FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 1870.

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

ESTABLISHED 1834] VOL. XXXIX. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1870. [NO. 32

### The Mayor's Excursion

One of the most pleasant and enjoyable excursions of the season took place on Wednesday afternoon, on board the steamer of Quinte. Capt. William Swales. His Worship the Mayor, William Robinson, Esq., invited a great many of the most prominent citizens of Kingston to a pleasure trip amongst the Thousand Isles, the majority of whom gladly accepted themselves of his kind invitation. The steamer left the Grand Trunk Wharf at 1:30 precisely, with a large party of gentlemen on board, and directed her course down the river. The weather, though threatening rain, was cool and pleasant. Amusement, fun and jollity was the order of the day and everybody seemed delighted with themselves and each other. The boat reached Gananoque about 3:30, where a few of the party remained over until her return, and after a few minutes delay proceeded through the charming scenery of the Thousand Islands to Rockport. At the latter place we met a party of American ladies and gentlemen on Board the beautiful steam yacht *Maple*, when the usual civilities on such occasions were interchanged. A couple of hours were very pleasantly spent here admiring the beauties of the locality and partaking of the hospitalities provided for the occasion. A party from the boat took possession of a large eminence overhanging the wharf, from which they discharged missiles of no very agreeable description down upon their fellow voyagers. A storming party, however, was soon organized, under the leadership of the Mayor, who, after a desperate struggle carried the fortress in gallant style and in their turn became the assailants. From the bravery displayed on this occasion we have no doubt several of the belligerent would be a great acquisition to either of the contending parties in Europe—having the present crisis. While the steamer laid here, several gentlemen availed themselves of the luxury of a bath in the clear and beautiful waters of the St. Lawrence, thereby sharpening their appetites for dinner, which the hour of which all looked forward with pleasurable anxiety. In the meantime several of the party went to see a man. We left Rockport on our return home about five o'clock and shortly after dinner was announced, at which all sat down with much alacrity.

The dinner was all the most fastidious could wish for, and reflected much credit on Mr. Shaw, the caterer. The tables were laid out in the main saloon and about sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Mayor of course presided, supported on the right by ex-Mayors Breden and Creighton, and on the left by ex-Mayor Ford and Capt. McKay, Town Major. The vice chair was occupied by C. F. Gildersleve, Esq., supported on the right by ex Mayor Davidson, and on the left by D. D. Calvin, Esq., M.P.P. After an hour or more were very pleasantly spent discussing the viands and tasting the fine port and sherry, our worthy host announced the first toast, that of the Queen, which was drunk with more than ordinary enthusiasm. "God Save the Queen" was sung by Mr. Gildersleeve, joined by the whole company in capital style.

The healths of the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family were then proposed and drunk in the usual loyal and hearty manner. Song by M. M. Finnigan. His Excellency the Governor General was hissed with all the honors. Song by Mr. J. Vance Burton. The toast of the Parliaments of Canada brought Mr. D. D. Calvin, M.P.P., to his feet, who made a short and sensible speech. Mr. J. S. Crawford, who came the nearest of any one present of being a member of Parliament, also responded to the toast.

The Army, Navy and Volunteers were duly honored. Capt. McKay, Town Major, responded for the Army, and Brigade Major Phillips for the Volunteers.

Commodore Kinghorn responded for the Commercial Navy, which, he was happy to say, was in a more prosperous condition than ever.

The Mayor proposed The Press, and Dr. Neish responded. Mr. P. O'Reilly, jr., was also called upon and made a capital speech.

John Creighton, Esq., proposed the health of the Mayor, which was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner, the whole company singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The Mayor responded, speaking very feelingly indeed. He said the kindness shown him by the citizens of Kingston during his term of office was very great, and he felt much indebted to them for it.

Mr. Gildersleeve, Vice Chairman, gave the health of the Ex-Mayors.

William Ford, jr., Esq., John Creighton, Esq., and John Breden, Esq., responded in suitable terms.

The health of Mr. Gildersleeve was proposed and duly responded to by that gentleman.

A few other toasts were also proposed and duly honored.

The sail up the river was most delightful, and everybody seemed to enjoy it to the utmost extent. It is seldom that we have had the pleasure of joining in such a delightful excursion. Nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the day in the slightest degree, and at 9 o'clock the good steamer Bay of Quinte landed her living cargo at the St. Lawrence wharf. We cannot close this very hasty and imperfect report of the excursion without again thanking His Worship for his kindness and hospitality, and we trust that the good example set by him on this occasion, will be carried out by his successors in office for many years to come.

