TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1870

Paris is now isolated. The vast body of Germans is within ten miles of the city, which momentarily expects the opening of the bombardment. Hard fighting took place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday around the capital, but no general action ensued. Strasbourg is untenable. A terrific cannonading is kept up by the besiegers, and Gen. Ulrich, the French commandant, has informed Gen. Trochu that he cannot hold out. King William still refuses to recognize the Provisional Government. He only acknowledges the Government of Napoleon or the Regency. He is determined to hold possession of Metz and Strasbourg. The Parisians are equally determined to hold out to the last, although he "Tribune's" correspondent declares, that the fortifications of the city are inefficient, and that there is nothing to prevent its bombardment. Bismarck and Jules Favre are to have an unofficial interview, out of which we hope some good will arise.

MILITARY.—Assistant Commissary J. E. Taylor, Control Staff, has been appointed by the Lieut.-Gen. to charge in the Military Store and Ordnance Establishments at Kingston.

The 75th Regiment is under orders to leave Halifax for England. It will be replaced by the 64th.

Lieut.-Col. Macpherson will perform the duties of Deputy Minister of Militia during the absence on sick leave of Major Futvoye.

RETURN OF THE PREMIER.—The legions of friends of Sir John A. Macdonald will be rejoiced at the arrival of Sir John A. Macdonald from Charlottetown, P. E. Island with Lady Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Mitchell and others. The party arrived at Quebec on Saturday in the Str. Napoleon III. The recovery of Sir John is now fully assured and his renewed presence in the councils of the Dominion is a subject of congratulation to the country. We trust that the friends of the Premier in Kingston will have the pleasure of welcoming him shortly, and of joining in congratulation on his recovery from a severe and trying illness.

The Quebec *Mercury* vouches for the perfect restoration to health of Sir John: "We have never seen the distinguished statesman looking brighter or seemingly better than on his early stroll this morning."

NEW POST OFFICES.—Several new post offices were established in Ontario on the 1st of September, including Clareview, (reopened) Addington County.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—For some time past clerks have been busily employed at the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, in making entries of articles for exhibition at the Provincial show, which opens there on the 3rd of October. It is gratifying to learn, contrary to anticipation, that there is a very considerable average increase over the number of articles exhibited last year—that is as far as the entries have been made. The number of blood horses entered this year is twenty-seven, being more than the number shown last year. The handsome number of 349 horses of all classes have been entered; likewise 524 heads of cattle, 487 sheep, 201 pigs; 240 entries have been made in poultry, but this is much below the average.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening about eight o'clock, as Mr. P. Haffner, the jockey, was driving up Princess street in a light buggy, the vehicle came in contact with a heavy cab, throwing Mr. Haffner violently to the ground and injuring him severely. His shoulder was dislocated and his right arm broken. Medical aid was at once summoned and Mr. Haffner was removed to his home, where at the latest accounts he was progressing well and favorably.

TEMPERANCE.—G. W. Ross, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, is on a visit to Kingston. On Sunday evening a religious Temperance meeting was held in the Victoria Music Hall, at which Mr. Ross spoke, as also did Dr. Man, the zealous local advocate of total abstinence. The acoustic properties of the new Hall were fully tested, with the most satisfactory result. It is superior for sound to any Hall in the city. Last evening Mr. Ross delivered a Temperance lecture in the same Hall, and to-night will "speak a piece"—his best—on Canada.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual Wimbledon of the Provincial Rifle association opened yesterday afternoon in Toronto, and is expected to last three or four days. The 47th Battalion sent up a team of five, which will do it no discredit. It is composed of Lieut. Baillie, Ensign Byrne, Sergts. Baillie and Allen, and Private Miller, all belonging to No. 5 Company, Capt. Macauley.

CATARAQUI COURSE.—Wednesday, the 28th will be another day of attraction to the city. The County of Frontenac Annual Exhibition will be held at the Crystal Palace, and the number and character of the Entries up to the present date bespeak a very successful show. Then at the Cataraqui Course, the supplementary Fall Races are expected to be highly successful. In the race for Stallions best 3 in 5 in harness, seven fine horses will be run against "Grey Hawk," the winner of the gold medal, and the premium Stallion at the recent Jefferson County Fair, a Show almost equal in nearly every respect to our Provincial Exhibition. There is to be a race for still another class, and the day's sport promises to be second only in interest to the late races.

AN UNFULFILLED PROGRAMME.—In anticipation of the war resulting in the defeat of Prussia, it is stated that the terms of peace to have been entered by France were that the latter should have the coal districts around Saarbruck and Sarrlouis, Prussia pay the expenses of the war, and to refund the amount of the war indemnity received from Austria in 1866; the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau restored to their thrones; the North German Bund broken up; the territory of Prussia reduced to the area it occupied before 1849, and a new Confederation of the Rhine established, and the Prussian Port at Dantzic, in the Baltic ceded to Russia. It is presumable, owing to the war operations not having turned out altogether as anticipated by the French, that the carrying out of the programme will be deferred for the present.

