knowing that the subject of swallowing her at a mouthful was seriously proposed and discussed at the Tuileries. The treaty which was so much talked of when Bismarck gave it to the world, the Benedetti treaty, is here all made plain. The Federal Chancellor only seduced Benedetti into putting on paper a design whose failure made the present war or the downfall of the Empire certain. Truly, if in these days, when guarantees are so much looked for, we needed any against the rehabilitation of the Napoleonic dynasty, the horror and indignation roused by this Imperial correspondence throughout Europe were sufficient.

(By Cable Yesterday.)

London, Oct. 28.—Among the extraordinary documents unearthed at the Tuileries with the correspondence and private letter of Napoleon was one showing the future of the Emperor's mistress. This paper presents in the form of a legal document, detailing the marriage settlement of Elizabeth and Harriet, Countess of Beauregard, near Versailles, better known as Miss or Mistress Howard. The deed was made out on the occasion of the union by marriage of this lady with Clarence Trevillyan in 1854. Two schedules which are attached to the paper makes known that the countess possessed £117,000 in English and other foreign securities, including the sum of $95,000 in Pennsylvania railway debentures, $74,000 in St. Louis and Cincinnati bonds, besides another and additional sum of £59,000, which is described as other stocks and funds and securities, and distinguished as the settled fund. She had besides divers other investment shares and securities with jewels and other personal estate, and a landed property in France during the later years of her life. At the period of her death the income of the Countess Beauregard exceed in value the united wealth of Madam de Pompadour and Madame du Barri.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1870.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Prison Direction No. 6, is unavoidably postponed.

☞ **TAX-PAYERS** who have not yet paid their **CITY TAXES** are reminded to do so at once, and save costs.

Canada is indebted to 'Blackwood' for October, for an excellent Article on Colonial Policy. We say excellent, because its tone is good, and the subject relevant, altho' the Article itself is full of blunders and mis-statements, ever to be found in the things written at Home concerning things Abroad. How this should always happen is surprising, because many of the blunders and mis-statements we complain of are made by former residents of the Colonies, who should know better. However in the Article before us, there is less to complain of than usual.

Passing over sundry remarks on the late Fenian Raid, in which much credit is given to Canada, we come to the following:—

"The policy of both the great governing parties of England has been for some years past to reduce the colonial military garrisons, and to throw on the colonists the cost of maintaining such garrisons as they may respectively desire to retain. And in general terms this policy is just and wise, provided always the diminution of our forces serving abroad is not made the excuse—as it has lately been, and with what wisdom the present condition of Europe bears convincing testimony—for a *pro tanto* reduction of the army. But this is a danger to which we must always be exposed by our form of government, by the operation of which, while wisdom is with the few, the power of the purse is with the many, who will never be persuaded to tax themselves to provide against a danger which is not certain and pressing. And whenever, by reason of the withdrawal of colonial garrisons, the number of troops at home becomes largely increased, there is a certainty—except in a case like the present, when war is raging around us—that the public will cry out against the extravagance of maintaining the increased numbers brought under their eyes, and will force on the Government a reduction of the army.

"But although the policy of requiring the colonists to maintain the military force stationed among them for their convenience and protection is abstractedly just, it would be quite as absurd and illogical to apply it to all colonies as to fit all mankind with boots of the same measure. There is no analogy between the case of Canada and that of colonies like New Zealand and Australia, which have maintained the garrisons at their own charges.

"New Zealand is inhabited by savage tribes, whose friendly or hostile demeanour depends very much on the acts of the self-governing colonists; and it is fitting that these latter, if they provoke a war with the natives, should bear the charge of carrying it on.

"The military force stationed in Australia is principally necessary for police purposes in connection with the gold-fields; and as it is solely for the comfort and convenience of the colonists, it is right they should bear the burden of the cost.

"Canada, on the other hand, possesses a vast length of frontier separating her from a foreign nation of an aggressive and jealous disposition, greatly her superior in wealth and population, and with purely democratic institutions, which render it always difficult, sometimes impossible, for the executive to control the popular feeling; and if a regular garrison is required in Canada at all, it is not for imperial and not colonial purposes. Lord Granville and Mr. Cardwell assert that a regular garrison is not needed in Canada at all; and Lord Granville has on more than one occasion advanced the singular argument, that the withdrawal of British troops would remove what has been heretofore a standing temptation to Americans to attack Canada, the principal inducement being supposed by his lordship to consist in the wish to humiliate England by the capture of her red-coats.

