KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 1, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 c 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	MEAN TEMP.	MEAN TEMP.
Sunday					76.0	62.0
Monday	71.5	74.5	74.5		63.5	
Tuesday	72.0	77.0	77.0		64.5	
W'dnesdy	73.5	78.0	78.0		68.0	
Thursday	70.5	77.5	78.0		68.5	
Friday	73.0	78.0	78.5		70.5	
Saturday	71.0	76.0	76.5		69.5	

Mean temperature for July 1865-6-7-8 —

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Mean temp	66.2	69.8	67.9	75.7
" max	72.9	75.8	73.8	81.6
" min	59.5	63.8	61.9	69.8
Highest	80.6	81.0	82.0	89.0
Lowest	50.6	53.0	52.5	62.0
Range	30.0	28.0	29.5	27.0

Means of 1865-6-7, compared with temperature of 1868 —

	Means of 1865-6-7.	1868	Diff. in favour of 1868.
Mean temp.	68.0	75.7	7.7
" max.	74.2	81.6	7.4
" min.	61.7	69.8	8.1
Highest	81.8	89.0	7.2
Lowest	52.0	62.0	10.0
Range	29.8	27.0	——

Highest temperature previously placed upon the records of the observatory was 88.5, which was in July of 1856.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

1:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m. / 4:35 "	3:30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a. m. " " 10:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The discount on non-bankable silver has been put in operation at Belleville, and not a little anxiety has been felt as to the effect of the experience that would be gained on the first day or two. This seems to have been sufficiently encouraging. The Bank of Montreal supplied Canadian decimal silver in sufficient quantity to make change, and the merchants unanimously supported each other against some trifling efforts made by placard to cast ridicule on the whole affair. It is felt now by the friends of the movement that the discount is a success, and that it only requires the removal of American silver by the banks to complete all the requirements necessary for the abatement of the silver nuisance.

We are heartily glad of the appearance of Mr Howe's letter condemning the ruffianly tone which has of late been assumed by the Nova Scotian repeal agitators. This letter has been conceived in the right spirit and makes its appearance at an opportune moment. It gives us encouragement to hope that Mr Howe and his nearer colleagues will listen to reason and not spurn the efforts at conciliation which will be made to his party. His rebuke is certainly significant, for, though richly deserved, it probably would not have been made, had the Anti-Confederationist leaders determined on a course of thorough hostility to the union and its advocates. Mr Howe has spoken; and his first words, after the mischief of his absurd protest, are of a nature to exert a calmative effect, and strengthen the hopes of effecting a compromise. After this, may we not expect to hear more encouraging news from the visit of Ministers?

The beneficial effects of vaccination are illustrated by some official statements lately published in Great Britain. These show that by enforced vaccination small-pox may be almost eradicated. In Ireland this disease was formerly very prevalent, no fewer than 58,000 persons having died from its effects during the ten years ending in 1841, while in the following ten years the number fell to 38,275, and from 1851 to 1861 the deaths were 12,720. In 1864 only 845 persons died from it, in 1865 but 347, in 1866 187, and last year only 20 deaths from small-pox occurred in all Ireland. This result was mainly due to proper sanitary regulations and the legal enforcement of vaccination.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that negotiations are going on between France, Holland, and Belgium, which under pretence of a Commercial Convention, really look to political changes of great moment. The *Independance* means that it is contemplated to annex the Dutch and Belgians in some way to the French empire. It says that these negotiations are believed to be much further advanced than is generally supposed, and adds that it feels it to be a duty to "let the governments concerned know the designs which are attributed to them, as if plans of such importance really exist, they ought not to make a mystery to the populations interested."

CITY COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the City Council will take place at half past seven o'clock this evening in the Council Chamber.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—Seeing by advertisement in the *News* that all the dry goods merchants of this city have agreed not to take any more silver at par after the 10th instant, let me ask, Mr Editor, what are the grocers going to do? Will they still take silver at par? If so, they will be flooded with all the small silver, as it is at a greater discount than the larger silver; and as this discount has been a large item of expense in the past, it will be so in the future. The farmers are determined not to take silver at par for their produce; then why should such an intelligent body as the grocers do? the majority of the dry goods and grocer, and other merchants in the western town and cities have adopted the discount on silver, and why should the merchants of this city be an exception? I trust those interested will endeavour to come to some understanding in the matter.

Yours truly,

GROCER.