THE CABBIES RACES.

There was great sport at these races, which came off on the Cataraqui Course on Saturday afternoon.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was a trotting race, best 3 in 5, in which there were 5 entries. The purse was $45, divided amongst three. John Nicholson's horse took three straight heats, and was declared the winner of $30; M. Sennat's Bay Mare, second, $20; and Thos. Halligan's horse, third, $5. Time 2.45.

SECOND RACE.

A running race, in which there were 7 entries; purse, $20; won by Parsley's Grey. Time 2.11.

THIRD RACE.

A running race; 7 entries; purse, $15; won by Parke's Bay Mare. Thomas Howland's Brown Mare, second, and Henry Coyle's horse third. The other horses entered for this race dropped out.

The last race was a

SCRUB RACE,

in which there were some 5 horses entered; purse, $15; won by Corey Ryder's horse, entered by John Abrams.

The cabmen enjoyed a capital afternoon's sport, and all went home perfectly satisfied with each other and everybody else.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE No 459.

It is but rarely that the American booksellers send to the Canadian Press their publications, simply, we believe, because owing to both British and Canadian opposition in the Book Making trade, combined with the still high prices of materials and labor, they can find little sale for them in Canada. Consequently, it's 'no longer pipe, no longer dance.' With their periodicals, encreasing in number and value, they are still very liberal. Those of the approaching month that have reached Our Table are the following:—

Of Lady's Books we have,

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for October. $3.

MADAME DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for October. $3.

PETERSON'S LADY'S MAGAZINE for October. $2.

And all three are good as usual. In fact all the Monthlies published in the United States under this designation, are exceedingly good and cheap, and quite equal in every respect to those of Paris and London.

BLACKWOODS MAGAZINE for September. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York. John Creighton, Kingston. $4.

Contents of the September No:—1. Earl's Dene, Part XI.; 2. Newman's Poems; 3. 'The Old Egyptians'; 4. 'Milly's First Love'; 5. Cornelius O'Dowd, 3 papers'; 6. 'War Letter of Major Corkharan.

YOUNG AMERICA for October. W. J. Jenning, New York. $1.50.

'Young America,' for October, is full of fine illustrations, spicy and instructive stories, and much to amuse the juveniles. Demorest is achieving a great success in 'Young America.' He is also giving splendid premiums to each subscriber.

LONDON SOCIETY for September. Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto. One Shilling Sterling.

We do with this favourite Magazine what we never do with any of the numerous Monthlies we get—we read it through at one sitting, tho' it takes hours to do so. Could we say any thing more of its excellence, (Cockney by the way,) were we to write a whole column!

THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL for September. SAY, Morgan, Cannon Street, London. One Pound Sterling.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE for September. $2.

Since Messrs. T. & R. White left Hamilton, this excellent Magazine has been published by Lawson, McMullock & Co.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for October. $4.

For the first time since its publication, have we seen in 'Harper's Monthly' a stupid and uninteresting article, and that is in the present month, entitled 'The Young Men's Christian Association.' We had thought the 'Age of Cant' had passed away. Methought the fumes of last night's punch had glued her lovely eyes, but ah! there is no power in drams to quiet wives. Substitute an expressive word for the last one of Fielding's, and our meaning will be apparent.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for October. $2

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR for October. 12½.

Both the above publications of Messrs. T. S. Arthur & Sons, of Philadelphia are good and cheap.

THE GEOLOGY OF HASTINGS COUNTY, Ontario, with a Map of the Region. 8 vo., pp. 32.

The above is a Report of Mr. Henry G. Vennor, of the Geological survey of Canada, on the Mineralogy of the County of Hastings, and appears to be a very carefully compiled document. The Map gives a full description of the Strata and Substrata of the County, including all the Gold Regions.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL CONCERNING THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY. A Blue Book. 8vo., pp. 24.

THE CRAFTSMAN for September. $1 50.

This publication has passed from the hands of Bro. T. & R. White into those of Bro. J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, with whom we wish it much prosperity.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for September 17th. G. E. Desbarats & Co., Montreal. 10.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL for Sept. 24. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 10 Cents.

EVERY SATURDAY for Sept. 24. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. 10 Cents.

EXPORTS.—The following are the exports from Kingston to the United States, via Cape Vincent, from the 14th to 19th Sept. instant, as ascertained at the office of Col. Hance, U.S. Consul:—

Articles.	Value.
1,503 Sheep and Lambs,	$3,343 35
24 Cows,	425 00
22 Steers,	640 50
1 Horse,	105 00
1 Colt,	60 00
182,203 feet of lumber	1,428 95
400,000 Shingles,	550 00
Total Value	$6,553 80

THE REGATTA.—The Kingston Regatta of 1870, notwithstanding the great many field and aquatic sports this season has witnessed, promises to be a success worthy of its predecessors. The citizens of Kingston have promptly come forward with subscriptions.

