Travelling Directory.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:—

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 2 Express	3.30 p.m.	3.50 p.m.
" 4 "	3.55 a.m.	4.00 a.m.
" 6 Mail	2.50 p.m.	3.10 p.m.
Accommodation	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.

No. 2 Express (the fast train) stops only at Tyendinaga, Belleville, Colborne, Grafton, Coburg, Port Hope, Oshawa, Whitby, between Kingston and Toronto.

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 1 Express	1.05 p.m.	1.25 p.m.
" 3 "	2.20 a.m.	2.25 a.m.
" 5 Mail	1.45 p.m.	2.05 p.m.
Accommodation	5.45 a.m.	6.15 a.m.

No. 1 Express (fast train) stops only at Brockville, Prescott Junction, Dickinson's Landing, Cornwall, Vaudreuil, Lachine and Montreal.

Str Waterowns, Cape Vincent—1 box oysters, H Martin; 1 bx, G Offord & Co; 1 pkg, M A Jones; 1 bx, Weber & Co; 7 hgs, 5 pkgs, Express Co.

For Montreal and Intermediate Ports:
Royal Mail Steamer leaves daily at 5:30 a.m.
Str. St. Helen leaves every Monday night.
Arrive from Montreal:
Royal Mail steamer daily at 4 p. m.
Str. St. Helen every Saturday morning.
For Belleville and Bay Ports.
Str. Rochester daily at 5:30 p.m.; arrives at 1 p.m.
Str. St. Helen Saturdays at 7 a.m.; arrives Mondays at 8 p.m.
For Toronto and Lake Ports.
Royal Mail steamer leaves daily at 5.30 p.m. arrives at 4 a.m.
Express steamer, do, at 6 p.m.
For Cape Vincent.

Dominion Telegraph Company

Communication East and West.

OFFICE:—Ontario Street, Burnett House Block.

New Advertisements This Day.

Government Sale—B. H. Martindale.
Notice—To Car Wheel Founders.
Glasgow Warehouse—R. Waddell & Co.
XXX Baltimore Oysters—F. S. Rees.
Notice—Peruvian Syrup.
Notice—Fellows' Compound Syrup.
Fruit and Oyster Depot—R. Town.
Lobsters, Oysters, &c.—S. H. Blondheim.
St. John's Lodge—John M. Horsey, Sec.
A Large Assortment of Goods—Mrs. Anglin.
Bargains—A. B. McDonell.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1870.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—W. H. H, Toronto; J. V. H., Whitby; F. S., Montreal; J. B. L., Boston; J. W., Loughboro; E. C. & Co., New York.

REMINDERS.

ST. ANDREW'S Church Bazaar in the City Hall this afternoon and evening.

FATHER NUGENT'S LECTURE.

The Reverend Father Nugent delivered his lecture on Monday evening, in the City Hall, on Juvenile Immigration, to a very large and appreciative audience.

The chair was taken by Daniel Macarow, Esq., Barrister at Law, who introduced the Reverend Lecturer in a few appropriate remarks.

On the platform were His Worship the Mayor, William Robinson, Esq., John Creighton, Esq., Police Magistrate, Dr. Lavell, Dr. Sullivan, Ex-Alderman Dunn, and Daniel Donoghue, Esq. The Reverend Messrs. Kielty and O'Boyle, of the Palace, also occupied seats on the platform.

The lecture was indeed an admirable one, and portions of it truly eloquent. The state of the homeless and desolate orphans of the large cities of England, was pictured in glowing and pathetic colors, showing the reverend gentleman's heartfelt sympathy in the cause he so eloquently advocated. A strong appeal was made to the generous people of Canada to assist him in carrying out the noble task he had undertaken. And from the manner in which his remarks were received by the large audience present, we have no doubt that his appeal will be generally responded to. Father Nugent advocates juvenile emigration as a mine of wealth to the country, and of incalculable benefit to the over-crowded pauper population of the large cities of England. The class of emigrants he proposes to introduce is not taken indiscriminately from the dregs and scum of society, but is carefully selected from children who are grounded in the rudiments of their religion, able to read and write, and instructed in some useful trade, so that when they arrive in this country, in place of being a burthen to the Community, they indeed will be "a mine of wealth." All he asked was the earnest co-operation of the people of Canada, to assist him in perfecting the system which he has so admirably inaugurated.

We regret that space will not allow us to give this lecture more in detail, but we trust that the reverend gentleman will be induced to publish it in pamphlet form.

The lecture was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and was frequently applauded. At the close a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Creighton, who briefly thanked the reverend gentleman for his very interesting and instructive lecture. He had struck the nail on the head, and the immigration which he proposed was of the right description, and what was much required in this country.

