tained full particulars regarding the position and character of the works, erected between that village and the city. He remarked that at one o'clock the fire of the besiegers was weakest, and the vigilence of their sentries most relaxed. Even a siege had to be suspended whi'e the soldiers dined. Passing between the Prussian lines between one and two o'clock on the 22nd of September, he arrived in safety at the moat. Leaping into it he swam across. The French soldiers fired at him repeatedly, but their bullets always missed their mark. He called out to them to permit him to land, and to arrest him on landing. Their reply took the form of jeers, supplemented by bullets. At last he reached a spot near one of the gates, where he was sheltered from the fire directed from the walls. Again and again he begged the soldiers to take him prisoner and carry him before Gen. Uhrich. Finally they consented. When brought before the governor he turned up the sleeve of his shirt, and took therefrom the official document containing his appointment as prefect. His title to the post was at once recognized, and on the evening of the same day he issued a proclamation wherein his assumption of his post was announced, and the Republic formally proclaimed. He was little more than a week in office. Immediately before the entry of the Germans, he escaped from the city which he had entered at the peril of his life. It is supposed that he is now in Switzerland.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1870.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—T. O. B., Ottawa; B & W., Belleville.

We publish to-day, the two speeches made by the two Ontario Ministers at the Dinner at Belleville, after the opening of Deaf and Dum Asylum. The speech of Mr. Wood is very important, speaking as he does of the large sums of money lying now at the credit of the Ontario Government. What is to be done with this money? That's the question. To let it lye at the small interest it now obtains is wrong, while to fritter it away in extravagant schemes would be far worse. In his speech, the Premier John Sandfield Macdonald, makes no allusion to this pile of money, but during the coming Session, we trust he will be a little more communicative:

THE SPEECH OF THE HON. J. S. MACDONALD.

The Institution that had been opened today afforded an augury of the policy of the Government for the future, and if they received the same manifestations of approval on the other institutions being opened that they had received on the present occasion, the Government would receive all the reward they asked for. Eight years ago, when he was the leader of the Government in the Province of Canada, the subject of deaf and dumb Asylums occupied the attention of the Cabinet, but owing to their being unable to command a majority of but two in the house, the Government were unable to bring about that state of affairs which they were met together to celebrate to-day. It was owing to the confidence reposed in the Government by the people of Ontario that they were able to build an institution which it was impossible to do eight years ago. The Government had failed in some measures, and for their shortcomings he claimed their forgiveness. They were supported in their endeavours by the fair trial which had been afforded them. In starting a new constitution, with new legislatures, they had much to fight against, but he appealed to the country if the constitution was not running as steadily as if it had been established fifty years. This was not so much the result of their own management as from the people giving up the idea of parties and cliques, of Conservatives and Reformers, and supporting a Government of the people; and it was on this account that he asked them to give their adherence to the present Administration. He thanked them for the confidence they had reposed in the Government; and would assure them that they had only to thank the hones and fair support given by their representatives to the Government for the fact of their meeting together on that occasion to inaugurate this Institution. (Hear, hear.) He was getting old in politics, and very shortly would retire, because his race was run. Ill health would not probably, allow him to continue much longer in public life; but he would, at any rate, leave this advice to them—"For God's sake endeavour to get rid of as much party feeling as you can." (Cheers and laughter.) Ontario was one of the most lightly taxed countries in the world. But if, it was heavily taxed, and the people knew that there existed no jobbery or fraud in the expenditure of the revenue, they would willingly bear the burden. The county councils and other local administrative bodies were admirable schools, when conducted honestly, were men might gain the knowledge necessary to fit them for the Legislative Chamber. The various members of the Government had been busy in their various departments. With regard to the developement of the country, the Government must be reticent on that point; and, as to the hints thrown out by His Excellency with regard to railways and other improvements, he could only say that the Government having a large surplus, were to-day in the position of men possessing a white elephant they did not know what to do with it. (Loud laughter.) It would, however, be made known in five or six weeks' time when Parliament met. His colleagues and himself were now brewing a policy with regard to the surplus (cheers), and when it was disclosed he hoped it would meet with the same approbation that had been expressed with regard to the policy accepted of the Government in other respects. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that his respect for the people of Hastings had been greatly increased by his visit, and that so long as they stuck to him he would stick to them. (Cheers and laughter.)

THE SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. WOOD.

