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

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

A telegram today brings confirmation of the capitulation of Metz and the surrender of Marshal Bazaine and his army. This event is of great magnitude as it gives effect to the Prussian conquest of Alsace and Lorraine and leaves the Germans in possession of both provinces. We have yet to learn the effect in Paris and of the disposition of the people to terminate the war under this hopeless catastrophe.

One cannot for the present despair of final success in the effort which the British government has put forth to facilitate the settlement of the war dispute, but certainly its immediate effect has not been encouraging.

The French have attributed sinister motives, and have concluded that Great Britain must be acting as the tool of Prussia, that Prussia wanted peace because she was getting exhausted and feared the new armies of the French provinces, therefore the French ought to stimulate their powers of resistance instead of giving way. This has been the effect with Gambetta, the Minister of the Interior, who responds to the attempt by issuing a fresh war circular calling upon the people to fight out the fight and to organize resistance in every corner of the land.

The Germans have vindicated England's course from the suspicions of the French by opposing objections which the French were not prepared for, but which being made show clearly the voluntary and disinterested nature of the action of the British government.

It is often the fortune of a mediator to displease both sides, and so it has happened in the present instance. The first effect is to delay the result, but not to render its attainment impossible. The ground has been cleared, we may say, by the vindication thus afforded of the motives of the third party, and so an opening is made for a second and possibly more successful attempt.

There are no signs as yet of any disposition among the great powers to intervene with force to put and end to the war. The British government has contemplated only the employment of moral influences, and it doubtless sought only an alliance of such influences when inviting the concerted action of Italy and Austria.

ANOTHER SEVERE GALE

Another severe gale, though in results not in comparison with that of Tuesday, two weeks ago, set in yesterday, and continued to blow with great violence during the afternoon and last night. Several vessels on the lakes, bound down, sustained damage to a more or less extent, but being laden they were able to weather the storm, and arrived in port all right, with the exception of the following, whose respective Captains report the voyage to have been rough, owing to the very heavy sea running, and the force with which the wind caught the closely reefed sails on the open water.—The new schooner J. S. Richards, on her first trip from Milwaukee, had her foreboom and gearing entirely carried away; the schooner Mary, from the same place, with a cargo of wheat, lost her fore top-sail, and the schooner Mont Blanc, in getting into position in the harbour, run aground on the Martello tower shoal. The steamer Rochester due here yesterday afternoon, did not arrive up to noon, and the propeller Bristol, bound from St. Catharines to Montreal, with a general cargo, ran into South Bay last night for shelter, with the loss of a portion of her deck load, consisting of several barrels of potash, apples, etc., washed overboard, and her gangways and two places in her starboard side store in. She touched here today on her way down the St. Lawrence. The Royal mail steamer Magnet from Montreal arrived at 11:30 o'clock last night, and after remaining at her dock until 3 o'clock this morning left for Toronto and Hamilton. Several other instances occurred in connection with the gale, but they are all of minor importance and unworthy of mention. The wharves on the south side of the city were completely deluged, and some of the floors of storehouses were covered with two or three inches of water.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Friday, October 28.—The gale of yesterday and last night hurried a large fleet of vessels into port, and this morning the harbour presented quite a lively aspect to the eye, by the numerous sail and the activity which prevailed among the various craft, the first arrivals having the advantage of unloading and clearing in the same order.

Messrs Jones & Miller's wharf—The schooner Nevada, from Milwaukee, with 18,000 bushels of wheat, and the schooner J. S. Richards, from the same place, with 18,600 bushels do., arrived last night. The barges America and Monica leave this evening for Montreal, with a combined cargo of 22,000 bush wheat.

Montreal Transportation Company's wharf—Arrivals: Schooners New Dominion, from Toledo, with 13,700 bush wheat; Eliza Quinlan, Toronto, 7,339 bush do; C. H. Johnson Cleveland, 19,600 bush do; prop. Enterprise St. Catharines, 18,971 bush do; schooner Phalorope, Milwaukee, 16,500 bush wheat; Hattie Howard, Milwaukee, 15,000 bush do; Kate Kelly, Chicago, 16,016 bush do; Amoskeag, Chicago, 15,095 bush do; Mary, Chicago, 14,349 bush do; and Flying Mist, from the same place, 20,000 bush do. The tug Glide leaves this evening for Montreal with four barges in tow, carrying a combined cargo of 50,000 bush wheat.

