NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—W. J. Marshall.
Two Boys Wanted—Apply at the TIMES Office.
Wanted—C. B. Wright.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

The Secretary of State leaves this morning for Toronto.

Mr. Benoit, M. P. for Chambly, is in town.

The Intercolonial Railway Commissioners were at Dalhousie yesterday.

Sir John A. Macdonald leaves this morning for Brockville, where a steamer will be in waiting to convey him to Kingston.

Tenders have been called for, for the erection of new Post Offices at Toronto and Quebec. The plans for the latter were accepted yesterday.

Some of our contemporaries state that Sir Edward Kenney has been made a Knight of St. Michael and St. George. This is a mistake; he is simply a "Knight bachelor," not belonging to any order of knighthood.

A deputation of members of Parliament, lumbermen and others, had an interview with the Minister of Public Works yesterday, respecting certain improvements and alterations which they desire to have made in the Carillon Canal. The Minister promised that the matter should be investigated at once.

American papers are constantly abusing Great Britain for not interfering in the present war, and twitting her with cowardice, &c., for not doing so. They do not give any particular reason why she should interfere, the simple truth being, that the Americans long to see Great Britain suffering from the effects of a war, possibly hoping that a chance might offer for them to attempt the conquest of Canada.

We have seen a memorandum of the coal shipped from the Port of Pictou to Canada and the United States up to the 1st of July, 1869-70. The results shown are as follows:

To the United States	—1869..	Tons..	34,940
" " "	—1870..	" ..	26,627
To Canada	—1869..	" ..	7,338
"	—1870..	" ..	18,871

This large increase in the quantity of coal sold in Canada may fairly be attributed to the imposition of the duty on foreign coal.

Ben. Butler says if he were a New England fisherman, and were interfered with by the Canadian cruisers, he would fight. When Butler was a soldier he took especial care to avoid fighting—his cowardice being only equalled by his brutality—and we have no doubt that he would be equally prudent now. Butler should not talk about fighting; he is so universally known that his bluster and big words can deceive no one. As an insulter of women and a purloiner of spoons he is a success, but for Butler to talk of fighting is rather too absurd. He will be setting up for a civilized Christian next.

THE NECESSITY OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The series of battles and skirmishes which has lately taken place in the vicinity of Paris appears to have been attended, on the whole, with rather favourable results to the French. The Prussian position has been withdrawn farther from the walls of the city than it was a week ago, and the defenders, encouraged by their successes, are more resolute than ever in their determination to resist to the last. We read that large bodies of men are being organized in the south of France and will soon be ready to take the field against the Prussians, and the position of the invaders appears to be beset with more difficulties than it has been since the battle of Woerth. Still, in spite of all this, and although the telegraph tells us that "American Generals have introduced the rifle pit system of defence invented by the Americans in the late civil war,"—which by the way, was used by the Allies during the Crimean war,—we do not believe that the seige will be long protracted or that Paris will be saved from capture, unless the other powers of Europe interfere. Nor can we shut our eyes to the fact that if Paris falls, France will be left almost helpless at the mercy of the victors. Without a capital, and without a government which foreign nations recognize, or which the French themselves are unanimously agreed upon respecting, what hope would there be for this brave sorely tried nation, or with what prospect of success could they maintain the struggle against the overwhelming armies of Germany. The capture of the Emperor and the overthrow of the Imperial regency were the fatal blows which prostrated France. Revolts against the Republican Government of Paris have already occurred; the people of Lyons, influenced by a few demagogues of the most Radical type, have hoisted the red flag and refuse to submit to the authority of Jules Favre and his adherents. Marshal Bazaine is also reported to have declared that he would receive orders from no one but the Empress; and it is stated that the inactivity of the French naval squadron arises from the fact that the Admiral in command will not acknowledge the Republic. A people thus divided, however brave and patriotic they may be, cannot hope to contend successfully against such a mighty power as Prussia.

We have said that unless foreign nations interfere we see little prospect of Paris being saved. Let us then consider for a moment what would be the position of the other powers of Europe in the event of Prussia being completely triumphant, France utterly overthrown, and Alsace and Lorraine annexed to the dominions of King William. Great Britain has lost in France the only ally she had in the world. The interests of the two nations were more or less identical on most important questions. They were both interested in upholding the integrity of the Turkish Empire and in putting a check upon Russian aggression, in China and Japan they acted in concert, and even in the New World, France and England were inclined, from motives of policy, to repress the soaring proclivities of the American Eagle. But if the war between France and Prussia were ended to-morrow, it would be years before the former would be willing, or indeed, able, to enter into another strife. Turkey might go, and the seat of the Muscovite Empire might be removed from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, but the French would not deem it worth their while to interfere.

