send my wife and children to a place of safety and then follow them myself." But in the midst of all these purposeless grumblings one voice is heard with a practical proposition, "Let us go to the Governor."

The crowd dashed out of the Place d'Armes where this colloquy was held, to the headquarters of Gen. Ulrich, but in the meantime another assemblage, had formed quite spontaneously and without any sort of communication with the one I have just described, was marching with colors flying and drums beating. They were beating up recruits to the cry of "immediate surrender," and the "color" they were flying was

THE WHITE FLAG.

The two deputations met and joined in the Place de la Cathedrale. Half of the men in the town, and certainly three-fourths of the women, were in their ranks. They sent in two of their number to Ulrich. He refused to see so much as this moderate delegation, to say nothing of the huge bulk of their constituents. He would fight to the last. The tumult became deafening on the announcement of this declaration. The grand square, the entire space in front of the house in which the General happened to be, was filled with the angry crowd. They refused to stir. The feeble attempts of the dispirited soldiers to disperse them were not calculated to alter their determination. They sang, they harrangued one another, they laughed, they wept, they alternately embraced and shook their fists at the troops who defended them so well.

Such was the state of thing during the whole of that afternoon of the 7th. Every one was rife for decisive action of some sort, yet no one seemed to know what to do. There was no leader. The disaffection, as I have shown, had this peculiarity, that it was spontaneously generated in the breast of every man and every woman who had borne the horrors of this most cruel siege.

At length the Germans themselves gave the signal for which we had been so long waiting. A shell, more loosely aimed than the rest, which were fairly enough directed on the batteries of the citadel, burst amid a mass of broken masonary, a stone's throw from the Cathedral square. A shudder and a cry ran through the crowd, and then from the centre of it there came a great shout, as a little man borne aloft on the shoulders of his companions towards the Cathedral door, was seen waving a sheet or table-cloth at the end of a pole. The little man who had the sheet and pole in readiness within his house, had at length done what the others could not do; he had

MADE UP HIS MIND.

An aide-de-camp of General Ulrich saw the movement towards the cathedral door, and forced his way into the crowd, and at the imminent danger of his life, wrenched the flag from the little citizen's hands. There was a loud, angry roar, but he silenced the crowd in a moment: "Since the flag is to be hoisted after all, let a soldier do it. I will hoist it myself."

Five minutes afterwards, or at about 4:55 on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th of September, the flag of surrender waved from the Strasbourg cathedral tower. The Germans must have been long and anxiously on the lookout for it. The firing almost immediately ceased. A solemn and almost

HOLY CALM

fell upon the troubled crowd as a messenger from the General rode forth to meet the German officer within the lines. Men shook hands amid the ruins of their homes as if some great stroke of fortune had just befallen them. The beer glasses were brought out of the cellars. For the first time during for weeks the little children were seen in the streets.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNIG, OCT. 24, 1870.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—B & H., Belleville; H. C., Toronto, J. B., do; E. C. & Co., New York.

MASONIC.—The so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, for we must remember that it has not yet been reorganized by the Grand Lodge of Canada—has closed its annual session in Montreal. M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, has been re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacs, G. and Secretary. In connection with the meeting, according to an ancient and laudable custom, the Grand Master and his brethren attended service at the church of St. James the Apostle, reviving a highly commendable practice. A collection was taken up in aid of the Montreal General Hospital. The Grand Chaplain preached the sermon.

THE YOUNG BRITONS.—We have received a circular from the Secretary of the L. O. Lodge of Toronto, enclosing the proceedings of a recent meeting in which the Toronto *Telegraph* is condemned for its course in exposing the alleged conduct of the Young Britons, and ostracised from the family circle of all "good Protestants." While we do not altogether approve of the *Telegraph's* action, we consider that it is the duty of the Press of the country to repel any attempt like that of the body referred to, to crush a Journal for an out spoken course. Assuredly it will do the *Telegraph* no injury, while it will bring discredit on the Orange Institution.

Democracy in London.

MEETING OF SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE—THREATS OF REVOLUTION.

London, Oct. 20.

Despite the efforts of the government to discourage such demonstrations, 20,000 people marched to the Palace Yard and organized an immense meeting to express sympathy with Republican France. The speakers denounced King William, and an allusion to the party of John Bright was received with cries of "Shame." Mr. Gladstone's government was bitterly reproached for its policy of abstention. A defensive alliance with France was advocated, and resolutions were adopted calling on Parliament to abolish pensions to German princes, including the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse. It was also declared that the sooner Kings and Queens were dethroned the better.

The feeling manifested in all quarters of the city during the night was revolutionary. The Government had two regiments of Infantry under arms in barracks, and extra police precautions were taken to repress any disorder, but no call was made for the interference of the military or police.

