NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Civil Service Lodge—John Walsh.
For Sale—A Saloon.
Tailors Wanted—Magee & Russell.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

We understand that the rumour of certain important changes in the Department of Agriculture has no foundation in fact.

It seems that the fall elections in New York this year will be attended by demonstrations to which we in Canada are happil strangers. The city of New York invariably gives a Democratic majority, and President Grant evidently thinks it is time this state of affairs was changed. Accordingly the plan which was lately tried with so much success in the State of North Carolina is to be repeated to some extent in the Empire City. Four thousand regular soldiers have been massed in and around the city who are to stand guard over the ballot boxes on election day, while Federal officers will be expected to do all they can to help the Republican ticket. The fact that General Terry, who has just concluded the work of military reconstruction in Georgia, has been ordered to assume command in New York, indicates pretty clearly the course which President Grant is prepared to pursue if necessary. Very soon the military despotism which the people of the Northern States helped to establish in the South, will destroy their own political freedom.

"DEEDS NOT WORDS."

We do not believe that Mr. Mackenzie in the course of his "missionary tour" will succeed in making many converts. He is unfortunate in not having any great political principle to serve as a rallying cry wherewith to animate his followers. In the face of the unexampled prosperity which prevails throughout the length and breadth of Canada, it is difficult even for an orator of Mr. Mackenzie's eloquence and persuasive powers to make people believe that the country is going headlong to ruin, or that the men who have thus far guided the ship of state can be utterly corrupt and incapable. We readily admit Mr. Mackenzie's ability, and we are willing to credit him with a far larger share of political honesty than is possessed by most of the leaders of the Opposition, but the task he has undertaken is too much even for him, and his efforts will most surely result in failure. A man who has not a single great principle to advocate in opposition to the policy of the Government, who has not one specific charge to make against the Administration, and is compelled to content himself with vague undefined assertions as to the general incompetency and dishonesty of all the Ministers, is not likely to make many converts. The people of Canada require something more than this now-a-days. They have acquired the habit of thinking and acting for themselves, and they form their opinions as to the ability of men to govern, from the results which their policy has produced, not from the mere assertions of their political opponents. It is by these results that the Government desire to be judged to-day, and in view of what has been achieved during the past three years, they appeal with every confidence to the people of Canada for that support which Mr. Mackenzie asserts they no longer deserve.

When in 1867 the leading statesmen of both political parties in the various Provinces united together and formed the first Government of the Dominion, Confederation was in one sense *un fait accompli*, although much remained to be done in order to render it a success, and to carry out the policy of Union in its entirety. The attempt which was then made to resuscitate old party cries and old sectional hostilities signally failed, and the voice of the nation declared in unmistakeable terms, that as the questions in which former political lines of demarcation originated were settled, our states men should be judged by their measures in the future, and not with any reference to what their views might have been upon the dead issues of the past. What has been accomplished since that time, and how far have the hopes of the people been realized? We doubt whether the most sanguine who hailed the birth of the new Dominion, hoped or dreamed that within so brief a space of time such great results would have been achieved. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where three years ago dangerous feelings of suspicion and dissatisfaction prevailed among a numerous class, a wonderful change for the better has taken place. Unpatriotic expressions which were then so common in those Provinces, are now scarcely ever heard, and are confined to the columns of the Halifax *Chronicle* and the letters of John Stiles the paid agent of the Washington Government. The immense territory of the North West, an empire in itself, has been added to the Dominion at a cost, which in view of the value of the prize obtained may be considered a nominal one; arrangements have been concluded with British Columbia which render it well nigh certain that by the 1st of July, 1871, the whole northern half of this continent will be united under one Government and one flag. Meanwhile, unexampled prosperity prevails throughout the land. Our credit stands higher than ever, our commerce is increasing with wonderful rapidity, our banking business is established on a more stable basis than it ever was before, and railways and other enterprises which tend to develop the resources of the country are being constructed in all directions. This is no overdrawn picture; we are merely stating facts which no one can deny, and we would ask any unprejudiced person, whether such results as these could be accomplished under a Government so utterly corrupt and so utterly incapable as Mr. Mackenzie represents the present administration to be. The work which they undertook when they assumed the reins of office was no light or unimportant one. The great Imperial policy of which the confederation of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick was but the first step, had still to be pursued. Conflicting interests had to be reconciled, old jealousies removed, and the great work of union still carried on until every British colony upon this continent was united under one central Government. This was the policy first introduced by the men who now stand at the head of affairs, it was the policy almost unanimously adopted by the people, and no one who looks back at the history of the past three years can deny that it has been faithfully carried out. Therefore we say that in spite of Mr. Mackenzie's denunciations, and in spite of Mr. McDougall's misrepresentations and futile efforts to evoke old antipathies and distrusts, the Government may fearlessly point to the results which they have accomplished as the best evidence of their honesty and ability.

