gun. Much amused at the scene, I waited to see it out, but as there was no more talking I was about to creep away slyly, when a new voice was heard. "Rats, to your holes! I'm gwine to shoot," shouted the Virginian, and in a moment there was not a head to be seen. With true chivalry, time was given to get settled into the holes, but as no report followed, the Yankee cried back, "If yer going to shoot, why don't yer shoot?" Crack went the rebel's rifle, and no sooner had the little cloud of dust raised by the bullet settled away, than crack came the Yankee's ball into the rebel's rifle pit. A cloud of blue smoke which continued to rise from the Yankee's hole showed that he had lighted his pipe before commencing his work. When I stole away, the men who had just before been driving a peaceful trade in coffee, tobacco and old newspapers, were doing their level best to send a minie ball through each other's skulls.

MODERN ARMOUR.

For some time there has been quite a rage for *plaistrons*, or a sort of breastplate of various sorts of material, for the purpose of guarding the manly breast against murderous balls. All of the *petite dames* who love their warriors insist upon the *plaistron* upon the rampart days, and I have no doubt that these little machines furnish any amount of neat solid comfort. To feel that Emile is safe because he has on his *plaistron* is most consoling to Lucrece at home. These machines are warranted to give perfect satisfaction, with a little railroad, express, or life insurance condition, that the wearer stays at home and keeps out of danger. The naked truth is that these *plaistrons* are a delusion and a snare. Against the needle-gun or Chassepot they are about as potent as a plum pudding bound to the stomach; but as they give so much satisfaction at home, it is a pity to destroy the illusion. Besides, it adds to the courage of the wearer, and is equal to the "Lion Courage Pomade," which a genius proposes to make from the animals in the Jardin des Plantes.

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 communication.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN 27.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

The members of the Frontenac County Council have given such substantial proof as they could of their interest in the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, that the Provisional Directors have good reason to look for a bonus from the County commensurate with its interest in the scheme. The desire of the Reeves to take the sense of the people as to what the bonus should be, is well founded, and we trust that when the time comes for it there will be no reluctance on the part of the Reeves to give effect to the popular desire.

The memorial of the deputation of the Council, presented and commented upon by Mr Macdonald, very concisely and clearly sets forth the advantages of such a great public work to the people of the County of Frontenac. When it was urged that the townships should give bonuses rather than the wealthier townships would not share in the County, the answer that by such a course the benefits of the progress of the rear townships, was complete.

The want of some comprehensive law, to enable railway promoters to advance their projects through certain stages, without the delay and expense incident to special legislation is deeply felt. Very satisfactory progress might be made towards laying the financial groundwork of this railway scheme during the winter, but difficulties arising from the want of a Charter are in the way, and unless they can be overcome at once there will result loss of time and the risk that time may give birth to difficulties.

We may daily expect to hear news of the fall of Paris. All that brave men and heroic women could do to save the devoted city has been done. The world and posterity will acquit the Parisians of cowardice or want of patriotism in submitting to the decrees of fate and the irresistible might of the enemy; famine and disease have been his allies, and no soldier however perfect can fight upon an empty stomach. Let us hope that the conduct of the victors on entering the capitulated city will be marked by humanity and moderation. But this will not be the last act of the drama in Europe. Now comes the Conference; or rather Russia's little farce to obtain time so that she may snap her fingers in the face of Europe. It will have one advantage at least, it will expose Prussia in her true light—it will show whether in siding with Russia she has before this had a secret understanding with the latter power. We think this is more than probable. She would never have defied the neutral powers in their efforts to gain peace with the hauteur and persistence she has, if she had not Russia at her back. France, bleeding and prostrate the eyes of expectant nations will be turned towards Britain; on her alone now rests, as it has done before, the fate of Europe. If she be firm and put on a bold front all will be well, if she hesitate all is lost. Russia will think twice before the prospect of a European coalition against her. With Great Britain opposed to her, aided by Turkey, Austria, Italy, Belgium and Holland, it would be no easy matter to obtain all her demands, although backed by Prussia. And even should things come to the worst, should might over-ride right, should the ambition of kings and princes for a time trample on the rights and liberties of mankind, there yet remains such a moral, an irresistible force on the side of Britain, that is slumbering amongst the peoples of Europe, that requires only to be roused to carry all before it. Sooner than to be trampled to the earth; sooner than lose her place amongst the nations, England in conjunction with France has only to throw aside her traditions, and raise aloft the flag of liberty to the gaze of the oppressed nations of the Old World. From the Seine to the Vistula, millions of men sit plotting and watching for the dawn of a universal liberty, and only await the signal to rise. Let Russia beware how she conjures up the sprit that shall destroy her. Amongst her subjects a new light is breaking in which she in vain struggles to put out. Germany is full of advanced liberals, who believe not in the elevation of Kings and Princes on the ruins of a race though different from themselves. Liberty and humanity can never be smothered by tyrants, though their followers should be as the sands of the sea in number.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.
(Per Montreal Line.)

