

## A circular ink stamp from the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. The words "PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA" are arranged in a circle around the perimeter. In the center of the stamp, the word "HALIFAX" is printed.

**J. E. FRANKLIN & Co.,**  
Publishers.

No. 27

The Jabez Morse Papers.

At last I succeeded in learning all the particulars, and it appears that this morning Provost Marshal Fenton, accompanied by a half a dozen Constables, proceeded to Mr. Trueman's, and made a prisoner of Derby, on a charge of treason. The Corporal and two soldiers in charge of Derby resisted the Provost, who addressed them as Provost Marshal of the Province directed by His Majesty's Warrant to convey Derby Howe to a place of safe custody to answer the crime of high treason.

The Corporal, respectfully touching his hat, replied, "Sir, I cannot let the prisoner go, without the orders of my superior officer."

"I," cried Fenton, "am your superior officer; I am the Provost Marshal of this Province. I have my duty to perform, and you, at your peril, resist the execution of His Majesty's warrant. I will give you a proper receipt for your prisoner, ensure you were simply guarding to secure his being handed over to me."

"Well, your Honor," replied the soldier, "what you say is all I do, as I say, all right; but I got my orders from my superior officer, and if you want the prisoner you must apply to him."

The Marshal was consulting with some of his officials as to what he should do, when a horse galloped up, and Colonel Denon made his appearance. The Colonel dismounted, and entered the house, when Fenton introduced himself, told his business, complimented the Colonel upon the perfect discipline in which he kept his men, and asked if he would permit one of the soldiers to accompany the prisoner to gaol.

The Colonel declined having his men detailed for such a duty; complimented the Provost Marshal upon his zeal, and giving directions to the soldiers to return to the Fort, sprang upon his horse and galloped off, leaving Derby in the custody of the officer of the law, who placed him on a sled, and surrounded by the Provost Marshal and his minions drove them off.

I have spent a sleepless night, and think the appearance of "Papa and mamma" has sure they have had as little sleep as myself. Poor Derby! where is he? What pain he is in! I hope he is not guilty, but he is guilty of treason! It is false he told me he was not guilty, and he is honor himself. Papa is very serious, and I see he is very apprehensive of guilt; although not wishing to alarm me, he does not say any thing. I have confidence in dear Derby, and if he has British justice, I fear no evil for him.

There was considerable excitement in the Fort this afternoon. Small parties of soldiers have been sent out, and I see the Adjutant is greatly excited about something. It is possible that any enemy is about attacking the Fort? I pray Derby will be clear of the difficulty.

Mr. Uiniak called this afternoon and was immediately sent for by Colonel Denon, who detained him for half an hour, when he returned—his face a curious hodgepodge of contentment and mirth, while the twinkling of his eye, showed he was enjoying himself. He said he had called on me with a message from Mr. Derby Howe, to say, thank Heaven, he is safe and with his friends. I looked enquiringly, and Mr. Uiniak said he must take an Irishman's privilege of telling his story the wrong end first and commencing with the interview with the Colonel.

"He informed me," said Mr. Uiniak "that Mr. Derby Howe had managed to escape out of the charge of his soldiers by a most disreputable trick, and he called upon me for my assistance in recapturing him. I told him I was desirous of aiding the cause of justice, upon which he said that he had not the pleasure of knowing Provost Marshal Fenton, and that a woman, he believed she was Olive Howe, the wife of Colonel C. Howe, dressed in the Marshal's costume, accompanied by a party of rebels, had personated the Marshal of the Province attended by a posse of Greobles."

## SENTIMENTALISM.

## Moltke and Bismarck.

## Feed the Colts and Calves well.

It is a generally accepted maxim in stock feeding that with growing animals, excessive nourishment is most profitable. It takes a certain quantity of food to keep the machinery running; so much to supply the waste through the lungs; so much for the waste of the muscles; so much to replace the discarded material of the bones; so much to keep the digestive organs distended. The consumption of the practical destruction of the animal is the expense in all cases, as well when the animal remains stationary as to growth, as when it was increasing in weight from day to day. It is from the assimilated food in excess of this waste that the profit comes. The rule is as good for colts as for beef cattle. If the stock are insufficiently fed, all that is taken up by the digestive organs goes to maintain the vital functions of the animal. It is used up for "running expenses." Expenses beyond this limit go to the growth, and the more numerous it can be made to take in, day beyond that which the nature wastes of the body demand, the more rapid will be its growth and development; for if the food be of the right kind, and the animal be living under suitable conditions as to exercise, sunlight and fresh air, development will keep pace with growth.