THE EX-EMPEROR.—Louis Napoleon has an annual income of $50,000 from investments in English funds, and as much more from investments in other countries, the United States included. The money has been made not merely by savings upon the enormous salary allowed him as Emperor, but by speculations in stocks and real estate. As he had control of the whole power of France both at home and abroad, it has been easy for him to put the stock market up or down as he chose. The improvements in Paris have also been a most fruitless source of wealth. Knowing beforehand where streets and avenues were to be opened, he has been able to buy city lots at low prices, and then to sell them at enormous value. All his old cronies and friends have been enriched in the same manner. Many of them were in the depths of poverty when he took possession of France, and now they are all millionaires.

THE PAPAL POWER.

ADVANCE OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

Florence, Sept. 17.

The Italian army is quietly but rapidly occupying the Pontifical territory. A number of towns have lately been entered without opposition.

Gen. Kanseler, commander in chief of the Pontifical forces, has refused to surrender the city of Rome.

Madrid, Sept. 17.

All but the ultra Catholic press are delighted at the end of the Pope's temporal power.

Florence, Sedt. 18.

An official despatch from the Italian army of occupation at Monte Rotunda, says:—Baron Arnim came to Gen. Cadona's quarters, by authorization of the Pope, to explain that foreign military forces for the moment ruled Rome, and His Holiness was unable to prevent resistance to the entrance of the Italian troops. He wished to know what course Gen. Cadona intended to take. The General replied that his purpose was fully set forth in the Royal proclamation. The King had shown great patience, but the fact that foreigners attempted to defend the city and rule the Pope tried that patience severely. Baron Arnim begged delay of four hours that he might bring additional influence to bear on the Pope. Canadona so far yielded as to suspend the attack on Rome 24 hours, his troops now encircle the city.

Garibaldi had left Caprera. Mazzini's letter promising to renounce the Republic if the King goes to Rome, proves a hoax.

NEWS ITEMS.

Peterboro is about to procure a steam fire engine.

Lady Young held a reception at Spencer Wood on Monday afternoon.

The Quebec Legislature will meet about the middle of November.

Boots, laced at the side, in an old fashion, are making their appearance again.

Efforts are being made to induce the Tyne and Paris crews to visit Hamilton during the present month. No go.

A New Orleans company has a safe which weighs 500,000 pounds, and required 28 freight cars for its transportation in sections.

Artists made the drawings on the heels of wagons of the retreating French army during the late war.

A couple of simpletons in Toronto had a fight over the great race, and mauled each other jolly well, and then went home satisfied.

Walter Brown was ready to row Berry last week at Lachine, but the latter, when pressed to a decision, refused to row.

The Ottawa and Prescott R R company have put on a third train on their line for the accommodation of western travel.

The official report of the Government Surveyor, relative to the condition of the Canada Central Railroad is in all respects highly satisfactory.

The following public works, will be proceeded with at once:—The new Custom House in London; the Post Office in Toronto; the works on the Chambly Canal, and dredging in St. John (N. B.) harbor.

John Dunkin, in the employ of Mr. John Chaffey, of Bedford mills, on the Rideau, was killed while loading powder into a blast. While hammering it in with an iron rammer, it accidentally exploded, and killed the unfortunate man almost instantly.

The vast accumulation of wounded is causing serious embarrassment in Germany. Every town almost has an hospital, but the accommodation, large as it is, fails to meet the dreadful requirements of the war. Private houses are now being thrown open for the reception of maimed soldiers.

Mr. Capreol, of Toronto, continues to urge his Ship Canal scheme with unabated energy and zeal. All he wants to ensure the success of his enterprise is an appropriation of ten millions of acres of the public lands. He does not expect that Ontario will make the appropriation until John Sandfield Macdonald's Government is overthrown, which, Mr. Capreol considers a dead certainty at the next election in 1871.

On Friday at Lachine, the sale of the boats belonging to the Tyne, crew took place. The "Dunston-on-Tyne" was purchased by Mr. Liddell, of Pittsburg, Penn., for $250, and the skiff for $100. The four oared outrigger, "Jarrow-on-Tyne," was sold for $200. Jas. Harvey, Esq., of Montreal, and Walter Brown, the sculler from the United States, purchased the other skiff, which belonged to Mr. Renforth.

ST. JOHN AND TYNE.

Six miles of struggle—oh how fast they dip!
"St. John" and "Tyne"—how rapidly they [skip!
Trembles the blue and crimson on each prow:
Dominion hearts are beating as to now
By smooth Lachine.

