NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

The war in Europe has incidentally revived the discussion of a few years ago on fortifications in Canada. It is seen that the French fortified towns have served to check and delay the Prussian enemy, but the latter being in strong force and having conquered the main army of the French in the field have been able to reduce these fortifications by investing them and so cutting off supplies of food, and by bringing into play on the works the highly improved and most destructive artillery of the present day. When a great many months have been shut up as in Strasbourg, the suffering inflicted upon non combatants and innocent people has been great, and much more severe than would have followed had a peaceful entry been given to the Prussians as into an open town. When, however, the forts have been well selected for their natural advantages of position and have been occupied by a small but efficient garrison, such forts have been able to hold out with a stubborn and protracted resistance. Bitche and Pfalsbourg are examples of the power of resistance possessed by a natural stronghold fortified by the aid of art. These two forts are still untaken, although Strasbourg, equally strong, has fallen by reason of its many months, and Schlestadt, in the same neighbourhood, for the same reason. Metz is also on the point of capitulation, and Paris will soon come to terms from the rapid exhaustion of the food supplies when these are being daily consumed by upwards of two millions of mouths. The Prussian war has not changed the subject of fortification with its advantages and disadvantages. The surrender of the French army at Sedan is a matter apart. What the war has shown is that forts must be supplied with the best artillery or else an enemy possessing superior cannon can speedily effect their reduction.

For Canada the question of fortification in the abstract has very little concern for the reason that the people desire to postpone to a future and indefinite time any excessive expenditure such as the construction of great fortifications would involve. The popular feeling appears to be altogether in favour of spending the money in another direction. Our people have a passion for public works of the productive third, such as roads, railways, and canals, works which are essential to our advancement. When the proposition was made a few years ago to expend six milions on fortifications the feeling among the people soon became decidedly averse, and the proposition was quietly dropped. The same feeling would appear to exist still, for nearly all who occupy themselves with the matter hold to the opinion that we are in no danger of attack until we ourselves provoke attack; and that to burden this country with the expense of an adequate system of fortifications to protect our long frontier would be to saddle Canada with a load that would grievously retard her prosperity. Our people are looking forward to interior development on a large scale, the opening up of the Northwest territory and the many internal improvements required being likely to task all our monetary abilities for several years to come; and they would not like any avoidable thing to interfere with such development.

It is clearly the policy of the people of this country to keep on peaceful terms with her powerful neighbour. It is our part to bide our time, to acquire strength, and not to assume prematurely an air of defiance that might draw swift destruction down upon us. Let the nation grow and extend itself, and out of the arts of peace will come the power and the skill to adopt the art of war should the necessities of the country force the people to turn aside from their ordinary pursuits.

THE STEAMER CORSICAN.—The new steamer Corsican, recently built at the shipyard, Montreal, for the Royal Mail Inland Navigation Company, to supply the place of the Grecian, wrecked in the Lachine Rapids in 1869, a full description of which has already appeared in the *News*, leaves Montreal this morning on a trip westward and is expected to touch at Kingston tomorrow (Friday) afternoon.

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.—The eastward movement of grain from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for Kingston for the week ending Oct 22, amounted to 248,183 bushels wheat and 10,556 bushels corn. The comparative shipments since the opening of navigation were 1,836,554 barrels of flour; 24,425,314 bushels of wheat; 14,773,826 bushels corn 7,831,909 bushels oats; 1,483,892 bushels barley, and 659,128 bushels rye.

CLEARED.—The schooner Preble, with a cargo of grain, bound from the Bay of Quinte to Oswego, which was driven ashore at the Brothers last week, was got off this morning by the government steamer Wellington, and towed to Kingston for unloading and repair.

THE EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.—The export of live stock continues to be carried on to a large extent, and from the great numbers already purchased and exported, and the eagerness with which they are sought after all over the country from the district of Belleville to some miles east of Frontenac, it seems evident that the shipments (particularly of sheep, which are in request since the surplus cattle have for the most part been brought up) this year will considerably exceed those of 1868-69. Last week over 500 sheep were forwarded from Hastings county for Albany, and an equal number have crossed over on the ferry steamer from here to Rome, Watertown and other places in New York State. The average prices paid are—$2.50, gold, for sheep, and from $10 to $12 for horned cattle.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(*Per Montreal Line*)

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—Thanksgiving services are being held in the Episcopal churches today.

