WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Prof. a new testimonial.—Memphis Whig.

Sold by all respectable druggists. 190

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the operation of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels.—Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
214-d&w.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In dyspepsia, gastritis, and all inflammatory and constrictive disorders of the stomach, growing out of indigestion, there is something chemically wrong in the fluids which should dissolve and assimilate the food. These searching Pills, acting upon the gastric juice and upon the bile as chemical agents, restore to the one its solvent properties, and to the other its modifying and tempering qualities. Such seems to be the philosophy of their operation. As regards their almost magical effect in dyspepsia, and all complaints affecting the digestive apparatus and the liver, there can be but one opinion among candid observers.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1860.

Dublin, August 15th.

THE LATE SIEGE OF DERRY.

The Belfast Newsletter, an Orange organ, gives a long account of the doings between the Bishop of Derry and the Apprentice Boys, previous and subsequent to the siege of the cathedral on Saturday last by the latter party, ending in the total discomfiture of the Bishop and his curates. Here is an extract from the memoir:—

'On Saturday evening the official representative of the 'Prentiss Boys sent the usual order to the sexton of the cathedral to ring the joy-bells on the 12th and 13th of August (the firing being reserved for the latter day), and the sexton at that time—half-past 6 o'clock—consented, stating that he had then no orders to the contrary. In half an hour after he sent word that the bishop, through the curate, had instructed him that neither the hoisting of flags on the church nor the ringing of the bell would be allowed by his lordship. The committee of the 'Prentiss Boys immediately sent the following letter to the bishop:—

'(Copy.)

'Diamond, Derry, 9 o'clock, Saturday.

'My Lord.—The Apprentice Boys of Derry have just learnt with surprise, that the sexton of the Cathedral has been directed to prevent the hoisting of the city flag and the ringing of the bells, on to-morrow and Monday, in honour of the relief of Derry. These customs have been observed here from time immemorial, and have never been looked upon as expressions of party feeling. The Apprentice Boys instruct us to state that neither they nor their predecessors have ever been interrupted in the observance of this ancient and cherished civic custom. We now respectfully request your lordship's permission for our usual proceeding in regard to the ringing of the bells and hoisting of the flag, and await your reply.

'By order of the General Committee,

'JOHN HAMPDEN, Chairman,

'JOHN J. FERGUSON, Secretary.'

'To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.'

'This letter was respectfully presented by a deputation. The bishop stated, in reply, that the dean being unfortunately absent, he was left the custodian of the cathedral, and, as a member of the House in which the 'Emblems Act' was passed (House of Lords), he believed he could not consistently permit the hoisting of flags or ringing of bells. In reply, it was urged that the measure had not yet become law, and that it did not apply to the city flags, which had never been considered a party emblem. His lordship, however, said that in future the proceedings would be prohibited by the law referred to, and that he remained firm in his determination to prevent the display of the flag or the ringing of the bells on either Sunday or Monday. At the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that the step which he believed it to be his duty to take in the present instance should not be construed into any desire to interfere in the proceedings of the Apprentice Boys, or to prejudice their cause. The deputation then withdrew. As may be supposed, the resistance of the bishop to these time-honoured displays created much excitement, and led to a determination to maintain what the Prentice Boys regard as their rights at all hazards. Accordingly, on Sunday morning, the flags were hoisted as usual on the bastions, and a splendid large banner, with the talismanic figures '1688' in the centre, floated over Walker's Monument: and, to the surprise of many the crimson banner—the Virgin City flag—triumphantly, as it were, graced the venerable old cathedral in its accustomed place. The flag had been hoisted by the dauntless descendants of those dauntless ancestors whose motto in 1688 was 'No Surrender!' The flag remained up till 10 o'clock, a.m., when the Rev. Francis Smith, junior curate, accompanied by the sexton, Mr. Inch, proceeded to the belfry of the church, and hauled down the flag, stating his regret at being compelled to do so, having been so directed. As soon as this became known through the city, large crowds collected, and a number of the 'Prentice Boys proceeded at once to the cathedral, took possession of the belfry, and rehoisted the flag in its former position above the chancel window. The two curates—Mr. Smith and Mr. Beresford—again attempted to enter the belfry, but were prevented by those who had constituted themselves its guardians for the day and who retained possession. They also rang the joy-bells, as on former anniversaries, and, having shut out the sexton, they goodnaturely also tolled the bell for the ordinary church service. In the course of the day the bishop applied to the sub-inspector of constabulary, Captain Kelly, to assist him to remove the flag, but this officer declined to interfere. It is rumoured, also, that the bishop telegraphed to Dublin Castle for advice, and received an unfavourable reply. His lordship then retired from the contest and left the 'Prentice Boys masters of the field.'