With Alsace and Lorraine annexed, with the expenses of the war paid by France, and with her generals and soldiers flushed with victory, what would be Prussia's next move? We know that Bismarck is especially desirous of making the German Confederation an important naval power; that immense exertions have already been made with that end in view, and that the great obstacle lies in the fact of Prussia possessing such a limited seaboard. In view of this fact then, does it not seem probable, nay almost certain, that King William and Bismarck would look with longing glances towards Holland and Belgium, with their magnificent harbours and long coast line? In the event of Prussia attempting the conquest of those countries, England could scarcely remain passive; she would be compelled in honour, as well as out of regard for her own future security, to take up arms and resist the aggressive designs of Prussia.

It is evident that Russia already perceives the dangerous results which would follow the downfall of France, and recognises the necessity of preserving the balance of power in Europe. She sees that a consolidated German Empire, freed from all dread of French hostility, would endanger her hold upon Poland and the safety of her North Western Provinces, and is already massing troops upon the frontier of eastern Prussia.

Austria has not forgoten or forgiven Sadowa, and views the probable aggrandizement of her great rival with distrust.

Thus Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Holland and Belgium, to say nothing of Denmark, all have good reason to dread the utter annihilation of French power, and all are interested in persuading, and if necessary in compelling, King William and his ambitious minister to consent to peace on fair and honorable terms, and not to insist on the annihilation of the French nation as now they appear resolved upon doing. The necessity of intervention seems every day to be becoming more and more apparent. The present British Government may defer it until it is too late; we trust however that they will not do so. We regard the disaster which has fallen upon France, as a disaster to Great Britain likewise; and the fall of Paris and complete overthrow of the French nation would be attended in the not far distant future with lamentable results. In the interests of civilization as well as of the nations of Europe, we hope that before many days elapse, Great Britain and Russia may come to the rescue, and put an end to this terrible strife.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Dr. Goldwin Smith is one of those exceedingly egotistical self-opinionated men who consider it necessary to make their views known on all subjects of public importance. Consequently he has written a letter to an American newspaper in which he sets forth his ideas as to what ought to be the course of Great Britain in the present war. In doing so he does not lose the opportunity of having a quiet little hit at Canada. He says "Canada is at this moment demonstrating its loyalty and enhancing the 'prestige' of the mother country by demanding a compensation for repulsing a Fenian raid, on the ground that Fenianism is an Imperial and not a Canadian question." We are not surprised at Dr. Smith's hostility to this country; it is a fair evidence of our loyalty. But with regard to this question of compensation for Fenian raids, and without for the moment discussing whether Fenianism is an Imperial or a Canadian question, we would like to ask the learned professor, whether he does not consider that the United States Government is bound, by every principle of justice and honour, to reimburse the people of this country for the losses which they have sustained in consequence of the negligence of the American authorities, and the lawless violence of American citizens? If this is the case, surely there is no reason why we should be sneered at for presenting our claims. Perhaps, however, Dr. Smith thinks that a people who are so blindly perverse as to live close to a Republic without becoming a portion of it, and who still cling to monarchical institutions with so much affection and pride as the Canadians do, are not worthy of consideration, and are in fact fit victims for American fillibusters to wreak their vengeance upon. Meanwhile, the people of this country cannot fail to feel gratified and complimented by the dislike of this unpatriotic and disloyal Englishman. It is our attachment to the mother country and its Queen that renders us the object of Dr. Smith's scorn and aversion.

THE NOVA SCOTIA SENATORS.

The Hon. Alexander MacFarlane has been nominated a Senator in the place of Hon. J. McCully, and Jeremiah Northrup, Esq., M.P.P., has been nominated a Senator in the place of the Hon. J. W. Ritchie.

Mr. MacFarlane is a member of the Bar, and also a leading agriculturist. He has been for many years President of the Agricultural Society of Nova Scotia. He represented the County of Cumberland for twelve years, and was a member of the Executive Council at the time of the Union, when he resigned. His rank and precedence for life were continued by special patent from the Crown.

Mr. Northrup is one of the most wealthy and influential merchants in the city of Halifax, and a representative of the County of Halifax in the Local Legislature.

Among the forthcoming volumes of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" will be "Xenophon," by Sir A. Grant, Bart, whose edition of "The Nicomachean Ethics" is well known.

"PALMAN QUI MERUIT FERANT."

