NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Government House—Wm. H. Lee.
American Invoices—R. S. Bourchette.
Post Office—G. P. Baker.
Meeting of the L. O. L., No. 126, O. L.
Dalhousie Lodge—C. S. Scott.
Doric Lodge—D. P. Williams.
Corinthian Lodge—Geo. Louis Orme.
Civil Service Lodge—John Walsh.
Builders' Lodge—Wm. Rae.
Lodge of Fidelity—G. Levin.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 39, Sparks Street

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870.

Mr. Speaker Cockburn has arrived in the city.

The following appointments appear in the Canada *Gazette*: Benjamin Burland Esq., of the town of St. John's, P.Q., to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs, vice William MaCres, Esq., superannuated; James. R. Ruel, of St. John, N.B., Esq., to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs, vice Beverley Robinson, Esq., superannuated.

Wednesday last was "Lord Mayor's Day" in London, and will long be remembered as one of the most gloomy days ever known in the great metropolis. London fog is proverbial, but on Wednesday the darkness was such as might be almost "felt." The gas lamps were kept burning all day all vehicles had to proceed at a snail's pace and boys bearing links or torches flitted about the streets to guide pedestrians on their uncertain path.

As the public may desire to know the Governor-General's titles we give them in full:—

His Excellency the Right Honorable John Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar, and Baillieborough in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in the peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in Chief of the Island of Prince Edward.

THE TORONTO *GLOBE* AND THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Toronto *Globe* takes exception to our remarks concerning the management of the Grand Trunk Railway, and says "the TIMES, without proving by fact or figure that we are wrong in deprecating Mr. Brydges' competition with American lines, which results in an actual loss to the Company, finds fault with the *Globe* for taking a course which it thinks may result in advantage to the American railways." We certainly do find fault with our contemporary for the course which it has seen fit to take in regard to the Grand Trunk Railway, and we firmly believe that its articles, widely disseminated as they have been by the agents of the American roads, have done much to divert business from the Canadian route, and so to injure this country and to damage the prosperity of the English shareholders.

The trade of the West over which the American lines are seeking to obtain control, is a prize which is well worth a mighty effort to obtain. Let the bulk of it once be attracted to one particular route and it will not easily be diverted therefrom, and the fact that a larger proportion of this trade is being done by the Grand Trunk shows that the many advantages which the road possesses over its American rivals are becoming appreciated, and that it will eventually become the favourite route from the Western States to the sea. It is true that the present rates are far lower than they ought to be. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that had the rates this year been the same as they were in 1869, the gross receipts for the past six months would have amounted to £86,000, and the net receipts to £35,000 sterling more than they actually did. But it is not probable that the American lines will pursue their present cut-throat system of competition much longer. There are already indications of a change for the better in this respect. A more friendly spirit exists among American railway men, which is likely ere long to result in the establishment of a higher tariff of charges, and in view of this fact we submit that it would be a very unwise and short sighted policy, if the Grand Trunk Railway Management were to abandon all its efforts to obtain a share of that Western trade, which is so large and so constantly increasing that a very small advance in the rates charged for freight, &c., would result in a very considerable and appreciable increase in the net receipts.

It is true that a large amount of money has been expended during the past twelve months in rolling stock and in the renewal and improvement of the permanent way. But in spite of all that the *Globe* can say, we maintain that this outlay has been attended with highly satisfactory results. Although we may hear of trains running off the line and occasional delays occurring, we have not had to record a single serious disaster throughout the entire length of this immense railway, nor have we heard of any fatal accident occurring in consequence of the bad condition of the road, or through any want of skill or attention on the part of the company's employees. We submit that when we take into consideration that the Grand Trunk Railway system is upwards of 1,300 miles in length, these facts speak volumes in favour of the general management of the road, and the unremitting industry and attention of all connected with it. No one who travels on the line can with truth deny that its condition is in all respects very much improved, and this fact has been recognized and publicly attested to by many Americans, who having read the *Globe's* abusive articles on the Grand Trunk, were astonished to find that it was "fully equal to the best American roads." Another evidence of this being the case is found in the fact that the Montreal *Herald*, *Witness*, and other papers which have always been ready enough to find fault with the Grand Trunk management whenever the slightest opportunity has offered, have not only left off attacking it, but have borne testimony to the great improvements which have been made. Thus we have on the whole the very best evidence to show that the money expended has been spent to good purpose, and that as the condition of the road has been and is now being rendered much more satisfactory than heretofore, the expenditure for the maintenance of the permanent way, &c., will in future be considerably reduced, and the profits of the road, as a natural consequence, largely increased.

