NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—W. J. Marshall.
Dog Lost—Apply at the Times Office.
Notice—J. M. Currier.
Wanted—Cunningham & Lindsay.
New Fall Goods—Cunningham & Lindsay.
Notice to Contractors—F. Braun.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870

Margaret Waters, the London "Baby Farmer" of infamous notoriety, is to be hanged.

Honble. Mr. Mitchell was at Halifax on Saturday, and at Pictou yesterday, on his way to Miramichi.

The new turret ship *Hotspur*, plated with 12 inch plates, and carrying 600-pounder Armstrongs, is pronounced a great success after her trial trip.

The Seventh Provincial Convention of the Sabbath School Association of Canada will be held in Galt on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October.

The Government schooner *Water Lily* is to go to sea from Halifax, one day this week, with her new commander, who we believe is already appointed.

Great excitement prevails in Spain, in consequence of the prevalence of a terrible disease, somewhat resembling the plague, from which hundreds of persons are dying daily.

The people of Montreal are going to present General Lindsay with some kind of testimonial previous to his departure from this country. Wherever General Lindsay goes he will carry with him the gratitude and best wishes of all Canadians, and we may rely upon it that wherever duty calls him, the honour of the Empire will be safe in his keeping.

The London *Free Press* and one or two other Western papers suggest the propriety of a national testimonial being presented to Sir John A. Macdonald on his restoration to health and return to active political labour. Such a testimonial should be one of a national character and altogether devoid of party significance. The Premier's worth as a public man is fully recognized by all parties, and we have no doubt that men of all shades of political faith, would unite in some expression of regard to Sir John A. Macdonald.

We direct the attention of our readers, more especially those among them who are members of the Central Fire Relief Committee, to a letter from "A Member of the Committee" which appears in another column. The gentlemen who become members of that Committee were actuated, we have no doubt, by a sincere desire to aid the distressed, and they are entitled to much praise for the manner in which they have hitherto discharged their duties. But the suggestions made by our correspondent are well worthy of attention. It is of the utmost importance that the funds placed at their disposal should be expended solely for the benefit of those who deserve assistance, and that the aid so given should be dispensed in such a manner as will be likely to do the most permanent good. In order that this may be done the appointment of small local committees, as suggested by our correspondent, is necessary, so that the exact position of every recipient of public bounty may be clearly ascertained.

A NEW LIGHT.

There is always a considerable amount of rivalry between the leading daily newspapers of New York, the great object being, not so much the procurement of the latest and most reliable news, as the obtaining of the most startling sensations. The *N. Y. Herald* and *N. Y. Tribune* have for some time past been unrivalled in one particular line of sensational fiction. They have distanced all the other newspapers in the utter untruthfulness of their Canadian correspondence, and their rivals have naturally been disquieted in consequence. The *N. Y. Sun*, which in the other branches of fictitious manufacture is fully equal to its older and larger contemporaries, has at length procured a correspondent whose professed abode is in Toronto. He tells a considerable number of untruths as to the state of Canadian feeling and the position of Canadian affairs, but it must be acknowledged that as a concocter of falsehoods he is not nearly equal to the Ottawa correspondents of the *Herald* and *Tribune*. There is none of that originality, and comparatively little of that complete contradiction of fact which is so noteworthy a feature in the letters of the latter. Of course his letter from the beginning to the end is one long string of untruths, but there is perceptible throughout an awkward attempt to blend fact with fiction, and to give to his communications some appearance of truth. The correspondents of the *N. Y. Tribune* and *N. Y. Herald* are above this. They tell untruths of such startling magnitude and wild improbability that no one but an American of the most ultra "manifest destiny" type could possibly swallow them. Still the Toronto correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun* must not be discouraged by the comparative failure of his first essay. He must remember that "practice makes perfect," and if he only persists in a steady course of misrepresentation there is no knowing to what a pitch of dishonour he may attain. After all, his first attempts have not been utterly contemptible. There are some broad glaring misstatements contained in them as to what Canadians wish and feel, which ought to commend him to the consideration of Mr. Horace Greeley himself. For instance, when in his last letter this correspondent says, that the rigid enforcement of the fishery laws, and the present attitude of our Government in refusing permission to American vessels to obtain supplies at our seaport towns, is "generally believed here to be as much too stringent as before it was too lax," he as completely misrepresents the public opinion of Canada as even the *Tribune's* correspondent could do. Everybody knows, at least everybody in Canada knows, that the action of the Government with regard to the protection of the Fisheries has met with the most enthusiastic approval, not only of its ordinary supporters, but of those who are very frequently opposed to the present Administration. Even the Toronto *Globe* has spoken in favor of it. Then the statement of the *Sun's* correspondent as to the state of feeling here towards the Mother Country is ludicrously untrue, and is therefore only another proof of his fitness for the position to which he aspires. He says that there is "a feeling of estrangement between the Mother Country and the colonies, which is growing into a sentiment of positive dislike;" that England is considered to have driven "a hard bargain" with Canada in letting us have the Hudson's Bay Territory for £300,000 sterling, and other statements of a like nature. Of course it is unnecessary to point out how entirely this is at variance with the fact, and we need do no more than congratulate our New York contemporary on having obtained the services of one, who from his inventive ability and evident disregard of truth is so well fitted to act in the capacity of a correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun*.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. William Murphy, of Paris, who is well and favourably known throughout the Province as a gentleman of thorough business habits and of more than ordinary ability, has been appointed Postmaster at Sarnia. We congratulate the Government on the wise selection they have made, which will, we have not the least doubt, be most favourably received by the public. Mr. Murphy is in every way well qualified to fill the position. He is a man of good education, is possessed of great energy, and is well known for his sterling honesty and integrity. The Government have had ample opportunities for becoming acquainted with him, as he was formerly employed in the public service. We do not know what is the amount of the emolument attached to the Sarnia Postmastership, but are certainly of opinion that Mr Murphy's services entitle him to a first class salary as the position of a gentleman. He has fully earned this in consequence of the manly stand which he took against the convention which the Hon. George Brown organized in 1867, just previous to the general election. Our readers will remember that on that occasion when an effort was made by Mr. Brown to mislead the Roman Catholics of the Province of Ontario, the fervent eloquence and energy of Mr. Murphy frustrated the schemes of the great obstructionist, and the Roman Catholics were afforded an opportunity for reflection and for considering their true position. They saw how imprudent and unpatriotic an attitude Mr. Brown desired them to assume, and, acting accordingly, they allied themselves with the cause of Union. We have no doubt that they have since that time never ceased to feel grateful to Mr. Murphy for the important service which he then rendered to them and to the country at large, and that they will agree with us in approving of his appointment to the position to which we have referred. It may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Murphy was a warm personal and political friend of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee and that he is animated by the same sentiments of loyalty and patriotism which distinguished that great and deeply lamented statesman.