At 2 o'clock this morning the Prussian embassy was insulted by a great concourse of people who appeared before it, with lanterns and banners, groaning and crying: "Down with the Queen's pensioners!" "Down with the bought butchers!" The police made no attempt to interfere with the crowd, which for a time looked as if it would proceed to violence, but eventually, on the representations of one or two persons seeming to have authority over it, dispersed and disappeared.

*** In order to thoroughly understand this extraordinary intelligence, it is necessary for our readers to be informed that it is the substance of a special to the New York *World*, and the *World*, in relation to war matters, is not strictly reliable.

THE WAR.

PRUSSIANS RETIRING.

Gambetta and the Traitors.

BAZAINE'S NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Oct. 21.

Generals Burnside, Sheridan and Forsyth have received orders from the Washington Government to repair to London at once.

Bismarck has required the foreign Ministers at Paris to communicate with their Governments only by open dispatches.

Later dates have been received from Paris. Breech-loaders were being manufactured in the city. The Prussians had evacuated Meung and Beaugency. The people were subscribing freely for the defence of the capital.

London, Oct. 21.

A violent storm passed over the seat of war around Paris last night. The department of the Somme has been declared in a state of siege, and preparations have been made at Amiens, the capital, for defence. A force of 20,000 Prussians which were advancing on the city has returned to Breteuil.

A report from Berlin is a confirmation of the statement that Bazaine has offered to sell Metz for the regency with the Prince Imperial.

Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister, has not been recalled from England.

A Prussian attack on Bourges is probable, as that city has a large arsenal and several foundries.

It is believed a formal summons to surrender will precede the bombardment of Paris.

Rouen, Oct. 20.

Gen. Bourbaki and staff passed through here to-day, on their way to Lille. A body of the enemy crossed the Seine and marched in the direction of Magny.

Gambetta urges the strongest arbitrary measures against the disaffected political persons who are at Lyons, Rouen, Tours and other places. The other members of the Government are more timid, and fear compromising Republican principles.

The preparations are completed for the removal of Governmental departments south at a moment's notice. The papers, books, and correspondence are kept packed.

Versailles, Oct. 20.

The journals published by the Germans here confirm the report that General Boyers visit to King William was to treat for surrender of Metz. Severe measures are proclaimed against foreigners found in arms on the French side. The French are shelling Meudon. The *Siecle* says 700 chests of arms have been received at Cherbourg from England.

St. Quentin, Oct. 21.

A force of 5,000 men, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with 12 guns, is marching on this town.

London, Oct. 21.

A special correspondent before Metz telegraphs that negotiations for the surrender of Metz have failed, and the envoy has returned to the beleagured town. Gen. Bazaine proposed the surrender of all his own army on the same terms as the surrender at Sedan, except that the regular garrison of Metz should continue to hold the fortress, thus releasing at least half the investing army. Gen. Moltke refused these terms because a reduced garrison could hold out longer. An entire surrender is expected early.

Bitche was yesterday invested by 8,000 men with heavy guns from Strasbourg. The siege will be pushed.

London, Oct. 22.

In a Berlin despatch it is stated officially that the French Charge d'Affaires at Madrid had asked the government for the interest and preservation of the Latin race, to send to France an army of fifty thousand Spanish soldiers to assist in resisting the Prussians. This proposal was positively declined by the Spanish government.

The numerous desertions from the French garrison of Metz are caused by hunger.

The armistice at Mezieres ended yesterday afternoon. The bridge over the Meuse near that place will be blown up by the Prussians today, but the bombardment will not be commenced until more troops and munitions of war can be brought up. The French force within the walls is computed at about five thousand men, fragments of various French regiments.

Lyons, Oct. 20.

Orders have been issued to supply this city with provisions for 75 000 men for two months. The troops in the rural districts are awaiting orders to proceed to Lyons.

Versailles, Oct. 20.

All last night the Parisians kept up a steady fire on the Prussian outposts. The latter were well protected.

On the 17th a German detachment occupied Mont Didier, capturing 4 officers and 178 Garde Mobiles.

Tours, Oct. 21.

Contradictory rumours are flying about the hostile forces on the Loire, but the general impression is that the Prussians are no longer coming this way, and that a large force is marching on Normandy, where there are fewer troops to oppose them. The French army of the Loire in camp is improving daily. The officers are extremely rigorous in enforcing discipline, and numbers of the soldiers have been shot for disobedience of orders. French scouts near Blois have taken a number of Uhlans prisoners.

It is positively asserted here that the Prussians fired the Chateau of St. Cloud to conceal their depredations. All the valuables in the palace had disappeared before the fire broke out. The Government have appropriated 100,000f. to repair the buildings of the Chateau D'Eu, and as a testimonial of its heroic defence.

Leading military engineers are to form a series of entrenched camps, in which the new troops will be drilled and formed into Corps D'Armee.