We regret to find a man of Mr. Mackenzie's position descending to coarse personalities which are alike unworthy of him and of the country. We are sorry to find him falling back upon the old custom of calling names, which we hoped and believed had passed away with the "petty politics of the past." Now, when such mighty issues are at stake, and when the destinies of half a continent are confided to our charge, men who aspire to the rank of statesmen should learn to abjure those personalities and abusive epithets which savour so much of the village politician. We have shown what have been the results of the policy pursued by the present Government during the past three years; we have shown that great social and political progress has been made, and that the work of Union which the Administration were charged to carry out has been pushed forward with uninterrupted vigour. All that Mr. Mackenzie can urge against this is the general charge that the Ministry are "steeped to the lips in corruption," and that all the political honesty in the country is centred in himself and a few other members of the Opposition. Bnt bare assertions of this kind will not have much weight against the facts we have mentioned.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

The Buffalo *Express* is filled with anxiety touching the future progress and prosperity of Canada, and doubts our ability to carry out successfully those great public works which are among the necessities of our position. The *Express* says:—

"Four of their present schemes would alone test to the utmost the capacity of far wealthier nations. The Intercolonial Railway, their proposed canal system, the gigantic scheme of fortifications at Montreal and elsewhere, and now this new Pacific road, in addition to their other enormous load of foreign obligations, appear to outsiders to be a greater weight than they will be able permanently to carry."

If the *Express* had not hounded on the Fenians to attack us, as it has done at intervals during the past four years, we might have some faith in its friendship, and be induced to believe that it really feels a kindly interest in our career. However, we can assure our contemporary that there is no cause for apprehension. As for the Intercolonial Railway the greater portion of the required sum has already been obtained, and the sinking fund and interest will be fully made up by the development of fresh resources which will result in consequence of the construction of the line. For our proposed canal schemes and the new Pacific road, the necessary amount of money can be provided without much difficulty so long as we have millions of acres of land to offer English capitalists as security. Of course the fortifications at Montreal and elsewhere will not yield any direct return for the money expended but the additional security which they will give the country, and the evidence which their erection will afford of our determination to defend what belongs to us so far as possible, will no doubt to some extent serve to induce immigrants to take up their abode in Canada. People will never be likely to settle in a country, the inhabitants of which are content to owe their national existence to the generosity of their neighbors.

All things considered, we think that our Buffalo contemporary may dismiss all anxiety on our account. Although we have some gigantic enterprises which we are bound to carry out, we believe that the people of this country will prove equal to their responsibilities, and will succeed in establishing under favourable auspices the foundations of an empire upon this continent, where British institutions and British laws will be permanently maintained.

THE PRESENTATION TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHAMBERLIN.

The following are the arrangements which will be carried out to-day on the occasion of the presentation of the Sword of Honour to Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin. The Governor General will proceed in State to the Parliament Buildings at three o'clock, and will be received at the main entrance by the Usher of the Black Rod, who will conduct His Excellency to the Throne. Col. Chamberlin and the members of the Presentation Committee will then present themselves at the Bar of the Senate. The address of the citizens of Ottawa to Colonel Chamberlin will be read by His Worship the Mayor, and His Excellency will be requested to present the Sword of Honour to the gallant Colonel. The ceremony of presentation will then take place. Persons holding tickets will be admitted at the Senators' private entrance, and will occupy places on the floor of the Senate Chamber. The general public will not be admitted until after the arrival of the Governor General.

All officials are expected to be in full evening costume.

The band of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery will be stationed in the corridor, and will play the National Anthem on the arrival of His Excellency.

Mr. James A. H. Murray has lately examined for the Early English Text Society, the prints of parts of the Auchinleck MS. issued by some of the Scotch printing clubs. The result is such as to justify the Society in determining to have these prints gradually re-edited from the manuscript.

