NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 5.

☞ Tax Payers who have not yet paid their City Taxes are reminded to do so at once, and save costs.

It is reported that the Fenians confined in the Penitentiary here have been hopeful of a speedy release now that the Imperial government has exhausted its resources by liberating O'Donovan Rossa. We do not suppose that any other foundation exists for this than mere supposition. We should consider it probable however that as the misses established at Halifax Fenians in the United States have given up their movement for attacking Canada a more eminent disposition on the part of the Imperial government to let them go would be looked for.

The rumour has gone abroad that the United States government is making secret and extraordinary warlike preparations. The arsenal at Watervliet is in a state of unwonted activity since the civil war, and a great mystery is maintained about the operations going on within. The arsenal is one of the respects to the northern border, and the question is eagerly asked, Can this great activity be regarded as the first sight of preparations to invade Canada? Possibly the account is exaggerated, but the alarm will certainly create watchfulness and promote inquiry.

Marshal Bazaine's character is being most industriously blackened by the French Republicans, who heap charge after charge of treachery upon him. He is another scapegoat for the denunciation of Imperialism. The French readily accuse each other, as we have seen in the spy mania and the wild crimination which has been indulged in under the excitement of the national reverses. Whether General Bazaine has made a good defence of Metz or not can only be settled by a careful collection of all the facts, which will not be possible for some time to come. The French accounts are biassed by the desire of the Republicans to render Napoleon and all his followers and supporters odious in the eyes of France and the world.

Garibaldi made a mistake when he entered France to take up arms for the republic. His offer was entirely disinterested and originated in his political predilections but he has to encounter so much jealousy from military officers and priests that he cannot be expected to do any good for the defence of France. He is now blamed for the loss of Dijon which was brought about by this lack of harmony which subsists between him and the regular officers. Garibaldi had better withdraw before the threatened forfeiture of Italian citizenship falls upon him. The armistice gives him an opportunity which will probably be pressed upon him by his English and Italian friends.

The latest telegrams from Berlin report the defeat of Garibaldi's forces and the capture of their commander. Garibaldi, the Italian hero, a prisoner, in Prussian hands! It is to be feared it will go hard with him. It has already been reported that a force disengaged from Metz had gone forward to attack him. It is therefore to be feared that the news is true.

The war has had a marked effect in checking emigration from Germany. This is seen in the returns which have been collected at the port of New York. During October 3,118 German immigrants were landed, the whole number of immigrants for the year up to that period amounting to 13,666. During the corresponding period of last year 7,614 German immigrants landed—4,523 more than during the same months of this year. Since the 1st of January 62,904 Germans landed at New York—the whole number of immigrants amounting to 189,891. During the corresponding period of last year, 89,345 Germans landed, the whole number of immigrants amounting to 251,985. It thus appears that immigration at New York during the first ten months of this year, as compared with the year previous, has decreased by 42,104, and the German immigration by 26,441. The migration of Germans to Canada is comparatively small with what it is to the United States, which country has for many years past absorbed an immense German population. The Canadian returns when they are forthcoming may also be expected to show a falling off, as the operating causes are in Germany and not on this side of the Atlantic. When the war is over, however, we may expect another great outflow of Germans such as happened at the close of the war in 1866 between Prussia and Austria. Letters from France indicate a strong desire among the destitute French to emigrate to America.

THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.—The troupe of female minstrels, which have certainly won a reputation here and proved themselves to be nothing less than represented, gave another very successful performance in the city hall last Friday evening to a crowded house—equally so with that of their first appearance on Thursday evening. The programme, which was somewhat varied, was carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and received loud and well deserved applause. The troupe is undoubtedly the best of that character that has ever visited Kingston.

FATALLY INJURED.—On Thursday night as Mr Robert Horn, of Wolfe Island, farmer, was riding home from Marysville, his horse became unmanageable, and throwing him off, but with one of his feet fastened in the stirrup of the saddle, dragged him along the road some ten or fifteen rods, and so injured him so seriously, both internally and externally, that he could not recover from the effects, and died on Friday evening following. He leaves a widow, having been married about two years, and a large circle of friends on Wolfe Island.