FEMALE REFUGE.

A short time since a few charitable ladies in Ottawa established a Female Refuge where the old, the middle aged, and the young, are sheltered and aided. They made no public appeal for public support; they worked on quietly but unceasingly, their sole reward being the prospect of doing good to those of their own sex, the hope of raising the erring and the fallen from the depths of misery into which they had descended, and holding out to them some prospect of redemption here and hereafter. The institution was opened last spring, and, as we do not suppose that any preparations have been made for winter, we presume that donations in the shape of blankets and warm clothing would now be peculiarly acceptable. As we have said, no regular appeal for assistance has been made to the public, nor have we been authorized to make any allusion to the matter; but we may add that Mrs. James Johnson, Daly street, receives donations for the Refuge, and we cannot help thinking that many persons will rejoice in having an opportunity afforded them of contributing something to the support of so deserving a charity.

THE FIRES ROUND OTTAWA—THE LUMBERMEN OF THE OTTAWA—THE PICTURESQUE CAPITAL OF THE NEW DOMINION.

Many of our readers will remember that a few weeks since, at the time when the fires were burning most fiercely in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, we mentioned the fact that an English gentleman, named Marshall, was visiting the city with a view of obtaining the necessary information for a work on Canada which he proposes to publish. The following extracts are from a very pleasantly written and interesting letter from Mr. Marshall, which appears in the London *Times*. It would be a great benefit to Canada if letters of the same description more frequently appeared in the columns of English papers:—

A fortnight ago I left Montreal, and ascended, by steamer, the beautiful river Ottawa as far as the new, but eminently picturesque capital of the Canadian Dominion. The Ottawa is a tributary of the magnificent St. Lawrence, but it is no less than 600 miles long, it drains 80,000 square miles of forest and cultivated land, and will one day support a population to be counted by millions.

This district is the seat of the greatest lumber trade of the world. Its exports of sawn timber to Great Britain and to the United States reach the proportions of millions of cubic feet a year. The annual expenditure for wages and supplies to lumbermen employed here amounts to nearly three millions of dollars, or about £600,000 sterling. Five thousand men, armed with the broad axe, well provisioned and equipped for the forest campaign, enter the woods each winter. Twenty steamers on the river, 200 barges, and over 2,000 men employed in transporting the lumber of this one district to the market.

The men work in small bands, like detachments of an expeditionary force. Their work is healthful, cheerful, full of excitement and variety, and acquires an immense facination over the mind. The lumberman as rarely leaves his vocation as the sailor. The *physique* of these men is splendid. They are great, sinewy, broad-shouldered, bright-eyed, resolute-looking fellows, counting as play the work that would break up ordinary men. They are singularly temperate. In their cook-houses in the back woods strong tea is provided for them *ad libitum*, but intoxicating liquors are disallowed. Even when the snow lies thick upon the ground, and hangs in masses on the pines, the chief enemy of the lumberer is not cold, but fire, and every precaution must be taken to prevent conflagration. These are the men, with the stalwart farmers of the Dominion, who have given so good an account of the Fenian raiders once and again. Under training they would make the finest troops in the world, and they are as loyal to the old flag as any of their fellow-subjects in old England.