It was of this sort of thing that we saw in the case of those five years old, who had eaten the equivalent of ten tons of hay, and who weighed between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-five pounds more than the weight of the food. Of the remainder, all that had been assimilated by the animal had gone for "running expenses." Of the ten hundred and odd pounds was the profit that the hay had made. Obviously, if by supplying the machine with the same amount of power in a short time, we shall save the "running expenses" for so long. If it were possible to accumulate the whole weight of hay in three years instead of five years, we should save two-fifths of the cost of supporting the animal's life while it is developing in a normal condition. That it is possible to do this, the wonderful fact that a horse can live two years of superfluous life, and that a cow can live three years, as the latter has been the case of old-fashioned horses, who when early maturity has not hit them, have an especial desideratum; but enough can be gained to add greatly to the profit of feeding; and after all, horse raising is only another means for converting the produce of the soil into a more saleable form. It is worthy enough to say (and this statement is sustained by my own observations) that when horses may be grown as large as strong, and as enduring at the age of five years as they generally are at four.

Who Named the Pacific Ocean?

It was Ferdinand Magellan, called, or "Magellan," as he is usually called, who named the Pacific Ocean.

Ballou discovered it from the Islands of Pacific several years before he named it, and gave it the name Magellan was a slave of the Spaniards but had been in several years in the service of Spain, when he formed the design of going westward from Spain to the East Indies.

He started with five ships in 1519 rounded South America in safety, but had to quit many a native among his rascally crew before proceeding. Then, continuing his voyage, he passed through the remarkable strait which bears his name, thus saving hundreds of miles of navigation around Cape Horn, where it is said: "Forever and forever the wild winds of heaven seemed to be let loose to vex the ocean into madness." Then finding the waters so much more placid than the Atlantic, he named the ocean Pacific. He reached the Ladrones Islands, and thence the Philippine Islands where he was killed in a quarrel among the natives of the island of Mactan, the son of his officers, onward to Spain, and to the first that had circumnavigated the globe. The voyage occupied three years and one month.

Our American cousins are exerting their inventive faculties to improve the mother tongue. We hear when the president took his oath of office he had a secretary, "Fog." Washington was a man of letters, his house had been to mortal terror of her life was said to have been "burgled." "But what they are likely to do with "defective" verbs this extract may fairly serve to show: "Of a gentleman whose work in life was 'burgling' a poet says—

When quietly to bed he stole,  
His legs of cork he donned,  
He picked up a couple of words,  
And many a wink he winked.

**Pringed Waterproof very**

A DEBT is admitted by payment.

RUFFALO skins from Red River are at St. John, N. B.

Be praised not for your ancestors nor for your virtues.

The street cars run in St. John of Sundays now.

He who forbears to take revenge achieves the noblest conquest of his mind.

BRIAN YOUNG has been given the mitten by a visitor whom she asks to be Mrs. B., 76th.

HE who assumes airs of importance, exhibits his credentials of insignificance.

A GENTLEMAN in the country, a few days ago, sat down on a hornet's nest to rest himself. It did not take him long to rest.

They toll a bell in Winchester, Indiana, every half hour, as a signal for the inhabitants to take their guinea for the shallop.

The editor of the Western Land mark asks his readers to examine the "books of his paper" as he is in haste in the effort of a fight with a delinquent subscriber.

THERE is a farmer in Yorkshire who has a mile of running. His home is four leagues from his hay, and four girls. Eight fair sons make up the family.

FELTON, the labor leader, was interviewed by a man with the initials S. N. Y. The reporter is the same famous gentleman who returned home from London and asked: "What is the possibility of his being a Christian?"

