

Franco-Prussian War.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Germans have occupied Belfort and Etupes. On Thursday, after a battle between Mont Belliard and the Swiss border, Gen. Garibaldi, with 12,000 men, marched on Belfort. LONDON, Nov. 12.—The report is reiterated here that the delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the entreaties of Queen Victoria. BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.—Queen Augusta received the following from King William, yesterday:—General Von der Tann yesterday retired from Orleans to Tours before the superior numbers of the enemy. He fought the French however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by General Whittich and Prince Ulrich. The latter came up from Chartres. The Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin will also join his forces to those of Von der Tann, to-day. LONDON, Nov. 13.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at Versailles on the 13th, telegraphs as follows:—Trustworthy information represents that Paris supplies will not last exceeding three weeks, and that the Prussians are not likely to bombard the city. One of the tunnels on the Strasbourg railroad has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that line. The Times correspondent, writing from Tours says:—The moral effect of the victory near Orleans is incalculable. Reinforcements have gone forward to General D'Aurelle de Paladines, who now has a large and effective army. Gambetta has returned to Tours from a journey. Today Bismarck has written a letter formally denying having had any negotiations whatever with the Empress Eugenie. From the same source we learn that the total loss of the Germans in the actions of 7th, 9th and 10th before Orleans, including 500 sick and wounded abandoned, aggregates 10,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Gen. de Paladines is now executing a movement which is destined to outflank Gen. Von der Tann's right. VERSAILLES, Nov. 14.—Gen. Von der Tann, in his official reports to headquarters, announces that in a battle before Orleans, on the 9th, he lost 42 officers and 677 men, killed and wounded. The French admit their loss was 2,000. TOURS, Nov. 14.—Advices from Lyons show that the Prussians are advancing steadily in the east. They now occupy Dole, Gen. Garibaldi at Chagny, where there is also a French general with an effective force. It is supposed the two armies will join and resist the further advance of the enemy. A despatch from Lille announces that the Prussians are near Laifort. An engagement occurred on Saturday between the Guards Mobile and the enemy near Bercux. The French were successful, driving the enemy back with loss. VERSAILLES, Nov. 14.—A change of plans has occurred at Lyons, and an immediate attack on the city is threatened by the Germans. GEN. TROCHU marches out 60 or 60 battalions under the guns of Fort Mont Valerien. The Prussians are hoarily expecting him to make a grand sortie. TOURS, Nov. 14, evening.—The Associated Press despatch says:—The Journal annonce the material benefits of the battle at Orléans are greater than at first supposed. Numbers of Germans are now found hiding themselves in the woods and outbuildings. Several cannon have been found that were abandoned during the hasty retreat of the enemy. Many horses were taken. A French General neglected to surround the woods as ordered, thus allowing 5,000 Bavarians to escape who were ready to surrender, was dismissed from the army. VIENNA, Nov. 14.—A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from St. Petersburg on the 9th, says:—An Imperial order issued on that date dismissing on an unlimited furlough all soldiers who entered the army before the 1st of March, 1871. Much uneasiness prevails in diplomatic circles; a feeling exists that the government is about to make a declaration, renouncing the obligations of the Treaty of Paris, and it is understood, if such a step is taken, the British Ambassador will demand his passports. LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is said that a number of documents found in a balloon recently captured by the Prussians, seriously compromise the neutrality of Switzerland. The Prussian authorities in Strasbourg have discovered and broken up a recruiting office for the French service. The establishment, though conducted with great secrecy, had been in successful operation for over a fortnight, and had enlisted and sent out 280 French tirailleurs. The Prussian column from Rheims threatens the army of General Cambriel. A special correspondent writing