Messrs Gurney & Glidden's wharf—The schooners E. Coben and Industry are now loading here, the former with iron ore for Toledo, and the latter shingle bolts for Oswego. The steam barge Water Lilly arrived this morning from Ottawa with a general cargo. Shipment of barley to Oswego during the past week, 20,000 bushels.

Messrs J. Swift & Co.'s wharf—The schooner Gazelle, from Oswego, arrived here yesterday laden with a general

Messrs J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf—Arrived The schooners Agnes Hope, from Lake Erie ports, with 14,700 bushels wheat and peas, and Mont Blanc, from Milwaukee, with 20,000 bush do; also the barge Hector, from Montreal, light.

The schooners Goodell and Andrew Stephenson, both bound down the river, were anchored off the Water Works Company's wharf.

Marine Railway—The schooner Kate Robinson has been hauled out to undergo repairs, which, however, will not be nearly so extensive as at first calculated.

IN DRY DOCK.—At Detroit, on Thursday, the tug Moore arrived down with the schooner Northern Belle, damaged by collision a short time since in the St. Clair Strait. The tug Clematis also came down with the bark Winona, which had suffered some damage from contact with another vessel in being towed through the Rapids at Port Huron. Both vessels were left at Campbell, Owen & Co's dock for repairs. The Northern Belle was grain loaded for Kingston. The latter will probably be able to continue her voyage tomorrow.

Owen Sound, Oct 26.—Early this morning while the steamer Waubuno was trying to make McGregor's harbour for shelter was unfortunately struck on a shoal, where she now lies. The steamers Francis Smith and Champion have gone to her assistance.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(Per Montreal Line)

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct 28.—The City Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of three per cent.

Forty-three new students have entered the Faculty of Arts in McGill College this session, making the total number 80. In the Medical Faculty 104 have matriculated, and 53 in the Law Faculty.

RACE FROM TOLEDO.—The schooners Dandee and Jane McLeod both grain laden have started on a race from Toledo to Kingston. Several bets are staked here by parties interested in the result.

THE FRENCH WAR.—A French gentleman and his daughter, who have lost their entire property by the present war in France, arrived in Kingston on Thursday evening, to take passage for Oswego, where they have some relatives residing.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Express train going West yesterday afternoon, was nearly six hours late in reaching Kingston, owing to a freight train having ran off the track at Williamsburg station, near Cornwall. The Lightning Express was also detained some time from the same cause.

THE LATE MR. LECKIE.—The body of the late Mr Leckie, who was scalded to death in one of his own brewery vats at Lodi, near Chicago, on Tuesday, arrived here this morning on the steamer Watertown from Cape Vincent. The funeral takes place tomorrow.

THE WEATHER.—During the evening and night of yesterday the south-west wind which had been blowing hard all day strengthened into a perfect gale. The water of the lake was covered with foam-capped waves, which in the vicinity of King street west, broke upon the shore and threw the spray completely across the street. Partially decayed trees had to succumb to its violence, and trees in the suburbs of the city which had stood the shock of many a storm were last night prostrated, and many a rickety fence was this morning discovered in a similar position. The wind tried the clapboards of the houses and shook furiously the doors of barns and out-houses, tipping off the insecurely fastened of the first and carrying them many yards away, and bursting the latter from their time-worn hinges. The gale out upon the lake did much damage to the shipping, and many an anxious inquiry was made this morning. At last the wind exhausted itself, and by midnight an almost perfect stillness, with a starlight sky and bright aurora borealis, reigned. This morning the day broke clear and pleasant, and the bright sunshine continued throughout the day which was one of Autumn's best.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—Daniel Madden and his wife, two incorrigible vagrants who were told to move on and clear out a few days since and did not do it, were again arrested at the lower depot in a drunken condition, and were this morning sent to gaol for thirty days. Hugh McGurk was charged with having been drunk, and with assaulting Henry O'Hara whom he caught by the beard while excited by the fumes of his potations. Mr O'Hara, did not appear, and the prisoner, in his defence, said that what he did was merely the result of his playful nature unusually developed by whiskey and in fact, he said, that at such at times he was more than usually good natured although "a little astray in his head," and there was "no harm in him whatever." If his worship would allow him he would at once take his departure for his native place, Glasgow. The magistrate, however, ordered him to pay a fine of two dollars or go for ten days to gaol, where there is at present a great want of wood sawyers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*Scribner's Monthly* (November). Scribner, New York; John Henderson, Kingston. This is a new magazine begun with the present number, edited by J. G. Holland, who contributes the opening poem. Light literature and social topics are to be found in its contents, together with descriptive and scientific articles treated popularly. It is well illustrated and well got up.