August 3.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE WEST.—The steamer Spartan passed up on Sunday afternoon, having on board 360 Norwegian immigrants for the Western States, all in good health.

CHILD DROWNED.—A little girl about nine years of age, and known as Lizzy Rothwell, was drowned last (Sunday) night in the water near the G.T.R. culvert, south of the fish market. The body was discovered about eleven o'clock last night by two men, wharfingers of Mr Kinghorn, and given in care to policemen Ilisey and Nugent, who conveyed it to the house of the child's mother, King street.

An inquest was held before Coroner Shaw at the police station at half past twelve o'clock, when the following verdict was agreed upon: "The jury find that the child Elizabeth Rothwell was accidentally drowned by falling through the Railway culvert near the fish market. The jury would recommend public censure on the Railway authorities for the unprotected state of the said railway crossing."

A CONVICT ESCAPED.—On Saturday evening a convict by the name of James Kelley, employed upon the work at the wharf at Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, effected his escape. It is not ascertained how he contrived to elude the vigilance of the guards, as at eight o'clock of that evening he was present with the others, and answered his name at roll call. Shortly after he was missed, and though the strictest search was instituted, up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon not the slightest clue had been obtained of him. He was serving a term of years for horse stealing.

CASH-BOX FOUND.—About ten days since the safe in the office of Mr R. M. Rose, Anchor buildings, was opened and a cash-box taken from it containing about $1.30. The cash-box was found on Friday last by some boys in the grass inside the park fence, and is now at the police station. The box was smashed in a manner to indicate that the work was not that of a professional thief; the door of the office and that of the safe were opened with a key and again locked. The publication of the circumstance was suppressed at the time for the furtherance of the ends of justice, but, as yet, no clue has been obtained of the guilty party.

PORTRAITS OF BRITISH AMERICANS. By W. Notman. With Biographical Sketches edited by Fennings Taylor. Montreal, W. Notman.

Part III of the second series of this peculiarly Canadian work is just issued. It contains the portraits and biographical sketches of Bishop Strachan of Toronto, the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, Walter Shanly, William Molson, A. C. Buchanan, and Hon. Charles Richard Ogden. The sketch of Bishop Strachan occupies half the space of the number, and is a well written and entertaining biography of that most remarkable man whose life covers so much that is of interest in the early history of Upper Canada.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—Ann Wright and Edward Kelly were charged with drunkenness. This was the first appearance at the bar of the former, who was allowed to depart, and the fourteenth of the last on a similar charge, who was ordered to pay a fine of $2. John D. Huggan was fined $2 for being drunk on Saturday last. The prisoner, who lives in the country, whenever he comes to town invariably gets drunk, loses something, gets into the police cells and appears before the magistrate next morning very shaky, penitent and profuse in promises of amendment. A charge was preferred against Dr. James Meagher by Mrs Eliza Allen, who resides in Clergy street, next door to the accused, for having pulled down and destroyed a fence which was complainant's property. Mrs Allen deposed that between eleven and twelve o'clock on Friday night last Meagher commenced to knock down her fence, which he succeeded in doing, and afterwards broke up and piled away in his house. Upon complainant remonstrating with Meagher, and demanding the reason for such conduct, he replied that complainant could "go to h—l," and did it because of the shelter and sympathy complainant had given his wife. The complainant had purchased the property from Jeremiah Meagher, and the fence was her property. A lady living near corroborated the complainants statement as to the destruction of the fence, and Meagher's wife proved that the fence did not belong to her husband, but was built by his brother, some years before the accused's house was built, and had been sold by him to the present complainant.

A carpenter by the name of Burns proved that the replacing the fence would amount to $6:70, ascertained by actual measurement and valuation.

The accused did not appear in Court, and the magistrate accordingly pronounced judgment to the effect that Dr. James Meagher should pay $6:70, the value of the fence, and a fine of $4 and costs, or in default be confined in the county gaol for fourteen days.

Policeman Ilisey complained to the magistrate of the conduct of a lot of boys who constitute a complete nuisance in the neighbourhood of the corner of Barrie and Earl streets. Their conduct was particularly noticeable yesterday evening between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. The boys names and residences were—Enoch Trainor, Johnson street; John Dickson, and Samuel and Robert Coleman, Earl street.