One word concerning "the good deal of personal abuse" in which the *Globe* says we are in the habit of indulging when defending the Grand Trunk against our contemporary's attacks. We are quite of opinion that the less public journals indulge in personalities the better, but in view of the fact that the *Globe* is not the representative or "organ" of any party, and that it must simply be regarded as the mouthpiece of the Hon. George Brown, it is difficult to avoid making personal reference to that gentleman when commenting upon the *Globe's* course. We have Mr. Brown's assurance that he is "not down upon the Grand Trunk," but "is bound to attack Mr. Brydges' management so long as he interferes with politics," and as therefore, according to his (Mr. Brown's) own statement, the *Globe's* attacks on the Grand Trunk are made for the sole purpose of gratifying his private and personal antipathies, we cannot, in referring to the motives which inspire these attacks very well avoid being more or less personal in our remarks.

We cannot, in conclusion, do better than quote the following remarks of the London *Railway News*, wherein are summarised the general facts contained in the half yearly report:

"1. That save for the 'scandalous' misconduct of the Erie, the Grand Trunk would have obtained from the work done during the half year a gross increase of £86,000, and secured a profit equal to payment of one half of the first preference

"2. That a better trade is growing up with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, indicative of a larger traffic than hitherto on the eastern and less profitable section of the undertaking—a business which must be rapidly increased on the opening of the Intercolonial.

"3. That traffic on the Buffalo and Lake Huron has largely increased; so that the deficiency arising out of the arrangement between the companies is certain to be converted into a profit on the opening of the bridge.

"4. That repairs and renewals must and will be kept up, not merely to maintain, but to improve, the efficiency that has of late been established. The sum of £20,000, £30,000, or even £40,000, could by pressure be saved out of the £300,000; but, instead of following out the exploded practice to which the undertaking owes nearly the whole of its difficulties, the board is determined to convert the line into, what it is fast becoming, a first class condition. The mistake of placing a portion of the outlay (£30,000 last half-year) to capital on account of additional weight of rails is not to be repeated.

"5. The Grand Trunk, which has been in the mud for so many years, is continually injured by adverse criticism and misrepresentation. Although peat realized a saving of 10 per cent in the expenditure for wood, the artificial fuel is not longer to be obtained, or at least an increased supply ensured, in consequence of attacks which, in our judgment, could easily be extinguished were the Canadian administration to speak out freely and publicly, of the persons with whom these calumnies originate.

"6. The passenger and goods cars of the Grand Trunk were never of a first-class description;—a fact, by the way, frequently asserted in columns which are not given to misrepresentation, and which is, for the first time, acknowledged from the chair—by an authority who, with clear hands and a clear head, can afford to speak the truth. The heavy rates for renewals in this department must therefore be retained for some time.

"7. No less than 45,000*l.* have already been expended on the Buffalo bridge. The rent will be 20,000*l.* a year, instead of 16,000*l.* now expended in working the ferries, but irrespective of the continual loss of traffic in consequence of unavoidable delays. The bonds are calculated for liquidation in thirty years, but they have not been issued in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war, and may not be for a month. No delay, however, is to take place in the construction of the bridge, which may be completed by the close of 1871.

"8. Harmony continues to prevail in all the relations of the Grand Trunk with the Great Western of Canada, and especially in the matter of connecting the Air Line of the latter company with the Grand Trunk at Canfield, and so enabling both, in the most economical manner, to make use of the Buffalo bridge."

Herepaths' Railway Journal, a reliable authority on railway matters, says:

"The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada's "2nd equipment bonds are at premium on "their issue price, and for them to rank "at a *very high* premium on that price is "clearly only a matter of time."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

