...Birmingham.
...—T. S. Brown.
...Sale of Household Furniture—H. McLean.

The Ottawa Times.
...Sparks Street
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

...received a private telegram ...that the jury in the Gray ...case had been unable to ...a verdict. Mr. Brown con... that the alleged libellous article in ...was written as a defence of Col... ...way, in ridiculing the position as ...by the Honorable Mr. Chauveau.

The weather on the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Nova Scotia, has been unusually stormy and boisterous of late for this season of the year. We have been ...by the Marine Department that ...schooner *Ocean Traveller* left Halifax on the 28th ultimo for Sable Island with supplies and live stock for the use of the Humane establishment there, but was unable to effect a landing on the island, and to make any communication ... The vessel was expected to sail again for Sable Island on the 11th inst. for the purpose of again ... that desolate place.

THE QUESTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

We notice that several of our contemporaries have lately been discussing the question of fortifications. Some say that we have no need in Canada for permanent fortifications, and that in case of invasion we could afford to rely solely upon ... expense ... classes; ... have not given the subject a sufficient amount of consideration, and secondly those who are invariably opposed to any outlay for the defence of the country. With these last it is useless and indeed impossible to argue; they have in every true and generous impulse, with no spark of patriotism in their natures, the only object they have in life is to amass as much money as they can, and whether the old Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes float above their heads is a matter of not the slightest consequence to them, so long as they can reap a golden harvest.

It is said that the results of the present European war afford unmistakable proof of the uselessness of permanent fortifications. We think, however, that the exact opposite is the case, for it must never be forgotten that by fortifications judiciously constructed and supplied, a few can successfully resist the attack of many; moreover the militia and civil inhabitants can fight behind well and useful cover of fortifications nearly as well as regulars, although unable to manoeuvre equally well in the open field. Why is it that Bismarck is now ready to sign a firm peace? Is it because he has suddenly become inspired with more amicable feelings towards the French? No. It is because he finds that Paris is so strongly fortified that it cannot be carried by assault or blockade, but that its capture would involve a long siege and a winter campaign with the innumerable accidents and disasters attendant thereupon. If Paris had not been strongly fortified, the French ladders would have had no opportunity of arming and drilling the thousands of volunteers who have rushed forward at the cry "*Aux armes citoyens*," the Prussians would have marched into the city unopposed, and with Paris in their hands all France would have been at their mercy. When the battles of Woerth, Gravelotte and Sedan, destroyed the French armies in the field, the great thing that France required was time to organize, to arm and drill the raw volunteers, in fact to create a new defensive force. Thanks to the fortifications of Metz, which have kept the army of the Prince Royal employed, and to those of Paris, which bid defiance to the main body of the Prussian army the necessary time has been obtained, and although we do not expect to see France come out of the war victorious, it is certain that the terms upon which peace will be obtained will be far more advantageous to her than they would have been had the gates of Paris been thrown open to the invaders,

There are many among us who can remember that when the advance guard of the Allied army marching past Mackenzie's farm saw the city of Sebastopol, with its magnificent docks and arsenals, lying at their feet, they were induced at first to believe that the object of the campaign was accomplished, and that the much coveted city was already within their grasp. Little did they dream that the line of low entrenchments, scarcely perceptible at that distance, with the one or two advanced works with which they connected, could defy the efforts of the two most powerful nations of the world for a whole year, and would only be carried at last after a terribly heavy expenditure of life and money. We are aware that the case of Sebastopol has been quoted as showing that there is no need for permanent fortifications; that it has been argued that as the genius of Todleben enabled the Russians in a few days to throw up earthworks of so impregnable a nature there is no necessity for us to think anything about fortifying our cities until the enemy is at our very gates. In the case of Sebastopol, however, there are two or three important points which must be borne in mind. In the first place, two works, the Malakoff tower and the Redan, already existed, each furnishing a *point d'appui* to the line of earthworks which the Russians erected, and which, in the first place, were little more than a curtain connecting these two works and connecting them with the city also. Secondly, had it not been for the immense amount of stores which had been accumulated in Sebastopol its defence could not have been attempted; and, thirdly, the fact that the Russians had a large force in the field independent of the defenders of Sebastopol, prevented the allies from attempting any ra... more especially as Lord Raglan was a president rather than a hold gen... French commander was in a ...dition.

The instances in which ...sults of a campaign ha... changed in consequen... of fortifications, mig... finitely, but the tw... which we have given ... prove our case. Let us now see how we stand in Canada in regards the matter, and whether we can afford the expense with ... permanent fortifications ...