Six lengths ahead! flashed the single gun—
The six mile struggle by the "Tyne" is won;
Shoutings are coming from the crowded shores,
Victors have tossed aloft their dripping oars
On smooth Lachine.

Six lengths behind! loudest the cheer for [you,
Who ne'er defeat before on water knew;
Uplift your faces! your's is no disgrace,
To take by Britain's best a second place
On smooth Lachine!

AT LAST.

THE MONTREAL CLUB LOSE THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The vexed question of the Championship of Lacrosse has been decided in favor of the Shamrock, in a fair and keenly contested match with the famous first twelve of the Monsreal Club on Saturday, in Montreal. There was no crowding outsiders on the players, and the match was most vigorously contested. The first game was won by the Shamrocks in 40 minutes; the second by the same club in 5 minutes; the third was disputed and played over. It was won by the Montrealers in 37 minutes, and the fourth was won by the Shamrocks in 27 minutes, the Shamrocks thus becoming the victors and the champions.

Pere Hyacinthe has published a letter expressing gratitude towards the United States for recognizing the French republic. Hopes of peace seem to be lost; even the "Times" is despondent. The German ultimatum is the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. The decided impleasantness between Prussia and England about the sale of British arms to France continues, and sharp notes have passed between Count Bernstoff and Earl Granville. The latter stiffly maintains that the markets of England should be, and must be open to both parties.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

The following Patents of Inventions for the Dominion have been issued to persons in this vicinity, and published in the *Official Gazette*:—

No. 311. Aaron W. Lake, of the Township of Sterrington, Frontenac, Brewer, for a new machine, for regulating the fermentation of ale, beer and other liquors, to be called: "Lake's apparatus" 22nd March, 1870.

No. 313. John Shields, of the City of Kingston, for improvements on Lamp Chimneys and Burners, to be called "Shields Improved Lamp Chimney and Burner," 22nd March, 1870.

No. 348. Charles George Fox, of the City of Kingston, for an improvement in lamp-shades, known as: "The Mica Lamp Shade." 5th April, 1870.

No. 354. Edwin Horsey, of the City of Kingston, for improvements in a Suction and Force Pump, called the "Eureka Pump;" the improved pump to be called or known as: "The Improved Eureka Pump." 8th April, 1870.

No. 365. Abraham Kerly, of the Town of Napanee, for certain new and useful improvements in Horse Rake; known as: "Kerly's Combined Horse Rake, Pea Cutter and Clover Seed Gatherer." 13th April, 1870.

No. 382. John Shibley Rowse, of the Village of Bath, new machine to facilitate unloading hay, and other farm produce, known as: "Winckel's Horse Hay Fork Car." 25th April, 1870.

No. 396. David James Waggoner, of the Township of Kingston, Frontenac, an improvement in machine for grappling to the beams and rafters of buildings for suspending Horse Hay-Forks, known as: "The Self-Attaching Grapple." 4th May, 1870.

A GENTLEWOMAN'S ADDRESS.—A French lady of rank and title—the Countess de Gasparin—finds voice amidst the internecine destruction now levelling French and German in one fell sweep, in the beautiful words following, addressed to her countrywomen and German sisters across the Rhine:—"Women of France and Germany! The most unknown among your sisters utters to you her cry of anguish. Your patriotic tenderness solaces thousands of the poor wounded. We, women, can do better still. Let us rise! Let us cast between the two cut-throat nations our bosoms and cries. Antiquity displays women—pagan women—whose outstretched arms interposed to stop carnage. We are Christians! shall we do less? No more massacres! No more mutilated bodies! No more hearts torn in pieces! No more generations of mankind mown down! The earth is drunk with the blood of our sons. Women of all lands, stretch out your hands across your borders.—Let us unclasp to love the nations who destroy, but do not hate each other. If we, the mothers, the wives, the sisters, and the sisters of France and Germany,—if we will have peace, we shall have it! In God's name, let us begin ourselves; let us unite; let us gain that last, grand victory of 1870." These are the brave words of a noble-minded woman, an authoress and a thinker, who shudders at the depopulation of her native land, for the gratification of insensate ambition.

MURDER NEAR GODERICH.

A Lad Murders for Money

MURDER WILL OUT.

Goderich, Sept. 17.

Some two weeks ago an esteemed townsman, Mr. Joel Dean, went up the lake on a fishing excursion. He was accompanied by a youth named Wm. Mercer, age 19 or 17, whom he hired for the purpose. On Monday the 12th, this youth returned from the fishing islands, bringing the news that he and Mr. Dean were out in a small boat when it was upset by a squall. Mr. Dean, Mercer said, "sunk immediately. Mercer held on to the boat and was after a time picked up by the fishermen. Some suspicious circumstances coming to light, Mercer was arrested on a charge of robbery. There were found on his person Mr. Dean's purse containing some $40, amongst which was a $5 gold pocket piece. He was examined by the Mayor on Tuesday and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of robbery. He afterwards confessed that he had shot Mr. Dean through the head. On Wednesday last a large party, with the prisoner, proceeded to the place where Mercer says he shot Dean. To-day the party returned, bringing the body of Mr. Dean. A crowd awaited the arrival of the boat at the dock. The excitement was intense on its arrival, and it was with much difficulty the prisoner was conveyed to gaol. There were frequent cries of "Hang him, shoot him."

