Dominion Telegraph Company

☞Communication East and West.☜

Office:—Ontario Street, Burnett House Block.

Travelling Directory.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 2 Mail.....	3:45 p.m....	4:05 p.m.
" 4 "	4:15 a.m....	4:15 a.m.
Accommodation .	9:30 p.m....	6:00 a.m.

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 1 Express..	1:15 p.m....	1:35 p.m.
" 3 "	2:30 a.m....	2:40 a.m.
Accommodation .	2:15 a.m....	5:15 a.m.

New Advertisements This Day.

Just Received—S. H. Blondheim.
Stoves—Neil McNeil.
Retiring from Business—J. A. Karch & Co.
Harper's Magazine—Harper & Bros.
New Orleans Minstrels—W. H. Sherman.
Romance of Cure—Dr. Radway.
Card—O'Reilly & Cameron.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1870.

THE PANACEA FOR KINGSTON'S ILLS.

No Tolls! Free Road!!
AND
Free Markets!!!

WESTWARD HO!

The following extracts from letters just received from a Kingstonian en route for Manitoba will be perused with interest by our readers:—

Abercrombie, 18th Oct. 1870.

DEAR ——, I shall now give you a more lengthy account of my journey since I wrote you my letter from St. Paul. On the 14th I went to Wilmer, a town 105 miles west of St. Paul, on the line of railway which one day will touch the Pacific. Engaging a team that evening I drove some 18 miles to New London, a thriving place about four years old. I expected to get teams to draw my goods from Benson to this place but failed as they had all been previously engaged. Returning next day through one of the finest countries I ever saw, I shot from the waggon some 14 ducks and several pigeons, but not having a dog brought back to Wilmer only 7 ducks and one pigeon. There are a great many small lakes and ponds along the road, and they perfectly teem with wild fowl—ducks, geese, swans, brant, plover, snipe in endless variety and countless numbrs. There are no regular roads but you drive along the "Trails" of former travellers up hill and down vale in charming variety * * * Well, after getting my drive for my pains, I went south to a Swedish settlement some 12 miles from Wilmer and got the promise of all the teams I wanted. Returning to St. Paul left with them for Benson on Friday morning expecting to find my teams ready, but no. On Saturday 5 p.m 5 out of 15 came along; these I loaded and with two others I started them here on Sunday morning. I was up about 5 o'clock and found two more teams; engaged and loaded them and sent — — with them. On Monday after sending away — I engaged the remainder; I waited that night in the midst of rain and wind to get them loaded, but only to find on Tuesday morning that that they were still there, five of them having lost their oxen during the night. However with one team I started and got 14 miles in a rain storm, and pitching my tent on the prairie with two Sweeds, one Yankee, one Irishman, one Scotchman and three Norwegians rested for the night. Next day they started off, and the second after I left them, having hired a half breed at the *Pomme de Terre*, or Potatoe river to bring me over with his cart and poney. You would have laughed had you seen me check by joul with a *Metiffe*, as they call themselves, jogging along at the rate of 4 miles an hour, for two days and a half, camping alone with him at night, and eating what he cooked, or cooking what he ate, as it happened; and a quieter or more civil fellow I never travelled with. I would have liked to have had him with me down the river, but he had to return to his people with his cart and poney. Let me here describe his turn out: First—poney about the height of a small cow, with a white face and dun yellow skin. Next harness made of untanned buffalo hide,—wooden saddle and harness, no iron or buckles, and sewed with sinews. Next, cart—large wheels six feet high, hubs two feet long by a foot thick, body made of stakes and not even a nail in the whole cart, no tiers but the wooden fellows, rope lines, no springs, and the gait of the whole turn out a jog—jog—jog, horribly tiresome I assure you. Well the night before last as we were jogging along, about forty miles from here, quite a laughable incident happened me. On my journey I acquired a dog from the half-breeds, which was running ahead of us and making quite a noise. Joe said it was a stinking beast (skunk) at which he was barking, and so it was. He was charging the dog which retreated ("in good order") towards the cart. It being dark we could not see what was the matter and the situation appeared somewhat awkward. However, I took out my pistol and guided more by the sense of smell than of sight I fired and happened to kill the brute. The Metiffes eat them, and Joe wanted much to take this one along. To please him I consented, but the aroma was anything but pleasing, so that everything I tasted, for a whole day afterwards tasted like skunk. Joe at last found the smell too strong even for his delicate senses and finally abandoned the carcass after carrying it tied under the cart for some 10 miles!