For Mr. Hazlitt's new edition of "Warton's History of English Poetry," Mr. Sweet, of Balliol, has written a concise account of Anglo Saxon poetry, and Dr. R. Morris and Mr. Furnival have compiled a list of the principal poetical works from 1200 to 1500, with a statement of the changes in the different stages of the Transition Period of our language.—*Athenæum.*

The Ottawa City Tax Collector.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—In my quiet retirement in one of the suburbs of Montreal I welcome the arrival of the newspapers as the only connecting link between myself and the outer world, in which, but a short time ago, I was an active worker. Would you believe it?—I enjoyed a wondrous thrill of pleasure when I found that the full weight of your editorial indignation had fallen upon your City Tax Collector! My old friend "Cheops" has evidently not forgot his little score with that functionary, as I see that he has something to *repeat* concerning him. It is a shame for Ottawa, and I only write as its friend, that its public business is not done as it ought to be. The peddling of cheques of school teachers is an infamy to the city against which the people ought to rise.

There is no duty more incumbent on the press than that of making official persons perform the obligations attaching to their office; and there is no place more than Ottawa where the discharge of this duty is more urgently needed. You, sir, have a high mission. If you strike the "Corruptionists," no matter where you find them, take my word for it the public will applaud you. Having once put your hand to the plough, I counsel you not to look back until you have effected a complete civic reformation. Surely the popular sentiment of Ottawa will sustain you.

QUIZ.

Montreal, Oct. 28th.

GOSSIP FOR THE BREAKFAST TABLE

Not fifteen hundred of the four or five thousand of the Mormon Church have more than one wife.

An Indiana lady of 114 is still active enough to fulfil all her maternal duties towards her little girl of seventy-eight.

The Bishop of Huron has appointed Sunday, Nov. 6th, a day of thanksgiving throughout the diocese.

Mount Forrest has decided in favour of granting $20,000 as a bonus to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Lopez Jordan, the revolutionary leader in the Argentine Republic, has been again defeated by the Government troops.

Major Yelverton, the notorious husband of Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, has become Viscount Avonmore by the recent death of the late holder of that title.

The Channel Islands are just now crowded with wealthy French families. Jersey and Guernsey are remarkable for cheapness of living and salubrity of climate.

An exchange says: "The compositors in San Francisco embrace many ladies." The compositors in San Francisco ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Many reforms are promised in Brazil, including one relative to emancipation, by the newly reconstructed Cabinet of that country.

The boys and girls of England have erected a monument in Bunhill Fields over the grave of Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe."

The Confederates of Halifax have chosen Mr. C. P. Hill as their candidate for the House of Assembly, in opposition to the Anti favorite, Mr. Garvie.

The total damage by the flood of 1870, in Virginia, is probably $5,000,000, two-thirds of which falls upon the poor and laboring classes.

Among the stories from the diamond fields of South Africa is one about a homestead and kraal whose plastered walls were found studded with diamonds.

Mr. Newman, of Mississippi, recently picked two inches of knife blade out of his back, a souvenir of a little fight in which he was engaged thirty-six years ago.

Next year will be the thousandth anniversary of the ascension of the throne by Alfred the Great, and preparations are being made in England for celebrating the event.

An Ohio papers says: "Besides Grant's property in other places, he pays taxes on $100,000 worth in St. Louis, where a few years ago he peddled kindling wood to get money to buy whiskey.'

A movement is on foot in Louisiana to induce white farm laborers to emigrate into that state from Canada. The price at which the emigrants will be supplied with coffins is not stated.

A man named Carver, convicted of the murder of his wife, but for some reason set at liberty, returned to his home in Croydon (England) a few days ago, and was mobbed and pelted with brickbats by 700 or 800 women.

Quite a number of French soldiers have lately been found concealed at Weissemburg who had been hid and supplied by the inhabitants since the battle there, and who were only discovered by accident.

It has been found difficult to get a crew for the iron armor-plated turret ship *Cerberus*, bound from England to Australia. Sailors do not like to engage in such ships after the fearful fate of the *Captain*.

The managing editor of the Louisville *Courier Journal* is nearly blind, and is said to be one of the best amateur pianists in the country, rendering the music of Schumann and Chopin with great fidelity.

Gen. Butler is in favor of a war with Great Britain. He is satisfied that, under the protection of a Dutch Gap canal in Holland, he can float a powder ship up the channel, and blow England clear out of the water.

Large and enthusiastic meetings have recently been held in Boston to sympathise with France in her present struggle. Some of the first men of the city are taking part in the meetings and subscribing money.

A firm of champagne manufacturers, of Ay, write to their London correspondents advising them that the Prussians passing through Champagne leave the vine harvest in safety, and even afford it protection.