THE ASSIZES.

Friday, Nov. 4.—The following cases were heard yesterday afternoon:—

Woollatt vs. Brown.—An action brought by Woollatt against the defendant for seizing plaintiffs property for more rent than was due. It appeared that the complainant was occupant of a hotel known as the Talling on House, having taken possession before Caswell's (the previous tenant) lease was expired. He received possession from three persons, Geo. Brown, John Burgh and Sophia Johnson who it appeared had an ownership in the property and claimed that he obtained a right as tenant to the whole of the property, which included a small butcher's shop which had been erected by the defendant Brown, and which that person leased to a butcher by the name of McCammon and received the rent of it from that person. The plaintiff paid an annual rent of £55, and McCammon paid to Brown an annual rent of £15. The plaintiff claimed that he had a right to have the amount of McCammon's rent placed to his credit in credit. Brown would not apply that amount, claiming that plaintiff had no right to occupy the land consequently seized and sold his goods for a balance of rent which would have been made good by the amount of McCammon's rent. The rent paid by the plaintiff was sometimes paid to Brown and Johnson as partners, and sometimes to either of them separately and the rest of Sophia Johnson was paid to her. On the cross-examination of the plaintiff he admitted that the butcher's shop was included in the lease of property; therefore he (Caswell) withdrew the case at once, and on these grounds moved for a non suit. Mr T. L. Snook for plaintiff. Mr B. M. Britton for defendant.

The case was altogether void of any public interest, and was only the means of showing the extraordinary manner in which the business of the defendant and the others connected therewith was transacted.

Hawkey vs. Hawkey.—This was an action brought by William Hawkey of the Township of Ops against John Hawkey, who carries on an extensive lumber trade on the adjoining township of Emily. The defendant is a certain balance of £[illegible] for labour performed, also for a quantity of grain furnished, and a [illegible] of £[illegible] on a contract of cutting and hauling five hundred saw logs delivered to the defendant by plaintiff during the latter part of last and the beginning of the present year. The plaintiff claimed that there was not a binding contract ever existed between them, and that no particular price had been agreed to for the cutting of the said logs, and that a small money account had been received by the plaintiff, for which no credit was given on the contra account presented. It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant had run along account together, one as workman, and the other as proprietor or owner, and the plaintiff shortly before, or about the time the contract for saw logs was completed, asked for a settlement, which on being made did not result satisfactory to him hence the suit. Mr B. M. Britton for plaintiff. Mr John McIntyre for defendant.

The case occupied about three hours of the time of the court, and at the conclusion his Lordship stated to the jury his regret that he had not ordered the case to be referred to arbitration. He considered that it had entailed a vexatious delay for a very small cause, the amount in dispute between the parties to the suit being a difference of $139. His Lordship gave notice to the gentlemen of the bar that he would not permit any further cases of account to be tried at the Assizes; they must be referred to arbitration. After an absence of half an hour, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $55. (The defendant had paid into court $75, which was allowed for in the verdict.)

Conley vs. Grace.—A verdict was taken for $371 50 for the plaintiff, subject to the award of Isaac Hope, Esq. Mr O'Reilly, Q.C., for plaintiff; Messrs Britton and Price for defendant.

The Queen vs. Smith and Mann.—The Penitentiary convicts were brought in from gaol at 10 30 o'clock, and arraigned in the prisoners box on a charge of murder. Both pleaded "Not Guilty." In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, Smith said he was ready for trial as soon as required; but Mann stated he would not be prepared before Tuesday morning, as he had not yet secured the services of a lawyer, as counsel in his behalf. The convicts were dressed in the prison clothing, Mann maintaining an unusual firmness under the circumstances, while Smith manifested little or no anxiety.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—There was a clean sheet at the court this morning. There were no prisoners and no business to transact.

A desperate encounter occurred on Varner's River, in Missouri, on Friday last, between an old hunter named Shepard and three of his personal enemies. The old man received seven bullets in his body, and killed all three of his assailants.

Two young lawyers of Philadelphia, who had been savagely impertinent toward each other at the Court of Sessions in that city a few days ago, subsequently fought a "duel" with cowhides until their faces were disfigured beyond recognition by their respective office boys.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(For Montreal Line.)