Hon. Mr. Wood, Provincial Treasurer. After referring to the duties of the Government in the erection of these buildings, the comparative lowness of cost at which the Deaf and Dumb Institution and others had been erected, and the economy practised in the carrying on of these institutions, Mr. Wood referred to the surplus possessed by the Province. The Government did not mind, he said, neglecting their own private business if they could serve the public interests of the Province. He defied the closest scrutiny of their opponents, who could not place their hands on any job or favouritism that had ever been shown in the Province of Ontario. (Hear.) The Government had inaugurated a policy which was satisfactory to themselves, and was he believed acceptable to the people of Ontario. The explanation for the existence of the present large surplus was that funds accumulated in the hands of the Government, which did not spend them. They had, in fact, $3,000,000 lying invested to their credit, and in addition they had between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 lying in the hands of the Dominion authorities, which was, in fact, so much cash, making altogether a surplus of nearly eight millions of dollars. In addition, they had had assets awarded to them in the arbitration sufficient to pay five per cent. of the excess of debt which had been apportioned to Ontario. But because they had this surplus it would not do to squander it. With regard to assisting railways, the Government might aid them by drawing out private enterprises, but to undertake their construction would be almost sure to result in squandering the public money. Assistance to railways must therefore be given with great care, for if begun it was likely to introduce the "see-saw" principle into action.

Hon. Sandfield Macdonald.—"Frog rolling."

Hon. Mr. Wood—Yes. The effect would be to increase the expenditure, and it would eventually become necessary to impose heavier taxation to provide for the expenditure of the country. If the surplus was allowed to be left as an investment, he believed that it would not be necessary to increase taxation for the next forty years, Mr. Wood concluded his address by saying, "Search creation round, and be it province, colony, kingdom or empire, you will not find any that equal the province of Ontario. (Cheers.)

PRISON DIRECTION—NO. 5.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR,—In my last I referred to the Mason department of the Penitentiary as capable, under proper "Direction," of yielding a profit,—the materials being more cheaply procurable and the work coming less into competition with that of our outside city mechanics, than that of any other department in the prison. We now come to the Carpenters' shop; and however willing subordinate officers may be to fulfil the duties required of them, so far as possible, yet plans and "Rules and Regulations" have been comparatively laid down which in this department, have resulted in a most damaging loss. Outside contracts are in the habit of being accepted before it is known where materials for their execution can be got, or at what price they can be procured; under which system it is difficult to perceive of any correct or profitable estimate being formed. Again these contracts are less the result of advertisement than of private bargain,—which, by the way, seems entirely in accordance with the present policy of the Kingston Penitentiary. The contracts in question involved during 1869 a large outlay for materials, (purchased largely in Montreal, Ottawa and elsewhere) which, considering the prices at which the contracts were executed, seems simply to have been *given away*. Now, the affirmation may be safely ventured that the Directors are utterly unable at this moment to give a *correct* answer as to whether, and to what extent the carpenters' department has hitherto been a source of gain or loss. If they can, however, it would be highly desirable to know the results of the extensive contracts for Wash-boards, Churns, Casks, &c., during 1860, and how the prices paid for Zinc, Lumber, Staves, Thermometers, &c., accorded with those obtained by the Institution, for the manufactured articles. But if they cannot it may be well to enlighten them from their own approved figures—which like a captured *Mitrailleuse* may be advantageously turned on its former possessors. Trying them then by their own standard we find that the expenditure of the carpenters' shop—for articles not specified—was, during 1869 .... $3,840 20

Lumber for Carpenters' shop from Ottawa, which might have been bought in Kingston	1,059 22
Freight and charges on Lumber, &c.	183 07
Tools, including Tinsmith's tools	349 25
In addition to these there is a Trade Instructor's Salary	700 00
Overseer's "	540 00
Guards' "	600 00
Average, 49 Convicts (as per Architect's Report) say 300 days at 40c per day (being amount charged for contract labor)	5,880 00
Steam power, and tear and wear of Engine, Boilers, machinery, tools, &c., at least	1,00 000
Total expenditure of Carpenters' shop	$14,151 74
While the *Gross Earnings* amounted only to	2,576 51 !
Leaving a loss in this Shop alone of	$11,575 23

Here then in one of the eight departments we have a loss of nearly $12,000, so that there exists an actual necessity that some one should fearlessly step forward and drag to light this hitherto hidden mystery, in order to exhibit it in all its naked deformity to the Government and the public. Be it remembered these are *official* figures, mixed up no doubt in the Report, but the most adroit "Director" can neither reject nor deny the analysis of what he has a ready approved off and printed. The loss of $11,575 in *one department alone* most assuredly must be the result of gross incapacity or carelessness and that under the "Responsible Direction and management" of *three* Directors, paid at the rate of $2,000 and travelling expenses each per annum ! ! And for what? Echo answers "For what ?" Those gentlemen may possibly feel somewhat ungrateful for thus exposing to the community generally such an array of stern figures, which be it remembered, has been approved of by themselves, and printed in the late Warden's Report as addressed to their chairman; but which doubtless they supposed would pass into the paper basket, like most other "Blue Books," without being subjected to so rigid an analysis !