So unpopular are all evidences of imperialism in Paris that all gentlemen who wear waxed moustaches, a la Napoleon le Petit, become at once objects of suspicion, and all wearers of such hirsute appendages are in danger of mob violence. Imperials on the chin are also under the ban.

In one of the four houses in the Staines Road, Hounslow, which were burnt on Oct. 10, lived the daughter of the late Tom Sayers, Champion of England. The only things saved from destruction were Sayers' four brass guns (cannon,) and the massive silver-mounted lion's head cane which was presented to him after his fight with Heenan, which, it is said, he prized more than all his trophies.

The *Court Journal* quotes an absurd story told by the Cologne *Gazette* to the effect that on the occasion of the surrender at Sedan, the Emperor thought that Count Bismarck intended to shoot him, as when within some paces of Napoleon he (Bismarck) put his hand on his revolver, which had on his journey become displaced. The movement, it seems, was merely one to readjust the weapon. Bismarck, reading the Emperor's glance, merely smiled.

Here is a verbatim copy of a paper posted on the walls of the Exchange at Bristol: "To merchants, traders, and uthers. A young man, about thirty-five years of age, who understand the bakker business and husbandry, would be glad to go to A merryka or any outlandish places as over seer and like of that. Enquire of 'Change keeper. N. B. has no objecshun to go to Bottomley Bay as a Skool measter, on condition that his life can be inshured to the wild Savvages."

The arrival of the first Fench eagle captured by the Germans in battle was the signal for great rejoicing in Berlin. It was brought proudly into the city by the Lieutenant and Sergeant who had taken it. At the Brandburg Gate the guard was called out in their honour, and presented arms at they passed. The venerable Field Marshal Wrangel was so impatient that he started ont to meet them, and, encountering them on their way to the palace, followed by a large crowd, he, in his patriotic ardour, heartily hugged and kissed the Lieutenant who was carrying the eagle.

The *Gazette de France* publishes the following letter from Lille:—"The Republic has not been everywhere accepted with the enthusiasm of which you have heard from the official despatches. At Tourconing, Roubaix, and Armentieres, which are chiefly manufacturing towns, the municipal councils have energetically refused to proclaim the Republic. The commissaries sent to replace the administration have been obliged to retire. It is not admitted here that a Parisian *emeute* should determine the fate of all France. The arrondissements of Dunkerque, Hazebruck, and Flanders, properly so called, are essentially monarchic. The same is the case with Douay.

The shaky honors of the throne of Spain have at last found a taker in the person of the Duke of Aosta, otherwise known as the Prince Amadeus-Ferdinand-Maria, second son of the King of Italy. He rejoices in a wife with the remarkably pretty name of Victoria-Carlota-Henrietta Gianni del Pozzo della Cistema. The Prince wears his ducal title in honor of a miserable little dirty town in Piedmont, is a Lieutenant General in the Italian army, and is only twenty-five years of age. He has little or no experience in public life. His acceptance of the Spanish throne will bring Italy in very close relations with the Iberian peninsular, a daughter of Victor Emanuel being Queen of Portugal.

Germany evidently expects to get her own again, and is making preparations with that intent. The director of the Royal Library at Fulda, in Prussia, has been ordered to examine the records, and to report whether any of the works named in the old catalogue, and which were carried off by the French in 1816, were not subsequently restored; and to make out a list of such missing objects and forward it to Berlin. The city council of Frankfort-on-the-Main has also been requested by the government to examine the town records and report whether any objects of value, especially works of art and antique relics, were carried off by the French at the end of the last and at the beginning of the present century; and whether they are still missing.

The Duke of Saxe Cobourg, writing from Versailles on the 30th, to the Duchess, and speaking of the environs of Paris, says: "The whole district has for some years been dotted with parks and chateaux, and been very much beautified. Truly very ill adapted to the seat of war. We seated ourselves at a very picturesque spot, and were absorbed in the view of the great city, which lay in the evening sunlight before us. All at once a 60-pounder from Fort Montrouge was directed at us, and went whizzing over and beyond us into a woody part. It was a sorry jest, and we were going back to our horses, when again a large ball flew over us, felling branches and trees, so that the poor animals, which were standing in the shade, were much frightened. A few minutes afterwards a similar shot carried off the head of a poor Bavarian, who was likewise enjoying the prospect. This people call amusing in war. Without siege artillery we cannot properly attack and take the forts; it would cost too many men. We must, therefore, confine ourselves to investing, intrenching ourselves, and repelling sorties."