AMONG THE GUARDS.—A "special" of the *Echo*, who is at present "doing" the great Metropolis, contributes a pen and ink photograph of the "Household Troops." The following are among the details of the picture:—When parade is over, some of the soldiers go out on Barracks to "catch a missus" in the squares, or Park—some foolish servant-girl; others go to the canteen, to drink what is often bad beer; others go to sleep as soon as they eat their dinner. A Guard's barrack-room has the appearance of an hospital, for there is not a room, in which a half-dozen diurnal sleepers may not be found. The pay is given to the men daily. The pay-sergeant comes into the room and gives it to them without their having the trouble even to get out of bed. The canteens of the Guardes are not well conducted. A soldier may drink until he falls down, when he will be borne to the guard-room and next morning, fined seven-and-sixpence or ten shillings by the colonel, which stops his drink for a month, unless he goes out of barracks "loafing," which is not at all uncommon. The canteens are conducted by a sergeant, assisted by a staff of soldiers as waiters, who only wash the pewters and glasses once a day. In some, if a soldier asks for a bottle of ginger beef, he must draw the cork with his teeth. There is no such thing as a corkscrew, at least not for a private. In one corner of the taproom a number of men are playing "bray," a low game of cards, accompanying every card with an oath. At another part others are making shameless talk to shameless women—passed into barracks as respectable. Under the tables a few may be lying insensibly drunk. No respectable persons can go near the places without being the insulted. This is the canteen system of the *corps d'elite* of the British army. There are many "dashing" Guardsmen who have half-a-dozen servant girls "in tow," and who spend the monthly wages of these poor women without any compunction. For such conduct the Guardsman has nothing to fear. He may spend the wages and the "fat" of all the cooks in the West-end and laugh at punishment.

THE NEWS.

The Prince of Wales is to be a Field Marshal.

It is said that Vanderbilt lost $50,000 on the great boat race.

Mr. McCarthy, M. P., for Richelieu, is so ill that his recovery is doubtful.

The five mile race for a thousand dollars has been arranged between Renforth and Coulter.

The cholera is raging with extreme violence in the Black Sea ports.

Variolous is raging among the French prisoners at Magdeburg and Wittemburg.

There have been 560 deaths in Havana from yellow fever, during the last week.

Republican manifestations in favor of France were recently made at Toledo, Spain.

The fires around Ottawa are again extending Mr. Ruggles Wright's farm, near Hull, is great danger.

The Americans have commenced a war of extermination against the Indian part of Arizona.

The Russian Government transferred 40,000,000 roubles lately from deposit in the Bank of France to the London Banks.

M. Thiers has left London for St. Petersburg to ascertain the disposition of the Czar towards France.

The Intercolonial Railway Commission have assembled at Ottawa, and will shortly inspect the progress of the work on the Intercolonial.

It is again rumored that Ferdinand, the ex-King of Portugal, has accepted the Spanish crown; but the Republic will in all probability have been proclaimed before he reaches Madrid.

While Napoleon was at Namur, in Belgium, he eulogized the discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers, and said that nothing could keep them out of Paris.

The steamer *City of Brooklyn*, which sailed on Saturday from New York, took out 150 recruits for the French and Prussian armies.

The public meeting held in Toronto, on Saturday to devise measures to aid the people who suffered by the recent fires in the Ottawa district, was very successful.

The total railway traffic returns for the month of August, 1870, show an increase of over eighty-seven thousand dollars over the same month of last year.

Russia is said to be hatching a grand combination plot with Austria and Italy. The absorption of Turkey and Prussian Poland is contemplated. Bosh!

Late despatches from China are unfavorable to peace. The Governor of Nankin has been assassinated by the natives on account of his well-known sympathy for foreigners.

A party crossing from Ramouraska to Murray Bay, a few days ago, met with a distressing accident. The boat upset, and three children and a man named Goggnon were drowned.

Four of the crew of the brig H. G. Perry, which arrived in New York on Thursday, had the yellow fever at Havana, and one died. The fever has not as reported appeared among the troops on Governor's Island, New York; but it was a malignant bilious fever. The rest of the twenty-seven cases which occurred, have either entirely recovered, or are in a fair way.