"This is certainly a remarkable conclusion, the direct opposite of which appears to us to be the true one. So long a Canada remains a dependency, the presence of a hostile force on the Canadian soil is the same in principle as the presence of a hostile force in Sussex or Yorkshire. England cannot escape insult from the act of any foreign power invading one of her colonies by the withdrawal of her troops; neither can she evade the obligation to resent and oppose such invasion. In view of a war with the United States, it might fairly become a question whether, accepting the obligation to defend Canada if attacked, the maintenance therein of a regular military force would be the best means to that end in the absence of adequate support from colonial levies and colonial fortifications."

The writer then passes to the consideration of the means taken by Canada to defend herself in case of attack, and pointedly alludes to the passage of the Act granting $5,000,000 for Inland Fortifications, and then very pertinently says:

"These measures were passed against the strong opposition of a large party of economical reformers; but the working of the Militia Law depends of course on the yearly voted estimates, and no expenditure can take place under the Fortification Bill without the previous approval by Parliament of the details; and the Canadian Government will want all the strength they can command to give practical effect to those measures.

"We confess our inability to discover on what equitable grounds Canada can be called upon to provide the cost of fortifications of which the object is altogether imperial; and we hold that England would be bound to defend Canada *directly*, if attacked, by the employment of an English army on Canadian soil, even though Canada declines to assume any responsibility beyond the equipment and training of her 40,000 excellent volunteer militia—a force which, in proportion to the wealth and population of the two countries respectively, is much larger than the English army and militia, and even exceeds that army with all its reserves taken together."

Two long extracts from the Toronto *Globe* are then given with remarks, all against the expenditure of these Five Millions of Dollars, and the remainder of the article is devoted to Fenian Matters, uninteresting to our readers, because in them consist the blunders and mis-statements alluded to, and the Article concludes with the following:

"By the junction of Canada with the United States, it must be patent to all that the maritime power of the latter would be enormously increased, while that of England would be diminished. If that event should come to pass, our possession of the West Indian Islands would really be then, what the Americans persuade themselves our possession of Canada is now, one of sufferance by the United States. We can hold Canada without a doubt, and the chances of a war would not be against us, as too many Englishmen have destroyingly assumed. But if Canada were incorporated with the Union, we could not retain the West Indian Islands one day longer than the good pleasure of *United North America* would permit.

"Would there be no loss of prestige—would there be no loss of character—would there be no fatal loss of strength, which among nations depends so much on prestige and character—in such a practical avowal that we are no longer able to retain our possessions? "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute;" and if we could make up our minds to let Canada go, the effort required at a later period to give up the West Indies at the demand of America would cost comparatively little.

"England would then discover all too late that if the connection with Canada is now "inconvenient," the incorporation of that great colony with our only maritime rival, which is as yet the only possible alternative, would be productive of consequences that might be characterised by a term of graver import."

The Article itself is well worth perusal, and we recommend our readers to procure a copy. It is too long for republication in the *British Whig*.

MILITARY.—Major-General Doyle, from Halifax, has inspected the men, books, and hospital of the 60th Rifles at Montreal, and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the regiment after its return from Red River. The regiment is preparing to move to Quebec early next week, the *Orontes* having arrived at Quebec for embarkation of the 69th Regiment on Monday for the West Indies. The men of the R. C. Rifles lately transferred to this corps will remain in Canada, being re-transferred to the 60th Rifles.

The troop-ship *Tamar* has been notified as leaving England this week, for conveyance of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to Halifax and West India Islands in the middle of November.

The last cargo of military stores on St. Helen's Island was removed yesterday for conveyance to England.

THURSDAY'S GALE.—Numerous delays and irregularities, now so common as scarcely to require a note, were yesterday shewn to be the result of this third great blow. The following accidents are reported:—The schooner J. S. Richards, on her first trip from Milwaukee to Kingston, had her foreboom and gearing carried away, the schooner Mary, from the same place, with a cargo of wheat, lost her fore topsail, and the schooner Mont Blanc, in running into the harbor, got aground near Shoal Tower. The propeller Bristol, from St. Catharines to Montreal, with a general cargo, ran into South Bay for shelter, with the loss of a portion of her deck load (barrels of potash, apples, etc.,) washed overboard, and her gangways and her starboard side stove in. She arrived yesterday.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

The following solution of the problem published in the *News*, will be apparent to a school-girl:

ASSETS.	
Cash Sales	$102 97
Liquors on hand	31 17
	$134 14
LIABILITIES.	
Cash advanced	$ 32 17
Liquors do.	57 54
Salary	25 00
Balance (profits)	19 43
	$134 14

It is not necessary to refer to the purchases made in the course of the year, whether with profit or loss, as the Assets and Liabilities at the close of the year show the result to be $19 43 in favor of the municipality.