THE MURDERED BODY FOUND.

Our readers will recollect the account we published in July in relation to the disappearance of a young man, and the supposition that he had been murdered by a companion and the body sunk in Charleston Lake, and the apprehension of the supposed murderer, and his release for want of evidence, to commit him for trial.

It appears that two young men, one named Morgan Doxater, the other Edgar Harter, whose parents reside in the neighbourhood of Alexandria Bay, came to Canada and visited Farmersville and neighbourhood. One day in July last they left in company for Charleston Lake.

Doxater had with him a double barrelled gun. In the evening Harter returned without Doxater, but brought with him several articles known to have belonged to his companion. This aroused suspicion of foul play, and steps were immediately taken to find the body of the young man, whom they supposed, and as it turns out too truly, to have been murdered. They found the hat worn by Doxater in the Lake, but no traces of the body.

On Saturday last, Mr. Jackson, who found the hat, and who has been quietly watching ever since to see if the body would turn up, had his efforts crowned with success. He found the body floating in the Lake, got assistance, and had it removed for the purpose of inquest and interment. The inquest was held on Sunday evening, when the evidence of Dr. Addison went to show that the back part of the head had been broken by a stroke, and that there was a wound over one of the eyes, as if made by a bullet. If we recollect rightly, there was a bullet hole in the hat found. Doxtater's father was sent for when the body was found, and was present at the inquest.

Fortunately the supposed murderer, Harter, is at present lying in Watertown gaol.

We forgot to state that a fishing line was tied round one of the arms, and a piece of bark round one of the legs, to which no doubt some heavy substance was attached in order to sink the body and keep it down.

A friend has furnished us the following account:—It will be remembered that about the middle of July last, it was announced in the Recorder that it was suspected a foul murder had been committed on Charleston lake. The circumstances are these:—In the month of June last two young men whose names were Edgar Harter and Morgan Doaxter, from Jefferson County, near Watertown, N. Y., engaged themselves to work on a farm near Farmersville. And after having worked there for a few days, they said they wished to go and spend a few days a hunting. They brought each a gun with them when they came into the country. Their movements were noticed to be somewhat singular. They went to Charleston, engaged a boat, and went off on the lake for the purpose, they said, of fishing and hunting. They were seen in the boat together about four miles from Charleston, and the report of of some guns were heard by the same individual. And in a short time Harter was seen in the boat alone.

He was questioned as to the whereabouts of his companion, and he said he left him near the outlet of the lake, and that he was going through to Gananoque, to take passage on a steamboat for the west. He told another person that Doxater had gone to Rockport on the River St. Lawrence, and taken passage on a steamer west.

Harter brought back both the guns.

The circumstances were so unusual, that the people suspected there had been foul play. So much so that they had Harter arrested and examined, but the magistrates failed to elicit evidence that to them seemed sufficient to commit him, and he was discharged. But the public mind was far from being satisfied.

At length a hat was discovered in the Lake in the vicinity where it was supposed the murder took place, which was identified by Doxater's father as being the hat of his missing son.

A large party went to the Lake then and made a thorough search for the body; but the water was so deep they did not discover it; but nature, ever true to her own laws, decayed the cord which fastened the weights to the body, and soon after the heavy thunder of the other night, the body was accidentally found floating near the shore, on Saturday the 28th inst.

On Sunday an inquest was held by David Bews, Esq., Coroner, when the body was easily identified as being that of Morgan Doxater, and they returned a verdict, in substance as follows:—That Morgan Doxater came to his death by the hand of Edgar Harter, by the use of some weapon unknown to them. It was discovered that the skull was completely smashed in.

The father of the murdered boy had recently had Harter, the supposed murderer, arrested on the river for stealing, and had got him committed to the Watertown gaol to take his trial for that offence, so that he will be easily secured, and can be handed over to the authorities of the country, to be dealt with for his supposed wicked deed.

Harter and Doxater, were first cousins.

The cause of the murder is wrapped in mystery, but it is feared that it is the sequel to some other fearful tragedy, not yet disclosed.—Brockville Recorder.