Amongst the gentlemen present we noticed Aldermen Brophy, Drennan, Dillon, Gibson, A. Livingston (future Mayor), C. Livingston, Price, Richardson, Shaw and Dr. Sullivan; also Col. Cameron, Dr. Strange, Majors Duff and Drummond, Messrs. D. Macarow, John McIntyre, M. Flanagan (City Clerk), H. C. Voigt, S. Woods, M.A., F. Swales, J. J. Linton, J. Breden, Jr., David Fraser, G. A. Cumming, H. Cummins, Robt. McCammon, William Breden, Minnes, Thomas Mostyn, R. M. Rose, W. Allen (Brock Street) and James Johnson.

## The European War

*ENGAGEMENT AT SAARBRUCK*

### The Prussian Account—A Trifling Affair.

*THE WAR QUESTION IN ENGLAND.*

INTENSE FEELING AGAINST THE MINISTRY.

### Cause of the Delay in Opening Hostilities.

Berlin, Aug 3.

(OFFICIAL). "A reconnoissance was made this day by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian hussars. The force engaged a French scouting party near Stargerbrunn. One officer was killed and several wounded on the French side. Two Prussians were wounded."

London, Aug. 3.

The following is given to-day as to the numbers and disposition of the Prussian army: The Duke of Mecklenburg commands 108,000 men at the mouth of the river Oder. At the mouth of the Elbe, General Falkenstein has 58,000 men. Near Eins Gen. Bittenfeld commands 90,000 men.

The army of the Rhine consists of the following bodies: 80,000 men at Coblenz under Gen. Steinmetz; 18,000 at the junction of the Main with the Rhine under Prince Frederick Charles, and 166,000 along the Upper Rhine under the Prince Royal, Frederick William. The chiefs of staffs are Generals Moltke, Blumenthal, Spoting and Stehle.

A despatch from Paris says that £200 sterling is paid for substitutes and they are scarce at that.

The French Government has declined services of Gens. Lee and Beauregard.

Napoleon has ordered the release of the newspaper correspondents who were recently arrested at Metz.

Negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburgh and Bremen during the war. The United States, as well as England, is urging this.

The new revolving cannon has been tried at Vincennes, and is said to be a great success. It is a terribly destructive weapon at 3,000 yards.

The Emperor is now busy improving the soldiers' uniforms, which will be made much lighter. The Garde Mobile is going forward to Chalons as fast as possible.

Horses are said to be scarce both in Germany and France. The Germans need them for cavalry and the French for artillery.

The Danish press is favorable to France. Dutch troops now occupy Haarlem and Utrecht and various points on the Yssel.

The Austrian press is generally exultant over the abrogation of the Concordat.

London, Aug. 3.

All the war correspondents have been finally expelled from both lines.

The Morning Standard, referring to the Alabama question, hopes in the present war that England's neutrality will be less ambiguous.

England is freely exporting horses to Germany, which are immediately forwarded to the seat of war.

Paris, Aug. 3.

—The French journals this morning publish the following account of the Saarbrucken affair:—

Metz, Aug. 3.

The French troops passed the frontier at eleven o'clock. They instantly encountered the Prussians strongly on the heights commanding Saarbrucken, which were carried by a few battalions. The capture of the town instantly followed, the artillery compelling the Prussians to evacuate it in great haste. General Frossard with one division defeated three divisions of the enemy. Buildings in Saarbrucken caught fire from the French artillery and half of the town was destroyed. The mitrailleuses were used for the first time, and are reported to have worked wonders.

The Emperor, on his return to Metz after the battle, sent the following despatch to the Empress:

Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of General Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in Rout where the bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquillity. We lost an officer and 10 men.—Napoleon.

The city of Metz was illuminated last night honour of the victory. After the retreat of the Prussians the French did not occupy the place.

The Empress with her nieces, went this morning to the chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires to offer prayers and thanksgiving for the safety and success of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial.

Berlin, Aug. 3.

The following official despatch is published.

"A small flotilla-boat stationed at Saarbrucken was attacked by three French divisions. After a sharp action the position was abandoned the Prussians falling back on their supports. The loss was trifling. Prisoners report the arrival of the French Emperor on the Saar at eleven o'clock."

London, August 3.

A telegram from Amsterdam confirms the report of the exploit at Saarbrucken. It calls it a *coup de theatre* to act on Paris, and not a military success. The Prussians regarded Saarbruck as a position without military value and entrusted it to only two companies.

Metz, August 3.

Yesterday when the heights of Saarbrucken were occupied, a battery of *mitrailleurs* played upon the enemy's position in the presence of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial. The Emperor ordered the officer in charge not to fire unless it was necessary as the Prussians were hidden in the prairies; but afterwards a detachment of their army was seen near the railway, at a distance of 1,600 metres. They were fired at and left half their number on the field. A second detachment met the same fate, after which the enemy ceased to appear. The prisoners taken confess to the superiority of the French guns.

Advices from Basle announce that a large force of Wurtemburg troops arrived in the vicinity to sustain the Baden troops. The fall of English consols is considered at Basle a certain sign of the intervention of England.

