Frost last night.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

Latest from the Seat of War.

This Morning's Despatches

The siege of Paris may now be said to have fairly commenced.

Friendly feelings towards the French Republic is greatly stimulated by American recognition.

The Prussian forces in detachments form a semicircle round Paris at a distance of about twenty-five miles. In this position the Prussian army has been halted at the firm request of the Russian Minister, in order that King William and Count Bismarck may consider a proposition emanating from Russia and Austria.

Paris remains tranquil, and the inhabitants are firm in the belief that the city can be defended. The roads leading to the city are all closed, and no more provisions are going in. What the city now contains must prove sufficient for an emergency, or Prussia will in a few weeks march triumphantly through the streets.

LONDON, September 12—The *Times* this morning says France has been cured of military dictates.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: a stubborn defence of Paris is certain if the city is besieged. The idea that the Prussians will walk in without difficulty, is entirely a mistaken idea.

Italy, Austria and Prussia are agreed in principles, and have authorized Russia to ask Prussia for an armistice. A despatch to that effect, sent by telegraph to Berlin. No answer has yet been received from Lord Lyons, who heretofore acted as intermediator between France and Prussia.

Agents have arrived here from Berlin, who, it is anticipated, are seeking a place for Prussian loan on the market.

A project for laying another cable to America is announced.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—A St. Petersburgh semi-official substantially tells France she had better yield Alsace and as much of Lorraine as Prussia needs.

The recognition of the French Republic by America was to be expected, but the Berlin Foreign Office thinks that the extreme warmth of the American declaration implies a partial withdrawal of sympathy from Prussia, following so closely after Secretary Fish's refusal to protest against the expulsion of Germans from France.

The Baltic blockade is insufficient. Vessels enter and leave Dantzig and Korsundberg freely. The French fleet has a difficulty in getting coal; the expense is enormous.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.—The Empress Eugenie while on her way to England, remained concealed three days in this city.

A convoy of French wounded has arrived here.

BERLIN, Sept. 12th.—The official report of the capitulation of Sedan states that the total number of prisoners taken to be 22,000.

The crowd of wounded has been reduced since the re-opening of the railways, and all in fields arrived in the city have been buried.

The following despatch from the King to the Queen has been received—dated 10 o'clock, Sunday night:—

"The citadel of Laon exploded after the surrender, just as the Prussians were preparing to enter. 350 men were killed, including 200 Mobile Guards. Many were shockingly mutilated. William of Mecklenburgh was wounded. There must be treason."

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

The Prussians Attack Toulon—The Prussians Defeated—Attack on Montmedy Repulsed—Meaux Surrounded with Prussians, &c., &c.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The departure of certain members of the French Government for Tours has been indefinitely postponed.

LONDON, September 12, 1:30 p. m.—American securities and stocks quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Ministry has just made public the following news: The Prussians attacked Toulon on Saturday at 5 p. m., and persisted until 9 p. m. They were, however, constantly repulsed, and many of their batteries dismantled. More than ten thousand prisoners were placed *hors du combat*.

Verdun continue to hold out against the enemy.

At Montmedy, on Tuesday last, the garrison splendidly repulsed the attack.

The Prussians have surrounded Meaux. They have arrived in force at Crecy, and are approaching Noisy-le-Grand. Paris is cheered this morning by a rumor that Russia is insisting on an armistice, also that the United States has interposed and sent three decided despatches to Berlin.

It is said the Prussian advance has been stopped.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The *Standard* and other British papers urge English intervention in the war as a duty and a right, the neglect of which will involve dishonor.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is officially announced that Thiers will leave here this evening for London, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh on a secret mission.

The Prussians were at Melun last night.

PRUSSIA, September 12.—A Berlin telegram to *Politique* of this city, says: A great sensation was created by a despatch of the American Government to its envoy at the Prussian capital, expressing a hope there would now be a cessation of war in view of the fact that its aim, the dethronement of Napoleon, had been accomplished. No sooner had the Minister communicated the despatch to Von Thole and Eulenborg than it was sent to King William, by special courier.