Rise! Sir Cunnuck-Cunnuck!

The roll of Canadian aristocracy lengthens space. H. R. H. Albert Edward—

The wondrous boy
Who writes vice-roy,

in addition to the titular tandem which, Phaëton-like, he drives along the royal roads of his existence, and who in virtue thereof is empowered by kingly accolade to dub low-born loons into knightly dignity—in making his 'Progress' through his (prospective) North American Provinces, in scattering the mementoes of his gracious good-will with true princely profusion. Scarcely had he set foot within quaint old Quebec, last Monday, when by a slap of his naked sword on the shoulders of Mister Henry Smith, (kneeling on one knee,) and Monsieur Narcisse Belleau, (kneeling on both knees,) these plain plebeians were instanter transformed into Sir Henry and Sir Narcisse—to be Mister'd and Monsieur'd no more forever!

Truly a curious drama this to enact in our new Democratic Nineteenth century world! What a tableau!—a palace, a throne, a royal Prince—attendant Dukes, Lords and Admirals, in pump and state—Councillors in embroidered uniforms, covered with gold lace—unctuary Bishops, their eyes and bellies bursting with fatness, in gorgeous scarlet and purple velvet gowns, with huge gold crosses, massive gold chains and strings of beads—legislative officials in black silk robes with tails six feet long, 'which were carefully carried by pages in tights'—judges in three-cornered hats, horse-hair wigs, folded cloaks and black gloves—and a queer pompous little fellow, with a squeaky voice, and bearing an enormous mace! A silk-robed plebeian, in small clothes, 'which showed his carroty legs, looking like a pair of black radishes, with silver buckles at the joints,' advances to the throne, drops on his left knee, bends his head to the ground, and Albert Edward, 'only nineteen year old,' five feet four in height, with mild Jenny eye and well-defined nose, taps the shoulder of the raddish-leg mortal with the glistening blade, 'Rise, Sir Henry Smith'—and a knight is born! Then, after certain formalities, another apparition, also in a silk robe, drops upon both knees, painfully and ludicrously, tearing his new velvet breeches in the effort, receives the vice-regal sword-slap, and Sir Narcisse Belleau struts into the startled universe!

Is this dream or reality? We nudge ourselves to see if this is not all some brain-born phantasmagoria—some wild mediæval revelry in the chambers of imagery. But no; it was real life this—and all last week in the quaint old city of Quebec!

And thus were added two names to the roll of Canadian noblesse, which, though as yet brief, already includes the Baronets fierce and grim,—McNab and Stewart, and six Knights, civic and scientific—Lafontaine, Logan, Taché, Belleau, and—Robinson, and—Smith! The list, of course, will not end here, and the Prince will doubtless leave the province as plentifully stocked with rank and titles as it now is with the indigenous thistle. For, of course, he cannot limit the honors to Quebec: the loyal city of Montreal will claim its share—so with the prospective capital, Ottawa—so with Toronto. In all these cities there is a host of functionaries, political and judicial, whose loyalty it will be judicious thus to reward,—not to mention another host whose loyalty it will be prudent to secure,—by the easy auxiliary of the accolade.

But thick though he may sow the flowers of chivalry, his most active husbandry will be able but to produce a scant crop compared with the big and bursting anticipations—aye, though that princely arm were to bob the honor-giving sword on bended backs from morn to midnight during all the days of his Canadian pilgrimage, he would satisfy but a tithe of the aspirants for knightly honors. For huge is the phalanx of those who hug the hope, each that he will be that particular individual on whom the princely eye will fall kindly, and who doat in the delirious dream of a dubbing. Clearly Newcastle has a duty here to perform; and as it is on record that a Polish Bishop, fatigued with baptizing an army of the aliens freshly converted to Christianity by the slow process of individual sprinkling, hit on the happy device of calling them up in battalions, giving Battalion One the collective compellation of Peter, Battalion Two that of Paul, &c.,—would it not be advisable in the Duke to summon by proclamation all Canadian claimants for the spurs to assemble in an aspiring mass-meeting and then and there let the Prince—taking from his 'left outside pocket' that handkerchief so famous in the annals of Jenkins—wave and wall them into Elysium and Valhalla?

'He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother.'