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—At a meeting held here of those interested in the inspection of hides, a resolution was passed declaring the present system burdensome, and appointing a committee to confer with the Montreal Industrial Association, with a view to having the law altered.

The *Gazette* this morning ridicules Huntingdon's speech.

The thirty second anniversary of the Canadian Missionary Society, was largely attended last evening.

The weather was milder today with snow, six degrees below zero at 7 a.m.

Business in dry goods very quiet; the spring importations are arriving, but will not be opened till next month.

It is stated that a policeman taking prisoners to the Court House this morning drove over a boy and broke his leg.

The *Witness* sympathies with Huntingdon's desire for harmony, and wishes his eloquent appeals to international generosity could ring through the whole land, but regrets his too general denunciations of the Government.

The store and dwelling of Mr Leteau at Buckingham was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Charbonneaus dwelling, adjoining, was also totally burnt.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCANDINAVIAN.

Montreal Jan. 27.—The steamship Scandinavian arrived at Portland at 2 p.m.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Friday.—In yesterday's report of the proceedings of the Council, the name of Mr J. Cartwright was substituted for that of Mr J. Carruthers among those of the provisional directors of the Kingston and Pembroke railway, and the name of Mr R. Ford was omitted.

The business of the Council commenced this morning shortly after ten o'clock. The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved. All the members were present excepting Mr Calvin.

Mr Joyner moved, seconded by Mr Perry, that the county treasurer be instructed to pay to the order of several Reeves interested the sum of $40, being a grant made by the Council in the session of 1866 for work done between Loughborough and Portland and Hinchinbrooke and Portland.

The motion was laid over to give the mover of the resolution time to produce particulars of the grant.

Mr Toland moved a resolution, seconded by Mr Mudie, granting the gaol matron the sum of $40 as an addition to her salary which was carried.

Mr Perry asked a loan from the Council for the township of Barrie of $100, to carry on the lawsuit of the township.

After some discussion the following resolution was

Moved by Mr Perry, seconded by Mr Fraser, and carried, that the county treasurer is hereby directed to retire a debenture of the corporation of the township of Barrie now in the hands of G. A. Kirkpatrick, the same having been given on account of costs in the suit Township of Barrie vs. Gilles and McLaren, lumbermen, and that the said treasurer be directed to hold the said debenture until the suit is disposed of.

A debate upon the subject of the county auditors occupied some time of the Council. The remuneration to be paid them was canvassed at length.

Mr Toland defended the character of Mr Kennedy from certain reports adverse to that person's capabilities, but it did not appear that any such had really been said against Mr Kennedy's capability, when Mr Joyner said it was his intention to give notice that he should introduce a bylaw tomorrow to fix the salary of the county auditors.

The subject of the amount to be paid the county auditors gave rise to a motion from Mr Mudie, seconded by Mr Dawson, that the auditors be paid $50 each instead of $40, but after being read and discussed for half an hour was suddenly pushed into the back ground by a motion from Mr Fraser, relative to the township of Kennebec's right to assess the property of the lumbermen in the neighbourhood. The mover spoke eloquently of the immense mischief done to his township by these lumbermen from whom was received no remuneration.

The legal opinion of the County Attorney, given at a previous session upon the question of the liability to assessment of lumbermen, was read by the clerk.

The mover wished the moral support of the Council in any action taken by the townships aggrieved by the offending lumbermen.

Mr Bowerman supported this desire of the mover.

Mr Mudie said let these lumbermen understand that any suit brought by the townships against them would be supported by the county.

Mr Joyner supported this view, and dwelt at length upon the independent bearing of the lumbermen and the destruction effected by them.

The clerk read the resolution, when Mr Day remarked that he supposed now the subject was open to discussion and not previously. He opposed the motion. He thought it would entail upon the Council further lawsuits.

