THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XX.—NO. 251.] KINGSTON, (CANADA), FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1871. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

...NA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Connecticut.

...D UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	$ 5,549,504 97
...SSES PAID IN FIFTY YEARS	26,000,000 07

ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1870.

...h on hand and in Bank	682,582 08
...Bonds	253,319 14
...ge Bonds	967,125 00
...Stock	426,445 00
...d States and City Stock and other Public Securities	2,220,033 75
	$5,549,504 67

...pany has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has ...public confidence by prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully ...with the laws of Canada by the Deposit with the Government of Stocks to the extent

$50,000,

...ld in the Policies on terms as low as the safety of the Assured will permit.

JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf.

...Feb. 8, 1870.

...ncecre & Walkem,
...ERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW,
...ries, Notaries Public.
...ard T. Walkem,
...TOR IN CHANCERY.
...rence Street, Kingston, C.W.
...ers, L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

...oseph Bawden,
...NEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in
...ry, Notary Public, &c., 33 King
...ston.

...s S. Cartwright,
...-AT-LAW. OFFICE — Over
...Drug Store.

...Removal.

...AW, Barrister, &c., has removed
...Office from Clarence to King
...J. J. Linton's Auction Rooms

...John Mudie,
...r, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
...ed at easy rates on acceptable
...

...th August, 1870.

...ASSURANCE COMPANY
...OF
...RPOOL AND LONDON.
...AXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
...ence Street, opposite Post Office
Jan., 1817

...M. EVANS, M.R.C.S., London
...—PRINCESS STREET, house
...ied by Dr. Maclean.

...ACKINTOSH, Veterinary Surgeon
...of the Ontario Veterinary Col-
...OFFICE—City Hotel, King

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...Marriages...50 cents
...Deaths....50 cents
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Address orders to the Pu
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...RS BALSAM OF CHERRY. COLDS LUNG DISEASES

...CHITECTURE.
...ned is prepared to furnish
...Specifications of Public and
...te, and also to superintend the
...ion.
R. GAGE.
...ble Block, Princess Street.
...1, 1870.

CANADA
...RANCE COMPANY.
...ESTABLISHED 1847.
...UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of this
...may be seen by the following
...of the new transactions of each

...y policies for	$ 567,894
...	1,156,855
...	1,534,456
...1,550 da. for	2,350,000

...extraordinary and gratifying in-
...support and confidence is due
...to the large profits the Com
...able to divide among its policy
...holders also to be attributed to
...this is a strictly Canadian institu-
...low rates of premium, and offer-
...reasonable advantage which pru-
...ity can suggest.

A. G. RAMSAY,
Manager.
...Kingston,
J. STEWART,

ENGLISH
...S AND SHOES.
...Subscriber has just received direct from
...and, a very fine assortment of
...MEN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ALSO
...a large and varied Stock of Cana-
...ture, together with Trunks. Valises,
...
...ctfully requested.
JAMES HOPE.
...Princess Street.
...June 30, 1870.

OUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
FINE VARIETIES
OF
DOUBLE AND SINGLE HYACINTHS,
TULIPS,
CROCUS,
SNOWDROPS, &c.,
Just received and for sale by
E. H PARKER,
Market Square.
Oct. 17.

ROOM PAPER.
A LARGE ARRIVAL, VERY CHEAP, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OVER 90,000 ROLLS.
PLAIN PAPERS FROM THREE CENTS UPWARDS.
Satins 10d and upwards.
Golds 2s "
Marbles 6d. "
Oak 5d "
Scenery 5d "
Bar-Room 5d "
AT
WM. ROBINSON'S
PAINT SHOP AND ROOM PAPER DEPOT.
Painting, Graining, Glazing and Frescoeing done to order.
W. ROBINSON.
Kingston, April 20, 1871.

J. A. KARCH
HAVING retired from the Grocery and Liquor Trade, begs to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and intimates for the future he will strictly confine himself to the
Coffee and Spice business,
All orders promptly attended to.
J. A. KARCH.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Earl Street, between Bagot and Wellington Streets.
Kingston, Jan. 10, 1870.