And grievous will be the pother. For, after all, may not this aristocratic seed-sowing prove but a scattering of dragon's teeth? What disappointments, what disgusts on the part of the huge army of those who, however 'good looking,' were not allowed to 'come in!' Think of the pompous, fussy little Cunnuck Mayor of Quebec leaving the presence with his cloak dangling and twisting tassels between his legs, his spurry anticipations all blasted—think of the ire and indignation of him—of the 'capable and large revenge, he meditates taking out of his more fortunate competitors! Here is a pretty social ferment and ferment for you!

And who knows what may come of it? Is this dubbing destined to found a provincial aristocracy? Here is a social problem, whose solution it will be both curious and interesting to watch!

But in view of the evident and inevitable Democratic tendencies of Canada, what an anachronism and anomaly! What a caricature! Taken out of the circumstances and surroundings, out of the antecedents and relations, that give the European aristocracies significance, this parvenu peerage, this ragtag and bobtail train will work its own cure by turning out a huge and preposterous burlesque.—[N. Y. Times.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Montreal, Monday, Aug 27.

After a prolonged discussion with the New York Committee, and a subsequent interview with Mayor Wentworth, the Duke of Newcastle has entirely changed the original programme so far as the fleet is concerned, and has settled upon the following plan:

After the Canadian tour the Prince will visit the West, spending a day each in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, besides devoting a few days to the great prairies. Returning, he will pass two days at Washington, a day and a half at Baltimore, a day in Philadelphia, and three or four days in New York. In that city he will accept a Banquet from those whom this committee represent, besides some attention from the Mayor. He will then go on to Boston, possibly halting a day at Providence, spending two days at Boston, and leaving thence go to Portland, from which port he will take his farewell of the United States.

The fleet will not go to New York at all, which is considered a great triumph by the Grand Trunk people. Fears are entertained that if the ships should go to the Metropolis the seamen would desert, and other difficulties might arise.

The various addresses, speeches and responses between the Committee and the Prince have been furnished for publication, but they are not of sufficient importance to send.

At the levee held by the Prince to-day there were 139 Americans presented, and, according to the list, there were two Judges, five Governors, ten Colonels, three Majors, eight Reverends, two Captains, three Mayors and one General.

In spite of the heavy fall of rain, the ball-room is crowded, and all goes on harmoniously.

A SQUIB.

Niagara Falls, U. S. A., August 22, 1860.

'To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle:

'Dear Sir: It is important that the Prince of Wales' entrance into the United States should produce a sensation worthy of the country and of himself.

'He will probably arrive among us by way of Niagara Falls, where the greatest natural phenomenon of this continent has been running over six thousand years in preparation for this event.

'In order that the occasion may be fitly improved, I propose to take the heir apparent to the British throne across the Falls, in a wheel-barrow, on a tight rope, free of expense.

'The progress of the trip shall be diversified by fireworks and various gymnastic feats, such as the occasion and the inclinations of the Prince of Wales may suggest.

'In this way, thousands may see him arrive who would not have an opportunity if he came by railroad or any ordinary conveyance.

'If it would please your Grace, I should be very happy to bring you over in the same way, and other members of the Prince's suite which he may designate.

'If any accident should happen by which his Highness or any members of his party should be precipated into the gulf below, (of which, I assure you, there is little or no danger,) the money taken from the spectators shall be promptly and conscientiously refunded.

'Please submit this proposition to his Highness, and favor me with a reply at your earliest convenience.

'I am your Grace's most obedient
'and most humble servant,
'M. BLONDIN.'

FALSE REPORTERS.—The issue of falsehoods recorded by one or other of the Reporters of the New York Herald in relation to the Prince's visit has no parallel in newspaper villainies; and has brought such disgrace on the American Press that it will take many years to recover. Hundreds of incidents have been perverted into scandal which no honest reporter could have found in them. Stories innumerable have been originated which have no foundation in fact. Indecent allusions have been made without the slightest fact to justify them; and the universal disgust which some of the Herald reports have caused among those who have seen them including the members of the Royal Suite and private citizens of Canada, is expressed on all hands. If the Royal party is to be dogged in the same manner in the United States, it would be much wiser for the Prince not to go there.—Chronicle.

