Aberdeen.

The death of the young Earl of Aberdeen has caused a good deal of sensation in the higher rank of English and Scotch society. He is reported to have died whilst on a voyage from this country to Australia, and he is supposed to have been either captain or mate of the vessel. Lord Aberdeen was grandson of the Prime Minister Earl, who, with the exception of Wellington, probably enjoyed in a higher degree than any other statesman, living or dead, the regard and confidence of the Queen. The father of the Peer just dead was an odd, shy, invalid, but all that was good and amiable. He and his father, however, had little in common, and were much estranged for a time. There is a story that when the son visited the family seat, shortly after a reconciliation, he ventured, in flattering tones, on the gentle observation: "Everything is looking very nice and green." "Did you expect to see it blue?" was the father's encouraging reply. The young man who had just died was accent-in. Impatient of the trammels of polite society, he broke away entirely from it, scarcely ever held communication with his family, and led the life of a common seaman. His second brother, a very fine young man, overtaxed his energies and died, when a student, at Cambridge, under sad and inexplicable circumstances. The present peer is quite a youth. The family is remarkable for its extreme taciturnity; and Haddo House was said to be the silentest mansion in the three kingdoms.

Dr. Schultz.—Some of our contemporaries are abusing Dr. Schultz for trousing Spence, of the "New Nation," at Fort Garry, a couple of weeks ago. This is very unjust, as the Doctor only did that which any other honorable man would do under similar circumstances. Politics had nothing to do with the affair. During the Doctor's absence from his home—as a refugee and an exile—his wife, then in a delicate state of health, was grossly insulted by the ruffian and rebel, Spence. The scoundrel and blackguard who insults a weak and unprotected woman is deserving no mercy. There is only one punishment for him, and that is a sound, sharp cowhiding. Even in this country, who would think of taking a ruffian before a court of justice for such an affront? Would not any respectable man trounce him on the spot? But it should be remembered that in Manitoba there are no courts of any kind just now. Dr. Schultz was forced to take the law into his own hands and in doing so he did right. Spence richly deserved a cowhiding, and it is only to be regretted that he did not get more of it.

Weekly British Whig

Opiter per Orbem Dicer.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1870.

Unhappy Europe.—What a ground Europe now is for the philanthropist or peace maker. France and Prussia are in deadly conflict. Russia is massing her troops on a large scale, Belgium is sending her army again to the frontier, Britain is placing strong garrisons in Gibraltar and Malta, and is in a state of rapid preparation at home. Turkey is said to be thoroughly prepared, and Austria, Italy and Spain are more or less so. Scandinavia alone seems to remain unprepared for war.

The Provincial Exhibition.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—

"The contest will be between Ottawa and Kingston, but Ottawa is for many reasons so far preferable to Kingston, that it must be clear to every one that the next Provincial Exhibition ought on all accounts to be held here."

What are the reasons, Mr. Free Press, for which Ottawa is preferable to Kingston for the holding of the Exhibition? We were altogether of the contrary opinion—that Kingston possessed all the advantages in comparison—being surrounded by a better and more broken Agricultural country, and being a centre of railway travel, with a free lake board and easy access to the United States, which affords an opportunity of exhibiting our wealth, progress and enterprise to our not-over-appreciative neighbors over the line. What can the isolated, and not highly interesting capital claim in the shape of advantages like these? Besides it is the right of Kingston to have the show next year in her turn; let Ottawa wait till 1872. The Exhibition buildings in Kingston are permanent, and any temporary structures which it is proposed to erect in Ottawa will not be near so fitting or convenient as they are. Metropolitan ambition can afford to slamber one year longer, and then Kingston will assist it in its desires.

Provincial Exhibition.—Among the entries from this section at the Provincial Exhibition are the following:—

Yoke of Working Oxen—R. Spoone, Kingston.

Two Fat Wethers under Two Shears—R. Spooner, Kingston.

Pair of Game Fowls, of any Variety—Edward Law, Kingston.

Two Fat Wethers Two Shears and over—R. Spooner, Kingston.

Grade Cows—Jas. Nimmo, Camden—two entries.

Grade Heifer Calf, under one year—R. Spooner, Kingston.

Fat Ox or Steer, 3 years and over—R. Spooner, Kingston.—two entries.

Cotswold Ram, 2 shears and over,—Donald Fraser, Ernestown.

R. Spooner, Kingston, exhibits a piece of flannel, check, of home manufacture, and two pretty counterpanes of many colours.

Messrs. Byers and Penh, of Gananoque, show a very fine collection of car and carriage springs.

Messrs. Beyers and Matthew, of Gananoque, exhibit a fine lot of carriage axles.

Edwin Robbin, Sophiasburg, show improved cutting bar for reapers and mowers.

Shorey & Cramer, Napanee, shows Shorey's horse hay fork and knife combined.