We are not surprised to find that some American ship-owners, who suffered from the depredations of the *Alabama*, desire permission to treat with the British Government for the settlement of their claims without any diplomatic intervention. The most intelligent class of Americans are beginning to understand, that politicians of the Butler and Chandler stamp would rather that the *Alabama* question should never be adjusted, inasmuch as it affords them an opportunity of making cheap political capital by constantly appealing to the anti-British prejudices of the worst classes of American society. The conduct of the United States Government in reference to this matter is anything but creditable to them. A fair and satisfactory settlement might have been arrived at long ago had American politicians desired it. The Imperial authorities declared that they were perfectly ready to pay any amount which an impartial umpire should declare was justly due from them. But although this was all that the United States had previously demanded, they were no longer satisfied with this concession, and made the absurd and impertinent proposition that Great Britain should declare that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality ought not to have been issued, and in fact that the British nation should publicly do penance for their general behaviour in reference to the late American civil war. Of course the Imperial Government promptly refused to accede to such terms, and in fact declined to take them into consideration for a moment; but they always have expressed their readiness to submit the question of damages to the arbitration of any impartial and disinterested power, and still do so. The men who control public affairs in the United States, however, do not desire that the question should be settled; the opportunity for making a little political capital is of more importance in their estimation than the adjustment of these claims, and the interests of a few American shippers are of no account as compared with the chance of talking a little "bunkum" nonsense about England to the "unwashed democracy." It is to be hoped, however, that those who are interested in the matter will understand that it is not England or the English people, but American politicians who prevent the settlement of this long vexed question.

OBITUARY.

N. S. Blasdell, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died on Saturday night last. His reputation was one of honesty, probity and usefulness in a community of which he was both an honourable and active member. He saw Bytown in its infancy; he grew with its growth, doing honour both to himself and the rising enterprizes of the day. Mr. Blasdell was for fifteen years Treasurer of the Dalhousie Lodge F. A. M., the oldest Lodge in this city. He, only a few days ago, became the recipient of a choice testimonial from the members of that lodge, and has been gathered to his fathers with full honors on his head.

Mr. Blasdell leaves behind him a record of true honor and integrity.

It will be seen by reference to another column that the brethren of the different Masonic bodies of this city are requested to meet at 1 p.m. to-day at their respective lodges for the purpose of attending the funeral of the deceased.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A very excellent article on the Fishery question, bearing testimony to the courtesy and moderation shown by the Dominion authorities and their subordinates, appears in the *Scottish American Journal* of New York. We reproduce the greater portion of it:—

Though a mischievous man—some say a thoroughly bad man—General Butler must not be classed among the fools. He knows what he is about. What he says outside of Congress he will say in it when the session opens. And a man endowed with his impudence and cunning, and inspired by his unscrupulous ambition, is an adversary whom it is not prudent to despise.

Keeping these characteristics in mind, the Gloucester speech of the redoubtable General possessed rather more than average significance. He cannot live without excitement, and the sources which for five years have supplied it are closed. The South is no longer at his feet, to be pulled and bruised. "Reconstruction" has reached a stage at which even Ben Butler can do it little harm. To what other question shall he turn? The clamor of his constituents has suggested one, and it is the fishery question. It is a convenient question for his purpose. It affords pretexts for buncombe oratory. He can denounce Great Britain, sneer at the Dominion of Canada, bluster against the British flag, tell of the terrible things he would do if he were a fisherman, and otherwise develop the instincts of his chivalric nature. No man knows better how to be valorous without incurring risk. The war record of General Butler is conclusive upon that point. And anti-British and anti-Canadian speeches afford a convenient outlet for his surplus courage. Smith O'Brien was known as the hero of a cabbage garden. Gen. Butler will live in history as a hero sealed up in a bottle. He is just the man, then, to play the demagogue on the fishery question.

And every demagogue has followers. New England fishermen follow Butler. They have not acted upon his advice, and sunk a British cruiser—but they have done what is much safer. They have memorialized the Government for the adoption of a policy of non-intercourse toward Canada. If the Dominion will not throw open its fisheries without a consideration, cut off communication with the Dominion. Abrogate the bonding system. Make the Canadians feel that they cannot live without the consent of Uncle Sam. This is what Butler's memorialists ask President Grant and Congress to do, without further ceremony. There actually are newspapers which endorse this neighborly policy, and chuckle in anticipation of its results.

While the demagogues thus try to produce trouble, the officers of the United States vessels that have been on duty in the fishing grounds, reporting to the Navy Department at Washington, bear testimony to the courtesy and moderation with which the British officials have maintained the rights of the Dominion. A few American vessels have been seized for violation of known regulations, but there has been no harshness, no unfriendliness at any period in the season. Nay, while we write, a despatch appears indicating still more plainly the conciliatory disposition of the Dominion authorities. They are not prepared to abandon what they believe to be a tenable position, but they are doing all that can be reasonably expected to prove the sincerity of their desire for an amicable settlement of this vexatious question.

Devlin's Fur Depot.

The Negro Insurrection in Louisiana—Towns Burnt and Men Murdered.