The authorities about the Prince of Wales have refused to grant to the clergy of a Protestant Church the ordinary privilege of reading an address to the Prince and receiving a reply! The facts as they have reached us are briefly these: The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, at its last meeting adopted an address to the Prince, and instructed certain of its members to present it. In compliance with the command, the Rev. Dr. Mathieson, of Montreal, Moderator of the Synod; Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Clerk of the Synod; Rev. Mr. McMurchy, Moderator last year, and between twenty and thirty other ministers and elders, attended at the levee in Montreal. Dr. Mathieson, after being presented to the Prince, was about to read the address, when the Governor General interfered and informed the reverend gentleman that though the address might be handed in, it could not be read nor could any reply be given. Dr. Mathieson paused and then ventured to urge that though the Church of Scotland was not established in Canada, it was established at home, and that, therefore, he had a right to address the Prince. The refusal being still persisted in, Dr. Mathieson calmly turned to Mr. Snodgrass, the Clerk of the Synod, and told him to keep the address, that it should not be presented under such circumstances. The members of the deputation were then personally presented to the Prince, and withdrew. There may be some slight inaccuracies of detail in the statement, but we speak from the information of two spectators, and the facts are undoubtedly correct in the main. It is said that Sir Edmund Head gave as his excuse for refusing to allow the address to be read that there was no time for it. The excuse was a greater insult than the act itself. Sir Edmund could keep the Prince a whole day visiting Catholic colleges and nunneries, receiving addresses from the managers of these institutions, and making replies, acknowledging their services in the cause of education, but he could not spare ten minutes for the reading of a short address and reply from a Presbyterian Church. Nay, just before Dr. Mathieson and his friends presented themselves, an address from the clergy of the Church of England of the diocese of Montreal had just been read and a reply given. There was no time!! to hear Protestants speak, though there was no hurry when the Catholic addresses were read, first in French and then in English. There was no time for Presbyterians, but ample opportunity for Episcopalians.—[Globe.

THE ORANGE ARCH AT TORONTO.—The Orangemen of this city commenced the erection of an arch yesterday at the intersection of Church and King-streets. The design is a neat and handsome one, and the arch will be tastefully decorated with banners and emblems of the Order. The projected erection has given much offence to the Roman Catholics of this city. On Tuesday a deputation from that body waited on the Programme Committee at their meeting in the St. Lawrence Buildings, and urged upon them the propriety of preventing the erection of the arch, in order that no causes might be given for a display of party feeling. Mr. Moylan, on the part of the deputation, stated that he was confident that in the event of an arch being erected, it might lead to a strong demonstration on the part of the Catholics. Ald. Fox, who is a member of the Programme Committee, replied that the Roman Catholics ought to erect an arch near the other, and he was certain that the Orangemen would not decline to march under it. After a sharp discussion it was resolved by both parties that the matter should be left in the hands of the Chairman, Rev. Dr. McCaul. The Dr. has summoned three of the most influential members of the Orange body, three leading Catholics and three members of the Programme Committee to attend a conference to-morrow evening, for the purpose of discussing the matter. Yesterday morning the arch was commenced. His Worship the Mayor informed the workmen that they were acting illegally in breaking up the public street without permission from the Board of Works. He suggested to Ald. Godson, who was on the street at the time, that the members of the Committee might be called together within half an hour. A meeting of the Board was at once held, the requisite permission granted, and the work proceeded with. It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that a meeting of the Catholics is called for this evening, probably in connection with the above circumstances.—[Globe.

KINGSTON ITEMS.

The committee of arrangements for the ball have decreed that all officers of the army, navy and militia must appear in full dress uniform. All other gentlemen in full evening dress, that is to say:—black dress coat; black or white waistcoat; black trowsers; white neck tie; and white kid gloves.

At the General Committee, Mr. John Shaw moved that the committee issue 500 tickets at a dollar each to allow parties to enter the Market Battery on the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

Colonel Cameron moved in amendment that, with a view to preserve order and provide accommodation, 1000 tickets be issued at fifty cents each. This resolution was carried, the original motion being withdrawn.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN CHICAGO —FATAL RESULT OF A GUST OF PASSION.

(From the Chicago Press.)

A most shocking affair took place at Holstein, in the north-western suburbs of our city, on Thursday night, whereby one Adam Hageman, a German, killed a fellow-countryman named Henry Castor, while in a fit of brutal and drunken rage.

Hageman is a baker, and a man of powerfull frame, and most noted for violent passions. Deceased was a journeyman in his employ, was a German by birth, but came to this country from London, where he leaves a wife and two children. His own account of himself was that he was a 'boss-baker' there; but, becoming involved, was forced to flee the country, leaving behind him debts to the amount of $14,000. He was formerly employed in Meims' Garden, on the north side, and had been in Hageman's employ only at out three weeks.