The city of Ottawa has been made the capital of the Dominion of Canada. The Canada Central Railroad passes through it. It is on the highway of the projected trans-Continental route from Pacific to Atlantic, along which the commerce of Canton with Liverpool is destined to flow, since it is shorter by several hundred miles than any other, and easier of travel and working. The scene from the Parliament-hill, the Acropolis of the New Dominion, is a most extraordinary one. Behind lies the city, glittering with the spires and domes of churches. Below is the wide river, cumbered with rafts of tree-trunks acres wide, and barges of sawn-lumber moved by steam-tugs. On the further side of the river stretch the long dotted lines of the houses of Hull, a new lumber city grown up in two years. To the left rise the great piles of saw mills and factories, worked day and night by the skilfully regulated water-power of the river. A deep roaring sound of falling water strikes continuously on the ear. The cause is easy to see. The wide waters of the river plunge suddenly at one narrow spot, down many feet of jagged rock, into a hollow basin they have wrought for themselves in long ages. Clouds of white spray roll away down the river. These are the romantic and celebrated Chaudiere Falls of the Ottawa. The eye rises beyond to the winding course of the bright waters of the river, and to undulating hills on every hand, range above range fringed with the dense foliage of beech and pine. But one of the strangest elements of the scene has yet to be named. Clustered round the mills, and crowding down to the edge of the river on both banks, rises a second city of Ottawa, with endless streets and lines of tall square buildings. In the dusk of the evening these look like the dumb unlighted dwellings of some ancient race. The lines of streets are regular, but the great piles tilt forward toward each other, or lean on one side as from a long decay. These are the great stacks of sawn lumber, ranged carefully to dry and temper in the sun. "Great Heaven, what a chance for a bonfire!" I exclaimed involuntarily. "God forbid," answered a friend at my side very earnestly.

On August 14th the scene from the Parliament heights was solemn and grand. On every side, as far as the eye could reach, rose great columns of smoke into the still air—the woods all around were on fire. The season here has been the most dry and arid known within the memory of man. The grass is like stubble, the fallen wood in the forests like tinder, the standing trees all ready for the flames. A spark from a lumberer's pipe, or the kindling of a settler's fire, would be sufficient anywhere to cause a conflagration. But on Sunday the fires were still remote; no danger to the city was apprehended. One fire, however, on the north side of the river seemed threatening. Vast masses of smoke from it rose lurid against the heavens, casting their reflection upon the river, and turning its waters to blood and gold. Three days passed, and still but few of the inhabitants of the city felt any alarm. Then came a night without example in the history of Ottawa. On Wednesday, August 17, at sunset, a great wind arose, increasing by midnight to a hurricane. All light of the sky was hidden, a horrid, most unnatural storm raged over Ottawa city and the great woods. The showers that fell were not of rain or hail but of dust and cinders and charred wood. The hot, stifling air was difficult to breathe. In the straight streets swept by the gale a man could not stand upon his feet. In alarm and darkness the city waited through the night, impotent to avert its threatened destruction. Towards morning the fury of the wind abated; by daylight the immediate peril had passed by. But a fearful, and, I suppose, an incalculable amount of damage had been wrought in the woods around. The storm there had been of firebrands and flame! Homesteads, villages, farm buildings, and a harvest had been consumed. The fugitives thronged into Ottawa, homeless and ruined, who but a few hours before were in easy or comfortable circumstances. Some of the best farms in Canada have perished, for the land will not regain its fertility for many years.

At one spot which I visited a work of defence of a different kind was adopted. Like the cities of the Netherlands, in the grand old wars, beleaguered Ottawa was to be saved by water. A reservoir lake of 500 acres for the supply of the Rideau Canal was opened by the cutting of a dam, and a wide swamp flooded on one side of the city, separating it from the burning district. Only such a whirlwind of flame as that of the Wednesday could overleap this obstacle.

Distribution of the Fire Relief Fund.

To THE CENTRAL FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE, OTTAWA,

OTTAWA, Sept. 26, 1870.

GENTLEMEN,—It was with much surprise that I heard that you had some idea of putting an end to your labours, as a Committee, by making a distribution, in some measure, of the funds on hand. It was with pain that I heard gentlemen at your special meeting last Tuesday, speak of giving a sum of money to each of the sufferers by the recent fires, and thus, in a manner, wind up the concern, at least to some extent, if not altogether.