Of course the ... whom we ha... that is the Uni... the day may never co... to cross swords with ... tence ... rights ... precious ... fore be ... tionary ... so doing we ... merchant invites the ... building and stock of goods ... insures them against fire. We are simply providing against a possible though very undesirable occurrence.

When the terms of union were arranged with the Imperial Government, it was agreed that while the erection of certain important defensive works at Quebec should be undertaken by the Mother Country, Canada should construct others of a somewhat inferior character, which ... carefully surveyed ... among whom if we mistake not was our present Adjutant General, and a plan of defence had been agreed upon which if properly carried out, was pronounced by competent judges to be certain to result successfully. The principal points to be regarded in providing for the defence of Canada, are first the necessity of keeping open our communications with Halifax and Quebec which are our bases of supply, and secondly the importance of providing one or five places where the resources of our defensive force could concentrate and organize, as the Militia and Franc-tireurs are doing in France to-day. Montreal for two reasons at once suggests itself as a place, in order to defend which the volunteer soldiery of this country would march to the aid of the American citizen at Ottawa, first, because its wealth and importance would naturally make it the objective point of the enemy's attack, and secondly, because its peculiar position renders it admirably adapted for the purpose to which we have referred. With gunboats to patrol the waters of the St. Lawrence there would be no danger of the enemy crossing in force, and therefore a line of fortifications extending in a semi circle from St. Lambert to La Prairie would not be liable to be turned or taken in rear. With permanent fortifications at Halifax, St. John's N. B., Quebec, Montreal and Kingston, together with perhaps one or two smaller works at other places; with a fleet of British ironclads in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and gunboats swarming on our lakes and rivers, the conquest of Canada would be a work not easily accomplished, nor likely to be lightly undertaken, while without defensive works to cover our large cities, and at the same time afford rallying points for the militia (which including both the Active and Reserve force means the whole male population within the fighting ages, viz: 18 and 60, and amounts to nearly 700,000 men,) we could not hope to resist the onward march of an enemy, who would be sure to outnumber us four or five to one. Under these circumstances we contend that there is no question which commends itself more strongly to the attention of every loyal and patriotic man than this question of defence, and we do hope that people throughout Canada generally will become more thoroughly alive to its importance. It is of no use saying "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof," and that when war comes it will be time enough to provide for the defence of the country. Neither soldiers, fortifications, or Military stores of artillery, arms and equipments are made in a day, and if we really value—as we ought—the blessings of liberty and free government which we enjoy, if we prize our country and our homes with a patriot's "hol love," we shall allow no consideration to interfere with the immediate adoption of every reasonable precautionary measure of defence.

"SHOO-FLY."

Nothing was fu ther from our intention than to question the "moral, social or political standing" of the three gentlemen who represented Ottawa at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. They are all honorable men, and very useful men, too, in their own way. That to which we took exception was their taking upon themselves to represent the intelligence of Ottawa. We objected to their oratory, not to their social standing. With "Shoo-Fly" we are quite in accord as to their social, moral, and political *status*, and feel proud to be placed on a level with them in that respect. We merely intimated that they cannot speak. Their utterances are neither eloquent, elegant, nor forcible. They had not the ability to state tellingly the many advantages which Ottawa affords, over such a place as Kingston, for the exhibition of articles, the growth or manufacture of Canada. His Worship the Mayor is a very excellent man, morally, socially, and politically, and so is the Warden, and without any doubt, so is Mr. Senator Skead. They are lacking in nothing but the power of conveying to those who listen to them, what they honestly want. When individuals or a community retain a lawyer, ordinarily the services of a persuasive and eloquent man are obtained, and not simply the services of one who is well meaning. Such a one could have been found in the son-in-law of Mr. Skead—Mr. Wm. Mackay Wright—who in addition to a highly cultivated intellect is naturally eloquent, and who on previous occasions, at meetings of the Agricultural Association has given ample evidence of his acquirements, although morally, socially, and politically he may not even claim to be the superior of the three aforementioned Toronto delegates.

It is a very unpleasant duty for a public ... point out the de... whom he respects, ... as censure is ever un... particularly so when ... and the parties com... have sufficient cultiva... ...d their shortcomings.

"HON. GEORGE" EXPLAINS.