James Devine, foot of Clarence street, was charged by Inspector Mostyn with illegally selling liquor. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning. Several summonses were issued by the magistrate this morning, the particulars of which will transpire in the course of to-morrow's business of the court.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, August 3.—Amos Wright and John Bell, lawyer, of this city, were nominated to-day for West York at Weston. One hundred and fifty persons were present. There is not much excitement. Both parties are going hard to work.

The Dominion Government is said to be in a position to pay off its unfunded debt.

Dailey's leather store has been weeded out the past fifteen months. Parties have not been arrested.

SPEAKING ROPE.—On Saturday last a man named John Kehoe was arrested on a charge of stealing some robes from a wood scow belonging to Mr Dominick Fallon. Kehoe admitted that he took the lines whilst under the influence of liquor, and as he informed Mr Fallon where the lines were to be found, and as he had a wife with an infant five days old in her arms to plead for him, as well as a decent old mother, Mr Fallon withdrew the charge.

COLLISION ON THE BAY OF QUINTE

Mill Point, August 1.—A steamboat collision took place here about 8 o'clock this morning. As the steamer *John Greenway* was coming into the wharf from Picton, the steamer *Bay of Quinte* struck her hard on the port bow, causing her to take water rapidly. She was drawn into four feet of water and sunk. Her passengers were got off safely. Damage about $1,000; insured for $2,000. The *Bay of Quinte* passed down without injury.

IMPORTANT LETTER BY MR HOWE.

Halifax, July 31.—A number of disgraceful articles having appeared in the Anti-Union papers as to the way the distinguished visitors from Canada should be received here, the hon. Mr Howe publishes a manly letter rebuking the sentiments therein expressed.

He also alluded to the handsome manner in which the Nova Scotian members of Parliament were treated when in Canada, although hostile to the Government and its Confederation policy, and says that if Nova Scotians have lost their constitution they should at least preserve their manners; also that England having thrown upon the Canadian Government the responsibility of a great controversy, the Nova Scotians are bound to give a fair hearing to the remedial measures the Government may have to propose, and give its members courteous treatment.

He further says that the Nova Scotian Antis are not strong that they can afford to outrage the public sentiments of the whole world by a reckless disregard of the usages of civilized diplomacy.

This letter has created a sensation among the Antis. The more reasonable among them commend its sense and spirit.

THE DEATH OF MISS MATHIESON.

The body of this young lady, drowned at Cacouna on Tuesday last, was brought to town yesterday morning. The event has been of so melancholy a nature, and the desire has been so strongly felt to learn the particulars of the occurrence, that we may be pardoned for narrating the facts as they have been communicated by a lady who was present as soon as the alarm was given. Miss Mathieson, on Tuesday, had arranged to go to bathe with another young lady, but while waiting had gone to the beach with her younger sister. The beach is between two rocky ledges, which form the horns of the bay, and it was near one of the extremities of these that the young ladies went. Unfortunately they appeared to have been tired of waiting, and went out over the boulders on each side of the boat track leading to the fishery boat. Before they reached this point both slipped in, and screamed as they felt themselves going. Robert Savage, a boy of thirteen, son of Mr Alfred Savage of this city, who was fishing from a ledge at the other extremity of the bay, hearing the scream, and seeing something was wrong, immediately started for the spot, contriving while running to strip in preparation for saving the young ladies. He is a very active boy, and in the shortest possible time he had reached the spot, when he at once rushed into the water. By this time Miss Victoria Campbell, the other young lady, had managed to get on a boulder, slippery with sea weeds and scum. Miss Mathieson had hold of her trying to draw herself up, but the impossibility of maintaining a footing rendering it evident that she must also go down. Robert Savage waded in till the water had reached his arm pits, and stretched out a stick with which he had the foresight to provide himself, for Miss Campbell to grasp. She did so, and he drew her ashore. During all this time he had not seen Miss Mathieson, who was in the deep water on the other side of the rock, and, as he could not swim, he could go no further. Knowing, however, where a yacht's boat was lying, taking in water, he made for there at once, with his feet all cut and bleeding, jumped into the boat and pulled to where he had seen an appearance as of white foam under the water. Assisted by two men belonging to the yacht, they searched about and found the body, which by this time must have been twenty minutes in the water. In the meantime Miss Campbell, for whom she was to have waited, reached the edge of the cliff as the alarm was given, ran back for assistance, and met Dr. Thomas, of Riviere-du-Loup. Hastily getting a blanket she was down before the body was found, and it was with the utmost difficulty she could be prevented from going into the water to search. When the body was brought on shore every means was adopted there to restore animation, and it was then removed to the house. The most unwearied efforts that the most tender affection could induce were lavished, and in spite of the repeated assurance of the doctor that all hope was extinct, the ladies who were present persevered. For hours they endeavoured to bring back life, but it was all in vain; the spirit had passed away beyond recall. —*Montreal Herald.*