DROWNED.—A sailor named Maxwell Marchau, a Frenchman, was drowned on Friday afternoon while in a state of intoxication by walking off the steamer Pierrepont, owing to the absence of the shutter, which had been taken out of its place after the boat had cleared the harbour for Gananoque. The deceased was employed during the past season as a hand on board the schooner Oneatal, of Garden Island, which encountered and weathered the storm of Tuesday on Lake Ontario. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely end on St. John's Island, whither he was going when drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE PALACE CARS.—These celebrated cars, two of which have bee lately put on the Grand Trunk, and agency for which has been established here, seem likely to become shortly an indispensale feature on all the lines throughout the country. The car "Toronto," which met with an accident here a day or two ago, has been repaired and is again running. Two more cars will be put on shortly named the "Portland" and "Ottawa," which will make four of these cars altogether on our lines. Next spring the Company expect to be in full running order. As a proof of their popularity with the travelling public it may be stated that the accommodation they afford is fully taken up every time they leave the station.—*Montreal News.*

TOM HUGHES.—The *Richmond Dispatch* crushes Mr. Thomas Hughes after this cruel fashion: We have had some curiosity to see and hear Mr. Hughes; but now we are not sorrow that he has determined, as we infer from his attitude toward Boston narrow mindedness he has determined not to visit the Southern States. A poor specimen of a statesmen he must be indeed who cannot see that the South fought for freedom and those personal rights which are supposed to be so dear to every Briton, while the North fought for dominion and power, and has destroyed everything like constitutional government that ever existed in this country.

THE TEMPEST.

The Loss of the Cambria.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED—TOTAL WRECK—MANY LIVES LOST.

London, Oct. 21.

The steamship Enterprise, from Garshon to Londonderry, picked up a boat off Innishaven Head, at 3 o'clock p.m., yesterday, containing a sailor and a corpse of a girl. The sailor stated that the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor Line, from New York, struck at 10 o'clock on the night previous on Inishtrahull Island and became a total wreck. Four other boats containing passengers left the steamer, but have not yet been heard of. The sailor reports that his own boat was upset and all in it but himself drowned.

London, Oct. 21

The agents of the Anchor Line at Glasgow have received a full confirmation of the loss of the Cambria, on Wednesday night. No tidings of the missing boats have been received.

New York, Oct. 1

The steamship Cambria took out 127 passengers.

Londonderry, Oct. 21, midnight.

Vessels just returning from the scene of the disaster to the Cambria report that they discovered a lot of broken spars and a few barrels of flour, which formed part of her cargo. Nothing has been yet heard of the three small boats which put out from the Cambria when she struck. Hope for their safety has not yet been entirely abandoned, but a wind little short of a hurricane prevailed at the time, which it would be miraculous for such small craft to weather.

Londonderry, Oct. 22.

A careful examination of the coasts and waters for miles around the scene of the disaster to the Cambria by river steamers fails to discover any traces of the missing boats from the Cambria.

New York, Oct. 22.

The total loss of the screw steamship Cambria is fully confirmed, and there is little to give hope that the passengers who took to the boats have escaped. The coast is a very dangerous one, and it is evident from the upsetting of the one boat from which the single survivor of the wreck was picked up, that the sea was very rough at the time of the disaster. Nevertheless, those who had friends on board need not be in haste to imagine the worst. The coast is admirably guarded by expert and adventurous men, and it is not impossible that if the boats are driven ashore some of the passengers were saved.

Other less fatal but still serious marine losses are reported this morning, many of them on our coast. The late gales were everywhere dangerous; and we may expect to hear for several days of serious wrecks along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Cambria was considered in sound condition and has ever been regarded as the finest vessel on any of the ocean lines. She was but recently rebuilt thoroughly of iron and in every way prepared for the severest contests with wind or wave.

From the meagre despatches it can only be surmised that the vessel ran foul of some of the innumerable islands of the north coast of Ireland, and before she could be got off worked to pieces by the continual dashing of the waves. It is possible that the boats may have reached some of the innumerable islands about the coast. Captain Carnaghan, commander of the Cambria during this ill-fated voyage, was one of the most experienced and skilful naval officers visiting this port. He has been in command of vessels of the Anchor Line for several years, and was thoroughly conversant with the navigation of the trans-Atlantic route to Glasgow. The Cambria had one hundred passengers besides the crew on board, every one of whom is supposed to be lost.

For the British Whig.

INNISTRAHULL.

The rock on which the S.S. Cambria, of the Anchor Line, has recently been wrecked is situated a few miles north by east, off Malinhead, County of Donegal, Ireland. There is a very fine lighthouse, having a brilliant revolving light, flashing across the waters every half minute, and which is quite distinct at a distance of fifty miles. To me it is quite evident that there must have been some mismanagement in the case or the Cambria would never have been wrecked on the well defined rock—Innistrahull.