It affords us real gratification to announce that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon Colonels Osborne Smith, McEachern, Chamberlin, and Fletcher, the companionship of St. Michael and St. George, in acknowledgement of their distinguished services during the late Fenian raid. We are quite sure that not only the worthy recipients of this honour, but the people of the Dominion generally, will feel gratified at this token of Her Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and patriotism of her Canadian subjects.

To the the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Far be it from me to lay any blame upon the shoulders of the officials, from the Postmaster down, but that there is something radically and absurdly wrong in the system of mail deliveries at the Post Office here is an established and much "grumbled over" fact.

I have just been standing for three-quarters of an hour *quivering* with impatient longing to smash the glass through, which for that period of time my eyes have rested upon letters I knew to be of the utmost consequence to me, clutch them in my hand, and rush off to answer them; but an innate feeling of respect for the "rules that be" restrained me, and so I stood, alternately glancing at my coveted property and the busy impassive individual inside, who, regardless or unconscious perhaps of my agonizing suspense, would *not* grant me the means of obtaining them till the last article in the shape of some newspaper was deposited in its owner's receptacle.

Now, Sir, would it be too much to ask for the moderate favour of me, (with the rest, no doubt, of an equally impatient public,) receiving my *letters* without having to wait for the assorting of *newspapers*, which might just as well, for all nine-tenths of their recipients care for them, be delivered at a later hour? I think so, and I am sure our good obliging Postmaster would do anyting *in his power* to still further effect improvement, but to my own humble view Ottawa wants not only a new system but a new Post Office.

Yours truly,
CITIZEN.

Ottawa, 30th Sept. 1870.

Challenge.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—Having heard that Mr. Burke, of March, offered to run his half bred horse "Young Bob Logic" for the sum of $500, mile heats, or a dash of two miles, against "Sunshine," I now challenge him to run "Sunshine," who is now in my possession, for $500 a two mile dash (viz., twice around the Ottawa Driving Park). This challenge to remain open for one week.

A. O. F. COLEMAN, V. S.

Ottawa, Sept. 30th, 1870.

RED RIVER NEWS.

We have received the first number of the *News Letter*, a publication which made its appearance at Winnipeg on the 13th inst. It is a small sheet, but neatly printed, and contains a quantity of well selected local news. Of its intentions it says:

"The *News Letter* is intended to supply the deficiency now so seriously felt in the absence of a regular newspaper here until the arrival of a press and type now on the way shall enable us to do business on a scale commensurate with the importance and requirements of the Province."

From the above paper we clip the following news items:

Great alarm prevails at the report that some hunters have brought in the small-pox infection from where it is raging on the Saskatchewan.

It is said that a few of the desperadoes who lately left here have located in the woods immediately on this side of the line, where they intend to prey upon the flat-boats and carts of the loyal people.

A prominent "Honorable" from the lower district ran the gauntlet on the day of the Levee. Molasses, we hear, was substituted for tar, and though the feathers were ready, the Bird had flown and could not be found.

Some knowing ones have been sending up rockets a couple of nights ago to humbug our people into the belief that some grand movement is contemplated by the self exiled P.G.'s.

A portion of the Ontario Battalion with their fine band passed through the town last Sunday morning on their way to the different places of worship, affording a very pleasing sight to our townspeople.

Among the late departures, some of which were quite hurried, we note that of the Hon. Mr. Bannatyne, Hon. Mr. O'Lone, Hon. Dr. Bird, Hon. Mr. O'Donohue, His Excellency President Riel, Mr. Alex. Begg, Mr. Lennon, Mr. Eck, and others.

We notice that some people here, and a good many of the newspapers of Ontario, spell the name of our Province with a final "h." They should go the entire swine, and spell the name of the Dominion "Canadah."

Great dissatisfaction is felt at the want of a post-master in the town of Winnipeg. The hon. gentleman who held that position left the country for reasons which doubtless were urgent, and the public are desirous of having some one to fill the place who shall attend to that duty alone.

Designing parties are circulating the absurd report about the attempted shooting of a priest, and that the Sisters of Charity were forced to leave the town for fear of being burnt out. Every one will see the utter absurdity and untruthfulness of these reports, and the effect they are intended to produce.

It is a source of some gratification to our people to learn the manly course pursued by the Commandant at Pembina towards the ruffians who fled from Fort Garry. Lieut.-Col. Wheaton has shown himself a gentleman, as well as a gallant soldier, and would be welcomed everywhere here. Great praise is also due to Major Stoever, the collector, and Mr. Nelson, his gentlemanly assistant.