The following are the full particulars telegraphed from New Orleans concerning the negro insurrection in Louisiana:

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—The evening papers publish exciting news from Donaldsonville. A negro mob, 500 strong, are reported in possession of the place, and Judge William C. Lawes and Mayor Mark Schonberg are reported killed. The whites who could not escape were arrested and imprisoned, and the rioters threatened to burn the town and hang several of the citizens.

An officer of the steamboat *Allen*, which passed Donaldsonville at 12 o'clock last night, reports the place on fire.

The riot creates great excitement here A call, signed by 150 citizens, was published this morning under the caption:

"Citizens of New Orleans, come together. Donaldsonville is in flames. Our citizens are being murdered. Let us meet on Canal street to-night at 7 o'clock to devise means for our protection."

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 10.—The Canal street meeting to-night was quite orderly. The speakers counselled an organization for protecting against violence.

The latest advices from Donaldsonville reports the place to be in charge of United States troops that arrived there last night.

Accounts of the riot are conflicting. Many citizens fled.

The accounts agree that Mayor Schonberg and Judge Lawes were killed.

Devlin's Fur Depot.

Ladies and Children's Fancy Woolen Goods in endless Variety. Clouds from 37½ to $2.50 at

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

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

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBREAD & Co.

A Visit to Strasbourg—The Horrors of the Seige—Sufferings of Women and Children—French Wounded in German Hospitals.

We are sure that our readers will be as grateful as we are for the courtesy which permits us to publish the following very interesting letter from an English lady who has lately visited the seat of war:—

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, Oct. 22, '70.

Before proceeding to the important and public part of my letter, let me tell you with what extreme complacency I read my adventures in the Ottawa TIMES, which arrived this morning. What a large space they took up! Next time you may put my very pretty name at the end too, as I am not ashamed of it—L. Weatherley in full—"What's the odds?" so long as the spelling and wording are correct! I do hope the Editor will mind both, as I had such a sickner with the copies my friend, Mr. Turner, did for me, as you saw by the specimen I sent you, and of which the numerous and *idiotic* mistakes were carefully avoided, to my great relief in the paper you sent us. I have long been intending to write, but really with this awful war, one has felt disinclined to do anything.