"The wealthiest people in the world are the Osage Indians in Kansas," says a trader among them; and knows, because he has seen the big bucks or chief men of the tribe, and also obtained money.

ABOUT the coolest thing in the way of impudence happened in Troy, N. Y., last week—some one paying the minister fifty cents for a sermon, and walking off with the figure a new coat.

AS ONE lady was courting her prospective husband, he had an interview with her paternal grandfather. When questioned regarding his condition financially, he stated that he had no money to speak of, but was "choked full of failed boys' work." "Is that girl?"

HARRY JOURNAL said—"If a man with an unpleasant reminder forces me to the toilet during my morning toilette, he had better let himself alone with other people's bags as hog-sled and as fish and dry as a new nail."

A YORKE lady at a Western temperance meeting said: "Bathmen and sisters, order is a necessity to me and I must have it. If it is decided that we are not to drink after I shall at apples and get some young man to come along for I can't live without the juice of the apples."

HENRY MCGEE—Save every ounce you can afford. Put all charnels or boxes and cover with cement, and in three months you will have made about three parts of good soil to one part of horse-mane, and leave it there the rain will keep it moist until wanted for use. A gill of this compost in a hill of corn, will net as much fertilizer.

SCHREINER'S MONTHLY.—The first number of this monthlies conducted by J. G. Holland gives us favorable impressions of a useful and successful career before it. It has thirty-nine illustrations including a caricature of George MacDonald's new story, "William Chumbleton's" life. The illustrations still more brilliant tales for the future. Scribner & Co. publishers, New York.

EXPECTATIONS.—A poor young man once fell in love with an heiress, and he proposed, being returned it only under the "peculiar" consent to make him happy. At length, meeting his father, he asked for the daughters and "How much money can you command?" asked the millionaire, as the reply. "Whatever your expectations?" Well, to tell the truth, expect to run away with your daughter, and marry her, if you forgive your consent."

INNOCENT DEAR.—Last week a gentleman of this town was poring over what seemed a young lady friend, and at last decided that it should be so. Now, my dear friend, that kind of a ring would run like a red-hot iron through your heart. It is so very puzzling; there are no synonyms. "Well, Mr. Smith, one day know don't like to make a choice between these matters—I feel delicate, you understand; but, really, if you insist on it—I s'pose you will—why, I could like an engagement ring."



# Chiquetto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 17, 1870.

## The Prussian Army.

The uninterrupted victories which have accompanied the Prussian arms since the commencement of the present war with France, has struck every person with surprise; yet when the causes are considered which have produced such results, it will be found that they could have been readily anticipated. We refer to the existence in Prussia of a system, identical in its character and similar in principle to the old feudal system, which was adopted all over Europe soon after the fall of the Roman Empire, and continued to exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of the Continent until after the discovery of gunpowder. The feudal system originated with the Northern or Celtic nations, who poured into all the regions of Europe on the declension of the Roman power. The conquering General divided his acquisitions among his general officers, and they dealt them out in smaller lots to their inferiors. The allotments were called fiefs, signifying fowls, to the party receiving; and the condition annexed to them was, that the possessor should do service at home and abroad in the wars to him by whom they were given. This involved reciprocal duties; therefore the lord was compelled to protect the feudatory, as well as the feudatory to protect his lord. Such lord was likewise subordinate to, or under the command of, his immediate superior; and so upwards to the Prince himself. Thus the feudal connection was established; a proper military subjection was naturally introduced, and an army of feudaries was always enlisted, and mutually prepared to assist, not only in defence of each man's own several property, but in defence of the whole country. It was a system, which the necessity of holding their acquisitions at the sword's point, demanded; and the strength and spirit with which they maintained their conquests, showed the policy of the feudal plan. The natural results followed: the wisdom of the constitution, as well as the personal valor of these Northern conquerors, alarmed those provinces they had not conquered; and most, if not all, entered into the same policy, as necessary for their defence; and all Europe became subject to the feudal system. It was some time later when introduced into England; but was finally established there by the Normans after the battle of Hasting, and converted Europe into a military camp. When, however, gunpowder came into use, there was laid the foundation of a great change. According to the feudal system, a man did only to possess what he inherited from his father—a sword or a bow—and he was ready equipped for the field. The use of gunpowder involved muskets and other contrivances, which every man did not possess, nor did he know how to use them; and the consequent complications of the military art induced the necessity of greater discipline and practice, which the mass of the people could not have. It was found that a small number of properly armed and trained soldiers were far superior, both defensively and aggressively, to a large body of unarmed and undisciplined men. Thus it was that arose standing armies—the first of which was formed in the middle of the fifteenth century; almost immediately after gunpowder became generally known; and since which, a division was first broadly established between the soldier and civilian; there arose a separate military profession, which, consisting of a small number of the total amount of citizens, left the remainder to follow some other pursuit.