The new composite steamer Corsican, of the Canadian Navigation Co., made her trial trip down the river yesterday, and gave satisfaction.

General Doyle yesterday inspected the men, books, and hospital of the 60th Rifles and expressed his satisfaction at the appearance of the Regiment. They move to Quebec early next week to embark on the steamer Orontes.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—The charge against Fanny Wolerver for keeping a house of prostitution, and against Thomas Dunn, and Lucy Page, alias Fike, for being frequenters of the same, was resumed this afternoon.

The charge against Dunn was commenced with

Peter Devlin, a youthful cab driver, was sworn—I was out to Wolerver's house on Friday last. I drove Dunn out there. I saw him go into the house. I went in also. I saw Fike also. We were all in one room. I remained but a few minutes. I left Dunn there. I would not be sure that it was Friday that I went there.

The magistrate here pointed out to the girl Fike, that she must have sworn falsely, but she persisted in saying that she did not recognize Dunn as having been there.

During the absence of a policeman for a witness in the case, the counsel for Wolerver called Thomas Dunn, who was sworn in behalf of the defence.

He said—I do not know that the woman Wolerver keeps a house of prostitution. When I was there I went to pay a debt of $15 which I borrowed from her.

To the Magistrate—I will swear that I was but once in the house since she moved where she now resides. I did not wish my family to know of the transaction. She threatened several times to sue me if I did not pay the amount.

Another witness who went to Wolerver's house on business, swore that he saw Dunn at the house.

This finished the case.

The magistrate in summing up said that Wolerver's counsel having informed him that she was in bad health and was anxious to leave the city at once, he would suspend judgment, and give her an opportunity of doing so, remaining in custody until her departure. The girl Fike expressing a like desire, was also included. Dunn was allowed to go, to appear when called upon. He left protesting that he only went to the house for the purpose of paying the money to Wolerver. Catherine McGinness was sent to gaol for one month, being convicted of the larceny. The police were directed to go with Wolerver to remove her things from the house, and see her and her companion out of the city. Thus the house of ill-repute with the iron shutters, near the Crystal Palace, is once more without a tenant. John Maloney was charged with assaulting Mrs Burk, a little old woman who appears to have rented a couple of rooms of defendant's mother. The occupancy of these rooms not being agreeable to defendant, he attempted a forcible ejectment which constituted the assault. To give time for the plaintiff to procure witnesses, the case was adjourned until Friday morning, but it was void of all interest.

THURSDAY.—Louis Jordan, an American, was fined two dollars for being drunk. Ann Williams, a woman of respectable appearance, but of highly nervous temperament, was charged by an old man, Alexander McBratney by name, with threatening the life of his daughter. The defendant, with many tears, stated the reason of her conduct, that of her husband having taken "this old man's daughter," to his arms and married her under the name of Williamson or McWilliamson, the lady being cook upon the same steamboat on which he served. The defendant in the present case had been informed by a friend that her husband had thus changed his name, and upon one occasion asked him the reason. He replied that his doing so was quite correct, inasmuch as his father's name being Williams, he was in duty bound to acknowledge the relationship by the addition of final son to his name. The defendant set forth the wrongs in glowing colours, and concluded by saying "Not that I would have cared so much had the old man's daughter been better looking than myself, but she is not, being nothing but a dirty copper faced hussey that no one but a fool would take a fancy to." The case was dismissed upon the woman promising not to trouble the old man further. The Sergeant major remarked at the conclusion that his experience went to show that cooks upon steamboats, and sailing vessels likewise, had much to answer for in so frequently alienating the affections of married men from their "lawful wives."