The address of the Emperor Francis-Joseph to the Reichsrath, now assembled at Vienna, seems to have been marked by great common-sense. Though noticing the war between Prussia and France, he advised the legislators to confine themselves to the consolidation of the various nationalities of the Empire, and to give their careful attention to questions of revenue, education, and the settlement of religious affairs now disturbed by the recent rupture with Rome.

THE WAR NEWS.

Prussian Movements around Paris—Severe Fighting

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE—GERMANY INSISTS ON NEW TERRITORY.

London, Sept. 17.

M. Thiers, after an interview, has been definitely informed by Earl Granville that the English Government positively declines to interfere in the settlement of the terms of peace between France and Prussia.

Count Bismarck has asked explanation from the Belgian Government for having allowed 11,000 French soldiers to cross her territory unchecked.

It is reported that there is information in the hands of the Prussian embassy that some muskets, the property of the British Government, have been sold to France since the war commenced, through a Government agent.

Many of the old police force of Paris have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in a Bonapartist plot. The French country appear to be greatly embittered against the invaders, and have virtually raised the black flag. The Prussians intend to show them no quarter.

London, Sept. 17.

The Prussian siege train is still fast aground in the Canal de la Marne, occasioned by the sudden withdrawal of water by the French engineers.

A Berlin correspondent says that the blowing up of the citadel of Laon after its capitulation was worthy of the Fenians, but not of men of honour. The commandant of the fortress has been exonerated of the charge. The work was done by a guard of the magazine, an Alma veteran, in a state of patriotic exaltation.

All accounts from Paris describe the French eager for peace. Trochu has 410,000 men, a large part of them regulars, the remainder being fast transformed into good soldiers. Underground wires connect the fortifications. Balloons float over the city to reconnoitre the Prussian positions, and bird's eye photographic views are taken, and immediately transmitted to Gen. Trochu.

The Times despondent at the unfavorable termination of all negotiations for peace. The chances for the stopping of the war threaten to vanish altogether. England considers the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine unwise, but will never fire a shot to oppose the demands of Germany.

Brussels, Sept. 18.

At a council between the King of Prussia and the German representatives at Rheims it was decided to annex Alsace and Lorraine and decline diplomatic interference.

London, Sept. 18.

Railway communication is cut forty miles around Paris except in Normandy and Brittany. There was fighting yesterday within 25 miles of Paris.

There is more hopeful feeling in Paris. Lord Lyons has gone to the Prussian headquarters, and the election for the constituent assembly will take place on the 2nd Oct.

Tours, Sept. 18.

The Corps Diplomatique arrived to day. A great number of volunteers left this morning going northward. A French corps of 80,000 men under Gen. Duerot occupy the woods of Clamart and Meudon.

There was a fight yesterday between the Prussians and three regiments of the line assisted by some battalions of Mobile Guards and artillery. The enemy fell back.

The foreign ministers left Paris yesterday in haste. There was hard fighting yesterday and to-day around Paris.

M. Rochefort is one of the strongest government supporters. He uses his immense influence over the people to sooth and quiet the impatient.

London, Sept. 18.

On Saturday Gen. Vinoy made a reconnoissance from Paris and discovered a force of 30,000 Prussians posted at Creteil. A skirmish took place in which the French had fifteen killed.

Paris Sept. 17.

The fleet steamers are removing merchantse from Havre and other French ports to England. The Opinion Nationale asserts positively that no mediation has yet been proposed.

London, Sept. 19.

Colmar is occupied by the Germans, who are marching on Marckolsheim. The Mayor of Chabanki and six inhabitants were sent to Rastadt, being charged with firing on the troops.

Lord Lyons telegraphs that the fleet blockading the North Sea accomplished little. It never attempted to approach Wilhelmsaaten or penetrate to Elbe to Cuxhaven.

Tours, Sept. 18.

Letters have been received from Marshal Bazaine at Metz, dated Friday. There had been no fighting since the first instant. The troops were enthusiastic, and in good health. Provisions were abundant.

Berlin, Sept. 19.

The North Germany Garette says the Republican government of France exists de facto, the Imperial exists de jure; we shall treat with that offering.

Paris, Sept. 19.

The Opinion Nationale acknowledges the receipt of 20,000 francs from A. T. Stewart, New York, for relief of the French wounded.

Tours, Sept 19.

Yesterday a courier from the English Cabinet reached Rouen carrying impertant despatches to Lord Lyons. Railways were cut and the courier was obliged to go forward on foot.

There has been continuous fighting around Paris.

The Prussians appear to be advancing simultaneously by the Aurcy Canal and the Seine village to seize the chain of hills from Cour de France about Innvisy to Athes, Ablon and Villeneuve.

Progress of the Siege of Paris.

MOB VIOLENCE IN THE CITY.

The Negociations for Peace.

LORD LYONS AND LORD GRANVILLE.

London, Sept. 18.