The Situation in Paris.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Paris, September 27.

When the town was first invested the greatest disorder existed. For a few days officers, even generals were shot at by regiments outside the fortifications, the National Guards performed their service on the ramparts very reluctantly, and when possible shirked it. The Mobiles were little better than an armed mob of peasants. The troops of the line were utterly demoralized. The streets were filled with troopers staggering about half drunk, and by groups of armed Mobiles wandering in ignorance of the whereabouts of their quarters, and of their regiments. The Government was divided into two parties, one supported by the moderates and anxious to make peace on reasonable terms, the other supported by the ultras, and determined to continue the contest at all hazard. The ministers were almost in despair at finding the state of disorder in which everything had been left by their predecessors. Little by little this condition of things has mended for the better. Since the failure of the mission of M. Jules Favre, and the exorbitant demands which were then put forward by Count Bismarck, both moderates and ultras have unitedly supported the men who are in power. It is felt by all that if Paris is to be defended with any prospect of success, there must be absolute union among its defenders. The Deputies of Paris are not thought perhaps to be endowed with any very great administrative ability, but Mr. Lincoln's proverb respecting the difficulty of a person changing his horse while he is passing over a brook, is acted on, and so long as they neither commit any signal act of folly, nor attempt to treat with Prussia either for peace or a capitulation, I think that no effort will be made to oust them. They are, I believe, doing their best to organize the defence of this city, and if they waste a little time in altering the names of the streets and publishing manifestoes couched in grand and bombastic phrases, it must be remembered that they have to govern Frenchmen who are fond of this species of nonsense. With respect to the military situation, the soldiers of all sorts are kept well together, and appear to be under the command of their officers. The National Guard, although it still grumbles a little, does its duty on the ramparts. The soldiers of the line are kept outside the town. The Mobiles have passed many hours in drill during the last ten days, they are orderly and well conducted, and, if not soldiers already, are a far more formidable force than they were at the commencement of the siege. Whether they will ever become available for operations in the open field is, perhaps, questionable, for their regiments would probably be thrown into confusion if called upon to act together. Within the line of the forts, however, there is no reason to suppose that they will not fight well. The forts are manned by sailors, who are excellent artillerists, and the guns are formidable ones. On the Seine there is a flotilla of gunboats. The city has food and ammunition for two months. Paris, therefore, ought to be able to hold out for these two months. She has her own population, a large portion of which consist of the working men, who have never been backward in fighting. The provinces have been drained of their best blood, which has been brought up to the capital. All the remains of the French army is here. At the lowest average the armed force in Paris amounts to 450,000 men, and there are about 500,000 more from which this force can recruit itself.

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Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.

Rev. Wm. Punshon preached a missionary sermon last evening in Richmond street Wesleyan church, from the text "Luke XIX, 41, 42." He concluded his very eloquent discourse with an earnest appeal on behalf of city missions.

A protest against Victor Emmanuel's occupation of Rome has been numerously signed by the Catholics at a public meeting held in St. Michael's Cathedral last night.

The fall races were held yesterday at the Newmarket Course. The first race, a trotting match between R. Paul's "Miltonian" and J. Jacob's "Charles Douglas," was won by the latter. The second race was not decided.

Special to the *Telegraph*: Fort Garry, Oct. 12, *via* St. Cloud, 26.—An investigation is being made by Mr. McBeath and Mr. Hamelin, Magistrates, into the circumstances attending the destruction of Mr. Ross's house by fire a few days ago. So far they have not succeeded in throwing any light on the cause. The head constable, Chief Fox, called upon the Governor this week. George Klind reports seeing O'Donohue at St. Joe, four days ago, but it appears to be getting warm for him even there, as he was shot at, report says, six times in one night.

Mr. J. F. Graham, of Ottawa, connected with the Board of Works Department, and Mr. George McVicar, of Fort William, arrived on Thursday from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods.

Private William Dunbar, of the Ontario Battalion, who accidentally shot himself in the leg a few weeks ago is now well.

Steps are being taken by the leading settlers to show their kindly feelings toward the Volunteers by a grand banquet at an early day. In a few hours a subscription list of almost £100 was made up, with a very partial canvas.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.

At the meeting last night at St. Roch, on the North Shore R. R., Hon. Mr. Cauchon delivered an address explaining the position and stating that the City Council and the Directors had come to an arrangement in reference to Alderman Hunt's amendment, and would finally settle matters this evening.