from Rouen on the 13th, says:—The spirit of the people is excellent. The victory of Orleans had a tremendous effect here. The Prussians are reported still at Gisors, having made a northward movement. There are about 25,000 troops here, including a large force of artillery. Rouen is not fortified. A correspondent at Versailles writes:—I have good reason for advising you not to place too much reliance on the reports of the successes of the army of the Loire. Von der Tann, with a small force, is falling steadily back in accordance with a well understood plan. No doubt he will lose a considerable number of men, but the sacrifice will be the same as at Gravelotte. It is intended to hold the Loire army in check, and meanwhile Frederick Charles is steadily pushing on, and is even now nearly within striking distances of Paladine's right flank. I believe I can confidently assure you that unless Moltke's plans fail, they have not yet failed since the commencement of the war, the army of the Loire, will find itself in a trap and the chances of another disastrous capitulation are imminent. Large reinforcements and a big convoy of guns made their appearance in St. Dennis yesterday morning. A special envoy from St. Petersburg reached headquarters yesterday, and had an interview with the King in the presence of the Crown Prince, Bismarck and Moltke. MARSILLIUS, Nov. 14, via Tours, Nov. 15.—Returns from the municipal elections are all in, and foot up as follows:—Republicans, 29,000; communists, 8,000. The city has been and is perfectly quiet. DELS, Nov. 14, via Tours, Nov. 15.—Despatches to night report that Prince Frederick Charles is now moving southward to strengthen Von der Tann and his troops occupy Doule Van, Troyes and Sens. The rear of the armies investing Paris is protected by the arrival of fresh troops. The Government, in the Monitor, thanks the National Guard of the department of Seine et Marne for its gallant conduct in capturing a body of Prussian cavalry, and mentions their exploits in an order of the day. Gen. de Paladine is, by a decree of the Government, appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Loire. VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Great enthusiasm was created at the Bourse here by the announcement that the Prussians had evacuated Orleans. Pierre Jules Baroche, formerly Minister of Justice, is dead.

The Eastern War Cloud

RUSSIA'S HOSTILE POLICY.—ENGLAND, TURKEY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY UNITED AGAINST HER.—ANOTHER WAR IMMINENT AND IRREVOCABLE.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN ALL EUROPE.—RUSSIA VIGOROUSLY PREPARING.—THE BRITISH FLEET READY. LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Telegraph says it is certain that Russia has sixty thousand gubats in the Black Sea ready for use. TOURS, Nov. 15.—The resolve on the part of the Russian Government to withdraw from the treaty of Paris created a profound sensation here. It is said an English envoy has gone to Versailles to demand King William's view of the matter. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The circular of Prince Gortschakoff, concerning the treaty of Paris, 1856, is dated October 21st. It recites the successive alterations and violations of the European treaties, among them that of 1856, and is able to show why Russia should observe the latter, which has been disregarded by others; therefore Russia disowns its obligation to the limited enjoyment of the use of the Buxine, and invites the Sultan to enjoy equal rights with her. She has no wish to rekindle the eastern question, and only aims at increasing her defensive strength. The Government has prepared a compromise on the question of an equitable and therefore a permanent basis. FLORENCE, Nov. 15.—The Opiniore believes that Russia's demands will be granted by the powers. The Vienna Cabinet is disappointed at Mr. Gladstone's despatch on the Russian note, and likens him to Lord Aberdeen. In view of the possible movements of Russia southward, a British fleet of observation will be established in the Mediterranean, with Malta as a place of rendezvous. BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.—The Independent Belge has a telegram from Vienna, dated last evening, announcing that England, Turkey, Austria and Italy have agreed to preserve a common attitude toward Russia. A collective note to that effect is being prepared at Vienna. The threatening attitude of Russia causes a panic in money circles in the city. FLORENCE, Nov. 16.—Russia's repudiation of the Paris treaty of 1856, causes the utmost anxiety here. LONDON, Nov. 16.