THE WEATHER.—The weather has assumed a dreary uncomfortable phase selected from the worst of the autumnal list. During last night a strong easterly wind sprung up which continued until daybreak, when it veered round to S.S. West, and increased in violence, lashing into white foam the waters of Ontario until noon. It then settled down to a steady blow accompanied by a cheerless rain. Every one who could avoided the inclemency of the weather by keeping to the indoor shelter, and all devoutly wished for the advent of good clear winter weather.

BEHIND TIME.—Owing to the heavy sea and rough weather on the lake today, the str. Spartan, due downwards at 5:30, did not touch here until several hours behind the proper time. The steamers Pierrepont and Watertown also experienced rough weather in making their regular trips to Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent respectively, the gale blowing strong, directly south.

WESLEYAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the above society was held last evening in the Sydenham Street Church. After the transaction of routine and general business, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers of the association for the current year President, Rev. H. F. Bland; Vice Presidents Rev. D. G. Sutherland, M.A., and B. M. Britton M.A.; Secretary, William Tandy, Jr.,; Treasurer, James Johnson; Librarian, R. Tandy; Executive Committee, M. Lavell, M.D., Edwin Chown, H. Skinner, M.D., William McRossie, R. Rutherford, J. Jarvis, M.D., James Moore, Jas. McIntyre, B.A., and J. E. Clarke; Revision Committee, Rev. H. F. Bland, Dr. Skinner, Jas. Johnson and the Secretary; Music Committee, R. Tandy, B. B. Britton and Dr. Lavell; Auditors, Dr. Skinner and R. Rutherford. The spirit and measures of last night's meeting, we learn, give promise of an unusually interesting session this year, to be opened very shortly by the President's introductory lecture, of which due notice will be given.

ILLEGAL APPROPRIATION.—The old and illegal practice, which has prevailed predominant despite all efforts to the contrary, for years past of appropriating the planking of the sidewalks, which cost, according to the budget, together with improvements on streets, $8,000 a year instead of cordwood for firing purposes, has again commenced, and the result thus far is that some of the back thoroughfares present the appearance of wholesale larceny, rather than the effects of traffic. The police force have received instructions to pay strict attention to this matter, and although a posse of that body made a thorough inspection of the premises of several suspected parties during the present week, none of that class of individuals whose object it is to pilfer and fall back on this source of supply, when other means are interrupted, have as yet been brought to account.

BARLEY.—The market today was very dull, the price barely reaching 72 cents. This rise of two cents was, however, paid by buyers but with a very ill grace. The arrivals were very limited, amounting to over fifty loads with the exception of that arriving to supply contracts.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A gentleman writing to a London journal, from St. Petersburg, Sept. 30, says:—

The Eastern question is again looming on the political horizon, and quiet rumours are beginning to be substantiated by facts. Here, in the palace, it is no longer a secret that Russia will seek the earliest opportunity to disengage herself from the obligations of the Treaty of Paris. There are many rumours afloat—some correct, many false—about the policy and actions of the Russian Government with regard to this important question.

I herewith furnish you with a few facts, for the accuracy of which I can vouch.

With regard to the movement of troops toward the South, the ostensible reason is the following: The Emperor intends starting from Tsarskoe Selo, near Petersburg, for the Crimea, on the 26th (O.S.) of this month. He purposes holding a grand review on his arrival at Kieff, and for that object all the troops in that part of Russia have for some time past been en route for that city. It remains to be seen whether, after displaying themselves before the Emperor, the troops will return, or whether the review is only put forward as an excuse to enable the Government to assemble troops in the South without exciting suspicion.

As to the fourth point, the firm idea here among all classes is, that England alone will never come forward in aid of the Turks. France, they say, will be thoroughly crippled with the present struggle, and England will have nothing to do but to acquiesce in whatever Russia may propose. She may grumble, but single handed she will never fight. It is said that the Emperor, on hearing of the capitulation of Sedan, drank off a bumper and, striking his glass on the table, exclaimed, "At last there's an end to the Treaty of Paris." This may or may not be true; but it sufficiently indicates the direction of public opinion here. And, after all, who can blame the Russians, politically speaking, for endeavouring to seize the first occasion of extricating themselves from a position which they have always considered humiliating?