From what has been shown above it is to be hoped that the Government, in justice to itself, and people of Canada will sooner or later come to see the necessity of looking more closely into matters of this kind, as they must now be able to form some approximate idea of how the Kingston Penitentiary is going behind at the rate of nearly $97,000 annually, principally by engaging in work which is ruining the mechanics of Kingston, and forcing them to leave it, from a competition which in turn is ruinous to the institution itself. In other words the Dominion pays nearly $100,000 annually in order to depopulate Kingston !—

In concluding it may be well to notice that it has been questioned in certain interested quarters whether *Observer* did not obtain his facts and figures from Prison officials. Such insinuations are as base as they are false, as *Observer* thanks no one for information which he does not require, and those who make them should at once understand that there are materials in the hands of the Dominion Government which possibly may affect more than one of themselves and they had better therefore attend to their business instead of interfering with a fair and legitimate enquiry through the *Press* into the direction of one of the public departments of the State, in which the Government and the country (in whose interest these papers are written) have so large an interest, which interest they cannot be "bullied" out of. There is no objection, however, to their refuting the facts and figures given—*if they can.*

OBSERVER

Kingston, 23rd Oct. 1870.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE—No. 462.

New Publications received last week:—

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November. Fields, Osborne & Co., Boston. $4.

This Magazine, excellent as it is, must look to its laurels, for the 'Galaxy' is treading on its heels, and the New Yorkers say, is hastening ahead. Still, with such writers as Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bayard Taylor, and a host of like worthies, it cannot fail to hold its position at the head of American Light Literature. The present Number is an excellent one.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for November. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. $2,50.

This Lady's Book holds its own amid much rivalship and competition. The United States has a population equal to that of the British Islands, and yet it has ten times the number of Subscribers to these Lady's Books, for in America every family what can command two dollars takes one in, while at Home it is only the rich who patronize them. The consequence is that the women here, generally speaking, know more and are better dressed than in Europe. The present is the time to subscribe to the 'Lady's Friend,' for the Numbers for November and December will be given gratis. This a very handsome number. The fashions in this magazine are always equal to any that can be found elsewhere, in all desirable particulars. It is not possible for those living in country places to have a better guide to fashion.

PETERSON'S LADIES' INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE for November. Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

The November number of this, the cheapest of all the Lady's Books, is running over with original stories and poetry, to say nothing of engravings, fashion-plates, patterns in embroidery, &c., &c. A powerful story by Frank Lee Benedict, called, 'Far From Home,' illustrates one of the most touching and beautiful steel-plates we have ever seen. The colored fashion-plate is superb. In a word everything in the issue is first rate. The Prospectus for 1871 is just out, with great inducements to subscribers.

THE NEW DOMINION for November. John Dougall & Son, Montreal. $1,50.

The Publishers complain that in spite of the great pains they take to make their Magazine excellent, the circulation does not encrease, and unless it does encrease, the publication must prove a loss. This we are sorry to hear, for the 'New Dominion' deserves public support.

THE CRAFTSMAN for November. J. J. Mason, Hamilton. $1,50.

This is a good and useful Monthly, but it has one great fault: instead of assisting to heal the unhappy feud between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, it does its utmost to perpetuate it. Now, the fact is as plain as the nose on a man's face, that a recognition of the Quebec Grand Lodge by that of Canada must sooner or later take place, and then those who have been spiteful and unbrotherly will be sorry for it. Several important Masonic Documents will be found in this Number.

STEWART'S QUARTERLY for October. H. Chubb & Co., St. John, N.B. $1.

A very unpretentious work, but one nevertheless, of more than ordinary merit. All its many Articles are original and nearly all well written. The Contributors live all over Canada, and this magazine, altho' published in a corner of this vast Dominion, is at home every where. We think very highly of 'Stewart's Quarterly,' and cordially recommend it to all our readers.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for November. S. S. Wood, Newburgh, N. Y. $1.

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION—THE HON. WM. MCDOUGALL'S CONDUCT REVIEWED. John Lovell, Montreal, 12 vo., pp. 70.

This is an annonymous publication, evidently in the interest of the Dominion Government, and consequently very damaging to the reputation of the Ex-Lieutenant Governor. We can't help thinking that he has received but scant justice, in spite of the facts here detailed. Our readers can judge of the contents of this small pamphlet by its concluding sentence:—

"In conclusion, we submit that but for Mr. McDougall's neglect of Colonel Dennis' warning to defer the surveys until the Indians and half-breeds had been conciliated, there would have been no insurrection; that Mr. McDougall not only assumed the functions of Lieutenant-Governor without authority, and notwithstanding his own declaration that he could not do so; but that he wantonly in defiance of the advice of the legal Governor and his council, and of the Bishop and the most influential Protestant gentlemen in the territory, issued an illegal commission to Col. Dennis, and instructed him to call the population to arms; that he took that course at a time when he well knew that, in a very few days, he would learn the views of the Dominion Government as to the course to be taken in an emergency that was not foreseen when he received instructions for his guidance; that his factious conduct since his return to Canada has rendered it absolutely necessary to expose the lamentable errors of judgment which he has committed."