THE WAR QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Cable special to the New York Tribune:

London, 2nd.—The disappointment at Mr. Gladstone's failure to make a positive declaration to protect Belgium on Monday night, seems far more general and even indignant than I yesterday described it. Throughout his speech the House had air of painful waiting, changing at its close to one of unsatisfied expectation. To-day the people are no longer silent. Liberals and Conservatives complain bitterly that the Government fails to comprehend the determination of the people, and that Mr. Gladstone's economical and sentimental shrinking from war threatens to precipitate England into the very conflict he seeks to avert. The complaints of the German press on England's irresolute policy and incorrect neutrality are felt to be just. Influential Liberals have already represented to the government the danger of deserving the same reproach from Prussia as from the United States, and urging that some decided step be taken, or some clear declaration made by both as to Belgium and the operation of the neutrality acts. The decision on coal will not satisfy Prussia.

The Daily News says an armed neutrality in conjunction with another great military power cannot but have a menacing significance. But Mr. Disraeli only gave utterance to the prevailing sentiment in Parliament and out of doors, when he insisted on our neutrality being in a condition to make itself respected.

The new foreign enlistment bill which was read a second time in the Commons on Monday forbids the enlistment of British subjects anywhere, or of aliens in the kingdom. The building of ships is criminal equally with fitting out and equipping them.

A correspondent writes from Paris that the clerical party are making great efforts with the Empress to keep the French troops at Rome. The Emperor's purpose may yet give way.

Cassagnac, Editor of the Pays, demands the issue of reprisals against 100,000 Germans now in Paris, whom he denounces as spies, and proposes to excite the people against them and compel their immediate expulsion.

London, Aug. 3.

It is reported from Rome that the Pope accepts the situation, and has commenced negotiations with the Italian Government. Papal committees in France, Ireland, Holland and Belgium are making great efforts to raise recruits for the Pontifical service.

Prince Frederick Charles is reported ill at Oderburg.

Prussian troops in the field suffer from a deficiency of camp equipage. They have no shelter.

A constant exchange of shots is going on between the sharpshooters all along the lines, and ammunition is being squandered. An immense entrenched camp is being prepared between Frankfort and Mayence.

The Berlin *Correspondence* declares that the Prussian army is ready to take the offensive and carry war into France.

Mayence, Aug. 3.

The King, in his proclamation to the army, declares that all Germany stands united against a neighbouring state which has surprised by declaring war without justification. The safety of the Fatherland is threatened. Our honour and our hearts are the stake. To-day I assume command of the whole army. I advance cheerfully to a contest in which in former times our fathers under similar circumstances fought gloriously. The whole Fatherland and myself trust confidently in you. The Lord God will be with our righteous cause.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3rd.

The Russian fleet sailed from Constadt to cruise in Baltic.

Paris, August 3rd.

The *Figaro* claims that the victory at Saarbruck was of great importance. The Emperor wished to gain possession of Saarbruck because it commands the valley at the Saar and the railway of Treves. The latter cannot now be of any service to the enemy.

A council of war was held at Metz yesterday evening. All the commanders of the army on the German frontier were present.

The correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Pall Mall Gazette* were released on promise of being more prudent hereafter.

The ambassadors of Austria, Spain and Turkey had an important interview yesterday with De Gramont.

London, August 3.

Advices from private sources attribute the delay in the opening of the campaign after the armies were ready on both sides to the renewals of Napoleon's proposals for peace, which were finally refused today by Bismarck.

London, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baxter, Secretary of the Admiralty, said no augmentation of the Navy was designed. Sailors could easily be had, and coal was abundant.

Mr. Low then called the attention to the shipment of horses to the continent. It is feared the horses will soon become scarce. Mr. Cardwell admitted the fact, but saw no legal means of preventing it. The Canadian Loan bill was passed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to England.

A movement is on foot in Liverpool to organize measures for the defence of that port.

Handi & Wilson, general merchants, of Liverpool, have stopped payment.

Colonel, the winner of the Liverpool steeple chase, has been presented to the Crown Prince of Prussia for a charge.

Sneal & Co., Bankers, of Breton, have stopped payment.

Edinburgh, Aug. 4.

In an accident to-day on the Dundee and New Tyle Railway, in Fifeshire, Thirty persons were severely injured. No deaths.

Dublin, August 3.

There are symptoms of trouble in Londonderry on the approaching orange celebration. The factions are highly excited.

London, Aug. 3.

Violent political and religious disturbances occurred yesterday in Brussels and Ghent. Mobs held the streets for some hours and sacked the convent and other buildings. Troops were called out and the riots were suppressed.

Paris, Aug. 3.