The following insolvents are gazetted: Wm. Manton, jr., Kingston; Chas. Stewart, South Crosby; Richard Dickson, Brockville; Jno. Hautman, Ingersoll; Hy. T. Bell, Sarnia; Jno. McConnell, Belleville; G. M. Gilmore, St. Catharines; Z. Freeman, Dundas; Duncan McTavish, Lucan.

Twenty-four fire and life insurance companies have made deposits with the Receiver-General at Ottawa, according to Act of Parliament. The sum deposited amounts to upwards of $2,000,000.

A gentleman who was obliged to take a yacht in payment of a note, states that after one year's experience, he would have been one thousand dollars better off if he had lost the original debt.

Mr Burlingame says the Chinese have more books, encyclopedias, pamphlets, magazines, &c. than any other people. Their principal encyclopedia embraces five thousand volumes.

Edmund H. Yates, the well-known English novelist, has applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt act. His debts amount to over £7,000. He states the cause of his insolvency to be "the insufficiency of his income."

The *Gaulois*, a new Paris paper, started by Edmond About, Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, and Henri de Pene, asserts that France will "crumple up' Prussia next September, and proceed to a general election in December.

Lichtenstein, which ranks next to Gerolstein in importance, has set the example of disarmament to Europe. Its army, including officers, numbers ninety men. The effect of this policy will be very sensibly felt in Europe.

Mr Henry Morley's discovery of a "new poem by Milton" appears to be one of those literary discoveries which it is better to say nothing about. Mr Rye, the assistant keeper of printed books in the Museum library, states that the poem is not signed "J. M.," as Mr Morley supposes, but "P. M.," and that the writing is not Milton's.

A NEW FENIAN ORDER.

The New York *Star* says that six months ago about eighty well known Irishmen, representing every State in the Union, met in Congress in Chicago, and adopted the plan of a new Fenian Society formally. It is modelled closely after the Carbonari society, of which so much has been written. Every member is sworn to obey, without question or comment, the orders he receives from the secret directory. A member can never withdraw from the association, or betray its counsels, under pain of death at the unseen hands of a brother. The terrible consequences that would follow the treachery of a member are appalling, and are set out with painful minuteness in the initiation oath.

No sooner were lodges opened in the different cities than they were crowded with applicants for admission. No newspaper appeals were or will be made; the movers thought that all Irishmen who were willing to enroll themselves would find the lodges without placard or advertisement, and the sequel proved that they thought truly.

At the present moment there are over one hundred and fifty thousand duly enrolled members in the United States, implicitly obeying the mandates of the secret directory. In the city of New York there are ninety-four lodges, and over thirty-three thousand members. When we speak of "lodges" we mean the body of members, not the meeting room, for that is different each night. To-night it may be Washington's Monument, Union Square, to-morrow a liquor saloon in Chatham street, and the next day the Union base ball grounds.

At the present rate of enlistment, there will be before next October five hundred thousand members linked together in the most binding manner, ready to do the most daring acts without hesitancy or cavil.

This week each lodge received orders to report their strength, the number of their members who ever before bore arms, the number of rifles they have, the names of the members, distinguishing the married and single. This, by many, is thought to mean immediate fighting. Whether these are correct in their conjecture or not, time only can prove.

MR ANTHONY TROLLOPE ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following letter from the Pall Mall *Gazette*, of July 11, is from a well-known English author (Anthony Trollope,) now on a visit to the United States:

Washington, June 1868.—It has been deemed proper by Congress that each of these States shall choose a new Constitution for itself, but that in choosing it, all men, blacks and whites alike, shall have an equal voice, except that white men known to have been leading rebels, and that other white men who will not take a test oath so worded as to be utterly irreconcilable to the feelings of a Southern white man, shall be debarred from voting at all. The upshot is that the framing of the state constitution is to be given to the men who four or five years since were slaves, and who are still negroes. But it must not be supposed that these black men have really been asked to frame their constitutions, or to do anything else than vote. Their constitutions have been sent to them by post, and consist in an undertaking on the part of the State in question that all men shall hereafter vote alike. It will, therefore, go forth to the world that Alabama, Georgia, and the others, have themselves declared that white men and black men shall be the same for all political purposes, and that on this basis the States have been "reconstructed" and restored to the Union. I hold that tyranny never went beyond this. It may be as well at first to point out that in none of the great Western States can a negro vote at all. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, none but a white man can vote. In Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, white men and Indians can vote, but never a negro. In the great Eastern States negroes are kept away from the polls, either practically or by actual rule. In Pennsylvania no black man can vote. In New York a negro can vote, but not without a real property qualification and three years' residence. In the States of New England, excepting in Connecticut, negroes can vote, but their number is so small as to make their votes of no possible value. Yet it has been ordained by these victorious Northern States that in the conquered Southern States all political power given the whites shall be put into the hands of a race of men who yesterday were their slaves. For myself I am prepared to argue, if it be needed, that a negro is not fitted by his gifts and nature to exercise political power amidst a community of white men. He is so naturally subservient to the white man's greater power of mind that, when passion is over, he will always do as some white man shall instruct him. But putting aside for the present a subject which is very vast in its bearings, and in which men have and will dispute loudly, here has been made a provision for a war of races with the express object of keeping down a people, in order that the people may be debarred from all political power in the empire. It must be remembered that government in the United States is State government for the most part. In Georgia the black men, on these lines of reconstruction, would have the power of making all laws for the restraint of the white. They would be enabled to enact that a man should be hung for this or that so-called crime—a white man, if you will, for not taking off his hat to a black man. But it has never been for a moment intended really to entrust this power to the negroes. The intention is that through the negroes all political power shall be in the hands of members of Congress from the North—that the North shall have its heels on the South, and that the conquered shall be subject to the conquerors. Never has there been a more terrible condition imposed upon a fallen people. For an Italian to feel an Austrian over him, for a Pole to feel a Russian over him, has been bad indeed; but it has been left for the political animosity of a Republican from the North—a man who himself rejects all contact with the negro—to subject the late Southern slaveowner to dominion from the African who was yesterday his slave. The dungeon chains are knocked off the captive in order that he may be harnessed as a beast of burden to the captor's chariot. But it will not be so. There will in these Southern States be a war of races; hatred from the white man to the poor, timid, incapable, unconscious negro; suffering for both, infinite suffering for poor Sambo, who will gradually begin his appointed task of disappearing; there will be rapid death of negro children, negro want, and all the following of negro vice; but the white man who lives near him will gradually reassume his power. There will be an influx of Northern men into these States, and they will gradually become as the white men of the South. The scheme after a while will fail; but in the meantime all the hatred of a conquering and a conquered people will be maintained. Such, sir, are my ideas of "reconstruction."

Reports from the Upper Ottawa state that the lumbering establishment at Bissett's Creek, numbering 15 or 16 buildings, with large lumber stores, has been destroyed by the fires raging there.

A young woman in Chicago has successfully prosecuted a rejected admirer as a nuisance. His offence consisted in his teaching half a dozen parrots to screech out in chorus, "Homely Polly, homely Polly, Polly lives across the street.'

Peter Seck, of St. Clements, county of Waterloo, went to Mornington a few days ago, to bring home his intended bride. He was sunstruck on the way, and, on the day arranged for his bridal, he was clothed in the garments of death.

New York is to have a fine new skating rink to contain 63,000 square feet. The building is to be of iron and to be completed in November. It will be as near perfection in its way as the owners can make it.

A few weeks back, just after the Emperor and Empress had left one of the rooms in the palace of Fontainebleau in which they usually sit, an immense chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, fell with such force as to break in the flooring. If the chandelier had fallen a few minutes earlier, it might have made a change in the map of Europe, and a change in the style of government quite popular in France.

DEATH OF DEAN KIRWAN IN A TURKISH BATH.