THE CANADA LAW JOURNAL for September. Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto. $3.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR 1868 AND PART OF 1869. A Blue Book, 8 vo., pp. 148.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for Oct. 22. Geo. E. Desbarats, Montreal. 10 cents.

The pains which the enterprising publisher takes to make his 'Illustrated' both excellent and popular, is now reaping the reward, for it is well known and well patronized.

GOOD HEALTH for November. A. Moore, Boston, $2.

THE TECHNOLOGIST for November. 176 Broadway, N.Y. $2.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL for Oct. 29. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 10 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY for Oct. 29. Fields, Osborne & Co., Boston. 10 cents.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for Oct. 29. Harper Bros., New York. $4.

HARPER'S BAZAR for Oct. 29. Harper Bros., New York. $4.

All these Harper's Publications are now received by us regularly, and even to miss one, 'there would be the devil to pay and no pitch hot' in our humble establishment. By the way, very few people understand the meaning of the above old adage. Harpers may put in their next Drawer:—To pay is a nautical expression meaning to paint with tar or pitch, such to pay a hawser, or a mast, or a ship's side with one or other of these useful commodities. When pitch is used it must be made hot, therefore to pay or paint the Devil without hot pitch is the lamentation in the adage.

MARINE NOTES.

The Royal Mail and other steamers were again regular in their trips on Sunday and yesterday. The confusions and delays incident to the gales, are over.

The Canadian schooner Flying Cloud, ashore at Sodus, is a complete loss. She was from Oswego to Toronto, light; insured for $2,900 in Canadian companies.

The schooner Royal Oak got into Sackett's Harbor in the great gale, after the loss of sails, bulworks, rails, and stanchions, and everything on deck. The Onward, with the loss of head sails, and Otonobee, minus deck load and sails.

The scow Industry from Kingston to Oswego mourns the loss of a portion of her deck load of lumber. The Sweet Home, from Coburg suffered a similar misfortune.

The Oswego *Times* says that the schr. Guiding Star, while being towed out of the harbor, came in collision with the schooner Jenny Lind, bound in with lumber from Kingston. The latter vessel had her foremast, jib boom and bowsprit carried away, and her bow was damaged so that she sunk. The Guiding Star lost her bob stays.

The propeller Equinox, bound down, and the bark Lafrancier, in a tow bound up, collided in St. Clair river. The propeller was sunk—all hands saved, and the bark lost her headgear.

THE GALE OF SATURDAY.—There are two accidents caused by the gale of Saturday to add to the list of detentions reported yesterday. The schr. British Queen ran ashore at the head of Garden Island, opposite the city. She was laden with lumber, bound down, and can be got off easily, it is thought. The schr. Preble, of Detroit, went ashore at the Brothers, ten miles up. She was bound from Oswego to Detroit, and was light. She is two feet out of water. A tug will be sent to her assistance. Vessel insured.

WRECKING OPERATIONS.—On Sunday, the tug Hiram A. Calvin resumed operations on the sch. Kate Robinson, one of the vessels stranded at Point Frederick. A lighter was taken along side, and as much of the cargo was taken out as was necessary. The weather was favorable for taking her off, but as she is leaking very badly, it was found impossible to pump her out with the rotary pump, and operations were suspended. It is impossible from her position to employ the large pumps on her. Another pump has been procured and to-day the tug will endeavor again to take her off.

The Str. Wellington laid here yesterday, the weather being too rough for her to attempt any thing at the Saucy Jack, ashore at Timber Island.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLOR SHICKLUNA.

Yesterday morning the propellor Shickluna was burned to the water's edge at Port Colborne. The loss of this very fine new boat is much to be regretted, as she was a credit to our inland waters. She was built, and is owned by Mr. L. Shickluna of St. Catharines, and was about closing a profitable season—her first—when this accident befel her. Capt. Hanna and the purser, Mr. J. Rose, were both from Kingston, and we are happy to hear they are safe with the rest of the crew.

The Breakfast Table

Hamilton has had its Court House cleaned. A good example.

Mice are building thick nests. Look out for an early winter.

Careless handling of firearms caused an accident at Cobourg a few days ago.

Equal to shipping coal to Newcastle—Brockville sending potatoes to Ireland.

"Drowned while dead drunk," is the verdict of a New Brunswick coroner's jury.

The tenth section, of the Intercolonial Railway, near Bermonth, will be completed in a fortnight.

"Drowned in dodging a potatoe thrown by Wm. Stubbs" was the verdict of a Toledo jury.

The water famine in Aylth, Scotland, is so great that only "a drink per head in 24 hours is supplied."

A new society has been formed in Springfield, entitled "The anti-gong-or-bell-ringing-and-steam-whistle-society."