Lord Lyons has sent a representative to the Prussian headquarters to impress upon Count Bismarck the importance of coming to terms with the existing government, lest by delay the republican propaganda be undertaken from Paris throughout Europe. Despatches from Lord Lyons, represent the excitement of the extreme party in Paris as on the increase, and anticipate general trouble throughout Europe if peace is not made practicable at an early day.

It is officially announced here that the King of Prussia will positively decline to treat with any authority in France except the Emperor, the Regency of the Empress, or Marshal Bazaine, is Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the Emperor, of the French army. This announcement has created great surprise, and is regarded as full of mischief. Hopes are entertained that the representations of England may induce the King to reconsider his determination.

The anxiety of the English Government to effect a settlement of the existing war is greatly increased by the ominous rumors afloat concerning the projects of Russia and Austria in the East, and by disagreeable news from the north of India. It is reported that the English forces at Allahabad and Cawnpore have been recently reinforced in consequence of symptoms of insubordination among the native troops.

London, Sept. 19.

The village of Bazeilles, near Sedan, was destroyed by the Prussians because some wounded fugitives from the German army had been massacred in the streets.

Tours, Sept. 18.

25,000 volunteers will leave here to-day for the north.

ANOTHER SHARP FIGHT.

Paris, Sept. 19.

A fight took place yesterday ten miles from Paris between the advanced guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitering force of the French forces. The latter were driven back and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. The Prussians numbered 30,000. The fight is said to have been very bloody. The French, though beaten, inflicted heavy losses on the Prussians. The contest raged for upwards of two hours.

RED REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

Paris, Sept. 19.

The red republicans continue to placard the walls of the city with handbills announcing a new government. Trouble is apprehended. The citizens declare that they prefer Prussian rule to communism. The railway to Havre is cut at Conflans.

London, Sept. 19.

Bismarck insists on the evacuation of Metz and Strasbourg or else Paris is to be starved out.

The Swiss, American and Belgian ambassadors have declined to leave Paris.

London, Sept. 19.

Preparations for an assault on Strasbourg cannot be completed in less than four weeks.

Gen. Neilly is not dead as has been so often reported. He and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence and are sumptuously provided for by King William.

The French captive officers are allowed their choice of German towns as residences. They receive the same rations and pay as at home.

Countess Cowley had a long interview with the Emperor on Saturday on behalf of the Empress. The French, he declined, were victorious in every fight up to the 31st August.

Paris, Sept. 19.

There was a grand review of the Garde Mobile and National Guard. More than 300,000 men were under arms. There is great enthusiasm among the troops, with the exception of some regiments of the Provincial Garde Mobile, who refuse to cry Vive la Republique! Three thousand Prussian uniforms were discovered this morning in three different houses.

The People of Paris are generally dissatisfied with the government, which has failed to adopt revolutionary measures. A manifesto voted by 20 arrondissements has been presented to the Provisional Government and will be posted on the walls.

General Chanzet is designated General Commissioner in the Provinces by the people of Paris and the request of the people of Lyons. It is doubtful if the government will yield.

The Prussians surrounded last night a battalion of Parisian franc tireurs at Meaux.

Fragments of the Sedan army have arrived at Rouen. They consisted of 900 men who had previously escaped from Metz.

The loss of life in the hospitals of both armies from typhus is very serious.

London, Sept. 19.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Rheims, says:—

Despatches received destroying all prospects of Marshal Bazaine's escape. A handful of men only have escaped thus far. The siege of Toul is vigorously pressed.

The journals have no telegraphic news to-day from Paris. Mail advices indicate that the besieged and besiegers at Metz suffer equally from disease and casualties.

Paris, Sept. 19.

The diplomatic circular of M. Jules Favre has met with the universal approval of the citizens and the opinion is that it is the ultimatum of the Provisional government.

The Russian ambassador left to day to return to St. Petersburg.

UP IN A BALLOON.

The Prefect of Neufchatel telegraphs that a small balloon had been found which contained a package of soldiers' letters dated Sept. 16th. There was also a slip of paper signed by Gen. Coffinier, commandant of Metz, which stated that the troops were in good condition and their health excellent. The blockade of the Prussians is effective, and the only means of communication with the outside world was by balloons. This balloon was the second they had sent out.

GERMANY DIPLOMACY.

Berlin, Sept. 19.

M. Favre's last circular is on the main received favorably.

M. Bismarck is busy at Rheims settling various diplomatic matters relative to non-intervention by Germany in the affairs of Italy. It has been agreed that the Italians may occupy Rome, Savoy and Nice if the people wish to renounce their former allegiance. The other European cabinets have been notified accordingly. The reorganization of Germany was also considered. It is understood that a continental constitution will be given to all the States North and South of the Maine alike, with ample guarantees for healthy political and economical development. Bavaria and Baden distinctly decline territorial enlargement, while agreeing that Alsace and Lorraine must return to Germany.

