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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Express.	Mixed.
Arrive	3.45 p.m.	4.15 a.m.	9.30 p.m.
Depart	4.05 p.m	4.15 a.m.	6.00 a.m.

GOING EAST.

	Express.	Express.	Local.
Arrive	2.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	2.15 a.m
Depart	2.45 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	5.15 a.m

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Nov. 6, 1870.

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 Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 10:30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

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Letters intended for dispatch per Bremen line must be specially so directed.

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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

THE CIVILIZATION OF GIPSIES.

From an interesting account of the gipsies in *Chambers's Miscellany* we make the following extract regarding the present condition of the Yetholm tribe:—The most remarkable, and perhaps the most successful, attempt to reclaim the gipsies is that begun about the year 1839 at Yetholm in Roxburghshire. Here a tribe has been many years located. The effort at reclamation began by the establishment of a society in Edinburgh, and the collection of voluntary contributions and subscriptions. The actual operations were mainly conducted by the then minister of the parish, the Rev. John Baird, and have been actively continued by his successor, the Rev. A. Davidson. Of the aptitude of his gipsy parishioners in learning, Mr Baird could speak thus:—"Most of the tribe are able to read, though very indifferently. They seem alive to the advantages of education, and speak of it as the only legacy which a poor man can leave to his children; but the migratory habits of the people prevent their children from remaining long enough at school ever to make much progress. The children are generally remarked as clever. One large family of children have been taught to read by their mother at home; and I have known a father (when he was able) who gave a lesson every day to his two children in the course of their migrations. I may mention, as a proof of the anxiety of parents on this subject, that most of them have again and again professed their willingness to leave their children at home throughout the year for instruction, could they only afford it. Of late, the greater number of the tribe have attended church occasionally, and some with exemplary regularity. Their ideas on the subject of religion, however, are extremely limited and erroneous. Nor can they well be otherwise, considering their unsettled way of life and their defective education. Yet they profess a general respect for religion, and, when absent from church, excuse themselves on the ground that they have no suitable or decent clothing. I have not been able to ascertain whether they entertain any peculiar sentiments on the subject of religion. Like most ignorant persons, they are very superstitious. All of them profess to belong to the Established Church, and there are no Dissenters among them. Eight or nine of them are communicants. Most of them possess Bibles, which have been purchased, however, rather for the use of their children when at school than for any other purpose. Those who have not Bibles would purchase them, they say, could they afford it." In 1846 he thus speaks of the plan and its results:—"Our plan is simply this—To keep the children at home during the excursions of their parents (who are absent usually about ten months out of the twelve), to give them a useful education, and afterwards to find situations for them as servants or apprentices. In this we have succeeded to some extent. Eight girls have been hired as servants, several of whom, however, are at home at present—two from bad health; and one is required, in the absence of her parents, to take care of her brothers and sisters attending school. All of them have conducted themselves well. Nearly as many lads have been hired or apprenticed, or are otherwise employed in ordinary agricultural operations. Two unmarried men, not educated at our expense, and three married men with wives and families, are also now employed as industrious day-labourers. Several of the younger men have been working on the railways. Including the children of these families, there are now between thirty and forty who, for the present, have been withdrawn from the vagabond life of their tribe, and are now in the fair way, we trust, of becoming useful members of society." In a communication dated March, 1870, Mr Davidson reports favourably of the continued success of the scheme. "To get the children to stay at home during the parents' absence much expense and trouble were incurred, and often with very little success; for the gipsies are very fond and careful of their children. This first requisite not having been obtained, there followed strong representations to the authorities of Roxburgh and Berwick to make encamping on the highway side—the charm of old gipsy life—illegal. These representations succeeded, and our gipsies soon found that home was preferable to a lodging-house. Carts and horses became fewer and fewer; the able-bodied, who could undertake the work, became farm servants, and left the village for situations, while those who remained began to confine their journeys to short excursions of a few days only, and thus secured to a great extent the keeping of the children at home. After this, the boarding-out of children to neighbours ceased. The school in the gipsy village is one of the few belonging to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland south of the Forth, and has had a series of excellent teachers, whose labours are telling most decidedly now. Of all reformers of the gipsies the schoolmaster has been the best. The young can now all read, and, with about two exceptions, can all write a very creditable letter. One boy last year was the best of the school in arithmetic. Many are good at geography and grammar. Since I had a teacher of sewing appointed we can show the novel sight of gipsy girls expert at knitting, sewing, darning, and mending."