In forming yourselves into a Fire Relief Committee, and thus becoming the medium through which the charitable public could give relief to the sufferers in the Ottawa Valley, you undertook a good work, and have so far, performed it well; but you have *barely entered* upon the duties of your office. By assuming the office you became bound, in honour, as Christian gentlemen, to see that the funds entrusted to you are devoted to the purposes for which they were contributed—you must still continue to be the medium through which contributions will be forwarded for distribution. Before taking any steps to put an end to your labours, let me ask you if you ever seriously realized the duties you undertook, I should rather say assume, in forming yourselves into a Relief Committee. If you did, you must be aware that you cannot without disgrace drop your assumed office until all contributions which can possibly be expected are devoted to the purpose for which they were given.

In affording immediate relief to the sufferers you have, many of you most laboriously, performed a good work, but pray have you formed any plan for giving *permanent* relief to the sufferers?

Have you already a sufficiency of funds on hand, or have you any idea of what amount you will require to supply the wants of those who ought to be the objects of your care till after next harvest?

Have you caused such minute and careful enquiries to be made, throughout the burned districts, as to enable you to draw a clear and distinct line of demarcation between those who may be safely left to their own resources and those who require charitable aid? the latter of whom ought *now* to be your *sole care*. I am aware that you blame the local authorities for not giving you the necessary information, but perhaps if you put in practice the old adage of *Audi alteram partem*, they may turn out to be as free from blame as yourselves; and there can be no doubt that the duty of all parties is now to unite in endeavoring to carry on the good work to completion. With this view allow me to make a few suggestions:

First: I would suggest that the Committee confine their labors to those who really are objects of charity; and in this class many a small farmer who before the fire, was in very comfortable circumstances, must be included; having had his farm swept of buildings, fences, and almost of fence timber; most of his cattle, farm implements, crop, clothes and furniture gone. In most of such cases, and there are many of them, mortgaging would be only putting off the evil day.

Second: Appoint small local committees, and do not give them the oversight of a larger district than they can minutely and continuously supervise, as the work, to be effectual, must continue till after next harvest.

Third: Let the Local Committees enter most minutely into the family arrangements of those under their care, and see that every member of a family, who can be spared from the farm, earns something for the common good. That all the wants of the family are, in moderation supplied, but that the utmost economy is practiced.

Fourth: Local depots ought to be formed, to save unnecessary expense in distribution and vexatious loss of time to the recipients of aid.

Fifth: Seed for spring ought to be provided; some feed for teams in fall and spring, and farm implements will also be required—and this would be an excellent opportunity for distributing good seed—a thing much needed.

Sixth: Perhaps, at this moment, next to food, the most pressing want is clothes and bedding—much of the female clothing supplied being perfectly useless in cold weather, and many are without stockings and shoes.

By adopting some plan similar to the one I have suggested, your labours would be reduced to a minimum, your office to a comparative sinecure, and you would continue to merit that meed of praise and those blessings, which, I have no doubt, have been already bestowed upon you by many a grateful heart.

It was suggested by some members of the Committee, that the Reeves of the minor municipalities should be kept off the Local Committees. Whether this was said in jest or earnest, I know not; but, this I can say, from my personal knowledge of many of the Reeves, that however little their assistance may be valued, it will be cheerfully given if wished for, and it is even possible that the Central Fire Relief Committee might loose nothing in public opinion by uniting their co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mrs. Morley Punshon died on Friday evening last.

Hamilton has been delighted by the Bohemian glass blowers.

The Baptists are in convention in Montreal.

Brantford has been beaten by Norwich at cricket.

London the little has a new petroleum factory.

Oxford county complains of the potatoe rot.

A colored Minister of London has been discovered to have two wives.

In the township of Downie wolverines are killing sheep.

It is announced that no less than eight men were arrested at Ailsa Craig as horse thieves.

A number of boys have been arrested at Komoka for placing obstructions on the Great Western Railway.

The wages of shoemakers in Strathroy have been raised 20 per cent.

Halton boasts that its hop crop is good beyond the ordinary.

The abduction of a girl from Quebec still agitates the Montreal courts.

Broom corn in the Township of Harvey has grown ten feet high.

Kingston regatta takes place on Thursday.

Orillia is going to do something for the sufferers by the late fire.

Eleven hundred cheeses lately arrived in Montreal from Upper Canadian ports.

A barn in Whitby County was lately struck by lightning and with contents was destroyed.

A freight conductor named Daniel McGillivray was killed at Copetown last week.

A foot race between Richard Ryan, of the Shamrock Club, and James Deegan Quebec, comes off at Quebec to-morrow.