The band of the Ontario Battalion is now in daily practice, and at church parade last Sunday acquitted itself in a very creditable manner. Although the number of instruments is not large, yet the thorough knowledge on the part of the majority of the members, and the exertions of so experienced a teacher as Bugle Major Walker will shortly make the band a credit to the fine corps to which it is attached.

All the New Materials in Dress Goods, French Merinos, both Plain and Fancy, Very Cheap.
T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

☞See elegant styles in pattern JACKETS, MANTLES, TARTAN WRAPS, WATERPROOF CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS and Costumes this day at Magee & Russell's.

☞See beautiful display of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, this day at Magee & Russell's.

To hand, our Autumn Shade in "Josephine, best Kid Gloves," also "Jouvins" (gous medal) new colours at 75ct. per pair.
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.

CABLE NEWS

This Morning's Despatches

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—The *Journal* of this city (official organ) emphatically denies the report of Russia's purchase of a new iron-clad steamer from the United States Government.

CHERBOURG, Sept. 30.—The greatest part of the French fleet has returned to this port to-day. A squadron has been left in the North Sea and English Channel sufficiently large to protect the French coast.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The *Times'* correspondent writing from Luxemburg, says Dreslers is very strong, but it was not thought that it could hold out.

French prisoners of war have been set at work constructing canals at Hanover.

A despatch from Frankfort just received states that the prevailing sentiment of the people of that city in reference to a peace settlement, is that fortified cities and forts in Alsace and Lorraine must be retained by the Prussians as the price of their victory.

Prussian troops are now being transported through France, crossing the Rhine close to the Swiss frontier. During the last three days trains have run day and night conveying the *corps d'armée* which has hitherto been engaged as an army of observation in the Upper Alsace, for the prevention of forming French levees.

TOURS, Sept. 30.—A great number of private documents of the Emperor, which were recently seized at Quillains, by officers of the new government, have been made public in the columns of the *Official Journal* of the new Republic. Many noted persons under the old regime are implicated in the scandals. The Provisional Government of Paris have already dismissed M. Devinne, President of the Court de Cassation, he having been shown to be mixed up in the scandalous transactions of the ex-Emperor. The correspondence in relation to Mexico was unearthed, implicating Duc de Morny and others high in the Emperor's confidence. Besides these there were found letters from Persigny to Napoleon, proving the existence of a black tribunal; and others from the Queen of Holland, written directly after the battle of Sadowa, warning the Emperor against the disclosures thus made in regard to Napoleon's private life.

Later advices from Paris state that the construction of barricades is being vigorously pushed on under the supervision of Rochefort and Flurens.

The Mobiles have been armed with a new and dreadfully destructive engine, an invention which has just been made, and which is a profound secret. Greater results are expected from this weapon than from the celebrated mitrailleuse.

At Tours the firemen are being enrolled.

Large numbers of breech-loaders have been distributed to such soldiers of the National Guard as had inferior arms.

TOURS, Sept. 30.—Later advices from Paris mention a series of successful engagements around the city.

The ardour of the besieged has been much increased by the victories of the new French leaders.

Cannon have been placed on the ramparts.

There is no sign of the enemy in this direction yet.

ROUEN, Sept. 29, *via* Tours, 30.—Another balloon from Paris landed near Mantes to-day. A courier with a multitude of letters and packages has gone forward to Tours.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Retrenchments have been made in the public expenditure by the Minister of Finance, by cutting down the salaries of Councillors of State and Prefects of Departments. It is also proposed to reduce the pay of the Ministers. The members of the Provisional Government have announced that they do not want any pay for services to their country. The saving to the Government will reach 50,000,000 francs, as will be shown by comparing the first budget of the new Government with the last under the Empire.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The Naturalization Treaty with the United States has been signed by the Austrian Government.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—There is no abatement in the military preparations of Russia.

At the arsenal at Kiev five hundred old muskets are daily turned into use.

A telegram from Tours says there is still considerable insubordination in the French army. Officers are unable to prevent disorder and violence among the raw and undisciplined soldiers. Severe examples have been made.

The French say the Prussian losses since the war began, and particularly in the investment of Paris, have been so immense that the German authorities have taken care to conceal the facts from the newspapers.

Paris dates to the 24th say that yesterday there was a brilliant reconnoisance, supported by the artillery of the gunboat fleet on the Seine, under the command of Admiral Sasset, which resulted disastrously to the enemy.

The Prussians are constructing formidable works at Ragneux, also before forts Vauves and Issy, on the Terrace of Meudon.