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov 5.—The Sixtieth Rifles are not to leave Quebec before the 14th inst, and will then return to England.

The annual festival of the Sailors Institute was held in St. Patrick's Hall last night. The Institute has been very successful during the past season.

A child about two years of age, daughter of Mr Kerr, advocate, died from sucking a box of matches.

A letter received here says the Tyne crew have been challenged to a match in Australian waters.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Thursday, Nov 3.—We have but little change to note. The demand for all favourite securities continues large, and difficult to supply. Prices are well maintained, with the exception of Montreal Bank Stock, which has declined.

Bank of Montreal—Was sold since our last at 231½, 232 and 232, but on Monday it dropped to 231, and has since been sold at 231, 231½, 230 and 229½, closing firmer at last named rate.

Bank of British North America—No shares offering. 107½ is offered.

City Bank—Has been considerably dealt in at [illegible] which is still offered, holders asking [illegible].

Commerce Bank—Has been sold at [illegible], none now offering under 104.

Ontario Bank—Small sales at 100, at which it continues in fair demand.

Molson's Bank—Is scarce and in request at 104.

Merchants' Bank of Canada—Has been sold during the week at 1[illegible], 108, 110½ and 111½; it is still in market at [illegible].

Bank of Toronto—Nothing doing; quotations nominal.

La Banque Jacques Cartier—Asked for at 114. No shares offering.

Quebec Bank—[illegible] would be paid.

Mechanics Bank—The Transfer Books are now open. 75 would be paid.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Nothing doing. Quotations nominal at 119 to 124.

Royal Canadian Bank—Sellers at 50. Buyers stiff.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Nothing whatever doing.

Government Debentures—No business to report. All issues are scarce, and in request.

Dominion Stock—Is scarce and in demand, at 110.

THE WHISKEY WAR IN BROOKLYN.

New York, Nov. 3.—The crew of marines and other U. S. troops charged with the duty of assisting Internal Revenue Supervisor Dutcher in destroying the illicit distilleries in the section of Brooklyn, located by Dutcher, proceeded to the Navy yard and thence by river. Prior to the marines landing, it was a matter of doubt as to the number of men to be employed, owing to the heavy fog. The principal officer in command of the marines, in bringing his troops up on the ground, therefore the rail was the route followed today, and the research completed. The orders of Gen. Webb were, we learn, to use that more but firmness should be taken, and the greatest interest in the expedition was manifested by all the inhabitants. Some schools, both military and naval, with the single exception of seven houses which were searched, and which said to have sequestered a distilled liquor, warning an hour while houses were searched for breakfast. The delay of an hour gave the intoxicants upon their guard and gave them an opportunity of forming a sort of mob organization and of removing a portion of their appliances for whiskey making. As the marines approached one of the principal distilleries, surrounded by several fences, a heavy fire of stones, brickbats and iron bolts was received from the roofs in the vicinity. The officers kept close to the fence while the men pulled it down, and with their bayonets lowered, charged on the mob, which retired hastily but demurely into an adjoining back yard, where again, from every position of advantage they could gain, they showered down a big storm of improvised projectiles. This fence was also torn down by order of Colonel Broome, commanding the marines, and the troops renewed their charge, driving the riotous crowd into the street, a third enclosure from which they were in turn driven at the points of the bayonet. No further retreat in the rear of the buildings presented itself, and the mob rushed in great disorder through the front store into the street, and were instantaneously lost in a crowd of angry looking men. In each of these assaults the marines were opposed to a heavy fire, which fortunately killed no one yet. The Rock not being the proper position to safely permit them to pursue, the marines retreated to their quarters. In each of the different enclosures broken into by the marines there was found a store of brickbats evidently laid by for use. As soon as the last of the whiskey scoundrels had retreated, Colonel Broome ordered the men, with loaded weapons and fixed bayonets to prominent points in the neighbourhood. There was not a point in the vicinity that was not covered by their muskets. The Colonel then ordered the cry to be made that the first man who endeavoured to repeat the attack on his command should be killed. There was accordingly no further outbreak, though a sullen crowd hung lowringly around the troops. A mob of desperate characters thronged the Fifth Ward last night, and is constantly increasing.

