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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.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Judgment has been given in the French Court against the United States Government in the claim they made on M. Armand to recover large sums of money alleged to have been paid to him by the Southern States in 1863 for vessels to be used in the struggle they were engaged in with the Washington Government. The Court considered that the United States Government had not proved that the sums paid to M. Armand were their property, nor that such sums came out of the Treasury of the Southern States; and further, that the contracts contained no stipulation leading to the supposition that the order for the vessels had been given by the Southern States.

In an article entitled "The Tenth of December, 1848," M. de Girardin compares the condition of France at that date with the condition of France at the present time. "Between 1848 and 1868," he says, "twenty years have passed. What has she gained by the overthrow of the Republic and by the establishment of the Empire? Is she more free? No, she is less free. Is she less indebted? No, she is more indebted. What advantages has France gained in return for the 100,000 men and the 1,500,000,000fr. which the expedition of 1854 cost? None. The Ottoman Empire was not more menaced or less tottering in 1854 than in 1868. Has the recovery of Savoy and Nice been worth the cost which they have occasioned, and the responsibility they have entailed? Assuredly not. What glory and profit have we acquired by a four years' occupation of Mexico? Neither glory nor profit. What thanks does Prussia owe us for the attentive neutrality we observed in 1866, and which enabled her to strike Austria in the heart, to rob Hanover, to enslave Saxony, to drill Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg? Not the least in the world, and the opposition of Prussia to our acquisition of Luxembourg by purchase is there to prove it. The conclusion we draw is that it is impossible for the Empire which owes its origin to the *coup d'etat* of December 2, not to be meditating and preparing a *coup d'eclat* in order to make the balance, which is visibly inclining to the opposite side, incline to its own side. Now the *coup d'etat* has in its hands but one *coup d'eclat* to try, and that is to render to France the limits of 1801, necessary limits, limits without which it will be obliged for ever to maintain a military force of 1,500,000 men, wholy absorbing the population from 20 to 20 years of age. As a European disarmament is no longer possible except by a grand act of military madness, the longer it is put off the worse and the more dangerous—the sooner it takes place, the better and the more prudent course."

CRICKET.—The K. C. eleven have returned to town after the Grafton and Cobourg matters; having lost the former on the first innings by 96 runs, and having won the latter by 37. We will give the scores in our next issue. To-morrow the return match witn the Garrison of Kingston will be played. Wickets pitched at 11 a.m. The band of the R. C. R. will be on the ground from 4 till 6 p.m. The following are the names of the players:—Civilians—Draper, Barrow, Barrow, Meagher, Gildersleeve, Barnes, Agnew, Baines, Fenwick, Falconer, Scott. Military—C. L. Hornby, R.C.R.; T. Glancy, R.E.; A. M. Brown, R.A.; —. Burns, R.C.R.; Mr Spurway, Mr Johnstone, Trumpeter Hewitt, R.A.; Gunner Kennedy, Gunner Bowers, Corporal Hesketh and Private Chambers.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—The case of Meagher against McGuire for assault, adjourned from yesterday, came up again this morning, when two witnesses were examined, but nothing of interest was elicited from them. The magistrate suspended judgment for the present. Mary Chamberlain entered a complaint against her husband Thomas Francis Chamberlain, for ill-treatment and neglect. The defendant was on the 5th of February last bound over to keep the peace, but had on three occasions since that time forfeited his bond by assaulting his wife. Yesterday morning, being in a bad temper, he struck his wife on the side of her head with his fist, and a quarrel with angry words resulting, his wife determined to submit no longer. She told a lamentable tale of wrongs and ill-usage received from the man since her marriage with him, to effect which she purchased his discharge from the army. She stated that defendant never pretended to furnish provision for her maintenance, but spent his spare time and money in taverns and upon prostitutes. The court fined the prisoner $5 and costs or thirty days in gaol, and as his bail wished to be released from their responsibility, he was further ordered to find sureties for his future good conduct. Ellen Healey, an insane woman, was committed to gaol, the only place open for the reception of such.

The attendance at the court was below the average, and very little of interest was connected with the morning's business.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM GRAFTON.

Grafton, Aug. 13.—A match was played here to-day between Kingston and Cobourg cricket clubs, resulting in favour of Kingston by thirty-one runs. Score—Kingston, 1st innings, 86; 2nd, 47. Cobourg, 1st innings, 27; 2nd, 75.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 14.—A woman was last night thrown out of the second storey of a house at Point St. Charles by her drunken husband. She was conveyed to the General Hospital. Her injuries fortunately proved not to be of a serious character.