Last night I slept on the floor on my cork bed in a room without a door and newly plastered. In the next room was no less a personage than the celebrated O'Donoghue, "President" Riel's chief adviser in the Red River trouble; and in the room opposite Sir John A. Macdonald's son on his way to Canada. In another room in the same passage was Col. Hancock, the Yankee commandant at Pembina.

What a queer county this is! Just fancy a man getting a boat 50 feet long 12 feet wide and 2½ feet high in *two and a half days* in Kingston—the lumber taken from the log and cut at the mill as wanted and the whole ready for a journey of 500 miles, with $10,000 of goods on board of it;—no fancy touch I assure you, no plane used but rough plank nailed together like a box with a large oar at each end, and none at the sides as the river is swift, and rowing therefore unnecessary. Just fancy me on this during the next fortnight or so, floating on night and day directly north towards Hudson's Bay, getting daily into a colder climate and a stranger country * * * I will send you a photograph of the fort, as I hear there is a photographer here, I will see him in the morning.

. . . . I am paying now $2½ per day each, to five to go down the river with me. The climate here is charming—no rheumatism nor stiff joints; one does not know what a cold means. If it rains on you one hour, in the next the sun comes out and dries you, and you feel none the worse; also, one feels always hungry.

I will write again on my way down the river.

Yours,
A. M. B.

On board a flat boat below Georgetown, 27th Oct., 1870.

DEAR ——,

Since writing to you I have got my boat finished, launched and loaded, and on Saturday we started down stream, for Fort Garry. We left Abercrombie about 4 p.m. with a crew of six men, and myself. About 8 o'clock the same night we struck a stump under water, and were detained about three hours. After we got off we started again in the dusk, but had not gone a mile before we grounded on a mud bank; the current taking the boat sent us round till the stern struck a sunken log, and there we lay the whole night long. Next day we got off at 2 p.m. and had not run an hour when we were again fast aground. A few minutes served to take us off again however, and since then we have had the best of luck, until last night; when it blew so hard ahead that we grounded and remained there until daylight; and now we are winding our toilsome way down the most serpentine river you ever saw. You can can form no idea of the tortuous course the stream takes; your boat heads to every point of the compass in the space of ten minutes. In one place we ran over 30 miles by river, and by land the distance was less than a quarter of a mile! We have made at least 60 miles each 24 hours since Sunday at 2 p.m., but by land less than 60 miles on our direct way. However, after to morrow. I am informed that our course will be more direct.

To-morrow we will have to unload about a third of our cargo, build a lighter and run a rapid of 30 miles, then take our lighter to pieces and go on our way again.

Yesterday I was at an oar from 9 a.m. till 2 p.m., and from half-past 3 till 5, today from half-past 9 till 12, and will be from 2 till 6. Over head we are roofed at bow and stern, and midships I have stretched the canvass of my tent by this means we are completely covered. We have two stoves in the "cabin," where we cook, sleep and eat, and where I am now writing on a board on the head of a barrel * * * * * * * *

As we descend the river our sport continues good—all the ducks we require, as well as abundance of prairie chickens.

On going ashore at Georgetown yesterday I found salt 7c per lb, soap 30c. per lb, and other things in proportion. I will write you again as occasion offers. Meantime,

Yours,
A. M. B.

COMMENT VOUS PORTEZ-VOUS, KINGSTON?

To the Editor of the British Whig:

A great cry is often heard about the deterioration of Kingston,—the dilapidation of its buildings, the inferiority of its public men, and the great lack of enterprise generally displayed.

And this is heard, not only in relation to the commercial, mechanical, and labouring part of community, but it has extended still farther, and stirred up discontent among professional and scientific men. Hints have even been thrown out from various quarters, that nothing good could come out of Kingston any more—that all excellency has its origin and destination in mighty Toronto, that the *lights* of smaller towns would ultimately fall into, and be absorbed by it, as comets were said to be by the sun, and that this great city must become the repository of the wealth, the talent, the scientific and literary lore, and the chief source of light and knowledge, of this Province of Ontario. Thoughts have been entertained of abondoning our Institutions,—of letting our Medical School die a natural death, and handing over Queen's University to the mighty *gobblers* of the west—to leave Kingston, as sailors do a shattered hull, to sink to oblivion in the deep waters, or to drift upon some lee shore, and there give up piecemeal, its once staunch bottom to the action of the winds and waves. But the visions of these adverse dreamers we hope will never be realized: nor need they be, as far as science is concerned, if those engaged in the several departments of scientific advancement, will "quit themselves like men, and be strong." Another example may be added to the many already shown, that population and commercial greatness are not the only possessions that can secure influence, and undying fame. "Knowledge is power," and this can as well exist in Kingston as elsewhere; for the food and air of our city will nourish as good bodies and brains as those of any other place; our institutions of learning may be as efficient, and our teachers as talented, as any that Canada can show, if by our own acts we do not discourage them, and drive them to seek rest in a more congenial home.