Dr. Sullivan seconded the motion in eloquent terms, and said that it was one of the ablest lectures that he had ever heard delivered in the city hall of Kingston. He hoped that the exertions of Father Nugent would be crowned with success, and that the people would generously respond to the appeal made by him on behalf of the desolate and friendless children of England; he believed that some of the money so freely lavished in endeavouring to convert the heathen in far distant countries might be more advantageously expended in rescuing these helpless orphans from a life of infamy and shame. The motion, of course, was carried unanimously, and the chairman conveyed the thanks of the meeting to the reverend gentleman, who bowed his acknowledgments.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—The scholarships competed for at the matriculation examination, just closed, were gained as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

1. Leitch Memorial, (1)—George Gillies, Middleville.
2. Campbell—John A. Craig, Kingston.
3. Watkins—Donald McIntyre, Kingston.
4. Mowat—John Mathieson Kinghorn, Kingston.
5. St. Paul's Church, (1)—J. Craig, Charlottenburgh.

SECOND YEAR.

1. Hardy—William Arthur Lang, Almonte.
2. Synod, (1)—Angus Crawford, Cobourg.
3. St Andrew's—Peter B. McNee, Perth.
4. Glass—William Donald, Burnace.

THIRD YEAR.

1. Synod, (2)—Archibald Patterson Knight, Renfrew.
2. Aberdeen—Malcolm McGillivary, Collingwood.
3. Synod, (3)—Robert John Craig, Kingston.

Principal Snodgrass has been supplied with funds by a gentleman in New Brunswick, to be offered as scholarships for competition to young men from any part of the Dominion, and having the ministry of either Presbyterian Church in view. This liberal arrangement is particularly deserving of notice at the present time.

The Death of the High Bailiff.

The hoisting of the Union Jacks on the City Buildings yesterday morning, announced what had been daily expected, that Capt. Robert Chanonhouse, the time honored High Bailiff and Chief of Police of Kingston, had gone to his long home. He died yesterday morning early, aged 60 years, and leaves a wife and family to lament his loss. His Funeral is appointed for To-morrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and will doubtless be largely and respectably attended, for he had many friends.

Capt. Chanonhouse was a most efficient public officer, and a thoroughly kind-hearted and honest man. During the long holding of his responsible office, he never once failed in the performance of his duty and doing it well. And yet, while in the strict discharge of those duties, he so conducted himself as to gain the good will of all with whom he came in contact, including those under arrest. He dies leaving no man his enemy, which is more than can be said of many Peace Officers.

HALF-MAST.—The city flags were displayed at half mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Capt. Chanonhouse.

ORDERED HOME.—Major Mackay, the popular Town Major of Kingston, and almost the last of the officers of the Imperial Government left in Kingston, is under orders for England immediately, and bids adieu to his many friends to-day.

EXPORTS.—The exports from Kingston to the United States for the week ending Oct. 10, amounted to over $17,000.

TROOPS FROM FORT GARRY.—Yesterday morning four companies of the 60th Rifles, numbering 221 men and 16 officers, from Fort Garry passed down on the steamer *Magnet*, for Quebec. This detachment left Thunder Bay on Thursday evening last, and from thirteen to fifteen days previously the different companies started from Fort Garry.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The amount of money collected through the turnstiles at the Provincial Fair, Toronto, is thus set down:—

Tuesday and Wednesday	$9,476
Thursday	6,113
Friday (about)	2,000
Total	$17,589

This would represent an attendance of 70,000 people, exclusive of members' tickets and those given to exhibitors. Including these, the numbers on the grounds during the Exhibition could not have been far short of 80,000. And in addition to this sum there were obtained from exhibitors as entry money about $1,400. The Agricultural Association therefore realized the handsome sum of about $19,000 by the exhibition; so that it may be fairly supposed that after paying the prize money, advertising, and all other accounts, there will be a clear balance of at least $7,000 or $8,000 in the hands of the treasurer.

Epitaph on Louis Napoleon.

IT COMBINES TRUTH AND FICTION.

R. I. P.—Here lies, politically speaking, the body of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, born 1808, at the Tuilleries, died 1870, at Sedan, crushed by the fall of an edifice, to the edification of which he had devoted his life, his abilities, and the reputation of his race. Creator of the liberty of Italy, dictator of the freedom of France, the steadiest ally of England, and the opponent of Bismark—not of Germany—the author of "Les Idees Napoleonnes," lived to behold Italy refuse him, France reject him, England abuse him, and Germany subject him; and to die, amidst the howls of the goodly pack that had licked his boots, yelped at the heels of his enemies, and fed on the fragments from his table. He fell a victim to centralization, of which he had been the Mahomet, and to the pride of a nation whose prosperity he had secured, whose commerce he had fostered, whose homes he had beautified, but whose vanity his negligence had stricken to the heart. The Period has erected this monument over him, as one who, whatever his faults, has left such marks upon the Present, that his traces will be distinctly seen upon the Future; and who has lived such a life, as to have deserved a far more glorious death.

ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL.

POSSESSION TAKEN BY THE DOMINION.

Windsor, Oct. 10.

The gunboat Prince Alfred arrived here at noon to-day with the Hon. Mr. Langevin on board. They came through the new canal built by the American government on the St. Clair flats, and took possession of it for the Dominion government, hoisting the British ensign.

UP IN A BALLOON.—The voyage of Gambetta from Paris was full of adventure; the balloon came down to the ground just outside the walls of the city. They threw out ballast and the balloon rose, passing slowly over the Prussian lines and came down again near Creil, where they saw the Prussians, and were forced to throw out ballast, travelling sacks and shawls. They rose slowly again, a shot just grazing the hair of Gambetta. Near Mont Dizier the balloon came down among the trees and was torn. Gambetta and party got conveyance and went to Amiens. Just on the other side of the woods in which they landed were the Prussians.

THE WAR NEWS.

A BISMARCKIAN AMNESTY.

The Progress of Mediation.

EXCITING BALLOON ADVENTURES.

London, Oct. 10.

Balloons are constantly leaving Paris. They are always closely watched for miles by Prussian hussars. Two balloons containing a great quantity of official correspondence, have recently been captured.

The neighborhood of Paris, and especially the road to Rouen, is infested with robbers. Night patrols have been organized.

The Prussians will take no action to oppose the convocation of the French constituent Assembly. General Von Falkenstein has revoked his prohibition of social democratic meetings.

The Government and Foreign Ambassadors at Tours are negotiating for quarters in Bordeaux, in view of the contemplated removal thither.

GERMAN TEMPER.

The reply of Count Von Bernstoff, North German Ambassador at London, to Earl Granville's last note on the subject of English neutrality strongly condemns the conduct of England, and intimates that Germany will hereafter demand reparation for what she considers a great wrong done her. Since the end of August 100,000 rifles of the best modern pattern have been shipped from London and Birmingham for France. The Count says the manufacturers are still working night and day to fill new orders, and he professes to have secured copies of the contracts made by the French Government with English gunsmiths.

TREASON MADE ODIOUS.

Several French speculators were lately arrested at Rouen for sending supplies to the invaders.

FRENCH RESERVES.

The army of the Loire, 80,000 strong, is advancing on Paris, and, co-operating with the National Guards, is driving back the Prussian skirmishers, and capturing supplies. The enthusiasm is increasing.

Twelve hundred Prussians have been repulsed from St. Quentin by the National Guard, and forced back upon Ribemont. This news is confirmed.

FOREIGN LEGION.

The Papal troops and Garabaldians, about 1,000 men, form the nucleus of one of the new French armies. Garibaldi was received with great enthusiasm by the French army. Bismarck telegraphed to the Italian Government relative to the landing of Garibaldi and the formation of an Italian Legion. The reply telegraphed was that the Italian government disavows all official responsibility for the action of individual subjects. Bismarck is therefore resolved to punish the foreigners in some other way. The North German government has issued orders that all foreigners found in arms against Germany will be put to death. Retaliatory orders will be issued from Paris and Tours.

THE DOOMED CITY.

London, Oct. 10.

A special states that the bombardment of Paris will begin early next month. It will be preceded by a summons to surrender.

Poor people in Paris are provided by the Government with a large bowl of soup and a piece of bread for two sous. In case of extreme poverty food is supplied gratis.

The twenty men, French volunteers, who acted cowardly in the first engagement outside the walls were shot. This was necessary for suppressing the growing spirit of disobedience and insubordination among the Mobiles and regulars.

Trains now run constantly on the roads eastward of Paris, bringing in the heavy siege guns of Prussians. One of them ran off the track near Vitry. Four Frenchman were arrested on suspicion of having loosened the rails.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Oct. 10.

M. Thiers interview with the Austrian Emperor is said to be satisfactory.

The French government is preparing the public mind for the cession of French territory to Germany.

Bismarck desires to enter Paris by negotiations, which he still believes possible, while the King and Von Moltke have no faith in diplomatic success.

PRUSSIAN SIEGES.

London, Oct. 10.

Heavy guns have been brought to bear upon Phalzburg. The bombardment will soon be opened. Heroic sorties are incessant.

Neu Bresack having declined to surrender, the Prussians opened cannonade on it and set it on fire.

The entire German forces is advancing on Soissons, which is said to be capable of an energetic defence.