Tug boats are now at the Navy Yard with steam up, waiting to convey the assistant assessors, informers, marines and troops to the scene of operations. Much excitement exists.

VON MOLTKE AND COUNT BISMARCK.

(From the London Times.)

"Is that really Von Moltke?" "Where? do you see that tall, thin man, without any moustache or whisker, his hands behind his back—the officer with the greyish hair very short, and a face cut with many fine lines, his head slightly stooped, the eyebrows pronounced, and the eyes deep set? There is the man whom the Junkers of Berlin called the old schoolmaster. What a lesson he has taught the Austrians and French!" "Is that the strategist who caught Benedek in a vice at Koniggratz, mousetrapped Bazaine at Metz, and netted an Emperor, a Marshal of France, and 15,000 men at Sedan, and who is now angling for such an enormous prize as the capital of France?" "He looks very grave." "He is always so."

"But there you see striding through the crowd, is a very different looking person." "Yes. Who is that frank, smiling major of dragoons? He comes this way—the officer in the white cap and yellow band, dark blue or nearly black double-breasted frock coat, with yellow collar, taller than the tall officers around him?" "That is Count Bismarck."

There is a stir wherever he goes—caps touched and hats raised. He makes straight for a little knot of Americans—Gen. Burnside in plain clothes, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hazen and Gen. Forsyth in uniform, without swords. You hear his laugh above the murmurs of the crowd and the wave of sound in which his name "Bismarck" is borne. How heartily he shakes hands with them, buoyant and free, elated as some officer might be who had just won promotion on the battle field. All the world knows the soulless likeness out of which photography has failed, however, to take all expression; but one must have actual experience of the peculiar vivacity, or rather penetration of his glance as it is emitted from under those tremendous shaggy eyebrows to measure the power of his face—the one grand, overwhelming force of which is, to my mind intrepidity—an immense audacious courage, physical and mental, and a will before which every obstacle must yield or be turned. The people were never tired of looking at him, and grand dukes and princes were of small account as long as he was to be seen; the Prince of Hohenzollern being, however, an exception to this remark—"the fair pretext of the war," as a lady called him, alluding to his blonde complexion and hair; and, indeed, to use Scott's words of Claverhouse, his face is such as one "as limners love to paint and ladies to look upon."

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, Nov. 3.—The fourth session of the Legislature of Quebec was formally opened by the Lieut.-Governor this afternoon. The police lined the streets, and a guard of honour was furnished by the 69th regiment. Cannon in honour of the occasion were fired, and a detachment of volunteer cavalry was in attendance. The weather was wet and disagreeable.

His Excellency proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber in the Parliament buildings.

The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that house being present, the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the fourth session of the first parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

On the occasion of your first meeting at the opening of the first session of the present parliament, I thought it my duty to explain to you the extent and importance of the subjects which the new Constitution submitted to your legislation and your control. You have since devoted yourselves with diligence to these various matters. You have laid the foundation of the political organization of this province, and I am happy to recognize the satisfactory results which our legislation has produced. There is, however, an important matter which has been the subject of your labours and deliberations, and upon which you have not finally pronounced.

The assiduous care which you have afforded to the preparation of the Municipal Code and the publicity which you have given to the project which you have prepared, give me reason to hope that you will be able during the present session to terminate this useful work with every assurance that it can be desired for its future success and stability. During the three sessions of this Parliament liberal appropriations have been made for education, for charitable institutions, for public works, for colonization and immigration, and also to aid those companies whose object it was to develope the resources of the Province by the construction of new railways, and the results which have been obtained are such as to encourage you to persevere in the same course, taking care to keep within the financial resources of the Province. The extensive explorations which have been commenced have been pressed forward with vigour and will shortly enable large tracts of territory to be opened for the timber trade and for settlement.