A fact occurred not long since in connection with the case of wife-poisoning tried in Kingston, which proves that something may be done there, which it was popularly believed could not be. I refer to the analysis made of the contents of the woman's stomach, and the detection of strychnine therein, by Profes or Dupuis of Queen's University.

When the knowledge of this case first came to the public, it was the general opinion, both in this city and the surrounding country, that the stomach would have to be sent to Toronto, to Prof. Croft for examination; as the notion prevailed, that no man here would be able to disclose the hidden secret by the almost necromantic revelations of chemical science. From what I read in the columns of your valuable paper, and gathered from the reports of those who were present at the trial, I learn that the analysis was not only made, but *well* made by Prof. Dupuis alone, and the presence of the fatal drug unequivocally demonstrated by every known test. Furthermore, that the minutiæ of the various processes employed were precisely detailed, and the relative value of each pointed out, with astonishing exactitude, by the Professor while in the witness box. This matter, trifling as it may seem, has elicited no little comment, and much surprise, from many who doubted that such a thing could be done in Kingston at all; and more, that N. F. Dupuis should be the man who was equal to the difficult task.

But those who are acquainted with that gentleman's abilities, and are competent to judge, know him to be qualified for almost any scentific investigation, and equal to its accomplishment. And, moreover, through him, and other scientific gentlemen well-known here, "poor old Kingston" is sufficiently prepared for the completion of all those "big jobs" which some think necessary to carry to Toronto or elsewhere.

We say then, to every Kingstonian, "never despair," but learn to labor and to wait; and when the overflowing current that seems to be devastating all you works has past, it may be found that its force has only washed away the sand, and lighter matters, and left the shining gold behind for you.

VERBA PLUCA.

Nov. 16th, 1870.

The Clarendon Poisoning Case.

THE CONFESSION OF JAS. DEACON.

The confession I am about to make is made of my own free will and at my express desire. Mr. Corbett has consented to take it down for me. I wish it made public so that my case may be a warning to all men to flee from temptation, when ever the evil one tries to ensnare them. If I had done so I would now be a free man instead of a condemned criminal. Through the evil influence exerted over me by

A FALSE AND WICKED GIRL,

I am now awaiting to suffer death for my sins. Every word I am about to say will be the whole truth. I do not intend to screen myself, nor do I intend to screen others, but tell the truth to my fellow-man, as I will have to tell my God when I stand before his great high throne. There will be no hiding anything from him for all man's secrets will be revealed and his heart laid bare. I first became acquainted with Caroline Vancoughnet a year ago last February at my father-in-law's. My wife was ill at her father's, awaiting her confinement. My wife's sister-in-law proposed for me to hire her sister, Caroline Vancoughnet, to nurse my wife in her confinement. I hired her accordingly. At this time I was staying with my wife at her sister-in law's. I had very sore eyes, and Catharine insisted on nursing and attending on me as well as my wife It soon became known to me that she was in love with me. Her actions told me this. She was all the time

KISSING

and talking of love to me. I did not at this time feel any return of affection for her. This state of affairs lasted as long as two months. My wife was quite well by this time, so there was no further use for a girl, and we discharged her. We hired her again the next spring, as my wife was not able to attend to all the work outside and in doors. She requested me to hire Caroline Vancoughnet, I hired her and took her to work with me in the sugar bush. This was in April. As soon as we were alone, she commenced the same kind of actions as she

CARRIED ON

with the year before at her sister's. She kept getting worse every day until I was completely led away from my wife. I was now on as intimate terms with her as if she had been my wife. She told me that if I would

POISON MY WIFE

she would marry me in three weeks time. She kept urging me do this every day, and said if I did not she would. All that the witnesses said against me at my trial, concerning our behavior, was true. I could not even go out of the house for a few minutes without her following me and behaving improperly. My wife used to tell me that when I was absent from home, she could not get any good out of Catharine, for she was always talking about me and watching for my return. My wife told me Caroline had wished her dead. Had I not had a