The following was the resolution, which was put and carried, yeas 14, nays 7:—Whereas, a vast amount of property is annually exempted from taxation in this county through neglect or omission of the assessor to assess the property of large firms carrying on lumbering operations in the rear townships; and, whereas, the said firms are annually removing and destroying a vast amount of valuable lumber, thereby impoverishing the county and enriching themselves without bearing their due share of the expense of constructing roads; therefore be it resolved that the township councils be requested to instruct the assessors to assess all the personal property, saw logs, square lumber, &c., liable to be assessed within the limits of the several municipalities."

It was moved by Mr Toland, seconded by Mr Boyce, and carried, that the County Solicitor be instructed to furnish the Council with his bill of costs by ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

It was intimated to the Warden that Dr. Barker, one of the appointed Census Commissioners for the electoral County of Frontenac, was present, and wished to make a few remarks.

Permission having been obtained, Dr. Barker said that more care would be required in taking the census this year than that of 1860, and careful men would be required to do the work as numerators. He should, therefore, be obliged to the members of the townships to recommend suitable men from their localities to act in that capacity. The pay of enumerators was $2,50 per diem.

The County Treasurer furnished the Council a statement of the sums paid by him on account of the county law suits from 6th December, 1870, to January 26th of the present year. The total amount was $382,15.

Upon the motion of Mr Toland, seconded by Mr Graham, the Treasurer's statement was referred to the committee on county law suits.

It was moved by Mr McGrath, seconded by Mr Clyde, and carried, "that the committee on equalization, with a view to the equality of assessment for the redemption of bonus debentures to the Kingston and Pembroke railroad, take into consideration the increased value of the wild lands in the rear of this county after the completion of the railway, and as the future assessment for the redemption and interest of bonus bonds will be based on this year's equalization, the partial increase of the assessment to a railroad value of the rear townships might lead to a favourable vote on any bonus to be voted on in the front townships."

The Council adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

We are happy to be able to state that the wife of Dr. Brown of Waterloo, who met with the serious accident on Wednesday last is so far recovered from the effects as to allow of her removal home today.

CHALMERS' CHURCH TEA MEETING.—The social gathering on Thursday evening at Chalmers' Church was a very pleasant affair. A large number of persons were present, and enjoyed themselves to the full. The refreshments, served shortly after seven o'clock, were abundant, and of the best description, and all present gave ample evidence of their full appreciation of their merits. The Rev. P. Gray occupied the chair, and introduced to the company Rev. Mr Burton of Belleville, who gave the meeting a pleasant, humourous speech, in which he adverted the general public's ideas of a minister's duties, and concluded his remarks with some sound moral advice to his hearers. After the choir had sung a chorus, the Rev. Principal Snodgress addressed the meeting. His speech was chiefly occupied with the subject of the contemplated union between the different Presbyterian bodies in Canada, which union he considered would speedily take place, and its result be favourable to the sect. Mr McLean, a student of Queen's University, gave a humourous reading, after which the dessert was passed round, and shortly after the company seperated. The programme of the evening alternated between capital music by the choir and speeches.

CORRECTION.—In the report of yesterday at the proceedings of the County Council it stated that the road would increase the value of the taxable property of the county fourfold. It should have read—that the road would increase the value of the now unimproved taxable property of the county to that extent.

THE WARDEN'S SUPPER.—The newly elected Warden of the County, Chester Godfrey, Esq., gave the usual supper to the members of the County Council, and a few invited guests. Nearly all the members of the Council were present. The spread took place at Grimison's Hotel, Princess street, and was got up in good style. The principle feature of the repast was oysters, but other good things were not wanted to furnish out the feast, and ample justice was done to it by all present. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of, the health of the Warden and other members of the Council, the bar and the press were given and responded to. The speech of the Warden, as well as those of the other gentlemen who spoke, were mostly devoted to the prevailing topic of the contemplated railway and for roads and markets. The Warden thought it would be impossible to over estimate the advantages which would accrue to the back townships from the construction of this railway. And the city of Kingston would be equally benefitted. He thought that the road and market tolls had been one of the leading causes of the present falling off in the trade of Kingston, and that it was high time that they were abolished. The railway scheme was a great enterprise, and would be a great boon to the country, and he went for it "heart and hand." He knew of back township lands that were at present worth little or nothing to the county, which the construction of this road would at once render valuable. He was willing to do all in his power to forward the project, and he sincerely hoped that the County Council would heartily cooperate with the city in pushing it ahead by every means in its power. Messrs Joyner, Day and McGrath joined heartily in the sentiments of the Warden upon both of the questions, and "went in for keeping the ball rolling." The first gentleman made a humorous speech, in which he hit hard the timidity of certain members of the Council, who were, he said, afraid of their constituents, and had an eye to their future elections. For his part he made up his mind to what was right, and then went and did it. He felt sure his constituents had full confidence in him, or they would not have selected him as their representative, and other members, he supposed, had equal reasons for believing the same with respect to their own elections. The conversation which followed the speeches was almost totally confined to the subject of free tolls and the railway project, and there was not a dissenting voice to the desirability and practicability of both. In fact these topics were so fully discussed that the affair partook so much of "the shop" as to almost degenerate into a railway supper. About half-past eleven o'clock the company separated, after having spent a temperately convivial evening, unmarred by the slightest unpleasantness, the utmost good humour having prevailed throughout.