The Kingston *Whig* says:

Murray, who was charged with murdering Riel at Tyendinaga in July, 1869, and fled the country to escape arrest, is in custody at Oswego. It will be remembered that a month or more ago he was in the hands of a constable in Pulaskaski, Oswego county, N. Y., and escaped by knocking the officer over and making excellent use of his heels. Since then the Chiefs of Police have been hunting him up around Kingston and Belleville as well as Western New York. The arrest was at last made in Oswego by officer Slattery and involved a deal of strategy and pipe-laying, conducted in a way highly creditably to him as an officer. Murray has been identified and is in a fair way for extradition.

Sir John Young and Sir Narcisse Belleau visited the Quebec and Gosford Railway and were well pleased with the progress made. Lands along the line have increased in value and village lots command good figures.

The authorities of Toronto have taken steps to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within three hundred yards of the Crystal Palace during the Provincial fair.

Lieut. Gen. Lindsay will leave Montreal on Wednesday next, on a visit to the Governor General at Spencer Wood, preparatory to his embarkation for England in the S. S. *Scandinavian* on the 1st proximo.

The survey of the Levis and Knnebec Railway is completed as far as St. Joseph. The first sod will be turned at the beginning of next month.

In his flight from France through Belgium, the Prince Imperial stayed in the city of Mons, at the Hotel de la Couronne. This hotel has a curious history. In 1781 the Emperor Joseph stopped there in his visit to the provinces, so soon after annexed to republican and imperial France. The Count de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII., stopped there when he ran away from France in 1791. Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, stopped there in 1806 on his way to his government. Napoleon I. and the Empress Marie Louise were there in 1810 while on an imperial progress. In 1815 the allied sovereigns rested there on their way to Paris. And in 1831 the Orleans princes, on their way to the memorable siege of Antwerp, were guests of the crown.

We are still offering Horracks (A 1) Cotton at 11c., and other qualities in proportion; 40 inch Grey Cotton 10c. heavy.
T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

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.

TOURS, 26.—A large number of messengers who were despatched to Paris with official and other messages, returned here unable to get through the Prussian lines. The *Official Journal* (Republican) of to-day publishes a note from Gambetta to Grimeux, received from Paris by balloon, to the effect that Paris is determined on an heroic resistance that she is strong in soldiers, and that the supplies are adequate for the entire winter.

The proclamation of martial law in Algeria has been suspended.

Prussian dragoons are at Meudon and also Bongival.

The Prussians have apparently abandoned St. Denis side, and their movements now look as though they intended to attack at Sceaux.

Later news report the Prussians near Borget and St. Cloud.

Later dates have been received from Paris. Beyond some skirmishing on outposts there is nothing new.

A Versailles message says the Prussians have undertaken nothing important in that neighbourhood.

TOURS, Sept. 26.—There has been several engagements with the enemy in the open country between Paris and Blois. Results not serious.

The Government here denies the categorical statement of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* that Marshal Bazaine had made proposals for surrender. The garrison has been reinforced, and have received a number of mitrailleuse.

The place is now fully prepared to resist attack.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The approaching alliance between Prussia and Austria, but which is opposed by the Hungarians as part of the Austrian Empire, is spoken of.

The *ouvier Franeais* denounces Favre as Bismarck's accomplice, and accuses Picard as working for Prussia in his paper *Elective Libre*.

The *Clo he* advises to watch for the future destruction of the Government.

Le R pel says the construction of barricades has been commenced, and portable barricades are being placed in position, armed with a new weapon more destructive than the mitrailleuse.

The editor of the *Pays* has been imprisoned for attacking Boigt, and the whole staff dismissed by the manager, who appointed as new editor Armand Dubarry, of the *Constitutionnel*.

LONDON, September 26.—The communication between Paris and Tours is totally suspended, except by a hazardous service of balloons.

The Prefects, in accordance with a recent proclamation of the Government, are imploring the people to rise and overwhelm the invaders.

Calais votes three millions of francs for raising troops.

The *Patri* newspaper is issued at Poitiers. It was a semi official journal under the old regime, but is now enthusiastic for a Republic.

The treaty between Belgium and Prussia, providing for the release of the wounded in the Belgian capital, has been signed by the representatives of both Governments.

A special correspondent at Tours writes on the 25th, at Chartes: 10,000 Mobilies where concentrated on Monday, when news came that the railway was cut at Rambuillet, and Uhlans expected at Chartes, whereupon the officers told the Mobiles to lay their arms, and go home, as it was impossible to resist. The whole force thereupon disbanded.

The Havre steamer arriving on Friday at Southampton brought one hundred French refugees, who report every man in Havre drilling.

A mobile attempted to blow up the powder magazine, which would almost have destroyed the city; the offender has been arrested and shot.

Fighting all day near Paris is reported from Tours, but accounts are are so contradictory that the English journals refuse to publish them.

The inhabitants of Strasbourg are still kept in ignorance of the events outside the city; they believe the French have been victorious and that the army are advancing to the relief of the city.