Illustrated Times (City Book Store). The part for October has many and varied illustrations of the war. These illustrations exclude almost everything else; but their graphic interest is strong with all classes of the public.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* bears upon unimpeachable authority that there is and has been no intention of making any further reduction in the British forces in India at present, and that the 1st battalion of 19th Regiment will not return to England until the autumn of 1871. General Sir J. Pennefather, G.C.B., has accepted the Governorship of Chelsea Hospital, vacant by the death of Field-Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford.

The fall of Schlettsadt places the entire department of the Bas Rhin in the possession of the Prussians, and releases a number of troops to complete the reduction of Alsace. At the present rate of advance in the east, it is scarcely probable that any progress beyond Belfort, the southern point of the Haut-Rhin, will be made this season. Besancon and Dijon, and, consequently Lyons, may therefore meanwhile be considered as safe. The complete occupation of Alsace is now, however, but a question of a few weeks, and the obstinacy of Prussia with regard to the question of a rectification of frontier is not likely to be diminished by the actual possession of the line of the Vosges.

PAINFUL DEATH OF MR ARCHIBALD C. LECKIE.

Archibald Campbell Leckie, of the firm of Leckie, Sellers & Co., whiskey distillers and liquor dealers of this city, met with an accident on Monday evening which caused his death on the ensuing morning, in the following painful manner:—

About two weeks ago, Mr Leckie went to the town of Lodi, Ill., where his principal distillery is located, for the purpose of putting it into operation. He had carried out his intention, and the distillery was in running order on Monday evening, when he went up on the outside of the building to the top of the hot water tub for the purpose of turning off the faucet. This tub, which supplies all the hot water used in the building, is between 15 and 20 feet deep, and of about the same diameter. At the time, it was filled with boiling water. Through some inadvertence on the part of Mr Leckie, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the steaming cauldron. He managed to seize the staves or chines of the tank, and cried for help, which soon arrived and extricated him from his horrible predicament. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, but his injuries were too severe for recovery, and, after a night of incalculable suffering, he expired on yesterday morning at 5 o'clock.

Mr and Mrs Sellers, respectively the partner and sister of the deceased, left on last evening for Lodi to procure the remains, which will arrive at the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad company on the 8 40 a.m. train en route for Kingston, Canada.

The remains will be subject to the inspection of the friends of the deceased at the depot for a short time before further transportation.

Mr Leckie was universally respected among his large circle of business acquaintances, as well as in the society in which he moved. He leaves several children, who are now in Kingston, Canada.

Mr Leckie was one of the pioneers of the liquor trade in the northwest, and at the time of his death was the manager of the largest whiskey distillery in the state of Illinois.

Resolutions of respect for the deceased were passed on yesterday by the board of trade.—*Chicago Times.*

"EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION."

To the Editor of the Daily News

SIR—My object in visiting your hospitable shores was to ascertain for myself whether my emigrant friends were progressing satisfactorily. Most glad I am to be able to report favourably.

Some few have undoubtedly signally failed, but it is through their own misconduct or by unforeseen circumstances but to the honest, persevering, and, above all, to the sober, Canada affords ample opportunities for advancement. I am informed forty thousand emigrants have settled in the Dominion during the past two years. Yesterday I met here a man earning $20 per week, sometimes five dollars per day, who, previous to emigrating, was eighteen months almost out of work. Who will gainsay the benefit to all parties of such an emigration?

Great Britain has thousands of good characters, persons, able and willing to work but cannot now obtain it. Why not induce them to move here, and thereby add strength to the Dominion.

I am encouraged to entertain strong hopes that the Government will liberally respond to the almost universal voice of public opinion, and put forth more powerful means of attracting and perhaps aiding the honest, industrious and sober to locate within this favoured Dominion.

Population and wealth generally go hand in hand, and Canada greatly requires the one, and the other will speedily follow.