The Prussians are advancing into Normandy and the people are moving their cattle and grain south.

The fourth reserve division, Schmeling, crossed the Rhine on the 2nd at Neuburg, and with the Landwehr guard forming fourteenth army corps. Weder, is marching on Besancon and Lyons. Neu Breisach and Belfort will be masked or taken.

London, Oct. 10.

A squad of Prussian hussars were attacked on the night of the 7th through the treachery of the inhabitants of the village of Albis. This town was afterwards burned by the Prussians as a punishment. Numerous bodies of French have been since dispersed in that neighbourhood.

The villages to the north of Paris, which were deserted on the approach of the Germans are repeopled again. The Prussians have preserved Fontainebleau from pillage.

The Franc-tireurs have captured large quantities of cattle lately that had been taken from the people by the Prussians in their requisitions. Fourteen Prussian spies recently apprehended were promptly shot. One of the difficulties in the way of organizing the new French armies is the great dearth of efficient officers.

The requisition for 400,000 francs which was made upon Versailles has been remitted.

Bazaine, who is incessantly at work now, is supposed to be fighting for the road to Belgium.

Prince Fredrick Charles is said at Tours to be ill with typhus fever, and to have been compelled to leave the army.

BEFORE METZ.

London, Oct. 10.

Bazaine lately made an attempt to break through the Prussian environments, to recover some some villages which had been seized by the Prussians. He was finally stopped by the 10th Corps of the Landwehr Brigades, who greatly distinguished themselves. The French also showed considerable bravery and dash. The boldness of the French garrison has called forth orders from the Prussian commander for increased vigilance.

While the World's correspondent writes that Bazaine is cordially co-operating with the government at Tours, and Trochu at Paris, and the army of Lyons is advancing by way of Nancy to receive him, another special writes that he has offered to surrender Metz on the condition that he may march out with the honors of war, and has further proposed to lend his aid, should his terms be agreed upon, to replace Napoleon on the throne. Bismarck, declines on the ground that the French army are not to be depended on to carry out the plans of their leader.

Berlin, Oct. 10.

An emissary from Bazaine has asked Bismarck to allow him to retain Metz, and remain neutral during hostilities. The agent was permitted to proceed to Wilhelm-hoehe with a view to further negotiations. Negotiations are continually going on.

RENEWAL OF THE BATTLE BEFORE METZ.

BAZAINE DRIVES BACK PRUSSIANS TO MEZIERES.

London, Oct 11.

The sortie at Metz, dated Oct. 7, which lasted until midnight on the 6th, was renewed on the 7th by Marshal Bazaine, who drove the Germans to Mezieres taking their camp at Mononge, and fortifying the German's old position at the Jaumont quarries.

Longwy, on the extreme border of France, close to Luxembourg, has been made a depot for the organization of Franc Tireurs, who are to defend on the railway which connects the Prussian forces before Paris with their basis of supplies, and if possible cut the communication.

In another proclamation Gambetta endeavors to excite a feeling of loyalty to the republic, by pointing out what has been done in Paris, as he alleges, since the Revolution. He asserts, with a bold face, that the city was defenceless previous to that event, and shows its present impregnability. He tells the world that there is no danger now of either sedition or starvation within the walls, and says that as the Prussians counted entirely upon this auxiliary aid, the defeat of the invaders by the mere terrors of a winter campaign is assured.

Bismarck altogether refuses to release Jacobby, the imprisoned Prussian liberal leader.

An official statement has been published in Berlin that Prussia does not intend to restore the Bonapartes.

London, Oct. 11.

A Hungarian paper states that the Russian Prince Gortschakoff has demanded that the European Powers shall remove the prohibition against Russian vessels in the Black Sea.

Napoleon's secretary writes to a Brussels journal disproving the theories based upon the despatches found lately, and attributed to the Emperor. He declares them to be merely bogus.

Tours, Oct. 11.

There has been nothing from Paris for a day or two. Garibaldi will take his forces into the Vosges, to operate against the Prussians. Fighting was resumed today near Orleans.

Brussels, Oct. 11.

Austria was not passive when Rome was absorbed by Italy. She made energetic representations in favor of the Pope at Florence.

London, Oct. 11.

From Metz up to Sunday, say the weather was unfavorable for military operations. The firing from the works was steadily maintained. There was much sickness in the town. The Prussians took 2,000 prisoners in the last encounter.

Lord Lyons recently suggested to Count Bismarck the expediency of an armistice. Count Bismarck replied that Prussia would be glad to make peace at any time and anywhere, but no proposition looking to a truce would be entertained a moment.

New York, Oct. 10.