Strenuous efforts are making to procure the valuable services of the river police for the protection of the city this winter.

At the Court of Queen's Bench true bills were found against John Mead, obtaining money under false pretences, plea not guilty; Joseph Carrier, robbery, plea not guilty; Louis Poliquin, robbery, plea not guilty; Herbert Labrecque, and Beland, robbery, plea not guilty.

Weather mild.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Oct. 28.

At a meeting of leading Confederates, last night, it was decided to bring out P. C. Hill to oppose Mr. Garvie in Halifax for the House of Assembly.

There is now another vacancy in the Assembly; the Speaker, Mr. John K. Marshall, of Guysboro, having died. He was for many years a prominent politician.

Four Halifax vessels engaged in the West India trade are missing so long, that all hopes of them have been given up.

Latest from the Seat of War.

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Times* doubts if England should not, like America, abandon scrupulous neutrality and afford supplies to both belligerents.

A recent arrival from the west coast of Africa announces that the French frigate *Villebente* had captured a German vessel, near the Berona Islands, on the 17th of September. The prize had 700 barrels of gunpowder on board.

The capitulation of Metz was not signed until Thursday night. The city will be occupied by the Germans to-morrow. The whole number of prisoners now represented to be taken are 173,000, including three marshals and 5,000 officers.

One hundred guns were fired in Berlin yesterday in honor of the event.

A despatch to the *Times* from Berlin intimates that the French has rejected the German armistice; but thinks that the fall of Metz will lead them to reconsider their determination.

Lord Lyons is preparing to leave Tours to-day. He has engaged the first floor of the Hotel de Lapax in Bordeaux.

La Pays estimates the expenses of the war, beginning with the cost of armament since 1868, at £460,000,000.

It is certain that the Italian Government will be dissolved and a new Ministry formed.

Heavy rifle firing was heard to-day near Paris, the sound coming from the defences between La Villette and Mont martre.

A letter from Garibaldi has been published, which says he at first sympathized with Germany, when she sought the overthrow of Napoleon, and he now sympathizes with France because she has made herself a Republic.

A soldier at Spandau grossly insulted Lord Loftus, the British Minister to Prussia, and was severely punished.

ST. PETERSBURG, 28th—The Emperor has removed certain anti-German Governors in the Baltic Provinces.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Reports say that the great powers have returned answers favorable to the conditions of the Duke of Aosta.

LIMERICK, Oct. 28th.—The Corporation have united in protest against the Italian Incorporation of the Papal States.

TOURS, Oct. 28th.—The official report of the capitulation of Schlestadt was received by the Minister of the Interior.

Advices from Besancon show that successful resistance has been offered to the German invaders of the eastern provinces.

Thiers starts for Paris to-day.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The correspondent of the *City* says the health of Napoleon requires a milder climate. It is possible that early next month he may leave Wilhemshohe for Elba.

LONDON, 28th.—A correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs the following from Marseilles, dated 25th.—It will be a few days before the Germans will be ready to bombard Paris.

There are over two thousand sick and wounded French and German soldiers in and around Versailles.

Twenty citizens of Bingenal have been executed by the Prussians for aiding the French sorties from Paris.

A despatch from Bombay announce that a day has been fixed by the Chinese for the massacre of all foreigners. They are marching and distributing their troops accordingly. There is much excitement among the English and French residents.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The *Auzeiger* says that Germany regaining Metz, has the strongest point on the line of the Moselle, and she must keep it.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following from Marseilles, dated 25th: It will be a few days yet before the Germans will be ready to bombard Paris.

There are over two thousand sick and wounded French and German soldiers in and around Versailles.

Forts Vaures, Montreuge and Bicetre are connected by strong earthworks.

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BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The *Azeinger* says that Germany regaining Metz has the strongest point on the line of the Moselle, and she must keep it.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A correspondent before Metz, on the 26th instant, telegraphs: Five days ago General Caffinieres, commandant of the city and fortress of Metz, informed Marshal Bazaine, commander of the army, that he could supply no more provisions, and that the Marshall's army must shift for itself.

Thereupon Bazaine ordered the outposts to cease firing on the Prussian pickets and allowed his men to desert in groups of a dozen or two at a time.

On the afternoon of the 24th, trustworthy information came from Metz by a spy that an outbreak *en masse* would be made during the night towards Gravelotte, as Bazaine's offers to capitulate with the army alone had been repeatedly and peremptorily refused.

The outbreak was to be made without hope of saving any organized force, but simply to enable superfluous mouths to get beyond the German lines and force, than to preserve them.