—Stocks and Securities of all kinds are lower this morning; and markets are flat in view of the crisis on the Eastern question. There is much uneasiness in all circles. The Times has a telegram from Vienna confirming accounts of the excitement in that city growing out of the attitude of Russia. Prince Gortschakoff's tone conveys much excitement there. The question of an alliance between England, Austria, Italy and Turkey is discussed on all hands. The Times, in its editorial remarks on the subject, speaks of disgust and indignation for the Russian circular. The Amsterdam Handelsblad publishes a London telegram to the effect that the British fleet is preparing. Its object has been announced at Vienna and Florence. The same paper says the Sultan was not consulted by Russia, touching the contemplated revision of the Paris treaty, but was advised that Russia had demanded it. A special London telegram says orders have been despatched for the recall of vessels of war from every station except such as are needed in foreign waters. A large concentration of ships at Portsmouth is apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all the naval departments of the Kingdom. A powerful fleet will be immediately despatched to the Mediterranean. In the best informed circles, it is regarded that, in the present pretensions of Russia, a general European war is inevitable. A rupture between England and Russia is looked upon as certain and imminent. It is also believed that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia against the rest of Europe. The Berlin Correspondent, semi-official, regrets that the powers do not hasten to consider the propriety of modifying the treaty, as a just return for her indifference to the sufferings of her former ally. The Government here seems to give no attention to the incident. A letter from Warsaw, dated the 8th, says the reserves of the Russian army for some time past have been secretly called in. The command was not given in the usual open manner, but secretly to the chiefs of districts. The army contracts for breadstuffs is twice as large for 1871 as last year. The manufacture of arms in all the foundries is proceeding with uninterrupted energy, and the fleet is being constantly exercised in the use of new cannon at Cronstadt. Mr. Otto Russell has informed Earl Granville that Bismarck says Prussia has not been asked to make a treaty to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia. That Prince Gortschakoff's circular took Bismarck by surprise, and no secret understanding exists between Prussia and Russia. Bismarck's protestations are received with incredulity by the best informed circles here. LONDON, Nov. 16.—A Tribune cable despatch says that there has been great excitement here, but no public notice over the Russian news in the stock exchange and elsewhere. This Russian step has been so long expected that the public were partly prepared for it. It is the firm and pertinaciousness of Russia's declaration which created surprise rather than the demand itself. Notwithstanding the warlike tone of the Times this morning, great doubt was felt whether the English Government would repel Russia's pretensions to abrogate by her own act the treaty of 1856. The Times was believed to be attempting to take the reins of Government as in 1854; but all doubt will be dispelled to-morrow by publication of Earl Granville's reply. Views expressed in this note are shared in and will be supported by Austria, France, and Italy, each of which sends a reply substantially identical, and will follow the same line of policy. This and all which follows, I state on authority. Prussia's attitude remains unknown, or at least the English Foreign office is unable to satisfy itself what declaration may be expected from Prussia. Communications with other Governments have been free and cordial. There is nothing yet like a talk about war; but the English Cabinet is in no mood to be deterred by the prospect of collision, in which, however, it does not believe. There is nobody who says England will not in any case go to war. Both here and perhaps still more in the Continental Cabinets, a sense of the impossibility of permitting open dictation by Russia is apparent. Four days ago Gortschakoff's circular was unknown at the American Legation St. Petersburg. A London correspondent says it is rumored that a considerable force of Sikhs is to be despatched from India for service in China, who, if all that is said of them be true will be found very ugly customers by disaffected John Chinaman.