PUELLA.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

SIR,—I observe in your paper of yesterday's date an editorial concluding as follows:

"To these rumors we shall add others current in Kingston in connection with Penitentiary management; 1st, that Mr. Creighton, the new Warden, will be formally appointed and gazetted this week, and enter upon his new, responsible, and not very pleasant office on Tuesday next; and 2nd, that a retirement of one member of the Board of Directors, or in absence of that event, the resignation of his two colleagues, is likely shortly to take place."

The assumption of the office of Warden by Mr. John Creighton will doubtless assure the public mind as to the future of this *very* much mismanaged institution. But impossibilities cannot be readily accomplished, and while the Prison Act remains unamended, and while the Directors have a baulky horse in their team, the reformation of the Penitentiary is simply impossible. There are two of the Directors who are gentlemen as your correspondent *Observer* will readily admit; but the system is wrong, and practically so unwieldy in its working, that Directors and Warden can never exercise their powers in union.

You cannot receive too much credit for the manner in which you have allowed the healthy discussion of this "hidden subject," as your correspondent calls it.

ANOTHER OBSERVER.

THE WAR.

SURRENDER OF METZ.

BAZAINE'S ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS.

150,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The Peace Negotiations.

FRENCH TO LEAVE TOURS.

GERMAN CHECK IN THE SOUTH-EAST.

Letter from Prince Napoleon.

Berlin, Oct. 27.

The King telegraphs to the Queen today:—

This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated. One hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, including twenty thousand sick and wounded—army and garrison—laid down their arms this afternoon—one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked!"

New York, Oct 27.

A special despatch from London to the *World* this morning says: "The *World's* special correspondent at Ostend telegraphs a statement received from Mr. Ev le Haute to the effect that upon receiving a formal declaration signed by the Empress that she was willing to sign a treaty involving the cession of French territory, or to be party to any scheme involving a probable outbreak of civil war in France, Bazaine exclaimed that he would take all the necessary responsibility himself. This was on Wednesday night. Bazaine immediately sent a *parlementaire* through his lines to Prince Frederick Charles at Pont-a-Mousson. The Prince came up during the night to Chateau de Freserty, where this morning early stipulations were signed for the surrender of the army of Bazaine and the fortress of Metz.

"The report adds that General De Coffinieres, commandant of the garrison of Metz, entered a written protest against the surrender, declaring he was abundantly able to protract the defence into winter, that the recent defeats of the Germans had made it practically impossible for them to impend his possession of the place, and that provisions were in abundance both for the army and the population. Since the 15th of Oct. the inhabitants had received daily rations of 400 grammes of bread for adults, 200 grammes for children and 100 for infants.

"The correspondent at Ostend says that the total loss of the army of Prince Frederick Charles from the beginning of the siege is estimated at 41,000 men by battle and disease. The army of Prince Frederick Charles consisted on the 20th of Oct. of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th army corps, with two divisions of Landwehr attached to the 9th army corps—making a total of 160,000 men, artillery and cavalry included.

"The surrender of Bazaine, it is stated, has been made upon a full understanding with the Prussian government that the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis of withdrawing the German armies from France and concluding peace.

"The republicans in London loudly declare the Marshal a traitor, that he concerted his action with Prince Napoleon, the Empress and King William, and that the Government at Paris and Tours will repudiate and peace prepared and signed by him."

New York, Oct. 27.

A despatch from London to the *World* says:—"In spite of rumours about the surrender of Metz the French loan has advanced in price all day. M. Laurier is arranging for the expenditure of a large amount of the loan in the purchase of arms at Birmingham."

Shields (England.) Oct. 27.

Two German ships recently captured by the French cruisers in the English channel have been burned about 10 miles east of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

London, Oct. 27.

Prince Napoleon, who is in this city has written a long communication to the London journals contradicting the charges recently made by the *Daily News* impugning his loyalty to the Empress and Emperor. He denies having seen either Gen. Bourbaki or Gen. Boyer, who came to England on a mission from Bazaine to the Empress. He represented personally to the Empress the expression of his devotion and fidelity.

Volunteers for the French army have arrived from Martinique.

It is reported that Mazzini has left Italy and is now on his way to Tours.

Tours, Oct. 27.

In the east the Prussian army has been suddenly and decisively stopped. Its march upon Lyons has been checked by the victories of the French under Gen. Garibaldi. The latter, ever since he took command, has acted vigorously. He has taken many prisoners and cannon and accomplished the object for which he set forth. For several days rains have fallen steadily. The Prussians in Normandy and in the Vosges find it extremely difficult to move their artillery. The more difficulties the Prussians are compelled to encounter the more inhumanly they treat the inhabitants. They destroy farming utensils, looms and manufactories, tearing down dwellings, killing horses and cattle, and destroying food they cannot eat or carry away. The Franc-Tireurs take advantage of this bad weather to inflict losses on the enemy.