NEW YORK, 11th.—A special to the *Times*, dated London, 12th, says:—Three despatches have gone through from Washington to Berlin, all against the continuance of the war.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Paris 11th, says: The Prussians entered Laon yesterday. Shortly after their entrance a magazine exploded blowing up a portion of the citadel. The Prussian staff and several hundred soldiers were killed.

Olosaga has written a letter to France in which he says, he has received instructions to keep up the official relations with the government of the Republic.

The fortress of Theinville still holds out. The garrison makes frequent sorties.

The defence of Metz still continues. Marshal Bazaine is well provided with provisions and ammunition.

ROME, 11th.—Martini arrived yesterday, and had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli. The idea is prevalent that the resistance of the Papal Army is not likely to be serious. Many Cardinals and Prelates of eminence concluded of an arrangement with the Kingdom of Italy relative to future status of Pope.

Special to the *World*.—London journals of to morrow will surely belie the really formidable popular demonstrations which took place here to-day in favor of the French Republic and against Monarchy at home and abroad. These demonstrations were two in number—one in Hyde Park and one in St. James's Hall.

At a meeting in the open air, in Hyde Park, Professor Beasley made a speech, vigorously denouncing the imbecility of the British Government, and charging it upon the Queen by name that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march on Paris for the purpose of destroying the new-born Republic.

The name of the Queen was received with a tempest of hisses; when this had subsided a voice in the crowd called out three groans for the Prince of Wales; the response was universal and passionate—the aspect of the crowd at the time was really appalling.

The meeting at St. James's Hall was crowded by persons of a better class than those in Hyde Park. Strong resolutions were adopted, denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussian advance upon Paris, with the solemn avowal of the Crown Prince in August, that Prussia made war not upon the French people, but upon the Emperor Napoleon.

Professor Beasley spoke, saying, England desired no dismemberment of France that if the English Government were honest it would be so at once, an I speak plainly to the King of Prussia. English Government is hostile, both openly and secretly to France not because it loves Germany, but hates Republicanism, and fears it.

The present course of Prussia is to uphold the despotism of Germany as well as in France.

The government of England has not recognized the Republic of France, but the day was not far at hand when the French Republic would be called on to recognize the Republic in England.

There was read at this meeting an address from the Democrats of London to the French Republicans, which was adopted.

Feeling in this city against government and the Royal Family is extremely bitter, not only among avowedly democratic classes, but throughout the ranks of society. The impression made by the *Times* and other papers of standing that the foreign policy of the government has been dictated by personal prejudices of the Queen and the interests of her family, has produced most dangerous and general indignation.

Henrie Rochefort, who was much feared, is in office, and manifests a most conservative temper; he is of great use in controlling the extreme radicals.

The Legation of Russia and Austria are busily at work in the interest of peace, and is believed they would already have secured an armistice, had not the English Government blocked the way by its hostile attitude.

The English Government believed to have a secret understanding with the King of Prussia, adverse to the wishes of Bismark, in order to secure, if possible suppression of Republic. I have it, on high authority, that Bismark desires neither Alsace nor Lorraine, and is anxious to secure peace as soon as possible, but King William is bitterly opposed to any negotiation with Republican authorities, and insists on advancing to Paris to crush the revolution before the fever can extend to Germany.

NEW YORK, 12—The *Herald's* Paris special says, this city is beginning to be isolated, we have had no mail to day from London, and no despatches have come through by telegraph, except for newspapers. The Government exercises a supervision at the office of the Place de la Bourse, from which alone despatches are allowed to be sent. It is conducted fairly but is positive.

The aspect of the city is perfectly tranquil though not at all gay. No fears of mob violence are entertained by any one notwithstanding the rumours to the contrary.

Signor Mordine arrived in Paris, and brings assurance that the Italian Government has determined to forestal all revolutionary movements in Italy and Rome, by an efficient force, without the slightest intention of harming the Pope, but to preserve the Catholic world from a great catastrophe.

Several members of the College of Cardinals have given in their adhesion to the necessity of this step. The Italian army now holds all roads, north and south, leading into Roman territory.

An Italian squadron is at Civita Vecchia.

No conflict is anticipated with the Zouaves, General Kemseler, Papal War Minister, having given his opinion that the Papal forces do not justify any attempt at resistance.