In Prussia the principle of the old feudal system of Europe is carried out with the greatest rigor, and every able bodied man is a disciplined soldier, trained in the use of all the modern appliances of warfare, and practiced in the maneuvers of the field. It was this, and the facilities railways gave Prussia of concentrating her forces at any one point, that enabled her to meet the French with overpowering numbers, and crush them with masses of well armed and disciplined men. France is now lying powerless at his feet. Could England herself successfully resist this resuscitation of a barbarous form of government; thus supplying the enormous numbers the feudal system brought into the field, with the vast resources of modern science? The subject is one for grave thought.

## Richibucto Bridge.

The new Bridge across the Richibucto River at Kingston is nearly completed, and will be opened for traffic next week. It has three spans of nearly seventy feet each, one of forty-five, two of forty-two, and a draw of 104 feet. The seventy feet spans are finished with bow string truss work. At the north end there is an abutment, or block wall, of 150 feet in length; at the south end 350 feet in length. The blocking is all done with cedar. It has a total length of 1400 feet, and is 66 feet above the channel of the River, and 13 feet above low water mark. Its estimated cost is \$8,000. A. E. Killam, Esq., who has had a long and successful experience in building bridges, is the contractor.

## Albert County Court.

This Court opened on Tuesday of last week, Judge Hotsford presiding. Four cases were entered, as follows: (1) Peck vs. Cleveland: Assumpsit on note of hand. Verdict for plaintiff. A. J. Smith, Esq. for plaintiff, and J. L. Moore, Esq. for defendant. (2) Derby vs. Lawrence: Trespass to pay. A. J. Smith, Esq. for plaintiff, and C. Peck, Esq. for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff. (3) Haney vs. Pipes et al. Verdict for defendant: the plaintiff's attorney, A. J. Smith, Esq., throwing up the case. J. L. Moore, Esq., for defendants. (4) Turner vs. Strang: was settled. The Court adjourned on Thursday morning.

## To Correspondents.

We regret extremely that we are unable this week to attend to the numerous communications with which our friends have favored us. We are gratified at being the medium of publication on matters of public interest, and will do what we can; but to insert the communications on our table at length would fill a whole page of our paper. We shall endeavor to find room for Mr. Knapp's letter next week: "An Eastern Girl," "Walking Stick," "Fair Play," "A Voter," "Martin," and others, will be attended to. We have again to request our corresponding friends to make their letters as concise as possible. What you have to communicate, write to the point, and without a word more than is absolutely necessary. Doing so, will ensure publication, and save us a great deal of trouble in cutting down.

## Death of Mr. Hartley.

We notice with deep regret the death of Edward Hartley, Esq., F.R.G.S., at Pictou. Mr. Hartley was during the past two years, engaged in a geological survey of N. Scotia, under the Dominion Government, and won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, for his open, unobtrusive, gentlemanly and accomplished manners. Although quite a young man, he had from his power of rendering practically useful his scientific knowledge, achieved a name and position which placed him in a front rank among the ablest geologists of the world, and gave him the important situation in which he was engaged at the time of his death. We feel the Dominion has suffered a loss not easily replaced, and science a votary who only required the maturity of years to make him the first geologist of the age.