Troyes, Oct. 26.

Nogent was evacuated by the Prussians last night. Before leaving they fired the town in several places.

Gen. Garibaldi is still at Dôle, where, notwithstanding indisposition, he personally superintends the organization of the forces. Several sharp engagements have occurred with considerable losses on both sides.

Tours, Oct. 27.

Thus far no safe conduct has been forwarded from the Prussian head quarters for M. Thiers. It is asserted here that the Prussian disinclination in this respect proceeds from her fear of having the Parisians informed of the true state of affairs elsewhere in France. The Prussians have thus far taken pains to conceal from the besieged city the capacity of France for resistance. From all parts of the country there comes but one expression—the hope that the government will accept no humiliating conditions as the price of peace. The only hope for fair terms lies in the indefinite prosecution of the war.

London, Oct. 27.

M. Laurier, delegate from the Tours Government, received a despatch to day from Tours, intimating a strong expectation of the success of the armistice negotiations.

London, Oct. 27.

Among the persons lately arrested at Versailles by the Prussians was M. Lesourd, formerly secretary of the French legation at Berlin, who delivered to the Prussian government the declaration of war. He was regarded as a prisoner of war and sent to Mayence.

The French Provisional Government will soon be able to leave Tours for Clermont.

Lille, Oct. 24.

St. Quentin has been evacuated. Amiens has not been attacked. The Prussians retreated suddenly without commencing hostilities, and are now concentrating near Laon. The siege of La Ferte has also been abandoned. A large portion of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is moving hastly towards Paris.

The Russian Minister at Tours has received a despatch from Versailles assuring him that safe conduct would be granted to M. Thiers, and that the King of Prussia show a desire to accept the mediation of the neutral powers.

London, Oct. 28.

The correspondent of the Times telegraphs the following from Versailles, dated 25th:—It will be a few days yet before the Germans will be ready to bombard Paris.

There are over two thousand sick and wounded French and German soldiers around Versailles.

Forts Vanves, Montrouge and Bicetre are now connected by strong earthworks. Twenty citizens of Bougival have been executed by the Prussians for aiding in the French sorties from Paris.

The Anzeiger of Berlin says that Germany, regaining Metz has the strongest point on the line of the Moselle and she must keep it.

London, Oct. 28.

A correspondent before Metz on the 26th telegraphs that five days ago General Coffinieres, commandant of the city and fortress of Metz, informed Marshal Bazaine, commanding the army, that he could supply no more provisions and that the Marshal's army must shift for itself. Thereupon Bazaine ordered his outposts to cease firing on the Prussian pickets, and tacitly allowed his men to desert in groups of a dozen or two at a time. On the 24th trustworthy information came from Metz by a civilian spy that an outbreak *en masse* would be made during the night toward Gravelotte, as Bazaine's offers to capitulate with the army alone had been repeatedly and peremptorily refused. The outbreak was made without hope of saving any organized force, but simply to enable the superfluous mouths to get beyond the German lines, and force them to pursue them. By this means it was expected to hold the fortress a little longer, with a small garrison; but at seven in the evening Bazaine had succeeded in convincing Coffinieres that the great bloodshed necessarily attending such an attempt was too dear a price to pay for a week's prolongation of resistance. A messenger was then sent to Prince Frederick Charles intimating the intention of the fortress to capitulate. This was the first proposition ever made for incending the fortress and the outside army. Accordingly, at midnight, the Prussian troops, which had been massed silently toward Gravelotte received orders to retire to their camps. Yesterday afternoon General Changarnier, with a plenipotentiary, spent an hour with the Prince, and departed much disturbed, excusing some absent-mindedness of his own by saying, No wonder the Prince was so severe. By arrangement at this meeting General Stipele, Colonel Von-Herzing, chief of staff and Quarter Master General of the Prince's army, rode to Fescay Chateau, three miles south of Metz, just within the Prussian lines, whither the two French commanders, with Humbert, second in command of the fortress, had been brought by a Prussian field post chaise. The meeting lasted from six to seven in the evening, and resulted only in parting with an agreement that the disputed points were to be rediscussed this noon. Matters were so far advanced that the Second Corps received marching orders for Paris yesterday noon, and started early in the evening. Other troops were concentrated at the nearest attainable points to Metz last night to prevent desertion in mass, Bazaine's last means of prolonging the negotiations. At two this morning moving masses covered the roads and fields. No disturbance occurred. None of the troops suspected the truth.

Normancourt, Oct. 25.

The Prussians are at Dreux, in the department of the Eure et Loire, with 12,000 men and much artillery. They have also occupied St. Remy-sur-Aure.

London, Oct. 27.