MURRAY.

Kingston, Oct. 22nd, 1870.

The News.

The Emigration Conference in Ottawa was concluded on Friday.

A British Legion is forming at Havre for the assistance of France.

The exploring steamer Artic, from Davis Straits, has arrived at Dundee, Scotland.

The 28th October has been fixed as the day for King Victor Emmanuel to enter Rome.

The Hon. Bliss Botsford has been appointed to a county judgeship in New Brunswick.

A rumor is telegraphed from Montreal that a leading produce dealer in that city has decamped.

The Duke of Aosta has been favourably accepted by the Spanish people as candidate for the throne.

The storm seems to have been very universal. It passed violently over the seat of war near Paris on Tuesday night.

Mazzini is still an object of trouble or suspicion to the Italian Goverment. They have ordered him to remain at Leghorn.

An application has been made to the Grand Jury in Toronto to indict the Corporation for keeping the sidewalks in bad repair.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald is sounding public feeling in Prescott, with a view of ousting Mr. Boyd at the next election.

The Railway Commissioners have opened not less then one hundred and fifty tenders for work on sections latlely advertised.

During the recent gale, thirty fine vessels or more have been wrecked, and ten or fifteen lives lost, between Montreal and Quebec. The damage to the vessels is almost irreparable, some of them lying in the river bottom up, while all are in very bad condition.

The Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain hos protested formally against Italy's treatment of the Pope, and has called a general prayer union of the faithful, whose meeting is to form the basis for an appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

Robert Wagstaff was tried at Toronto assizes, Friday, on the charge of murdering Margaret Chapman, a prostitute, by drowning her in the Bay on the 17th September last. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was discharged.

A destructive gale has swept the Florida coast, with serious effects upon any shipping in that part of the world. Captain Henry, of the *Mississippi*, reports having passed along that coast, where he saw from day-light to dark no fewer than eleven wrecks. The shore for fifty miles twas strewn with general merchandise and he *debris* of the wrecks.

Storm Record.

ANOTHER GALE.

There were eccentricities of nature sufficient for last week. The earthquake came on Thursday to convulse people, and the hitherto mild equinox asserted its power in a fearful storm on Tuesday morning, the disastrous effects of which are not yet all told,—and again on Friday night in another storm, almost of as great violence. It broke over the city about six o'clock in terrific form. The lightning flashes were fast and vivid, and the thunder was loud and damaging to weak nerves; a quantity of heavy rain accompanied. And after the storm came the wind. It blew "great guns" all the rest of the night, but lulled down at day break. About ten o'clock on Saturday, however, it rose again to a great height; and all day the most violent gale prevailed on the lake. A tremendous sea ran all day in the direction of Nine Mile Point—a barrier to the departure of vessels of any kind. The experience of the gale of Tuesday, and the premonitions given on Friday afternoon allowed the vessels on the lake ample time to seek a refuge, or prepare for a shaking, thereby preventing a recurrence of disasters like those of Tuesday. The character of the blow was varied by another rain storm on Saturday afternoon violent but of short duration.

The str. Magnet left for Toronto on Friday night at eight o'clock. She got as far as Nine Mile Point; found the sea too heavy for her, as fine a sea going boat as she is, and returned to her wharf. She started out again on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, but as the wind continued to rise it was expected she would run into South Bay for shelter.

The str. Bay of Quinte left for Belleville at 3.30 on Friday afternoon, and returned at 6 o'clock unable to weather the gale. She laid at her wharf all that night and on Saturday also until four o'clock, when she left for Belleville.

The str. Passport left Toronto at three o'clock on Friday afternoon and past Port Hope at 1 a.m on Saturday. Her non-arrival here at noon led to anxiety. She came in at one o'clock, however, and reported having experienced a very rough passage.

On account of the heavy sea, the work at the stranded vessels—Kate Robinson and Pride of America, at Point Frederick, had to be abandoned. The seas were breaking heavily over the former, and she was likely to be injured by them; the latter is too high up on the beach to be affected.

The ferry steamers to the Cape and Islands had rough passages in the morning.

The strs. Corrinthian and St. Helen arrived from from Montreal on Saturday evening, and both reported having encountered a heavy gale on the river.

The schr. Dominion which was driven back on Tuesday, and run aground in going out of the harbor on Wednesday, was again driven back on Saturday. The schr. J. G. Beard was the only other sailing vessel which arrived during the gale.

One of the anchors lost in the harbor in Tuesday's storm has been picked up by a sail boat.

Messrs Calvin & Breck will send one of their steamers to take off the schr. Saucy Jack, ashore with stone at Blind Sodus. They have three steamers now engaged in wrecking—two on the barque Pride of America and Kate Robinson, in harbor.