The Division of the French army which captured Saarbruck took three thousand Prussian prisoners. The mitrailleur did wonders. A ball from the Prussian cannon fell near the Prince Imperial. The Chassepots carried a distance of 1,100 yards and the mitrailleur over 2,000 yards.

A combat is reported on the Baltic, during which two Prussian gunboats were captured.

The French army is advancing. Five hundred thousand rations leave Paris daily.

The King of Italy has written to the Pope that he will protect Rome.

Forty-one thousand of the Garde Mobile were equipped last week in Paris.

Seven new journals have been started in Paris since the war began.

Pesth, Aug. 4.

The Diet of Hungary emphatically declared in favor of Austrian neutrality.

London, Aug. 4.

The ports of England are rapidly filling with North German vessels, anxious to escape French cruisers.

A circular has lately appeared, defending Spain as innocent of the cause of the trouble between France and Prussia.

Berlin, Aug. 4.

The officers of the Union Club, of this city, have accepted a large wager offered by M. Thomas, of Paris, that the French will be in Berlin on the 15th of August.

A Prussian reserve of one hundred thousand men is encamped in front of Berlin.

Forage is scarce in the Rhine provinces, and the Prussian hopes are suffering severely.

London, Aug. 4.

A Berlin despatch says another fight has taken place at the town of Gersweiler. A detachment of French crossed the line and took possession of the village. The Prussians then attacked the French and dislodged them from their position in the village, when they retired, with a loss of nine killed.

London, Aug. 4.

Two vessels of the contingent Chappel Squadron sail from Plymouth this evening for a secret rendezvous, probably off the Belgian coast.

London, Aug. 4.

The Bank of England has announced a further advance in the rate of discount of 1 per cent.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.

The Danish Government still struggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is intense and perhaps ungovernable. The sympathy for France among all classes is very marked.

Paris, Aug. 4.

The Duke de Grammont has issued another circular, reaffirming that aggressive propositions originated in Berlin. France made none; on the contrary, she commenced her disarmament. Count Von Bismarck bases his proposals on his anxiety about the plans of Russia, giving the details, which the Duke de Grammont temporarily withholds. The Duke concludes that owing to the falsehoods Bismarck has already uttered through fear, he has lost all claim to be believed hereafter.

## IMPORTANT PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

### Gallant Conduct of the Crown Prince.

*THE SITUATION ON THE LOWER RHINE.*

London, August 4.

The engagement at Saarbrucken was between small detachments forming the Prussian rear guard and three divisions of the French infantry supported by 33 guns. The affair was of slight importance. In spite of apparent importance of maintaining railway connections at Saarbrucken the Prussians have never seriously prepared to defend it and their movements are believed to be henceforth independent of the Saarbrock line. The attack repulsed last Saturday was a sufficient warning of the French intentions but the Prussians took no further steps even when the French subsequently occupied the woods. The mystery thus far hanging over the Prussian movements and plans is not dispelled. Nothing in the French account shows that they occupied the town itself or have attempted to ascertain what force lies beyond.

A correspondent telegraphs from Mayence his arrival yesterday afternoon with King William and staff. The feeling against the English Government is strong.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes that the enthusiasm for the war has entirely disappeared. In Paris it is now evident that war with Germany means a prolonged struggle. The announcement that the fortifications of Paris are to be placed in a condition of defence, and the Emperor's admission that the war will be long, has singularly damped the ardor of those who imagined that within a fortnight a glorious peace which would re-establish the supremacy of France would be signed in Berlin.

A Special from Paris says: Dr. Nelaton joins the army on the pretext of forming an ambulance corps, but everybody knows that he goes as special attendant upon the Emperor, the state of whose malady does not permit him to dispense with his most trusted physician.

Lisbon, Aug. 4.

The Gazette officially publishes a decree of neutrality of Portugal.

SAARBRUCKEN.

Mentz, Aug. 4.

Fourteen Prussian soldiers captured at Saarbrucken passed through this city yesterday on their way to Beifort and Tolonville, where they will be imprisoned. The Prussian wounded have been cared for the same as the French.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Berlin, Aug. 4.

"A feeble garrison held Saarbruck until the French deployed and advanced in three columns. The Prussians then retired to a position north of the town to observe the enemy. In spite of the free use by the French of mitrailleurs, artillery and Cassepots, our losses were only 2 officers and 70 men. The loss of the French appeared more serious."

Paris, Aug. 4.

The Empress to-day presided at a council of ministers. The Emperor will issue a decree making the "Marseillaise" henceforth the national air of France. During the fight at Saarbrucken it was played by the bands.

London, Aug. 4.

Offenbach, the opera bouffe composer, though a German, has published a French war song entitled "God speed the Emperor."

London, Aug. 4.

There are rumors that Count De Palla Force has arrived in London as a special messenger from the Duke De Gramont to assure the government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it is added that he met a cool reception.