Cornwall, Jan. 25.—A meeting was held here tonight at which it was determined to petition the Legislature to incorporate that portion of the township in which the factory buildings stood into the town of Cornwall. The town will then give a bonus of $600 a year for ten years to the manufacturing company, and grant a remission of taxation to all manufacturing companies which may hereafter utilize the water power. A meeting of the township ratepayers is to be called with a view to ratification.

Mr Kerkhoven, surgeon, deputed by the Central Dutch Committee for the relief of the Wounded to visit the French prisoners in Germany, has made a report, in which he states that during twenty-three days' stay at Dusseldorf, where he conversed with hundreds of the prisoners on their treatment, he did not hear a single complaint. On the contrary, they praised the kindness shown them. As for the bread being too heavy for French stomachs, he thinks it good even for the sick, who are especially well treated. At Wesel, the majority of the prisoners are in good spirits. In each barrack there are 500 men, and though the government cannot provide all with paliliases, they can easily ward off the cold, and, indeed, complain rather of heat. He should like the people in Holland to have equally good beef and soup. One thousand sick being suddenly sent to Wesel, there was at first a lack of many things, but everything is now in order, and the mortality has not been five per cent for three months. The 300 officers interned at Dusseldorf are to be seen in the best society, and at theatres and concerts. At Wesel 300 Turcos are carefully guarded, as they have no notion of discipline, but their diet is good. They, of course, feel the climate a little cold, especially as they refuse to wear stockings.

SINKING BRITISH SHIPS—THE RECENT AFFAIR IN THE SEINE.

The London *Daily News* gives the following with respect to an affair which has since been amicably adjusted:—