The English press compare the war movements in France with those of the late American contest, especially with the campaign of Gen. Grant against Vicksburg and Richmond.

The Prussians are hastening the reconstruction of the fortress of Laon.

The French prisoners are well fed and generously treated.

TOURS, September 26.—Letters received from Paris by balloon give the following French account of a battle on the 19th: "General Ducrat, with a strong force, occupied the heights from Ville Jeuf to Meudon. On Monday he made a reconnoisance and encountered masses of Prussians, who were concentrated in the woods. The enemy had many cannon. Notwithstanding this, the French attacked them vigorously, and they were driven back with precipitation. The Prussians, however, reformed in the woods in good order, and took a strong position on the heights of Chatillon. There the German artillery became tremendous, and General Ducrat was compelled to seek the shelter of Fort Vauves. His artillery was well served, and the Mobilis were cool and resolute. General Ducrat finally withdrew into Paris. The Prussians suffered severely, and made no further demonstrations after the French retreated under the guns of the fort."

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Standard* says that Bismarck made a great mistake in treating the Provisional Government with hauteur and contempt. He ought to have welcomed it as the best auxiliary force for a successful termination of the war. No possible Government in France or abroad could sign a peace giving so much and giving it so genuinely.

The permanent conquest of France is not out of the question. The occupation of France may be possible, if Germany can keep up her armies. Every day that the war continues reduces the ability of France to pay the German bill.

Bismarck and the King will yet regret that they refused to deal more generously with the gentlemen of the Pavement. It is not impossible, even now, that Paris may make a resistance that will compel the besiegers to retire, and the struggle may last all winter.

Fortune, with Prussia to-day, may be with France to-morrow.

In forcing her power, she cannot lay claim to magnanimity. Had she insisted only on the razing of the fortresses, she would have been applauded.

The refusal of France to accept the armistice is politically suicidal.

LONDON, September 26.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Saarbrucken, dated 24th, which says:—Yesterday, at Metz, Bazaine made a feint on the side of Mercy la Haut, and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was heavy cannonading for some hours. After a sharp fight the French were driven in again. Their loss was serious.

Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement.

A heavy force of Bavarians is penetrating the the country toward Lyons.

Baron Von Beust assured Thiers of his deepest sympathy with France, but he was compelled to say that intervention was now impossible.

It is said Theirs will offer the Czar important concessions in the East, as the price to be paid for Russia's good offices.

Schleswig petitions Prussia for relief from the onerous conditions of the Treaty of Prague.

The call for a levie *en masse* is hourly expected in France.

The French fleet in the Baltic has been charged with the duty of cutting the cable connecting North Germany with Sweden.

TOURS, Sept. 26th.—The city is crowded with refugees from all parts of France. Many people are compelled to sleep in the streets all night.

An important action between the French and Prussians is said to have occurred on the 23rd instant, between Penteis and Lisle. The result is unknown.

BRUSSELS, September 26.—The Belgian press unanimously denounce the arrogance of Prussian pretensions.

FLORENCE, September 26.—General Cadorna, in addressing the Provisional Government at Rome, commissioned by himself, on Saturday last, said your task is sublime. The 20th of September is an era in your history, for it makes Rome again the capital of the kingdom. God is manifestly with you.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Late mail advices dispel the mystery which hung around the manner in which the *Captain* was lost. The gunner with 17 of the crew who escaped has arrived at the Admiralty in London. It appears that a heavy squall struck the ship. She yielded to its force and was capsized. Captain Burgoyne, was on deck at the moment. He ordered the topsails to be lowered and sheets to be let fly. But as the vessel laid over, the bottom of the hurricane deck was exposed to the full force of the wind, and acting as a huge sail pressed her lower and lower into the water, until she completely turned over. The deck was burst in by the immense weight pressing upon it. She filled with water, and went down like a stone. The two fatal errors in the construction of the *Captain*, was putting masts into her, and giving her only six instead of eight feet free board as Capt. Coles had designed.

TOURS, Sept. 26.—Advices from Paris 23rd per balloon, state that the city is completely surrounded by the enemy at a distance of two to three thousand yards from the outlying Forts. The attitude of the population is very determined. No person is allowed on the streets after 10 p.m., without special permit.

Notes from Gambetta and Favre say, we can hold out all winter—let France make an heroic effort.

All parties are unanimous in supporting the Government.

The Ministerial note in the *Moniteur* confirms yesterday's proclamation of the Government at Tours, and making Europe the judge, and says we want to stop this barbarous conflict, which decimates the people for the benefit of a few ambitious men. We would accept equitable conditions, but will yield neither one inch of territory, nor one stone of our fortresses.

Favre is engaged in drawing up a report of his mission to the Prussian headquarters.

Copies of the *Journal Officiel* to the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant are just received.

From them the following items are gathered:

A decree appoints members of the Provisional Commission, which replaces the Council of State.