The iron foundries and dock yards at Marseilles are wholly devoted to the manufacture of cannon and mitrailleuses. All other works including shipbuilding is suspended.

Information from Orleans says that all the shops and stores are closed and the streets deserted by the inhabitants. The women almost universally appear in mourning. The Prussian officers endeavour to dispel the gloom ineffectually.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Painful Death of Mr Archibald C. Leckie.

[*From the Chicago Times of the 26th.*]

Archibald Campbell Leckie, of the firm of Leckie, Sellers & Co, distillers and liquor dealers of this city, met with an accident on Monday evening, which caused his death on the ensuing morning, in the following painful manner:

About two weeks ago, Mr. Leckie went to the town of Lodi, Ill., where his principal distillery is located, for the purpose of putting it into operation, after some months of inactivity, consequent on a suit in the United States court. He had carried out his intention, and the distillery was in running order on Monday evening, when he went up on the outside of the building to the top of the hot water tub for the purpose of turning off the faucet. This tub, which supplies all the hot water used in the building, is between 15 and 20 feet deep, and of about the same diameter. At the time, it was filled with boiling water. Through some inadvertence on the part of Mr. Leckie, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the steaming caldron. He managed to seize the staves or chimes of the tank, and cried for help, which soon arrived and extricated him from his horrible predicament. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, but his injuries were too severe for recovery, and, after a night of incalculable suffering, he expired on yesterday morning at 5 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Sellars respectively the partner and sister of the deceased, left on last evening for Lodi to procure the remains, which will arrive at the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad company on the 8:40 A.M., train *en route* for Kingston, Canada.

The remains will be subject to the inspection of the friends of the deceased at the depot for a short time before further transportation.

Mr. Leckie was universally respected among his circle of large business acquaintances, as well as in the society in which he moved. He leaves several children, who are now in Kingston, Canada.

Mr. Leckie was one of the pioneers of the liquor trade in the northwest, and at the time of his death was the manager of the largest distillery in the state of Illinois.

Resolutions of respect for the deceased were passed on yesterday by the Board of Trade.

MARSEILLES UNDER MOB RULE.

IMPRISONMENT AND INDIGNITIES TO THE PRIESTS—DESECRATION.

A Marseilles correspondent of the *Gazette de France*, speaking of the state of affairs in that city, says:

For nearly a fortnight the Jesuit priests have been detained as political prisoners. They have been not only deprived of their clerical vestments under the pretext of not exposing them to the insults of the malefactors with whom they remain constantly mixed, but also of their breviaries and rosaries. One of them who was insufficiently clad was obliged to roll himself up in a blanket. So much for the respect shown to persons. Sacred things have not met any better treatment. Since Sunday, the 15th of September, the church of the French mission has been constantly intruded into. The Civic Guards, those citizens "who have merited well of their country," following out a proclamation of M. Delpech, have abandoned themselves to all sorts of excesses in presence of the consecrated elements, which the priests, dragged away without warning, had not time to protect from this scandal. They brought women into the place, and drank, ate, and slept in it. The men and women joined in processions with lighted tapers and clerical dresses, singing alternately loose songs and hymns of the church. The bishop at length braved the fury of these madmen. He came and took away the consecrated elements, which by good chance had not been meddled with. It was some days before the National Guard, the true inhabitants of Marseilles, came and put a stop to these disgraceful proceedings, and imprisoned the offenders.

THE LATE MR. LECKIE.—The body of this lamented gentleman, the particulars of whose melancholy death were only received yesterday in the Chicago Times, and are published elsewhere, reached the home of his sorrowing family yesterday by the steamer Watertown, from Cape Vincent, where it arrived by railway from the west.

The News.

M. Senard, the French Ambassador to Italy, has been recalled.

The Minister of Finance has addressed his first meeting in North Renfrew.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting the Empress Eugenie at Chislehurst.

A large meeting, to express sympathy with France and the Republic, was held in Washington.

All hope of the safety of the missing boats of the lost steamship Cambria has been abandoned in London.

Lopez Jordan, the revolutionary leader in the Argentine republic, has been again defeated by the government troops.

Advices from Shanghae announce the failure of Ormond & Co., in that city, interested in the American trade.

Four vessels of Halifax, engaged in trading with the West Indies, have been lost in the recent terrific gales to the Atlantic.

Sir George Cartier and Mr. Langevin intend to proceed to Montreal and other portions of the Province very shortly, and will stay there for some time.

The Confederates of Halifax have chosen Mr. P. C. Hill as their candidate for the House of Assembly, in opposition to the Anti-favourite, Mr. Garvie.

The Bank of Montreal continues to prosper exceedingly. It has just declared a six per cent. dividend for the half year, and, in addition, a two per cent. bonus.