We have just returned from a most interesting visit to Strasbourg, being anxious to judge for ourselves of the effects of the siege, as so many accounts varied as to the amount of destruction done. We started last Thursday week, and on reaching Kehl (pretty well knocked about) were obliged to drive to Strasbourg, part of the railway bridge having been blown up in the beginning of the war. That, of course, stopped the running of the trains, the object aimed at by the Germans, so as to put one more obstacle in the way of the French, for at the time that was done it was believed on all sides that they would begin the war by crossing into Germany at once, making their way to Berlin via Frankfort. This really was part of their programme, but fortunately for Germany in general, and ourselves in particular, was not carried out. There was a great fuss made about the blowing up of the bridge, whereas there has been only a small bit destroyed, between the last pier and terra firma, which is even now in process of restoration. The road to Strasbourg is desolate; it once boasted of a fine avenue, all cut down, with the exception of a few trees near the Rhine, extending about as far as a mile. On our way we passed an enormous train of captured cannon and ponteons going into Germany, escorted by the famous Uhlans. There are plenty more cannon, of all sorts, still to come out of Strasbourg; in fact this war has pretty well replenished the German arsenals, what with heavy guns, mitrailleuses, and chassepots. You can hardly form any idea of the destruction that has taken place; the *Illustrated London News* of October 15th gives some conception of it. Fine private houses, the Music de Sculpture, handsome theatre, Prefecture, Protestant church, library, only second, I believe, to that of Paris, and many other buildings too numerous to mention, all destroyed with their contents. The Faubourg de Pierre has suffered terribly. Of many houses hardly walls remain; of others only the shells; floors, windows, and doors gone, roofs battered in. A nasty smell of fire still pervades the air from the mouldering ruins. The pavement is every where full of large holes, caused by the bursting of shells. Can you picture to yourself such a scene of desolation! The destruction would have been still greater had not the King ordered the shelling of the town to be discontinued on learning the sufferings of the inhabitants. As it is, eighteen hundred buildings are destroyed, and a thousand citizens killed, including many children. Of the latter, seven were struck by a shell in one school, and were either killed at once or died afterwards. Funerals took place in the Botanical Garden, as the cemetery was out of the question, being beyond the walls; but in many cases children were buried in the courtyards of their own homes, people not daring to venture into the streets. There was no starvation, so we were repeatedly assured, as all had a sufficiency of bread, wine, and horseflesh. But the state of terror the inhabitants lived in was indescribable. For days they remained in their cellars, dreading to come out; I saw the gratings of some of these still protected by the earth and beams which had not been cleared away. The beautiful cathedral is injured, of course, having been struck repeatedly, but the damage is not very serious. The ornamentation of the spire is chipped in several places; the eleventh century stained windows were fortunately saved, but the modern ones are riddled with bullet holes, and a shell has considerably astonished the inside of the organ. Beyond this there is little harm done. The distress is naturally very great for so many lost everything they possessed Some are still living in wretched little sheds erected against the wall by the side of the canal, having to cook in the open air, even when it poured with rain. The hospitals at Strasbourg are a pitiful sight, for in them lie 115 wounded women and children. One poor creature has lost a hand, her little boy a foot, her baby was killed in her arms and her husband by her side—all by the same shell. Ten poor little children have suffered amputations! We visited the fortifications, full of debris of the siege, but the Prussians are getting everything repaired as quickly as possible. Lying about in all directions were fascines, batteries, guns, sand bags, lumps of shell, and even *live* bombs, which, as you may imagine, I gave a wide berth to whenever I came across any. There were too many of these about to be either safe or pleasant, especially where stupid people would handle them, giving me the shivers to see them do it. Even now shells are given to explode inside the ruined houses, where many of them are still lodged. There are also two French mines, of which the connecting wires are fortunately cut. It is wonderful to see how near the Germans brought their batteries, about three hundred and fifty yards from the French outworks. We went also to what remains of the once formidable citadel, now a mere heap of ruins, but interesting to us who saw it blow up the day we were watching the bombardment. Not until later did we learn the cause of the tremendous smoke and flame which appeared in a moment, although at the time it struck us that something more serious than usual must have happened. We remembered all the spots marked by us during the siege, both inside and outside Strasbourg, such as the Pierre or Stein Faubourg, various streets, also the suburbs of Schiltigheim, and Ruprechtsau as well as the place where we had watched what occurred, and which seemed even nearer from the inside than I could have believed. It will take time and certainly three or four millions to restore Strasbourg; what a pity that Paris is exposing herself to the same horrors, the same desolation, only in her case fifty thousand times worse! I am longing to hear of peace, of which there have been some rumors within the last few days; the French must eventually succumb, and the Germans are not anxious for a winter before Paris, knowing well what sufferings and losses they will have to undergo. It is only a question of time with Paris, but can the Germans afford to risk that time? I believe the latter feel themselves somewhat in a fix; anyhow, if peace cannot be arranged soon, they will have to make good their threatened bombarding or starving Paris. To me this state of things is almost incredible; to think of that gay, lovely city being in such an awful state! Who could have dreamt of it six months ago? I know some people who are still inside; of course their *only* communication with the outer world is by means of a *postal balloon*. As you may imagine, we have been quite overwhelmed with prisoners and wounded, although for a time the influx had ceased. We went to Coblenz some weeks ago, just after the surrender of Sedan, and there unexpectedly came upon a curious scene, a *deluge* of French officers, about two hundred and ninety of them, just arrived, and walking about quite unconcernedly. There were twenty-three Generals amongst them, and *ninety field officers* dined in the room next to ours that evening! The men, 6,000 in number, were encamped outside the town, with guns turned upon them, in case of mutiny or desertion, poor things! I must say I felt heartily sorry for the prisoners, much more so, I really believe, than they felt for themselves, and I spent quite a fortune in cigars (always most gratefully received) for them and the wounded. The French wounded have been ADMIRABLY treated in Germany; I have seen them lying side by side, Turcos included, with Germans in the same hospital, and just the same care and attention lavished upon each. In fact they have told me how deeply they felt the kindness shown them. How all these poor creatures have suffered! I cannot tell you how painful it was to see train after train of wounded come in! but always so considerately, so tenderly treated. The day of our visit to Coblenz we were accompanied by a white Cuirassier, an Englishman in the Halberstadt or Brasmarck Cuirassiers, who had performed prodigies of valour at Mars-le-Tour, saved his Colonel's life, been wounded severely, and mentioned in all the papers. He was, of course, in uniform, and some of the French saluted him—some civilly, others haughtily, while a few turned sharp round, so as to avoid the necessity for doing so. Amongst these prisoners at our hotel was a great swell, still wearing the uniform of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, although he was made a General (at thirty-nine!) two days before the surrender of Sedan. He was the Marquis de Gallifet, well known in Paris, a most distinguished officer, having served in Algiers, the Crimea, Italy and Mexico. He was so glad to see us, and we had a long chat together. He seemed rather bitter and thoughtful, as might be expected, and was trying hard for an exchange back to Metz, but I doubt whether he succeeded, for the French had no Prussian officer of equal rank to exchange with him. The Marquise de Gallifet has persisted in remaining in Paris.