KIND, FORBEARING WIFE

she would have put us both out of doors, for Caroline and I often went beyond the limits of decent behaviour right before her. My wife now told me we had no further use for a girl, so we consulted together and discharged her. After this whenever I had to go away from home to the store or any other place, I was sure to meet her in my way. She proposed to me that I should go to work for Mr. Shaw, and she should go to work for Mr. Hicks, who lived next to Mr. Shaw's. This was done so we could be near together. She had by this time completely

BEWITCHED ME,

and had caused me to lose all the affection I ever had for my wife. I am sorry to say that I a man of mature years could be so easily led astray by a young girl from my lawful wife—one whom I had no reason to treat as I did. She was all that was good and kind to me, and if I had only cherished her as I ought to have done I never would have been where I now am. Caroline used to come over to Shaw's after her work was done to see me, she asked me if I was never going to get rid of my wife. This constant urging of her's nearly

SET ME MAD

and I determined to poison my wife on the very first opportunity. The first thing I did was to buy half a drachm of strychnine from Mr. Shaw, pretending to him that I wanted it to poison foxes. I administered the poison

SEVERAL TIMES.

to my wife, in water and tea, but I did not give her large enough quantities to cause death until I gave it to her in the salts. As soon as my wife was dead I came to my senses and if I could only have brought her back again to life! I would have

GIVEN THE WHOLE WORLD

if it had been in my possession. My love for my wife came back to me with double force, and the illegitimate love vanished. Then it was that I saw my folly. If that girl had never mentioned poisoning to me I never would have been here. I am making every preparation for meeting God, and hope that my earnest desire for salvation will be acceptable to him. I hold no malice against my fellow-man, and am satisfied that the jury did their duty in finding me guilty. I die in peace with all men, and hope God in his mercy will forgive me my sins.

Signed,
JAMES DEACON.

Witness to confession A. S. OLIVER.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Government have appointed this important body. The seven following gentlemen are appointed members of the Canal Commission: Messrs. Gzowski and Laidlaw, of Toronto, Mr. Calvin, of Kingston, Hon. John Young, of Montreal, Mr. H. Garneau, Mayor of Quebec, Mr. A. Jardine, of St. John, and Mr. Starrs, of Halifax. Mr. Thos. C. Keefer, C. E., is named as Secretary to the Commission, which will be summoned to meet shortly.

The commission will meet at Ottawa on the 25th inst., and their attention will be chiefly directed to the following works:—

The enlargement of the Welland Canal; the deepening of the St. Lawrence rapids; the deepening of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec; the improvement of the Rideau Canal and the development of trade through it; the construction of the Sault Ste Marie Canal between Lake Superior and Lake Huron; the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain; the improvement of the Richelieu and Lake Champlain line of Canals; the completion of the Montreal and Lake Huron system of navigation via Ottawa and French River; the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Ontario; the construction of a Canal crossing the neck of land between the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario; and the construction of the Bay Verte Canal across the Isthmus dividing the Bay of Fundy from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

As the members of the commission are not personally committed to any one particular scheme, it is believed that they will be able to consider the great questions with which they have to deal without prejudice and with a sole view to the interests of the entire Dominion. There are included in these projects three which materially affect the interests of Kingston, for the commercial interests are her best support,—The Rideau Canal improvements, St. Lawrence improvements, and the Murray Bay Canal scheme. It is therefore a great pleasure and satisfaction to learn that D. D. Calvin, Esq., our County member, and very extensive timber merchant and steamboat owner, has been appointed a member of the Commission. The city is most fortunate in having such a representative, for under his watchful eye, the interests of Kingston will be zealously guarded, and not permitted to be sacrificed to the grasping greed of other places. It is a recognition of the importance of Kingston as a commercial port that a member of the commission has been selected from among its prominent men. Kingston has much good to expect from this commission, appointment of which is the marking of a new era in the march of public improvements in Canada.