There seems to be no doubt, and, in fact, I was informed yesterday only, by competent authority, that territorial aggrandizement is far from entering into the plans of Prince Gortschakoff. The great desire is to obtain liberty of action on the Black Sea. There is no knowing, however, how rapidly this idea may expand, should not the affairs of France take a more favourable turn.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

When Admiral Farragut made his visit two years ago to Constantinople, he made a formal application to the Turkish Government for leave to pass the Bosphorus; and, as he expressed it in a private conversation, "poke his nose into the Black Sea." While the request was under consideration, and while the authorities were eagerly asking the various foreign ambassadors and envoys what consequences such a precedent might be likely to entail, the Admiral got his steam up and, with all his flags flying, passed quietly up the Straits and entered the Black Sea. As though to show that it was through no curiosity to see Odessa, nor to visit the site of Sebastopol, that he came, he cruised about for a few hours and returned to the anchorage before Constantinople the following day. Such, at least, is the story told here, and I believe it has met no contradiction. I only mention it now as having a strange relation to a paragraph which has just appeared in a St. Petersburg paper, the *Wedomosti*, whose Odessa correspondent writes thus: "The rumour goes here that Gen Ignatieff has presented to the Porte a formal demand for the revision of the treaty of 1856. Meanwhile, Odessa is preparing a grand and festive reception for the fleet which the Russian Government has purchased in America, and which, to the number of 17 iron-clads, will demand the right to pass the Bosphorus under American colours and enter the Black Sea. Should this demand be refused—18 days being given for the deliberation of it—the troops of the Czar are to enter and occupy the Danubian provinces." I simply give you this as a sample of the sort of tidings that meet ready acceptance among many here. The anxiety of the Russian government journals to deny any warlike intentions, or any projects of aggression with regard to Turkey, are understood at Constantinople as almost the invariable precursors of a quarrel; and this is an apprehension shared by the Austrian Cabinet, however little it is felt or acknowledged by our authorities of Downing street.

The Bible has been a stumbling block to a great many reformers of the ultra sort. At this moment it stands in the way of Mrs Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony, and their friends of the extreme Woman's Rights movement. The command, "Wives submit yourselves to your husbands," is particularly obnoxious to them, and a resolution was adopted the other day by the Woman's Suffrage Association explicitly repudiating the obligation. It was declared that the behest in question "should be thrown aside with the exploded theories of kingcraft and slavery embodied in the injunctions, 'Honour the King' and 'Servants obey your masters.'" Mrs Stanton, indeed, took broader ground. She did not waste her words on isolated texts, but boldly demanded a revision, of the Scriptures, with special reference to the views she advocates. Moses she tied to Montesquieu, and then threw both overboard—complaining that "men had invariably translated the Bible hitherto," and contending that "if women were now allowed to try their hand, we should have another and an improved version."

The Republican Government of France has discovered among the public papers replies made by all Prefects of the Empire to the question of how the people felt on the subject of war. The Prefects were all courtiers, and knowing the opinion at headquarters, with very few exceptions, gave no categorical reply in the negative. But all of them appear to have found great popular disinclination to a contest, and the manner in which they contrived to say so by indirect expressions is said to be highly ingenious, varied and amusing.

THE LATEST POWER IN FRANCE.