MADRID 1847
PRIMERA CLASE.
PARIS 1867 LONDON 1862
MENTION HONORABLE GENERAL EXCELLENCE
Alkabasar
THIS elegant Turkish Tonic is one of the most salutary and delicate preparations ever submitted for public approval in this hemisphere, and asserts its pretensions to patronage on the following grounds:
That it is a preparation of one of the most eminent Purveyors to the Ottoman Court.
It prevents acidity of the stomach.
It relieves lowness of spirits.
It is a mild and invigorating tonic, and a almost efficient but innocuous stimulant.
It renders the breath sweet and agreeable.
It stimulates the appetite if taken before meals.
It promotes digestion if taken after meals.
It neutralizes the propensity for strong liquors.
It renders the intellect bright and clear.
If taken habitually it imparts vitality and energy to all the bodily organs.
By its use a man of 70 will become, as it were, restored to the elasticity of 30; and to persons of delicate constitutions it is strongly recommended.
It is an especial favourite with Oriental ladies.
Secure, then, health, longevity and vital energy by the habitual use of the
ALKABASAR TURKISH TONIC.
Kept in stock by the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.
For directions for use see labels on bottles.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., } Montreal.
EVANS, MERCER & CO., }
Sole Agents for the Dominion.
Montreal, July 5.

HIGHER EDUCATION.
HELLMUTH COLLEGE.—Board and Tuition per annum, $226.
HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE,
inaugurated by H.R.H. Prince Arthur. Board and Tuition per annum, $236.
President—The Very Rev. I. Hellmuth, D.D. Dean of Huron.
☞ For particulars apply to Major Evans, London, Canada West.
July 30.

1870. COAL. 1870.
ANTHRACITE COAL YARD
Office—St. Lawrence Wharf
Foot of Johnson Street.
OUR Coal is Pure Lackawana, being mined in the very heart of the Lackawana Valley, Scranton, Pittston, and Wilkes Barre, from the best selected mines, and is prepared with great care expressly for Family use, and will be screened and delivered in the best possible condition.
Best selected Soft Coal for grates constantly on hand, also Lehigh Lump for Foundry use and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.
Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.
JAMES SWIFT & CO.
October 21 868.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
THE
KINGSTON GAZETTE
IS
Printed Every Saturday,
AND CONTAINS
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
IT IS FILLED WITH
A Large Quantity of Reading,
AND IS THE
BEST DOLLAR PAPER
PUBLISHED IN THIS PART OF CANADA
LOCAL NEWS,
GENERAL NEWS, WAR NEWS,
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AND FAMILY READING.
Subscriptions, which may begin at any time, invariably in advance.
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FELLOWS'
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
Among the diseases overcome by the use of
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES
ARE
Constipation, Asthma, Consumption, Laryngitis, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Chronic Bronchitis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Melancholy.
Debility resulting from Typhoid and other low fevers, Diphtheritic Prostration, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Amenorrhœa, Chlorosis, Anæmia, Leucorrhœa, Nervous Excitability, Marasmus or Wasting of the Muscles, Aphonia or Loss of Voice, Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance, Sluggishness of the Liver, Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart, Suffocating Feelings caused by mucous obstructions of the Lungs and Air Passages leading thereto, Debility from various causes, many cases of which appeared hopeless.
Sold by Apothecaries.
Price $1 50; six for $7 50.
JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist
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COAL OIL,
BEST QUALITY
35 CENTS
PER GALLON.
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42 PRINCESS STREET.
May 16.

PIANOES.
PARLOR ORGANS,
MELODEONS.
WEBER & CO., corner of Ontario and Princess Streets, Kingston, manufacture Pianoes equal to any in the market, either of home or foreign make, and sell at moderate prices. Every Piano is warranted for five years. They invite inspection of their styles and quality of tone.
Parlor Organs and Melodeons of various makers are kept in stock in the Piano Warerooms, and offered at manufacturers' prices.
E. H. MORHAM, City Tuner.