## Coroner's Inquest.

Robert Bell, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on Monday last, on the body of William N. Jones, of Westmorland, who was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. It appears the deceased had obtained and drank nearly a bottle of rum during the afternoon and evening before, had eaten a hearty meal about 6 o'clock, and went to bed about 9, and in the morning he was found dead. Dr. Hennessy was called in, and examined the body. The Coroner's jury found that "the deceased had come to his death by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor."

## Furniture very cheap at A. Ford's.

—JAN. ROAD.—We dislike finding fault, but we cannot help saying that the State of the Great Road of communication between Sackville and Amherst is most disagreeable to the Governments of both Provinces, and to all parties concerned. It is not only muddy with deep cuts, but in some places it is positively miry. The railway commission, on the part of the Railway Commissioners, an utter disregard of the public convenience, and the worst which could be made would be for them to transfer them until they were put in an ordinary state of repair.

## Westmorland Election.

In pursuance to a requisition issued by the Town Clerk, and signed by several Magistrates, merchants and other electors of Shediac, a public meeting was held on Friday evening, the 11th instant, at Smith's high, Shediac, Moncton and Salisbury, selecting a candidate for nomination at the approaching election.

W. J. Gilbert, Esq., was called to the chair and W. B. Deacon, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st.—Moved by C. C. Hamilton, J. P., seconded by Mr. Joseph C. Weldon:

"Whereas, the resignation of the Hon. Bliss Botsford of his seat in the Assembly, caused by his appointment to the County Judgeship, leaves the north-western Parishes of this County, namely, Shediac, Moncton and Salisbury, without a member resident in either of said Parishes; and whereas, Dorchester has two local members, and the Eastern section of the County has also a member; and whereas, it is desirable, as well as fair and reasonable, that the social interest of the said North-western Parishes should be represented in said Assembly, by a fit and proper person, residing in one of said Parishes:

"Therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that said vacancy should be filled by electing a member resident either of Shediac, Moncton or Salisbury."

2nd.—Moved by E. George Harshman, J. P., seconded by Mr. John A. Nickerson:

"Resolved, that to carry out the object of the foregoing resolution, a committee be appointed by this meeting, consisting of five or more electors of this Parish, with power to add to their number, who shall have authority to act in conjunction with Moncton and Salisbury, to select and nominate a fit and proper person as a candidate at said election for Shediac, Moncton and Salisbury; that said candidate shall be a resident of one of said Parishes, and that this meeting will support such nomination."

3rd.—Moved by Adam Tait J. P., seconded by Mr. Isadore Bourque:

"Resolved, that Chipman to Smith, William B. Deacon, William Crowe, Thomas Galland and E. George Harshman, Esquires, with power to add to the number, compose such committee."

4th.—Moved by Mr. George Feltier, seconded by Mr. C. Weldon:

"Resolved, that the several newspapers of this County and one or more of the newspapers of the city of St. John, be requested to give publicity to the proceedings of this meeting."

On motion the chairman left the chair, and Edward J. Smith, Esq., was called thereon, and a vote of thanks was given to the chairman.

## River Du Loup Railroad.

Mr. Ketchum has just returned from his mission to England, having succeeded in accomplishing the chief object of his visit, namely, the eliciting in favor of the proposed line of English capitalists, ready and willing to furnish necessary for its accomplishment. Mr. Ketchum told the whole story, showed his plans, detailed the scheme, and submitted his propositions, which have been so far satisfactory that an Engineer has been sent out in company with Mr. K., assigned the duty of running over the line, and reporting officially upon its commercial and geographical aspects, pro. or con. These gentlemen, in conjunction with a delegation to be composed of John Dickard, Alex. Gibson, Alex. Thompson, James L. Hughes, Esqrs., Sherid Toward, and if possible, the Hon. Provincial Secretary, will leave for Quebec on Monday or Tuesday next, there to discuss the further chances of the scheme, and to enlist that section of Lower Canada in favor of pushing it on to completion. We all hope they will succeed.—Fredericton Reporter.