AT CALAIS.

(*Special Correspondence of the Daily Telegraph, 8th March.*)

A discouraged *dame de comptoir*—an old ally of mine—favoured me with a sickly smile when I accosted her, and asked after a certain gallant English captain long resident in Calais. She had not seen Monsieur le Captaine for a long time, she said: nothing was to be seen in Calais but "ça"—that. She pointed to where three dirty, draggled, drunken Mobiles, their tunics unbuttoned, short pipes in their jowls, and *chopes* of beer between them, were hugger-muggering at a table, brawling about "trahison" and "cet infame Trochu." Their muskets and bayonets were piled in a corner, and one Uhlan well up to his work might have made the whole lot prisoners in a minute. They had no business there at one in the morning, for they had missed the train to Dunkirk with their swilling and chattering; but when the proprietor bade them begone they abused him, and they were only "evacuated" at last by the diplomacy of an astute hotel tout, who told them that there was a capital place in the neighbourhood where they could obtain "schnick"—a kind of vitriolic rum, I conceive—that was perfectly ravishing, and where they could remain all night. So away they went, the stocks of the guns, which they were scarcely able to carry, banging and bumping on the platform, while the bearers gibbered more nonsense about "trahison" and "Troch." They were very strict in demanding our passports on board the boat; but I missed the tall and stately gendarme of old, who was wont to take you to task if you answered to the name of Brown, seeing, as he took the pains to point out, that your passport bore the name of "Clarendon." Possession was taken of these documents, when we landed, by persons in plain clothes; and fellow passenger whispered to me that great fears were entertained lest the Orleans Princes should invade France by way of Calais. Calmly conscious that nobody could take me for the Comte de Paris or the Duc d'Aumale, I supped, and smoked, and walked about until, it being nearly time for the train to start, I thought I might ask an official-looking person—he had a tarnished silver band round his cap—when the passports would be given up. "Mon Dieu, quand vous voulez," was the reply, in a subdued and deferential tone. I was not, to tell the truth, very anxious about the matter, having three other passports in my writing case; and I should not have been sorry to get rid of this one for good and all, since it was very old and musty, scrawled all over with Russian hieroglyphics, and, I gravely fear afflicted with worms. Still, to pass the time, I went after it to the Bureau Commissaire Special de Police. The Special Commissary was a bland old gentleman, of a very sad countenance. He asked if my passport was an English one, looked for it, folded it up, sighed, handed it to me, and then, to my astonishment and alarm, closed the door of his bureau, and motioned me to a seat. My heart sank into my boots. "Now," I thought, "the worst is to come. The Special Commissary knows all about it, and there will be the devil to pay. I am found out, clearly. The submarine telegraph has informed the Special Commissary that I am in the receipt of eighteen thalers ten silbergroschen per month as a secret agent of Count Bismarck, and that not later than last Tuesday I was seen playing billiards at Brussels with the under-butler of M. Paul de Cassagnac. This means Mazas, the Conciergerie, the Bastile—there are still vaults beneath the column—the guillotine, or a dose of twelve leaden pills in the court-yard of the Hotel Militaire. The Special Commissioner addressed himself to speech, and I listened in agonized suspense. The tips of the hairs of my head had ears. "Monsieur," said the Special Commissary, solemnly, "you are an Englishman. I pleaded guilty to the impeachment, trembling meanwhile like a calf's foot jelly at a dinner party in a suburban villa where omnibuses pass the door every five minutes. "You left London," pursued the Commissary, "on Sunday." "By the 8:45 p. m, train," I faltered. "Then," continued the police functionary, "you can tell me the news—the latest news; and I conjure you to give them to me without delay, for in this place we hear nothing but lies. We go mad for want of news, Monsieur, till the English steamer comes in. From Paris they telegraph only stories from the Thousand and One Nights." I opened my budget of tidings for the benefit of the Commissary. I told him the conditions, the hard and cruel conditions, exacted by Prussia; and I can see even now his working face and quivering lips, and the lamp light streaming on his good white head. He rose when I had done, and said that he thanked me *pour mes tristes nouvelles;* so we shook hands, and I went away by the train to Brussels. I never shook hands with a Commissary of Police before. It feels, odd, but it does not hurt.