Canada was never so prosperous as at the present moment. Let the Government of the Dominion, the Ontario and Quebec Governments, the municipal authorities and private persons each nobly and liberally forward this movement, which must inevitably lead to more beneficial results to the whole community.

A word to my emigrant friends. After having travelled from Quebec to Sarnia, from Parry Sound to Niagara, visited many emigrants at their home, the free grant districts (100,000 acres of which have been taken up for settlement since April last) and the Eastern Townships, I am more and more convinced of the blessings of Emigration. I find those who care for your souls are zealous, the school system excellent, land and the necessaries of life cheap, and labour good. To all of you I say, "Go forward (Exodus 14:15). Do not look back too much on the gloomy past, but look hopefully forward to the future. Avoid murmuring—(1) Keep to your churches. (2) Keep from whiskey, the curse of this land, and woe be to the Legislature which encourages the multiplication of liquor shops. (3) Keep care of your cents and dollars. Establish "Emigrant Aid Societies" which aim at giving advice to those newly arrived from the Old Country, a savings bank, a labour mart for hirers and those requiring work, sick and medical clubs, getting out relatives by weekly payments, &c. The Ottawa society is flourishing. (J. Johnson, Esq., Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will gladly forward their prospectus.

I beg publicly to express my gratitude to the Messrs Allan (Montreal Steamship Co.) for their considerate and liberal treatment of my emigrants.

I shall carry home (whither I proceed in a few days after 12,000 miles of travel) with the happy feeling that many who in the old country were in poverty and misery are now, by the blessing of God, comparatively in a state of happiness, contentment and comfort.

I tender my most heartfelt thanks to all parties for many acts of kindness and hospitality I have received from many dear and valued friends, and I shall ever pray God will abundantly bless and prosper the people of this country.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. STYLMAN HERRING,
St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, London.

Ottawa, Oct 25.

A SUNDAY AT THE PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

The *Staatsanzeiger* thus describes the manner in which last Sunday was spent at the Prussian headquarters: "The Division Chaplain Rogge, Royal and Garrison Preacher at Potsdam, came from Honesse, which is towards the north of Paris, to the Royal headquarters, for the purpose of celebrating divine service in the church of the little village which formerly belonged to the old Marquisate of La Ferriere. At this the King attended, as also the several Princes whom the King had invited from Lagny, and the entire retinue at headquarters. Prince Frederick William of Hesse returned today to his command of cavalry in the west of Paris from a visit which he paid to his brother-in-law, Prince Charles of Prussia, at Lagny. The princes who had been invited remained here for dinner; and then returned to Lagny. During the entire of yesterday and the earlier portion of this morning we heard continually the thunder of cannon from Paris. The French shoot from the heavy guns in the forts at every helmet which lets itself be seen for a moment among the bushes or hollows by our patrols or guards. In this way they waste a great quantity of powder. The investing army have remained quite tranquil since the fight of the 19th. They push the outposts as near as possible to the forts, and maintain the isolation of the town. Peasants who having had their dwellings within the six leagues which the government completely wasted, had to go into Paris, try in every way to escape therefrom since the investment began. They come in crowds to our outposts, but naturally are turned away. The people in Paris would, in all probability, be gladly rid of these "useless mouths." They now see how they miscalculated when they received into the city the inhabitants of the villages whom suffering had almost deprived of reason; for these peasants refuse to take arms, and desire nothing but peace."

SCARCITY OF MEAT IN PARIS.

While M. Gambetta assures France that Paris will not succumb to famine and Count Bismarck insists that the alternative is starvation or surrender, correspondents from Paris report that they are enduring not the horrors but the bitterness of war. "Meat," wrote Sergeant-Major Wyatt ten days ago, "is getting very difficult to procure, and especially so, I regret to say, is money. Today we are informed of the nutritious qualities of bullock's blood." There ought to be very large supplies of meat in Paris on this the third week of the investment. It was given out a fortnight ago that when the city was invested the stock of sheep in Paris was 200,000, which, at the rate of 4,000 a day, would give a supply of mutton for fifty days. Besides this there are said to have been 70,000 or 80,000 cattle, of which a certain number were also to be daily killed. A vast deal of food for these animals has been collected in Paris from the surrounding country, but, as it would be necessary to economize much of this for the horses of the artillery, cavalry and other indispensable services, salting is said to have been had recourse to on a large scale. Fresh vegetables, according to the last accounts, were hardly anywhere to be found. The difficulty already experienced of obtaining meat shows how erroneous is the supposition often met with, that in a besieged town consumption proceeds without diminution until some material check is arrived at. The prospect of want is already limiting it in Paris. Tomorrow the investment will have lasted three weeks; and on Sunday next, half the time for which the meat supplies of Paris will hold out, at the present rate of consumption, will have expired. This is the danger of Paris. The Borderer's motto, "You shall starve before I will starve," which is applied so sternly in Count Bismarck's last circular, will have its asserters in Paris; and our Parisian resident warns us in every letter to expect bread riots. There is good reason to believe that the stores of flour are more ample than those of meat, so that if the government will only make up its mind to feed those who must else starve, the city may hold out long after meat-rations have ceased to be obtainable.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 18th inst has the following:—