The corporation have purchased a seal which was caught in the river, and placed in the basin in Vieger Garden.

A young lad named Bennett, son of Bennett, foreman of Redpath's sugar refinery, was drowned last evening while bathing in the canal near Cantin's shipyard.

Mederic Lanctot is holding meetings nightly in behalf of his so called association for Canadian Independence.

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR: Will you permit me to say, for the information of Medical gentlemen who desire to procure tickets to attend the meeting of the Medical Association at Montreal, travelling back and forth at single fare, that in supplying, it is necessary to state the route by which it is intended to travel.

Yours respectfully,
WM. CANNIFF,
Secretary C. M. A.

Belleville, Aug. 14, 1868.

MR HASELMAYER THE ILLUSIONIST.—This gentleman will appear before the public of Kingston on Friday and Saturday next. See advertisement.

ARREST OF BURGLARS FROM CAPE VINCENT.—The chief of police received a telegram this morning from Cape Vincent, requesting the arrest of two men who had left that place per steamer Pierrepont, and containing a description of the personal appearance of the parties. The Pierrepont having arrived here previous to the reception of the telegram, detective McAuley was instructed to search the city for the men, and in a very short time effected their capture. They are both young men, and gave their names as Cooper and Scott. The former is a tall young man with blue eyes and well developed moustache but no beard, and of a decidedly green appearance generally. The latter is a short heavy browed fellow of so dirty an appearance that he was uncomfortable to look at, while it was evident, moreover, that the last person who had cut his hair had followed the style adopted in Her Majesty's gaols and houses of correction, and only used outside those institutions by prize-fighters, roughs, and vagabonds, rather than that which a fashionable barber would recommend. The next boat from Cape Vincent brought over the constable of the place and Mr Clobridge hotel keeper. The latter charged the prisoners, who were stopping at his hotel, with having broken into a room during last night, and stealing therefrom a pocket book containing $50 in greenbacks and several bunches of cigars. The men upon being brought before their accusers in presence of Mr Creighton, preferred to return to Cape Vincent for trial, and accordingly left this afternoon in charge of the constable from that place.

The two men's appearance answer the description of parties implicated in stealing a span of horses and harness and a top buggy from near Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, on the 21st ultimo, information of which, offering a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the thieves, was received this morning by the police. One of the men, before leaving for Cape Vincent, offered Wm. Colbridge $100 to settle the matter, but was refused. The taller of the two, it was ascertained, was in King ton on Tuesday last, and is suspected of being the person who made the attempt upon Mr Drennan's house.

The Illustrated London News of August 1 contains a large engraving of the Grand Staircase of the new Foreign Office, drawings of the prize horses, cattle, and sheep at the Leicester show of the Royal Agricultural Society, with sketches from Abyssinia and South Africa, art pictures, and a portrait of the late Samuel Lover. It is supplied at Henderson's.

At Portsmouth, on the 25th July, by the Rev F. W. Dobbs, John Robson Taylor, to Ellen Jemima Parsons.

The death of Mr George Cattermole, R.A., water-colour artist, took place in the 68th year of his age, at Clapham, on the 31st ult. Mr Cattermole was chiefly remarkable for his vigorous painting of scenes of feudal life. He was elected R.A. in 1848.

The glut of mackerel in Billingsgate market on Tuesday was so enormous that they were sold at such moderate rates (wholesale) as to enable the itinerant vendors to sell good bright and full-eyed fish at three halfpence each, the weather being so excessively hot that they could not be kept in a saleable condition for more than a few hours.

The Protestant Defence meeting, convened by the Earl of Erne, has been held in Enniskillen, and appears to have been one of the largest and most influential assemblages which have yet taken part in the agitation of the church question. It is estimated by the *Express* that from 12,000 to 14,000 persons were present.

Cholera is reported to have broken out amongst the pilgrims to the shrine of Juggernath. A considerable number is said to have perished. Medicines are being distributed gratis to the crowds demanding relief.

The Minister of Customs has under consideration measures to prevent importation of cattle from the Western States, in view of the pestilence which has appeared there.

Streetsville, Aug 13.—At a meeting of the business men of this place, held last evening, it was decided to put a discount on American silver. All the leading merchants signed the agreement, binding themselves to take a discount of ten per cent off small, and four per cent off large silver. All the other principal villages and towns in this county have adopted the same rate.

The Charlottetown *Herald*—the organ of the Government of Prince Edward Island, and an Anti-Confederate paper—in commenting upon the Anti-Union Press utterances here, says:—"Time will tell what these mutterings mean, but we must express our conviction that the hope of obtaining 'succour from abroad' is a delusion and a snare, which may lead many persons into positions of danger, if not introduce them to the acquaintance of Calcraft, without the slightest chance of obtaining repeal."