L. WEATHERLEY.

WAR GOSSIP.

King William of Prussia, notwithstanding his pious telegram to Queen Augusta, is said to have led the life of a Caligula since he has been in France. The truth is that the conduct of King William, never very exemplary, has been positively shocking since he went to the wars. The Crown Prince, although by no means an ascetic, has been a model of virtue as compared with his father.

The "Amazons of the Seine" are recruiting their ranks with the idea of raising ten battalions of women for the defence of Paris. They are to be stationed on the ramparts and barricades, and their uniform consists of a pair of black trousers, with an orange coloured stripe, a blouse of woollen stuff, with a cap, and a black kepi with an orange band, together with a cartridge box fastening to a shoulder belt.

A correspondent describing the horrors of one of the late battles says:—"As I rose from my knees a wild unearthly yell, like that of a horror-stricken animal, burst upon my ears, and looking up I saw a French peasant dragging a wounded Bavarian soldier into a burning pile. In this he was assisted by a woman, probably his wife, who unrelentingly kicked the resisting victim with her short-pointed wooden shoes. But the unearthly cry of the German attracted the attention of the retreating soldiers, and a well directed bullet caused one persecutor to roll over into the fire which he had designed for his victim. The woman was also wounded, but she did not fall, and before the soldiers could prevent her she had stamped with savage fury upon the face of the now prostrate wounded man. "Into the fire with the wild beast!" cry the enraged soldiers—for she had quite killed their poor comrade. He was a handsome young fellow—but, ah! it was well that neither his mother nor his sweetheart could hear that awful cry of terror which broke from him as he was dragged into the fire. It will haunt me to my dying day.

On the day before the surrender of Metz there took place one of the most awful scenes ever witnessed in modern warfare. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a complete mass of unarmed people of Metz swarmed through the western gates of the city into the plain. They were of all ages and ranks in life, and of both sexes, and numbered nearly or quite 10,000 persons. At the head marched a man and woman, the latter carrying a white flag. In the rear were hundreds of children, all carrying little white flags; behind them moved a strong body of French troops, pressing them forward into the plain. It is stated that these unhappy people were expelled because there was no food for them, and that they were thus moving forth solely to seek the means of saving themselves from death within the walls. As they approached, a Prussian orderly was seen to ride to the front, ordering the outposts to fire upon them. Still the people moved on, the man and woman in the front with the white flag moving more rapidly. The man suddenly fell, struck by a bullet. The woman, waving her white flag, continued to advance, the children, meanwhile, screaming most piteously. The fire of the Prussians was kept up deliberately and steadily, as if upon an armed column.

☞ The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

HORSES SAVED.—The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabain Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., Proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

Latest by Telegraph

BY PEOPLE'S LINE.

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

This Morning's Despatches.

LONDON, Nov. 12th.—A special to the *World* from Tours to-day says the whole loss of the Bavarians in the battles of the 9th and 10th is 3,140 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

Von der Tann's effective force on the morning of the 11th was estimated at 20,000 men. He was then at Toury, twenty-five miles north of Orleans, where he was joined by General Wittich and Prince Albrecht, who with one division of infantry and one of cavalry, 12,000 strong marched from Chartres to his halt. On the evening of the 11th he was further reinforced by the Duke of Mecklenburg with a corps composed of 23,000 men of all arms. This gives the Germans at Toury a force of 35,000 men.

General D'Aurelles employed in all the engagements up to the 9th and 10th a force of 75,000 men, but will bring up the force to 100,000 strong, holding 50,000 in reserve. He intends to attack the Germans at Toury to day or Sunday.

The French army is elated by its victory and anxious for attack.

The Government at Tours believes that Prince Frederick Charles, marching from Commercy, will not be able to effect his junction with Von der Tann before the 15th.