Hageman came to this city on Thursday and found on his return home just at dusk, that through carelessness, or from some other cause, a batch of bread, numbering some dozen loaves, had been burned and spoiled. In a fit of rage at this occurrence, he knocked the man Castor down with his fist. The fallen man got up and ran out of the shop. Hageman seized a slat used in a pie rack, being a piece of wood about the size of a fence picket, which, from constant use in the oven, had been baked until it was almost as hard as iron, and followed him. When he overtook him he struck him and beat him with great violence, and finally thrust him through the fence, where the poor fellow lay in the ditch, until taken up by the neighbours, when life was extinct.

The murderer, in the meanwhile, his rage sated, had returned to the house and coolly resumed his avocations. When informed that the man was dead, he manifested no feeling but replied, 'Then I suppose I've come to a point; all you've got to do is to put the rope around my neck.' He then requested the officers to wait until he could finish a batch of bread he was then preparing for the oven, remarking, 'the dead can take care of themselves; we must attend to the living, and they must have bread.'

Hageman is now in gaol. He is a powerful man, in the prime of life. He has been the terror of all our smaller courts and these officers for years past. He has been arrested scores of times, and all through the effects of his fits of anger. With the officers of the law, he has had several conflicts. On one occasion he attacked an officer with an axe; and, when the latter fled, pursued him, striking at him as he ran, just missing his back, but cutting his coat from the collar down the entire length, just touching his shoulder enough to draw the blood. Another time, a posse of half a dozen constables and lawyers from the north division, two buggy loads in all, went to his place to serve some kind of a civil process, when he attacked them with a heavy clothes pole, and put the whole party to a hasty and rapid flight. We trust for the sake of the community he has ended, for a time at least, his deeds of violence.

THE GALWAY LINE.

On Monday, a meeting was held at Galway, under the presidency of Captain B. Forster, at which the Rev Peter Daly spoke at considerable length on this subject. He said it was he who made the bargain to sell the subsidy to the Canadian Company for £200,000, and he did it to promote the commerce of Galway with the whole world. Canada once connected with Galway, they had the packet station for ever, while at present they were only sure of a mail contract for seven years, and that would require much watchfulness year after year. They could also carry on their line to St. John's and New York, by the rapid passages of the vessels between this port and America Cunard would be compelled to abandon Liverpool for Galway. While the service was being performed from here in a short time, it would never do for Cunard's vessels to be lagging behind, and to be four days behind the Galway steamers in bringing news and passengers. Did not the Prince Albert bring news to London four days before the Asia, one of the best ships on the line? Could he remain in Liverpool while such things were going on? He could only tell them that where a merchant found it to be advantageous to his pocket, there he would go. But it was said that Galway was to be but a sort of call. It was true Mr. Allen came here and said he would not make this a port of permanent departure, that he would make it but a port of call, but he was only the contractor of the Canadian Government for carrying the mails. He (Father Daly) said he would not sell the contract to any private contractor, but he would sell the contract only to a Government, whose guarantee he would depend upon; and accordingly the Canadian Company came forward in the person of Mr. Sidney Smith, the Postmaster-General, and Mr. Gault, the secretary. To silence all the reports current that Father Daly had consented to make Galway a port of call, he read the indenture signed by himself and Dr. Gray, which recited that Sidney Smith, as such postmaster General has offered to become the purchaser thereof, for and on behalf of the Government of Canada, at the price or sum of £35,000 a year for the period of seven years from the 26th June, 1860, which offer the directors of this company have accepted, certain arrangements having been concurrently made to their satisfaction for capitalising the said yearly sum, so as to free this company from all risk of non-payment of the said yearly sum, and to provide them immediately with the value thereof in cash toward satisfying their immediate financial requirements, and subject to a condition for which the directors have stipulated, that during the duration of the contract the service shall be performed to and from the port of Galway, as provided for in the recited contract, and the same shall be worked for the benefit of the people of Ireland as originally and always contemplated by the directors of said company. He also read a letter from Mr. Sidney Smith, who therein said—'I intend to submit to the Canadian Government on my return, that the terms of the contract with Mr. Allen should be so modified as to make the service contracted for between the Canadian Government and Mr. Allen to be performed between Galway and Quebec in summer and Portland in winter. I have no doubt that it will be so arranged, and that an earnest desire will be felt in Canada to promote and cement a good understanding between that province and Ireland. I must mention that the port of Galway has not at present dock accommodation for ships of the size employed in the Canadian service, but I hope this will soon be supplied by the authorities for one of the best harbors in the world. You may, therefore, assure all those interested that the intention is so soon as accommodation is provided, to make Galway a packet station and a port for the arrival and departure of the Canadian steamships.' In speaking of the bill of Mr. Palmer for the first instalment on his vessel, Mr. Daly said that even then the company would have been lost but for John Orrel Lever, who took up shares to the value of £100,000, and paid down £30,000 as deposits on them, so as to save it. But for that the work on the steamer would have been stopped and the company ruined. The speaker concluded by calling on the shareholders to enforce the transfer of the directory, not to Dublin, but to Galway.

