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GOING EAST.		
2.25 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	2.05 p.m.
GOING WEST.		
2.20 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	4.00 a.m.

(This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12 minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.)

KINGSTON POST OFFICE

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G.T.R. day train	7.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
Western " " "	3.45 "	2.30 "
East and West night trains	9.30 "	7.00 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS

Through Mail for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 7.30 a.m. and 3.45 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per Canadian steamers will be closed every Friday at 3 P.M.

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Letters intended for despatch per Bremen must be prepaid by Canadian stamps.

[illegible] copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS containing the news of the week may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 40 cents per dozen, or 5c. per copy.

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price two cents.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

ATTACKS ON ENGLISH STEAMERS BY FRENCH MOBS

On Monday the steamer Despatch arrived at Jersey from the neighbouring French port of Granville. Captain le Mesurier reported that on the arrival of the steamer on Sunday he was received with a show and a display of hostility to the English that he was unable to approach the quay, and was compelled to moor outside in the harbour. The object of this demonstration, it appeared, was to prevent the embarkation of large numbers of soldiers, ammunition, and other supplies for the Papal army. After with some difficulty landing his passengers, Captain le Mesurier proceeded to the authorities for assistance in getting the goods on board, but they replied that they were powerless to assist him, and as bodies of men, mostly armed, continued to hover about, the steamer eventually had to leave without them, the crowd following her departure. A Portance vessel laden with grain, was the object of similar attacks on Sunday. Some one having protested against corn being taken out of the country when it was so much needed, a gang boarded the vessel, turned all the crew on shore, drawn the authorities not being sufficiently astute to suit the populace, and have tossed the mayor and appointed another in his place.

BUTLER'S CODFISH WAR

The Chicago *Tribune*, a republican journal, criticises severely Butler's recent proceeding. It says:—Mr Butler is in the first place, opposed to the reciprocity treaty with Canada. In the next place he is opposed to all intercourse with Great Britain until the Alabama claims be paid. And he is, generally, in a fierce, fighting frame of mind. The reason of all this unhappiness is the alleged ill treatment of a few fishing smacks by the authorities or rather the vessels of the New Dominion. The damages which have accrued, according to Mr Butler's own statement, are about $[illegible]. And for this amount of money, represented in codfish, etc., alleged to have been lost, Mr Butler would pounce upon Canada and take a war with England. There are two objections to the programme—first, the codfish lost were lost in a metaphorical sense only, and secondly, if they had been caught and cured, and captured by the Canadians, it is not certain that the Americans were not trespassing. We might also mention a third reason, namely, that the difficulty ought to be settled in a calm and dignified manner, not with the threats, and noise, and bluster of a demagogue who is nothing if not scolding.

OUR DISAPPEARING FORESTS.

The rapid destruction of our forests and the consequent deleterious effects upon the climate are facts that increase in importance as the reckless waste of the foliage, the prime medium of dispensing and retaining the life-blood of the land, is so persistently continued. A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* gives some interesting statistics regarding this matter, illustrating the effect of the rash and sometimes wanton destruction of the forest trees. In 1869, 2,003,372,255 feet of lumber were cut in Michigan, 317,400,000 in Minnesota, and 994,000,000 in Wisconsin. To get this total of 3,311,372,255 feet, no less than 883,032 acres, or 1,380 square miles of land, have been denuded of their pine trees. It is estimated that there are in Wisconsin 3,000,000 acres, in Michigan 4,000,000, and Minnesota 3,000,000 still standing. The total amount of lumber these will yield is estimated to be 50,012,500,000, sufficient to supply the demand for fifteen years. At this rate of destruction but a few years will find those new States as denuded of their forests as New York and the other older States. In Maine there is not a white pine pine of growth to be seen, most of the demand being supplied by Michigan. New York, which a few years ago was a great lumber State, has no pine forests left, and has to depend upon the lake regions of the West and Canada for her supply. Hemlock and spruce, in large quantities, are yet to be found in the Northern counties of the State and are yet substituted for the vanished pine. In a few years more the only place for white pine will be Canada, where there is a large region yet untouched by the woodman's axe; and yet the reckless carelessness and waste go on. This uncovering of the face of the earth renders rain less frequent, and when it does arrive comes in the shape of a deluge, and produces alternately the opposite extremes of burning, drouths and destructive inundations. These evidences of changing climate are becoming more frequent as the destruction of the forests proceeds. In India, and in other parts of the world, the same result has followed the disappearance of the trees. Regions that were previously of the most fertile character have become entirely divested of herbage and are now barren deserts. A similar fate in the United States can only be avoided by restoring in a measure to the denuded country a portion of its forest trees. The State of Kansas is making an effort to ameliorate the evil by offering rewards of merit to those who will engage in the rearing of plantations. A corresponding action by the other States would save us from the sore troubles in store should the present imprudent system of denudation be persisted in.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A PROPHETIC QUEEN.