In ... of a public duty, an exposé was made in Saturday's TIMES of the shortcomings of Mr. George Honey Preston, Collector of Taxes for the City of Ottawa. It was then stated that Mr. Preston was a defaulter in the amount of $4,000 that he had, nevertheless, been re-appointed tax gatherer; and that he was again culpably withholding the public moneys. These are indisputable facts. These charges, however, preferred against a public officer, were not wantonly preferred. There was no personal animus in the matter. The exposure of the Collector of Taxes and his gross prostitution of a public and most important office were forced upon us by circumstances, which it would have been almost criminal to suppress. On Friday last two of the most respectable and intelligent of the School Trustees—and it is to be borne in mind Mr. George Honey Preston is himself a School Trustee—called at the office of this paper and held themselves responsible for the truth of certain statements which they made. They were not alone even in the matter. Several teachers complained of the gross cruelty involved in the course pursued towards them by the corporation in dishonoring their cheques. There was the most palpable and straightforward testimony to the fact that the public funds, most unscrupulously collected, were being again tampered with, and it obviously became our duty as public journalists to point the matter out with a view to redress, the more especially as some of these teachers cheques have been shaved, and purchased at certain shoe stores at a large discount, the purchaser stating at the time that there would not be funds in the city treasury to meet them for many months. Well what has been the consequence? The collector of taxes, Mr. George Honey Preston, trader in boots and shoes, No. 12 Rideau street, interested in several other shoe stores in the city, and brother-in-law to His Worship, the Mayor of Ottawa does not deny the charges brought against him. He neither denies the allegations made, nor says anything in extenuation of them. He does not pay into the hands of the city Chamberlain the money which he has collected and illegally and improperly retains in his hands, so that the cheques of the School trustees may be honored. He simply has proposed to himself to wreak his vengeance, through the medium of his public office, on Mr. James Cotton, the Managing Director of the TIMES Publishing Company, for daring to permit in the newspaper which he controls the publication of facts, prejudicial to the Collector, but rendered necessary in the interests of the public. This man, who in the face of his well known reputation for covetousness, has the effrontery to assume the character of a Christian, actually has had the audacity to send in two bailiffs into the private residence of Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cotton not being indebted to the Corporation to the amount of a single cent for taxes or in any other way, to levy upon his household effects, on the plea that his name appears on the assessment roll of 1869 for $231.84-100, the very amount, which, only about a month ago, he paid in full, as this witness testifyeth!

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, OTTAWA CITY.

The taxes due on the following described property for the year A.D. 1869 as rated by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, and having been paid, it has become my duty to proceed for the collection of the amount due, with expenses, in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

Dated this 23rd day of Sept., A.D. 1870.
G. H. PRESTON,
City Collector.

To JAMES COTTON.

* * * * * * *

If you desire to save further costs you are requested to settle at once. Please produce this bill when paying the amount claimed, in order to have a receipt for the sum so paid.

$231.84.

Received, Ottawa, 24th Sept., 1870, the sum of two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents, for taxes as above specified, and numbered 43-426 on the roll for 1869.

G. H. PRESTON,
City Collector.

(Corporation Seal).

The day of notice is dated 23rd September, and on that very day a cheque, marked "good," by the Bank was sent to Mr. Preston's office for the amount, but Mr. Preston had left, and it was not until next day that the receipt was given.

This piece of impertinence, this gross prostitution of a public position, this unmanly, tyrannical vengeance of a public officer, was not enough. Mr. James Cotton, on returning home at 6 in the evening of Saturday last, found two men placed in charge in his drawing room, Mr. Preston well knowing that it was then too late to have them removed before Monday morning, and this too, on a plea for taxes which Mr. Preston could not but be aware, Mr. Cotton does not owe. There is of course a remedy. It is not in the power of any man thus to ruin our credit. A discerning public, who invariably upholds the right will not permit the Managing Director of the TIMES to be victimized, because the truth has been told and the interests of the poor and oppressed upheld in the newspaper which he controls. A truth loving people, averse to wrong doing will never even indirectly countenance, a gross wrong to an individual because he was not base enough or cowardly enough to suppress the truth—truth uttered in the interest of a class of citizens the most deserving in the very nature of their business; the instruction of youth. The TIMES was open even to George Honey Preston for an explanation of the charges made against him if they were susceptible of explanation; but he prefers other weapons of offence and defence, setting mere public opinion at defiance. He makes an illegal seizure, and that seizure shall be legally contested. The act of this meek, pious, God fearing hypocrite of a tax-gatherer will come before a court of justice by writ of replevin, and that justice, which has not yet fully overtaken this most unprincipled of wretches, will surely at length overtake one, who has so long and so marvellously hitherto escaped the fiery ordeal.