The ratepayers of Peterboro' have decided to give a bonus of fifty thousand dollars to the Peterboro' and Haliburton Railway.

The Hungarian budget shows a surplus of nine and a half millions for 1869. The deficit for 1870 is proportionately reduced.

The story of the South Carolina election is the record of a brutal force. Negro mobs, negro militia, and United States troops, have, combined, given the State to the Radicals.

The English at Paris are under the protection of Mr. Washburne, as the British Charge d'Affaires has not recognized the Republican Government, and has no authority to act.

A bold and sweeping burglary was committed in Gaffton, Mass., on Tuesday night. The First National Bank of that place was entered and robbed of treasure to the amount of between $200,000 and $300,000, including $100,000 in government bonds.

It is believed in Washington that Grant will appoint a Western man to the English mission, although gossip connects the name of Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, with the position. It is also thought that the appointment will be held in abeyance for some time.

It is reported that England, Prussia, and Italy have acquiesced in the candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish crown. The Duke of Aosta has signified his acceptance of the crown in case of his election and the approval thereof by the Great Powers.

Mr. John J. Marshall, Speaker of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, and representative of Guysboro', died last Monday. He took an active part in politics for many years, and was a bitter opponent to Confederation, as his speeches and his many contributions to the Halifax *Morning Chronicle* testified.

War Notes.

The Krupp shells sent by the Prussians to Paris are said by the Precurseur d'Anvers to be three feet in length, and to contain seventy pounds of powder. Similar shells have been sent to Metz.

The Emperor Napoleon has petitioned the King of Prussia to assign him the Palace of Bellevue, as a residence, as Wilhelmshohe was too much exposed to cold; raw winds for a winter residence. German papers say that he prefers Bellevue because it was once the favorite winter residence of his uncle, Jerome Bonaparte, when the latter was still King of Westphalia in the time of Napoleon the great.

It appears to be true that three French gentlemen of note have been shot in Paris. One is said to have been the Vicomte de Castelbajac. Mr. Carlier, a member of the French Jockey Club, was, it is said, another, and the name of the third has not appeared. They were at the head of a small party which was in favor of surrender, and endeavored to communicate with the enemy by balloon. The scheme is said to have been discovered by General Trochu, who condemned the offenders.

The Empress Eugenie continues in retirement at Camden Place, an old-fashioned residence, standing in its own grounds, adjoining Chislehurst Common. This estate is the property of Mr. Strode, a gentleman of large fortune, who has been for some years on terms of intimacy with the Emperor Napoleon. The Empress, with the Prince Imperial, attends the service at the Roman Catholic Chapel in the neighborhood with great regularity, and is permitted by the inhabitants of the village to enjoy that seclusion she so much desires, though it is said that some annoyance has been experienced by the intrusion of strangers.

A VOLUNTEER'S LETTER.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, written by Mr. Wishart, a member of the Ontario Battalion at Fort Garry:

The first river I saw was Raisy River, leading from Fort Francis to Rainy Lake—74 miles. There I saw the first good land on the route; it is bush land, but splendid land. The land here at Fort Garry is good and all prairie. It cannot be run out. I saw a field that has had wheat on it for fifteen years, and they never plow it. It is just cut and cover, and it yields twenty-five bushels per acre. I saw wheat sold yesterday for $1 25. It was spring wheat. They do not grow fall wheat here. I do not know whether they can or not.

They say there is better land further west for water and timber. There is no timber within thirty or forty miles from here, but stone and brick are pretty handy, and lime is abundant. I think there will be a great demand for masons when things get settled and people go to work again. Things have been at a standstill this summer on account of the trouble. Wages are very good now. I saw a friend from Fergus who has got a job of cutting wood for the Hudson Bay Company. He paid $25 a month and board.

I wish I had my rifle here; it would be worth fifty dollars. There is game here plenty, such as moose, prairie wolves, prairie hens and such things. You can generally any thing here by paying two prices for it. Farming would be a good business if one had a start. Horses are very dear—in fact there are none—just look in ponies and oxen. They work oxen singly in carts. They are worth about sixty to seventy dollars, and what you would call a good horse would bring two hundred dollars.

The Truth About Sedan.

HIS WRITTEN INSIST ON HIS RIGHT TO COMMAND HIS COUNTERMANDS NAPOLEON'S ORDERS—THE RESULTS.