The World's London despatch states that the present attitude of the Prussians, on the peace question, indicates that the strain on the German resources is beginning to be severely felt. As rumored Russia made a secret treaty with Italy, by which the Tyrol is to be handed over to Italy.

A Florence despatch to the World says the enemies of the Pope declare he shall be stripped of everything, and he, with his priests, cardinals and nuns, be sent to Asia or Africa.

A London despatch says a continual accumulation of troops and war material on the Russian frontier towards Germany excites concern. The Russian journals are filled with hostile comments on Bismarck and Germany.

FROM FORT GARRY.

Warrants for Riel's Arrest.

A LOST COMPANY.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10.

Dr. Walter Brown, of Red River, has arrived in this city. He reports that warrants had been issued for the arrest of Riel, O'Donohue and Lepine, but not yet served. There is a strong desire throughout the settlement to bring the ringleaders of the Scott tragedy to justice.

Considerable apprehension is felt for the safety of a detachment from company No. 7, which parted from the main body at the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods on Sept. 7th, with only seven days' provisions. The detachment consisted of nineteen men under Ensign Bell. Their boat may have become damaged on the Winnipeg River. If the party does not soon turn up search will be made.

Deserters from the American army are coming to Fort Garry in squads of four to five each, bringing their arms and accoutrements with them. They complain of very bad usage at Pembina.

Riel was at Riviere Lake on the 25th Sept., and returned to Pembina unmolested.

The Hudson Bay Company has closed its post at Pembina because the United States customs authorities insist on the payment of duties on all goods taken there. All goods coming into Manitoba under bonds from the United States must be inspected at the United States Consulate before the packages are opened.

Before leaving for New York, Colonel Jarvis addressed his men in very complimentary terms. He said it was extremely gratifying to him, as it must also be to the men of the first, and of their friends in Canada, that he was able to speak so well of their conduct. He would try while at Ottawa to get permission for such of his men who wished to return home to do so at their own expense by supplying substitutes.—*Globe.*

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MR. BRYDGES' MANAGEMENT.

When Mr. Brydges took charge of the Grand Trunk it was on the very brink of ruin. Its staff of servants was utterly disorganized, a large number of them were months in arrears for salaries; rolling stock, which the Company badly needed, was retained in the manufacturers' hands because no security could be given for the purchase money, and they refused to let it go without. The accession of Mr. Brydges to his present position was the first thing that restored the concern to public confidence, in this country, at least. It is doubtful whether there was another man in America at that time, who could have done for the Company what he has done, and notwithstanding that the share and bondholders of his company have been disappointed of dividends, and notwithstanding the attacks of the *Globe* his reputation as a railway manager of commanding abilities, is as high to-day as it ever was, not only among the general public but among those who are practically acquainted with railway management. We doubt if there are half a dozen railway men of standing in America who will say that more could have been done with the Grand Trunk than Mr. Brydges has done, considering the enormous difficulties he has had to contend with, and the inadequate means at his disposal for overcoming them. We rejoice, therefore, to see that this unmanly attack upon him meets with a deserved reprobation wherever it is noticed at all. *Spectator.*

VESSEL STRUCK.—The Canadian schooner Annie Mulvey, grain laden, en route from Chicago for Kingston, while off Point Betsey, near the Manitous, on Monday, was struck by lightning, and her captain (Mr. Simpson), the mate, and one sailor was badly injured. They were hoisting a sail at the time of the accident. The foremast was slightly damaged, and the sail destroyed. The vessel arrived here on Tuesday, and will be detained for a few days to enable her to undergo the necessary repairs. The injuries of the sailors are chiefly about the lower limbs, which are badly burned, but are not considered dangerous.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, 6th.*

The News.

Alphonse Boivin, fourth victim of the Gosford boiler explosion, died on Saturday in Quebec.

The British Secretary of Legation at Pekin telegraphs that all is quiet in that city and at Tien-tsin.

Garibaldi is still suffering from the effects of his wound received at Aspromonte, in the foot, and is scarcely able to walk.

The report of the Health Officers of New York recommending the immediate evacuation of Governor's Island of all its garrison and other residents, created excitement yesterday. The order was enforced yesterday, and the buildings where the yellow fever has raged burned down.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a strong sermon on of the character and location of the celestial and infernal regions, at Plymouth Church, on Sunday. He expressed his extreme doubts of the accuracy of the fire and brimstone theory, and he was equally dubious about the streets paved with gold and silver up above.

A battle took place on Saturday between a part of the army of Lyons and the Baden troops, near Rion Etape, twelve miles from St. Diey. The fight lasted all day, and the losses were heavy on both sides. At night fall the French fell back, carrying with them their prisoners and cannon.

War Notes.

The Belgian army of observation has been disbanded.