Grand scandals are daily coming to light on the examination of documents found in the Tuileries, implicating the highest personages.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Prussians evacuated Rambouellet, 17 miles south of Versailles, on Sunday. Confidence is returning in Paris. It is vaguely asserted that some of the positions occupied by the Prussians have been recovered.

LONDON, September 29.—By the recent successes of the French troops around Paris, the circle of German investment has been shattered at two points, and repelled to a distance varying from three to six miles, and the French have occupied a position taken in strong force.

The Hungarian Government, fearing the consequences of the Russian demonstration against Austria, insists upon the absolute neutrality of Austria, in the event of hostility between Russia and Germany.

It is reported that Russia, supposed to have threatened Turkey, has really offered to protect her against any attempt of the Pasha of Egypt on her independence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The French troops which occupy the positions taken during the recent operations, have been strongly supported by General Trochu, and present a firm front.

General Ripley, who assisted Beauregard in the defence of Charleston, and several other federal and confederate officers, are employed in organizing the American system of defence by rifle pits at several points of the French circles of defence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—It is probable that Senator Morton, the new Minister to England, will be able to sail for London before the first or tenth of November.

SANFRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Parties from Lower California report that a volcano, near San Rafael valley, which has been in a dormant state for years, has commenced a violent eruption, emitting columns of smoke, and scattering ashes and cinders for miles around its base.

Forty thousand women are employed as outdoor laborers in Paris.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.

Business at Corn Exchange yesterday was not very heavy. The breadstuffs market was rather quiet, but not weaker flour ruled about the same as the previous day, wheat was very dull and entirely nominal, no transactions being reported. Advices from Chicago report an advance to 108½, but this was counterbalanced by the weakness of the Liverpool market. On other grains there were no important changes, and they are still quotable at about yesterday's figures.

The delay of tenders relating to the building of a wing to the Sherbrook jail has been extended to the 20th of October.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau intends to bring down a new education Bill at the next session of the Legislature, that it will embody many of the features which impressed him while on his visit to the Educational Institutions of the old world. The conference of the delegates from the Church of Scotland and Canada Presbyterian Church in the question of the union of these two churches assembled again yesterday morning in St. Paul's church. The whole day was occupied in the discussion of the question of educational establishments, on which there seemed to be at first a good deal of difference of opinion, and a number of resolutions were offered, but none met with an entire concurrence. The general feeling of the meeting was evidently in favor of maintaining one efficient university having other affiliated colleges fully equipped for the education of students in arts and theology, not closing any of those now in existence. It is expected that a unanimous decision will be arrived at on this question to-day.

Weather this morning is dull, and the sky forbidding, the temperature is rather low and rain is not unlikely. Heavy fogs during the last two days have seriously interfered with the river steamboat navigation.

The Rev. Mr. Lang, minister of the parish of Glassford, Scotland, has intimated by telegraph, his acceptance of the offer of the pastorate of St. Andrew's church in this city, and vacant by the death of the late Dr. Mathieson.

Last night an inveterate drunkard named Margaret Murphy died suddenly in jail.

Recently a vast amount of velocipeding, lotteries, concerts and excursions for the benefit of the French wounded, have taken place in this city; but as yet, no acknowledgement of the receipt of the funds by the French Consul.

Last evening a grand concert and ball in aid of the French wounded, was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, and over 2,000 people were present. Speech's appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Messrs. Devlin and Duverť.

The conference of the delegates from the Presbyterian churches in British North America, appointed to consider the practicability of a union of these churches, has been in session since Wednesday last. The delegates seemed to be unanimous in expressing a willingness for a general union on a basis that would be acceptable to all. A general resolution embodying all the views of the conference, is being drawn up to-day.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.

General Lindsay is at Spencer Wood.

The deferred inspection of the garrison corps takes place to-day.

Messrs. Foy, Joseph, and Grant represent Quebec at the approaching convention in Montreal for forming a Dominion Board of Trade and Commerce.

Rev. Dr. Percy arrived here on the *Hibernian*. He was for a long time a much respected resident of Quebec, and is now rector of a parish in Ireland, being here on a visit to his relatives.

In the weekly share list of the Union Bank the six months' dividend is put down at 4 per cent.

But little variation is noted in prices during the week.

A young man here has invented an aerial passenger ship. He has advertised to give public exhibitions shortly. He brought out a pamphlet on the subject some time ago, and is said to be very aerial generally.

The barque *Napier* is in port for Montreal.

Beigade Camp at Sherbrooke,

From the Montreal Gazette.