The Eastern Question.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has passed from Earl Granville to Sir A. Buchanan, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg:—

Foreign Office, Nov. 10th, 1870.—Sir, Baron Brunnow made to me yesterday a communication respecting the convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, limiting the naval force in the Black Sea, signed at Paris on the 30th March, 1856, to which you allude in your telegrams of yesterday afternoon. In my despatches of yesterday I gave you an account of what passed between us, and now propose to observe upon Prince Gortschakoff's despatches on the 19th and 20th ult., communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador. On that occasion, Prince Gortschakoff declared, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that the treaty of 1856 had been infringed in various respects to the prejudice of Russia, and more especially in the case of the Principalities against the explicit protest of his representative; and that, in consequence of these infractions, Russia is entitled to renounce those stipulations of the treaty which directly touch her interests. It is then announced that she will no longer be bound by the treaties which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. We have here an allegation that certain facts have occurred which, in the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty; and the assumption is made that Russia upon the strength of her own judgment, as to the character of those facts, is entitled to release herself from certain other stipulations of that instrument. This assumption is limited in its practical application to some of the provisions of the treaty; but the assumption of a right to renounce any one of its terms involves the assumption of a right

TO RENOUNCE THE WHOLE.

This statement is wholly independent of the reasonableness or unreasonableness on its own merits of the desire of Russia to be released from the observance of the stipulations of the treaty of '56 respecting the Black Sea; for the question is, in whose hand lies the power of releasing one or more of the parties from all or any of these stipulations. It has always been held that right belongs only to the Governments who have been parties to the original instrument. The despatches of Prince Gortschakoff appear to assume the any one of the powers who have signed the engagement may allege that occurrences have taken place which, in opinion, are at variance with the provisions of the treaty, and although this view is not shared nor admitted by the consignatory powers, we may found upon that allegation, not a request to those Governments for the consideration of the case, but announcement to them that it has emancipated itself or holds itself emancipated from any stipulation of the treaty which it thinks fit to disapprove. Yet it is quite evident that the effect of such doctrine and of any proceeding which, with or without a vowell, is founded upon it, is to bring the entire authority and efficacy of treaties under the discretionary control of each one of the powers who may have signed them, the result of which would be

THE ENTIRE DESTRUCTION OF TREATIES

in their essence. For whereas their whole object is to bind powers to one another, and for this purpose each one of the powers surrenders a portion of its free agency, by the doctrine and proceeding now in question, one of the parties in its separate and individual capacity brings back the entire subject into its own control, and remains bound only to itself accordingly. Prince Gortschakoff has announced in those despatches the intention of Russia to observe certain of the provisions of the treaty. However satisfactory this may be in itself, it is obviously an expression of the free will of that power which it might at any time alter or withdraw, and if this it is open to the same objections as the other portions of the same communication, because it implies the right of Russia to amend the treaty on the ground of allegations of which she constitutes herself the only judge. The question therefore arises, not whether any desire expressed by Russia ought to be carefully examined in a friendly spirit by the consignatory powers, but whether they are to accept from her the announcement that, by her own act without any consent from them, she had related herself from the solemn covenant. I need scarcely say that Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret, because it opens a discussion which might unsettle the cordial understanding it has been their earnest endeavor to maintain with the Russian Empire, and for the above mentioned reasons it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government

TO GIVE ANY SANCTION

on their part to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff. If instead of such a declaration, the Russian Government had addressed Her Majesty's Government and the other powers who are parties to the treaty of '56, and had proposed for consideration with them whether anything has occurred which could be held to amount to an infraction of the treaty, or whether there is anything in the terms, which from altered circumstances, presses with undue severity upon Russia, or which in the course of events had become unnecessary for the due protection of Turkey. Her Majesty's Government would not have refused to examine the question in concert with the co-signatories to the treaty. Whatever might have been the result of such communications, a risk of future complications and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations would have been avoided.

I am, &c.,
"GRANVILLE."

THE WAR NEWS.

FINANCIAL UNEASINESS—DIPLOMATIC EXCITEMENT.

Russia's Claims Opposed.

100,000 *RUSSIANS ON THE TURKISH FRONTIER.*

GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

AUSTRIA READY TO FIGHT—DECISIVE ACTION OF ENGLAND.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The circular of Prince Gortschakoff, concerning the treaty of Paris of 1856, is dated October 31st. It recites the successive alterations and violations of European treaties, among them that of '56, and is unable to see why Russia should observe the latter when it has been disregarded by others; therefore Russia disowns its obligation to the limited enjoyment of the use of the Euxine, and invites the Sultan to enjoy equal rights with her. She has no wish to rekindle the eastern question, and only aims at increasing her defensive strength. The Government has prepared as a compromise a substitute which is an arrangement of the questions at issue on an equitable and therefore a permanent basis.