Measures have been taken to stimulate immigration and also to encourage the return of our fellow countrymen who had established themselves in the United States. Satisfactory progress has already been made, and we may fairly expect greater results in future. The Commission charged with the enquiry into the organization of the Civil Service has terminated its labours, and its second report will be submitted to you. The arbitrator who was named by this Province in virtue of the British North America Act, for the division of the debts and assets of the late Province of Canada—a gentleman of distinguished talent, and enjoying a high reputation for legal knowledge and integrity—finding that there existed between the other arbitrators and himself an irreconcilable difference of opinion, resigned his office. The arbitrators named by the Province of Ontario and by the Government of Canada continued their deliberations without this Province being in any way represented, and I have thought it my duty to protest, first, against the illegality of their proceedings, and afterwards against the manifestly illegal and unjust result at which they arrived. The correspondence which has taken place on this subject will be submitted to your consideration.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

The Public Accounts will be submitted to you, and I am happy to be able to inform you that, notwithstanding the heavy expenses which have been incurred in the public works, the balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of July last, was larger than at the corresponding period last year. Several portions of this Province having been visited by extensive conflagrations, the Government came to the assistance of the victims of these misfortunes. Accounts will be laid before you of the moneys which have been expended as a matter of urgency for this purpose. The ordinary votes will be asked from you for the different branches of the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

I do not doubt that in this fourth Session of your Parliament, by the wisdom of your deliberations, by the good understanding which has always existed among you, you will be able to establish on a firm basis the prosperity of the Province.

Several Professors of the Naval Observatory at Washington have sailed for Europe to witness the eclipse of the sun in Sicily.

Captain Parsons, who was Adjutant of the 1st Ontario battalion of Riflemen at Red River, has been discharged medically unfit for duty, and another appointed in his place.

An effort is at present being made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to establish a line of first class steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool. Heretofore the ice obstructions in the Delaware during the winter months were looked upon as a serious hindrance to the success of such an enterprise, but now that this difficulty has been removed by ice boats, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks there is no longer an excuse for not carrying out the project.

M. Thiers is now in his seventy fourth year, and very properly devotes the last days of his life to peace-making, but so far with little success. Personally acquainted with the rulers of Europe, they all treat him with much deference; but what degree of sympathy can King William feel for a politician who used all his parliamentary influence against German unity, and who has never ceased to represent a powerful Germany as the greatest source of danger to France. These repeated expressions of opinion on the part of a high authority like M. Thiers tended more than anything else to inflame the public mind against Prussia, and to encourage Louis Napoleon in his insane declaration of war.

Following the example of Cromwell's soldiers and the Huguenots of France, the Prussian regiments sing hymns nightly, with accompaniments from their military bands—a custom they have preserved from the battle of Leuthen, where they advanced to the charge singing Luther's hymn.

Brussels, Nov. 3.—The *Independance Belge* says:—We daily receive visits from escaped officers of Bazaine's army. Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of their commander. The Municipal officers of Metz have issued an address to the inhabitants, exhorting them to patience under misfortunes, for which they are not responsible. The country and history will exonerate the people of Metz from any share in the ignominy of her surrender.

There is a fine mediæval flavour about the domestic practice of medicine in certain parts of the West. Thus, a little girl in Jackson, Ind., afflicted with a painful disease, was advised to wear a charm about her neck for fifteen days, after which her father was to take it and ride bareback as hard as his horse could go to the Maumee river, a distance of twelve miles, throw the bag into the water, and then return, being careful to be just half way home by sunrise.

A wealthy old miser recently starved himself to death at Chicago. He had lived for years on rotten fruit, decayed vegetables, putrid meat and stale bread. His death finally resulted from strangulation and gangrene of the intestines.

The career of the Cincinnati base-ball club, better known as the "Red Stockings," was commenced in 1869. During that season the picked nine met the best clubs of the East and West, and out of seventy contests were not once defeated. Their recent run of ill-luck has been attributed to the demoralizing influence of politics, but next season they are determined to sink all differences of opinion, and make a last effort to regain their lost laurels.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special Telegram to the Daily News.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 110¼. Receipts—wheat 20,040. Shipments 33,241, flour 7,200, shipments 2,150. Flour—market more settled, but little business reported; a few small lots taken for local use at about yesterday's rates; fancy pressed at 5,60; extra sold at 6,10; and ordinary supers down to 5,95. Grain—no transactions, and rates nominal. Provisions generally unchanged. Ashes dull and drooping.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News.