The first brigade camp of the Militia of the Dominion that has been held in the Eastern Townships was on Wednesday broken up. Never, during the course of the militia training, has there been a greater success. The brigade that assembled was that under the immediate charge of Lieut.-Col. King, Brigade-Major of the 3rd Brigade Division of the 5th Military District; the command was assumed by the Deputy Adjutant-General commanding the District, and for the eight days the men have been encamped for their annual training, the work has been incessant. The whole of the corps assembled, which included the Cookshire and Sherbrooke troops of cavalry, and the 53rd, 54th and 58th Battalions of Infantry, have not only gone through the whole of their prescribed course of target practice, but have, in addition to the requisite company and battalion drill, had two or three brigade field days, the last being on the occasion of the visit of the Adjutant General of the Dominion, Colonel Robertson Ross. The situation of the camp, the crowd of spectators, to whom the assemblage of such a body of of men was a novel sight, combined to render the occasion most interesting. The Adjutant-General on his arrival at the place of parade was received in the ordinary manner by a general salute, and after a minute inspection of the arms and accoutrements of the various companies, numbering in all between one and two thousand men, took ever the command of the force from Lt. Colonel Osborne Smith, and directed the movements of a field day, which occupied over three hours. The whole of the men were constantly kept in motion, and the two arms of the service represented performed nearly all the evolutions that could be required in actual warfare. The roll of the musketry, the skirmishing, and charges of the cavalry; and the final charge of the whole line by which the enemy were presumed to have been finally repulsed, presented a *coup d'œil* not easily to be forgotten by the thousands of the inhabitants of Sherbrooke and the adjacent townships who had assembled to witness the sight. After the field day the Adjutant-General, in a few well chosen remarks, complimented in the highest terms the officers and men of the brigade. He concluded with a remark on the benefit of a country owning the sway of our Queen. On her name being uttered, a storm of heartfelt cheers greeted his speech. Lt.-Colonel Osborne Smith, having obtained the permission of the reviewing officer to address the brigade, asked the officers and men to join in welcoming the new Adjutant-General with a real Eastern Township cheer. This was most heartily responded to. Subsequently the Adjutant-General inspected the camps of the various corps, which, he was pleased to say, were in most perfect order as regarded cleanliness and general arrangement. Captain Hyndman, District Paymaster, then paid off the brigade, and the men left for their homes, well satisfied with their first experiences of a brigade camp of instruction.

☞See magnificent show of Autumn Trimmed Straw and Velvet Bonnets and Hats this day at Magee & Russell s.

☞See immense Stock of Untrimmed Straw, Velvet, Velveteen and Felt Hats this day at Magee & Russell's.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A naval court marshal in England is now investigating the loss of the *Captain*.

James B. Taylor, of New York, by his will, gives the widow $3,000,000, absolutely, and an annuity to his grandfather.

"The Three Choirs" of England hold their festival this year at Hereford, in the nave of the Cathedral. "Elijah," is the leading oratorio selected.

The most positive contradiction is given to the statement that was circulated as to the mutiny of a native regiment in Allahabad. The report proves to be utterly untrue.

Mr. John Van Emburgh, of Kearny, N. J., died on Thursday, aged 104 years. He was married five times, and had numerous children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children.

The second annual Western Fair, held under the auspices of the East Middlesex Agricultural and City of London Horticultural Societies, was opened in London on Tuesday.

Monsieurs Chassepot, the French rifle inventor, is in Birmingham, England, under the assumed name of Mr. Jacob, examing rifles and cartridges in behalf of the French government.

Ships may now enter the Elbe cautiously. Most of the torpedoes in the channel are sunk too deep for merchant vessels. Many of them have been removed, and the positions of the remainder are exactly known to pilots.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon, in his exile at Wilhelmshohe, has for companions Princes Moskowa and Murat. His actions and demeanor are said to be slow and apathetic. Like the First Napoleon, he sleeps only for about four hours out of the twenty-four.

Since the termination of the Austrian war, not a railroad car has ever been constructed in Prussia or any of its dependencies in which the primary idea of its construction has not been military capacity and utility rather than passenger or merchandize traffic.

A most violent scene is said to have occurred at Metz, between Leboeuf and Bazaine. Leboeuf interfered to make a certain appointment, which Bazaine refused to recognize. Leboeuf threatened to have Bazaine shot. Bazaine answered: "I dare you to find four men and one corporal in the entire French army who would carry out that order. But, I tell you, tens of thousands of brave men would fight for the honour of putting an end to your miserable existence.

Two boys, aged respectively eight and nine years, living in Dorcestershire, England, were recently killed in a very shocking manner. They were driving a couple of cows to feed, and round the waist of each boy was fastened a rope, which was attached to the cow. The boys were walking leisurely along the road, picking nuts in the hedgerows, when the animals suddenly took fright, and dragged the boys after them at a furious pace. The boys were found lying on the road quite dead.