The state of seige has been raised in Algeria.

The bridge of Billancourt was blown up on the 20th.

It is rumored that the Prussian dragoons occupied Chateau Meudon.

Gen. Trochu on the 21st made reconnoissance of defences at the Porte St. Denis, which is in a remarkably strong condition.

The beseigers occupied Bougiers, Rouel, and Vanterre on the morning of the 21st, but they have not yet appeared at Courlievoi, Surene or St. Cloud.

On the north and east the enemy does not keep at a distance. His videttes show themselves on the road from Chattilion to Chevreuse, and are sometimes shelled.

At Fort Roumainville the enemy is seen within six thousand metres of the works and they have thrown up earthworks near La Courom.

NEW YORK, Sept 26.—A special from Kiel dated Saturday, says the Municipal Council of Hadersblet had voted an address to the King of Prussia to remove the bar which weighs on the north of Prague.

The Council at Kiel have also resolved to present an address to the King, expressing the hope that the success of the German arms will lead to the abrogation of the Treaty of Prague, which stipulates a cession of a portion of Schleswig to Denmark, adding that the Schles-Holsteiners never wished to separate from the destinies of their brethern.

BERLIN, 26.—A special leader in Bismarck's organ says: Every sacrifice we have made in this war, after the capitulation of Sedan, is useless, and only increases the indignation of Germany, and her just demands. This ought to be considered by the Provisional Government, for the sake of France. We are unable to know whether the Imperial Government made peace after Sedan, but we do know Germany's previous conditions of peace were different from what they are now, in sight of Paris, and will be different from these before the gates, and when we are inside the capital. The responsibility attaches to these men who have overthrown the existing Government and avowed their purpose of carrying on war.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—London specials give details of the condition of affairs in and about Paris.

General Ambest, who commanded section five of the fortifications of Paris, had been removed from his command, for telling his officers that he could only recognize a government ratified by universal suffrage, which was not the case with the Republic.

Le Figaro publishes a very serious appeal which may be thus epitomized. We have neither artillery, generals, nor soldiers. It is necessary to acknowledge this, and not to delude ourselves with dreams. All Frenchmen are brave, but a handful of Chasseurs de Vincennes is worth more than whole regiments of men, brave but *maladroit*. If you feel that you have more courage than military resources do not be afraid to do your duty.

ROUEN, Sept. 25.—A force of 80,000 men has been organized here.

French armies now assembled and organized are roughly estimated as follows:

Army of the north east, at Hille, 75,000.
Army of North west, at Rouen, 80,000.
Army of Loire, Tours, 120,000.
Army of Lyons, 50,000.
Army of south, Marseilles, 290,000.

LONDON, Sept. 25th.—The excitement caused by the determined refusal of the Prussian Government to grant peace, except on terms humiliating and fatal to the Republic, threatens to take a shape most embarrassing to the Cabinet.

A third Democratic meeting was held today in Hyde Park. There was a huge procession, in which not one English flag was seen. The feeling against Prussia was intense.

Dates from Paris say that on the return of Favre from the King's headquarters a meeting of the committee of defence was held. When Favre had read Bismarck's proposition, Gen. Trochu, in a few concise sentences called for the instant and unconditional rejection of the proposition, which he described as insulting. He said:

"I dare to condemn a hopeless contest, both as citizen and as soldier. No man has a right to recommend suicide to his nation, any more than to a man. But France is in no such emergency. The capital is able to resist, and if the capital falls, the departments will rise. Winter is fast approaching, and the army of the invader, already harassed and suffering, will then be exposed to the greatest want and misery. From all parts of the country the republic is warmly endorsed and accepted. New armies are forming on the Loire and at Lyons. All these Frenchmen mustering in arms for the defence of the nation would deserve our action were we to humiliate France by such a surrender of her rights, her honor, and her dearest interests, as Prussia now demands of us. The great cities of France would not abide by our capitulation. The trials of a cruel war, made a war of necessity by our implacable invaders, will restore the manhood and elevate the spirit of the French people. I propose that the Committee unanimously reject the conditions offered by Count Von Bismarck.

These remarks were vehemently applauded and the terms unanimously rejected.

Since the reply of Favre has reached Bismarck at Mesux, he has been obviously disturbed in mind.

The Prussian Embassy here begin to speak of the proposed congress of European powers, to guarantee fulfilment, by France, of whatever terms of peace may be finally suggested and adopted. This change of tone excites much remark here, but no once anticipates that a favorable reception will be extended to any such plan at present.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, September 26.

Allusions of an appropriate character were yesterday made in the Wesleyan and other churches, to Mrs. Punshon's death. The funeral takes place at three o'clock this afternoon.

The body of Wm. Bell, lately drowned, was found on Saturday. Forbes M. Grassick, who was with Bell at the time of the accident, and was intoxicated, has been arrested on suspicion of being accessory to his death.