General Uhrich is to have the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Czarine of Russia has sent hospital supplies to Wurtenburg.

The damage done at Strasbourg is estimated to 200,000,000 dollars.

The number of unwounded French prisoners in Germany is 3,577 officers, and 122,700 men.

The Berlin Official Journal denies the existence of any correspondence between King William and the Pope since July last.

Spain announces that she requested England and Russia to act with her in mediating between France and Prussia, but that, most unaccountably, both declined.

By advice from St. Petersburg, it appears that domestic enemies are giving trouble to the Government of the Czar. In an encounter with the rebels, 18 officers were wounded and one killed, and 18 men were killed and 10 wounded.

A horrible sight was recently witnessed in the vicinity of Metz. The bombardment of the 15th of September was carried on during a fearful rain-storm. The sudden flooding of the adjacent plain by the force of the shower swept the soil away from the newly-made graves of the dead soldiers, disclosing the corpses and allowing their sickening effluvium to fill the atmosphere.

The Masonic fraternity of England have contributed $350,000 for the relief of the families and soldiers in Antwerp.

The battle fields are infested with wretches who pillage the dead. One of these human ghouls, or "battlefield hyenas," as a Germans call them, was recently shot at Spandau in Prussia. He had $2,000 of stolen money in his possession when caught at his infernal work.

In forming an estimate of the struggle going on it must be borne in mind that France is not exhausted now as she was in 1814. Her resources are comparatively untouched. She has men and money in abundance; 500,000 invaders are on her soil, and she has nearly 6,000,000 men capable of bearing arms. At the same time government is paralysed, and the Prussians are in sufficient strength to despise the remaining minor fortifications, and with their communications freely open can direct their arms against cities that must give way, as did Orleans a few days ago. A strong force is marching on Lyons, being relieved by the fall of Strasbourg Lyons must fall easily.

HIGHLAND ANCESTRY.—A dispute arose between two members of the clans Campbell and McLean on the never ending subject of their ancestors. McLean would not allow that the Campbells had any right to rank with the McLeans in antiquity, who he insisted were in existence and a clan from the beginning of the world. Campbell had a little more biblical lore than his antagonist and asked him if the clan McLean was before the flood. "Flood! What flood?" said McLean. "The flood that, you know, drowned all the world except Noah and his family and his flocks," said Campbell. "Pooh! you and your flood." "I have not read in my bible," said Campbell, "of the name of McLean going into Noah's ark." "Noah's ark!" retorted McLean in contempt, "who ever heard of a McLean that had not a boat of his own?"

A STANDARD SAVED.—The passion with which the French soldier respects his flag is vividly revealed in a story of Sedan. At the moment of capitulation, a lieutenant of Zouaves, and a brave sergeant, resolved that the flag which had been left in their keeping should not fall into the hands of the Prussians. So they took the emblem of France to places, one concealing the banner under his uniform, the other putting the balls into his pocket, and the third keeping the eagle. After the capitulation, it was agreed that all the relics should be confided to the care of the sergeant, who, being an Alsacian could speak German. The brave sergeant then managed to escape from his captors, to don the guise of a peasant, and to obtain a basket, in which he placed the mementos of French glory. He then covered the precious relics with a mass of tobacco, which he got of the willing peasants, and thus guarded against detection, he managed to pass through all the German lines, and to reach Paris.

ITALY.

DECREE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Florence, Oct. 10.

A decree has been issued annexing the Roman provinces to the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope preserves his dignity and the inviolability of his personal property as a Sovereign. Laws are promised settling the independence of territory and the spiritual authority of His Holiness. Gen. La Marmora is appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Papal provinces. The laws of Italy are to be introduced and an amnesty proclaimed.

Kingston Money Market.

Oct. 11.

FOLGER BROS., BANKERS, REPORT THE MONEY MARKET AS FOLLOWS:

American Currency buying	87½	Bills.
" selling,	88½	Bills.
Silver buying,	7	Dis.
" selling,	6	"
Gold in New York,	113¾	
Sterling Exchange,	9¼	

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Oct. 11.

G T R, Montreal—5 cases brandy, 1 case gin, 1 keg, 1 case lobsters, 1 cask whiskey, 4 cases Old Tom, 1 cask wine, 2 bags nuts, 1 case figs, 1 case salmon, R Town.

Str Rochester, Charlotte—293 bbls apples, B & M, 275 bbls apples, 9 cases grapes, D M; 18 cases fruit, J Swift; 1 case fruit, M J Brown; 4 bbls apples, 1 bag nuts, 4 crates fruit, P Clint; 8 cases fruit, S Shibley; 3 baskets, 1 bx grapes, 1 bag nuts, 1 bbl apples, 1 bbl quinces, R D Smith.