To hand, our Autumn Shade in "Josephine, best Kid Gloves," also "Jouvin" (gold medal) new colours at 75ct. per pair.
T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

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

The City Funds.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF OTTAWA, Oct. 15, 1870.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR:—In your issue of to-day in connection to the above, you make the City Chamberlain allege that Mr. Preston, City Collector, has public money in his possession, or ought to have, and that these moneys ought to be paid into the City Treasury.

I beg leave to say I have never to my knowledge made a statement that Mr. Preston had public money in his possession or anything to that effect, and remain, sir,

Your obedient servt.
W. H. THOMPSON,
City Chamberlain.

It is not a matter of much real consequence whether or not the City Chamberlain has to his knowledge made a statement that Mr. Preston had public moneys in his possession. The question is, has Mr. Preston paid over the public moneys which he had collected, and has the City Chamberlain been in a position to honour the cheques which have been drawn upon him by the School Trustees and others? Perhaps on a future occasion we shall be able to refresh the memory of the Chamberlain as to what he has said. In the meantime we repeat the question, "Where is the money," and why have our public school teachers not been paid their salaries?—EDITOR TIMES.

The Street Railway.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—There being an uncertainty as to the time of the street railway cars passing, from not knowing the time they leave the termini, it would be well to have the intervals noticed when they commence and terminate.

As yet I have seen no notice or advertisement through any of the daily papers which certainly the public might expect.

AN OCCASIONAL PASSENGER.

Ottawa, 15th Oct., 1870.

An Immense Stock of Ribbons, just marked off

For Novelties in Laces, Millinery and General Fancy Goods.
T HUNTON SHOOLBRED & CO.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.

At the annual convocation of the University College, held yesterday, Rev. Dr. McCaulin in the chair, fifty students matriculated. The following took prizes: Classics, fourth year, G. Gibson, metaphysics fourth year, R. H. Harcourt; Mathematics, fourth year, A. Sinclair; English, G. Gibson; Modern languages, J. H. Coyne; Essay and public speaking, W. Armstrong. The President delivered an interesting address on the progress of the University.

At the Assizes Richard Foster was found guilty of assault on Ex-Captain Prince of the police force.

Perry Sheenan, charged with stealing $500 from a sailor, was acquitted.

No. 3 company, Quebec battalion, arrived yesterday from Fort William, and went on to Kingston.

J. G. Scott, Barrister, is to be appointed clerk to the Executive Council of Ontario.

A Special to the *Globe* dated Halifax 16th says the Sheriff of Colchester has received the writ for the election of a member in the place of Mr. Archibald, the nomination will be on the 1st of November, and the election on the 8th.

Gen. Doyle will leave next week for the Upper Province on a tour of military inspection.

Fourteen schooners have been seized in Kings and Annapolis counties for smuggling.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 15.

The French Canadian city papers appeared last evening in mourning for the Archbishop.

A fire broke out in the Jesuit barracks yesterday, but was extinguished before any damage was done.

More articles stolen from Judge Smith's residence have been recovered. The guilt of the receivers is so palpable that it is intended to prosecute them.

It is recommended that ladies be permitted to attend the meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association as in other cities. The Association is at present attracting much attention, and the management is in much better hands than formerly.

The body of a soldier of the 69th Regiment was found near Lake Beaufort much decomposed. About six weeks ago he left camp at that place with the intention of committing suicide, and an unsuccessful search was made for him at the time. He was of good character, and had three medals.

The City Council met last night, when the finance report was laid on the table, and the Council, in respect to the memory of the late Archbishop, adjourned until Wednesday.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.

A quarter mile race against time was run this morning, on Sherbrooke street, by a well known gentleman runner, of this city. The distance was accomplished in the extraordinary quick time of 50 seconds, This, it is said, is the fastest time ever made by any amateur.

The French Roman Catholic Mechanics' Institute, in this city, was opened last night, by Bishop Bourget, who delivered an address.

Yesterday Detective Bureau, of Quebec, arrived in this city with a number of articles, forming part of the effects stolen from the house of the late Judge Smith, and found in Quebec.

An attempt was made, the night before last, to set fire to the building known as the St. Bridget's Refuge, Lagauchetiere street, by piling chips against it, and setting fire to them.

A lacrosse match was played this afternoon, between the first twelve of the Montreal club, and Caughnawaga. The former took three straight games.

Weather cloudy and dull.

Latest from the Seat of War.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A despatch from Cologne states that the bombardment of Verdun was continuing steadily on the 12th. A heavy reserve battery threw at a distance of 4,000 paces 174 bombs into the citadel. The French under General Marjier, replied spiritedly with heavy grenades, and they silenced the Prussian fire against the observatory, which is on the top of the cathedral Commander Tebotte sent for heavy siege guns, hoping to make a breach.