A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from Limerick under date of July 13th, says: "I regret to announce the rather sudden death of the Rev. Anthony Latouche Kirwan, D.D., Protestant Dean of Limerick, which took place this morning at the Turkish baths, Military road, Limerick. The deceased gentleman was a great admirer of the Turkish bath system, and in his own person was in the habit, for the last eleven or twelve years, of enjoying the luxury of a bath almost daily. He had been in rather enfeebled health for some years, and led an inactive life, and it appears that he was never well during the last week, and on Saturday morning, such was his state, he was considered in actual danger. He would have his bath, however, and wrote to Dr. Gelston either yesterday or this morning, appointing to meet him at the baths at half past nine this morning. The doctor was punctual, but the dean was not, and Dr. Gelston having waited his coming some time, had to leave without seeing him. The dean subsequently arrived in his covered car at the baths, having his son and his own attendants with him, one of whom had been a shampooner for years in the bath, whom the dean had taken into his service. He proceeded to take his bath, and became very weak during the process, so that at his own request Dr. Gelston was sent for. The doctor arrived and saw the deceased in the sedatorium, and I understood waited with him till he had finished his bath, which he did in the ordinary course, and returned to the dressing room, where he lay in his stall for about an hour before the sad event took place. Meanwhile Dr. Gelston had gone away, and had been again sent for, and the son of the deceased had also left, never dreaming that the end of his father was so nigh. He died about twelve o'clock, calmly and almost without a struggle. He had no fit of any kind, and was perfectly conscious that his last hour was upon him. He seemed to have expired of weakness and exhaustion, but such was the state of his health that it made his decease at any time a matter of expectation for years. The deceased reverend gentleman was the son of the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, the great pulpit orator, and friend of Burke, Sheridan, and the wits who lived at the close of the last century. His death causes the first important crown living to become vacant since the vote of the House of Commons against the Church Establishment. The living is worth £11,000 a year, with two residences, and some patronage."

There are at present seventeen lines of steamers, making 1,322 voyages per annum between England and America.

A number of emigrants from Prussia passed through Gonzales, Texas, lately, on their way to their new homes.

Accounts of the famine in Morocco represent the distress as greater than in Algeria. The roads are covered with the dead or dying victims of famine and pestilence.

George Cruikshank, Jr., son of the well-known English caricaturist, has become insolvent in consequence of attempting to edit a weekly comic paper called the *Toby*. His debts are only £270.

Port Hope, Aug. 1.—Many of the leading merchants have to-day put in practice the Toronto arrangement in reference to the silver question, and find it quite practicable.

Advices from Barbadoes state that the weather was highly favourable to the new growing crops. A large amount of sugar had been sold for the American and Canadian markets at fair prices. Native provisions were scarce and American breadstuffs high.

Concerning the price of wheat and the prospects of the crop in England, the London *Economist* says: "Everything confirms the view which we took some weeks since as to the price of wheat. There will be a gradual fall to a moderate price, but there will not be a sudden fall to an extreme price."

Congress played a pretty sharp trick upon St. Marie, the Montrealer, who was to have received a reward of $10,000 for betraying John H. Surrat; for it now appears that the act to that effect provides for the payment of the money out of "the civil service fund of the State department," while in fact there is no such fund in existence. He who sups kale with the deil must feed with a pretty long spoon.—*Montreal Telegraph.*

On Wednesday afternoon last, between the hours of three and four o'clock, the gaoler of the London county prison observed smoke issuing from one of the cells on the north side of the building, and on examining discovered that a portion of the flooring was on fire. Water was immediately procured, and the flames extinguished. A coloured man and two lads, who were the only occupants of the cell, were placed in confinement in the black hole.

Private despatches from Trieste bring news of disturbances. A large crowd traversed the streets crying out, "Morte a Pio Nono!" "Abasso Bach!" The escutcheons which ornamented the house of the Papal Consul were torn down, and a violent irruption very nearly made into the Capucine monastery. It was, in fact, quite an anti-papal movement, and if no blood was shed the reason is that care was taken not to call out the troops. These hostile demonstrations were primarily directed against M. Edouard de Bach, Governor of Trieste, and brother of the Minister to whom Austria is indebted for the Concordat.

A number of gentlemen and ladies were recently much annoyed in Paris by the receipt of anonymous letters filled with every conceivable scurrility and obscenity. They were accused by this writer of committing every crime—of being the vilest of the vile. Three or four of those thus abused entered into a compact to discover the writer, who, after much research, was found to be an old maid of great wealth and noble family, and who had always borne the reputation of being morbidly virtuous and austerely pious. The revenge taken by the party was very singular. They published all the letters, with all their horrors, leaving out the names of those to whom they were addressed, but giving that of the writer!