The awards in only three classes are published so far. They include the following prizes, however:—

2nd Best 10 lbs of cured tobacco leaf, growth of Ontario—Angus Shaw, Kingston, $3.

2nd Best 12 lbs of long red mangel wurtzel seed—John Harker, Kingston, $4.

2nd Best bushel Garnet Chili Potatoes—R. Spooner, Kingston, $1.

The Canada Company's prize of $100, for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, was awarded to Mr. James McNair, of Vaughan, for a remarkable fine sample of the Diehl variety. This is the first time the prize has been taken in the county of York.

Preparing.—England is preparing for eventualities. The steamships "Germany" and "Nova Scotian," of the Allan line, have been chartered by the British Government to convey troops and stores from England to Gibraltar and Malta.

The New Senator.—The rumoured appointment of the Hon. Mr. Perry to the Senate is in accordance with the understanding arrived at three years ago, that all vacancies in the Senate would be filled up by members of the old Legislative Council. Until they are so provided for, no other appointments will be made. Hon. Robert Read of Belleville, Hon. Mr. Vidal, Hon. Mr. Ball, Hon. Mr. Bennett, and some others are yet ungrooved for, and will, we presume, be appointed as opportunities offer, according to their seniority.

Board of Trade.—At the Board of Trade meeting on Tuesday evening, D. D. Calvin, Esq., M.P.P., John Carruthers, Esq., and G. M. Kinghorn, Esq., V.P., were appointed Delegates to the Dominion Board of Trade, which meets at Montreal to-day. Henry Cunningham, Esq., President, occupied the chair, and owing to the absence of a number of the members of the Board at the Provincial Exhibition, it was decided not to do any other business, but to call a special meeting next week after the return of the delegates from Montreal.

THE CHANGE OF COPPERS INTO CENTS.

This change has taken place here as in other cities, and good Coppers, such as those of the Banks, will now be received and paid at the Government Offices, as Cents. This will prove a great public convenience, and to take due advantage of it, the Counting in Pounds, Shillings and Pence should be utterly discontinued in all transactions. Ten Coppers make a Sixpence and five coppers three pence, and this simple fact should be recollected in making small purchases. The Banks that have Coppers on hand will gain by the change, but the public good is so much benefited that they are welcome to the gain. Only Bank Coppers are recognized as Cents, and all others are now worthless and should not be taken at all.

Half Pay.—The London Gazette of 24th September contains the promotion of Capt. Mackay, from half pay, late 40th Foot, Town Major, Kingston, to be Major, without purchase, from October 1st, 1870. We congratulate the gallant Major.

Fatal Accident.—On Sunday morning last Mr. Frederick Corey was found dead near his house, in the Township of Hallowell. On the night previous he took out his gun with the intention of shooting a skunk that was prowling about the barn but did not return. His wife passed an anxious night, and in the morning made an early search around the premises, and found her husband lying dead beside a fence, which he had evidently been trying to climb over when the gun went off and shot him through the abdomen.

The News.

The cable reports that Alexander Dumas, pere, is dying at Dieppe.

Garibaldi declines any intention of serving under the French republic.

Two American Fenians, O'Sullivan and O'Reilly, have been arrested in Cork.

Prince Napoleon has advertised his villa at Prangins, in Switzerland, for sale.

The Archbishop of Quebec is steadily sinking.

Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Howe have left Ottawa for Toronto.

The Belgian bishops have united in a protest against the recent events in Rome.

The naval court martial in the case of the Captain has closed; the evidence and judgment has been reserved.

The statement about the manufacture at Birmingham of arms for France is a canard.

The new Brunswick Provincial Exhibition was inaugurated under favourable auspices at Fredericton on Monday.

By a railway accident between Rouen and Amiens 15 French soldiers were killed, 15 mortally wounded and 100 seriously injured.

The Russian budget for 1871 shows that the finances are sound. This is ominous of war.

Mrs. Archibald has left Toronto to join her husband in Manitoba.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Perry, of Cobourg, will be Senator in place of the late Mr. Crawford.

The new St. George's Church in Montreal is to be consecrated next Sunday by Bishop Ovenden.

It seems to be thought that the Pope will after all take up his quarters in Malta, and under the protection of that England whom his clever Cardinal abuses so frightfully.

A reaction in the public feeling respecting Confederation is commencing in Newfoundland. In the recent poll at Trinity Bay, the Confederate candidate, Mr. John H. Warren, defeated by a majority of 150 the Colonial Secretary in the Anti-Government, Mr. Alsop.

The President of the United States being of opinion that the majesty of the law has been fully vindicated, will within a few days issue a proclamation of pardon to all Fenian prisoners in that country.

The British Government has determined on at once enforcing satisfaction from the obstinate Chinese for the Tientsin massacre. France and Russia are to join in.