The Melbourne *Argus* states that the principal event in theatrical circles in that city for some time had been the *debut* of Mrs. Charles Matthews. After a very satisfactory engagement of her husband at the theatre Royal Mrs. Matthews appeared as *Harriet Routh*, in "Black Sheep," and met with a very kindly reception. Subsequently, Mrs. Matthews performed as *Metea*, in the burlesque of "The Golden Fleece," and Mr. and Mrs. Matthews brought the season to a close on Friday, the 3rd of June, with the performance of "London Assurance."

The city of Rome is quiet, and confidence is returning in business circles. The Pope and Cardinals now show themselves in public again. The Pope desiring to drive through the city, General Cadorna has given orders that the same honors be paid to him as to the King, and to the cardinals as to the princes of royal blood. A correspondent writes: "The Pope is not ill pleased with having changed his foreign mercenaries for Italian defenders, and he was never treated with more respect. His Holiness is now probably satisfied that the change is better for the interests of the Papacy and Catholicity."

Communications which we (*British Medical Journal*) have received from a source worthy of the highest confidence, assure us that the statements which have appeared as to the debilitated and doubtful state of the Emperor's health are well founded. We learn from this source that Mr. Prescott Hewett, of St. George's Hospital, has visited the Emperor professionally. The consequences of the painful and wearing vesical and prostatic affections of the Emperor, added to the fatigues and trials, bodily and mentally, to which he has been subjected during the recent campaign, have been such that at any moment very startling announcements might be made.

Several balloons have already been sent out from Paris, since the investment, and have managed to deliver their advices in safety. A service more critical can hardly be imagined than that of being charged with despatches to be conveyed in such a manner. Now that the Prussians have captured so many mitrailleuses, the balloon service must be especially hazardous. A single bullet, even with the best of marksmen and needle-guns, might fail, at a great distance, to hit such a vehicle. But the practice of a gun throwing many bullets at a balloon must, like that of a fowling piece throwing shot at a bird, increase greatly the chance of bringing the object down. Perhaps the exigencies of Paris at this moment may lead to important discoveries in aeronautic science. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the existing circumstances of the French capital will at least induce many experiments.

The N.Y. *Tribune* has made a discovery that must please the palates of its readers, particularly the believers in spread-eagle theories and the Munroe doctrine. In short our contemporary foresees an intention on the part of Newfoundlanders to seek an entrance into the American Union. It says on the subject:—

"The Governor of Newfoundland is in this city. He arrived from Ottawa, where he has been tarrying for some weeks upon affairs of state. The Governor's visit to the United States is understood to be mainly for the purpose of learning the exact tendencies of the leading men of the country with refenence to the subject of the annexation of Newfoundland, and the probable action of the Government in case the Newfoundlanders offer a proposal for terms of annexation. Gov. Hill served in the Crimean War, and has rendered numerous important services to his Government. He is now at the Astor House, and will leave for Washington during the week."

A new danger to the peaceful inhabitants of Great Britain seems to have arisen out of the Franco-Prussian war, and it has developed itself in an unexpected quarter. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that increased danger to life or limb is incurred by railway travellers, owing to the avidity of signal men for news of the war. This very useful and responsible class of functionaries, it is said, are so intent upon studying the gigantic tragedies of continental Europe, that they are growing indifferent to the prevention of lesser and more commonplace tragedies at home, and allowing railway trains to take their chance of perdition while they are tracking the march of the Crown Prince, or sympathizing with the sorrows of the Emperor.

Some of the French papers appear much displeased with England for not making more vigorous exertions to secure Prussia's assent to the terms of France. *Le Gaulois* addresses the following warning "To England:"

"The English Government, it appears, does not admit that it can offer its mediation to put an end to a war which, during the past month, has caused the blood of half a million of soldiers to flow. This mediation France, though terribly suffering, does not ask; but in not taking immediate action, the British Foreign Office commits the political error of which we were guilty in not intervening in 1866, in favor of Austria. If France is to undergo a Sadowa, Prussia will seize first upon Alsace and Lorraine, and then—to be logical, and to become what she ardently desires to become, namely, a maritime power—upon Belgium and Holland.