Horace Greeley in a letter to an old acquaintance just published says:—I am poor, but it is my own fault; because I endorse other folks' notes. One was brought me today for $5,000, which I must find a way to pay within a few days. I have fooled away at least $150,000 trying to help others, and it has done no good. Now I guess my foot is down that I will not endorse another note. So you see the stables all get locked after the horses are stolen.

Duke Ernest of Saxe-Cobourg will be accompanied during his trip to the United States and Mexico, on which he will set out at the beginning of June, by Frederick Gerstaecker and Dr. Augustus Petermann.

Foot by foot the historic, but useless, old fortifications of Quebec are steadily disappearing. It was the reconstruction of St. John's Gate a few years ago, and now it is St. Louis, all the rubbishy old walls encumbering the approaches to which are now to be swept away, in pursuance with an order from England.

Unquestioned despotism and popular licence are the extremes that perpetually teach the same results. The lawless mob, like the tyrant will tolerate no freedom save its own. A writer for the Press who attacks the present insurrectionary government in Paris takes his life in his hand, and has a very fair chance of losing it. Nevertheless, now as always, there are men bold enough to maintain the freedom of public opinion, and to defy the tyranny that seeks to crush it. John Lemoinne, of the *Debats*, has, in the face of a threatening edict, vigorously denounced the insurrection, and arraigned the National Government for parleying so long with it. The Empire failed to stamp out the independent journalist. The Red Republic will fail as signally.

The Connecticut mind takes to economy very naturally. An old lady living in the Nutmeg State has tabooed her candles and taken to gas on this ground: She says gas is hardly half a cent a foot, while candles are five cents a foot.

The lessons of the war to surgical science are beginning to be published. One of the most remarkable facts made known from the hospital reports is that the French soldiers have suffered more from the Prussian shells than from the needle-gun and the bayonet combined. This is contrary to usual experience, which has reckoned artillery more powerful to frighten than to harm; but it agrees with Napoleon's reported remark to King William at Sedan as to the marvellous precision of the German cannoneer. It is also said that the needle-gun bullets, though larger than those of the Chassepot, do not penetrate the flesh so far, and so make less serious wounds. The sword bayonets used by the French is a much more savage weapon than the old-fashioned triangular blade which is still retained by the Prussians. Shell wounds are gen rally found to heal very easily if no bones are fractured.

No organ of thought or action can be employed without the assistance of the blood, and no organ can be employed safely or with impunity without a supply of healthy blood. With healthy blood the exercised organs become well developed, whether they be muscular or intellectual. By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.—*Adv.*

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JAMES NEISH,
Publisher of the Daily News.

Kingston, Dec. 1, 1870

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"Agricultural Hall, Islington, Jan. 1868.

"Dear Sir,—Please to send eight gallons more of your Disinfecting Fluid, as per order enclosed. Having used various Disinfecting Fluids at our many shows, I can say with confidence that none have had the instantaneous and complete effect of Sir William Burnett's, and this too without producing any nuisance like the smell of chloride of lime or carbolic acid.—I am yours faithfully, "S. SIDNEY, Sec. and Manager.

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This fluid acts on the essential cause of disease by destroying the local conditions of the atmosphere under which cholera is most frequently developed and propagated. For instance: "In a house in St. Andrew's street, Plymouth, occupied by fifty-two persons, in these the occupants would not permit it to be applied; the result of which was, that in those parts of the house where it had been used, not a single case of cholera subsequently occurred; while in the four rooms above alluded to, the disease still exists and some deaths have taken place. Two houses immediately opposite were supplied with a quantity, in neither of which has there been a single case, although the disease is raging in the neighbourhood."

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