It is credited her that negotiations are quietly but actively proceeding with a view to effecting peace. The main obstacles now is the belligerent temper exhibited by Prussians.

TOURS, 15th,—Rumors of the evacuation of Orleans and that the Prussians are driven back are confirmed. It is also officiously announced that Trochu led in person the brilliant sortie from Paris and repulsed the enemy at all ponts.

Bazaine has escaped from Metz, and is marching with his full force to the relief of Verdun.

The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun has commenced. The fact has already been developed that both fortifications are well supplied with artillery and experienced gunneri.

TOURS, 15th.—No official news has been received from Orleans to-day, though it is generally understood that there was sharp fighting there yesterday.

A Paris letter dated on Tuesday, 11th, has the following news:—The Prussians in force are moving southerly. The Mobiles are following to watch their movements, and, as an additional precaution, troops have been sent in other directions.

Much impatience is manifested in Paris at the inaction of the Prussians. The Parisians desire above all things to be attacked. As there is no immediate prospect of this, the French are preparing to make a formidable attack on the besiegers.

The French made a strong reconnaissance to La Forte a few days ago. The Prussians were encountered, and after a short conflict were driven off.

Messrs. Cardwell and Harcourt, members of Parliament for Oxford city, addressed their Liberal constituents here last evening. They announced that the English militia would be rapidly supplied with breech-loaders.

The steamship *Nestorian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry last evening, and the steamer *European* from Quebec to-day.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A deserter from Metz reports that bread and salt are entirely exhausted, though there is an apparent plenty of other provisions.

Ten trains of cars carrying Prussians to the camp before Paris have crossed the Moselle recently.

The Prussians occupy the Heights at Siossons and have fortified them.

The town is making a gallant resistance.

The Prussians are in force at Mewry. They have several batteries of artillery.

The Prussian reserves on the Rhine are moving northward from the vicinity of Brieach and Schlestadt.

A dreadful accident occurred at Mitchell's shipyard, Newcastle-on-Tyne, yesterday. A large iron vessel which was in course of construction, suddenly fell over, crushing several workmen. Six bodies have been recovered thus far, and six others are visible but not yet accessible. Besides the killed, at least thirty have been seriously wounded.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 15.—United States Marshal Quinley received this morning pardon papers for the Fenian prisoners Starr, Mannix and Thompson, and has forwarded them to the agent at the prison at Auburn. The prisoners will be set at liberty this evening.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—By a balloon that left Paris on the 10th inst, advices have been received that the city is amply supplied with provisions. There are enough in the city for three months.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15th.—The steamship *India*, of the Anchor line, laneed 290 Papal Zouaves at this port yesterday. They were taken on board at Genoa. Most of them are Canadians, and will be cared for by local committee till Wednesday next, when they will be sent to their homes.

An official decree has been published, postponing the payment of rent for three months. The Odeon has been converted into a powder magazine.

The Grand Opera House is full of arms.

The fire from the Fort Mount Valerian makes dreadful havoc among the Prussians, continually breaking their circle.

A special despatch from the Hague says great excitement prevails upon the discovering that the King was about to declare war with Prussia. There was a row in the King's Cabinet. The King was told that he must not take the initiative.

The Crown Prince warned the ministers if they did not take sides now, Holland would regret her inactivity.

The Cabinet appealed to the people.

Petitions from all parts in favor of giving the State General, not the King, the right to declare war, calmed down the ballicos feeling of King William. The majority of the population side with the Crown Prince.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The race between the yachts "Dauntless" and "Cambria," twenty miles to windward and return, today, was won by the "Dauntless" by 14 minutes, although the "Cambria," at one time, had a lead of three miles. The wind was light.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says: So far as the Government, Morton, and the English mission are concerned, his friends here assert that if there shall be a democratic majority in the Indiana Legislature, there will be another vacancy in the English mission, as Morton would in no event consent to resign his seat in the Senate, if a Democrat could be elected to fill it. As this appears to be probable, the Cabinet makers are looking about for another successor to Motley. The last one hit upon is Mr. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, who will, it is said, soon retire from the latter office.

The Pardon of the Fenians.