New York, Nov 5.—Gold 110¾. Cotton 17 to 17¼c. Flour scarcely so firm; receipts 3,000 bbls, sales 9,000 bbls; 5,00 @ 5,20 for superfine state and western; 5,60 @ 6,00 for common to choice extra state; 5,45 @ 6.10 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet. Wheat less active and 1c to 2c lower; receipts 217,000 bushels, sales 63,000 bushels at 1,27 to 1,28 for new No 1 spring, 1,35 @ 1,37 for winter red and amber western; 1,15 for inferior white Canada in bond. Rye quiet. Corn scarcely so firm; receipts 32,000 bush; sales 29,000 bush at 86 @ 88c for old mixed western. Barley dull and nominal; receipts 48,000 bushels; sales 8,000 bush at 1,18 for Canada West short time. Oats firm; receipts 15,000 bushels; sales 26,000 bushels, at 55c to 55½ for western, 56 @ 58c for Ohio and State. Pork quiet and firm at 24,25 @ 24 50 for mess. Lard dull at 13¾ @ 15½c for steam, 15¼ to 15½c for kettle rendered. Butter steady. Cheese quiet.

DIED

In this city, on Friday, the 4th November, Kate, wife of the late William McCracken, aged 45 years.

Friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock, from the residence of James Wilson to Waterloo Cemetery.

In Kingston, on Saturday, the 5th of November, 1870, Isabella, the beloved wife of William Shannon, Assistant Postmaster, aged 36 years.

She lived in faith,
She died in hope,
She sleeps in Jesus.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, to the Cataraqui Cemetery.

ANYTHING IN STONE.

Kingston Marble Works,

Princess and Sydenham Streets,

Kingston, Ont.

MONUMENTS

FROM the best Arnprior, Vermont, Italian, and every description of Canadian, American and Foreign Marble, Granite and Free Stone.

GRAVESTONES

of every variety of chaste design, either plain or carved.

MARBLE MANTLE PIECES, &c., &c.

The subscriber, thankful for past patronage, respectfully requests an inspection of his Stock, and solicits a comparison of his finished work with any in Canada. As specimens of his

Home Manufacture of Home Material,

special attention is invited to the

Arnprior Marble Monuments

now on view at the Factory.

Scotch Granite Monuments imported to order.

Nov 5. R TANDY.

FAIR WARNING!

Great Sale of New Raisins,

LEMONS, MALAGA GRAPES,

AND ALL OTHER

Mediterranean and Domestic Fruits

Teas, Sugars, Whiskey, &c.

WE HAVE COMMENCED SELLING this day

5 pounds New Layer Raisins for 50 cents.
5 pounds Malaga Figs for 40 cents.
5 pounds Malaga Grapes for 7s.
5 dozen Prime Lemons for one dollar.
6 quart tins Green Peas for 6s 3d.
6 quart tins Fresh Tomatoes for 7s 6d.
6 quart tins Fresh Corn for 7s 6d.
6 quart tins Fresh Pine Apples for 9s.
6 quart tins Fresh Peaches for 7s 6d.
6 quart tins Fresh Strawberries for 7s 6d,
&c., &c., &c., and a still greater reduction to purchasers buying in bulk.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Nov. 1st.

New Teas! New Teas!

VERY CHOICE BLACK SOUCHONG,

Very Choice Black Congou,
Very Choice Japan,
Very Choice Young Hyson,
Very Choice Gunpowder.

It's a well known fact that we sell the Cheapest Teas in the city, as we sell more than any other three houses combined.

The Teapot is the true test.

Nov. 1st. W. R. McRAE & CO.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

PURE MOCHA,

Pure Java,
Pure Ceylon,
Pure Jamaica.

Roasted and Ground on the premises.

New Labrador Herrings!

VERY FINE.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

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 1. 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.

TO LET,

WITH immediate possession, the house lately occupied by Captain Cobham, R.O.R., opposite the residence of Hon. John Hamilton.