Paris has learned but little in the school of misfortune if today's despatches correctly represent the spirit of its government and people. There are circumstances under which defiance is heroic; there are others under which it becomes synonymous with reckless temerity. The latter is the present case of France and of its capital. The determination "not to cede an inch of territory nor pay a franc of indemnity," if it is anything more than empty bluster, is one which can only result in fresh humiliation, and will only stimulate a demand for greater sacrifices. No one can safely predict what France may not do after another six months of resistance, accompanied by unceasing organization and persistent military training. But it is perfectly obvious that France wants the moral force, even were the material elements forthcoming, for a great struggle. A few weeks more and there seems every probability that Prussia will possess every important military and commercial centre in the country. Suppose Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Rouen and Marseilles, either isolated or in possession of the enemy, and the commerce of France would practically cease to exist. Production might go on, as it has already done, under the protection of the invaders, but remunerative exchange would be impossible, and a recuperative creation of wealth would, therefore, be completely arrested. France would only continue to exist by feeding on its own vitals, and terrible as might be its desperation, its total powerlessness would be developed with startling rapidity. But at present there is no indication that France, outside of Paris, is disposed even to talk of continuing the contest to the bitter end. And, apart altogether from the voice of the cities, there are against the capital the sentiments of seven millions of rural voters, which constitute the least demonstrative, but the most truly vital of the forces which at present exist in France.

From a variety of causes, the French peasant has become more attached to the tangible fact of social order than to the abstract sentiment of patriotism. The galling tyranny of feudalism that goaded him into the first revolution is now merely matter of history, and with the break up of the old families, and the gradual operation of the law of equal division in inheritance, the land has been parceled out among the people in a way that has no parallel, on so extensive a scale in Europe. A substantial stake in the country has made the French agriculturists willing to sacrifice even liberty to internal peace, because the want of education has made him insensible to all wants save those of the present hour, and a long habit of unquestioning religious subjection has rendered him incapable of fully realizing the prerogatives of a freeman. And yet it is to this class that an appeal must be made, sooner or later, to settle the destinies of France and of the new Republic. The longer the war is protracted for the mere saving of national honour, the wider is likely to become the breach between the rural and urban voters of France, and the worse will become the prospects of a democratic regime whose strength lies in the cities. Unless in a few isolated cases, the energy of active resistance displayed by the French peasantry has been exceedingly feeble. It would be too much to expect that their passive endurance will prove better able to stand the test. Every fresh department, therefore, that feels the iron tread of the invaders and suffers from the exhausting requisitions, served to arouse and to unite the widely-scattered agricultural population of France in a common effort to make terms with the unrelenting foe. The continued defence of Paris may defer such a union, but the steady refusal by the government to entertain any proposals of peace save those they may themselves prescribe can only tend to make the Provisional Government unacceptable to the majority of the French people, and to endanger the existence of the republican institutions with which they are identified.

THE SIOUX SUN DANCE.

This festive performance, as practised among the Sioux, is a sort of religious dance, in which the young braves test their fortitude and stoicism in resisting pain without wincing. There was a large lodge built in the shape of an amphitheatre, with a pole in the centre. The sides and roof were covered with willows, forming a tolerable screen, but not so dense as to obstruct entirely the view. The performances were commenced with chants and incantations. Five young men were brought in and partially stripped, their mothers being present and assisting in the ceremony. Then the medicine man began his part by cutting slits in the flesh of the young men and taking up the muscles with pincers. The old squaws assisted in lacerating the flesh of the boys with knives. The squaws would at the same time keep up a howling, accompanied with a movement to and fro. When the muscles were lifted out by pincers on the breast, one end of a sort of lariat or buffalo thong was tied to the bleeding flesh, while the other end was tied to the top of the pole in the centre of the lodge. The first young man, when thus prepared, commenced dancing around the circle in a frantic manner, pulling with all his weight so as to stretch out the rope, and, by his jerking movements, loosen himself by tearing out the flesh. The young man's dance was accompanied by a chant by those who were standing around, assisted by the thumping of a hideous drum, to keep the tune. The young brave who was undergoing this self-torture finally succeeded in tearing himself loose, and the rope relaxed from its sudden tightness and fell back toward the centre pole with a piece of the flesh to which it was tied. The victim, who, up to this point, did not move a muscle of his face, fell down on the ground, exhausted with the pain, which human weakness could not farther conceal. A squaw then rushed in and bore the young brave away. He had undergone the terrible ordeal, and, amid the congratulations of the old men, would be complimented as a warrior of undoubted pluck and acknowledged prowess.