A statement is forwarded from Tourville, said to be derived from a member of the staff of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, who was present with him at the battle of Sedan. Its principle passages are as follows:—

"A. 5 a.m., on the morning of the battle of Sedan, my informant, who slept in an hotel in the town, was suddenly roused by a loud noise in the street beneath his window. On looking out he found the Emperor and his Suite passing along. He dressed in great haste, and was soon with the Etat Major, from whom he learnt that the battle of the two previous days had begun afresh. At half-past six a.m. Marshal McMahon was brought in severely wounded, but perfectly self-possessed. He at once gave orders, in presence of the Emperor, to General Ducrot that the troops should be immediately massed, and retreat upon Mezieres, and expressly directed that they should not accept a battle. He further ordered that Ducrot with a certain force should immediately occupy the heights which overlook Sedan. Measures were taken at once to carry out his instructions, when General de Wimpffen appeared on the scene. He profusely addressed General Ducrot, saying, 'I have undertaken the command of the army. Besides, I am an older General than you, and I hold the position you are about to take to be entirely wrong. On the contrary, the troops must be commanded to advance directly.' The order was given, and the advance was made, with what fatal results a few hours proved. It is but justice to McMahon to make known the accurate foresight he showed. The battle soon began at all points, and with intense vigour, especially on the side of the Prussians. Towards seven o'clock General de Wimpffen communicated to the Emperor that the French troops had the advantage in every direction. At this time shells were falling fast near and round the position occupied by the Emperor and Staff, but all escaped safe for nahurt. Suddenly the Emperor perceived a French brigade suffering fearfully from the fire of the enemy. The men fell like wheat battered by a storm. The Emperor asked an officer of artillery, 'D'ou viennent des projectiles?' No one knew. Shortly after another artillery officer answered, 'Sire, the balls which fall on them and us come from a new Prussian battery erected at a distance from here of 4,900 metres.' The Emperor was incredulous; he could not believe in their murderous effects at such a remote range. He, however, immediately ordered a cannon to play upon this newly discovered battery, but to no purpose; the balls chiefly fell into the River Meuse, at a distance of only 1,5-8 metres. The Emperor then joined the division and marched steadily forward. Balls continued to fall near and around him, but he still remained untouched. He had scarcely entered Sedan, when he found soldiers fleeing in various directions, utterly panic-stricken. They rapidly filled the town. At the same time a terrific cannonade resounded from the very heights which Marshal MacMahon, with admirable prescience, had ordered to be occupied by the French troops, but which were now in possession of the Crown Prince and a portion of his *corps d'armee*. This advantage was fatal. Then and there the day was virtually lost. The Crown Prince continued to rain fire upon the town without intermission, and the streets were strewn with dead. Fresh crowds of soldiers arrived in flight, without arms, adding to the general confusion and wild terror. About 1 o'clock the Emperor, appalled by the enormous slaughter around him, and the bombardment at the same time increasing in force, summoned the generals, &c., of his Staff, and asked in simple language, "What was to be done?" All immediately decided in favor of capitulation.

EXTRAORDINARY CRIME.

HOW TO KEEP UP A LIQUOR STORE.

A trial now taking place in New Jersey shows by apparently inadequate motives men are urged to commit crimes, and is also another proof of the danger of volunteer fire companies. A man name Kent removed to Morristown, in New Jersey, about two years ago, opened an unfrequented tavern, in which he was not disturbed, being a politician, and ingratiated himself with the members of a fire company, so that he was elected foreman. Shortly after his election, fires became numerous, but there was no clue to the incendiaries. At last, encouraged by impunity, it was resolved to set fire to the Academy, but the assistance of one not implicated in previous fire raisings was asked. He pretended to consent, and informed. The parties were caught "red-handed," and several confessed, Kent being denounced by all as the man who had planned and, in most cases, himself taking an active part in lighting the fires. It has come out in the evidence that every fire for the last two years, in Morristown, was the work of members of the fire company, headed by Kent, the object of the latter being to get their custom at his groggery, as they were in the habit of going there after they returned from fires. Saturday nights, too, was generally chosen, as on that night the men had their wages in their pockets, which they spent freely. The amount of misery caused by a score of this kind, for the sake of selling bad liquor must have been very great.

LYONS, PAST AND PRESENT.—Lyons, in France, is the headquarters of French radicalism. Eighty years ago it was a citadel of conservatism. It was besieged by the forces of the Republic in 1793. Although the city survived 11,000 red-hot and 27,000 shells hurled against it, yet it was considered necessary by the National Convention to destroy it when it fell into their hands, as a still further punishment for the gallant resistance made by the citizens for sixty-three days. A more wanton destruction of property probably never took place, and the expense of pulling down the houses, which had afterwards to be rebuilt, amounted to no less than £700,000.—The volumes in the library were used by the National Guard to light the fires at which they made their coffee, and altogether the town received a lesson of Republicanism which seems to have left upon its memory rather a favorable impression than otherwise.

Commercial.

(By Dominion Line.)