"The seizure and scuttling of seven British ships in the Seine by the Prussians has, as might be supposed, created a profound sensation amongst seafaring men of the Port of London. Thirty-nine of the crews of the vessels sunk have arrived at the Sailors' Home in Wellclose-square, where they have been ordered to remain by the Board of Trade pending official proceedings, and they are the centre of much interest amongst the maritime community. Mr William Mingay, mate of the Sylph, and the mate of the Alice, both of Sunderland, have made statements detailing the circumstances attending the seizure of their vessels. From these it appears that a French gunboat going up the Seine sighting a Prussian detachment advancing along the banks, and fired into them, killing 150. This caused a certain commotion amongst the Prussians, and it was, no doubt, with a view to put a stop to the movements of the gunboats in the river that the Prussians resolved to sacrifice the British ships. The manner in which the Prussians took possession of the Sylph is described by Mr Mingay as follows: The Sylph was at Rouen on Saturday week in the river, when a detachment of about 30 or 40 Prussian soldiers, headed by an officer, boarded her from a steam-tug. The Sylph had discharged her cargo of coals, and was taking in ballast. The men had, unfortunately for themselves as it ultimately turned out, been paid. The Prussian officer addressed Captain Ramsdale, the owner of the vessel, and the mate, in a mixture of French and English. Striking his hand on the companion ladder, he said, 'Me must have your ship!' Captain Ramsdale, pointing to the flag, said, 'You shall not have my ship—it is an English ship.' The Prussian officer, whose men had at once proceeded to cut the ropes and tied her to her anchor, roared out, 'We don't care if she is English, or French, or Dutch, or Norwegian. we want her to *couler* in the river.' He repeated the French word *couler* (to sink) several times, and announced his intention to seize the brigantine, whether its captain would permit him or not. During this altercation the utmost confusion prevailed on board, the soldiers proceeding to knock holes in the bottom of the vessel. The captain cried out to the officer, 'If you want my ship, pay me the £2,000 she's worth.' 'Yes,' said the officer, 'I will.' He then produced a printed form, and calling for pen and ink, pointed to a vacant place on it, and directed the captain to fill it in, which he did. The form seemed to be an order on the Prussian government. During the time this paper was being filled up, the sailors were trying to save what they could of clothes and money, but without much success, for in less than ten minutes from the boarding of the vessel, the sailors were hurried over the side into a boat, which was cut adrift. A good deal of their clothing was left on board. The officers stepped on the tug, leaving some soldiers in charge of the Sylph; these men hauled down the British flag (they had previously ordered the captain to do so, but he refused), and they trampled on it, and wiped their feet on it, making remarks as they did so in German. They then floated her down the river. They did not sink her immediately, in fact, not till the next morning, but, getting drunk on the ship's stores, set her partially on fire. Though the captain had received a paper promising him £2,000 for his ship, the sailors received no compensation for their losses. When they got on shore at Rouen they reported themselves to the British Consul, who went to the Prussian authorities and remonstrated. Through his exertions two omnibuses were procured, and the men were despatched *en route* for Dieppe. When they got to Colbec, between twelve and one at night, they were stopped in the bitter cold, the snow lying thick on the ground, by a body of Prussian soldiers, who ordered them to get down. Presenting the points of their bayonets, and rudely vociferating, they directed the sailors to undo their bundles. The mate distinctly affirms that the Prussians took not only the men's tobacco, but part of their clothing and even their money; he himself was robbed of several pounds' worth of clothes, as well as his wages. The other men were likewise pillaged. One unfortunate sailor, while being compelled to lower down some luggage from the top of the vehicle for the Prussians to overhaul, slipped, and falling to the ground, got concussion of the brain. He had to be left behind at Colbec. Ultimately they were allowed to resume their journey. When they arrived at Dieppe the Consul and the English chaplain received them very kindly and gave them a shilling each to buy their dinners at Newhaven. Having been deprived by the Prussians of nearly everything they possessed, the poor men had nothing to eat from the time they arrived at Newhaven until their arrival in London. The mate of the Alice, which is one of the six ships sunk on the 21st of December, states that the vessel was seized in the most peremptory manner, and the crews put ashore, where they had to remain, exposed to the cold and rain which wetted them through, for eleven or twelve hours. Those vessels were sunk at once, but as they were not sufficient to block the passage of the river entirely to the satisfaction of the Prussians, the Sylph was subsequently seized, and after her the Pargon.

When the crews arrived in London, they went to the Home-office, and were sent thence to the office of the Registrar General of Seamen, Mr Mayo. Most of them being married men were anxious to get to their families, but Mr Mayo sent an officer with them to the Sailors' Home, where they have been requested to stay pending the action of the Government."

The London *Telegraph* is the most widely circulated paper in England. From July 1 to Dec. 24 its daily issue averaged 190,855 copies.

The heath bog of Corlisk in Roscommon county, Ireland, a bigh one containing several acres, suddenly became nomadic, and a fortnight ago was still moving. On the first day of its motion, it had covered up fifty acres of low-land, with their crops, and some of the people have been obliged to abandon their houses.

The honours in skating on Regent's Park, London, are borne off by an agile American belle.

Ex-Queen Isabella, since the death of Prim, thinks her chances for restoration to the throne much better than they have been.

Railways are aristocratic. They teach every man to know his own station and to stop there.

The Legislative Council of British Columbia unanimously accepted the terms of Union with Canada on the 18th inst. The addresses to Her Majesty was passed on the 21st, and delegates are now *en route* for Canada bearing the official despatch.

Marshal Bazaine has a beautiful wife who has joined him at Cassel. He seems to have made up his mind to an extended residence at that place, as he has just rented a villa, which he has contracted to retain till next April.

A lot of five hundred house sparrows has been imported into Louisiana, in order to try them as exterminators of the cotton worm and caterpillar.

A young lady wrote some verses for a country weekly about her birthday, and headed it "May 30th." It almost made her hair grey when it appeared in print "My 30th."

A large volcano has suddenly sprung up in Mexico on the Chickuahua road, about one hundred miles from Vera Cruz. No volcano has been observed before so far from the sea.