## BRITISH TEMPLARS.—Provincial Deputy Edward J. Flaherty installed on Monday 7th inst., the following members of Brunswick Lodge, 312, Memrancook:

F. A. Taylor, W. C. T.; Annie S. Toole, W. V. T.; J. Edwin Flaherty, Sec.; P. Toole, Chaplain; Wm. S. Lawrence, Fin.; E. W. Toole, Treas.; T. B. Callahan, M.; J. H. Black, I. G.; D. Sayers, O. G.; J. Fawcett, R. H. S.; M. H. Teakles, L. E. S.; M. B. Black, A. S.; M. W. Fawcett, D. M.; D. D. Bonney, P. V. C. T. ex officio. This Lodge is rapidly increasing and working vigorously for the cause espoused. At present it bids fair to become one of the foremost Lodges, as it is now in a good working order.

A. S. S. named John Bushnell, at Dorchester, has been missing since Thursday. Subject to fits of insanity.

## Local and Provincial News.

**Wineys very cheap at A. Ford's.** Many of our farmers are apprehensive of a flood next week.

**Judge Botsford will be at Dorchester on Tuesday**, to attend to the business of his court.

**A Cliffe barque of 500 tons** was lately launched at St. John N. B. for parties in Boston, Mass.

**Ezekiel McLeod, Esq., Barrister**, has been appointed Official Assignee for St. John.

**It is said Mr. Scholtz will be returned to the Local and Dominion Legislature from the town of Winnipeg.**

**The Toronto "Globe" says that \$100,000 is to be raised by private subscriptions and presented to Sir John A. MacDonald for his public services.**

**Mr. Samuel Devienne, engineer of Kirk Mill, Portland**, had his collar bone broken and received other severe injuries, on Tuesday last, by being caught in the machinery.

**Waterproofs very cheap at A. Ford's.**

**Insurance.**—It is reported that sixty-six Engineers on the International have received notice that their services will not be required longer than the first of January next.

**We have received a pamphlet** containing the proceedings of the meeting of the Grand Lodge No. 2,400, British Templars, in June, 1870, and the order of recognition in some progress, etc.

**Dress Coats very cheap at A. Ford's.**

**A Cave in the Earth** occurred at Red Head, St. John, on Monday the 1st. ult. The sink extended over half an acre, is singular in shape and an here, is from five to twenty feet. It is supposed the sand beneath had been washed out by the sea.

**Drunkenness.**—Ann Ward, Maria Hill and Michael Kelly arrested for drinking and robbing John Murray of Little Forks N. S. at St. John a few days since, were committed on 4th inst., by the Police Magistrate to take their trial at the Supreme Court.

**Highest price paid for Pork by A. Ford.**

**Startling Truth!** Thousands die annually from neglected coughs, and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases, or the lungs: when by the timely use of a single bottle of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

**Predicted Earthquake and Tidal Wave.**—We shall next week publish a portion of Prof. Huggins's predictions as to an earthquake and tidal wave of unusual severity to occur on the 22nd prox., and which will particularly affect the coasts of California, North Pacific, South of the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence.

**French Merinos very cheap at A. Ford's.**

**Challenge.**—We understand that some aquatic gentlemen of West-cock have challenged Upper Sackville for a two mile boat race on Morley's Mill Pond; that the challenge has been accepted, and that the race will come off early next Spring. It is said both parties will go into immediate training. Good for West-cock!

**Brown & Crushed Sugars very cheap at A. Ford's.**

**The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company** has, by strict economy in its management, been enabled to declare the largest average dividends of any Company in America. Its assets are over five million dollars, and it has one hundred and thirty thousand dollars deposited at Ottawa for security of Dominion policy holders. Offices: Bayard's Building, Prince William street. Agent at St. John: W. B. McWeevey; Solicitor: J. Lowe.

**"THE UNIVERSAL ATOM."** On my journeys over the continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Cuba, Paraguay, Brazil, and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some degree, I have found the universal Ayer represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvellous reputation by their cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country.—Field's letter from abroad.

**In Wisconsin there are said to be not fewer than twenty thousand women at work in the fields.**—Germans, Irish, Scandinavians and Yankooks.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to "Chiquetto Post."

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, November 16.

**A Rupture between England and Russia** looked upon as certain, and imminent.

It is believed that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia.