London, Nov. 15.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna to-day, that Gortschakoff's note causes great excitement in political circles. Count von Beust will take immediate and serious diplomatic steps, and an alliance between England, Austria, Italy and Turkey is seriously contemplated by Count von Beust and Count Andrassy.

VON DER TANN'S MOVEMENTS.

A correspondent at Versailles writes:—I have good reason for advising you not to place too much reliance on the reports of the successes of the army of the Loire. Von der Tann, with a small force, is falling steadily back in accordance with an understood plan. No doubt he will lose a considerable number of men, but the sacrifice will be the same as at Gravelotte. It is intended to hold the Loire army in check, and meanwhile Frederick Charles is steadily pushing on, and is even now nearly within striking distances of Palodine's right flank. Unless Moltke's plans fail, as they have not yet failed since the commencement of the war, the army of the Loire will find itself in a trap and the chances of another disastrous capitlation are imminent.

WHAT WILL BE.

The belief prevails among the German officers that as soon as Paris is occupied the majority of the troops will be quartered in the city, and there remain all the winter superintending the Constituent Assembly, and keeping a wide circle of the country under subjection; while the army of Prince Frederick Charles pacifies the rest of the country until the army lately under Bazaine is brought back to France to be used in strengthening the hands of the new Government with which peace will be made. At the head of this Government will be Napoleon. This is the reason why Bazaine has been sent to Wilhelmshohe and of the continual communications between Napoleon, the King and Bismarck and the Imperialists in England and Belgium.

The priests have all been turned out of the seminary at Autun by Garibald's order, and the pupils sent home. Ricciotti Garibaldi is to command the Franc-Tireurs composing the fourth brigade. The ground is covered with snow.

Tours, Nov. 16.—The *Journal Officiel* charges that the Prussians pillaged Villoneuve three hours because the French troops had obstinately defended the place. They next levied enormous contributions, and then plundered inhabitants unable to pay, some of them old men even, were dragged from their houses until their neighbours surrendered their last *sou*, to save their lives. Casks of wine were wantonly broken open, and their contents poured on the ground, and the furniture in the houses was destroyed. Officers, quartered in private residences robbed the people who lodged them of clothing, linen, watches, shoes, and toilet articles, and even of women's wearing apparel. Wherever they stopped, they destroyed or soiled everything. A German *mission*, captured near Orleans, was found to be filled with laces and silks, and another contained clocks, vases, and rich parlors ornaments, taken from the country-seats around the city.

THE RUSSIAN FROLIC.

London, Nov. 16.—Stocks and securities of all kinds are lower this a.m., and markets are flat. In view of the crisis on the Eastern question there is much uneasiness in all circles. The *Times* has telegrams from Vienna confirming the accounts of excitement growing out of the attitude of Russia.

The question of an alliance between England, Italy and Turkey is discussed on all hands. The *Times* bespeaks disgust and indignation for the Russian Circular.

The Sultan was not consulted by Russia touching the contemplated revision of the treaty, but was advised that Russia had demanded it.

RUSSIA PREPARING.

Florence, Nov. 16.—Russia's repudiation of the Paris treaty of 1856, causes the utmost anxiety here.

A letter from Warsaw, dated Nov. 8th, says the reserves of the Russian army for some time past have been secretly called in. The command was not given in the usual open manner, but secretly to the chiefs of the Districts. The army contracts for breadstuffs are twice as large for 1871 as last year. The manufacture of arms in all the foundries is proceeding with uninterrupted energy, and the fleet is being constantly exercised in the use of new cannon at Cronstadt.

Mr. Odo Russell has informed Earl Granville that Bismarck says Prussia has not been, and will not be, a party to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia. That Prince Gortschakoff's circular took Bismarck by surprise, and no secret understanding exists between Prussia and Russia. Bismarck's protestations are received with incredulity by the best informed circles here.

CRYING FOR WAR.

New York, Nov. 17.—A *World's* special from London says the whole London press to-morrow morning will open a cry against Russia, appealing to the Government to declare war if she persists in her demands. The feeling in the city is intense, and the excitement almost unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to an attitude it had not designed at first to assume. This feeling is so strong, that the Government is convinced it is unsafe to resist it. Extraordinary activity prevails at the Admiralty. Orders have been given to man, arm and prepare to the entire fleet, the work to go on day and night at Portsmouth, Davenport, Spithead and Sheerness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London, Nov. 17.—The French Government's decree ordering the departments to furnish cannon is obeyed with alacrity.