Judge Daly, of New York, refused to issue an order to permit the assignee of George H. Hawkins, a bankrupt bonnet frame manufacturer, to settle with his working women and girls—800 or 1,000 in number—on a basis of 10 per cent of what he owes them—from $90 to $400 each—and directed the assignee to submit the accounts to the court for their revision and adjustment. It is said that Hawkins continues business in his wife's name, but with his own capital, and that he is abundantly able to pay the girls, who are nearly the only creditors. Ninety per cent of their earnings are also claimed. He has already settled with two or three of the girls, in full, as hush money.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Few persons will be surprised at the result of the trial of Dr. Lanahan. The majority of people, in fact, incline to the opinion that no trial ought ever to have been held; and we fancy that the verdict of the public will be that the trial was but an attempt on the part of leading members of the Methodist Church in the United States to prevent justice being done. Our readers will remember that the General Conference which met in Chicago in May, 1868, re-elected Dr. Carlton senior agent of the Book Concern, a position he had filled for sixteen years; and that Dr. Porter, the junior agent, and really the manager of the business, was replaced by Dr. Lanahan, Baltimore. As soon as Dr Lanahan began to examine the working of the business he began to find out that certain irregularitities—we don't like to say frauds—existed. After waiting a reasonable time to make sure that he understood the matter, he made public his charges and demanded an investigation. The principal charges were that a son of Dr. Porter, the former junior agent, had been buying large amounts of paper, disadvantageously for himself, clearing some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, if we mistake not, by the operation; and that quantities of goods, such as velvets and sheepskins, had been charged and paid for as if delivered to the bindery, which were never delivered. In 1869 the Book Committee met to investigate these charges; but displayed rather a desire to cover up the irregularities and shield the culprits than to impartially investigate the matter and see justice done. Mr Lanahan, however, persistently pressed his charges; and the Book Committee, wearied with his importunity, suspended him from office. Subsequently he was charged with official misconduct, malfeasance, neglect of duty, untruthfulness, irascibility, slanderous disposition, insubordination, and want of business capacity. A court, composed of the Book Committee and the Bishops of the church has just met in New York, and before it the prosecution has ignominiously broken down at the very outset. Dr. Lanahan demanded that the trial should be public, and his opponents, finding they should not try him in secret conclave, have given up the contest. Now a court will be convened to try the original charges, and it is to be hoped that all the facts in the case will be made public.—*Hamilton Inspector.*

The Macdonald Testimonial Fund has reached $80,000.

The Old Testament Company of the Revisers have begun their third session under the Presidency of the Bishop of St. David. The Bishops of Llandaff, Ely, and Bath and Wells, with fourteen others, were also present. One member of the company, the Rev. Dr. Jebb, has withdrawn since the last meeting, on the ground that he objects to working with a body in which Nonconformist scholars are placed on the same footing as those of the Church of England.

At Digne, in Germany, several butts of wine were shattered by lightning, and their contents passed along the floor into a cistern beneath. It was found that, far from having suffered by the accident, the wine was improved so as to sell at 60 instead of ten cents the litre. Subsequent experiments tend to show that a current caused by the immersion of two platina electrodes in connection with a galvanic battery have a similar effect on wine. Even poor wines seem to assume an agreeable flavour through the process.

MARRIED.

At Sunbury, on Wednesday Jan. 25th, by the Rev. A. L. Peterson, brother to the bridegroom, Captain N. A. Peterson, of the 16th Battalion, Prince Edward, to Miss G. A. Waldron, youngest daughter of John Waldron, Esq., of Storrington.

NOTICE.

A Rare Chance to Make Money!

AN OLD ESTABLISHED LARGE

Dry Goods Business

FOR SALE

IN THE

CITY OF KINGSTON.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the first day of March for the entire Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, amounting to about $15,000.

The Stock is all fresh and well assorted, and has been bought on the most favourable terms in the English markets, and nearly all staple.

The situation is one of the best in Kingston, being in the very centre of the business part of the city.

The house has been established for the past thirty years, and is well and favourably known throughout the surrounding country.

The purchaser can have the lease of the premises, in order to commence the Spring Trade.

The Stock will be sold at so much in the pound on the invoice price.

Further particulars as to terms, &c., can be had by applying to

P. HARTY,
Market Square.

N.B.—There is also in connection with the establishment an excellent Gilling Twine trade, which turns over about $8,000 per year. The stock of Twine will be sold separately or with the Dry Goods.

P. HARTY.

All parties indebted would oblige by calling and settling their accounts at once.

Kingston, Jan. 25, 1871. P. H.

CONTINUATION

OF THE

14th Annual Cheap Sale

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE DOWN IN PRICE:—

Silk Dresses

French Merinoes

Fancy Dresses

Grey and White Cottons

Woollen Tweeds and Blankets

Table Linens and Sheetings

Carpets

Flannels

Wincey's

AND ALL OTHER

SURPLUS WINTER STOCK.

JAMES DAVIS,
Montreal House.

Jan. 25.