The Dominion, Annexation, Greyhound, Tom Martin and eight other vessels are reported to be lying under South Bay Point.

At Pickering the storm struck at half-past six o'clock on Friday, and took fences and sheds with it.

The schooner A. W. Luckey, bound to Oswego with grain, lost her canvass in the gale of Tuesday and put into the Genesee.

The U. S. Revenue cutter Chase has gone from Oswego, to the relief of the new schr. America, driven ashore in Three Mile Bay.

Quebec, Oct. 20.

The captain of the steaship *Merritt* reports that on the way down from Montreal during the gale on Tuesday, he saw a tug and three barges ashore above Lavaltrie Light; met the wreck of a schooner in Lake St. Peter, no crew supposed to be drowned; passed four wrecks at Nicolet, and 24 other kinds of river craft ashore between that and this port.

A Very Strange Story.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

About ten days ago a Frenchman, Monsieur M——, arrived at Hastings and demanded an audience of the Empress Eugenie. As his name was not known to her Majesty, the request was refused. Foiled in this attempt Monsieur M—— contrived to fall in with the Prince Imperial in one of his walks. He professed great devotion to the Napoleonic cause, and it will surprise no one that the Prince should enter readily into conversation with one whom he believed to have been driven from France by his devotion to the Imperial dynasty. These walks were repeated several days, and in the end M—— asked the Prince to make him a present of one of his photographs, with the additional distinction of the Prince's own autograph appended. This natural request was at once acceded to, with the kindly good nature which appear to be a part of the young exile's disposition. The photograph obtained, M—— appeared no more in the morning walks. It has since appeared that on leaving Hastings M—— made his way to the German army before Metz, and obtained a pass through the lines into the beleaguered city. It seems that among the Generals associated with Marshal Bazaine in the defence of that fortress there was one General B——, who had, as was well known in the Prussian army, distinguished himself by his zeal and intelligence in carrying on the gallant resistance to the enemy which has already won the admiration as well as the astonishment of both nations. Arrived in Metz, it was to this General B——, so valuable for the safety of the French garrison, that M—— at once addressed himself. He told Gen. B—— that he had come as a messenger to him from the Empress Eugenie, and at his credentials he presented the photograph of her son, with the signature attached. He added that the Empress desired the immediate presence of Gen. B—— in England, that she had a special mission to entrust to him, on the successful issue of which the future of the war would mainly depend, and that her Majesty dared not put it in writing lest it should fall into the hands of the enemy. Gen. B—— at once obeyed the commands of the Empress, and, as he thought, with difficulty; but, as the story reaches us, it would seem to have been with the connivance of the Prussian authorities that he got through the lines of the besiegers, and, making the best of his way to England, arrived a few days since at Camden Place, near Chislehurst, where the Empress is now residing. The surprise of the Empress Eugenie at seeing the General was very great, and, after a few words of explanation, it was discovered that General B—— had been the victim of a very novel, if not creditable, ruse de guerre, by which the gallant army of Metz had been deprived of the services of one in whom, on account of his gallantry and intelligence, they had reposed the most perfect confidence. By the last accounts that reached us the gallant General was still in England trying to arrange his return to his comrades, but he will probably not find the Imperial photograph such a good pass through the Prussian lines for him this time as it proved for the enterprising M—— last week.

The truth about this "Very Strange Story" is as follows:—The General B. in question happens to be the same who is mentioned in a telegram from Tours of the 1st of October, as having made a splendid sortie on the 29th ult., and driven the Prussians back as far as Briey. There is no indiscretion in saying that his name is General Bourbaki. It is true that this General has been mystified by some person, who, being apparently ardently devoted to the Imperial family, thought to render a great service to the Empress by finding means to bring the General through the Prussian lines to Her Majesty at Camden-place, near Chislehurst. But it is likewise true that the Prussian authorities have been victims as well of the same mystification, and, moved through a chivalrous feeling for the unhappy lady, did not refuse the General's passage. The General having, however, cleared up the misunderstanding in a letter to an influential quarter, the contents of which have been forwarded to the King of Prussia, His Majesty has already, on the 1st inst., given orders to the Prince Frederick Charles, commander-in-chief of the besieging armies before Metz, to give every facility for the General resuming his command of the Guards, and thus restoring to the army of Metz the advantages of his valuable services. General Bourbaki will pass unhindered through the Prussian lines to fight them again with his well-known gallantry and intelligence.

A DREADFUL PASSAGE.

STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA IN PERIL.