It has also received very important information from Rouen and Amiens, about Bourbaki's army. The French have concentrated a large force, Beauvais and Gisors, they extend as far as Lis, Elys, Lyons and La Foret. The battle will probably occur on the banks of the river Epte, near Gournay en Bray, or Gisors.

A *World* correspondent writing from Versailles, 8th, says: The bombardment of Paris will not take place for a long time, if ever. The hope is that the city will be starved out. The truth seems to be that the constant and accurate fire from the French forts has greatly embarrassed and retarded German operations, and rendered much of their work useless.

Le Situation has a leader to day in which it says the arrival of Schneider at London compels it to make public the fact that Gambetta is engaged in an intrigue for the restoration of the Orleans dynasty. The scheme is for the late Corps Legislatif to assemble at Tours, and compel by intermedtation and pressure of circumstance the ratification of all done since the 4th of September, and then induce it to do away with the Republic, and accept the services of the Orleans Princes.

Little is heard from Paris now. It is known, however, that interviews are wholly subsided.

Masses of French troops are seen daily around Mont Valerien, practicing evolutions on a grand scale.

A general sortie is imminent.

Sickness in and around the capital is decreasing.

A small band of Greek volunteers for the French service arrived at Marseilles, and left for the field.

A report is reiterated here that the delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the entreaties of Queen Victoria.

The North German Parliament meets at Berlin on Monday week to raise means for carrying on the war. A loan is proposed; but its form is not yet settled.

A despatch from Tours, dated yesterday, says nothing further is made known of the movements of the French army since the re-capture of Orleans, and the occupation of Chevilly.

The German retreat on the 9th was effected in good order.

The German losses since the 7th were ten thousand men.

General Werder is evidently moving to join General Vontertamn. Bridges on his return are to be destroyed, and the roads obstructed in every possible manner.

Camp instruction forming at Toulon, under General de Mayos, is a nucleus for the army of the South West.

The Russian Minister here read to Earl Granville a letter from Princeschakoff, stating that Russia now demands a modification of the abolition provisions signed at the convention in Paris on the 30th March, 1856, and articles 118 and 138 in the Treaty of Paris of the 27th April, 1856. These provisions forbid the Russian fleet from entering the Dardinelles and Bosphorus from the Black Sea, and limits the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to ten small steamers. They also prohibit Russia and Turkey from maintaining in the Black Sea coast any military or marine arsenal, and general neutralized the Black Sea by the interdiction from its waters of any vessels of war belonging to the powers possessing its coast. This declaration on the part of Russia being simultaneously made in London by the Cabinets at Constantinople, Vienna, and Berlin is believed here to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on the recognition of her calmness by force.

The official journal at Constantinople says that the Sublime Porte is now able to resist any attack, that it has 600,000 man and twelve armoured frigates.

Count Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, arrived at Munich on the 8th, and remained there in conference with the Bavarian Cabinet two days.

A careful condensation of reports received here by high medical authority in the British army from all the German armies now in France shows that the aggregate deaths of the German soldiers average 2,250 per day, which are due in a great degree to bad sanitory arrangements and neglect of the sick and wounded.

Extraordinary activity exists in the army and navy departments. A general European complication seems imminent.

The opinion in military circles here is universal that unless Germany can end the war before January their final defeat is inevitable.

Among the subjects discussed at the last Cabinet meeting was the *Alabama* question. The Government decided to instruct Mr. Thornton to ascertain as far as possible the disposition of the American Government as to re opening the question, and to inmate the readiness of England to hear the whole discussion again.

On Saturday morning a special courier arrived from St. Petersburg with despatches to Earl Granville, said to be of the most serious and pressing character.

Despatches were sent from the Foreign Office last night by special messangers to Vienna, Florence, Copenhagen and Constantinople.

A circular note from the Italian Government declares that the continued sessions of the Ecumenical Council will not be interfered with.

Archbishop Bichowski, of Posen, has arrived at Versailles, and requests an audience of the King.

A telegram from Constantinople states that up to this morning the Turkish Government had received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of 1856.

Gambetta, in a despatch to the French representative here, says that the note of Gortschakoff relating to the treaty of 1856 indicates an understanding between Russia and Prussia; and he expressed an opinion that England cannot remain passive in the presence of such obvious designs.

It is understood that Buest is averse to a Congress of the the powers.

The French are preparing to resist the passage of the river Soane by the Germans. Garibaldi and the French Generals have agreed to a plan of operations.