An alliance between England, Austria, Italy and Turkey, generally discussed.

Orders sent for recall of war vessels from foreign stations. Powerful fleet will be sent to the Mediterranean. Ships concentrating at Portsmouth.

Stocks and securities lower.

FROM ST. JOHN.

St. John, Nov. 17.

Methodist Educational Meeting held here last night; very largely attended. The Rev. Messrs. Pope, Daniel, Stewart and Sprague, and D. Allison, A. L. Palmer and A. A. Stockton, Esqrs., were the orators.

Jaqueline of St. John, and Stairs of Halifax, appointed on Canal Commission.

PRESS DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A project of summoning the North German Emperor to meet at Versailles is taking shape and will probably be carried into effect.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Despatches from the army of the Loire report success in engagements yesterday at Bussy and St. Laurent Des Bois. Two battalions of Prussians supported by 1500 cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery, attacked the French advanced posts. After a combat of two hours duration, the French repulsed the Prussians, leaving two officers and fifty men killed and seventy prisoners in our hands. The French loss was four killed and thirty-one wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—There is no confirmation of the reported battle near Orleans.

The *Gazette de France* demands an immediate election to put an end to the arbitrary rule of the Provisional Government.

New York, Nov. 9.—The election yesterday resulted in re-electing Hoffman, Democrat Governor, by about forty thousand majority, and Hall, Mayor of the city, by about twenty-five thousand. The Republicans claim a majority in the Legislature, but returns are not yet in.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The town of Verdun has capitulated to the Prussians.

Hausmann, the ex-Prefect of Paris, was arrested at his villa at Nice.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night, Mr. Gladstone referred to the war, which he affirmed had in three months caused more bloodshed than in any year of war in the history of Christianity.

The effects of Her Majesty's Government to discharge the duties of a neutral power, if they are not successful, it is impossible for them to succeed. They had found no great inequality in the dissatisfaction, regarding the neutrality had a reputation on one side or the other.

The French army has crossed the Loire, and is now on the north bank. Reports from the South of France are of an extraordinary nature.

The foreign departments have been lately scolded from the rest of France, and in conjunction with Algeria are engaged in the organization of a separate Government.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—The Government continues to withhold all news of the movements of the French armies, and the people are loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction. Military men, however, seem to be quite content.

Advices from Paris to the 6th inst. state Paris government continued to enforce rigorous measures for the preservation of public order, and soldiers and arrests have been made.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Jules Favre publishes a detailed account of his negotiations with Bismark for the refusal to allow Paris to be defended, concluding his statement as follows:—

"An armistice is the only means whereby the expression of the French people on the consequences of the Paris crime can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to the consultation of the national will, and that the population of Paris—men, women and children—shall starve during the pending vote. We call right and justice to witness against them. Germany herself will condemn them. The Government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the co-operation of the armies of Paris. Meanwhile Paris calls to arms to show what a great people can do to defend their homes, their honor and their independence. You will make these facts known as an opportunity may arise."

Nothing important from the scene of war. The Germans are concentrating around Orleans. It is said that the Germans have captured a party of English arionts at Verdun. A number of ex-officials at Versailles have been arrested for corresponding with the French.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—M. Jules Favre sent to the Ambassadors of France abroad a long statement, about the failure of the armistice, explaining that the objection was on the refusal of Bismark to permit the re-victualing of Paris.

There are also rumors that Austria is displeased at the reception with which her efforts to mediate have been met.

The French Fleet are said to be moving towards the North Sea, and pilots are forbidden to leave the ports.

The French claim victories at Marchenoir and Orleans. The Prussians evacuated the latter city in haste, leaving behind them many sick and wounded. Later reports confirm the previous despatches, and every thing looks as if the French had gained an important advantage.

It is said that Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt, are to enter the North German Confederation.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A despatch from Bismark states that well informed politicians are impressed with the belief that a new arrangement for arbitration has been effected by the four neutral powers. Preliminaries for the conditions of equitable peace, acceptable alike to France and Prussia, have been concluded. The initiative has already been taken by Russia for assembling a Congress.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—The journals report that the Prussians have lost over 10,000 men killed and wounded, and 1,800 prisoners in battle around Orleans, and are retreating towards Chartres and Etampes. Troops from Lyons are marching to meet the Prussians. The Italian volunteers continue to join Garibaldi's command in large numbers. The entire army of the Loire is leaving, towards.