A Bavarian Count was arrested yesterday in Tours. The Berlin Correspondence intimates that peace is impossible until France learns that the Government of National Defence means national disorder. A new loan is contemplated by the Government at Tours. The Prussians are sending more artillery to Paris.

Advices from Orleans state, that among the prisoners captured there, were the nephew of the Prussian Commander Von der Tann and the General of the Prussians, who was the Governor of Orleans during their late occupation of that city.

The city of Chartres, capital of the Department Eure et Loire, has again been occupied by the French.

Dreux, Nov. 15.—The Prussians now investing Paris are forcing the French peasants into their service. The latter are compelled to take their horses and waggons to work on the Prussian defences under of the forts at Paris. Dreux has been occupied by the French forces.

The city of Marseilles is quiet. Garibaldi is abandoning the line of the Vosges. The Prussians have consequently advanced to Dole.

A correspondent telegraphs from Brussels, that the first army, under General Vantauffel, moved in two columns, one proceeding along the Belgian frontier, and is now at Coroy, and the other having reached Soissons, turned north, striking the Laon railway at Chauney, and advancing to Lafere, fifty miles south-west of Rocroy. The strength of both columns is 50,000 men.

A report is current that Von Moltke is seriously ill.

The chateau Aremberg, in the canton of Thurgovia, is being prepared for the residence of Napoleon. Large quantities of baggage have arrived at the chateau and the arrival of the Empress is expected.

WAR IMMINENT AND INEVITABLE.

A special London telegram says orders have been despatched for the recall of vessels of war from every station except such as are needed in foreign waters. A large concentration of ships at Portsmouth is apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all the naval departments of the kingdom. A powerful fleet will be immediately despatched to the Mediterranean. In the best informed circles, it is regarded that, in present pretensions of Russia, a general European war is inevitable. A rupture between Russia and England is looked upon as certain and imminent. It is also believed that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia against the rest of Europe.

Kingston Money Market.

Nov. 17.

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

American Currency buying	88½	Bills.
" selling,	89½	Bills.
Silver buying, (large)	7	Dis.
" selling, (small)	10	"
Gold in New York, ...	112¾	
Sterling Exchange, ...	9½	

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Nov. 15.

Ser E Quinlan, Oswego—1 bbl madder, 5 bags 1 wood, 3 bgs caustic, Heath & Gunn; 20 bbls, 1 bx h ware, W Martin; 1,000 hides, H Hamilton; 3 bdls sleighs, W Mahood; 3 bbls appl s, 8 Holder; 6 chairs, 1 poker, 1 bbl bbl, 1 box 9 cistern pumps, J Jameson; 2 bxs pumps, N McNeil.

G T R, Montreal—1 case, G C Hale.

G T R, Prescott—1 box, M Gage.

G T R, Montreal—6 bdls wire, 1 cask, W C Evans; 2 cases, R & J Gardiner; 10 hlf chests tea, Fenwick, Hendry & Do; 87 bxs soap, J Carruthers & Co.

Bk Cambria, Chicago—19,600 bsh wheat, Mon. Trans Co.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—2 bxs oysters, R Town; 1 box, W Shortt.

Str Corsican, Montreal—2 cases tobacco, W R McRae & Co; 105 caddies tobacco, G Robertson & Son.

Bk Mary Jane, Chicago—20,000 bush corn, Mon Trans Co.

DIED.

In Kingston, Nov. 16th, after a lingering illness, Margaret Ann Chesnut, relict of the late C. W. P. DelArmitage, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 2:30 P.M., from the residence of her son-in-law, A. N. Gurney, Esq., Bagot Street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Toronto, on the 10th inst., John Leslie, Sen., aged 86 years.

At Prescott, on the 10th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. F. Soper, in the 25th year of her age.

At Prescott, on the 12th inst., Jane, relict of the late Mr. James Johnston, of Augusta, in the 84th year of her age.

In Madoc, on the 5th November, Mrs. Hannah A. Ward, aged 35 years.

At South Fredericksburgh, George Taverner, aged 30 years.

At St. Raphael, Glengarry, on the 28th ult., John Ban McDonnell, Esq., father of Mr. A. B. McDonnell, of Kingston, aged 75 years.