Votes of confidence in the Rev. P. Daly and of thanks to Mr. Lever were agreed to.

BLONDIN AND FARINI.

Yesterday upwards of three hundred persons left the city by the steamer Zimmerman to witness the daring feats of the rival acrobats, Messrs. Blondin and Farini, at Niagara Falls. Both had advertised that they would carry men over on their backs, and, of course, a large number of spectators were assembled on the banks of the river. Blondin left the American side about four o'clock and crossed the rope after performing a number of gymnastic feats. Having rested a short time, his agent, Harry Colcord, mounted on his back, and Blondin carried him safely to the other side amid the plaudits of the spectators. Farini started at the same time, but was not so successful. A daring young man, Mr. McMillan, from Lindsay, C.W., volunteered to accept the ride across. Farini started with his load; but, after proceeding a short distance, he was under the necessity of asking Mr. McMillan to alight, and together they moved to the middle of the rope. Here the Canadian again took his place on the Italian's shoulders and was carried safely back to Yankeedom. In the evening, both acrobats performed a number of feats on their ropes. The excursionists did not arrive home until about two o'clock this morning.—[Globe of yesterday.

A Scene in Committee.

The cliquism exposed by the British Whig on two recent occasions—that cliquism which has prevented the Prince of Wales from receiving the homage of twenty thousand loyal hearts, the subjects of his august Mother, was the cause of a scene yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, not often excelled in coarseness, even when the City Council is in its worst and rudest mood.

At the afternoon Meeting of the General Committee, Mr. A. J. Macdonell, made a fearful onslaught on Dr. Barker, for attributing to him and others, by dirty back stairs influence, the failure of the grand project of His Royal Highness' receiving the whole country side, the County Council, the Agricultural Societies, the Magistrates, the Militia Officers, etc., etc. at the Crystal Palace. He read two extracts from the British Whig, and alleged falsehood, malice and other vile influences to their concoction and publication. He made a most virulent and vindictive speech, reflecting far more disgrace upon the utterer than upon the object of his vituperance. In this accusation, he was backed by the hon. Mr. Campbell, who considered himself equally maligned, but with this difference; that while Mr. Campbell repudiated any direct or indirect influence in hindering the great gathering at the Crystal Palace, unlike Mr. A. J. Macdonell, he made use of no disgraceful or ungentlemanly language.

Dr. Barker, in replying to this charge, had to explain, that placed this year in the onerous position of President of the Frontenac Agricultural Society, he had to act for agriculturists, and not for his own interests. He bandied back the falsehood in Mr. A. J. Macdonell's teeth, and twitted him with the false statement he had made there, of having read a certain resolution in the British Whig, which resolution never had been published. Dr. Barker had no private quarrel with either of these gentlemen; but, as President of the Society, and Editor of a public journal, it was his duty to show up cliquism; the how, the when, and the why the wishes of the country people had been slighted and set aside, and he had done it fearlessly and independently. So far from the British Whig's charge being false, the very angry scene then passing before the Committee's eyes, proved its truth. Men could afford to pass falsehood by with silence or contempt; but when damning facts are alleged, then ensue the spite and vindictiveness exhibited by one, whose station and education should have taught him better manners. He was not to be put down with clamor, and particularly now, when his cause was that of the people, and that cause a righteous one.

After some other words of explanation, the Committee passed to other business.

3,000,000 reals of the Morocco indemnity had arrived at Madrid.

Chinese advices say that Souchow was sacked and burned, and the Imperial troops are said to have joined the rebels.

Constantinople, August 12.—Advices from Damascus to the 5th inst., state that Fuad Pacha had surmounted the Lebannon with troops and threatened fire and sword if the Druse Sheiks did not surrender in two days. 20 had already been taken, and nearly 800 other important arrests had been made, 1,000 camel loads of plundered property had been recovered.