It was asserted that the bank rate was raised for political effect, not from financial necessity.

There are at present in Saarbrucken or just outside of the place 3,000 Prussians and moreover the 48th regiment, with 16 guns. Within a short distance are the 7th Hussars and the 40th regiment of the line with 30 guns.

A MOVEMENT.

Strasbourg, Aug. 3.

Yesterday after the council of war, Marshal McMahon surveyed the Rhine from Kiehl bridge upwards. From their movements it is conjectured that McMahon, with the African army, is about to cross the Rhine, and dash rapidly by way of Carlsruhe and Heidelberg to Frankfort, and that thence he will endeavor to cut the railroad communication between Berlin and the Rhine. It is believed he will leave Mayence on his left, while the main army pushes on through the lower Rhine Province to Mayence and Coblentz. The forward movement, it is rumored, has been fixed for Saturday.

THE MOVEMENT CHECKED.

Carlsruhe, Aug. 4, p.m.

There was heavy fighting at Weissenbourg yesterday. To-day a large force of Prussians advanced, between Weissenbourg and Lauterbourg, ten miles into French territory, driving back the advance of posts of the enemy and destroying several miles of the railway between Lauterbourg and Strasbourg, along which it is supposed McMahon was preparing to advance. The French loss was heavy, including many prisoners.

A DECISIVE PRUSSIAN SUCCESS.

"LATER—The Prussian victory at Weissenbourg was decisive. The troops engaged were the regiments of the Fifth and Seventh Prussian Army Corps and the Second Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in person. The French force consisted of General Douay's division of McMahon's corps. Weissenbourg and Geisbilt in the rear of that town were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet after an obstinate resistance. The general who commanded the French in the absence of General Douay was killed, with two officers of his staff. The French encampment, one piece of artillery, five hundred wounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussians. On the German side General Kirchbach was wounded. The Grenadier Guards and the 58th Regiment suffered severely.

London, Aug. 4.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Prussian headquarters that the Crown Prince's army has stormed Weissenbourg. The French were driven off the field and the Prussians now occupy the French camp. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss was considerable. No movement is announced from the army of the lower Rhine. The affair at Saarbrucken is regarded here as wholly unimportant. The Prussians at no time contemplated holding that town in force.

GERMAN SITUATION.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Coblentz that the Prussians were in much greater force on the banks of the Saar and the Moselle than is generally supposed. Hence, they do not intend to fall back on Mayence or Manheim, but will hold the French in check from Sarre to Lauterbourg. One proof is that long trains of provision waggons stretch from here to Treves, and ambulance trains are with them in much too great force for a mere affair of outposts.

The Prussian waggon and ambulance service is more perfectly organized and their horses are in better condition than those of the French. The soldiers are in admirable condition. Their enthusiasm is less noisy than that of the enemy, but their quiet confidence is far preferable to such effervescence as I recently witnessed on the other side.

Coblentz is full of landwehr. There are few troops of line there. The fortifications are rapidly being strengthened. Troops war. She has but 52,000 Remington rifles and but five million ball cartridges instead of ten millions absolutely required for service. The field artillery is still worse off and includes only 25 batteries and 150 guns. Not one fortress can withstand a siege.

The break in the railway system between the right and left banks of the Rhine causes great inconvenience. Bridges of boats were constructed within twenty-four hours.

Krueger, the Austrian Vice Consul at Cuxhaven, has been arrested as a French spy. At Hamburg coal has risen in price one hundred per cent.

A Paris special says the French very reluctantly admit they do not occupy the town of Saarbruck. They simply preserve the position on the heights on which they had erected batteries a week before the attack. Starbuck was never an outpost, and so long as the Prussians occupy Saarlouis is not an important military position.

A special from Frankfort on Tuesday says it is generally believed that a great battle will be fought near Mayence. The number of men now massed between Mayence and the front is enormous. The citizens of Frankfort, who are supposed to be hostile to Prussian rule, show lavish hospitality to the troops. If they do not love the Prussians they at least detest the French. The war, instead of detaching Frankfort from Prussia, has developed a sincere attachment to Fatherland.

The Prussian batteries passing through Frankfort are observed to be much lighter and more serviceable than in 1866. The German officers believe that the Prussians will bring into the field a gun superior to Napoleon's pet artillery, and the French mitrailleuses will find their match.

London, Aug. 5.

A French corps is said to have moved last night on Saarlouis, where a battle was expected. The rumour of the capture of the town is unconfirmed.

It is said that a cavalry skirmish occurred near Lauterburg yesterday in which fifteen French defeated one hundred and fifty Prussians.

Paris, Aug. 5.

At the camp at Chalons last evening the Garde Mobile gave a grand illumination in honor of the capture of Saarbrucken. There had been previously some slight insubordination among the garde, but favorable news ended that at once.