It appears that all the imprisoned Fenians have been pardoned, there being but nine instead of twelve, as first reported. The President issued the following proclamation warning members of that organization to behave themselves in future:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas divers evil disposed persons have at sundry times within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States began or set on foot, or provided or prepared, the means for military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on thence against the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, by organizing bodies pretending to have powers of government over portions of the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace; or by being, or assuming to be, members of such bodies by levying or collecting money for the purpose, or for the alleged purpose of using the same in carrying on military enterprises against such territories or dominions; by enlisting and organizing armed forces to be used against such powers; and by fitting out and equipping and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces, to be employed in hostilities against such powers; and

Whereas it is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend that such evil-disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, violated the laws thereof by accepting and exercising commissions to serve by land or by sea against powers with whom the United States are at peace; by enlisting themselves or other persons to carry on war against such powers; by fitting out and arming vessels, with intent that the same shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities against such powers; or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for such vessels, with the intent that they might be employed as aforesaid; and

Whereas such acts are in violation of the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, and are done in disregard of the duties and obligations which all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States owe thereto, and are condemned by all right-minded and law-abiding citizens;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that all persons hereafter found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States committing any of the afore-cited violations of law, or any similar violation of the sovereignty of the United States, for which punishment is provided by law, will be rigorously prosecuted therefor, and upon conviction and sentence to punishment will not be entitled to expect or receive the clemency of the Executive to save them from the consequences of their guilt; and I enjoin upon every officer of this government, civil and military or naval, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

In testimony whereof I hereupon set my hand, and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of October and year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Address to Sir Francis Hincks.

The following address was presented to Sir Francis Hincks on Wednesday evening at the Daly House, Ingersoll, Ont. The reply of the hon. gentleman will also be found below, and we beg to commend it for not only showing what has been done, but also what it promises on the important question of the currency:

To the Honourable Sir Francis Hincks, Knight Commander of the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.

SIR,—On the behalf of the business community of the town of Ingersoll, we beg to approach you on the occasion of this, another visit to our town, with the warmest expression of welcome.

Your arrival in our midst affords an opportunity to offer you, on our own part, and we feel warranted in saying on the part of the community at large, our most hearty thanks for the very complete and successful manner in which you have settled the Currency of the country. The loss resulting from American silver, for years, has been entirely removed by one determined and brilliant effort at your hands; and the country breathes now more freely, and the business of the country is on a more secure basis, since it has got rid of that depreciated circulating medium, that was gnawing it to the very core.

Before your return to Canada, and before your acceptance of the office of Finance Minister, strenuous efforts had been made in Parliament and out of Parliament, to remove the "silver nuisance," as it was called, and to establish a sound and National currency of our own, but these all failed, and it seemed as if there was no one in the whole Dominion either willing or competent to grapple with the subject. But you, sir, in spite of the failure of others, in spite of discouragment from many quarters, at your very first attempt, succeeded in solving the difficulty, and to you to day the country is indebted for the security with which it feels in all its monetary institutions are surrounded.

Accept, Sir Francis, our best wishes for Lady Hincks and yourself, that you may be long spared in the enjoyment of health, happiness and prosperity.

[Signed.]

David White, A. R. Kerr, Hope Macniven, J. O'Neill R. Y. Ellis & Bro., E. E. Robinson, Chas. Cragg, Wm. Watson, Wm. Dundas, C. P. Hall, Jas. McDonald, M. E. Tripp, Robt. Kneeshaw, Holmes & Gillespie, T. H. Baraclaugh, J. G. Chown & Co., Alex. Reid, J. H. Elliott, John Boles, Adair & Carns, H. Vogt, Wm. Berry, G. E. Perkins, Benjamin Marr, J. Brown, H. O'Connor, A. O'Connor, A. Gordon, M. Miller, Peter Brown, Edward Barker, James Kydd, Wm. Murray, Byrne & McGolrick, Chas. Anderson, A. B. Holcroft, John Buchanan, Warren Harris, Thomas Harrison, M. Walsh, Chas. E. Chadwick, J. Gordon, P. S. McDonald, E. Caswell, J. McCaughey, R. A. Woodcock, W Norris, S. Noxon, James McIntyre, Wm. McLeod, Geo. Foster, H. Campbell, John Galliford, Robert Stuart, John Calaghan, Joseph Barker, E. Doty, T. F. Fawkes, G. J. Shrapnell, Thos. Brown and others.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—Accept my warmest acknowledgments for your hearty welcome to Ingersoll. It has been most gratifying to me to have had an opportunity which I have long desired, of meeting many old friends, and of witnessing the great improvements which have taken place during the period which has elapsed since I have been able to visit the rural districts of the South-Riding. It is very satisfactory to me to find that the commercial classes of this rising town so fully appreciate the importance of the community at large, of having a sound currency at all times convertible in gold. Owing to the suspension of specie payments in the neighboring republic, its fractional silver tokens were forced into circulation in Canada at a serious loss to the public. Many were interested in maintaining a system, which enable the few to realize large profits at the expense of the masses of the people. I was prepared to encounter much opposition, when I determined to use my utmost endeavours to restore a sound fractional currency, but I was encouraged by the cordial support of the head of the government, and my other colleagues of the chartered banks without exception, and of the people generally. Sometime will yet elapse before the fractional currency can be adapted to the actual wants of the community, but you may be assured that it is on the whole better, that the supply should be too limited than that such a currency should be permitted to become redundant. I need only assure you in conclusion that this important subject will continue to engage my anxious attention.