The Queen of Holland, immediately after the cession of Venetia, and while the war in Bohemia was still going on, wrote to the Emperor Napoleon the following letter:—

"July 13, 1866.—You give way to strange delusions! Your prestige has been damaged more during the last fortnight than during the whole continuance of your reign. Allowing the feeble to be destroyed, you let the insolence and brutality of your next neighbour grow to extravagant proportions. You accept a present, and you don't know how to give a good word to him who presents it to you. I regret that you think me interested in the question, and that you do not see the fatal danger of *one* powerful Germany and *one* powerful Italy. It is the *beauty* which is threatened, and it is that which must bear the consequence. I say this because it is the truth, which you will learn too late. Do not think that the misfortune which overwhelms me in the disaster of my country makes me unjust or suspicious. Venetia ceded, you must aid Austria, march to the Rhine, and impose your conditions. Let Austria be slaughtered, and commit, not a crime, but more a blunder. This, perhaps, is my last letter. I would, however, consider myself wanting to an old and sincere friendship if I did not say one last time the whole truth. I do not expect it will be listened to, but I wish to be one day able to say that I did everything to prevent the ruin of what inspired me with so much faith and affection."

DEMONS ON BOTH SIDES.

A reporter of the *Pays* writes from Metz, near Metz, as follows:—"I have so far made it my principle not to give space in my reports to the numberless rumours circulating of outrages indulged by the fanatical hatred of the peasants, but today I must make an exception by communicating to you a most truly barbarous case which happened in the same room in which I spent the night of the 21st. There lay a severely wounded cuirassier of Dagoner. During the night the woman to whom the house belonged and who in law too upon him and dragged his eyes. Five cries of pain and for help of the unfortunate man were heard by three persons passing as a patrol. They appeared on the spot where this horrible deed was perpetrated, to try to act as helpers, in time to be avenged. There, to quote the words of my informants, [illegible] Martin and Lamar, they found on two boards in death [illegible] the woman [illegible] spots into the [illegible] two peasants [illegible] they expired. Further on [illegible] lay in the garden [illegible] they were [illegible] covered with [illegible] Martyrdom pervaded the house, [illegible] and Martin counted them to be [illegible] to have [illegible] the Vendetta [illegible] crime in a [illegible] It was [illegible] that I have seen the two gashed looking corpses.

AFTER MEZ

[illegible] Mezières apartment moral and [illegible] [illegible] the very large body of the Prussian troops [illegible] consisted of grand army composed of the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, the Guards, [illegible] and the Hommes [illegible] Landwehr. These troops constituted 19 divisions of infantry, which [illegible] before Paris have hitherto embraced only [illegible] divisions. The fall of Strasbourg [illegible] the Fifth Corps [illegible] the Saône [illegible] and other days on great [illegible] Upon as close [illegible] as with the days before [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] Wurtemberg [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]