Paris, Aug 5.

The French General Bazaine made a reconnoitre on the 3rd between Saarbrucken and Saarlouis to observe the movements of the Prussians. They were found not to be in any force in that neighborhood.

London, Aug. 5.

The Times this morning says the plan of the Prussian Commander in Chief, Gen. Moltke, has been recently changed from a defensive to an offensive one. An advance into France is threatened. It is possible that Prince Frederick Charles will push forward and attack Nancy.

## DOMESTIC.

Dr. Shu is en route to Fort Garry. Bon voyage, Doctor.

Crop reports from the Eastern Townships are encouraging.

An unknown insect is the vicinity of Quebec, is destroying the oat crop.

This is the season for harvesting thistles on the country roads. The crop is backward.

Prince Arthur has arrived in England from Canada. He was met by his Royal Mother on landing.

Yankee Robinson's circus has dodged Central Canada. It is over in York State. The young of Kingston cry out, will we have a circus?

Hamilton is to have a Regatta on September 19th and wants Kingston boats to join in. By all means. Over $230 is to be offered in prizes.

The eleventh party of emigrants assisted to Canada by the committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund have arrived at Quebec in the steamship Atlas. Since March last the committee have assisted nearly 500 to emigrate.

### *RED RIVER.*

St. Paul, July 28.

A gentleman, just arrived from Fort Abercrombie, reports that the people are wondering at the continued delay of the troops, and still more that they have received no directions to seize the murderers Riel and Donohue, now that these worthies are without a following.

The delegates from the English, loyal French, Crees, and Chippewas, who have gone out to meet Governor Archibald, were seen sailing the Winnipeg River when last heard from.

Parties are preparing statements and collecting proofs of grave charges against Commissioners DeSalaberry, Thibaut, and the priests Richot and Lestanc.

Riel is continually drunk, and still adjures to the old at least, that if he falls ten others will fall with him.

Donohue avows his intention of quitting the purple and insolence of office and resuming the robe of priesthood, for the purpose, it is generally supposed, of saving his neck.

IN CONGRESS.—The activity infused into the United States Navy through the European war has extended itself to Lake Ontario. The commander Chase, which has been lying out of commission, at Ogdensburg, for the past two years, has been ordered to be got in order, and to be stationed at Oswego.

### *ITEMS OF NEWS.*

Mr. Fenianghaysen declines the American mission to London.

A customs union between the Australian Colonies has been proposed.

The war in New Zealand, has ceased, and tranquility prevails.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the Canadian Volunteers amounts to £300 sterling.

Cincinnati has seventy printing offices.

Brigham Young quarrels fearfully with his mothers-in-law.

The Duke of Argyle is spending all his spare cash in experimenting with flying machines.

Hayti is to make a new issue of paper money to the extent of $600,000,000 and call in all the old paper which has been extensively counterfeited.

R. F. De Overston, of Hamilton, has become pastor of Collegiate Dutch Reform Church of New York city.

The fortifications of Paris have cost $40,000,000 and up to 1868 there had been expended on Cherbourg $34,000,000.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish is to leave the U. S. State Department as soon as Gen. Grant can settle upon his successor.

Knapsacks will not be not be worn by the French troops during battle. The officers have removed their epaulettes, which rendered them far too conspicuous. Lord Charles Hamilton has enlisted in a Prussian cavalry regiment.

Mr. J. Gordon Brown is now in Europe acting as the Globe's war correspondent. It is extremely doubtful if any paper on this continent will contain as able and interesting European letters as the Globe.

The Hon. H. L. Langevin has returned to Ottawa. The Hon. Messrs Tilley and Tupper will arrive there by the 13th inst. Mr. Morris is expected in a few days.

At the Falls of Montmorenci, a gentleman named E. J. Lewis, from Norwich, fell a distance of 75 feet. Singularly his bruises were not serious, a slight lameness being the only result.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows was opened at Brockville on Wednesday, and will be continued two or three days. Mr. S. G. Dobson, of St. Catharines, was elected Grand Patriarch.

The convicts in Auburn Prison, New York, are humanely treated to a daily bath in the reservoir.

New York physicians claim to say that soda is largely responsible for the great number of sudden deaths this hot weather.

A "canyon" in Illinois is moved by sunday spirits above proof, to foretell that President Grant will be assassinated on the 4th July, 1876.

The Ottawa district is suffering severely from want of rain.

Two well known Liverpool merchants have absconded with £20,000 each.

The female barbers in Milwaukee caught the itch from their customers, and are somewhat discouraged.

At night steamers on the Ottawa river have to lie up on account of dense smoke from the woods on fire.

It is curious that while every one professes to execrate the present war, all are disappointed if the daily papers contain no news of a battle.