F. HINCKS.

St. Louis exceeds Chicago in population numerically speaking: but the latter city consoles itself with the proud reflection that its residents are wicked enough for three times their number.

A colored Bluebeard in Mobile, at the age of 87, is husband to a seventh wife and father of forty-one children, the youngest of whom is only five months old.

Hamilton has a curiosity in the shape of a branch of an apple tree on which are two kinds of apples.

GOSSIP FOR THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Mr. A. O. Petrie, an old and much respected inhabitant of Kingston, is dead.

The Shah of Persia has a staff of six thousand persons.

Australia has an import and export trade of $375,000,000 annually.

Certain Newark manufacturers are about to manufacture a substitute for woollen cloth from bamboo cane.

Major Mackay, Town Major of Kingston, and the last of the officers of the Imperial Government, leaves Kingston for England.

The Japanese parasols, of painted silk and paper, are very fashionable this season for carriage use.

Seven tons of silver, and one ton of gold passed through Omaha last week en route to New York.

The herring on the Scotch coast are so plentiful this year that the salt and barrels for curing them are exhausted.

The feathers on ponnets this season are placed on the side instead of on the top, as formerly.

The handsomest opera cloaks are of white plush, made in sack shape, with loose sleeves, and trimmed with white feather trimming.

The Liverpool vestry has refused the application of the Catholic Bishop that a priest be attached to the workhouse.

At a recent Wisconsin fair, a young woman with white hair and pink eyes, and able to see in the night as well as in the day, was the great attraction.

Australia has an import and an export trade of $375,600,000 annually, and last year there were 60,000 first class passengers between England and Australia.

Forty-six head of young cattle, of an average live weight of 927 lbs. passed through Goderich on Monday, on the way to southern markets.

Steel needles first came into England from Spain and Germany. They were first manufactured in London by a German in 1565.

Mr. Platt, of Goderich, is receiving numerous applications from parties desirous of purchasing the right to manufacture salt by his patent process.

Twenty cargoes of wheat were shipped from San Francisco to Great Britain in September, aggregating 518,000 sacks, valued at $813,000.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has settled near Geneva, where she has a fine residence near the lake. Prince de Joinville is in Geneva.

The revolution in Algeria is unchecked. In the Province of Constantine the insurgents have gained some advantages, and bid the authorities defiance.

Russian journals exhibit great hostility to Prussia, and the fact is significant.

Communication is again established between Europe and India by the Red Sea Cables and via Aden.

The roar of artillery, during the bombardment of Strasbourg, was heard distinctly at Stuttgart and Carnstadt, more than eighty miles from the place of action.

There are nearly nine thousand Quakers in Iowa, and only two of them swore during the past year, according to the church report. The rest probably affirmed.

A chemist analyzed a specimen of liquors sold in a town near his residence, and found that it was a mixed decoction sixteen degrees below proof, made of alcohol and water, doctored with calomel, acid, wood naptha, and a trace of fusil oil.

An Iowa husband a few months ago agreed to give his wife three dollars a week to maintain comparative silence, deducting one cent for each superfluous word she uttered. She now owes him nearly enough to pay the national debt.

The Great Western Railway shareholders at their half yearly meeting at the London Tavern, London, England, on Wednesday, re-elected the old Board of Directors, and completed the agreement for the amalgamation with the Canada Air Line from Glencoe to Buffalo.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is afraid that California will lose its prominence as a wheat-producing State as soon as the new Northwest has been opened by railroads. The districts of California now in cultivation are able to produce 40,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what is needed for home consumption.

The Providence *Press* says that one of the census enumerators in that city put down in his list, twins, opposite the names of two children, and against the first he designated Providence as the birthplace. The thick-headed man in Washington sent the list back to have the deficiency accounted for. What they wanted to know was—where that other twin was born.