Trial of Double-Furrow Ploughs

A public trial of two of these ploughs took place at Milliken's Corners, Markham township, on Monday, November 14th. The day being wet and stormy, but a small attendance of farmers was on the ground, the number of spectators not exceeding fifty. Of the ploughs brought out one was made by John Gray & Co., Uddington, Scotland, and imported by Wm. Reimie, of Eglinton, York Township. The other was made by R. Mitchell & Sons, Peterhead, Scotland, and imported by C. Binie, Gouinley, Markham Township. The ploughs set to work about 2 p. m., in a field of good strong timothy sod, the soil a rich loam interspersed with small stones. One pair of horses drew each plough. The work done by both was not only entirely satisfactory, but greatly exceeded our expectations; and was superior even to what can be accomplished by the best ploughmen. The work done by the Gray plough seemed to be the best, the furrows being more smoothly and evenly laid, and set up at a better angle than those of the Mitchell plough. Each furrow cut was 12 inches wide by 8 deep. For want of a dynamometer we could not ascertain the amount of draft of the respective ploughs, nor how it would bear comparison with that of the ordinary plough; but the general impression seemed to be that with three horses such as are ordinarily used, and as a factor, it would be easy work to plough four acres of land in one ordinary day's time. The teams used were heavy Clydesdales, and accomplished their work with apparent ease, yet their gait we thought to be too slow, as compared with ordinary ploughing. The machines themselves are somewhat complicated, requiring no handles for guidance, the work being controlled by three wheels on which the machine runs, which go a great way in lightening the draft. From what we saw at the trial we are satisfied that the double-furrow plough will prove perfectly practicable, and not only a saving of time and labour, but also of doing away with the necessity of employing experienced ploughmen at high wages; as the machine can be easily controlled and guided by any man or boy of ordinary intelligence after a few lessons on its management. The cost, too, is not great, being about double that of the best iron plough now in use. It could be probably still further modified and cheapened by our own agricultural implement manufacturers. It is Mr. Reimie's intention, we believe, to import several more of them during the winter, and have them tested with the dynamometer next year.—Globe. The Eclipse THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF DEC. 22, 1870.—Professor Delisser says in an article in Science Quarterly, of St. John, N. B., that the eclipse of Dec. 22nd, 1870, will be one of the greatest of modern total eclipses of the sun. He says: "By the combined influences exercised by the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Uranus and the Earth, all being nearly in a straight line, a conjunction that has not taken place for centuries, the effects on the earth will be considerable, creating earthquakes, tidal waves, storms, hurricanes and cyclones. Similar configurations were present at the time of the total eclipse of the 16th of August, 1868, when Quito and Callao were destroyed by an earthquake and tidal waves; but even then, the influences were somewhat less than they will be on the 22nd of December next. The eclipse will be in the North Atlantic Ocean, the central line moving in a southerly direction. Crossing one part of Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, it enters Africa near Oran, and soon afterwards attains its southern limits. The shadow of the moon now moves in a northeasterly direction and leaves Africa, and crossing the Island of Sicily, the north of Turkey, the Black Sea, and the coast of Asia, and the peninsula of the moon finally decreases, leaves the earth with the setting sun in Arabia. The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon in lat. 35° 38' north long. 5° 1 west, a little to the north-east of Gibraltar, and near the Lisbon coast, creating tidal waves and earthquakes there of great severity, agitating the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.—Joseph Klitch. Judd & Co.'s Union Yeast.—J. French. Fish. Fish.