BUY YOUR ROOM PAPER
AT
THOMAS M'MAHON'S,
CORNER OF
BROCK AND BAGOT STREETS.
Cheapest House in Kingston.
NOW ON HAND, the Newest, Cheapest and Best Selected Stock of Room Papers ever imported into the city The Latest Designs suitable for Parlours, Halls, Bedrooms, Dining Rooms, Kitchens, Ceilings, etc. Plain, Green and Buff Paper for Windows. Figured Window Shades, and Brown, Gold and Plain Borders in every style.
The undersigned is prepared to execute House and Sign Painting, Glazing, Graining, Paper Hanging, Room Decorating, Walls and Ceilings calcimined, &c., &c. All orders promptly attended to on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
THOMAS McMAHON,
Kingston Paint Shop and Room Paper Depot, Corner Brock and Bagot Streets.
Kingston, April 17.

Special Notices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—reliable—instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"does not contain lead or any vitalic poison to injure the hair or system." Invigorates the hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; black or brown. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

Coughs and Colds.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in the first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs, Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Sold by all dealers in medicines at 25 cents a box.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Be sure and call for

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Daily News,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

ST. JOHN'S DAY IN ODESSA.

A correspondent at Odessa has sent us the following:—

On Saturday last, the natal day of St. John the Baptist was celebrated in a manner becoming the event by the Brethren of Prince Arthur Lodge, Odessa, assisted by the invited Brethren from Maple Leaf, Prince of Wales and Harrowsmith Lodges.

At the hour of 10:30 a.m., the members of the Order met in the Masonic Hall, and after the usual ceremonies having been gone through, walked in possession to the new Methodist Church, the corner stone of which was laid last year by Most Worshipful Grand Master, A. A. Stevenson, Esq.

The procession was formed under the direction of Bro. Capt. J. D. D. Amey, Master of Ceremonies. Upon arrival at the church, the English Church Service was read, and a very impressive and eloquent sermon was preached by the Worshipful Master of Prince Arthur Lodge, who took for his text, the 11, 12 and 13 verses of the 22 chapter of Matthew—"When the King came to see the guests, he saw there a man who had not on a wedding garment. And he said unto him. Friend, how camest thou thither not having a wedding garment? And he was speechless. Then said the King to the servants, bind him hand and feet, and take him away, and cast him into outer darkness."

In the afternoon the Brethren, and visiting Brethren, accompanied by their wives, daughters and sweethearts, in all about fifty, retired to the lodge room, where an excellent dinner had been prepared by Bro. F. R. Wycott. The Worshipful Master occupied the chair.

After the viands had been disposed of, to the satisfaction of all present, the chairman gave the standard toasts.

"The Queen and the Royal Family," which was followed by all singing "God save the Queen."

The next toast, "The Army and Navy," which was heartily drunk, was responded to by Brother McRae in a short but humorous speech.

The third toast, "The Volunteers of Canada," was enthusiastically received. Brother T. K. Ross, M.D., Surgeon 48th Battalion, being called upon to respond, expressed himself highly pleased, on behalf of the Volunteers, with the loyal and cordial manner in which the toast had been received; and felt confident that he only echoed the sentiment of every volunteer in the Dominion, when he asserted that they would always be found ready and willing to fight and die for their Queen and country.

Then followed the toast of "The Craft and the Grand Master," which was proposed by the Worshipful Master in a few well chosen and appriate remarks. The toast was drunk with masonic honours. Bro. J K. Booth briefly responded in suitable terms.

The fifth, "The Worshipful Master," was proposed by Brother John Hogle. In doing so he alluded to the zeal and assiduity that the Worshipful Master had always exhibited in the cause of Freemasonry, and pointed out how much the success of Prince Arthur Lodge was due to his energy and ability. The toast was received with Masonic honours, after which the company sang "For he is a jolly good fellow"

The Worshipful Master eloquently responded, and thanked Bro. Hogle for the eulogies he had passed on him.