New York, Nov. 12.—The U. S. State department has been informed that Russia will not enter the treaty of 1856, and has informed Napoleon's Minister, who has just arrived in New York, that his exertions will not be regarded.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In view of the anticipated bombardment, the military organization here has been made most complete. Orders have been received to provision the city for six months, the authorities here having profited by the experience of Strasbourg and Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A rupture is reported here between Bismark and Von Bismarck.

French reports claim a great victory at Orleans. In this battle the Prussians lost 30,000 men and 100 cannons. The Prussians retired in great disorder.

Despatches received to-day from the German headquarters at Versailles announce that Paris will not be bombarded. The German authorities are convinced that the city is so ill provisioned that its surrender may be expected within a month from that date.

Considerable excitement continues in London upon the movements of the French fleet. The news of the bombardment of Hamburg is hourly expected.

The Russian Minister has read to Gravelle a letter from Prince Gortschakoff stating that Russia now demands a modification of the conditions of the armistice agreed at the 11th and 13th inst. of Paris, April 27th, 1870. This declaration on the part of Russia, being tantamount to a repudiation of the armistice, has caused much excitement in London, considering the position of Russia in the war.

It is believed that she has a secret understanding with Prussia. A telegram from Constantinople states that up to this Sunday morning the Turkish Government had received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of 1856.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—An extensive fire occurred here this morning in the St. John and shoe manufacturing of Ames, Millard & Co. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. The City Passenger Railway Company are to be allowed to use steam engines.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been granted by the City Council for the new Provincial Exhibition buildings.

VERMONT, Nov. 12.—Gen. Vau Der Tuon on the 19th repulsed the enemy's attacks with great loss to the assailants. Only then did the Germans retire.

On the 16th a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train, losing its way, fell into the hands of the French.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The announced intention of Russia to break from former treaties causes a mutual distrust throughout Europe, and alarm in Austria and England. The Russian designs are more particular to war Austria. The secret treaty between Russia and Prussia will prevent the interference of Russia in the French war. A defensive alliance between Austria and England is probable.

A battle is imminent at Touhy. The army of the Loire is advancing on that town from Orleans.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A serious riot occurred at Cork to-day between fifty soldiers and citizens, in which several soldiers, citizens and police were seriously injured. It was finally quelled by police.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The parties lately captured from a balloon are still held as prisoners. At the Con-

ent on Monday, Bismark strenuously advocated shooting all captured envoists.

The notice given that Russia no longer regard the Treaty of 1856 has caused no little alarm and anxiety in Europe, and especially England. The latter power has a messenger to Bismark to what he intends to do.

DORSET, Nov. 12.—A narrow inundation of the surrounding country commenced yesterday. The water of the inundation is eleven to twelve feet high, and is expected to be made homeless when the inundation is completed.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The French have recaptured Dijon.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Prussian steamer "Meteor," three hundred and sixty men, and French corvette "Bouvet," five guns and eighty men, fought a naval duel off this harbor on the 8th inst., which was witnessed by the Spanish war steamer "Sando Cortes," and in which the "Bouvet" made an unsuccessful attempt to board, and her rigging became entangled carrying away main and mizzen masts, and the ship filling with the masts became entangled in the "Meteor's" rigging, and the "Meteor" fired and made for port, the "Sando Cortes" continuing to fire rapidly towards the "Meteor," by reason of the rigging of her crew became unmanageable, and the "Meteor" finding quarters hot and capture certain, she waited until the "Meteor" was disengaged herself, set sail and made for port, the "Sando Cortes" continuing to fire rapidly towards the "Meteor," by reason of the rigging of her crew became unmanageable, and the "Meteor" finding quarters hot and capture certain, she waited until the "Meteor" was 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St. John County Market.

Table with market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Notice! NEW BRUNSWICK. To the Justice of the County of West...

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