NO PEACE.

London, Sept. 19.

Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters. Fears are entertained that he will not be received, but be requested of Count Bismarck safe conduct at least and was answered favorably. He set out immediately for Meaux, the present headquarters of the King.

Tours, Sept. 19.—M. Thiers arrived from London last night.

Paris, Sept. 19.

Prussia explains that she will be fully prepared to treat for peace only when France presents a Government sufficiently able to enforce a treaty.

London Sept. 19.

Upwards of 30 establishments here manufacture woolen cloths, employing 10,000 working people. All are idle and on the point of starvation.

Marshal Canrobert is organizing an expedition of some sort in northeastern France, but no one seems to know what it is or where the Marshal is.

The feeling in Baden is extremely revolutionary, and numerous arrests have been made.

Ostend, Sept. 20.

The whole body of the higher officer of the Russian marine artillery have been ordered to Cronstadt. A camp of two hundred thousand men has been ordered on the frontier of Poland towards Prussia.

A regiment of Uhlans yesterday occupied the Park and Palace of Versailles. The headquarters of King William will be fixed in the Palace of Versailles during the operations before Paris.

London, Sept. 25.

Prussia, citing the precedent of the first Napoleon, employs the prisoners she captures on public works.

Florence, Sept. 20.

The project for the stay of sentinels recently made by the Prussian representative have failed. The Italians are about to force the Roman gates. Only a feeble resistance is anticipated.

No faith is placed in the statement that Prussia objects to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

London, Sept. 20.

Advices from Strasbourg state that the mission of the garrison is a quiet. General Ulrich, the commander, is badly wounded. A vote has been taken by the people on the subject of surrendering, and it was decided by a large majority to continue the defence to the last.

According to the latest Berlin telegrams, King William has agreed to receive Jules Favre and the French Minister of War, and refer to the plenipotentiaries the point as to Rheims to morrow.

The Times, Berlin correspondent says the report of Prussian engineers to deal with any French Gun-founder capable of making and guaranteeing powder.

Lyons is in a state of defence. Many troops are posted there. Colonels Stewart and Cadogan, of the British army, who fought with the armies now operating in France, attest to the horrible sufferings a the seat of war. The soldiers and peasantry are perishing from starvation, women are violated, the dead are outraged and the peasants are famished.

Temperance Lecture by G. W. Ross.

The Music Hall was crowded on Monday evening to hear the Lecture of Mr. Geo. W. Ross, Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance. The audience was one of the most respectable, and indeed we may say influential, which we have seen assembled on a like occasion in Kingston for a long time; and seeing by anger a resolved interest on the part of the general public, of the Temperance Cause, Arthur Chown, Esq., was called to the Chair at 8 o'clock, and invited a number of gentlemen, supporters and sympathisers with Temperance Reform, to seats on the platform. Mr. Edward Stacey, Grand Scribe, was of course in his place and active in promoting all the arrangements. On the platform also were Messrs. Wm. McIlwraith, Rev. A. Wilson, Rev. M. Sutherland and a number of others. The Rev. M. Sutherland prefaced the proceedings with a fervent prayer for the success of the Cause they had assembled to advocate, after which Mr. Chown addressed the audience briefly, in explanation of the programme. Then followed music by a choir extemporized for the occasion, accompanied on the melodeon by Miss Jones, in which the Messrs. Family and Mr. J. Jones took the leading parts. At the close of the music, the Chairman introduced Mr. Ross, and the Lecture proceeded. The Lecture was of a more practical nature of fact nature than Temperance Lectures usually are, and was well adapted to Mr. Ross' style of eloquence. He did not photograph, as Mr. Gough used to do, the scenes of misery and wretchedness induced by intemperance, perhaps thinking that these have been often enough painted. He confined himself almost entirely to proving by the logic of facts, that it was the duty of our law makers, both national and municipal, to legislate against the sale of intoxicating liquors, as much as for the right which they claim, and exercised with a vengeance, to make sanitary arrangements, clinching his arguments by allusion to the partial suspension of the traffic, as in the case of the Sunday and liquor law, &c. If it was a public duty to suppress it for one or two days, and they had the power, it was their duty to suppress it every day. Mr. Ross also alluded in warm terms of eulogy to the great work done by the different Temperance Societies, especially the Sons of Temperance, the latter of which had in 27 years spread over the world, and carried light and life to the darkest corners and most barbarous countries. Mr. Ross spoke for about an hour and a half, and was listened to with the most earnest attention, being frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

The Chairman, at the close of the Lecture, addressed the meeting, warmly endorsing the views and sentiments enunciated by the Lecturer, and expressed his earnest hope that all present would lend their influence to forward the good Cause and hasten the day when the use of intoxicating beverages would