—G. A. Barnard. THE YORK HERALD. RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 18, 1870. THE ELECTIONS. Rumors are gaining ground that the next general elections will be held one year earlier than has been generally anticipated; and that we are to have the Dominion general election next summer or fall—either about the same time, or immediately after, the elections for the Local Legislature. In fact, indications are rife to that end; in North York we have what is called the "Reform Vigilance Committee,"—whose headquarters are at Newmarket,—making arrangements for the contest. Again, in the west we have the Grit leaders stumping the country in the interest of the needy. It is high time that the friends of the present government were preparing their programme. There are no important questions at issue between the opposition and the administration, and the probability is that the result of the contest will rest on the character and popularity of individuals. If all assertions of the opponents of the government were true, Sir John A. McDonald and his supporters would be responsible for a long list of defalcations in duty, sufficient to consign them forever to political destruction. The government, we are glad to say, was never in a better position to submit its record to the intelligence of the people, notwithstanding what the Globe and its followers may say to the contrary. The radical papers brand the anticipated dissolution of the present Houses, as a "ministerial dodge," to have the elections over previous to the returns of the census being made, which are expected to cause some important changes in the representation of the several Provinces. The Local and Dominion Governments, we are sure would lose nothing by the delay, but would be benefited materially. There is every likelihood that we will have a plentiful supply of candidates for political honors throughout the country; and, in consequence, an unusual amount of wire-pulling done by the unscrupulous demagogues; who, in some instances, may secure their election over the heads of those more worthy and better qualified. Such is the history of every political campaign, whether municipal or parliamentary. Our best men decline to enter the field of politics, rather than lower their position to the level of the unscrupulous and base cunning of those who figure so prominently in the radical ranks in almost every political contest. East and West York must be up and doing, and make one glorious effort to select and secure the return of gentlemen who will best represent them in both Houses. Organize and return men who will support an efficient and economical government. ANOTHER WAR CLOUD. By our telegraph despatches it will be seen that another war cloud is appearing in Europe. The policy of Russia, demanding the revision of the Treaty of Paris, causes great anxiety and excitement in England. Turkey, Italy, Austria and England are alike interested, and seem determined to stand against the demands of Russia, and have sent a joint note to that effect. It is said that Russia has been secretly preparing for another war that they may avenge their defeat in the Crimea. Hopes are entertained, however, that the firm attitude assumed by the allies, that Russia will think better of it, and recede from its unfeared for and unreasonable position, and we sincerely hope that Europe will not be plunged into the horrors of another war. LECTURE.—We are glad to learn that the officers of the Mechanic's Institute in this town have resolved on opening their winter series of lectures on Tuesday evening next, in the Temperance Hall, to commence at eight o'clock, p.m. The first lecture of the series is to be delivered by the Rev. W. W. Carson, a gentleman of acknowledged ability as a speaker either in the pulpit or on a platform. The subject selected is one of a most interesting character and we hope that "Lessons from the life of George Peabody" will attract a large audience. Admission free. A collection to be taken up to defray expenses. We have not yet heard of a single failure in curing Bronchitis, when Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypocistis has been used, and feel satisfied that it is a specific remedy. Price \$1.50 a bottle; 5 for \$7.50. Sold by apothecaries and by F. Oudill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.

The first in the field for December is Ballou's Magazine, and an examination of it shows that it is a model number in every respect. The engravings are excellent, the descriptions ingenious and eloquent, while the stories are remarkable for their interest and great originality. Mrs. Edson finishes her continued story, and Horatio Alger, Jr., concludes his "Sink or Swim" in a satisfactory manner, as the juveniles will learn when they read it. Macy has furnished a sea story in his own peculiar vein. Stephens gives us "An Evening with a Catamount." Darling tells us "Why our Wedding was Postponed," in his most comical manner, and then there is a Christmas story, full of humanity and goodness, and three or four love stories which will bear perusal half a dozen times, and "Lust and Found" is a regular California tale, by a new aspirant for fame in the columns of Ballou. In addition to this there are many articles worth reading, in the shape of sketches, poetry, etc., and all for the sum of 15 cents per copy, or \$1.50 per year. The December number closes Vol. 32. The New Year will commence with many rare novelties, so don't delay in making up your clubs or purchasing at the periodical depot. Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress street, Boston, are the publishers. Subscriptions taken at the HERALD Book Store. CHINA AND THE CHINESE.—"I flatter myself that I was born in China," once said a Chinese author. After hearing Mr. J. Smith, of Bristol, England, who delivered his lecture on the above subject, in the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening last, we do not begrudge the Chinese gentleman all the felicity he can extract from so great a privilege. The lecturer, who possesses sources of information available to but few, having a son, the well-known Dr. Porter Smith, Medical Missionary, residing in China, described in a very interesting manner many of the peculiarities of these singular people. Their extent of country, density of population, religion, customs, habits and superstitions, were passed in a graphic manner before the audience. To add to the interest of the lecture a number of Chinese curiosities were exhibited, such as a beautiful specimen of carved ivory, shoes, pens and ink, a copy of the New Testament in Chinese characters, artificial flowers, sacred paper and chocksticks. Much information was given and the lecture highly appreciated. Mr. I. French has a new advertisement this week, and, in his usual humorous way, announces the arrival of a large supply of Judd & Co's Union Yeast. It is said to be one of the best discoverers of the age. We hope Mr. French will raise the wind, even to a hurricane, in his business, by selling to every housewife in the county. THE annual meeting of the Heather Curling Club, Scarborough, was held on the 10th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. John Gibson, President; Mr. Simpson Rennie, Vice-President; William Clark, jr., Secretary and Treasurer. AUCTION SALES. FRIDAY, Nov. 18.—Cash Sale of Household Furniture, belonging to Mr. Chas. Younger, of Barwick, Vaughan. Sale at 12 o'clock. Sale without reserve. H. Smelser, Auctioneer. FRIDAY, Nov. 18.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc., on Lot No. 15, 4th Con. Markham, the property of Mr. Wm. Linfoot. Sale at 1 o'clock, sharp. F. Button, Auctioneer. Saturday, November 19.—Auction sale at Cherry's Hotel, Fisherville, County of York, Ontario, of a house and a quarter acre of land, the property of T. Charlton. Sale at 3 p. m. M. Fisher, auctioneer. MONDAY, Nov. 21.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc., on the west half of Lot No. 15, 5th Con. Vaughan. Mr. Thos. White, proprietor. Sale at 12 o'clock, sharp. H. Smelser, Auctioneer. FRIDAY, Nov. 25.—Credit Sale of Real Estate, Farm Stock, etc., on the premises at Thornhill, the property of David McDougall Esq., Sale at 10 a. m. precisely. J. Gornley, Auctioneer. TUESDAY, Nov. 29.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc., on Lot No. 24, 6th Con. Vaughan, the property of David Witherspoon. Sale at 12 sharp. Henry Smelser, auctioneer. TUESDAY, November 29.—Cash Sale of Cordwood and Timber on lot No. 25, 2nd concession Markham, the property of Mr. Abraham Eyer. Sale at one o'clock. J. Gornley, Auctioneer. * * Parties having Sale bills printed at this office, will have a notice similar to the above, free of charge. Taking all England, we are now spending about £3,700,000 a year in out-door relief, mostly in money. This is 28 per cent. higher than it was eight or nine years ago. HURRAH FOR THE TEA CHEST. THE TEA CHEST, EVER ALIVE. To the wants and happiness of the ladies, "God bless them," has Just Received, A LARGE SUPPLY OF JUDD & COMPANY'S VEGETABLE UNION YEAST!! IT IS EXCELLENT "THE JOLLIEST THING OUT." "By the Peppermint" As old Duke says, it makes the sweetest, whitest, jolliest, best and MOST GLORIOUS BREAD Ever set before hungry mortals. Ladies, if you want to be happy, if you want to see your children with blooming cheeks, and if you want to Keep your husband home at nights, JUST GO TO THE TEA CHEST And get a package of JUDD'S UNION YEAST: It will only cost 10 cents, and I'll Bet You What You Like, That the first slice of your beautiful Bread that your husband eats will cause him to jump up, run on his hat and go like a streak of lightning to the first shop and buy you either "a duck of a bonnet," or the best dress in town. Our Teas are so Noted FOR THEIR FRESHNESS, STRENGTH & FINE FLAVOR. It is unnecessary to say anything more. We have a large Stock of WINES & LIQUORS! OF THE Very Best Brands. Now I just want to say one word more, and that is to those who are inclined to me to do, if you possibly can, call and settle up this month, as I have a very large amount to pay, and if it is not soon paid I shall have to do business on the OLD TEA CHEST. GOODS DELIVERED! GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. I. FRENCH. Richmond Hill, Nov. 3, 1870. 535