Apply to

JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,

Oct. 29. Barrister, &c.

NEW GOO[DS]

LADIES' WORK B[OXES]

DRESSING CASES,

JEWEL CASES,

PURSES,

SATCHE[LS]

BRA[CES]

CORONETS, &c.

THE LARGEST, BEST A[ND] STOCK IN THE [CITY]

AT THE

SHEFFIELD H[OUSE]

PRINCESS ST[REET]

CHARLE[S]

Oct. 24.

CHEAPER THAN THE [...]

FOR FLANNELS AND BLA[NKETS] call at the Glasgow W[arehouse]

R. WA[DDELL]

THE Largest and Cheapest [...] Winceys ever shown, at the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WA[DDELL]

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

R. WA[DDELL]

CALL and see our Cheap [...] Merinos, the best value [...] at the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WA[DDELL]

BEAUTIFUL TARTAN PLA[IDS] at the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WA[DDELL]

THE BEST BLACK LUS[TRES] at the Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WA[DDELL]

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

R. WADDELL

Oct 27.

New Fall and Winter [...]

OPENED

AT WALDR[ON'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 [...]
Sash Ribbons, a large lot.
French Kid Gloves in all colours,
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Water Proof Cloakings in Dark and Grey, Grey and Black,
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Fancy Flannels, Cheaper than before.
4,000 yards Hoyles' Prints, 7½d,
All Colours in Fingering Yarns,
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Blankets at Manufacturers' Prices,
Beautiful Stock of Quilts Under [...]
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A Small New Goods are Cheap, [...] pend on getting the best [...]

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1870. AUTUMN and WINT[ER]

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THE Stock will now be found [...] all Departments, and best [...] city.

Coloured and Fancy Silks [...] variety.
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French Merinoes, splendid [...]
Fancy Dress Goods.
Wool and Mixed Tartans.
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New Tweeds, Beavers [...] Cloths.
Table Linens, Towellings, [...]
Pillow Cottons,
White and Grey Cottons, [...] low prices.
Cotton Bags, Cotton Yarn,
Carpers and Oil Cloths.

Kingston, Sept. 23, 1870.

DANIEL McINTOSH, Veterin[ary] Graduate of the Ontario Vet[erinary] College, Toronto. OFFICE—City [...] ston.

July 23.

The Daily Ne[ws]

SATURDAY EVENING.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

BY TELEGRA[PH]

CABLE NEWS.

London, Nov. 3, 8 p.m.—At [...] formation has been received o[...] an armistice had been definitel[y] signed. The rumour was i[...] morning, but received a conte[...] noon. The conflicting repo[rts] [...] mation on the Stock Exchan[ge] [...] of securities, including Ame[rican] [...] violently in price.

London, Nov. 3.—A despatch re[...] morning from Tours says:—A[...] bably will be signed today, [...] sed by Granville, viz, for the [...] bably to be called for the 15th [...] delegation do not approve [...] believing it would be a sure p[...]

London, Nov. 3, Midnight.—Inf[...] conclusion of an armistice was [...] the Rothschilds. Great joy is [...] hopes are entertained that an ul[...] be the result. The conditi[ons] [...] stice are the same as were prop[osed] [...] ville. The Constituent Ass[embly] [...] on the 15th instant. The e[...] tures ratifying the armistice [...] today.

