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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST

7.00 a.m.	1.45 p.m.
3.45 p.m.	4.15 a.m.

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3.45 p.m.	4.15 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	1.45 p.m.

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 10 minutes for time at Toronto, between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Nov. 6, 1869.

KINGSTON POST OFFICE

	Close	Arrive
Eastern by G T R day train	12.00 M	
Western " " "	2.30 P.M.	
East and West night trains	9.00 "	7.00 A.M.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mail for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 11.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

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The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16

SELECTED PARAGRAPHS.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 14.—On Monday, the 7th inst., the Prussian war steamer Meteor, carrying three guns, and the French steamer Bouvet, carrying five guns, entered this harbour. The Meteor sailed out again after the French mail steamer Nouveau Monde had sailed, but the mail steamer immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of the 8th the Bouvet left port, but waited outside for the German war vessel. After the expiration of 24 hours, the time prescribed by law, the Meteor followed. A naval duel having been arranged between the officers before starting. The Spanish war steamship Cortez accompanied the two vessels. The Meteor had a crew of 60 men, and the Bouvet of 80. The Bouvet was 10 miles beyond the cliffs. Upon the coming out of the Meteor she turned towards the coast. Firing five shots, which the Meteor promptly returned. The Bouvet then attempted to board the Meteor, but in this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away the masts. The rigging falling with the masts became entangled in the Meteor's screw. At the same moment the Meteor sent a shell into the mainst of the Bouvet smashing her steam pipe. The Meteor, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the Bouvet finding quarters too hot and capture certain if she waited until the Meteor could disentangle herself, set sail rapidly for port. The Meteor continuing to fire, meanwhile, with a fair wind the Bouvet was enabled to cross into Spanish waters before the Meteor could disentangle her screw. At this time the Hernandez Cortez fired a gun as a signal that the contest had closed. Both fought bravely; the Meteor was accounted the victory. Both vessels are now in port repairing damages. The Meteor had three killed and one wounded; the Bouvet only three wounded. The Germans in Havana are much elated with the affair which caused intense excitement.

A statue of Queen Victoria has arrived at Bombay, and will be placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Channel Islands are suffering great inconveniences owing to the closing of the French ports against the exportation of cattle.

General Fabrizi, the former chief of Garibaldi's staff, has very frankly expressed his disapproval of the present policy of his leader.

The entire German army before Paris intends to devote one day's pay to the German Juvelid Institution. The amount will be about 500,000 thalers.

The French prisoners in Germany who belong to Alsace and German Lorraine are to be separated from the rest, formed into companies and employed in agricultural occupations.

A church association meeting in Liverpool several speakers alluded to probable contingencies which might induce evangelists to secede from the Church of England.

The London *Record* is informed that the New Testament revisionists have voted that the true translation of our Lord's Prayer is, "Deliver us from the evil one."

The Florence papers publish a telegram from Constantinople asserting that Greece and Turkey have signed a treaty of alliance, defensive and offensive, against any power which shall threaten to make conquests in the East.

Mr Edward Hartley, F.G.S., Mining Engineer to the Geological Survey, died on the 10th inst., at Picton, N.S. He had been but a short time ill of inflammation of the bowels. Mr Hartley was a young man of extraordinary ability, and gave more than promise of one day holding a very exalted position in the world of science.

A negro woman attempted to burglarize a rag factory in Columbus, Ga., by descending the chimney. She got stuck half way down, and they had to tear the chimney to pieces before they could take her to gaol.

It is an error, says the New York *Leader*, to suppose that King William has an handkerchief with a map of Europe printed on it, so that he can poke his nose into Alsace and Lorraine without risk: he keeps it so that he can blow up a French town or two when he feels like it.

Rose Comson, of Buffalo, hitherto a respectable woman, did her first act of shoplifting the other day and was arrested. She is the mother of eight children, and her action in the court-room evidenced much penitence and an earnest desire not to do so again. She was accordingly fined $10 and let go.

An affecting statement is made by the principal lighthkeeper on the Irish coast where the Cambria went down. On the night when the Cambria was wrecked he had opened a door or window in the lighthouse, apparently a few minutes after the Cambria struck on the rocks. Looking seaward, he observed a light a short distance away, which suddenly disappeared, and there rose above the roar of the tempest the agonizing shrieks of men and women, which were quickly stilled. This is the last that was seen of the Cambria.

The *North German Correspondent* gives an estimate of the detriment inflicted by the French on Prussia between 1806 and 1813. The losses suffered by the Kurmark, including Berlin and the three Magdeburg districts on this side of the Elbe between 1806 and 1808, are shown to be 57,777,855 thalers; by the Neumark, exclusive of the district of Konigsberg, 12,252,237 thalers; by Pomerania, exclusive of Koslin, Schlawe, and the merchants of Stettin, 25,196,101 thalers; by West Prussia, 34,319,901 thalers; by East Prussia, 57,080,261 thalers; by Prussian Lithuania, 10,083,886 thalers; by the Breslau district, 18,520,650 thalers. In two years, and in only a part of Prussia, damage was sustained to the amount of 245,091,891 thalers.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS.

Paris has been credited with a population of 2,000,000 of people. Of these it is estimated that 700,000 have fled from the city, because of the expected entrance of the Prussians. In this estimate are embraced all foreigners, all the rich, those naturally cowards, and the large exodus of women and children. The figures taken at large, therefore, show the following facts:—

Population at the time of the Prussian approach, 2,000,000

	Males	Females
Germans, Austrians,	1,000	[illegible]
English, American and all other national neutrals		
French,	150,000	
Royalists and Imperialists	60,000	
French, merely women and children, to seek security, and people of wealth	450,000	
Gone to the war, at least	200,000	
People driven in from the suburbs		200,000
Soldiers from the provinces		130,000
Totals	860,000	330,000
Total deaths	530,000	
Total deaths (Paris)	330,000	

The deaths (Paris) souls in Paris, who comprise the following classes, which include women and children:—

Military.

400,000 troops under arms	
Allied troops not under arms	200,000
Gardes mobile and boys not under arms	

Civilians.

Dying, wealth above [illegible]	
Dying, wealth above [illegible]	
Dying, wealth above [illegible]	