G T R, Montreal—5 bags seeds, 25 cases pickles, 12 cases sauces, 1 bg peppers, 5 bags nuts, 6 bxs raisins, J Carruthers & Co; 25 bxs, 5 bbls, 10 half bbls tobacco, G Robertson.

G T R, Detroit—30 bales brooch corn, B Bailey & Co.

Schr West Side, Milwaukee—18,350 bus wheat, Montreal Trans Co.

DIED.

At Kingston, on 11th Oct., Mr. Robert Chanonhouse, Chief of Police, aged 60 years.

Friends are requested to attend the Funeral, on THURSDAY afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In Kingston, October 10th, Frances Williams, aged 68 years.

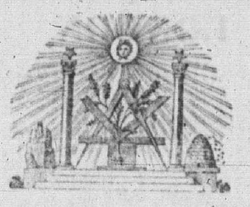
At Millpoint, on October 9th, William George Yeomans, aged 33 years.

On the 8th instant, at Ganabaick, Wm. Morgan, Esq., aged 71 years.

On the 8th instant, at Bond Head, Co. of Simcoe, Joseph Richard Williamson, Esq., aged 84 years.

At Oshawa, on the 4th inst., Louisa, wife of J. B. Warren, Esq., aged 64 years.

At Paverton, Bruce, on the 3rd October, the Rev. Duncan Cameron aged 69 years.



St. Johns's Lodge of F. and A. M. G.B.C., No. 3, and Cataraqui No. 92.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge No. 3 and Cataraqui No. 92, are hereby summoned to attend an Emergent Communication of the Lodges at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY next, Oct. 13, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Robert Chanonhouse.
By command of the W. M.
JOHN M. HORSEY, P.M.,
Secretary.
Kingston, Oct. 11, 1870. 240

MRS. ANGLIN,
WELLINGTON STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Real Laces, Dress Goods, Mantles and Trimmings, Millinery and Flowers,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
Kingston, Oct. 11th, 1870. 240

RECEIVED
LAST NIGHT
BY EXPRESS,
Live Lobsters,
OYSTERS,
Fresh Cod,
and
Fresh Haddock.
S. H. BLONDHEIM.
Oct. 11, 1870.

Government Sale.
OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF
CONTROL & ENGINEER
STORES
BY PUBLIC ACTION
AT KINGSTON,
COMMENCING
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 20th,
AT 11 A.M., AT
DOCK-YARD,
AND AFTERWARDS AT THE
TETE DE PONT BARRACKS.

THE Stores comprise:—A great number of BOX AND COOKING STOVES, Piping, Agricultural Boilers, Grey Blankets, Accoutrements, Tents, Buffalo Robes, Fire Engines, with Sleighs and Reels, Wagons, Weighing Machines, TIMBER, consisting of TAMARAC, ASH, PINE, OAK and TEAK.
COAL—Charcoal, Junk, Pitch.
Office Furniture.
9 BOATS WITH EQUIPMENTS, and about 640 CORDS OF FUEL WOOD.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Control Offices, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec.
The Stores may be seen at Kingston the day before the Sale.
B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.
Control Office, Canada, Quebec, 7th October, 1870. 240

TO CAR WHEEL FOUNDERS.

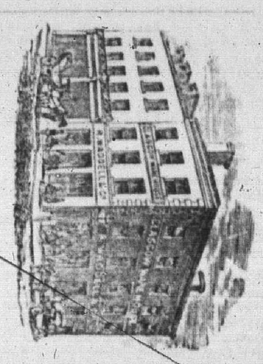
WANTED, in one of the Maritime Provinces, an experienced person to take charge of a Foundry chiefly occupied in CAR WHEEL making. He must know the business in its several branches thoroughly.
Address letters to L. N. S., St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
Kingston, Oct. 3rd, 1870. 240

COAL OIL,
ONLY
20 CENTS PER GALLON.
BEST Water White Coal Oil 25 cents per Gallon, delivered free to any part of the City, at
H. MARTIN'S,
163 PRINCESS STREET.
Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1870. 229

Bargains at McDonell's Daily Sales this Week.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
New Fancy Silks,
New Tartan Poplins,
New Silk Velvets,
New Velveteens,
New Tartan Dresses,
New Winsey Dresses,
New Lustres,
New Coburgs,
New Delains,
New Prints,
New Tartan Shawls,
New Balmoral Skirts,
New Wool Jackets,
New Breakfast Shawls,
New Sontags,
New Cloth Gloves,
New Wool Stockings,
New Flannels,
New Tickings,
New Cottons,
New Sheetings.
A Large Assortment of Fancy Goods and Trimmings.
CLOTHING.
This week, busy taking orders for the NEW TWEED SUIT, for the NEW PEA JACKET, for the NEW WALKING OVERCOAT, for the NEW FROCK COAT. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Come in with your order in the morning; we can send you the Suit made in the evening. TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
New Dominion House,
PRINCESS STREET.
Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1870. 240