News has reached New York of the arrival at Liverpool of the Union Company's steamer *Nebraska*, after one of the most perilous voyages on record. The vessel left New York on Friday, the 16th of Sept., with mails, passengers, and a cargo consisting of 80,488 bushels of wheat, 431 bales of cotton, and 58,300 pounds of cheese. On the evening of Sunday, the 18th of Sept., the e arose a very strong breeze, which, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, had increased to a terrific gale. Every moment increased the strength of the wind and the fury of the sea. At 7 o'clock on Monday morning the chief engineer reported to the captain that the room and stake-hole were fast filling with water, and that it was impossible to get it out, as the cargo had begun to shift, and the vessel to heel over. At 8 o'clock the sea sweeping over the ship burst open the saloon doors, and flooded the saloon with water. At 11 o'clock the ship, with her lee deck under water, was struck by a sea which filled the engine-room and stoke hole, extinguished the fires in the furnaces, washed away three of the port life-boats, top gallant bulwarks fore and aft, lamp-room, cockswain and carpenter's room, and every moveable thing on deck. Shortly after this, fire broke out in the wood-work behind the boiler on the starboard side; and was only extinguished after great exertions. On the morning of Tuesday, the 20th, a cry arose that the ship was again on fire. The coals in the bunkers on the starboard side were found to be in a blaze, and the deck had to be torn up in several places to gain admittance to the fire, all hands passing up buckets of water from the lee side of the ship. Finally the fire was subdued. The vessel laboured on until the morning of the 22nd, when the engines were once more started, with steam in two boilers only. Towards evening, a light, favourable wind sprang up, and all possible sail was placed on the vessel. On this same day there was again an alarm of fire, but it was soon extinguished. The ship finally arrived at Liverpool on the 6th of the present month.

The War and its Teachings.

A Scotch liberal paper says the pitiful extremity to which France has been reduced in the few weeks of the war she has sought so wantonly, whilst in a certain sense evoking our commiseration, is still possible to be regarded without any abiding feeling of sorrow. The misfortunes of even a great and brave nation, while brought about by its own consummate arrogance and folly, may yield lessons that may benefit humanity. And, certainly, to see such a nation as France brought low so suddenly,—pitched in a few weeks at most from the very pinnacle of greatness to the depths of despair, her great armies scattered, and the triumphant foe thundering at the gates for an admission that, despite the bravest possible defence, cannot, to all human seeming, be long delayed,—is a lesson that may yet bear good fruits among the nations, as illustrating the terrible retribution guilty national ambitions may bring upon themselves. It is all very well for the bulk of the French people to lay the blame of the war at the door of their fallen Emperor. He is by no means guiltless,—may, for that matter, have been the arch conspirator; but did not they indorse and ho nologate all his nefarious purposes? And had he only continued victorious in place of unsuccessful, and have added a new slice of territory instead of inducing results that in all likelihood will end in a slice being taken away, he would have been as popular in France as he is now despised, and pens of triumph would have at this moment been ringing in the beleagured city, that in its pride more than once has aspired to give law to Europe.

Pride must have its fall,—and, really, it is well it should be so; and we can less regret, when the whole question is looked at, to see the Prussian armies before Paris, than we would have done to see the French armies before Berlin. What had France to do with the consolidation of Germany or the choice of a King for Spain, save an envious grudge at a neighbor's prosperity, and a sinful yearning for the enlargement of her boundaries by a slice from one Power, and the entire absorption of another? The Rhine and Belgium lay at the bottom of it all; and for the acquisition of these she was willing to lie, cheat, or steal, if she could thereby but advance her purpose. Emperor and people alike pursued the game. If victorious, his dynasty was to be established; France was to become still greater and stronger, the national love of military glory was to be gratified, and Paris was to resound with rejoicings, though Europe was in flames. Of the frenzied state of the Parisian population on the departure of the army for the seat of war, let their cries of "*Donnez-nous le Rhin*" and "*a Berlin*" testify. These they thundered into the ears alike of the troops and of the Emperor. The declaration of war was received with enthusiasm by the Senate; the press was in ecstacies, cafes and boulevards rung with demonstrations of joy, and, in true Parisian style, friends embraced each other in the incestacy of their satisfaction. The military reverses of the first Empire were about to be redressed; Leipsic was to be avenged,—Waterloo, in some undefined way, atoned for,—Germany split up into two,—Italy to be still snubbed by the Roman occupation,—Spain to mould her destiny in some measure at least, in accordance with French ideas,—and the Empire, enlarged and enriched by the spoils of conquest, was to be more than ever the great European Power. Alas for the dreams of guilty ambition! The citizen soldiers of Prussia,—the landsehr, the mere militia,—the men called from the farm, the tradesman's bench, the professional bureau,—came and English as only freemen fight, and swept before them the professional army that the world ever had became to think invincible, with its generals trained in Algeria, in the Crimea, in Italy, commanded by its Emperor, and impressed with an exalted idea of its prowess. At Coeuth and Forbach, and finally at Sedan, the star of French military greatness paled before that of Prussia; and now Paris, shut up within herself, waits the final onslaught that shall determine the issues of the contest.

MANITOBA.