By this means it was intended to hold the fortress a little longer with a small garrison, but at 7 in the evening Bazaine had succeeded in convincing Gen. Coffinieres that the bloodshed necessarily attending such a purpose was too dear a price to pay for a few weeks prolongation of resistance.

A messenger was then sent to Prince Frederick Charles, intimating the intention of the fortress to capitulate.

This was the first proposition made for including the fortress and outside army. Accordingly at midnight the Prussian troops which had been ordered towards Gravellotte received orders to retire to their camp yesterday afternoon.

Chaugamier, with a plenipotentiary, spent an hour with the Prince, and departed much disturbed, excusing some absent-mindedness of his own by saying, "No wonder the Prince was so severe."

By an arrangement at this meeting Gen. Stihel and Col. Von Henganig, the chief of the staff, and the Quarter-master General of the Prince's army, rode to Fescay Chateau, three miles south of Metz, just within the Prussian lines, whither the two French commanders, with Humbert, second in command of the fortress, had been brought by the Prussian field postchaise.

The meeting lasted from six to seven in the evening, and resulted only in parting with the agreement that the disputed points were to be re-discussed this noon.

Matters were so far advanced that the Second Corps received marching orders for Paris yesterday at noon, and started early in the evening; other troops were concentrating at the nearest attackable points to Metz last night to prevent desertion in masses. Bazaine's last means of prlonging negociations.

At two this morning masses of soldiers covered the roads and fields. No disturbance occurred, as none of the troops suspected the truth.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A cable despatch states that among other extraordinary documents unearthed at the Tuilleries, with the correspondence and private matters of Napoleon, was one showing the future of the Emperor's mistress.

This paper presents the form of a legal document detailing a marriage settlement of Elizabeth Ann Harriet, Countess of Beauregard, France Chateau Beauregard, near Versailles, better known as Miss or Mistress.

The deed was made out on the occasion of the union, by marriage, of this lady with Clarence Irevellyian, in 2854.

Two schedules which are attached to the paper makes known that the Countess possessed £17,000 in English and other foreign securities, including the sum of $90,000 in Pensylvania railway debentures, $74,000 in St. Louis and Cincinnati bonds, besides another additional sum of £59,000, which is described as other stock, funds and securities, and distinguished as the settled fund she had besides divers other investments, shares and securities, with jewels and other personal estate and property in France, during the latter years of her life.

At the period of her death the property of the Countess Beauregard, exceeded in value the united wealth of Madame de Pompadour and Madame du Barri.

England's "Moral Influence," and India.

The *International*, a French paper published in London, tries to frighten us out of our neutral position towards France and Germany by prophecies of consequent danger to our Indian dependency. It is a fearful mistake, we are assured, to see in Germany's triumph nothing but a loss of strength in France, Not to interfere in the present struggle is to make confession of our own weakness, and thus to deal a death blow at our own moral influence, the chief basis of our power and the prime constituent of our prosperity. Once taught to look on England as a mere cipher in European politics, India will be lost to her forever. Russia, Prussia and the United States, singly or in concert, will some day ease her of those rich possessions which the French alliance would have secured to her more than ought else. She has been conquered at Sedan even as France was conquered a Sadowa. All this, says "Allen's Indian Mail," is shocking to comtemplate from the French point of view; but as England has wisely held aloof from the quarrel, our heads are cool enough to consider the consequences from a comparatively neutral point of view. So far as England or India is concerned, German ascendency can do neither any possible harm. It is much more likely to hurt Russia than England in the long run. A united Germany will no more stand dictation from the Czar than it has done from Louis Napoleon. Germany and Austria may both be reckoned upon to bar the Russian march on Constantinople. There is really no reason to fear any considerable increase in the naval armaments of Germany.—Whatever these may become, they will almost certainly be proportioned to the mere needs of German commerce, and they will never equal those which our island empire, with its wide belt of colonies, must keep for its own protection. We have repeatedly shown that from Russia we have little, if anything, to fear on the side of India. Any move of hers in that direction is merely a feint to mask her real game on the side of Turkey or some other power. As for our loss of moral influence, we ought by this time to have none at all left, if there had ever been much truth in that oft-repeated cry.

The St. Clair Canal.

FURTHER LIGHT UPON THE SUBJECT.