The Prussian Government has notified all Governments that it has no intention to interfere in any way with the question of Rome.

Upon the occupation of the city, a popular vote will be taken throughout the Papal States, upon the annexation of the territory to Italy.

A correspondence of the *World*, dated Ostend, says:

"The *Morgen Sitang*, of Hesse Cassel, gives particulars of the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon at Cassel, he was accompanied by Generals Felix Douay, and Lebran as prisoners on parole."

Prussian civil and military authorities of Hesse in full uniform received him at the station with a company of Prussian infantry as a guard of honor, and squad of Hussars keeping back the people. The Emperor, who was received with the Imperial salute, wore the uniform of Lieutenant General, but no sword.

His breast was covered with orders, and he wore an undress secret keppi, he is quite corpulent and looked very gay, bronzed in complexion and well. As he stepped out of the royal railway carriage on the platform, drums beat and the guard presented arms.

By order of King William, two Chamberlains of the Court of Prussia are in attendance upon the Emperor.

Latest intelligence from the Prussian head-quarters is that in reply to the proposition made through Austrian Legation. King William declares that he will listen to propositions of peace only in the Tuilleries and From the Imperial Government of France.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Empress Eugenie is still at the Marine Hotel, in Hastings, attended by Ferdinand de Lesseps, Mdme. de Lesseps, and Mdme. Thierry. All ladies of Court who came with her to Belgium remained in that country.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

A GLANCE AT IMPROVEMENTS.

From the International Railway Guide.

This Company has been at the most strenuous exertions to improve their Line, both as regards the permanent way upon which thousands of tons of steel rails have during the present season, been laid,—the relaying of the whole Line to be steadily carried on till completed,—and the Rolling Stock, which, when the whole of the new Pullman Palace and other Cars are completed, will place the Grand Trunk in the front rank of Railways on the American continent.

It is only a few years since the Canadian travelling public were astonished and delighted with the introduction of Sleeping Cars, and the writer remembers having had the pleasure of being a passenger on the first of these cars that left Montreal for Toronto. The comfort experienced on a long journey was certainly increased, compared with the ordinary Day Car. Pullman has now, however, entered the field, and the comforts of the past are left far behind, the gorgeous luxury of the present preventing the most fastidious from having cause of complaint.

The first of the Pullman Palace Cars, built expressly for the use of the Grand Trunk, has been completed, and recently conveyed the Illinois Press Association on their tour through Canada. The car is very appropriately named the "Montreal," and is the most superb piece of workmanship it has been our good fortune to see; as any attempt at a full description of its manifold arrangements would be deemed exaggeration, we would only hint at its many attractions. It is placed on 6-wheeled trucks—which are a great preventative from accidents, through broken axles—these adding to the smoothness of running is composed of three state and two drawing rooms, where the greatest privacy may be obtained. Sleeping berths and wash room plentifully supplied with all requisites. Carpets of the richest description—gorgeous mirrors—warm crimson velvet upholstery—easy convenient tables, well lighted at night, were a friendly "rubber" of whist or game of chess, we should say, would be as heartily enjoyed as in any drawing room,—and last, though not least, in importance to the travelling public, the ventilation of the most perfect description. In winter the car will be heated with steam pipes running along the floor. In all these arrangements no expense has been spared to have everything of the most durable and elegant description.

Mr. Rattenbury, who has had considerable experience on some of the most prominent Western lines, has the superintendence of the building of these cars, and proves himself a car builder of the first order, in exhibiting the most refined taste, bringing all his ingenuity and skill to bear in perfecting the innumerable comforts and luxurious fittings which meet the eye at every point.

Mr. Thomas Clark, who has had charge of one of the principal divisions of the Pullman Car Company for some years, has been appointed the superintendent of the running arrangements, and will, we feel assured, give every satisfaction to the travelling public, and thus tend to produce the most gratifying results to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The Wason Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, has built twelve new day cars, which are now distributed over the line. These cars are finished with pannellings of black walnut, birch, and bird's eye maple. The seats are covered with green and crimson plush, as well as being spring-seated and backed. In length they measure forty-five feet, and will seat forty-five passengers with comfort—the arrangements for ventillation being most complete, and otherwise similar to those used on the Union Pacific line, but possessing a great advantage in roofiness given by the broad guage of the Grand Trunk.