THE LA CROSSE MATCH.

The La Crosse match between Kingston and Brockville, which came off on Barriefield Common yesterday, resulted in favour of Kingston after some excellent and keenly contested play. The match altogether could fairly claim to be the best which has been played here this season. The name of the players are: Kingston—W. Stewart, Captain; Mr Curran, goal keeper, Messrs. Falconer and Horn first and second points respectively, Messrs. Galloway, Hendry and Robertson home, and Messrs. Rowe, Jenkins, Tossell, Carroll and Perkins, Wm. Byers, President, G.B.L.C. and J. Ormiston, secretary do, umpires. Brockville—W. R. Bell, Captain; Messrs. J. Fraser, Chas Stevenson, A. P. Landon, M. Pike, W. J. McIlenry, J. Greaves, J. Fennell, L. J. Delpont, N. M. Odell, R. Peden, G. A. Dana and E. Smart and R. Picken umpires.

Five games were played which resulted as follows:

1st game	won by	Kingston,	time, 10m.
2nd do	do	Brockville,	do 55m.
3rd do	do	Kingston,	do 1h. 45m.
4th do	do	Brockville,	do 16m.
5th do	do	Kingston.	

The first game was won by a well directed side throw from Falconer, which was stopped and put through by Perkins. The second game was taken by Stevenson of Brockville, who, when the ball was through from behind the goal, threw it cleverly through. A splendid throw by Rowe shot the ball through from a distance of about five feet from the goal, thus giving him the honour of the game. In the 4th game the ball was thrown by Fraser of Brockville, and stopped by Tossell, who, to his sorrow, did so only to give the game to his opponents, as the ball glanced off his stick right through the goal, and was, of course, claimed by Brockville. A splendid throw of Robertson's won the 5th and concluding game.

Remarks—Jenkins, one of Kingston's best players, elicited the hearty applause of the spectators by his capital dodging, as did Hendry and Perkins. Galloway played very prettily, catching the ball neatly several times, and passing it in rather close proximity to the goal. The clicking of Robertson, Horn and Tossell, was capital, while Carroll and Rowe prom se well in the same capacity, and Curran was well up as goal-keeper. Steward, as Captain, played splendidly, and Falconer was, as usual, well up to the mark and rendered good service, keeping the ball well out of goal and making some very good throws. In one instance he happened to catch the ball in the meshes of the netting of his stick, and made a splendid run, much to the annoyance of the Wide-a-Wakes, who cried "foul, foul," of course to no purpose, the thing being perfectly fair.

The most excitable of the Wide-a-Wake's players were Captain Bell and "Chicago," who played magnificently, and were certainly the best on the field. The other members of the club, however, played well, although somewhat roughly, as the marks received by the Kingstonians can attest.

The perpetual interference of the outsiders was again an annoyance at the match yesterday. Let the club before playing again devise some method to keep the crowd in their proper places outside the ground occupied by the players. The conduct of these meddlers yesterday, in one instance during a slight dispute as to the passage of the ball, was perfectly intolerable.

The day's amusement terminated with a dinner to the visitors at the British American Hotel, which passed off pleasantly, and terminated at 11 o'clock.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A trial of nearly two weeks has satisfied those who entered into the silver bond movement, and adhered to it rigidly, that it will work satisfactorily. There was some grumbling for the first few days, and some went so far as to refuse to pay the discount, but as people began to understand the question, they saw the policy and justice of the movement, and have generally given it their adhesion. We have made inquiries of a number of our merchants who take the silver at 4 and 10 per cent discount, and all say they have very little trouble with it, their customers giving the discount without being asked for it. The dry goods merchants have all signed the agreement and we believe live up to the contract in spirit and letter. A portion of the grocers also carry out the agreement, and if all in this class of business had come into the movement at first, there would have been no trouble. With silver at 5 and 6 per cent discount at the brokers, those who are taking it at par have to submit to a heavy loss, unless, indeed, they put the difference on their goods. Manufacturers and employers pretty generally pay their hands either in bills or give the discount with the silver, and from all that we can learn, the prospect of the movement being thoroughly successful is very encouraging.

We have heard that some parties who exact the discount from their customers, neglect to pay the discount when making their purchases on the market. If this be true, it is very reprehensible on their part. The merchant who takes the discount, and the workingman who receives the discount, should, in all cases where they are making purchases on the market, tender the discount; and we urge upon farmers not to sell a pound of butter, a dozen of eggs, a bushel of grain, or anything that they produce, without exacting the discount, and in order to save themselves from loss they should insist upon receiving it. They have the matter in their own hands, and it is their own fault if they submit to the loss.