From the flooded Virginia district the latest advices are that the freshets have subsided. Many lives have been lost, and in some instances whole families have been swept away. The damage to property in the City of Richmond alone will reach half a million dollars. About fifty mills and dams are destroyed.

Judge Chandler, a public man of character and worth in New Brunswick, died suddenly on Sunday last at Moncton. The deceased Judge was an able lawyer, and had rendered good service in the work of codifying the laws of the Province in 1854. He entered the Local House of Assembly in 1866 as an advocate of Confederation with Canada.

The Emperor Napoleon has written a letter from Wilhelmshohe to King William, remonstrating against the continuance of the war, when France is ready to make peace. He thinks that Prussia ought to be satisfied with an indemnity and the dismantling of the French fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine, but believes she will not obtain even these terms if she proceeds to assault Paris.

The Provincial Exhibition opened at Toronto on Monday, under unfavourable auspices with respect to the weather; but otherwise there is every prospect of its being a success in all that pertains to a great demonstration of skill and taste, intelligence and enterprise of the people of the Province. Despite wind and rain the city was thronged with visitors. The exhibitors were hastily engaged in preparing for the week.

The ceremony of investing Col. Chamberlin with the decoration which the Queen has recently conferred upon him, will take place in Ottawa on the return of the Governor-General and Lady Lisgar, at the same time that he is presented with the sword of honor which the citizens have subscribed for. The Volunteers of the city and vicinity will be called out for the occasion.

THE WAR NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

An Attack on Fours Confirmed.

REPORTED DEATH OF VON MOLTKE.

STRASBOURG IN A NEW ASPECT.

Nantes, Oct. 4.

It is known that a great general died recently at Rheims, and it is supposed from the fact that the persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, to have been Gen. Von Moltke.

Neuf Chateau, Oct. 3.

It is rumoured here that the body of Von Moltke was in the lead coffin which recently passed through Toul. Von Moltke is a native of Mecklenburgh.

London, Oct. 4.

The corporation of Berlin has voted a handsome sum for the relief of the people of Strasbourg. The Queen is a heavy subscriber.

Strasbourg has assumed a new aspect. The shops are all re-opened, and the market place is filled with provisions. The French officers who were paroled have been ordered to depart. The inhabitants must supply the German officers and soldiers with food, wine and cigars. Many cautions were spoken before the surrender. The postal service has been resumed. The bridge over the Rhine will be available for railway trains in a fortnight.

Rouen, Oct. 4.

The Prussians are at Mantes sur-Marne forces. They have also approached Rolleboise.

Many corps of Mobiles and sharpshooters are arriving at Tours to receive chassepot guns.

A Prussian detachment was yesterday driven out of X tenay. There is a movement on foot with the enemy to attack Tours.

Advices from Bitsche represent the condition of the town as distressing. Before the bombardment a mob plundered the shops, and the population taking refuge in cellars were either suffocated or burned to death. Advices from Compeigne announce that the Prussians have entirely stripped the Chateau, not even leaving the heavy furniture curtains or linen.

London, Oct. 4.

The Prussians are at Lafette and levy heavy contributions.

London, Oct. 4.

Judging from present indications, the Prussians will walk into Paris at their first serious attack. Newworks constructed of stone can stand against Krupp's cannon at the range at which the besiegers, owing to their recent advances, can place them.

The Pope has again appealed to King William in favor of peace.

The inhabitants of Metz are suffering from want of salt. The barracks at Rheims have been accidentally burned by the Germans.

The French made another sortie from Metz on Thursday last, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Austrian Government has disclaimed any anxiety about the designs of Russia upon the Danubian principalities.

A German garrison has been placed in the French city of Mulhausen.

M. Thiers says he made no proposition whatever to the Russian government, his object being simply to place the Provisional government in the most favorable light.

The German national party demands a Constituent Assembly and the reconstruction of the confederation.

A correspondent writes that a strong belief prevails that the Emperor and Bazaine contemplate offering terms to Prussia. If the Prussians connived at the escape of Bourbaki, the object was to produce such a result in view of the difficulty of treating with the provisional government.

Tours, Oct. 4

Details have just been received here of the battle near Paris on the 30th Sept. The firing was constant at Villejuif for three hours and then ceased. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Montheig, when the French retreated. They were not pursued, and did not lose a man on the retreat. Many carts, loaded with Prussian wounded, have arrived at the village of Massey.

A Versailles correspondent writes that there has been no important progress made in the siege up to the 1st of October, and it is evident that the French in Paris have fully availed themselves of the long delay in the German advance on the capital.

Saarbrucken, Oct. 4.

The garrison at Metz makes sorties every day, but without important results; the French are always driven back with loss. Marshal Bazaine adheres to the Emperor.