CORK, 13th.—Some fifty soilders undertook to-night to avenge the death of Gibson, a private of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who was killed in a quarrel with some citizens last week. They proceeded to fight with the townspeople, which soon became so hot that they were shortly reinforced by forty comrades and a mob of people also. A scene of indiscriminate violence followed, and was only stopped by the interference of a strong force of police. Several soldiers, policemen, and citizens were badly injured, but no deaths are reported. All the soldiers are under arrest.

NEW YORK, November 11.—South American advices to the 1st, received, says that Chili issued a neutrality proclamation on Franco-German war, and notified French vessels they were not to be permitted to take supplies of coal at Chilian ports.

The rumors that one of the French gunboats has captured several German vessels and sent them to Tahiti is probably unfounded as was the report of an attempt at the erection of a Chili Bolivian Confederation.

Melgaressa, President of Bolivia was dying.

Several sailors from the English man-of-war *Zealous*, were engaged in a riot at Fabaga. Six of them were injured dangerously

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 12th November, the wife of Frank G. O'Hagan, of a son.

DIED.

At Kent street, in this city, on Saturday, the 12th inst., in the 69th year of his age, Nathaniel S. Blasdell. The funeral will leave his late residence this day (Monday) at 2 o'clock, p.m., Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

DALHOUSIE LODGE,

NO. 571, E. R., F. & A. M.

The Brethren are hereby summoned to meet at the LODGE ROOM, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Bro. N. S. BLASDELL, Treasurer.

By order of the W. M.

C. S. SCOTT, Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1870. 1513 1

DORIC LODGE,

NO. 58 G. R. C.

The Brethren of the Doric Lodge are requested to meet with the Dalhousie Lodge No. 571, E. R., at the MASONIC HALL, Elgin street, to-day, (MONDAY) 14th inst. at ONE o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Brother N. S. BLASDELL, Treasurer of that Lodge.

By command of the W. M.

D. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1870 1513 1

CORINTHIAN LODGE,

NO. 59, G. R. C. F. & A. M.

The Brethren of Corinthian Lodge, are requested to meet with the Dalhousie Lodge, No. 571, E. R., at the MASONIC HALL, Elgin street, To-day, (MONDAY) 14th inst, at ONE o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Brother N. S BLASDELL, Treasurer of that Lodge.

By order of the W. M.

GEO. LOUIS ORME, Secretary.

Ottawa, November 14 1870 1513 1

CIVIL SERVICE LODGE,

NO. 148, G. R. C., F. & A. M.

The Brethren of Civil Service Lodge, are requested to meet with the Dalhousie Lodge, No. 571, E. R., at the MASONIC HALL, Elgin street, To-day, (MONDAY) 14th inst., at ONE o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Brother N. S. BLASDELL, Treasurer of that Lodge.

By order of the S. W.

JOHN WALSH, Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov. 14., 1870 1513 1

BUILDERS' LODGE,

NO. 177, G. R. C. F. & A. M.

The Brethren of Builders' Lodge, are requested to meet with the Dalhousie Lodge, No. 571, E. R., at the MASONIC HALL, Elgin street, to-day, (MONDAY) 14th inst., at ONE o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Brother N. S. BLASDELL, Treasurer of that Lodge.

By order of the W. M.

WM. RAE, Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1870 1513 1

LODGE OF FIDELITY,

NO. 231, G. R. C., F. & A. M.

The Brethren of Lodge of Fidelity are requested to meet with the Dalhousie Lodge, No. 571, E. R., at the MASONIC HALL, Elgin street, To-day, (MONDAY) 14th inst., at ONE o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Brother N. S. BLASDELL, Treasurer of that Lodge.

By order of the W. M.

G. LEVIN, Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1870 1513 1

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

OF

PLATED WARE

TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

14TH AND 15TH INSTANT,

The Stock Must be Cleared Out as the Messrs. Griffiths are leaving for England in a Few Days.

MR ROWE will clear out the balance of the Stock now remaining on hand. There is yet a large quantity of Knives, Forks, and Spoons of different styles, Dish Covers, Corner Dishes, Soup Tureens, Butter Coolers, Cruet Frames Liquor Stands, Tea and Coffee Sets, with Hot Water Kettle and Spirit Lamp, with a large number of Trays of different sizes. A few cases of Knives and Forks, ivory handles and silver ferrel, with mahogany cases, still remaining to be sold.

Sale without reserve at 2 and 7 o'clock each day.

A ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, Nov 12 1513-td.

THE MEMBERS OF

L. O. L., NO. 126