The next toast was "The Visiting Brethren," which was proposed by the Chairman, and warmly received. Brother Hogle, in some well timed remarks, expressed himself highly pleased with the courtesy which had been extended to him

The Worshipful Master then in a highly complimentary strain gave "The Ladies," which, it is unnecessary to say, was duly honoured. Bro. John Hogle replied in one of his witty and amusing speeches.

The hour for departure having arrived, the Master called on the Junior Warden, Brother Woodruff to give his toast, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again," when all dispersed much gratified with the bodily and mental entertainment.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Sir Francis Hincks is in Toronto.

The Reformers of South Ontario have nominated the Hon. George Brown for the Dominion Parliament.

The Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick has issued a proclamation appointing Saturday, the birthday of the Dominion, as a public holiday.

Montreal produce and provision merchants have been severe losers by the great decline in pork and butter. One is reported to have lost $20,000 by pork alone.

Mr Waddington, of British Columbia, who is now in Ottawa, has received encouraging news with regard to the formation of a company to construct the Pacific Railway.

The *Advertiser* of L'Orignal states that Mr Hamilton will again be a candidate for the representation of Prescott in the Ontario House of Assembly.

The inhabitants and Home Guards of the townships in the vicinity of Eccles Hill, the scene of last year's Fenian raid, will hold a grand celebration at Eccles Hill on Dominion Day.

In Toronto a large number of excursions and pic-nics, games, matches, &c, are advertised for Dominion Day, and there is every prospect of an enthusiastic observance of the day.

Some interest is felt about the Lieutenant Governorship of British Columbia. It is thought not improbable that if Mr Tilley finally declines that some local man will be appointed, and the name of Mr Trutch, now in Ottawa, is mentioned.

The volunteers in camp at Laprairie, together with the Grand Trunk Brigade, the Montreal Garrison Artillery and the Field Battery, will be reviewed on Logan's Farm on Saturday week, 8th July, by General Doyle. About 6,000 officers and men, it is believed, will take part in it.

The Orangemen of South Hastings intend celebrating the coming anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne at Picton. For the purpose of affording their friends an opportunity of accompanying them they have chartered the steamer Picton, which will leave Belleville on the morning of the 12th, arriving at Picton about noon.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Upper Canada College took place on Wednesday morning in the public hall of the institution, which was well filled with the parents and guardians of the students, and the friends of the College. The Principal, in presenting the Lieutenant Governor's prize, referred in the most flattering terms to the successful boy, J. W. Elliott. Elliott, he said, came from Kentucky, and the fact of his carrying off not only the highest prize in the College, but the classical, the modern language, and the grammar prizes as well, went to demonstrate that the Upper Canada College was not only open to Canada but to the world. The Principal then presented Master Elliott with an armful of books, and he retired amidst continued applause. In concluding his address the Principal said, at the University the success of the College boys has been very marked. The Prince of Wales' prize and four out of five of the gold medals have been taken by old College boys.