A large cavalry brigade is gone to Tours. Paris is surrounded by trenches, rifle pits, barricades, and other temporary defences; the villas in the suburbs and the walls of the cottages are loopholed for rifles.

London, Oct. 5.

The foreign delegation has left Tours; its destination is unknown.

A serious engagement occurred in the force of Fontainbleau, near Chailly, yesterday.

The Belgian papers are filled with accounts of attacks made on the scattered German outposts by peasantry. In St. Dizier a detachment of German troops was fired on and many killed and wounded. A strong force was sent to levy a fine of 500,000 francs for the offence, but the Mayor invited the officer commanding to burn the town, saying that he neither dared nor would execute any such orders.

The German works at Billancourt have been shelled by the French gunboats on the Seine, which were only driven off after considerable slaughter of the German troops. There is a great deal of sickness in the German encampment.

London, Oct. 4

It is understood the garrison of Paris now consists of 330,000 National Guards, 30,000 regulars of the line, and 300,000 Garde Mobile. These regiments and battalions are drilled incessantly; and it is confidently believed in that city that the army of Paris, above will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive with success against the invading force.

There has been no street rioting or fighting whatever, and all stories to that effect are utter and absolute fabrications.

The whole German force now occupying the line before Paris consists of seven army corps, numbering 280,000 men, besides cavalry, which will probably bring the total up to 330,000 or 340,000.

The editor of a journal published in Antwerp sent a reporter to Brussels for the King's speech, and with him a couple of carrier pigeons to take back the document specially. At Brussels he gave the pigeons in charge of a waiter, and called for breakfast. He was kept waiting some time, but a very delicate omelette atoned for the delay. After breakfast, he paid his bill, and called for his carrier pigeons. "Pigeons!" exclaimed the waiter, "why, you have eaten them!"

Gen. O'Neil.—The Port Huron *Times* says Gen. O'Neill, the Fenian now in prison for violation of the neutrality laws of the Government, has written to a Fenian in that city, asking him to circulate a petition for his release. The General says that he has sacrificed a fortune of $75,000 in the cause, and is poor unto poverty, and during his incarceration his family are destitute of means of support.

FORT GARRY.

The Death of Goulet.

A SEASON OF TERROR.—PROSPECT FOR THE WINTER.

Fort Garry, Sept 8, 1870.

Goulet was an American citizen, and the consul here took possession of his body and buried it. He also made a formal demand of the Governor for an investigation into the cause of his death.

There is no Coroner in the Province at present, and recourse has been had to a magisterial examination into the circumstances.

Goulet was buried on Friday morning in the cemetery at St. Boniface. There was an immense number of people present, and the Governor was represented by his Secretary and aide-de-camp. Bishop Tache was affected to a most extraordinary degree, and fairly broke down, so much so that part of the service had to be dispensed with.

On Thursday morning Col. Jarvis paraded the whole battalion and addressed them in the most severe style, forbidding them in the most emphatic way to mix themselves up, in any way whatever, with political matters. The better to bring about this result no man is allowed to visit the town without a pass. Drill three times a day has been begun and the general regulations of the battalion have been assimilated, as nearly as possible, to those of the regular army.

Much anxiety is felt regarding the Indians. They do not seem at all satisfied with the treatment they are receiving from the Governor, and horse stealing and cattle shooting are much complained of. Two companies are to be sent to the Portage to pass the winter, to protect that settlement.

The greatest anxiety exists with regard to the small pox epidemic. It would seem that it is spreading with fearful rapidity, and carrying off the Indians by the thousand. All traffic is being stopped between the infected localities and the localities not infected, and the American authorities have stopped the transport of furs.

It is stated that some four hundred men are on their way from St Joseph, on the American frontier, to avenge the death of Goulet. A very great excitement prevails regarding this movement. Bishop Tache says that he is no longer responsible for the conduct of the French half-breeds. The death of Goulet has placed the matter beyond his control and introduced elements into the affair which otherwise would have had no place in it.

On Friday two men—one of whom was my guard last January, named Turner—were chased into the Fort and right into the Governor's room. The Governor protected them and sent them across the river with a guard of volunteers.

A Ministry has been formed. Mr Boyd, an English trader, has been appointed Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Gerrard, newly from Quebec, has been placed in the position of Treasurer.

O'Donoghue has gone to California along with Lepine. Riel is either too much terrified to move anywhere, or is sanguine enough to expect a government appointment; at all events he remains at St Joe.

Capt. Gay went over and visited the Governor on Monday, and offered his services as a cavalry officer. The services of the gallant captain were declined. On hearing of Goulet's death, he made tracks for Pembina, without a penny in his pocket.