We are informed that the movement is working well in Trenton, and wherever it has gone into effect, in London, Guelph, Galt, Toronto and other places, the papers say that it works very satisfactorily. It comes into effect in Madoc and Tweed on Saturday, 15 h inst., and we believe will shortly be carried out in Stirling.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will in a few days receive from the Crown the highest distinction of the Peerage. An early *Gazette* will record the nomination of Lord Abercorn to a dukedom. The title by which the Lord Lieutenant is to be raised is "Duke of Abercorn."

Mr Train is still in the debtors' prison in Dublin, a further attempt to obtain his release on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings of the Ebbw Vale Company having been unsuccessful.

The *London Prototype* complains that the city is infested with heep aved juveniles who waylay and garotte children with the dexterity of old London thieves.

The cabmen of London are on a strike. The reason is that the railway companies will permit only a certain number to wait at the stations to pick up return fares. The cabmen insist that all shall have equal privileges, and they are right; but all London will be inconvenienced by the method of coercion which they have chosen.

The mistake of a druggist in Waterloo, Ind., who gave a butcher a poisonous herb when he applied for sage leaves with which to season some sausage meat, made eighty-three persons violently ill. The prompt action of the physicians alone saved many of them from death.

Two of the cables for the new Suspension Bridge at the Falls have been stretched, and the rest are to be put up immediately. The bridge will be ready for foot passengers by the 1st of October.

A correspondent of a Hamburg paper in St. Helena writes that the apartments formerly occupied by Bonaparte on that island are being repaired and newly furnished.

GRAND BANQUET TO MINISTERS.

SPEECHES OF MR DISRAELI AND THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained on Wednesday at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, a large portion of the members of her Majesty's Government. At the termination of the dinner the loving cup was circulated in the usual form as a manifestation of welcome and good fellowship. The loyal toasts were given from the chair and loyally honoured by the company. The Lord Mayor then proposed "The health of her Majesty's Ministers," coupled with the name of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. Mr Disraeli, when the applause had subsided, said: My Lord Mayor—This is not the first time that I have had the honour to acknowledge a similar honour in this place, although not precisely in the same position as that which I now occupy. But I have never had an opportunity of acknowledging it at a moment which, on the whole, I think I may be allowed to say, was so agreeable to the feelings of her Majesty's Government as the present (cheers). We are now on the immediate eve of the close of a critical session of Parliament, and at the end of that session we trust that our countrymen will consider we have done our duty, and that at least the position of the country generally is one of which no Minister of the Queen need be ashamed (cheers). I cannot for a moment pretend that the commercial world has recovered from that great collapse which more than two years ago fell upon the credit and enterprise of this great community. The cause of that collapse was not merely an abuse of credit, as was then supposed, but that it was also the result of a squandering and an exhaustion of our resources. It was clear, therefore, that time was necessary before we could recover from that great visitation. That progress will be greatly accelerated if divine influences mingle with human efforts, and if, as we hope in the present instance, we shall be blessed with a prolific harvest (cheers); a prolific harvest, not merely in our own country, but, so far as we can learn, over every portion of the globe (cheers). In other respects, my Lord Mayor, I do not think that this country has any cause of complaint. If we look to our foreign relations I see no ground of anxiety. We have no controversy of any kind with any European power, and with respect to those subjects of misunderstanding which have been so exaggerated and so much dwelt upon in our relations with our Transatlantic brethren, I must say that every day brings us to a better understanding on all these questions, and I am convinced that their solution, which I am persuaded is near at hand, will be in every respect such as might have been expected from the mutual good sense and good feeling of two great and kindred nations. Then again, my Lord Mayor, if we look to the state of Ireland, I think it is one that ought to afford us the utmost cause for congratulation (cheers). Ireland now is in a state of complete tranquillity (cheers), and no inconsiderable period has elapsed since her Majesty's Government have felt it necessary to avail themselves of those provisions of the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, to which we, as well as our predecessors, in a moment of extreme difficulty were compelled to have recourse (cheers). It is very generally the custom to state that a session of Parliament has been wasted. I believe that that conclusion is derived too precipitately from the opinions—the somewhat hazardous opinions—that are expressed in the heat of the atmosphere of our senate. But the quarrels of parties in Parliament are very much like some of the traditional misunderstandings between a man and his wife (a laugh). They often treat each other with a freedom of recrimination (hear, hear, and laughter) which probably has no great foundation in fact; and yet both parties are very much disposed to question the right of any one to interfere between them (renewed laughter). We have in this session of Parliament carried a series of measures which has completed the great work, the amendment of the representation of the people. Some of those measures were of a very difficult and elaborate character; and if Parliament had only accomplished that great work I maintain that the session would not have been a barren one. Many other and very important measures have also been passed. I will not now enumerate them in detail, for such a late you, my Lord Mayor, on the passage of a bill which transfers the management of the telegraphs of the country to the Postmaster-General, which will, I believe, greatly promote the commercial interests of the country, and exercise a most beneficial influence on its progress and prosperity (cheers). I confess, for my own part, I could have wished that some other great measures had also been passed. I could have wished that during this session we had been able to advance measures of social and administrative reform, such as the great measure with respect to the metropolitan poor which we introduced in the previous session. We should also have been glad if we had been able this session to prosecute further that policy of legal reform under the influence of which last year we extended so considerably the influence and authority of the county courts, and continued the revision of the statute law (cheers). I wish we had been able this year to carry further reforms in the law, similar to those we introduced last year with respect to the Companies' Act, and with respect to the reform of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. I wish we had succeeded in passing the Bankruptcy Bill which we submitted at the end of the parliament, as well as the bill introduced by the Lord President of the Council, which would have extended the means of education throughout the country in harmony with those principles on which alone I believe a sound system of national education can be founded. But I do not think that it was the fault of her Majesty's ministers that these objects were not attained, and that those considerable measures were not passed (hear, hear). We have been told in the course of the struggles of the last two years that the confidence we were reposing in the great body of the people were misapplied, and that the moment they possessed the power of the suffrage we should find them giving currency to the wildest ideas, and affording indisputable evidence that they were prepared to excercise that power in a manner most dangerous to the institutions of the country. I confess that I see no evidence before me in this country which would at all justify that suspicion (hear, hear). On the contrary, I believe that the great body of the people are prepared to exercise the power with which they have been recently invested in a spirit of prudence and of patriotism (cheers). Instead of feeling any apprehension that the issue which the people of this country are to be called upon to decide should be one of an overwhelmingly difficult character, I must express my own opinion that that decision is safer in their hands than it would be in a more contracted circle, composed, perhaps, of more refined and more educated elements (hear, hear). Over-refinement, over-education, lead very often to perversity of opinion, and to affectation of philosophy, and they do not deal with those vigorous and robust principles on which the nation is now called to decide with that success and completeness which attends an appeal made to a larger and more influential constituency (cheers). For my own part, I entrust with confidence the British Constitution to the British people. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid prolonged and enthusiastic cheering).