It is becoming very fashionable to hang walls with colored silks. Tapestry hangings may be expected to be *en regle* shortly.

At the recent first annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, all the Lodges in the jurisdiction were represented except two.

Mr. Joseph Royal, of the Montreal *Nouveau Monde*, will shortly leave for Fort Garry to establish a paper there in the interests of the half-breeds.

A colored case—Gray suing Brown for black ening his character with white fibs—read by every one in the *Globe*.

Mr. James Bethune, barrister, who is about leaving Cornwall, will receive a complimentary banquet from his friends there.

A party was fined a dollar at the Hamilton Police Court, for fishing on Sunday.

Purchasers should exercise discrimination in laying in their winter supplies of apples, as they are inclined to decay rapidly, owing to their becoming ripe unusually early.

Three prisoners made a bolt on Wednesday from the jail-yard at St. Catharines. Two got clear off, but the third, Stephenson by name, lost his wind after a short chase, and was led back ignobly to close quarters.

In speaking of a friend who possesses a very rubicund countenance, some one said the other day "I don't think he drinks, in fact, I know he does not, for he told me so; but he probably sleeps in a bed with red curtains."

A meteoric stone fell into the barnyard of a Santa Clara (Cal.) farmer, the other day, and it was so hot that it set fire to the straw and fizzled and hissed like red hot iron under the water, which was thrown upon it to extinguish the flames.

A very sensible conquest took place in New Haven the other day, the parties to a dispute as to relative endurance undertaking to see which could hoe out the gutters the longest. The police very foolishly took away their hoes, and the bet was decided a draw.

Men advertise for wives, and women advertise for husbands; but the following from a Pennsylvania paper, is the first recorded clerical bid for hymenial patronage:, "Cupid and Hymen.—The little brown cottage at Cambridge, Pa., is the place to call to have the marriage knot promptly and strongly tied. Inquire for Rev. S. J. Whitcomb."

The English Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court was established in 1858. Since then it has disolved 1,575 marriages. The latest return is for 1868, and in that year the Registrar General reports in England and Wales only 40 marriages after divorce. Sixteen divorced men married spinsters, and two married widows; 17 divorced women married bachelors, and 4 married widowers; and one divorced man married a divorced woman.

The News.

The Duke of Aosta's nomination for, and acceptance, of, the Spanish crown has been officially announced.

British troops serving in India have been ordered for duty in China, the authorities of which will soon be forced to protect peaceable foreigners or suffer the consequences.

The Ontario House of Assembly will be called together for the transaction of business, on Wednesday, December 7th. The intention is to get through the usual preliminary work before Christmas, then adjourn over the holidays, and meet again early in January.

The Prussians are devoting some attention to Gen. Bourbaki at Amiens, and have arrived at St. Quentin for that purpose. They have also appeared near Rouen, where they cannonade the village of Vernon. The siege of Paris continues, the French making frequent sorties with varying success. A battle lasting all day is said to have taken place at Besancon. Judging from the reports from Tours, the French have been assiduously drilling large bodies of inexperienced troops, and will soon have a couple of large armies in the field in some unexpected quarter, from which they expect decisive results. It is plain the invaders are suffering seriously from the light troops that scour the country, interrupt communications, destroy trains, and carry on effective guerilla warfare. Garibaldi has appeared in the Vosges with his forces in three divisions, though he has not yet struck a blow.

The Hon. Mr. O'Donoghue, ex-member of "President" Riel's Government, is on his way to Washington, to see President Grant. He avows he has a memorial to the President from the Manitobians, who are said to be indignant at the "perfidy" of the Dominion Government for the manner in which the North-West Territory was swallowed up without due regard to the rights of its inhabitants. He also maintains that the Dominion Government promised Riel's delegates an amnesty for all concerned in the "late unpleasantness." He talks some stuff about annexation, and intercession, with Her Majesty to bring about that result. President Grant will not demean himself by receiving the rascal.

Strenuous efforts are again being made, by the neutral Great Powers, on behalf of an armistice, and Lord Lyons at Tours and Lord Loftus at Berlin are stated to be particularly active in taking the necessary steps, respecting the results of which great hopes are entertained at the former city. According to a special despatch from Berlin to the London Times—Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice, provided the principle of the cessation of Alsace and Lorraine is acknowledged; as simply the dismantling of the fortresses in those provinces would not be enough. A telegram to the Manchester Guardian positively states that an armistice for a month has been agreed to, in order to allow the people of France to elect representatives to the Constituent Assembly. It is very desirable that these elections should be held, in order that a regular Government may be formed, by which one of the preliminary objections raised by Bismarck in the peace negotiations with Favre will be removed. The temper of the French people could also be more clearly ascertained; for, however, the elections might facilitate peace, it be useless to attempt to mediate negotiate now, to judge from the reports which we have received of the determination of the Provisional Government, and the felling of the citizens of Paris.