The steamship *Nebraska*, which arrived at London from New York a few days ago, had a narrow escape from destruction. On the 19th of September she sprung a leak, and the water rose so high as to fill the stoke hole. It was thought by all on board that the steamer would go down. To make matters worse, the woodwork around the boiler took fire, and was only put out by the greatest exertions. The vessel made port at last barely floating.

The Late Archbishop of Quebec.

The Most Rev. Charles Francois Baillargeon, fifteenth Bishop and third Archbishop of Quebec, was born at Isle aux Grues, on the 25th April, 1798, and ordained Priest on the 1st June, 1822, by Bishop Plessis. He was first appointed Chaplain to the Church of St. Roch, and subsequently in 1826 *Cure* of the parish of St. Francois, Island of Orleans, and in 1827 to the charge of the parishes of l'Ange Gardien and Chateau Richer. In 1831 he was appointed *Cure* of Quebec, and during his incumbency was sent to Rome as the agent of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province. Elected in 1850, during his sojourn there, Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Quebec, he received the Bulls confirming his appointment on the 14th January, 1851, and was consecrated on the 23rd February following, under the title of Bishop of Flos, in *partibus infidelium* by Cardinal Franconi, Prefect of the Propaganda, assisted by the late distinguished Archbishop of New York, Dr. Hughes, and Doctor de Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles. Returning to Quebec on the 1st June, 1851, he was appointed Administrator of the Archdiocese on the 11th April, 1855, and the late Archbishop Turgeon, having departed this life on the 25th Aug., 1867, Baillargeon took possession of the Archiepiscopal See of Quebec on the 28th of the same month, and on the 2nd February, 1868, received the *Pallium*, the insignia of Archiepiscopal authority, which was forwarded from Rome by the hands of Doctor Racoque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. In 1862, he made a second visit to Rome for the purpose of assisting at the canonization of the Japanese Martyrs, and was on this occasion named Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, and received the title of Roman Count from Pope Pius IX. His last visit to the Eternal City was undertaken about this time twelve months, to attend the Œcumenical Council, whence he returned in the month of May last.

DIED,

On the 15th ist., the Rev. Charles Codd, B. A., aged 74. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th, at three o'clock.

At her residence, in the Township of Gloucester, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Sarah Tabor Bradley, wife of Clements Bradley, Esq., aged 61 years.

The funeral will leave her husband's residence, Township of Gloucester, on Monday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GOVERNMENT SALE
—BY—
AUCTION.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERERS, HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

To be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the City Auction Mart, York street, near the Market, the Ingersoll improved Horse-power HAY PRESS, in excellent working order, capacity 7 tons in a day, worked by two men. 9/4 White Blankets, 8/4 Grey do, 1,000 Linen Sheets, 8/4 Linen Sheeting, 50 Scotch Rugs, 6 pairs Mahogany Parlour Shop, Hall and other Stoves, Cast and Wood, quantity of Stove Piping, and some splendid Fishing Nets, varying from 1 to 3 fathoms.

All to be sold without Reserve

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Oct 17, 1870

GREAT BOOK SALE.

Catalogues are now issued for the great Book Sale at Montreal, of the Estate of Richard Worthington, by order of T. Brown, Official Assignee. There are over six thousand lots, comprising Books in every Department of Literature, Juveniles up to standard Works and text books of Science, in quantities that will command the particular attention of all Booksellers School Books, and Pub ic Institutions.

Sale to commence on Tuesday, 25th October, and will be continued till all sold.

Montreal, Oct 17, 1870

B H McLEAN.
AUCTION SALE
—OF—
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The subscriber has been favoured with instructions from THOMAS MUNRO, Esq., to sell by auction at his residence, Rideau Street, on MONDAY the 24TH OCTOBER instant, at 9 o'clock a.m., all his Household Furniture, comprising, Drawing-room, Parlor, Dining-room, Bedroom and Kitchen furniture of every description and variety, usually found in a comfortable and elegantly furnished house, and all of which is of the best and most modern quality and style, and in the best order and condition.

—ALSO—

A Piano, nearly new, which cost $[illegible] from the maker, made for Nordheimer of Toronto, and is a Canadian favorite in parlor-use, and is of the latest improvement in construction.

TERMS Cash.

B. McLEAN,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Ottawa, Oct 13, 1870

LOST.

Lost by one of the Carriers of the Daily TIMES, on SATURDAY, 15th inst., near the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station, a PASS BOOK, with the names of the subscribers, etc., annexed to any person but the owner. The finder