The idea is gaining ground here that Governor Archibald has taken the Governorship upon him without having any idea of what he undertook. There does not seem to have been any preparation on his part or on the part of the Government to meet the exigencies of the case.—*Telegraph.*

Personal.—The Governor General is the guest of the Lieut-Governor at Toronto; and Sir John and Lady Macdonald accepted the hospitality of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson. The distinguished visitors, with several Cabinet Ministers now in Toronto, visited the Exhibition yesterday.

The Ottawa Assizes.—There are only two cases on the criminal calendar at these assizes, one for manslaughter and one for rape. There were 39 records entered on the civil docket. Jas. O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C., Kingston, is in attendance, on professional business.

As Usual.—The holding of the Provincial Exhibition affords the Toronto people, and especially the official class, an opportunity for indulging in the over-bearing and supercilious style with which they are accustomed to treat "common provincials." Delegates to the Exhibition from Western Ontario already complain of insult. Few people will condole with Toronto in its misfortune of having disagreeable weather for its Exhibition.

Milwaukie Wheat.—The stock of wheat in store at Milwaukie on October 1st was 1,290,000 bushels, against 386,000 on the same date last year; corresponding date 1868, 386,000 bushels.

Exports to the United States.—The total exports from the port of Kingston to the United States for the week ending October 4th, amounted to $19,832 70.

Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—For Nervous and General Debility, whether arising from a sedentary life, unhealthy occupation, a tropical climate, or any other cause. For Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Inward Wastings, For Weakness of the Joints and Muscles, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood. Price $1 50 a bottle, 6 for $7 50. Sold by apothecaries and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal. 29.

A Sporting Superior.—It was well known among sporting men in England and France that the Emperor Napoleon was the real owner of the racers entered by the Comte de Lagrange. When the famous Gladiateur won his series of triumphs in England, the Emperor was cheered by the Parisians as for some personal achievement, so completely was he identified with the Lagrange horses. With the failure of the Empire comes, of course, a cessation of these relations, the consequence being that the entire stud, numbering thirty-nine animals, was disposed of by public auction at Tattersall's. It fetched $113,150 in gold, the great Gladiateur bringing $39,000. He was bought by Mr. Blenkison, after a spirited contest with England's most famous racing nobility.

American Neutrality.—The steamship Ville de Paris, at New York for Brest, took on board 25,000 arms, over 4,000,000 cartridges, about 5,000,000 percussion caps and 500 cases of bayonets. There is reported great irritation at Berlin on account of what the Prussians regard as a violation of neutrality by the United States, in permitting the shipment of munitions of war from New York to French ports. It is stated that Prussia has demanded explanations and an apology from the American Minister.

Embezzlement.—A Wesleyan Minister at London, Ont., formerly of Petrolia, has borrowed $300 from different gentlemen, and also obtained a watch and clothing, and has suddenly left for parts unknown.

Canada.

H. Geddings, Esq., merchant, of Quebec, shot himself on Sunday last at Portland. Quebec has actually a bigamy case on trial.

No vacant house in Cobourg. Good sign.

Quebec water works admitted to be a failure.

Robberies in Montreal are frequent occurrences.

The Ottawa river is being obstructed by the accumulation of saw dust.

St. John's, (Q.), is exporting a vast quantity of hay to the United States.

Abduction cases occupy the attention of the Montreal Courts very frequently.

We live in the age of railroads. A line from Brockville to Newburg is talked of.

On Friday a brakesman on the Grand Trunk Railway named Copely was killed at Stratford.

The Beaver Mutual Insurance Company has paid losses by the Old Mill fire to the amount of $60,000.

It is probable Senator Bureau will be elected for Napierville in the Quebec Local House by acclamation.

Victoria County Council pays five dollars to each volunteer in the county who attended the annual drill. Brave!

Mount Forest is about to pass a By law, granting a bonus of $20,000 in aid of a Railway.

The next tenders for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway will be received to day.

A search is being made for the twenty foot channel in the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec.

A part of the gable wall of the school-room of the new St. George's Church, Montreal, was blown down, causing a loss of about $1,000.

Some of the disbanded Canadian Zouaves of the Papal army are about to join the Foreign Legion, now forming in Paris for the defence of France.

The S.S. *Christiana* (formerly the *Damascus*) has arrived in Montreal from Glasgow. The engines and boiler are new; the hull has been lengthened and thoroughly overhauled.

A barn and stable, with their contents, belonging to Mr. Bird, 4th Concession of Lansdowne, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $600. Insurance $400.

It is a sad case when a young man has thirteen young ladies come to the Brockville station to see him off, especially when three of them in red jackets weep bitterly at his departure.

Leave of absence on private affairs is granted to Ensign Hugh John Macdonald of the 1st (Ottawa) Battalion of Riflemen for three months, from the date of his departure from Fort Garry.

A blind man who was lately fined in the Montreal Police Court, for insolence in soliciting alms, was searched and a sum of money amounting to nearly $8,000 was found concealed in various parts of his clothing.