Rise of 100,000 Republicans in Paris.

N.B.—They all went to bed again at 10 p.m.

JOHNSON ST. SCHOOL.

On Monday, morning the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, accompanied by the Superintendent &c., attended at the opening of the Johnson Street School, to introduce Mr. Jas. Morgan, lately appointed Teacher of the Junior Male Department, vacated by Mr. Alfred Bonny. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Woods addressed the teacher and pupils upon their respective duties, and responsibilities, in terms calculated to make a strong impression, being founded on his great experience and acknowledged ability as a teacher, if we may use the term,—as a professor of "the art of teaching." Mr. Ford followed Mr. Woods in a kindly address to the pupils, commending Mr Morgan to them as a teacher who was prepared and anxious to do his duty to them, and expressed the hope that they would pay proper regard to his instruction and enable him to keep the School up to the mark which it had hitherto maintained, second to no other of the same grade under the Board. The addresses of Mr. Woods and Mr. Ford were received by the pupils with more than usual enthusiasm while the reception of their new teacher, Mr. Morgan, was warm and cordial.

Mr. James Morgan comes to us, with recommendations as a teacher, of the highest order, and we think the Trustees are justified in anticipating, that Johnson Street School, in the department he has charge of, will mantain its ancient reputation, as the best and most successful of the Junior Male Schools, under the Board.

PARAGUAY.

It is just six months since the long war in the Republic of Paraguay came to an end by the death of the tyrant Lopez. As that war attracted some attention in Europe during its five years' continuance, its honourable sequel ought not altogether to escape notice, even amid the preoccupation of a greater spectacle. The Allies, who had carried on the war for the extirpation of Lopez—Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and the Republic of Uruguay—pledged themselves not to take any portion of Paraguayan territory but to make Paraguay, as the aggressor, pay the cost. But the war dragged on so long that Lopez was able to force the whole Paraguayan male population between 10 and 70 years of age into the struggle, and more than nineteen-twentieths of them perished. Its close last March left Paraguay not merely exhausted, but almost depopulated; and as there was really no chance of making the few ruined survivors pay for the war, there would have been every ordinary justification for the division of the territory between the three Allies. However, the three countries have carried out their self denying ordinance, and left the remnant of the Paraguayan people to govern themselves without any burden of debt for the war expenses. They are satisfied with having put down the Dictator whose very existence had come to be a menace to their peace. Paraguay has now to begin its career again. Its hope is in European immigration; and probably the splendid resources of the country will again draw emigrants to it.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—Relative to the contest between Ottawa and Kingston for the honours next year, we must say that in our opinion the decision arrived at was a wise one. Ottawa, with such a big building up as it has got out of the public treasury, can afford to wait a while for the glory and the profit of a Provincial Exhibition. Besides, if we are correctly informed, the Exhibition for 1871 could not have been taken from Kingston without a breach of faith on the part of some very respectable and influential individuals—some say on the part of the Association as a body;—which we may be glad has not occurred.—*People's Journal*, Toronto.

War Notes.

For some time past the *Cologne Gazette* has had two sides completely filled every day with lists of dead and wounded.

When we are told that the Rothschilds take their turn of duty on the ramparts of Paris equally with other citizens, as private in the Garde Mobile, we can form some idea of the perfect unanimity of the population.

It was in the Park of St. Cloud, while going to visit Lanterne de Drogenne, that the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg received two balls from the Francs-Tireurs, smashing his jaw to pieces. His aide-de-camp at his side was killed.

The Germans have lost no time in obliterating the trace of the siege of Strasbourg. On the 1st, 75 artizans were set to work in clearing out the ruins and making the streets passable, and the bridge over the Rhine to Kehl will speedily be restored.

The Commandant of Bitche seems as determined to hold that fortress as General Uhrich held Strasbourg. To a request of the Mayor that he would allow the inhabitants, men, as well as women and children, to leave or deliver up the fortress, as otherwise the town would be destroyed, he replied that the fate of the town did not matter to him—he would defend the fortress to the last man.

The Prussians before Paris are shovelling and digging with a zeal like that with which the old Romans are credited. Double and frequently treble lines of rifle pits and founed the stone walls of the most charming villas are provided with embrasures, and barricades are erected which even Rochefort could not fail to admire. All contingencies are evidently being prepared for, and everything goes on after a consecutive and elaborate plan, in which every physical feature of the spot has been carefully weighed.

The point of attack selected by the Prussians if they succeed in establishing batteries at Billancourt, will enable them to throw shells as far as the Invalides, and the gorgeous tomb of Napoleon. The line of fire, the guns reach so far, exposes the Tuileries and Louvre to destruction. The Palace of the Peers, the Luxembourg, the Pantheon, the superb church of St. Sulpice, and the aristocratic quarter St. Germain, will suffer. Vaugirard, Grenille, Auteuil, and Passy, each of them densely inhabited quarters, and filled with costly residence, will be immediately under the guns of Billancourt.