Another of the young men named Charles was cut in two places under the shoulder-blade, the flesh was raised with with pincers, and throngs tied around the flesh muscles thus raised. The thongs reached down below the knees and were tied to buffalo skulls. With these heavy weights dangling at the ends of the thongs, the young man was required to dance around the circle to the sound of the drums and chants of the bystanders, until the skulls became detached by tearing out the flesh. They continued the performance until one of the skulls broke loose, but the other remained. The mother of the young man then rushed into the ring, leading a pony, and tied one end of the lariat which was around the pony's neck to the skull, which was still fastened to the young man. The latter then followed the pony round the ring until, nearly exhausted, he fell on his face, and the thong was thereby torn out of the flesh. The sufferer's voice grew husky from joining in the chant; he groveled on the ground in violent contortions for a few minutes, and was then removed to the outside of the lodge.

A third man had the lariat of the pony hitched to the raised muscles of his back; and was dragged in this way several times round the ring, but the force not being sufficient to tear loose from the flesh, the pony was backed up, and a slack being thus taken on the lariat, the pony was urged swiftly forward, and the sudden jerk tore the lariat out of the flesh. The dance with its bloody orgies lasted three days.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A new submarine four-wire cable has just been laid between Ireland and Scotland, by way of Donaghadee and Port Patrick, and in a few weeks a seven wire cable is to be laid to England, by way of Howth and Holyhead. With the existing seven wire cable to Scotland from Whitehead, county Antrim, and also the four wire cable to England from Wexford, there will be a total of 22 wires between Ireland and Great Britain.

Over 1300 babies have been received at the Foundling Home, in New York, since its foundation, not quite a year since.

The English divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court was established in 1858. Since then it has dissolved 1,576 marriages.

The New Orleans *Times* suggested the "ancient and battle-scarred town of Fredericksburg, Va." as the proper site for a monument to the late Robert E. Lee.

THE GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A correspondent gives an account of the adventures of the North German Arctic Expedition, whose return to Bremen has scarcely been noticed amid the excitement of the war. The expedition, consisting of the steamer Germania and the schooner Hansa as tender, sailed in May, 1869, to explore the Arctic Sea, and push as far as possible towards the Pole. The Germania, having parted company, wintered in lat. 74 deg N., on the coast of East Greenland, sent out sledge parties, which travelled up the coast to 77 deg N., and has recently returned to Bremen, all well. The Hansa, after parting company, was steered to the northwards, and in endeavouring to force a passage through the ice became beset, and on the 10th of September was completely frozen in, in lat 73 deg. 6 min. N., long. 19 deg 18 min. W. The ice accumulated about the vessel, and nipped her so severely that in October she sank. Provisions, cordage, with other stores, and the boats, had previously been taken out and stacked on the huge floe to which the crew, fourteen in all, had escaped. There they built themselves a house with lumps of coal, planks and sails, and so passed the winter; trusting to the southerly drift on which the Arctic ice is slowly borne. Early in the present year the floe broke up; their house was destroyed; and they passed five nights in the boats awaiting the final destruction of the floe, which, for some miles in circumference, had been reduced to about 200 paces. The southerly drift continued. On the 7th of May they were down to 61 deg. 12 min., Cape Farewell could not be far distant; they took to the boats, and, on half rations, battled away through and over the ice to the shore. On the 13th of June they found themselves at the Friedrichsthal mission stations, where they went on to Julianshaab, and there got a passage to Copenhagen; and landed in that port on the 1st of September.

ASSASSINATION OF A CHINESE VICEROY.