A Grand Concert,

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

CITY HALL

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

February 1st, 1871,

BY

Mons. J. A. DesRochers,

Organist of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception,

ASSISTED BY THE BEST AMATEUR TALENT OF THE CITY.

BY kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Callaghan and the officers of the 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, the splendid new Band of the Battalion, under the able direction of Prof. J. H. Smith, will be in attendance.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert to commence at 8:15.

For particulars see the programmes.

Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents; to be had at Henderson's and Stacey's Book and Music Stores, from the following members of Committee:—Messrs J. Harty, P. Browne, L. J. Erly, W. Browne, E. Hickey, C. Kane, P. Donnelly, at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Concert.

F. H. J. ERLY,
Secretary.

Kingston, Jan. 20, 1871.

STOCK-TAKING SALE

AT

DONALD MACKAY'S.

Over $10,000 Worth of Goods to be Sold!

COATS .. .. .. AT COST.
PANTS .. .. .. AT COST.
VESTS .. .. .. AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTS .. .. AT COST.
DRAWERS .. .. .. AT COST.
FLANNEL SHIRTS .. .. AT COST.

Clothing made to order in the latest styles, and work warranted.

Corner King and Brock Streets, facing the Market Square, Kingston.

Jan. 26.

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

Great Clearing Out Sale

AT

R. WADDELL & CO'S.

THE WHOLE STOCK

TO BE CLEARED OUT

FAR BELOW COST PRICE.

The Balance of Stock unsold at 1st March will be sold en bloc.

ALSO THE UNEXPIRED LEASE OF THE PREMISES.

For particulars apply to

R. WADDELL & Co.,
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

Jan. 17.

SCOTCH MARMALADE.

JAMES KELLER & SON'S DUNDEE MARMALADE just arrived, fresh and in splendid order.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Jan. 23.

New Smyrna Figs.

500 BOXES NEW SMYRNA FIGS, very fine, 25 cents per box.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Jan. 19.

House-keeping Economy.

WE SELL THE FINEST TEAS.

WE SELL THE CHEAPEST TEAS.

WE WARRANT ALL OUR TEAS.

WE SELL VERY CHOICE BLACK TEAS.

WE SELL HIGHLY-FLAVOURED ORANGE PEKOE

And 200 HALF CHESTS of the PEOPLE'S TEA, warranted sweet and fresh, 2 pounds for 3s 9d.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Fresh Peaches in tins.

200 CANS PEACHES IN TWO POUND TINS at 1s 3d.

RED CURRANT JELLY.

BLACK CURRANT JELLY.

PINE APPLE

PEACH JELLY.

CALF-FOOT JELLY, &c., &c., &c.

W. W. McRAE & Co.

Holiday Pr...

DURING the approach... appropriate ...

Elegant P...

CAN BE TENDERED ... BALANCE ...

Handsome Velvet ...

A Rich Black Lyons ...

Coloured Gros Grain ...

Or an Irish Poplin ...

Gros de Suez or Cord ...

Coloured Glace Silks

Japanese Silks

Ostrich Plumes

French Flowers

French Kid Gloves

A handsome assortment of the ... now being shown by

R. & J. CA...

and, from the reasonable prices ... are offered, should commend ...

Kingston, 16th Dec., 1870.

JUST RECE...

MACNEE & W...

NEW BLACK VE...
NEW WATERPROOF ...
NEW BLACK SILK ...
VELVETS,
NEW BLACK AND C...
SILKS,
ALL AT REDUCED P...

MACNEE & W...

ARE NOW OFFERING THE BAL... THEIR STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS, ...
FLANNELS, BEAVERS ...
AND TWEEDS
AT GREATLY RE... PRICES.

BLANKETS! BLA...
THE REMAINDER OF ... STOCK WILL BE SO... VERY LOW PRI...

GREY AND WHITE C...
A LARGE STOCK, AT ... PRICES THAN EV...

At MACNEE & W...
Dec. 31. PRINCESS STREET

CALL AT DUN...

FOR

FANCY FRENCH BON BONS,

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,
CHOCOLATES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
&c.

CAKES Almost iced and Ornamented in superior style.

A fresh lot of TEAS and COFFEES.

H. DUNN...
CONFECTIONER...

Jan. 11.

M. Morrison,

46 PRINCESS STREET,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO,

Produce, Provision and Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

EXTRA BRANDS OF

Pastry, Family and Baker's Flour.