An English jury recently found a tailor guilty of a petty theft, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. It has since transpired that, so far from finding the prisoner guilty, the jury were unanimous in the belief that he was innocent, and the foreman was charged with the delivery of a verdict accordingly, but that when he stood up to reply to the formal questions of the clerk of the court, the unfortunate man lost his presence of mind, and delivered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sent to gaol in the presence of the jury, who were too frightened to interefere.

An exhaustless source of wealth, now inaccessible, is the immense forests of sugar pine which extend hundreds of miles through the State of California on the mountain range. The proprietor of a lumber mill in Mariposa county has examined carefully a tract of 1,000 acres of this pine, where the trees range from three to twelve feet in diameter, and generally rise from 100 to 125 feet to the first limb. A belt of this timber extends at least three hundred miles parallel to the coast, no part of it above or below a certain latitude. It is reserved for the wants of future generations, but the subject of propagating this pine in all congenial situations is engaging the attention of parties on the Pacific coast.

One of our New Brunswick exchanges says that a letter from a well informed gentleman in Halifax, who has had opportunities of mixing with the adherents of both of the political parties, contains the following interesting statement:

"I think the Antis will make the most of the present situation. What else can they do? From England they get nothing. Even John Bright does not favour Repeal. The Confederates are willing to give up everything in their hands if they will only be quiet. I should not wonder if Howe ere long is in the Privy Council. Arms and rebellion, etc., do not belong to this part of the country. Tupper challenged any one of the Repeal Delegates while in England to go with him before any eminent financier and he would engage to show that financially Nova Scotia was better situated in than she would be out of Confederation. This challenge was not accepted."

THE SPANISH CONSPIRACY.

The Paris journal *La Liberte* says:—The news and letters we have now received from Spain only confirm the gravity of the conspiracy which has just been discovered there. As we announced at first, the generals arrested were immediately sent out of the capital, and many of them have been sent to Cadiz, whence they will be shipped to the Canaries. The Duke de la Torre, accompanied by his cousin, M. Lopez Dominique, is to go to Ortova, General Dulce to Teneriffe, and General Serrano Bedoya to La Palmas. General Zalvala is to go to Lago, General Cordova to Soria, and Brigadier Letona to Hiza. Generals Enchangue and Caballeros de Rodas are to be sent to the Balearic Isles.

People agree on all sides that M. Gonzales Bravo and M. Marfori, who are at the head of the present Government, accomplished a regular *tour de force* in ordering the arrest of those generals who are the best beloved in the army; for they have "staked all for all."

The Government, it appears, was not unaware of a vast conspiracy against the dynasty, counting amongst its members the leaders of the party founded by the late O'Donnel, the "Liberal Union," and of the Progress party, reconciled for the time.

Several members of the Radical Democratic party had, we are assured, joined in the conspiracy, which, after much consideration, had resolved on adopting universal suffrage as a basis, and putting the Duke de Montpensier forward as a candidate for the throne of Queen Isabella. It is added that these intrigues have not been going on quite unknown to a neighbouring Government, which for the rest would have been anything but pleased by the accession of a Prince of the House of Orleans to the throne of Spain.

It is asserted that the first news of the conspiracy which reached Madrid came from the French frontier, and that it was sufficiently explicit to give the Gonzales Bravo Cabinet the necessary courage to act without waiting any longer. The Ministry has just learnt at the same time that General Dulce had had an interview with the famous Carlist leader, formerly General Cabrera, for the purpose of inducing him also to join in this enterprise against the Ministry, and this coincidence decided it to immediately use energetic means.

A telegram informs us that the Ministers are to meet to-day at Graja to hold a council under the presidency of Queen Isabella.

Notwithstanding the numerous arrests which have just taken place, it is believed that the Queen's Government only hold a few of the threads of the conspiracy, the most influential members of which, this time, are not only in the army, but in the upper middle class.

The movement appears to also have some powerful ramifications in Portugal, and the Lisbon papers announce that, with a view to grave events, the Portuguese Government has just reinforced the garrisons of the frontier towns.

D. A. C. Gen. Hughes having arrived in this country, from China, has been ordered to proceed to Kingston, to relieve Lieutenant Stewart, 80th Regt., at present attached to the Commissariat, who will rejoin his regiment.