A few days since a well dressed and handsome youth, of some eighteen years of age, appeared before one of our city magistrates and asked if he could engage his services to perform a matrimonial ceremony. The reply was in the affirmative, and the young man left, but shortly afterwards returned, accompanied by a sober-looking female, middle-aged, and dressed in black.

"Is this lady your mother?" inquired the magistrate.

"Oh, no, sir, this is the lady. I desire to marry," replied the youth, as the lady drew aside her veil, disclosing a countenance wrinkled and sore, but on which for the moment gleamed a sort of icy smile.

"Indeed."

"But are you of age?"

"Not yet, but this lady is my guardian."

"And she gives her consent?"

"Yes, sir."

The magistrate was in a quandary. He didn't know exactly what to do. He hated to sacrifice the youth, and join the bright-faced May to the gloomy icy December. "Isn't this rather a strange union?" he asked.

"Not at all," replied the expectant bride. "I have a large amount of property, which I desire to leave this young man. As I have relatives who might dispute the will were I to give it to him as a legacy, I prefer to marry him."

"And are you content to marry this woman for her money?" asked the justice.

"Well, I shouldn't marry her for anything else, frankly replied the boy lover, "she ain't pretty."

And without more ado the ceremony was concluded.

WHAT COMES OF TRYING TO RECTIFY THE FRONTIERS.

The condition of the inhabitants of the north-eastern part of France is most lamentable. The circumscription of the Ardennes made classical by Shakspeare had to sustain for six weeks all the miseries of an occupation by two contending armies, and had to furnish requisitions amounting to several millions of francs. Several fierce battles were fought there, in which two large villages—Falaise and Vonco—were destroyed and a great number of communes devastated and pillaged. But yesterday those poor people were enjoying a contented if a laborious life, and are now destitute of every necessary of life. Other districts on the line of military operations are in the same unhappy condition. Nearly all the beasts of burden, the beeves, sheep, and swine have been swept away, and the able men carried off for soldiers, leaving the old and decrepid, and helpless infancy, to starve. To add to this, typhus fever and eruptive maladies have broken out, and the reappearence of the rinderpest, threaten together to make a clean sweep of every living thing the cannon and sabre had spared. In the department of Ardennes alone are said to be no less than 200,000 persons in a condition of the most hopeless misery. As the harvests have been almost entirely consumed, the approach of the winter is looked forward to with the utmost dismay. An organized system of relief has been established in London and elsewhere, and the houses of the rich in the unfortunate territory are used for shelter, but all this will be but as a drop in the bucket, and the prospect for the majority of the poor people is sad indeed. One letter says that in the vicinity of Sedan, "neither a grain of wheat nor a bundle of straw is left," and the inhabitants have depend for the continuance of a miserable existence upon outside aid. And all this loss of life and misery and destruction of property, the earnings of years of hard toil, was brought upon them in a futile attempt of an ambitious monarch to rectify a frontier.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special Telegram to the Daily News.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Receipts—wheat 15,724; flour 400. Shipments—wheat 21,241. Flour—none. Flour—market dull, and the turn easier; Welland Canal may be quoted at 5.45 to 2,50; sales of inspected Canada supers at 5,45 to 5,50; medium strong at 5,50 to 5,60; and choice 5.70 to 5,90; fancy and extra scarce, and relatively high. Grain—wheat—and peas nominal in absence of transactions. Provisions dull at unchanged rates. Ashes—pots firm. Pearls quiet.