The Chatham *Planet* says: A great deal has been said and written respecting the location of the St. Clair Ship Canal; and on the other side of the lines a vast amount of ignorance has been displayed and braggadocia indulged in without, in the least, touching the real point at issue, viz.: the seizure of Mr. Hiram Little's vessels by the Detroit Custom House authorities. A correspondent writing to the Buffalo *Commercial* has, however, touched the point, and he is the first person writing to a United States paper on this vexed question who has had the ability or the honesty to deal at all intelligently or fairly with it. This writer perfectly agrees with the position first taken by the *Planet* and other Canadian papers, that "The boundary line as established by the Commissioners, under the sixth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, is in the middle of the old ship channel. In straightening the channel to improve the navigation, a part of the excavations, or the canal, is on the easterly side of the old ship channel, and consequently within British territory." Here, then, is our whole case. What the *Commercial's* correspondent says after must be taken *cum grano salis*, as, for instance, the concluding portion of the following paragraph:

"As it is provided in the treaty that all the channels of these waters shall be free for navigation to each and both governments, for commercial purposes, it is of no consequence on which side of the line the navigable channel is. In case of a war with Great Britain or Canada, no one doubts that the United States would immediately have possession of *all* the channels."

On this the *Commercial* editorially comments by saying that "the only question of any consequence is that of jurisdiction during peace," and concludes by agreeing with its correspondent in thinking "that the part of the canal, or improvements made, which lies on the east of the old ship channel, is as much within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government and its revenue officers as any part of Canada; and that any seizures made by American officers there would, of course, be illegal." Here is precisely the point. And it being the fact that the Canal is "within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government and its revenue officers as much as any part of Canada," there can no longer be a doubt that the United States officers made an illegal and unjustifiable seizure when they took possession of Mr. Little's boats, had them sent to Detroit, exacted heavy bonds from Mr. Little, and in an inexcusable manner invaded Canadian waters and interfered with legitimate Canadian trade. We trust our Government will without unnecessary delay see to it that Mr. Little's vessels are released, and that he is fairly remunerated for any losses and inconvenience which he may have been put to by American Revenue officers.

DIED.

At Ottawa, on 28th instant, Emily A. Lyon, fifth daughter of the late George Lyon, Esq., of Richmond, Ont.

The funeral will leave the residence of her brother, Robert Lyon, Esq., on Theodore st., on Sunday, at 8 o'clock, a.m., for Richmond.

In this city on the 28th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. Michael Scanlan, aged 51 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock from her husband's residence, Ottawa street.

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

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

TIME-KEEPERS!

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

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

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

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

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

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SIX JOURNEYMEN TAILORS

First-class and steady Men only, need apply, to

Foreman Tailoring Department,
MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, Oct 29, 1870 1396 1m

CIVIL SERVICE LODGE,

No. 148, G.R.C.

The Members of the Lodge are requested to meet at the MASONIC HALL, Richmond, on SUNDAY next, the 30th inst., at 12:30, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. EDWARD REILLY, late of Goodwood Lodge, No. 119, Richmond.

By order of the W. M.
JOHN WALSH,
Secretary 148.

Richmond, Oct 29, 1870 1396 4

FOR SALE.

A well fitted up SALOON, in a Central part of the CITY, and now doing a fine business. The Saloon is got up in first-class style, and will be sold cheap, as the PROPRIETOR is about to leave the Business. Address J. B., at this Office.

Ottawa, Oct 29, 1870 1396 2

WRITING LESSONS, &c., FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Respectable young women, employed in stores or otherwise, during the day, whose evenings are at their own disposal, and who desire to improve themselves educationally, more especially in Writing, Reading, and Spelling, will effect their object, on terms quite within their means, on application to

MRS. CHARLES POPE,
Corner of Bank and Albert sts

Ottawa, Oct. 26, 1870.

WANTED.

Until the 1st of MAY next, a Furnished House, within easy distance of the Public Buildings, containing at least, five Bed-rooms.

Apply to "N.", TIMES Office, by letter—stating rent, &c.

Ottawa Oct 26, 1870 1395 3

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its next Session, for an Act to authorise the construction of Water Works in and for the City of Ottawa.

WM PLETT,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Ottawa,
October 12th, 1870 1392 3awk-2m

ADDITIONAL STOCK

RE-ORDERED

BY—

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR &

Are now receiving large lots of new GOODS, re-ordered by Cable and Mail from BRITAIN, to fill up lines sold in September.

Their Stock will be again very complete in all the Departments this week.

They invite special attention to their Stock of

BLACK and COLOURED SILKS,

Fancy DRESS GOODS, in all the