The *Messager Algerien* relates the following curious story:—A very singular occurrence took place in the warehouse of the Messageries Imperiales at Stora. A large case containing two serpents directed from Batna to the superintendent of the Zoological Gardens in Marseilles was deposited in the warehouse for shipment. Whilst there a cat, ignorant of what the case contained, got into it. No sooner had it done so than the reptiles sprang at it with the rapidity of an arrow, and squeezed it to death in their immense coils. They then relaxed their hold, and commenced the process of swallowing. The male serpent seized the dead cat by the head end, the female swallowing the tail end. It is well-known that when serpents take into their mouth a substance of a certain size the conformation of the teeth and jaws is such that they cannot let go their hold. In the present case both snakes were thus brought face to face, the process of deglutition was arrested, and it became doubtful how the matter would end. At length the female snake made a desperate effort to swallow the other, and in doing so was choked. In corroboration of the above facts the animals have been preserved in spirits of wine. The directors of the Zoological Garden of Marseilles are going to bring an action against the Messageries Company for the loss of the serpents, and the owner of the cat demands that its skin at least should be given up to him as a matter of curiosity.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate—the service being marked on the envelope—will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 17th August next, for the following Barrack Services at Kingston, Ottawa, Cobourg, and Prescott, for ONE and THREE Years from 1st October, 1868, viz.:

FOR ONE YEAR—

Paillasse Straw.

FOR THREE YEARS—

Washing and Repairing Bedding.
Taking down, Cleaning, and Refixing Stove Pipes.
Sweeping Chimneys.
Emptying Rubbish Pits.
Emptying Latrines.
Purchase of Ashes at Kingston.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at Commissariat Offices, Kingston and Ottawa, and all other information from the Barrack Master at Kingston.

Commissariat, Kingston, 3rd August, 1868.

TENDERS

IN DUPLICATE—the service being marked on the envelope—will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer at Kingston until noon on

The 17th August, 1868,

for the following Hospital Services at Kingston, Ottawa, and Cobourg for ONE and THREE Years from 1st October, 1868:

SUPPLIES FOR ONE YEAR—

Bread, Flour, Meat, Fowls, Potatoes, Fish, Vegetables, Milk, Butter, Eggs, Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquor, and Groceries, and supply of Water.

OTHER SERVICES, FOR THREE YEARS—

Washing Bedding and Clothing.
Taking down, Cleaning, and Refixing Stove Pipes.
Sweeping Chimneys.
Emptying Rubbish Pits.
Emptying Latrines.
Removing Snow from Roofs and Yards from 1st November to 31st March.

Forms of Tender for the services at Kingston and Cobourg, and all other information, can be obtained at this Office, and for Ottawa at Commissariat Office, Ottawa.

Commissariat, Kingston, 3rd August, 1868.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS AT THE OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

Corner of Princess & Wellington Sts.

R. WADDELL & CO.

THE following Goods are amongst those will have a large reduction made: The Summer Season being advanced, determined to clear out the whole of the to make room for our large Fall Importation.

Muslins, Barege, and Fancy Dresses.
Challies, Checks, and all Fancy Dress sold by the yard.
Shawls—in Cashmere, Barege, Paisley, &c.
Mantles and Jackets—in Barege, Lustre and Cloth.
Rich Black Glace Silk Dresses, wide width, $12, and $15 per Dress of 12 yards.
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks at cost.
All kinds of Straw Hats and Bonnets at less than cost.
Parasols, Hosiery, and Gloves.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts.
Sheetings, Towellings, Table Linen and Napkins.
Toilet Covers, Quilts, and Blankets.
Carpets, Moreens, Damasks, and Oil Cloths.
Muslin and Lace Curtains.
Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Printed Tickings.
JUST RECEIVED—A fresh supply of Paraseilles Brilliants and White Lawn Skirtings.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN—10 Dozen Lavender French Kid Gloves, slightly soiled, at 2s 6d, former value 5s.
☞ Remember the place,

THE OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & CO.

Kingston, July 24, 1868.

GREAT REDUCTION IN Summer Dress Goods, Prints, AT JOHNSTON & KING'S

Corner Princess and Montreal sts.

July 14.

ARRIVING DIRECT,

Ex Ship GLENIFFER, from Glasgow

500 Doz. GUINNESS' XXX DUBLIN STOUT PORTER.

100 Doz. JEFFREY BROS. EDINBURGH ALE.

100 Doz. BASS' ENGLISH ALE.

ALWAYS ON HAND—

CANADIAN ALE AND PORTER

WELL UP

W. R. McRae & Co.

July 28.