DROWNED—SCOTT'S BODY—O'DONOHUE VANISHED—FEARFUL RAVAGES OF SMALL POX.

Fort Garry, Oct. 8.

A corporal of the Second Battalion named Jennison was drowned in the river on Thursday night.

The Governor administers a sound rebuke to some of his petitioners, and twits them with having given him no assistance in restoring and consolidating peace and order.

A committee of petitioners will be allowed to search for the body of Scott and bury it.

Endeavors will be made to take the census prior to the laying out of school districts.

Judge Johnston is expected to-day.

O'Donohue has made off to New York. He was terribly scared.

Small pox is committing fearful ravages in the west. The Indians are dying in thousands. The tipsias are covered with painted corpses and the stench is dreadful. The Government propose sending a medical man.

Things are all quiet here.—*Telegraph.*

A RUSSIAN COUNT'S OPERATIONS.

When the Russian fleet was in New York harbor a few years ago, as one goody will remember, a ball was given in the Academy the city to his officers. At this ball a young man presented himself as a Russian nobleman, the Count Metzkevitch, and as a member of the Russian party he was invited to share in the festivities. He cut a magnificent figure and promenaded and danced with the first belles in the city with noble condescension. He was introduced to a young beauty of the greatest respectability, to whom he addressed himself with ardor. His introduction to the miss and her mother was formal and correct and of the latter he asked permission to call and pay his respects next day. He called accordingly, and by his conversation and bearing ingratiated himself into the good graces of his hostess and her daughter.

After much commonplace conversation, the attention of the "Count" was accidentally directed to a dazzling diamond ring which glittered on the finger of the daughter. He expressed his admiration of the jewel and the young lady, with well-bred grace, took it from her finger, and handed it to her "noble" friend. He was enraptured. It was the purest gem that he had ever seen. It was like the fortunate owner—beautiful, incomparable. And artistically twiling it in the sunbeams, with an apologetic air, the nobleman placed it on his little finger, and forthwith began to talk on some other subject. He was good looking. He was fashionably dressed. He was fascinating. He was effectionately affectionate. Likewise, he was a Russian Count.

An hour or two slipped away, and as other visitors called, Count Metzkevitch took his leave. Might he call again? Oh, certainly. Might he hope to have the supreme felicity of including the young lady in his list of friends? No objection in the world.—"But Count," said the unsuspecting girl, "you forgot to return the diamond ring I handed to you a few minutes ago."

"The diamond ring!" exclaimed the Russian noble, with an air of ludicrous surprise; "I returned it to you immediately after you handed it to me for inspection." The young lady quietly protested that she had not received it, and the count in turn solemnly averred that she had. As the too well-bred beauty was unwilling to create a disturbance the illustrious foreigner was allowed to depart.

Shortly after he had gone, however, she resolved to look after her ring. The first place she went to was Bishop & Rein's, and there she found the ring, which had been sold by the Count for $60. The mother of the young lady representing that the ring was her property replevied, and the distinguished Prussian with the unpronounceable name was arrested and lodged in the Tombs for theft. He escaped punishment, solely, because the young lady did not like to appear, even as complainant, in such a place as the Tombs for theft. The Russian noble disappeared, and subsequently turned up in the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of larceny. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

A few months ago, this same Prussian Count appeared in Paris, and got into fashionable society. Two months ago he managed to gain admittance into the American Club in that city; but his former villainous record becoming known, he was ignominiously kicked out.

At present Count Metzkevitch is flourishing in this city. He may be seen on Fifth Avenue, a tired in the height of fashion, and with a beautiful young woman on his arm. This young lady is the daughter of a late wealthy banker in one of our Western cities, to whom he is engaged to be married. This man is a miserable adventurer, and a despicable rouge. He has been recognized, and it is believed that he is staying at the Clarendon.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Kingston Money Market.

Oct. 22.

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

American Currency buying,	88	Bills.
" selling,	89	Bills.
Silver buying,	7	Dis.
" selling,	6	
Gold in New York,	112¼	
Sterling Exchange,	9	

Montreal Stock Market.

Oct. 21.

Very considerable transactions have been made during the week in the stocks of the leading Banks and at generally advancing rates, which with a few exceptions have been well maintained. All classes of Bonds and Debentures continue to be in good demand at high rates.

Banks of Montreal—This Stock rapidly advanced early in the week from 216 to 222½ with immediate sales to considerable amounts at 217, 218, 219, 220, and 222. Yesterday it touched 224½, with some sales. To-day there was a considerable reaction, and prices fell at once to 220, at which rates it changed hands this morning, and closed heavy with sellers at 219½.

Bank of British North America—Sales at 107, which still would be paid.

City Bank—Sellers at 90, and buyers at 88. No transactions.

Molsons Bank—Would freely command 102½. No sellers.