GRAIN MARKETS.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Chicago, October 28.—Wheat dull and drooping at 98¼c for No. 2 Spring; seller November for No. 2 mixed. Oats quiet and fairly active at 34 to 34¼c. Barley weak at 76c. Regular 78c to 79c for medium. Receipts—6,310; Wheat 154,000 bushels; Corn 52,000 bushels; Oats 32,000 bushels; Barley 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 9,540 bbls; Wheat 126,000 bushels; corn 23,000 bush; oats 16,000 bushels; rye 815; barley 30,000 bushels. Freights firm; 9c wheat to Buffalo.

Milwaukee, Oct. 28.—Wheat quiet and steady; 98c for No. 2. Receipts 8,000 bushels; Shipments 40,000 bushels.

Buffalo, Oct. 28.—Wheat dull and heavy; choice amber 1,25. Corn dull and nominal at 68c for No. 2 Chicago. Oats quiet and rather firmer at 45c to 45½c. Canal freights steady at 15c for wheat to New York.

Oswego, Oct. 28.—Wheat dull, and nominal; 1,25 for Milwaukee. Corn quiet at 78c to 80. Oats dull at 48c to 49c. Barley active; prices unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News

New York, Oct. 28.—Flour—sales 11,000 bbls; 5,30 @ 5,60 for superfine state and western; 5,80 @ 6,25 for common to choice extra state; 5,75 @ 6,30 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet. Wheat dull and 1c lower; receipts 30,000 bush; sales 75,000 bushels at 1,32 to 1,33 new No. 1 spring, 1,34 @ 1,35 for winter red and amber western; 1,50 white Michigan; 1,14 for old No 2 spring. Rye quiet. Corn shade firmer; receipts 6,000 bushels; sales 19,000 bush at 81 @ 81½c new mixed western. Barley heavy; sales 1,000 bush western at 95c; 8,000 bush Canada western on private terms. Oats steady; receipts 6,000 bushels; sales 29,000 bushels; 53 to 54c for western; 53 @ 56c Ohio and State. Pork dull and heavy at 25,75 to 26,00 new mess. Lard nominal at 14 to 16c steam; 16¾ for kettle rendered. Butter steady. Cheese quiet.

Port Burwell, Oct. 25.—The steamer Missouri, with a cargo of groceries and general goods for Detroit, drawing eleven feet of water, struck a bar outside the harbour, and was driven ashore by the force of the gale, this morning, and scuttled. She is not much damaged, but the cargo is nearly a total loss.

President Grant having named Thursday, November the 24th, for observance as a day of national thanksgiving, Governor Hoffman has followed the example and issued his proclamation also appointing thanksgiving in New York State on the same day.

DIED.

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

Wanted,

CELLARAGE AND BUILDING near the water.
Address

E. S.,
Box 238.

Kingston, Oct. 28.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed his place of business from the corner of Brock and Bagot Streets to Bagot Street,

next door to the office of the "British Whig"

OTTO MEVES,
Gold and Silversmith.

Oct. 28.

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.

MORTGAGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY
NEAR THE CITY.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

IN pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in two Mortgages from James McGuire to the vendors, which will produced at the sale on SATURDAY, the fifth day of November, A.D. 1870, at twelve of the clock, noon, by J. J. Linton, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, in the city of Kingston, in two lots, the following valuable Real Estate, being composed of—

1st—Lot No. 2 and the broken front of Lot No. 2 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Pittsburg, in the County of Frontenac, containing 350 acres, known as Sopwell Hall, formerly as the McKenzie Farm. This is an excellent farm, partly cleared and well watered, and is beautifully situated on the River St. Lawrence, about four miles from the city of Kingston. The improvements comprise a spacious Cut Stone Dwelling House, three Barns, Stabling, Sheds, and good Log House.

2nd—Part of Lot No. 1 in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Pittsburg, containing 63¾ acres, now in the occupation of Joseph Solly, forming a desirable farm, in close proximity to the city, with good Dwelling House and Outbuildings.

The vendors reserve to themselves the right of one bidding in respect of each parcel.

Terms of payment very liberal. A deposit of 10 per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, when easy terms for the balance will be arranged.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MACDONALD & PATTON,
Clarence Street, Kingston,
Vendor's Solicitors.

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 21st 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
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THE CLIFTON FAMILY HOTEL,
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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.

House to Let,

WITH immediate possession—No. 3 Wesley Row.

Apply to

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

Kingston, 27th October, 1870.