GENERAL TROCHU AND THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

In the Assembly on Tuesday the order of the day was a dropped motion of Louis Blanc, revived by another member, for an inquiry into the conduct of the Government of the National Defence, combined with a proposition of M. de Lorgeril on the same subject.—M. de Lorgeril made a violent attack on the Tours and Bordeaux delegation.—M. le Fere, of Lyons, defended Gambetta, and taunted the Right with ingratitude, in forgetting the proclamation of his doing full justice to the gallantry of the Legitimists of the army of the Loire.—General Trochu entered into a statement of the causes of the military decadence of France and the disasters of the Army of the Ruine. He said revolution was the origin of the demoralization of the Army, which was not prepared to meet the enemy. As early as the commencement of August, he (General Trochu), being then the only General in Paris, perceived the importance of the capital being prepared to stand a siege. He wrote a letter to the Emperor, warning him that all other events were secondary, and that an Army of Succour collected before Paris was the only resource left. He asked the Emperor to recall the Army of Marshal Bazaine, but political considerations prevented this measure from being carried out. This support failing, the safety of Paris was thenceforth seriously compromised. General Trochu attended a Conference held on the 17th of July, at Chalons, at which the Emperor, Marshal MacMahon, Prince Napoleon, and others were present. The question discussed was whether the Emperor should give up the command of the Army or abdicate altogether, the Emperor himself being desirous of resuming the reins of Government. General Trochu accepted, with the title of Governor of Paris, the task of preparing for the return of the Emperor, on the express condition that the Army of Marshal MacMahon should be ordered to fall back on the capital, to act as an Army of Succour. The Empress, distrustful of what was being done, formally opposed the return of the Emperor. General Palikao, too, received General Trochu badly, and refused to allow the Army of Marshal Bazaine to come to Paris; he even decided, unfortunately, to send all disposable reinforcements to Verdun and Metz. General Trochu proceeded to mention the distrust of which he was the object from the 18th August to the 4th of September, and how in reality he no longer commanded the army of Paris. Then, referring to the events of the 4th of September, he related how, the Provisional Government having first been constituted, he agreed to take part in it as President. He added that already before the end of September, in reply to the interrogations of his colleagues, he expressed his belief that Paris would be taken. As no Army of Succour existed, the resistance of Paris was an act of heroic folly which was necessary to save the honour of France. He, however, entertained hopes of aid coming from America, England, and Italy. After alluding to the manner in which the close of his career was embittered, General Trochu entered upon a defence of his conduct as regards several reproaches which have been cast upon him. He reminded the Assembly of the manifest want of preparation in which Paris found herself. The fortifications were not constructed to resist modern artillery. No armaments had been prepared, and but few soldiers were to be had. Even after the investment of the city, his greatest difficulty was to make the people believe in the reality of the siege. After the battle of Chatillon, the six weeks which were employed in forming the National Guard in Paris were turned to account by the Prussians, who constructed works rendering their lines unassailable. General Trochu declared it to be his opinion that these works were the most formidable ever seen, and he showed that the impoverished soldiers at his disposal, after the most tremendous efforts, were unable to pass the first of the enemy's lines. At this stage of the General's speech the Assembly decided to adjourn.