Very weak tea, with a squeeze of lemon in it, will quench the thirst more effectually than all the "juleps" or "sours" ever concocted.

Van Amburgh's lion tamer entered the cage at Woodsfield, Ohio, but came out immediately with alacrity, leaving the seat of his trousers to amuse the animals.

Madlle Nelson has been paid £25,000 sterling, for six months, contract to sing in the United States. She is to receive £5,000 stg. as a gift on starting from America.

There are very nearly sixteen hundred "regular" doctors in the City of New York, to say nothing of outside skunkishers, and yet undertakers complain of hard times.

A number of Christian babes of Providence, U. S., have combined for the purpose of holding prayer meetings in the different houses of ill-fame that infest that city.

Frank Thorne, who is advertised to jump over Niagara Falls on Wednesday, jumped from the top of an elevator at Buffalo to the creek below, a distance of 135 feet, and was fatally injured.

Some of the Chinese in California make money by cutting up silver coin, coloring it yellow and, selling it with gold dust. The secret lies in the process of coloring, the coin to escape detection.

A countryman who attended a race said he didn't see why the sportsmen should be so particular to a quarter of a second about the end of it, when they kept the public waiting half an hour for the beginning.

To obtain a good night's sleep sponge the entire length of the spine in hot water for ten or fifteen minutes; this will reduce the circulation, quiet the nervous system, and induce sleep better than any drug.

A drunken soldier in Detroit amused himself one day by cutting off canine candidates with a sickle. He was knocked down just as he had harvested his ninety-fourth tail—that of a three hundred dollar pointer.

The Fenians are endeavouring to obtain the pardon of "Generals" O'Neill and Starr, and others, who are now in prison for violating the laws of neutrality, and for the purpose intend to hold sundry mass meetings.

Twenty two yachts are entered for the race for the Queen's cup at New York. The Dauntless will not run. The Sappho has been spoken by the Russia. Mr. Ashbury offers two cups to be raced for by sloops and schooners.

As one of the strongest incentives of war, the French journals say that if France had once more submitted to be insulted and outwitted by Bismark, "no woman of character would have consented to be seen on a Frenchman's arm."

A writer in an American Magazine *Old and New* gives an interesting account of the late Fenian raid. He says that a large number of the invaders were veterans of the late civil war. He says they could not stand the determined courage and close firing of our Canadian soldiers.

It may be consoling to those impatient folks who are hungry for the strife to begin in Europe to remember that in 1859 France and Austria began at early as January to get ready for war, and did not commence fighting until May. In 1866 Austria and Prussia began to get ready in March, but Sadowa was not fought until July.

A clock in an Erie hotel has a magnificent scheme in view. It is a circular hotel, to rest on a pivot like a locomotive turn-table. The object is to give every guest a "front room" (that being an almost invariable request) by assigning guests to the places then in front, and turning them to the rear upon the advent of others.

Probably the people who are the most fearful sufferers in regard to the Franco-Prussian war, are the Parisian milliners. They are impatiently awaiting the commencement of hostilities to get names for their new fall styles. New colors and styles of ribbons will be named after the battle fields; the bonnets will be named after the successful Generals.

The murder of Mr. Nathans has caused as excitement in New York almost equal to that of the celebrated Burdell tragedy many years ago. The police have but little clue to the perpetrators of the crime as yet. Various theories are advanced respecting the affair, many police believing that the deed was committed by one of his sons, while others think he was followed from Morristown, N. J., by an unknown man, who murdered him solely for plunder.

Some four weeks ago, as an omnibus dashed up to one of the Long Branch hotels, a lady's hat blew under the wheels and was crushed. Her display of good nature over the accident so struck an English lord that he sought an introduction, and they were shortly engaged to be married. It is now stated that not a bus drives up to a Long Branch hotel but that the ground is so covered with hats that the driver can't get down until a small boy shovels them into a hand cart.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1870.

THE OCEAN RACE.—The New York *Herald* offers distinguished testimony that in the ocean yacht race "the *Dauntless*, in reality, was the winning vessel, having sailed more miles than the *Cambria*." On this principle the surest way to win would have been to come by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—An explanation from the proper source of the delay which has arisen in the payment of the Government accounts for this county, for the June quarter, disposes of any charge of negligence or extreme dilatoriness which may have been entertained. It appears that the county auditors only audited the accounts in July, whereas they should have been passed in June, and that they were not received at the Treasury department in Toronto until the 13th July. Since that time Mr. Matthews, whose special duty it is to revise the accounts, has been confined to his room by illness, as certified to by his physicians. The accounts for the omission to send the amount due to the County Treasurer be here now. However, the Department is anxious to avoid further inconvenience to the County officials, constables and others entitled to their money, and has directed an effort to be made to have the accounts put through at once. In a day or two the Treasurer may reasonably expect to receive a cheque.