The *Illustrated London News* says: Col. Sir Henry James, in a recent lecture on the Pyramids of Egypt, stated that in the King's chamber, inside the pyramid, some of the stones were thirty feet long. These stones, weighing ninety tons, were not found in Egypt at all, but were taken down the Nile a distance of five hundred miles, and then placed in their present position one hundred feet above the level of the ground. With regard to their finish, these syenite stones are the very hardest known, and yet they are so exquisitely polished and built in (to form a casing for the King's chamber) with such superior skill, that the finest sheet of tissue paper could not be inserted between two of the stones, and this, after a lapse of four thousand years. Such workmanship would excite the wonder and admiration of the world, even in this age of science and improvement.

The library of Strasbourg, just destroyed by the bombs and shells launched by the Badeners, contained no less than 150,000 volumes. Amongst them were a large number of precious manuscripts, forming an inestimable collection of documents relative to the history of the Reformation, which were highly valued by the erudite. On its shelves also were to be found the incurables (?) formerly belonging to the ancient Commandery of St. John of Jerusalem. Amongst the treasures there preserved was the MS of Herrade de Landsperg, Abbess of Saint Odile, entitled "Hortus Deliciarm," which dated from the twelfth century, and the miniatures of which furnished the most useful information to the history of art and costumes; a "Recueeil de Prieres" of the eighth and ninth centuries, on vellum, in letters of gold and silver; a "Missal," with the arms of Louis XII.; the collections of the "Constitutions de Strasbourg;" and the poem of the "Guerre de Troie," in 60,000 verses, by Conrad de Wurzburg.

The Fenian Convention at Cincinnati was not without its fruits. It laid down the programme for the overthrow of the British Empire; it fixed the tariff of subscriptions to be imposed on Irish servant girls who are devoted to the cause; and they made the following valuable addition to Irish music. To do justice to this sweet anthem it is necessary for the vocalist to be very drunk, and he must use the air of "The Colleen Bawn," if possible:—

Some toume in loune
Our hosts we'll jine
Benayth the Oirish pinnint,
Till Dublin falls,
And on its walls
We'll hang the Lord liftinint.

The Saxon crew
We'll thin purshoo
Judiciously an' calmly;
On Windsor's plain
We'll hang the Quane
An' all the royal family.

An' thin, begob!
No more they'll rob
Ould Oirland av her taxes,
An' earth shall rowl
From powl to powl
More aisy on its axis!

The Dardannelles, of which we hear so much just now, are, properly speaking two castles (Seston, in Romenia, and Abydos, famous in Byron's poem of the Bride of Abydos, in Natolia) commanding the entrance of the Straight of Gallipoli, built by the Sultan Mahommed IV. 1659, and named Dardanelles, from the contiguous town Dardanus. The passage of the Dardanelles has never been made but twice since then by any but Turkish vessels. It was achieved by the British squadron, under Sir John Duckworth, February 19, 1809; but the Admiral was obliged to repass them, which he did with great loss, March 2, following, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down stones of many tons weight upon the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the Sultan's request, October, 1853. The term Dardanelles is also now applied to a narrow arm of the sea, betwixt Europe on the west, Asia on the east, the Proponts, or sea of Marmora, northward, and Ægean Sea, now the Archipelago, southward. It was anciently called the Hellespont, but, as we have said, it is now called the Strait of the Dardanelles, taking its name from the two castles we have mentioned. The Hellespont took its original name from Helle, daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, whose daughter was drowned in these Straits. It is celebrated for the loves of Hero of Sestus and Leander of Abydos.

Ladies and Children's Fancy Woolen Goods in endless Variety. Clouds from 37½c to $2.50 at
T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

DIED,

On Thursday, 29th September, George Patrick O'Donohoe, Esq., Post Office Department, aged 26 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence Gloucester Street, at two o'clock this afternoon.

WANTED,

TWO BOYS to carry papers. Must be able to read and write.

Apply at the TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED,

A man and his wife to take full charge of a large FARM on the Aylmer Road. The man must have a good knowledge of farming, and the management of stock, and his wife must be capable of the management of a dairy. An active couple without incumberance preferred.

C B WRIGHT.

Hull, September 29, 1870 1476 4mdwd1 2m

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and the verdict 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 cruelly 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 he 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 more enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad results. 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 iron. 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat solid, and from 3.4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies and richly engraved or enamelled. For the convenience both in gold and silver are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD.

These watches can be ordered of any respectable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion, with the guarantee of the Company should be 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, 25 Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street, Montreal—443 St. Paul Street.

1397 3m d

WONDERS OF WONDERS!

RINK MUSIC HALL!

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 6 and 7

SATSUMA'S

Japanese Troupe!

CONSISTING OF

TWENTY STAR ARTISTS

OF BOTH SEXES,

Acrobats, Tumblers and Jugglers!