The new siege guns brought into use by the Prussians at Strasbourg surpass in power and range anything known in the artillery of other nations. The bombs thrown from an immense distance on Strasbourg weighed one hundred pounds, and were filled with an igniting substance, destructive in its effects. One fell on a celebrated restaurant, and utterly demolished it. The Prussians will not hesitate to destroy the palaces, churches, and private dwellings o Paris, in order to force a surrender, and they possess guns that can effect that work if the Parisians allow them to erect batteries.

A gentleman who has just returned from Germany, has furnished some interesting facts relative to the feeling in, and condition of, that country, to the New press. The Germans are resolved to prosecute the war to the last, until France expresses herself ready to make full atonement for her crime in precipitating it. So plentiful are volunteers for the army, that this gentleman's nephew, who is a son of a member of the Prussian Cabinet, would only be taken as a private, and then only out of mere compliment to his father. While everything with the people is war, war, war, they are not carried away by excitement, but are impressed with a seriousness that becomes the condition of affairs.

The Francs-Tireurs abound in all directions around Metz. They have on several occasions troubled provision escorts. The Prussians hardly give quarter, yet fresh swarms spring up, and as the war grows more savage, they fight with greater desperation. There is no lack of food within Metz. Scores of horses feed on the glacis, and the potatoe fields abound in crops. The idea of starving out Metz is absurd, and before positions can be gained to burn the town, the besiegers must encounter fearful losses, even if they succeed. Thus far they have been unable to approach within shelling distance. There is an incessant fire of small arms all day long, and the merits of the chassepots are fully developed. The Prussians frequently fall back to draw Bazaine into a trap, but he is too wary to be caught, and he repays the compliment sometimes by drawing the Prussians within range of the forts. Bazaine, they admit, is selling Metz at a terrible price.

THE ST. CLAIR CHANNEL.—According to a New York paper, the Canadian government have entered into communication, Minister Thornton, with the American government, for the purpose of settling the question of the ownership of the channel through the St. Clair Flats. Minister Thornton, it is said has sent to England for certain maps and charts, referred to in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, and in which the water boundary line between the two countries is clearly defined. There are only two original copies of the Webster-Ashburton map in existence—one in possession of the American Government, and the other in possession of the British Government. The map has been copied a few times, engraved and sold. But these copies will not answer Mr. Thornton's purpose. He wants to procure one of the originals, from which he is confident the point in dispute can be settled at once. According to the New York paper, Mr. Thornton refuses as yet to express an opinion though he feels sure the Canadian Government would not have acted as they have unless certain that they had a just claim to the channel. If the territory in dispute is proved to be within the American line, Canada will immediately withdraw; but that if, on the other hand, it is shown to be within the British line, Canada will pay for the work done and the Americans will resign all claim.

THE CHOLERA.—We have to report the still further progress of cholera. Late news prove that the epidemic is more widely extended than the earlier news indicated, and that it is still extending. It prevails along the whole coast of the Sea of Azov, on the north eastern coast of the Black Sea. It has broken out at the Crimea, and at Odessa; it prevails at several points in south Russia, and Little Russia; at one point at least in the southern part of Great Russia (Rogo Rodsk), and has extended across the continent to St. Petersburg. The number of persons attacked from August 29 to September 20, was 627. Of these, 252 had died. The appearance of the disease was first officially reported on September 1. Compared with the epidemic of 1845 it is of a mild nature.

Kingston Money Market.

Oct. 24.

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		112	
Sterling Exchange		$8\frac{1}{2}$	

DIED.

In Glenburnie, Township of Kingston, Wm. Patterson, Esq., late of Yorkshire, England, aged 52 years.

Mr. Patterson was one of the oldest settlers in the County, was an enterprising and industrious farmer, a good neighbor, and a kind father and sincere friend. He leaves six children to mourn his loss.

The Funeral will take place from his late residence, Glenburnie, to St. Mary's Cathedral TO-DAY (Tuesday,) 25th October, at 12 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Saturday, the 22nd day of November, at the Tavern of Samuel Smith, Pittsburg, after two day's illness, John McCenna, formerly School Teacher in Pittsburg, aged 63 years.

At Chesnut, England, on the 23rd of September, Lieut.-General George Dunford, Royal Artillery, aged 83.

At Perth, October 20th, Anne, wife of Mr. Edward Kennedy, aged 30 years.

ONTARIO Commercial College,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

ACTUAL Business, Banking and other Departments complete.

The course of study is more thorough and practical than that of any other Commercial College in the Dominion, and embraces the following branches:—Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry, Spencerian Penmanship, Correspondence, Banking, Commercial Law, Telegraphing, Commercial Arithmetic, Phonography, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, &c. &c. A staff of SEVEN practical and experienced teachers.