The Dominion Telegraph Co. advertises that its lines are now in operation from Montreal to London, and Montreal to Ottawa, and at intermediate towns, at a uniform rate of 25 cents for 10 words, and one cent per word over.

Mr. H. Beaumont Small, lately of the Marine and Fisheries Department, has been appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Dufresne; and Mr. Charles Tupper, Private Secretary to his father, the President of the Privy Council.

The boy Mercer, convicted of the murder of Mr. Dean, of Goderich, seems rather weak in intellect, and is so ignorant that he can hardly read or write. Some years ago he received an injury in the head from the kick of a horse.

A Canadian gentleman tells the story of a young girl who, having become insane from the conduct of a stranger who had betrayed her, exhumed the body of her dead child, and used to carry the skeleton around with her for years.

The "Japs" arranged in Montreal for a Sunday performance. Not very creditable to the Montreal authorities. The Japs are heathens, and violate no law of theirs by performing; but the authorities, by acquiescing, violate their (presumed to be) religious ordinances.

The Montreal *Star* pertinently asks if six hundred dollars are spent on a dinner for Col. Wolseley, who went in a nicely cushioned barge to Fort Garry, and had a pleasant woodland excursion, how many dollars will the citizens of Montreal lavish on the Volunteers who did the hard work, rowed, poled, portaged, went up to their wastes in mud, and got fifty cents a day each.

The investigation into a case of highway robbery at Quebec, shows as dangerous a state of society as what exists in New York, Chicago, or any of the demoralized communities of the adjoining democracy. A man helplessly drunk was driven by two French Canadian carters, also drunk, through public streets beneath the eyes of the police, to the outskirts of the city. The ruffians tied their victim to a tree, beat him most unmercifully, and robbed him of $38 and his watch.

The Bishop of Ottawa.—The Roman Catholics of the Capital are making great preparations to meet their Bishop, who is shortly expected in that city on his return from Rome.

BURNING THE DEAD.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

Pestilence has broken out in Sedan, and in the neighboring villages at Carignan and Douzy. Before the German army moved away from Sedan disease had begun to make havoc in its ranks—and every day we hear from those who come hither from the rear of the advancing foes that dysentery and cholera hostly slay their scores of victims. But the advancing army must be better off than those they have left behind them.—The pestilence was the inevitable consequence of what happened after the battles. As usual, no report of the loss in these engagements has yet been suffered to appear; but it is certain that while the number of killed and wounded French was great, the loss of the Prussians was hideous. Around Douzy and Carignan, however, the losses were about equal and here for the second and third days after the battles the corpses laid in heaps.—The Prussian grave diggers use no ceremony in their operations, but the dead were too many for them. The corpses, in great numbers, remained unburied. They putrified quickly, and the air became tainted with the fearful odor. The battles took place on Friday. On Monday the fields were still covered with unburied bodies of men and horses, and the stench was intolerable. During Sunday and Monday, since the dead could not be buried quickly enough, a new plan was adopted to dispose of them. They were consumed by fire. The plan adopted for the accomplishment of this wholesale cremation was curious. In various places in the field a deep trench in the form of a cross was dug. A fire was made in the centre of this trench, and the current of air coming from the four arms of the cross shaped trench gave to the flames a fierce intensity. Then upon the fierce fire were piled the bodies of the dead, German and French together, and these were left to burn while the grave diggers went on with their work of burying the other in shallow pits, with only a few inches of earth thrown over them. For the living it would have been far better had all the dead been burned, for from all these thousands of shallow graves a pestilential stench is now arising and filling the air with the seeds of death. I might fill a column with descriptions of the awful scenes on this battle field, which covers a space of ten miles.

The Devil among the Sixteen Knights.—A fellow named Peter Bowman, has been playing "nub" with a number of the bibulous proprietors in Kingston. No less than six of these worthies were up before the Police Magistrate yesterday, charged with selling the curse on Sunday, contrary to the strict provisions of the Campbell Act. This man Bowman is a most repulsive looking individual, and ought to bring an action for libel against his face. No doubt the city and informer are making a good thing out of the business, but we doubt very much the propriety of the authorities making use of such creatures to uphold the majesty of the law. If the Inspector would look after the numerous unlicensed groggeries that are allowed to exist in our midst, to the great injury of respectable licensed tavern-keepers, he would be really doing the public good service, and his name would be handed down to posterity as a benefactor of the human race. Our advice to him is to leave respectable licensed tavern keepers alone.

Since writing the above we learn that this whisky informer was last seen making tracks for the Railway Station, under a guard of the police, having come to the wise conclusion of making himself scarce. The bibulists threatened vengeance on the cur, and he has wisely taken the hint and dug out. We hope that we may not be again visited by such vile characters. The business of a whisky informer won't pay in Kingston.