AGENT FOR

McBRIDE'S CELEBRATED SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON,

AND

OSBORNE'S GRANULATED WHEAT MEAL.

Jan. 19.

The Daily News

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 2...

SEE FIRST PAGE.

TELEGRAP...

CABLE NEWS.

...don, Jan. 24.—The *Herald's* ... Conference has again adjour... ...k. A resolution to confine ... to the consideration of the q... ...essy of Paris was adopted. ...ce is regarded as a farce. ...atch dated Rome, Jan. 24th, ... ambassadors of Austria a... ...rman Confederation, in co... ...h instructions received from ... Governments, inquired of ...onelli what guarantee the ...gard as suitable on the part ...overnment to remove the d... ...t existing between the civ... ...authorities. ...ply, by order of the Pope, in ...e Court of Rome wished no ...her than the pure and simpl... ...the territories of the Church ...politan frontiers to the Po... ...cept of no arrangement not ...conditions. ...pe's health is good. Much ...cupied in receiving visitor... ...deputation waited on him re... ...ated the offering of the Cath... ...m and an address. The Po... ...d: "I thank you for having ...t me under these circumsta... God is our principal sup... ...tural affection of children sh... to sustain the courage of ... will continue on the way ... ...nd do not allow yourselves ... What happens today is o... ...Church was born amid ... ...always lived in its trial, and ...s career on earth, expecting ...g fresh trials. ...ty is to strive to be firm in ... danger. The Italian pro... ...king of death is one thing; ...' The people speak lightly ...s, but it is often difficult to ... The world this day offer... ...pectacle, especially in Ro... ...e see things our eyes are not ...to see. Let all pray to God ... ...on deliver the Church, and ...e order which has been so de... ...d. Your endeavours, pra... ...nd to this end, wherefore, w... ...art we bless them, you and y... ...our communes, families and ...

...putations with gifts are expe... ...gland and Holland.

...3:30 p.m., Jan. 24.—Penzan... ...ucity of head of the Prob... ...ngland, has granted to Mada... ...rs of administration upon t... President Lopez of Paragua... ...f original will by Lopez ... ...ffidavit of General McMah... ...Minister of the United States ...

...an. 24.—The *Herald's* spec... Liberals condemn Bismarc... ...ure, for delaying peace. ...atic organ says there is no n... ...rick the vanquished with pi... ...ller's last note may encoura... ...ie, and if it costs a dozen Ge... ...y lives it will be a too expe... ...the author of the classical d... ...e 16th. ...an. 26, 1:30 a.m.—It is said ... Germany has written a letter ...which he says the capitulation ...minent, and that he expec... ...turn to Berlin. ...harbour is crowded with cap... ...n ships. ...an. 25.—The following is ob... ...an unofficial source, but believ... ...worthy. The Germans will in ...conditional surrender of Paris ...orts and defences. ...t in the London *Times* tha... ...illusion between Bismarck an... Napoleon and Empress Eu... ...unded. ...an. 26, 7 a.m.—The *Telegraph* ...h announcing that Garibald... ...s are surrounded by the Prus... ...yon. *News* says Jules Favre return... ...ailles to Paris on Wednesday ...lment of Paris still continues

...K PRESS DESPATCHES. ..., Jan. 27.—The snow storm ...rning. Nearly two feet o... ...en, travel is greatly impeded ...ns, and in some cases entirely ... All the railroad trains since ... of the storm have been great... The driving snow in some ...ked the fires and smokestacks ...otives as to seriously embar... The storm seems to have ex... a greater portion of the coun... ...e Rocky Mountains though it ...ear to have extended very far ...chenck, Minister to England, is ... arrive at the Brevoort House ...on, Jan. 27.—Jas. Brookes will ... to get the tariff reform ques... ...he House until after the 4th of ...hich time he will propose a ...ction of duties. ...olt, the Prussian Minister, de... ...y that there is any truth in the ...ensively circulated during the ...o debate in the Senate, that ... anxious to secure a foothold ...adies by purchasing an island ...sia is not desirous to obtain ...y which would be so open to ...se she should become involved ...oreign war.

COMMERCIAL.

...NTREAL MARKETS. (*Telegram to the Daily News.*) ...anuary 27.—Flour—receipts 400 ...ts firm, but very quiet, and no ...onsequence reported; small sales ...at 6,30 to 6,35, and of strong at ...—no transactions; nominal at ...—none offering; coarse grains ...hanged. Provisions—pork higher; ... at 21,25; now held at 22,00; ...eld at 17,00, and prime 16,00

Jan. 19.