Board and other necessary expenses are fully one-third less here than at any other place in which an Institution of this kind has been established. Over 300 students availed themselves of these advantages during the past year.

For 'College Journal' containing full particulars, specimens of Penmanship, &c., address

BEATTY & WALLBRIDGE,
Belleville, Ont.

Or enquire of
MR. JOHN V. NOEL, Kingston,
Agent for the County of Frontenac.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1870. 251

Auction Sale.

THE subscriber has received instructions to sell at Auction all the Household Furniture and Effects belonging to Deputy Asst. Com. Genl. Meyer, at his residence Earl Street, near Barrie Street,

On Wednesday Next, 26th October.

COMPRISING:

DRAWING ROOM.

Carpets, Sofa, Couches, Centre Table Chairs, Whatnot, Rising Chair, Lamp.

DINING ROOM.

Carpet, Sideboard, Table and Cover, Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Dinner Dessert, and Tea Sets, Dish Covers, Table Mats, &c.

BED ROOMS.

Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds, Pillows, Mattresses, Washstands, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Night Stools, &c., &c.

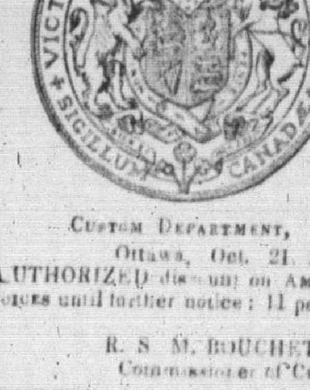
KITCHEN.

Cook Stove and Furniture, Crockery and Tin Ware, Tubs, Pails, Flat Irons, and the usual variety of kitchen utensils, at a 1½ Cord Wood.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

CHAS. McMILLAN.
Auctioneer

Kingston, 24th October, 1870. 251



CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Oct. 21 1870.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

251

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 to order on reasonable terms, at the above Institution.

JOHN FLANIGAN,
Deputy Warden.

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

NOTICE

County of Frontenac, TO WIT: } IS hereby given that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, of Assize and Nisi Prius in and for the County of Frontenac, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on

Thursday, 3rd of November Next, at Noon,

Of which all Magistrates, Coroners and Peace Officers are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. FERGUSON,
Sheriff County of Frontenac.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, Oct. 15th, 1870. } 247

PIANO FORTE,

Household Furniture,

Glass, Plated and Crockery Ware,

For Sale by Auction.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions from Captain Gheal, R. E., to sell, *On Thursday, the 27th Inst.,* at his residence, No. 3 Wesley Terrace, upper end of Johnson Street, opposite St. Mary's Cathedral, all the Furniture, &c., contained therein, comprising in part as follows:—

1 excellent Piano Forte, large size, Drawing and Dining Room Tables, Sofas, Chairs, (Hair and Cane Seat), Carpets, Ornaments, Whatnots, Bedsteads, Bureau, Looking Glasses, Wardrobes, Washstands and Furniture, and an assortment of China, Glass and Crockery Ware, Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, and a number of articles not enumerated.

Sale at 10 o'clock.
Terms Cash.
No reserve.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Oct. 20, 1870. 248

AUCTION.

CLEARING SALE OF

DRY GOODS

BY

AUCTION

AND

PRIVATE SALE,

Corner Princess & Bagot Streets,

KINGSTON.

W. P. LACEY & CO. beg to inform the citizens of Kingston, and vicinity, that, on account of their making a change in their business, they are determined to clear out their entire stock, comprising a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, Mantles, &c., &c., commencing

On Saturday next, the 22nd Instant.

Private Sale from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Auction Sale at 7 p.m. each evening.

W. P. LACEY & CO.
J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Oct. 19th, 1870. 247

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

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

ONE good, pushing hand wanted immediately.

None others need apply.

McDONELL'S
New Dominion House

Kingston, Oct. 21st, 1870. 249

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE

HYACINTHS.

TULIPS,
CROCUS,
SNOW DROPS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

E. H. PARKER,
Market Square.

Kingston, Oct. 17, 1870. 245

MONEY TO LOAN.

IN sums of $400, and upwards, repayable by instalments or otherwise, to suit borrowers. Good Mortgages purchased. Interest 8 per cent.; no Commission; charges greatly reduced. Apply to

JAMES SHANNON,
Appraiser
Trust and Loan Company.

Kingston, Oct. 19th, 1870. 247

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of JOHN SMITH, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the above named Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the Undersigned, 5, Anchor Buildings, City of Kingston, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Sixth day of October, current, at Ten O'clock in the forenoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the general ordering and disposition of the affairs of the estate.

R. M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, Oct. 12th, 1870. 3ia 241

Mr. J. A. DesRochers,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, ORGAN, PIANO, AND SOLFEGI.

For particulars, apply at his residence, No. 44 Brock Street, opposite the Regiopolis College.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1870. 245

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