In Wednesday's sitting of the National Assembly General Trochu continued the speech which he commenced on the previous day. He said the plan which had been conceived consisted in the army forcing its way out of Paris by Chaton (?), and establishing the centre of operations at Rouen This idea was due to General Ducrot. General Trochu declared that he never summoned the army of the Loire to the aid of Paris, for he did not believe it sufficiently prepared. There also existed a plan for revictualling Paris by means of a flotilla making its way from Rouen. General Trochu said that unfortunately M. Gambetta never took his plan into account. General Trochu telegraphed to M. Gambetta on the 10th November, that he should make his appearance in the direction previously concerted between the 15th and 18th. The victory at Coulmiers caused the plan to be changed General Trochu then told the Assembly his opinion of M. Gambetta. He paid a tribute to his ardent patriotism, but reproached him with having subordinated the interests of the country to the interests of a party, and said—"M. Gambetta laboured under the fatal delusion that mere crowds of men could fight standing armies. After the victory of Coulmiers, public opinion demanded that a sortie should be made with the object of effecting a junction with the Army of the Loire. M. Gambetta addressed an appeal to me with this object. It was sheer madness; but under the circumstances compliance was deemed necessary, and this caused us to renounce the idea of a sortie towards Rouen, which was on the point of being carried out, and to transfer all our efforts against the enemy's guns in the direction of the Marne." General Trochu rendered homage to General Ducrot's bravery, his allusion thereto being received with much applause by the Assembly. He expressed regret that the enemy never met him otherwise than with artillery; he believed that if he could have come into contact with the German infantry, the latter would have been defeated. It was with the object of forcing the Prussians to bring forward their infantry that he attempted the battle of the 21st of December, but the enemy persisted in fighting with artillery only, and the excessive cold caused the operations to be stopped. Contrary to the usages of civilised countries, the Prussians commenced bombarding Paris without previous notice being given, and directed their fire chiefly against hospitals and asylums. He stigmatised this bombardment in severe terms, and said that the inhabitants were moreover threatened with famine, adding that the distress was felt less by the working population than by the middle classes during the siege. Being anxious to make a last effort he again gave battle on the 19th January. He spoke highly of the courage evinced on this occasion by the National Guards; but the disorder which reigned among them was a source of great danger, and General Trochu said he believed that one half of the French soldiers killed and wounded on the 19th January owed their fate to the fire of the National Guards. This was why he hesitated so long before deciding upon taking them into the field. The General then explained why he finally resigned his post. Other members of the Government had sought to appoint another military commander, and the Mayors of Paris had called upon him to give in his resignation. His position had become untenable, but he was determined not to resign, believing that to do so would be an act of cowardice. He only retired when removed by the Government. He dwelt upon the difficulties which beset a Government in Paris when right lacks the sanction of force. He held the Germans in check for four months and a half, but he had struggled without arms against an armed demagogism, and succeeded in avoiding a conflict which Prince Bismarck was instigating. He said that the second siege of Paris explained and justified the conduct of the French Government during the first. Replying to an interruption from Louis Blanc, General Trochu said:—During the siege M. Louis Blanc placed the Governor of Paris in as difficult a position as a prisoner at the bar. In conclusion, General Trochu said—"In seeking the causes of our military disasters, it must be borne in mind that the men and the events of the 4th of September were but the necessary sequence of our former defeats. It is not the 4th September that should be given up to execration, but the date of the declaration of war, which was determined upon in pride and made without preparation and without allies.—M. Louis Blanc, at the conclusion of General Trochu's speech, ascended the tribune and energetically protested against the accusation that he had during the siege helped to place the Government in embarrassment. He informed the Assembly that on the morning of the 31st of October he sought to dissuade the movers in the rising from carrying out their plans, telling them that they would show themselves bad citizens if they persisted.—General Trochu replied that he did not mean to imply that M. Louis Blanc had connived with those visionaries, but he had created difficulties for the Government by propagating false ideas respecting the defence of the city.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The mails still continue to bring us particulars of the Tichborne trial; the cross-examination of the claimant going on steadily from day to day, and developing new examples of the forgetfulness of this witness as to matters, which it would be supposed that he could not but remember. For instance he could not reconcile the date at which he now said a seton was put into his shoulder with the date given by him on a previous occasion, nor could he remember who dressed the seton; nor who advised its being closed up. He said, however that it was put in for spasms about the region of the heart. He said, also, that it was positively false to say that the true Tichborne had no seton in his shoulder, but a wound in his arm kept open by peas and closed at the wish of Lady Tichborne because the arm was sad. He could not remember going to confession at his father's desire before going to Stoneyhurst. Had paid religious visits to several clergymen in London, but could remember the names of none of them, nor of any church