Milwaukee, Oct. 28.—Wheat quiet and steady; 93c for No. 2. Receipts 8,000 bushels; Shipments 40,000 bushels.

Oswego, Oct. 28.—Wheat dull, and nominal, 1,25 for Milwaukee. Corn quiet at 78c to 80. Oats dull at 48c to 48c. Barley active; prices unchanged.

Chicago, October 28.—Wheat dull and drooping at 98½c for No. 2 Spring; seller November for No. 2 mixed. Oats quiet and fairly active at 34 to 34½c. Barley weak at 76c. Regular 78c to 79c for medium. Shipments—Flour 9,540 bbls; Wheat 126,000 bushels; corn 23,000 bushels; oats 16,000 bushels; barley 30,000 bushels. Freights firm: 9d wheat to Buffalo.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Receipts—wheat 15,721; flour 400. Shipments—wheat 21,341. Flour—none. Flour—market dull, and the turn easier; Welland Canal may be quoted at 5,45 to 5,50; sales of inspected Canada supers at 5,45 to 5,50; medium strong at 5,60 to 5,65; and choice 5,70 to 5,80; Rye and extra scarce, and relatively high. Grain—wheat—and peas nominal in absence of transactions. Provisions dull at unchanged rates. Ashes—pots firm. Pearls quiet.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

The Last Great Clearing Sale of Dry Goods

Will Commence on Saturday, 29th inst.

THE BEST opportunity ever given to the People of Kingston to buy their DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

SLASHING REDUCTIONS have been made in all Departments, so if you want GREAT BARGAINS come to CHEAP SALE, at the

OLD STAND, MARKET SQUARE.

The SALE to continue for one Month, when the Balance of the Stock will be sold En Bloc, by auction.

N. B.—Parties who are indebted to the firm would do well to call at once and settle their accounts to save Costs.

Kingston, Sept. 12th, 1870. P. HARTY. 235

Kingston Money Market.

Oct. 28.

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

American Currency buying	88½ Bills.
selling	87½ Bills.
Silver buying	7 Dis.
selling	6 "
Gold in New York	114½
Sterling Exchange	9

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Oct. 28.

Schr Gazelle, Oswego, 277 bbls herring, 25 bbls rosin, 48 cases cocoa, J Carruthers & Co; 6 bills, 1 box glass ware, A Chown; 10 cases canned goods, W R McRae & Co; 20 bales hides, H Hamilton; 9 bbls glass ware, H Skinner; 8 bales hops, J Bajus; 25 boxes canned goods, Howell & Co.

Schr Corsair, Milwaukee, 18,000 bush wheat, Geo Chaffey & Brother.

Schr Mount Blanc, Milwaukee, 20,000 bush wheat, J H Henderson & Co.

Schr Nevada, Milwaukee, 18,000 bush wheat, Jones and Miller.

Schr H Richards, Milwaukee, 18,000 bush wheat, Jones & Miller.

Schr Regina, Toledo, 5,625 bush wheat, Jones & Miller.

Schr Kate Kelly, Chicago, 16,016 bush wheat, Montreal T Co.

Schr Amoskeag, Chicago, 15,095 bush wheat, Montreal T Co.

Schr Champion, Milwaukee, 16,530 bush wheat, Montreal T Co.

Schr Hattie Howard, Milwaukee, 15,000 bush wheat, Montreal T Co.

Schr Mary, Chicago, 14,349 bush wheat, Montreal T Company.

Schr Flying Mist, Milwaukee, 20,000 bush wheat, Montreal T Co.

Schr Flying Dutchman, Oswego, 1 keg vinegar, F Bass.

DIED.

Archibald Campbell Leckie, Esq., at Lodi, near Chicago, on the 25th October.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, King Street, (TO-DAY,) Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 O'CLOCK P.M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In Montreal, on the 26th inst., Joseph Russell Bronsdon, Esq., J. P., aged 78 years.

At Cornwall, on the 21th inst., Mr. Austen E. Cadwell, aged 62.

Professor DesRochers,

ORGANIST OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, beg leave to announce that he is prepared to give lessons on the Organ and Piano.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Organ or Harmonium—Lessons twice a week	$5 00
Piano—Lessons twice a week	4 00
do At pupil's residence	5 00

Instructions in Solfeggio will be given without extra charge, to persons taking lessons on either of the above instruments.

Apply at No. 44 Brock Street, opposite the Regiopolis College.

Kingston, Oct. 29th, 1870. 255

REMOVAL!

OTTO MEVES,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

HAS removed from the Corner of Brock and Bagot Streets, to

BAGOT STREET,

next door to the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Kingston, Oct. 27, 1870. 255

Wanted,

A CARRIER BOY. Apply at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Kingston, Oct. 27, 1870. 255

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. 255

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 P