The deceased was son of Alexander Ban McDonnell, a U. E. Loyalist, who made his way from the United States to Canada in 1787. John Ban McDonnell served his country faithfully. On the 22nd February, 1814, he was at the taking of Ogdensburg, and also served as Color-Sergeant in the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838, under the late brave Colonel Donald McDonald (Greenfield) in Napierville, Beauharnois, and likewise at Cornwall, in the first part of 1839, and behaved an obedient servant and a good soldier. May his soul rest in peace.

CITY HALL!

Two Nights Only.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

New Orleans Minstrels

AND

BRASS BAND,

WILL give two of their CHASTE AND BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS in the above Hall, on

Monday & Tuesday Evenings, November 21st and 22nd.

In connection with the Minstrels they have

A TROUPE OF

Belogian Bell Ringers!

☞ All lovers of amusement should not fail to see this famous Band.

Admission 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

W. H. SHERMAN,
Agent.

Kingston, Nov. 17th, 1870. 272

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Heavy Scarlet Flannels, 46 in. per yard.
Heavy White Flannels, 1s. per yard.
Heavy Grey Flannels, 1s. 3d. per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 7½ per yard.
Canadian Blankets, from $3.
A Canadian Blanket, 10½ lbs. for $8 50.
Ladies' Clouds and Mufflers, from 7½d.
Heavy Fulled Cloths, 3s. per yard.
Black Alpaccas, 8½d. per yard.
Black Glace Silks from 3s. 9d.
Fancy Dresses, from 5s.
Yard Wide Factory, from 6d per yard.
Canada Tweeds, from 2s. 6d. per yard.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In the Latest English and New York Styles, 20 Per Cent. Cheaper and better than any Tailoring House in the City.

☞ A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

James Greenfield.

STOVES! STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED AT

McNEILS,

Brock Street,

ANOTHER LOT OF PARLOR COOKS of various sizes and patterns. They are suitable for Dining Rooms, having the outward appearance of a Parlor Stove, and the cooking qualities of a Cooking Stove.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves

AND

Self-Feeding, Base-Burning & Heating Hall and Parlor Stoves for Coal.

TINWARE, COAL SCUTTLES, STOVE PIPES, &c.

STOVES FITTED UP, ROOFING, BELL HANGING, &c.

NEIL McNEIL,

Brock Street.

Kingston, Nov. 15th, 1870. 272

Retiring from Business.

J. A. Karch & Co.

ARE

SELLING OFF

AT COST

THE WHOLE OF THEIR

Stock of Groceries,

Wines and Liquors,

AS THEY MUST VACATE THE PREMISES BY THE 1st JANUARY, 1871.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Shop Fixtures For Sale,

J. A. KARCH & Co.

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, Nov. 18th, 1870. 272

Just Arrived,
OYSTERS in SHELL,
FRESH HADDOCK,
LIVE LOBSTERS,
CAN OYSTERS,
and
VENISON STEAKS.
S. H. BLONDHEIM.
Nov. 17th

"Unquestionably the best sustained Work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.

NO more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. In scientific papers, which sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed so much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. HARPER'S is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1871.

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Address:

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Kingston, Nov. 18th, 1870. 272

A Rare Chance.

THE opening at McDONNELL'S for a First-Class Salesman. 264

THIS EVENING.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Plated Ware,

CUTTLERY, LAMPS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

The Subscriber will, on

THURSDAY EVE. NEXT, NOV. 17th,

and following evenings, at his Salerooms, under the VICTORIA MUSIC HALL, PRINCESS STREET, a large consignment of Electro-Plated Ware, direct from the Manufactory of Judson & Son, Sheffield, consisting of Tea and Coffee Services, Silver, Cake Baskets, Liquor, Cruet and Pickle Stands, (with bottle), Fish Carvers, (in cases), Toast Racks, Butter Coolers, Sugar Bowls, Pearl and Ivory Handle Butter Knives, Table, Dessert and Tea-Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks. Also, a large variety of Balance Handle Table and Dessert Knives, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Carvers, Dish Covers, Table Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c.

Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

CHAS. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Nov. 12th, 1870 268

Farm Servants.

A GOOD FARM SERVANT WANTED to take care of Horses, and do the ordinary work about the house. Also a Woman Servant, who can work, attend to two cows and cook a little; or Man and his Wife, without incumbrances, who can do the above work, to whom a comfortable House and Good Wages for the winter would be given.

Enquire for Mrs. S——, at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Kingston, Nov. 16th