ITALY.

ROME AND THE PLEBISCITE.

The rural vote on the *plebiscite* in the Papal territory is nearly all in, and is unanimous in favour of the Italian Government. The old republican party is reported to be hostile and did not vote.

The Cabinet of the King of Italy is said to be divided as to the propriety of an immediate transfer of the seat of government to Rome. But to Rome the Ministers and their portfolios will go nevertheless. The King will make his entry on the 18th inst.

The voting on the plebiscite in Rome was all one way. Over fifty thousand votes were cast in favor of union with Italy, and less than fifty against it. The city was splendidly illuminated on Sunday evening. The best order prevailed. The Italian flag floated from hundreds of houses, and the streets were filled with processions headed with music and bearing banners.

"Bread Cast upon the Waters." If the Great Providence has not literally cast bread upon the waters. He has planted the elements of wholesome nourishment on the rocks, in the shape of the Sea Moss, from which the Sea Moss Farina is made. This new article has everywhere won "golden opinions of all sorts of people," and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it as the double light of a stable necessary and a delicious luxury; for while its use lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it can not be obtained even at an extravagant cost, from any other source. Scientific Committees, hotel keepers, professional cooks, ladies who superintend their own kitchens, physicians, nurses, dyspeptics and invalids of every class bear witness of these facts. To this mass of indorsements we unhesitatingly add our own; and without fear of contradiction say that the blanc mange, puddings, custards, &c., are the most delicious we have ever tasted. 232

A Household Remedy.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough, and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this desideration.

The Colonies.—An important conference was lately held in the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, for the purpose of discussing the importance of the connection between the Colonies and the mother country. Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Macfie, M.P., Sir Henry Barkly, Lord Milton, Mr. Fowler, M.P., and other influential politicians took part in the discussion. Finally a resolution was passed declaring that the relations of the mother country and the Colonies should be maintained and improved. Viscount Milton has also read a very interesting paper on the Railway routes across British North America and the physical aspects of the country," before the geographical section of the British Association.

FAMILY LOSSES OF THE PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

A Berlin correspondent writes: The family of Van Roon has suffered greatly in the war, all three sons of the Minister having been wounded, one of them mortally. I hear that he has lately died. He was the second in age of the three gallant young men, and was a captain of artillery. Had he yielded to a painful but not dangerous wound his life would have been saved. He had a finger shot away, but stuck to his gun till a splinter of a shell struck him in the abdomen, inflicting a terrible wound, from which he suffered great agony until his death. The eldest son, a major on the General's staff, fell with his horse, and is lying crushed and unable to rise from his bed. The youngest, Lieut. Wilhelm Von Roon, was wounded at Wissembourg; but he recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment; and is again seeking the bubble reputation. A touching letter has been written by the head of the family to the pastor on the estate, by whom it was read last Sunday from the pulpit. The minister says:—I have been providentially able to find my poor son. His suffering has been almost beyond human endurance, and will soon end. I have taken leave of him for a little while, as I feel my own approaching death. I have written to my wife, who, as a good Christian, will bow to the Almighty's will. She knows that there are thousands who suffer as much as we do. If the Lord shall grant our dear son life we must regard him as one newly born to us. Von Roon's son-in-law, Lieut. Von Wissmann, a dragoon officer, has been fearfully mutilated, having received several formidable wounds from a lance.

Napoleon in Captivity.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon, in his confinement at Wilhelmshohe, enjoys complete liberty of action, and walks or drives whenever he pleases. He is generally accompanied only by Prince Achille Murat, a servant following at a long distance. Napoleon goes to bed late and gets up very early. Lights are seen in his bedroom after midnight, and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning he takes his first walk in the garden. He and his generals seem to appreciate the intense gravity of the situation, but the subaltern officers of his household do not appear to understand the emergency; they smoke and joke with all comers as if they were accompanying a successful sovereign on a pleasure-trip through Germany. At the Emperor's dinner table there are usually assembled about twenty persons, and from his demeanor on these occasions all idea of his being a prisoner disappears; he converses freely with every one, and appears as much at ease as if dining in his own palace at the Tuileries. The Emperor in his walks usually appears in his undress uniform, a black coat, red trousers with black stripes, and the red cap of a general, wearing on his breast the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and four other orders. He walks quite slowly, his hands generally folded on his back. There were about 150 persons in attendance upon the Emperor when he arrived at Wilhelmshohe, and he carried along with him eighty-five horses, but these have all been sold but twenty-one. Such, in substance, is a picture of the dethroned Emperor in his exile.

Rumor.—Sir John and Lady Macdonald will return to Kingston to-morrow.

War Notes.

Several balloons have already been sent out from Paris since the investment, and have managed to deliver their advices in safety. A service more critical can hardly be imagined.