The *North China Herald* gives an account of the assassination of the Viceroy of Pekin, Ma:—"It appears that a relation of Ma, either by blood or adoption, was in poor circumstances at Shantung, and, according to common usage, resolved to take advantage of his kinship with a person of the wealth which Ma was known or supposed to possess. Accordingly he repaired to Nankin and claimed large pecuniary aid or a remunerative office. The latter alternative was we are told, declined, but the Viceroy gave a considerable sum, which, however, did not by any means satisfy the applicant. He pressed for more money, wrote, obtained audiences, and, in a word, persecuted Ma beyond endurance. At last at a personal interview he was peremptorily told that if he was not satisfied he had better leave the city, for no more would be given him. Stung to fury by this intimation, he drew a dagger, and flinging himself upon the Viceroy, inflicted a wound in the groin which is said to have transfixed his bowels and penetrated the skin in front. The assassin was immediately arrested and secured, but as soon as the affair was known outside a rumour was started first that certain Frenchmen had obtained access to the Viceroy and had killed him, and then that some of the French-disciplined soldiers acting under foreign orders had done the deed. The yamen was at once surrounded and carefully searched, but nothing to justify their suspicion was discovered. But as every attempt was made to keep Ma's dangerous state concealed, rumours soon became busy, and the most absurd stories were soon in circulation."

The French peasantry, poor people, are shot on both sides. The Prussians shoot them for giving information to the French, and the French for giving information to the Prussians.

A few days since an organ grinder, accompanied by a monkey, was grinding in Essex; a little boy of four years presented Mr Monkey with a penny, accompanied with the following brief and appropriate speech: "Monkey, take it and gib it to your father." The monkey bowed his thanks, but made no reply.

Under the head of "The water we drink," the Montreal *Gazette* says that one of the taps in its office ceased to yield its usual supply of water, yesterday, and after a little search it was found that a fish about four inches long was causing the stoppage in the water supply. It was without much difficult drawn forth, and proved to be a young perch, in a pretty advanced stage of decomposition.

DIED.

Archibald Campbell Leckie, Esq, at Loda, near Chicago, on the 25 h October.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, King street, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Finnan Haddies.

Another lot of this delicious Fish arrived today.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Oct. 21.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

New Seedless or Sultana Raisins.

For sale.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Oct. 12

Amber or Honey Syrup.

Very fine.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Oct. 12.

Layer Raisins.

In qr. boxes. For sale.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Oct. 12.

New Lemon, Citron and Orange Peels.

1 lb. boxes.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Oct. 12.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Fruit and Fish in tins.

THIS YEAR'S GROWTH.

Now Arriving,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Preserved Oysters in tins.
Preserved Pine Apples in tins.
Green Peas in tins.
Green Sweet Corn in tins.
Tomatoes in tins.
Peaches in tins.
Strawberries in tins.
Blue Berries in tins.
Red Currant Jelly in tumblers.
Red Currant Jelly in Goblets.
Black Currant do.
Assorted Jellies in Sugar Bowls.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Oct. 20.

R. & J. GARDINER

Are now showing

AN

Elegant Assortment

OF

BLACK GLACE,

GROS GRAIN SILKS,

GROS DE SUEZ OR CORDED SILKS, in twenty shades of colourings,

COLOURED GLACE SILKS,

JAPANESE SILKS,

IRISH POPLINS of the best makes,

HANDSOME MADE UP DRESSES for Evening Wear,

SILK MANTLE VELVETS,

OSTRICH PLUMES,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

FRENCH KID GLOVES,

MALTESE AND CLUNY LACES,

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS,

With a profusion of the Newest Novelties of the season, selected by our own buyers now in the European markets.

Our entire Stock of SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS having been purchased before the advance in price, caused by the Franco-Prussian War, we are enabled to offer this class of Goods at remarkably Low Prices for Ready Money.

R. & J. GARDINER.

Kingston, 1st September, 1870.

MR T. H. SMITH, Organist of St. George's Cathedral, and Bandmaster P. W. O. Rifles, is prepared to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, and Violin at the residence of the pupil and his own.

RESIDENCE—Queen Street, one door above Sydenham Street.

PIANOES TUNED.

Aug. 23.

CHILDREN'S

LATTICE CRIBS

AT SHIELS',

KING STREET.

SCRUBBING MADE EASY

BY USING THE

PATENT MOP AND SCRUBBER.

FOR SALE

AT SHIELS',

KING STREET.

SARAH COPLESTONE.

THE CLIFTON FAMILY HOTEL,

41 ISLINGTON,

LIVERPOOL.