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The health of the House of Lords." The Duke of Buckingham responded.

The Lord Mayor then proposed the "Health of the House of Commons," which he coupled with the name of the Right hon. Ward Hunt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: Upon the present occasion the toast of the House of Commons has a peculiar significance, and perhaps I may be allowed to say a peculiar ambiguity. For what does the toast mean? Do you mean the existing house? Do you mean the aggregate of the representatives of the people in the Lower House of Parliament at the present time? Do you mean the next House of Commons that will shortly assemble? Or do you mean simply the institution of a House of Commons? I can, indeed, understand, my Lord Mayor, that you feel some special sympathy in proposing the health of the present House of Commons, because, if I may venture to cast its horoscope, I believe that the life of that house will endure during your tenure of office, but not an hour beyond (hear, hear, and a laugh). I think I may say that the attention of this assembly is directed rather to the future House of Commons than to the one that is about to expire (hear, hear). We expect that the future House of Commons will represent more fully than its predecessor the opinions and impressions of our fellow-subjects, I, for one, look forward to the meeting of that house with great confidence (cheers). I do not wish to enter into controversial topics, but I believe upon that great question the heart of the country is sound; and that upon that question the people will return a parliament determined to support our ancient institutions. I maintain that the security of our civil and religious liberty depends to no small extent on the maintenance of that great institution which it is now our duty to defend (cheers). If at any future period, which I hope may not be the case in my lifetime, a new Reform Bill shall be found necessary, I trust that when the new House of Commons assembles it will not have to pass a more severe judgment upon its predecessor than that which we have to pronounce on the house which is now expiring. I trust the new house will be able to point to a career of usefulness, and to show that it has left unimpaired that constitution which we have inherited from our forefathers, so that with the progress of ideas, the extension of trade and commerce, and greater freedom in religious matters, we may still look forward, come what may, to that bond of union between State and Church which has been the pride, the glory, and the security of the country (loud and protracted cheering). Again I sincerely thank you for the compliment which you have paid the House of Commons.