Ontario Bank—Sales at 107½, 107¾, and 108. Is in good demand at 107¾, and now held at 108½.

Bank of Toronto—Sales 149. Sellers are now holding at higher rates.

Merchants' Bank—Sales at 116½ and 116¾. The latter rate is now offered for a considerable amount.

Royal Canadian Bank—Sales at 70, at which rate the stock is still offering.

Canada Bank of Commerce—is dull at 121, at which rate there are sellers, with buyers at 120.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Without any change.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Sales at 105 and 105½. Is still procurable at latter rate, but the demand has weakened and 102½ is now bid.

Richelieu Navigation Company—Buyers would pay 137½, at which rates sales have been made.

Canadian Navigation Company—Has improved with sales at 103, 103½, and 104½. Held now at 103 with buyers at 104.

Government Securities—Dominion stock is wanted at 110, but there is none offering. The market is completely bare of all Government securities.

Sterling Exchange—Weakened considerably the early part of the week and considerable sales were effected at 108½. It has to day receded to 109 to 109½, in sympathy with the improvement in the New York market. Gold drafts are worth par to ¼ premium.

COMMERCIAL.

Milwaukee, Oct. 22.—Wheat steady; 1,05 cash for No. 2 spring.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Wheat weak; sellers at 1,05¼. Corn quite and firm at 55½c for No. 2 cash. Oats quiet. Barley dull at 84c for No. 2. Receipts and shipments moderate.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—Receipts—flour 1,130. Flour—market steady but quiet; trifling sales for local use at generally unchanged rates. Grain—no transactions reported, nominal at yesterday's rates. Provisions unchanged, but neglected.

Oswego, Oct. 22.—Flour active and unchanged for best double extra white winter. Wheat quiet without noticeable change. Corn quiet at 78c to 80c. Oats dull and held at 48c to 50 for Chicago. Barley dull and lower; uplake Canada about 1,00. Canal freights 1c higher to New York.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Oct. 22.

Bark London, Toledo—95 pcs oak, 7 pcs ash, 165 pcs walnut, Calvin & Breck.

Brig Sir C Napier, Toledo—195 pcs oak timber, Calvin & Breck.

Schr M L Breck, Toledo—191 pcs oak, 9 pcs ash timber, Calvin & Breck.

G T R, Montreal—1 case tobacco, S Oberndorffer.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—2 boxes oysters, R Town; 1 package, E Stacey; 1 box oysters E Martin; 1 box oysters, S H Bloodheim; 2 bags apples, R Donaldson.

G T R, Montreal—421 half chests, 12 chests tea, 1 case opal, 2 cases brandy, J Carruthers & Co; 2 casks coffee, 1 bale chillies, G Robertson & Son.

DIED.

In Kingston, Oct. 22nd, Rev W Heath, Wesleyan Minister, aged 53 years.

At Toronto, Oct. 20th, wife of H. Morse, G. T. R., aged 29 years.

At Picton, on the 14th inst., Ira, son of Dr. Ashton, aged 21 years.

Servants Required.

A MAN SERVANT accustomed to care of horses, and a Woman Servant. Man and wife without children preferred, to go to a country residence. No farm work. Enquire at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE. 250

SELLING FAST.

CRANBERRIES, CRANBERRIES.

JUST RECEIVED

10 bbls. Cranberries,

(VERY FINE)

AT H. MARTIN'S.

ALSO

AN ASSORTMENT OF BRUSHES, such as

BOOT AND SCRUBBERS,

very cheap at

H. MARTIN'S,

163 PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1870. 250

HARNESS

AT THE

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

HARNESS, both Double and Single, constantly on hand, or made up order on reasonable terms, at the above Institution.

JOHN FLANIGAN,
Deputy Warden.

Warden's Office, Kingston Penitentiary, Oct. 21, 1870. 249

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

ONE good, pushing hand wanted immediately.

None others need apply.

McDONELL'S
New Dominion House

Kingston, Oct. 21st, 1870. 249

Sweet Havana Oranges

(VERY FINE)

NEW LEMONS & DATES,

JUST RECEIVED.

CHESNUTS.

QUINCES.

MALAGA GRAPES.

R. TOWN'S

Fruit & Oyster Depot,

Masonic Buildings Market Square.

ALSO

SWEET POTATOES, COCOA NUTS, LEMONS

LOBSTERS & SARDINES

Fresh Oysters Arriving Daily.

Kingston, Oct. 21st, 1870. 249

PIANO FORTE,

Household Furniture,

Glass, Plated and Crockery Ware,

For Sale by Auction.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions from Captain Gieas, R. E., to sell,

On Thursday, the 27th Inst.,

at his residence, No. 3 Wellington Terrace, upper end of Johnson Street, opposite St. Mary's Cathedral, all the Furniture, &c., contained therein, comprising in part as foll