London, Nov. 3.—The *Figaro* of [...] lishes a version of the Emperor[...] phlet on the campaign of 18[70] [...] es which led to the capitulatio[n] [...] Emperor calls to mind his ma[...] after the declaration of war, [...] gs with which he listened to t[...] perin." He says his plan w[as] [...] 000 men at Metz, 100,000 at [...] 50,000 at Chalons, and to cro[ss] [...] Haguenan with a large force [...] rate Southern Germany from t[...] federation. He hoped to w[in] [...] battle, and secure the alliance [...] Italy with France in imposin[g] [...] Bavaria, Baden and Wurtembur[g] [...] in the French military syste[m] [...] in bringing up men and mate[rial] [...] plan. He enumerates the di[...] tered, but acquits the War Offi[ce] [...] Germans having had ample t[ime] [...] forces into the field, the Frenc[h] [...] bered and put on the defensive [...] new plan was necessary, involv[ing] [...] bolons. This the Regency dis[...] couraging to the public, and t[...] urged to resume the offensive. [...] fections, MacMahon's advice an[d] [...] ted. He alludes to his situa[tion] [...] given up the command of the [...] in his name and authority wer[e] [...], as exceedingly painful. He [...] march for the relief of M[...] cious of the danger of that en[...] he describes the operations and [...] which preceded the surrend[er] [...] gives an account of his inte[rview] [...] Bismarck and the King of P[russia] [...] phlet closes with the declarat[ion] [...] man successes are due to su[...] perior, improved artillery, rigoro[us] [...] not for authority, and the mili[tary] [...] spirit of the people, which [...] interests and opinions. It [...] habits introduced by the Afr[ican] [...] the French regular troops [...] which it enumerates [...] ition, lack of cohesion, absen[ce] [...] ness of bearing, and the exce[ss] [...] led by the infantry. The effic[iency] [...] was lessened, too, by the [...] sion in the Corps Legislati[f] [...] blican Press, introducing into [...] sion and insubordination.

London, Nov. 4.—Two Pru[ssian] [...] recently operating around [...] mouth—the siege of Thion[ville] [...] bardment is going on vigor[ously] [...]—Prussian flying columns [...] despatch from Bouzonville [...] the Francs-Tireurs. S[...] ies had occurred, in which [...] twenty men. The Prussian [...] commissioned officer.

[...]n. Selchow is in command [...] investing Mezieres.

[...] strategical writer in the T[imes] [...]s that by grasping Alsac[e] [...] Prussia perpetuates in [...]d, pergnant with future [...]fore implores her for the s[ake] [...]d's peace, to desist.

London, Nov. 4.—The *Exami[ner]* [...] Bismarck assumes a much [...]titude towards the United [...]rds Great Britain, and com[...]rness on the contrast.

[...]e *Pall Mall Gazette* tonight [...]ation received confirms the [...] armistice, and the accept[ance] [...], including the permissio[n] [...]fies of food shall enter Par[is] [...]itions.

[...]rlin, Nov. 4.—The capture [...]ion is confirmed by official [...] wed from General Werde[r] [...] of the town was burned b[y] [...]ment. The First Prussian [...] 200 men placed *hors de co[mbat]* [...]gement, and the Second [...] The French losses are un[...] believed to be heavy.

[...] Wednesday there were [...] 87 superior officers with t[...]poleon at Wilhelmshohe. P[...] a few others remained th[...] proceeded to Berlin. The [...] Emperor and Canrobert w[...]

London, Nov. 4.—A rumour [...] of negotiations for an armi[stice] [...]s was in circulation this af[ternoon] [...] a depressing influence on [...]tons of the communicatio[n] [...] British Foreign Office and [...] has greatly improved, E[...] withdrawn her opposition [...] of France with territory to Ger[many] [...]

London, Nov. 4.—The Radic[als] [...] discontented with the a[...] the disturbance there, [...]ce of defence supported [...]ers and the National Guar[ds] [...] the faction and will carry [...]ons of the armistice.

[...] special despatch from Brus[sels] [...]ces and egress from Paris w[...] The Opera was re-opene[d] [...] concerts have been giv[en] [...]atre Francais Moliere's "M[...] performed without costume [...] three cattle merchants who [...] 29th of last month hoping [...]ssian lines and buy cattle [...]ied districts ready to brin[g] [...]n an armistice should be d[...]sted at Versailles. They st[...]neat is Paris would last tw[...] allowance of twenty ounces [...]h inhabitant.

The election in Paris, on th[...]ntaining the powers of the [...] National Defence, resulted [...]ming majority in favour o[...]t. The National Guard [...]talions to the polls and d[...]es, all of which were "Yes"

London, Nov. 4.—The Germ[ans] [...] from Chateau Roux and [...] Orleans.

Skirmishes are of frequent [...]ious points in the valley o[...] The Prussians are destroyin[g] [...]ound Dijon.

The French claim advantage [...] around Auxerre and Besa[...] A German column is movin[g] [...]