THREE minutes walk from the Lime Street Station. Branch House near at hand, 33 Norton Street. Particular attention is paid to families about leaving England for the Colonies, and tickets and all necessary information upon the subject of emigration can be procured at the hotel, and will be furnished with pleasure. Persons arriving from the Colonies will find the hotel a comfortable temporary home.

Liverpool, Sept., 1870.

W. C. HAVEN & Co.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, and General Insurance Agents, Masonic Buildings, King Street, KINGSTON, Ont.

W. C. HAVEN, I. C. HAVEN.

August 19.

HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, the House in Earl Street at present occupied by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Meyer. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Mrs Renton, Earl Street.

Oct. 35.

Wanted,

TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, first-class hands, to whom the highest wages will be given. None others need apply.

AT McNAUGHTON & CO'S,

Cor. King and Princess Streets.

Oct. 24.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAP

FOR FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, call at the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WADDELL & Co.

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of Winceys ever shown, at the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WADDELL & Co.

FOR the Best and Cheapest Dress Goods, go to the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WADDELL & Co.

CALL and see our Choice French Merinos, the best value ever seen at the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WADDELL & Co.

BEAUTIFUL TARTAN PLAIDS at the Glasgow Warehouse.

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THE BEST BLACK LUSTRES at the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WADDELL & Co.

FOR CHEAP WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, go to the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WADDELL & Co.

Oct 27.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

Jewellery Latest fashions in Dress, Berthas, Chignon Combs.

Jewellery Bright and Chaste. Gold of every description.

Jewellery Vulcanite Rings, Ear Rings, Necklets, Chains.

Jewellery Jet Sets, Ear Drops, Brooches, Necklets, Chains, &c., &c.

Jewellery H.S. and S.S. Rings and Brooches, &c., and a full assortment of Pearls.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE

PRINCESS STREET.

CHARLES GRIFFIN.

Oct. 24.

New Fall and Winter Dry Goods

OPENED

AT WALDRON'S

Beautiful Wool Reps,
Clan Tartan Plaids, Cheap,
French Merinoes, excellent value,
Magnificent Irish Poplins,
Black Lustres, decidedly Cheap,
Silk Mantle Velvets, 27, 30 and 34 inch
Sash Ribbons, a large lot.
French Kid Gloves in all colours,
Wool Shawls in all the Class,
Scarlet Flannels from 10½d,
Water Proof Cloakings in Dark Blue and Grey, Grey and Black.
Fancy Beavers for Jackets,
Fancy Flannels, Cheaper than ever before.
4,000 yards Hoyles' Prints, 7½d, worth
All Colours in Fingering Yarns, cheap
Splendid Value in Wool Hosiery,
Blankets at Manufacturers' Prices,
Beautiful Stock of Quilted Under Skirts
1 Case French Wool Corsets, 2s 9d.

AS all New Goods are Cheap, you depend on getting the best values.

R. WALDRON,
Wilson's Buildings.

NEW DRY GOODS

1870. AUTUMN and WINTER.

AT ROSS'S.

THE Stock will now be found complete in all Departments, and best value in the city.

Coloured and Fancy Silks in great variety.
Magnificent Black Silks.
New Wool Serges and Satin Cloths.
French Merinoes, splendid value.
Fancy Dress Goods.
Wool and Mixed Tartans.
Paramattas, Persian Cords.
Barathieas, etc,
Winceys, very cheap,
Mantle Velvets and Velveteens, prices.
Fancy Cloakings, white and colored
Millinery, Mantles, Feathers, Flowers in great variety.
Sash Ribbons.
Real Thread Laces, black and white
New Kid Gloves.
New Tweeds, Beavers and Cloths.
Table Linens, Towellings, Sheetings
Pillow Cottons,
White and Grey Cottons, remarkably low prices.
Cotton Bags, Cotton Yarn,
Carpets and Oil Cloths.

Kingston, Sept. 23, 1870.

DR HENRY B. EVANS, M.R.C.S. Residence—PRINCESS STREET, formerly occupied by Dr. Maclean.

M 8.