Lord Stanley next rose, and said he had great pleasure in proposing a toast which required no introduction on his part to commend it to the approval of the company. He begged leave to give them the health of their municipal host, "The Lord Mayor of the city of London" (cheers).

The Lord Mayor, in acknowledging the compliment, said he felt much pride and pleasure in receiving on that occasion the members of a Conservative Government; and he would only add a hope that future Ministries might emulate their valuable public services. The company separated shortly before 11 o'clock.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT —THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On the 29th ult., the Commons having been ordered to attend at the bar of the House of Lords,

The Lord Chancellor read the following most gracious message from her Majesty:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

"I am happy to be enabled to release you from your labours, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

"My relations with foreign powers remain friendly and satisfactory. I have no reason to apprehend that Europe will be exposed to the calamity of war, and my policy will continue to be directed to secure the blessings of peace.

"I announced to you at the beginning of this Session that I had directed an expedition to be sent to Abyssinia to liberate my Envoy and others of my subjects, detained by the Ruler of that country in an unjust captivity.

"I feel sure that you will share in my satisfaction at the complete success which has attended that expedition. After a march of 400 miles, through a difficult and unexplored country, my troops took the strong place of Magdala, freed the captives, and vindicated the honour of my Crown; and by their immediate return, without one act of oppression or needless violence, proved that the expedition had been undertaken only in obedience to the claims of humanity, and in fulfilment of the highest duties of my Sovereignty.

"The cessation of the long continued efforts to promote rebellion in Ireland has for some time rendered unnecessary the exercise by the Executive of exceptional powers. I rejoice to learn that no person is now detained under the provisions of the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and that no prisoner awaits trial in Ireland for an offence connected with the Fenian conspiracy.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"I have to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

"I have had much satisfaction in giving my assent to a series of measures completing the great work of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament, which has engaged your attention for two sessions.

"I have seen with satisfaction that the time necessarily occupied by this comprehensive subject has not prevented you dealing with other questions of great public interest, and I have gladly given my sanction to Bills for the better government of public schools, the regulation of railways, the amendment of the law relating to British sea fisheries, and for the acquisition and maintenance of electric telegraphs by the Postmaster General; and to several important measures having for their object the improvement of the law and of the civil and criminal procedures in Scotland.

"By the appointment of a Controller-in-Chief in the War-office a considerable reform in army administration has been commenced, which, by combining at home and abroad the various depar ments of military supply under one authority, will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war.

"It is my intention to dissolve the present Parliament at the earliest day that will enable my people to reap the benefit of the extended system of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for them. I look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have thus been invested; and I trust that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the expression of their opinion on those great questions of public policy which have occupied the attention of Parliament and remain undecided may tend to maintain unimpaired that civil and religious freedom which has been secured to all my subjects by the institutions and settlement of my realm."

The Commission for proroguing the Parliament was next read, and the Lord Chancellor, in accordance with the terms of the Commission, declared the Parliament to be prorogued until Thursday, the 8th day of October next.

The Speaker and members of the House of Commons then withdrew from the bar, and the Royal Commissioners afterwards retired from the House.

Over a seventh part of the State of Mississippi is advertised for sale under execution.

Consul Cameron, who has played so important a part in the Abyssinian drama, has arrived at Liverpool.

Commodore Vanderbuilt is putting down flagging stones in front of his new residence, which cost one thousand dollars each.

"The heat here," says a Florence letter, "is intense; a wind is blowing like a sirocco, and nights of fire have been prevalent for the last fortnight."

FIRE IN TORONTO.—About half-past twelve this (Friday) morning, the shed or stable in rear of the house of Mr John Bell, Q.C., was discovered to be on fire. The fire spread without interruption to several wooden sheds adjoining Mr Bell's premises, and in rear of a row of wooden houses, the property of Mr Samuel Bowman, and also to Mr Bell's house, a fine brick one. From the sheds Mr Bowman's houses were soon enveloped in flames. Mr Bell's house was completely gutted, and Mr Bowman's totally destroyed, with the exception of one which was partly saved. Mr Bell succeeded in getting all his furniture out safe, as did the other parties. The following are the names of the sufferers: John Bell, Esq., Q.C., $2,000 on the house, and an equal amount on the furniture; William Hays, chairmaker, no insurance; Mrs Baldry, a widow, no insurance; —— Valentine, labourer; —— Whiscombe, chairmaker; Hugh Morrison, conductor on the Grand Trunk railway; Robert Anderson, carriage builder; —— Chapman, labourer; and Patrick Hoolahan, labourer—all of whom have no insurances effected on their property. Their losses are trivial, however, being occasioned principally through removal.