The Ontario Rifle Association tournament was concluded on Saturday. In the Grand Trunk Railway match; the first prize of an Enfield rifle, and 500 rounds of ammunition, was won by Ensign Symons, 87th Batt.; nursery stakes, first prize, Enfield rifle and ten dollars, was won by Private Crockett, 24th Batt; time match, first prize, 25 dollars, Sergt. Birtch, of the Queen's Own.

At a meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association it was decided to send a team to Wimbledon next year.

Petitions to the City Council for a grant 10,000 to the sufferers by the Ottawa fires have been numerously signed.

A considerable quantity of clothing, &c., has been collected.

Angus Morrison, M. P., Senator Dickson, and J. S. McMurray leave for Chicago to to push the interest of the Ontario and Erie Canal Company.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.

Last Saturday afternoon the annual rifle match of of No. 6 Company, 1st Prince of Wales Battalion took place at Point St. Charles with the following result:—

First competition, at 200 and 400 yards: 1st prize, Sergeant Quinn, 27 points, gold medal worth fifty dollars; 2nd, Private Stewart, 27 points, five dollars; 3rd, Private Simpson, 26 points, three dollars; 4th, Sergeant Portas, two dollars.

Second competition at 200 and 500 yards: 1st prize, gold medal worth 30 dollars, won by Pvt. Simpson, 22; 2nd, three dollars, won by Sergt. Quinn, 26; and 3rd, two dollars, by Sergt. Portes 20.

Consolation match at 400 yds: 1st Sergt. Major Johnston, 14 points, three dollars; 2nd, Pte. Brook, 10 do, two dollars. It will be noticed that Sergt. Quinn, who took the first prize in the first competition, also made the highest scores in the subsequent matches; but according to the rules of the match, he could only claim second prizes.

The sixy yards race, best three in five, which was to have taken place on Saturday afternoon between Vosburgh and Young; of Quebec, did not come off on account, it is alleged, of the inability of the latter to reach Montreal. The deposit of $60 was paid by the stakeholders to Vosburgh.

Yesterday at the Church of St. James the Apostle, the Metropolitan ordained Messrs. Longhurst and Irvine to be Deacons, and Mr. Nye to the order of priesthood, according to the ancient custom, with the exception of the oath of the Queen's supremacy and sovereignty. The officiating ministers, in addition to the preachers, Rev. Canon Bancroft and the Ven. Archdeacon, were the Rev. Canon Bond, Rev. J. Ellegood and Rev. E. H. Bickerstein. The Litany responses, the Nicene Creed, the Veni Creator, Spiritus, and the Offertory sentences were sung by the choir.

The discharged soldiers of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who were entitled to receive fifteen shillings under the revised army regulations, are now to be paid on application to the Paymaster of the 60th Rifles.

The northern lights appeared with extraordinary beauty on Saturday night, covering a large portion of the Heavens with their brilliant and fluctuating lights.

The great annual sale of Dutch flower bulbs, consisting of over 10,000 hyacinthes, &c., takes place this day, at half past two o'clock, at Mr. Arnton's.

Weather beautiful, but pleasantly cold.

Lieut. Bouse, 60th Rifles, proceeds to Thunder Bay on duty for the control Department.

Last Saturday afternoon, a match was played between the Montreal and Crescent Clubs. The former team was composed partly of the first and second twelve. The match excited little interest and but few spectators attended. The match was won easily by the Montrealers.

John Byerne, aged 45 years, married and resided with his family in Niccord street, is reported missing since early on Saturday last.

A few fires occurred on Saturday and Sunday nights. Damage slight.

The address to Lieut.-General Lindsay, will be presented at noon to-morrow, at the St. Lawrence Hall.

This forenoon the four companies of the Battalion of H. M. 60th Rifles, at present stationed in the Quebec Gate Barracks, were inspected by Lieut.-General Lindsay. The Battalion paraded on the Champ de Mars, and received the inspecting officer with a general salute. The corps afterwards marched past in slow and quick time, and subsequently formed three sides of a square, and were addressed by General Lindsay. He complimented General Williams on the good conduct of the men; he also alluded to the distinguished position which a portion of the Battalion took in the Red River Expedition, and stated that they would soon leave this city for Quebec.

Mr. Justice Ramsay, who has lately been raised to the Bench, presided at the Circuit Court held in Waterloo last week. It is the universal opinion of the bar in this place, that this time "the right man is in the right place." He is very highly spoken of by members of the profession who have been called to practice before him.

The Court of Review closed its sittings for the term on Saturday, after hearing a large number of cases. It will meet to render judgments on Friday morning at ten o'clock, when it is expected a long list of judgments will be given, it being the first term after the long vacation.

Gold, 11¼; exchange, 9¼; greenbacks bought at 12