While every attention has been given to the better equipment of the line for the development of the passenger business, we are glad to observe that ample provision has also been made for the rapidly increasing freight traffic. Several hundred new freight cars have been built by the Canada Rolling Stock Company, and leased by the Grand Trunk; these, with the new engines recently put upon the line, will enable the Company to meet and move more expeditiously to market the heavy freight traffic that at certain seasons of the year seeks transportation and prevent the complaints of shippers as to delays that, owing to the want of rolling stock, they have hitherto been powerless to prevent.

The International Bridge, now being built across the Niagara river at Buffalo, will, when finished next year, prove to be of immense benefit to the Grand Trunk, and enable the Managers to meet other lines on a very advantageous footing in competing for through business at this point. A very general improvement is also being carried out over the entire line, by the erection of new workshops, at several important points, for car and engine building, &c., and the enlarging and improving of many of the stations to meet the increased traffic. As a result of the practical completion of these improvements the earnings already show how important they have been; the July traffic for the current year is $701,967, against $657,120 for last year, which gives the very handsome increase of $44,847. This increase, we doubt not, is mainly derived from receipts incident to the introduction of the fast express trains which are so well patronized and attractive to the travelling public.

We have now every reason to hope, that the Grand Trunk Company has entered on a new era of uninterrupted prosperity, and that a revenue may be derived commensurate with the large outlay now being made to place the line in a condition not only to attract additional, but to conduct more satisfactorily its present extensive traffic.

A box containing a black bear was received at an express office in San Francisco the other day, with this inscription: "Black bare. Ef yew don't want to get sit, kepe yer fingors outen the crax!"

MARRIED.

In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, September 8th, by the Rev. S. M. Rice, Walter De F. Smillie of this city, to Mamie, third daughter of B. F. Tower, Esq., of the former place.

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, on which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock. It is "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed), the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 3 4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser.

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Can da
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—443 St. Paul Street.

1397 3aod

CANADA CENTRAL
AND
BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

On and after FRIDAY, the 16th September instant, through trains will be run over these Roads as follows:

EXPRESS TRAINS

Will leave Ottawa at 9 a. m. and 5.35 p. m.

The Train Leaving at 9 a. m.

Will connect at Brockville with the Grand Trunk Express going West, and at Sand Point with the Union Forwarding and Railway Company's steamers for Portage Du Fort, Pembroke, &c.

EXPRESS TRAINS

Will leave Brockville at 8.05 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.

The 4.40 p. m. Train

Will await the arrival of the Grand Trunk Mail Train going East, if late making a certain connection for mails and passengers for Ottawa. Grain and other freight in car loads will go through from points west to Ottawa without transhipment.

Arrangements will shortly be made to connect with the Grand Trunk Night Express Trains so that passengers can go through without change by sleeping car from

TORONTO TO OTTAWA.

H ABBOTT,
Managing Director.

Ottawa, September 12, 1870 1460tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS, EXCELLENT PIANOFORTE, &c.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from MRS. J. J. GRAHAM to sell at her residence, corner of O'Connor and Maria streets, the following goods:—Rosewood Piano by Carvell made by Hilton of Montreal, Seven Octave Pianoforte, with all the improvements by a well known maker of Ottawa, B W Whalnds, Carpets, Curtains, Drawing Room Set, in Hair Cloth, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Tables, Couch and Carpet, Rich Gilt Cornice, Stove, (Prescott make) and Hearth, Set of Furniture in Oak, made by Mr. Mansteade, Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Curtains and Carpet, Kitchen Furniture, Stove and utensils, Crockery, Glassware, splendid pair of Belgian Robes, Spring Horse, Cart, Harness and Cutter, and articles not necessary to enumerate.

Sale to commence at half past one o'clock.

Terms Cash

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, September 12, 1870

IMPORTED ARSHIRES

Will be offered for sale by auction at the

EXHIBITION GROUNDS

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

And the day of the Exhibition.

BULLS—"Highland Chief" (Prize), "Hugh of Ayr" and "Farmer's Boy," three and one years old.

HEIFERS—"Lady of the Lake,"