DEATH OF A MEMBER.—The Hon. T. E. Kierzkowski, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, died at St. Guis on Thursday evening. The honorable gentleman had been for some time in a precarious state, and was not expected to recover. The *Gazette*, of Montreal, says "his death deprives his party of a faithful and earnest adherent, as well as a practised parliamentary advocate."

## THE NEWS.

The yield of hops in England this year will be an average, but the quality is excellent.

Mr. Dickson's "Bay Charlie" trotted 12 miles in 40 min. 15 sec. on Wednesday evening, over a road near Mount Forrest, Ont.

Senator Aikens has returned to Ottawa, and there is now a quorum of the Cabinet.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner at Greenwich will be omitted this year.

It is said the Petroleum Bill, pending in the House of Lords, if passed, will prove almost fatal to the traffic.

The Bill abolishing the political disabilities of clergymen has passed the House of Lords. The Education Bill, as amended, has passed the Commons.

Painful rumors are current in Halifax respecting the Cashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who is said to be short of a large sum.

Lieutenant Governor Archibald will leave Ottawa to-morrow for Toronto, on his way to Manitoba.

It is reported in Lisbon that Don Fernando has accepted the proffered Crown of Spain.

A great deal of inconvenience is still caused in Nova Scotia by the delay in appointing Judges to the Supreme Court.

A highly enthusiastic meeting was held in Madrid, at which the society for the abolition of slavery was revived. Senor Castellar was elected President.

A destructive fire occurred in Peterboro, consuming the furniture store of Mr. Taylor, the house of Mr. Dobbin, and other houses and buildings. The loss was heavy, and was but partly covered by insurance.

John Baldy and William Duncan having been convicted in Philadelphia of rape, have been awarded the full penalty, thirty-two years' imprisonment, and a fine of $3,000 each.

A cotton commission dealer of Liverpool, said to be well known in America, has fled the country, leaving liabilities to the extent of £200,000 sterling.

The tender of Mr. Jackson, of Simcoe, for Section No. 20 of the Intercolonial Railway, has been recommended by the Commissioners for acceptance. Mr. Jackson offered to do the work for $612,000.

Boucher and Lalande, two men excavating a vault in the Protestant Cemetery, Montreal, were severely injured by the unexpected explosion of a fuse.

Lady Thorne, the famous trotting mare, fell from a bridge over which she was going into a railway car, at Rochester, and dislocated her hip joint. It is feared this accident will unfit her for the turf. She had on the previous day defeated George Palmer in a trotting match.

It is evident from the reply of the Earl Kimberley to the deposition of New found Bankers who waited upon him to ask that the regular garrison might be allowed to remain on that island, that the policy of his predecessor is to be carried out, at least so far as the withdrawal of troops is concerned.

THE NATHAN MURDER.—The rewards offered for the murder of Mr. Nathan, of New York, amount to $45,000. The offering of such a large reward in our humble opinion is a highly improper incentive to a false construction of the murder, and the possible punishment of an innocent person. Among other the men put forth in explanation of the mystery at present encircling the terrible murder, is one which points at so unusual a solution as that the foul deed may be traceable to one of the deceased gentleman's sons.

MAN FOUND.—On Thursday evening the body of a man was found floating in Brown's Bay, near Marysville, Wolfe Island. The body, which has not been identified, was attired in a yellow flannel shirt, canvass pants and black coat, and is supposed to be that of a sailor drowned off the schr. Melrose a short time ago. An inquest was held on his remains yesterday by Coroner Dick, of Garden Island, but we have not as yet learned the verdict. A man was lost off a schooner bound to Oswego from this port, a few days ago, shortly after the vessel left Kingston, and perhaps the body found may be that of the missing man.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH.—A line is now complete to Toronto and the West. Three wires were yesterday strung through the city, and the office will be opened here at once. The workmen are pushing eastward, and the line will be extended to Montreal in a few weeks.

LOYALTY.—The very latest telegram from the seat of war reports that Prince Frederick Charles is about to assault Nancy. How ungallant.

### *THE COINCIDENCE OF DATES AND EVENTS.*

In 1867 France was at war with Prussia. In 1870, which embraces the same two figures reversed, there are again hostilities between them. In 1756 there was also war between the same powers, in which France sustained a severe defeat. Just fifty years after that event, 1805, Prussia was humiliated, yea, more than that, almost destroyed, by the disastrous double battle of Jena and Austerlitz. In commenting upon that event the English historian Alison, whose sympathies were with Prussia, says: "Such were the disastrous battles of Jena and Austerlitz, which prostrated the strength of the Prussian monarchy, and in one day effected that which all the might of Russia, Austria and France had been unable to effect in the seven years war from 1756 to 1763." Curious enough, sixty years from that time, in 1866, Prussia was raised to the height of power by the extraordinary results