The Kreuz Zeitung has the following pendant on the "Fall of the Empire:—"The Empire respires (May 8); the Empire respires (July 14); the Empire respires (August 2); the Empire respires (August 1); the Empire expires (Sept. 2)."

The Prussians besieging Metz have discovered how Bazaine and McMahon kept up a communication; if the story should prove to be true, it is both a simple and ingenious method. They are supposed to have thrown bottles into the Moselle with notes written inside of them.

It is now reported that the Prince Salm-Salm killed in the battle of Gravelotte was not the Salm-Salm from the Prussian army, and afterward from Mexico, but Prince Florentine Salm-Salm, second lieutenant in Queen Augusta's regiment of Prussian gardes, a boy of nineteen years.

Marshal McMahon wrote to his wife after the battle of Wortli, a touching account of his efforts to maintain his position. Yet, it is in the language of a hero. He spoke of the masses of Prussians which surrounded him, and the heroism of his soldiers. He said that, in despair at finding himself abandoned and without ammunition, he sought for death, but the bullets would not touch him.

The Turcos in the hospital at St. Hedwig, at Berlin, are said to be the worst behaved of the whole crew, and it is they who have given a bad name to all the rest, and insult the Sisters of Mercy who are ministering to them. Somewhere it is necessary to have a file of soldiers when the Turcos get on the rampage; but the sight of the dreaded needle guns quickly restores order among them.

On the Paris Boulevards the other day a chemist was proposing a means of annihilating the Prussians. The means consisted of little bullets, the size of a plum, which were to be carried in the pocket and to be thrown at the Prussians wherever they passed by. The missile would burst as soon as it struck the Prussian or fall on the ground near him—it did not matter which so long as it burst. The result of the explosion would be of quite a novel nature. No wound would be inflicted, but there would arise such an intolerable stench as would kill at least three Prussians.

There are 10,000 French prisoners at Sedan. Great numbers of the officers appear to have declined to accept their release on giving their word of honour not to serve against Prussia in the present war. In the cafes at Sedan they sip their absinthe and chat as vivaciously and good humouredly as if they and not the Prussians were in possession of the town. The men also appear to accept the situation with equanimity. There is a large force of Prussians still at Sedan. They bear their honours meekly as far as personal bearing is concerned. The unhappy citizens complain much of the requisitions.

Melange.

Always found wanting—beggars.

King William asks no Favies from the French.

The days and nights are now of about equal length.

The Prussians regard the Americans in Paris only as Parisiens.

When repeaters are short of time all they have to do is to make a few minutes.

Motto for Velocipedists:—"Where there's a wheel there's a way."

How does the Irish Cupid inflict wounds? With his "Arrah, be jabers."

If a man loses his breath it is of no use to run for it. He can catch it better by standing still.

Jersey City sausage makers are said to have freed that neighborhood from all danger of hydrophobia.

Silk dresses can now be bought in Paris for a song. The great trouble is, however, that no one wants to stay and sing for them.

Ottawa boasts of having three weddings this week. Kingston had four of these happy affairs very lately in one day, and thought nothing of it.

The barley crop of the United States is larger by millions of bushels than ever raised in the country before, and the price is steadily declining.

Father Suffield, an English priest of the Benedictine order, has left the Roman Church on account of the infallibility dogma.

Kid gloves have gone a notch higher and will be very dear this winter, all on account of the Prussians having other business to engage their attention than rat skinning.

Kingston Money Market.

Oct. 5.

Folger Bros., bankers, report the money market as follows:

American Currency buying	87½ Bills.
" selling,	88½ Bills.
Silver buying,	7 Dis.
" selling,	6 "
Gold in New York,	113¼
Sterling Exchange,	9½

The Market.—The grain market still rem ins unusually quiet, but the prices are taking a slight downward tendency. Owing to the rain of the past two or three weeks, there have been no arrivals worthy of mention. Barley is dull at 70; rye 65; peas 65; wheat 95 to $1; oats 45 to 50c; potatoes 45 to 50; mutton 6 to 7c; pork 10 to 11c, just in market. Butter 25c; sheepskins, fresh, 60c to 70c; dry, 25c to 50c; hides, $5 to 6.50; wool, 26c to 28c.

Montreal Markets Oct. 5th.

Flour, Super Extra 0.00 to 0.00; Extra, 5.75 to 6.90; Fancy, 5.50 to 5.65; Welland Canal Super, 0.00 to 0.00, Super No 1 Canada wheat, 5.20 to 6.00; super No. 1 Western wheat, 0.00 to 0.00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 0.00 to 0.00; bag flour 2.40 to 2.50. Wheat—Canada Fall, 0.00 to 0.00. Spring, 0.00 to 0.00; Western, 0.00 to 0.00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 40 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 65 to .70. Butter—Dairy