CHESNUTS.
QUINCES.
MALAGA GRAPES.
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. TOWN'S
Fruit & Oyster Depot,
Masonic Buildings Market Square.
ALSO
SWEET POTATOES, COCOA NUTS, LEMONS
LOBSTERS & SARDINES.
Fresh Oysters Arriving Daily.
Kingston, Oct. 11th, 1870. 240



THE BEST VALUE
AT THE
Glasgow Warehouse,
R. WADDELL & Co.

FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Wool Repps and Fancy Dress Goods go to the Glasgow Warehouse,
R. WADDELL & CO.
FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
Broad Cloths, Beavers, Pilots, Irish Freize and Whitney Cloths go to the Glasgow Warehouse,
R. WADDELL & CO.
FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
Blankets, White and Grey; Flannels, Red, White, Blue, Grey and Fancy go to the Glasgow Warehouse,
R. WADDELL & CO.
FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
Wincey's, Drab, Brown and Oxford, go to the Glasgow Warehouse,
R. WADDELL & CO.
FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
Cottons, Grey and White; Tickings, Cotton and Linen, go to the Glasgow Warehouse,
R. WADDELL & CO.
FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
Shirtings, Striped and Checked, Sheetings, Grey and White, go to the Glasgow Warehouse,
R. WADDELL & CO.
FOR THE BEST VALUE IN
Cotton Bags, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Warp go to the
Glasgow Warehouse,
R. WADDELL & CO.
Kingston, Oct. 11th, 1870. 240

XXX
BALTIMORE OYSTERS
RECEIVED THIS DAY AT
F. S. REES'
Spanish Onions
5 CENTS PER LB.
RUSH DOOR MATTS
12½ CENTS EACH AT
F. S. REES',
157 Princess Street.
Kingston, Oct. 11th, 1870. 402

WANTED.

FIVE Good Pants Makers, Five Good Vest Makers and two Good Machinists. The Highest Wages in Kingston will be paid.
W. J. PERCY,
Tailor,
Brock Street.
Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1870. 219

Wanted.

WANTED, an experienced Salesman.
R. WALDRON.
Kingston, Oct. 6th, 1870. 236

Woodruff House
PUBLIC SQUARE,
(Adjoining R.R. Depot,)
Watertown, N.Y.
Under its new management this elegant and spacious Hotel has been refitted with all the modern appointments of a First Class House.
GEO. A. BUCK,
WM. H. SANGER,
August 1, 1870. 179

TO-DAY.
DATE DECIDED!
THE BAZAAR
IN CONNECTION WITH
St. Andrew's Church,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
CITY HALL
On 12th, 13th and 14th of OCTOBER

CONTRIBUTIONS of work or donations of money will be thankfully received by any of the following ladies, up to the 11th proximo: Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Dr. Strange, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Alex. Ross, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Kerr, Inglis, Mrs. George, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Hardy.
Tickets of admission, price 10 cents. Tickets to luncheon, from 12 to 2, or for tea, from 6 to 9, may also be had from any of the ladies, as above, or at the Door of the Hall.
Kingston, Sept. 26th, 1870. 227

VALUABLE
CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE
BY AUCTION

WILL be sold en bloc, or in parcels as follows, at the premises,
On TUESDAY, 18th October,
Next, at Noon, the two-story Stone Dwelling House on Barrie Street, opposite the City Park, in the occupation of Donald McIntosh, Esq. The lot is 25 feet in front by 140 feet in depth, and is one of the most desirably situated properties in the city. Possession may be had on 1st of November, if required.
Also, the Frame Cottage adjoining, with the like quantity of land. The gateway between the buildings is common.
Terms easy.
For particulars apply to J. Bowden, Esq., Solicitor, King Street; Mr. Thomas Thompson, Brock Street, or to
WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, Oct. 4th, 1870. 334

William Allen,
Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper Smith and Plumber,
WELLINGTON STREET,
KINGSTON.
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Citizens of Kingston and its Vicinity, that he has now on hand and for sale a large and varied assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Stoves of the Latest Styles and most approved Patterns, which he will dispose of at Prices as low as any in the Trade. He likewise keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Tin-Ware, Stove Pipes, &c.
N.B.—An inspection of the above irrespectively solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing done on the shortest notice.
The highest price in Cash paid for Brass, Lead, Pewter and Copper.