CAUSES OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague is now creating no little sensation in the United States. At such a juncture the opinion of Professor Gamgee, the eminent English veterinary surgeons, may be of interest. An extract from his report says:—

In the first place the malady follows the track of Texas cattle and is not found beyond. The Texas cattle are themselves healthy, and we have failed yet to see a diseased one. Native cattle and suckling calves continue to suckle their sick mothers without contracting the disease. In one case a calf suckled its dam till the latter died; it was then placed with a cow that also died; and lastly, with a third one that succumbed, too, without indicating the slightest symptoms of ill health.

Secondly, I consider that there is no specific animal poison causing the spread of the disease. It is not a malady belonging to the class of true plagues or epizootics; it has a local origin, from cattle grazing on certain lands in Texas, and if you took cattle South and grazed them where the Texan steers enjoy perfect health, from acclimatized and accustomed to peculiar pastures, you will find the cattle of the North dying in the south as they are doing at present in the State of Illinois.

It is not an uncommon circumstance for animals which are themselves healthy being the carriers of disease-producing elements, though there is something unusually virulent discharged by the Texan herds, and discharged only during the summer months.

This malady has been classed in Europe, by some authors, among the forms of anthrax or carbuncular fevers, which originate spontaneously where there is sufficient heat on ill-drained, retentive soils, and wide over the march lands of Central, Southern and Eastern Europe.

But, it is a consolation to know that there is not the slightest danger of any evil arising from the drinking of the milk of the sick cows, and I should have no scruples in eating the flesh. They are not poisoned by any specific virus calculated to do injury to men or animals, and in laying before you a theory of the origin of this disease I am strengthened by facts which I have gleaned during investigations of similar disorders in Europe.

About spring time and early summer, in all probability, the Texas cattle eat, as our own do in some parts of Scotland, the young succulent shoots of peculiar trees, highly charged with stringent principles. On unbroken ground, highly charged with moisture and adjoining woodlands, there are, as the hot weather sets in, many things sprouting which animals will not touch later in the season; and in the motts of Texas there is the live oak which grows in the Gulf States, where, indeed, cattle are reared which have been known in times past to disseminate this disorder, for the cattle of Florida are as dangerous north of a certain line as the steers of Texas. From this peculiar feed, therefore, the animals get their systems impregnated with materials which do not destroy the stock accustomed to a special living in a given latitude, but which, being thrown off in the urine and excrement, include the "black water," or peculiar form of "enzootic hæmaturia," which is now killing the cattle of this and adjoining States.

Certain it is that Texan cattle, imported here during the winter, from the 15th of September to the 15th of April, induce no disease; and while it is undoubtedly safe to have open season for the Texan cattle traffic, it is probable that, in accordance with my suggestion, we shall have a ready means of purifying stock on the frontier, by keeping them for a while on a special food, administering medicines, and carefully disinfecting all the excreta they deposit. On this, however, we need further investigation. It is, however, satisfactory to know that we have to deal with a tolerably simple, though fatal disease, the nature of which can easily be unravelled, and which certainly, in accordance with my observations, does not depend upon any specific animal poison.

PRESENT CONDITION OF FENIANISM.

Mr John Savage—very appropriate name for a Fenian—who professes to be "Chief Executive, F.B." has issued a call for a meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood in New York, on the 24th instant, to consider various questions of interest to that body. The *Irish People*, probably by way of preparing the minds of the faithful for the sad stories which will be revealed at the meeting, has a very mournful article in its issue of the 15th inst. It partially confesses that "its once powerful organization is, as a whole, so demoralized and broken up by intestine treason and faction, that the wily government of England deems it all but defunct." The organ of the Savage does not readily make this admission, and fondly hopes that the end will not be so disastrous as is believed. It has terribly hard words for the Mechanites, a term which includes all who have been engaged under O'Neil in encouraging an invasion of Canada, and it says of them:—

"They first broke up the Fenian organization into discordant factions. They calumniated its leaders and obstructed—nay, virtually defeated—all its movements ever since. They sent over well paid and unscrupulous emissaries to split up the Home Organization, who performed their disgraceful task but too effectively. They got Halpin, Burke and others of our brothers arrested; they refused the liberal terms offered to them last winter by John Savage, our Chief Executive, and basely broke through their engagements with that high toned Irish gentleman. Finally, they have given up their make-believe projects for the invasion of Canada. Thinking Fenianism already killed off, they feel no longer any necessity for keeping up that false pretence."