The Sultan visited the Porte on Thursday and delivered a speech to the Ministers, expressing his resolution to punish the Syrian offenders must severely, and also his intention of reducing the vast list of sinecure high functionaries, and effecting economy generally.

The paper money is to remain in circulation till July next.

The Sultan is about to address another autograph letter to Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon, on the subject of Syria, expressing his desire to have the sole punishment of the offenders.

DOMESTIC.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Tuesday evening last, as two young men, one an Indian named Peter John, were racing their horses on the road leading from Brantford to the Mohawk Village, the bridle rein of John's horse broke, which caused the animal to swerve to one side of the road, by this means throwing his rider against a tree with such violence as to fracture his scull and break one arm and leg. The injury thus received was so severe that, notwithstanding surgical aid was immediately summoned, the young man died in a few hours afterwards. The unfortunate youth who thus met a sad and untimely end, was a son of Chief John's, who a few years ago, on his way from Brantford to the Mohawk village, where he resided, fell into the Canal and was drowned. Yesterday, Coroner Ballfour held an Inquest on the body, when the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—[Brantford Expositor.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND GROUNDS AT HAMILTON.—Yesterday we had the pleasure of walking over the Crystal Palace Grounds, and taking a run through the Buildings. Everything is in a very forward state, and there is now no doubt that the building will be ready to be handed over at the specified time. The interior will present a noble appearance. The Grounds will be in splendid order by the time the Exhibition takes place; and we are certain that the unanimous verdict of the public will be, that Hamilton has given the finest grounds and finest buildings in the Province for the use of the Association. Exhibitors should bear in mind, that all articles intended for exhibition at the approaching Provincial Fair, should be entered on or before Saturday next, except those of Horticulture, Ladies' Work, and Foreign Stock. The goods must be on the ground by the afternoon of Monday, September 17.

MADAME BISHOP.—The music loving portion of our citizens will doubtless be gratified to learn that the far famed cantatrice, Madame Anna Bishop, intends giving one grand vocal and instrumental concert in Hamilton about the 3rd proximo. Madame Bishop has appeared here so often that we need say nothing of her merits as a vocalist. She is accompanied by Messrs. Rudolphsen and Hogan.

THE MONTREAL EXHIBITION.—As we anticipated the Montreal Exhibition has proved an entire failure. The show is altogether unworthy of the parade made about it, and of the public money expended upon it. Montreal has got an Exhibition Building, however, at the expense of the Province, and, we presume, is satisfied.—Globe.

THE CONSIST.—This journal has reverted to Mr. Samuel Thompson, Mr. W. O'Brien, its recent conductor, retiring from the control.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—Aug. 27.

Ship Spartan, McKenzie, 16th July, Greenock, E. Burstall & Co, coal.

Bark Nina, Burns, 18th do, Montrose, G. B. Symes & Co, ballast.

Bright Gem, Leigh, 17th August, Burin, Nfld, order 100 bbls herrings and 4 bbls salmon.

Aug 28.

Steamship Nova Scotian, McVaster, 16th Aug, Liverpool, G. B Symes & Co, general cargo, 259 pass.

Bark Creole, Little, 13th July, Londonderry, Ryan Bros & Co, coal.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The advance in ocean freights at New York has had the tendency to make several of our lake vessels engage in the Atlantic trade during the next winter. We know of three vessels that will leave this port early in the fall with wheat direct to Liverpool and Glasgow, and to return here next spring in time for the lake trade.—[Chicago Press.

DEMAND FOR VESSELS.—By reference to our commercial column it will be seen that the schooners Lansing and Ferguson, owned by W. B. Hibbard, are chartered to-day for three trips each, to carry wheat to Buffalo at 14, 16, and 20c. The same gentleman has two more vessels for which he refuses the above figures.—[Milwaukie Dem.

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THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER is a medicine for the immediate and permanent removal of all pain from the system.

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Cures Rheumatism, Pleurisy, and Pains in the Back and side.

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Relieves pain in the head and sick headache.

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cures burns, scalds, frost bites, and chilblains.

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cures neuralgia, tic doloreux, and toothache.

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is also an excellent thing for sprains, strains, wounds and bruises, it takes away all pain the moment it is applied.

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CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

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It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

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Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britian, to prevent counterfeits.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

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