that he ever went to, except the French Chapel in Spanish Place, which he persisted in saying was a French chapel, after his attention was called to the way in which he had described it. Being shown a letter he said that it was, he thought, written by the present Mr H. D. Seymour; but was not surprised to learn that it had been written by his grandfather (also named Seymour,) but he contradicted a statement in that letter to the effect that his own father had gone with him to Stoneyhurst. He denied that his attorney had procured for him a list of the priests at Stoneyhurst during the period of his supposed residence; but could give no explanation of such preparation having been charged for in the Attorney's bill sent in to Lady Tichborne. He also denied that he had written to Lady Tichborne to say that he should be in town all day preparing for his examination, but acknowledged that a letter containing that statement which was handed to him was in his writing. He could tell nothing of any ceremony at Stoneyhurst on the admission of new pupils, and having first said that he originally lived in a cottage attached to the College; but afterwards in the quadrangle failed altogether to define what the word quadrangle meant. He said it was part of a building, then that it was something that went round a building, and lastly that he did know what a seminary was; nor what he studied at Stoneyhurst; nor what books he had used there; nor any special name for the playground; nor the numbers of the class called philosophers; nor the names of the classes generally He had attended lectures in Hebrew, Latin and Greek, but could not read a word of Hebrew nor tell the name of the first Hebrew letter; nor explain the difference in the way of reading Hebrew and English. No Greek word lingered in his memory. Of course he had learned the Latin alphabet and he thought he had got farther in that than in Greek, of which he could not remember whether he had learned the alphabet or not. Did not know anything of Cæsar nor Virgil; nor whether Cæsar was in prose or verse, but thought Virgil was in Greek. A Delphine edition of Virgil was put into his hand, and he said it looked to him like Greek. He had learned mathematics, but could not tell what the science was about, and did not remember any thing about Euclid nor the Ass's Bridge. As to physiology he thought it had something to do with telling the character by the face. The word "handy" was very familiar, but he could not remember what it meant, though it was part of the building at Stoneyhurst, and certainly had never played at a game known by that name. Could not recollect taking any part in private theatricals at Burton Constable, though he thought he saw some there, and did not believe Mr Radcliffe Percival, who said he was present. Did not know whether he took part in a comic opera called the Castle of Andalusia, a book containing which, with the names of the persons performing the different parts, was handed to him. Did not recollect that Mr Tichborne played the part of Rappino in it. Did not know anything about the letters A.M.D.G., which it was suggested to him were to be found inscribed on all books used at Stoneyhurst. Had no doubt that these letters meant Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam, and supposed that these words meant something about God and Glory; but could not tell anything more about them. He had also forgotten whether the letters L.D.S. were frequently to be seen at Stoneyhurst, and did not know whether they meant *Laus Deo Semper*, but said the words meant the laws of God for ever. Could not tell whether Tichborne and others at Stoneyhurst built a little cabin in the woods for smoking which Father Rigby pulled down. Was sick at Stoneyhurst but declined to say of what complaint. Had not been, he was quite certain, in the Channel Islands; but when a letter was put into his hand he acknowledged that it was his writing. This was addressed to Lady Tichborne, was written in French and stated that he his and Bella Tete had been to Jersey in a steamboat. He now said that he had entirely forgotten the letter, and that Bella Tete was not a person at all. He at first refused to say why he left Stoneyhurst; but at last said it was because he did not wish to stay. He said he remembered coming part of the way home from New York in the Achsia, in 1866 in company with a Mr Alfred Jones, who asked him for materials to write his life, but the papers he gave Mr Jones were stolen in transmission through the post. He denied the truth of all the suggestions of Counsel as to what he said to Mr Jones, some of which were rather romantic. The account of his life which he did give to Mr Jones was, he said, not true nor intended to be true.

Peter Hintz, cigar manufacturer, Hamburg, has just completed a present for the Emperor of Germany, on which he has been working for more than six months. It consists of a correct model of the Chateau of Babelsburg, the Emperor's favorite country residence, near Potsdam, made entirely of tobacco leaves, stalks and cigars; and it is by no means a miniature copy, for its length and breadth are eight feet, and the height to the top of the tower five feet. It is described by those who have seen it as quite a curiosity in its way, and a marvellous example of German patience and industry.

A petition is circulating in the French provinces signed by the Bishops of Rouen, Seez, Coutances, Bayeux, and Evreux, demanding that the Pope should be restored to a position which shall leave the action of the government of the Church unfettered. The *Temps* says it expects to see a number of other and similar manifestations addressed to the National Assembly by the dignitaries of the Church, and it is of opinion that this is the commencement of a real crusade in the palaces of the bishops.

The Orleans Princes went into Paris on Monday, and seemed overwhelmed, stupefied at the magnificence which had been reared during their exile, and at the immensity of the ruin. The Princes returned to Versailles in the evening. There is no certainty that they have entered into any engagement with M. Thiers not to take their seats, nor is there any certainty that they have fusioned with the elder branch of their family,