We never had any doubt that the impostors would come to this. They have been bankrupt in morals and cash ever since the fruitless raid of 1866. O'Neill has been stumping the United States with fair promises on his lips, and with the single object in view to put money in his own pocket. We have no idea that the Savage pulons or honest. They are all a lot of scamps, thoroughly reckless and bad. The only wonder is that, in the face of the startling developments in connection with Fenianism which are every year being made, there can still be found any large number of persons to place faith in it, and show their faith too by their works. The end of the delusion can hardly be said to be near so long as these tricksters have a credulous Irish people to deal with.—*Leader.*

The Nicholson pavement is pronounced a failure in New York.

The Nova Scotia *Journal of Agriculture* says that from all parts of the Province the accounts of the hay crop are doleful, with the exception of Cumberland county, where, it is said, the crop is very good.

Mr Seth Boyden, the strawberry culturist of Newark, believes that in the course of twenty years he could raise strawberries as large as pine apples, and of equal delicacy with those now grown.

BIRTH.

On the 13th instant, the wife of Thomas Conley, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 12th August, at the residence of the bride's mother, North street, London, by the Rev. J. Nattrass, Mr Charles E. Tutton, of the city of Kingston, to Hattie Read, youngest daughter of the late John Ducker, of Burn, Lincolnshire, England.

REMOVAL.

AS we intend Removing early next [illegible] that spacious and elegant shop, at [illegible] occupied by George Offord & Co., [illegible] "Marble Block," we beg to advise [illegible] the remainder of this month we will [illegible] entire stock of Fancy and Staple Dry G[illegible] unprecedentedly low prices.

A call respectfully solicited. Note the [illegible]

JOHNSTON & K[illegible]

Corner Princess and Montreal [illegible]

August 14.

AT THE

LIVERPOOL HOUS[illegible]

PRINCESS STREET, KINGS[illegible]

A GREAT SALE of Remnants will co[illegible] on Monday, 17th August, and co[illegible] tinue for two weeks, and will be offered [illegible] numerous customers at fully 25 per cent [illegible] present cost value, and will consist of the [illegible] lowing Goods:—

Remnants of Tweeds, Doeskins, Black [illegible] cloth, Silk Mixtures, and Clothings.
Remnants of Plain and Fancy Dress G[illegible]
Black and Coloured Alpacas and Cobourgs.
Remnants of Prints in Light and [illegible] Colours.
Remnants of Grey and White Cottons.
Remnants of Linen Damask, Bleached [illegible] Unbleached.
Remnants of Irish Linens, Brown Holla[illegible] and Grass Cloths.
Remnants of Red, White, Blue, and [illegible] Flannels.
500 Pairs Witney Blankets, slightly sold [illegible] be sold a decided bargain.
50 Dozen Hoop Skirts, from 10½ and [illegible] wards.
Damaged Kid Gloves, at all prices.
The balance of our White Cotton Dress [illegible] spring prices.
500 Pairs Corsets, in White and Colo[illegible] made of superior French Contilla, at fifty [illegible] cent under regular prices.
500 Bundles best Southern Cotton Yarn, [illegible] rated full 5 lbs to the Bundle, and to hold [illegible] two threads.

J. GREENFIELD.

August 14.

FRESH ARRIVALS

FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & C[illegible]

Half Chests Choice Gunpowder Tea
Half Chests Choice Young Hyson Tea
Half Chests Choice Souchong
Half Chests Choice Congou
Half Chests Twankay
Half Chests Fine Japan
Hhds. Cuba Sugar
Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar
Cases Brown Sugar, cheap
Bbls Dry Crushed
Bbls. Granulated Sugar
Bbls. Ground Sugar
Bbls. Yellow Refined, all numbers
Bbls. Amber Syrup
Bbls. Golden Syrup
Cases Prime Smoked Salmon
Cases Fresh Lobsters, 1lb and 2lb tins
Cases Pickled Lobsters
Cases Sardines, fresh, ¼ and ½ tins
Cases Prime Cove Oysters, in tins
Cases Marmalade, Crosse and Blackwell's
Cases Marmalade, "Dundee"
Cases Bernard's Old Tom Gin
Cases Booth's Old Tom Gin
Cases Green Gin, De Kuyper and Son
Cases Red Gin, De Kuyper and Son
Cases Ginger Wine, "Bernard's"
Cases Ginger Wine, "Thompson's"
Cases Ginger Brandy
Cases Orange Bitters
Cases John Bull Bitters
Cases Italian Bitters
Qr. Casks Old Scotch Malt Whisky
Bbls Morton's Family Proof and Cutaway Whiskey
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Brandy, Hennessy
Hhds. and Qr Casks Brandy, Otard, Dupuy and Co.
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Brandy, "Julius