News Summary

Mazzini has gone to Tours. The Earl of Roden has been appointed an Irish Magistrate. Famine is threatening the southern and south-western districts of Persia. German geographical names are substituting for the French in the Province of Alsace. There is one Jewish clothing house in London that has thirteen stores, and employs 11,000 people. Madame Ulrich, the wife of the gallant Governor of Strasbourg, was the famous danseuse Tagliani. Accounts from Bordeaux describe an extraordinary vintage, quantity and quality being alike exceptional. A special postal and telegraphic office has been established at the Vatican, for the exclusive use of the Pope. It is reported that 3000 new Snider-Enfield rifles, with steel barrels, are being turned out weekly at Enfield. Lieut. Prince Arthur mounted guard for the first time at Woolwich on Oct. 19th, with his company of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. A steam paving machine has recently been introduced in Paris, and made use of by the Municipality for the repair of the streets there. M. Gambetta is a dark powerful built man, with a very large head. His long hair, not unconscious of a grey strand, hangs over a forehead lofty and massive. Gen. La Marmora continues the Pope's interdict against the erection of a place of Protestant worship in Rome, and the Protestant Chapel will remain outside the walls. Major-General Lindsay has been appointed Colonel of the 3rd Buffs, a position which adds a thousand a year to his other emoluments, and also succeeds to the Lieutenant-Generalship vacated by General Bell. The British revenue returns from the 1st of April to Oct. 22 show the following results:—Receipts, £33,689,156; last year, £37,569,023. Expenditure, £39,585,332; last year, £41,197,706. Balances, £1,523,667; last year, £1,046,931. A German ship captain writes from Hong Kong on the 31st of August:—"The excitement here is indescribable. About \$12,000 (18,000 thalers) have already been subscribed for the wounded, an enormous sum for the few Germans in Hong Kong. An order has been received at Woolwich for fifty million cartridges for the Snider-Enfield rifle, which the Volunteers are about to be supplied with. This order places the whole of the small arm manufacturing departments at Woolwich in full work for the winter. It is said that Gen. Lindsay and Colonel Wolsley are to be made Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Col. Fielden and Bolton, of the regulars, and Col. Jarvis and Casault, of the volunteers, receiving the honour of the C. B. distinction. The Prussian Government has permitted Marshal Camouret to reside at Stuttgart, in Wurttemberg; Marshal Leloucq at Bonn, in Rhinish Prussia; and Marshal Bazaine at Aux-la-Chapelle, near the Belgian border. These old soldiers should be allowed to spend the remainder of their days quietly. The "Eastern Question" is apparently looming up in the European horizon. The Czar is bent on vindicating the pride of Russia, severely wounded by the Treaty of Paris after the Crimean reverses. He now demands another arrangement by which several clauses in that treaty, obnoxious to the Russians, will be removed. He is desirous of placing an Imperial navy once more on the Buxine, and paying more attention to Turkey. The Sultan is reported to be prepared for emergencies. The Guelph papers state that Mr. Thomas Batty Connolly, well known in Ontario as lecturer, reader, reporter, etc., and who temporarily resided in Toronto some years ago, is dead. Poor Connolly was well educated, and possessed literary ability, but he became a slave to drink, which, alas! ruined him in body and mind, and brought him to a premature grave. MARRIED. HALL.—HAMIL.—At Blenheim, on the 15th inst., Mr. George J. Hall and Miss Jane Hamil, both of Blenheim. New Advertisements. Fish! Fish!! Fish!!! THE SO-CALLED Philosophical Principles, Which, I am sure, none of my friends would like to see me do, so trot ahead and pony up, and you will greatly oblige. THE OLD TEA CHEST. Farm for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the South half of Lot No. 33, in the 2nd Con. of Markham, comprising 57 acres of land cleared. There is on the premises a good frame dwelling-house, granary, woodshed, &c. The soil is well adapted for wheat. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH KLINCK, On the premises. Vaughan, Nov. 16, 1870. 645-2m