POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 23th instant, and until further notice,

MAILS GOING EAST.

By Day Express Train will Close at 1.20 p.m.; Arrive at 2:30 p.m.

By Night Express Train will Close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 2.00 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 4.20 p.m. Arrive at 5.20 p.m.

By night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 5.00 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 1 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12:30 o'clock, noon.

The Mails for the United States, via Cape Vincent, close daily at 1:30 P.M. arrive daily at 12:15 p.m.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston,
26th May, 1866.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:—

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....5:10 p.m. and 4:32 a.m.
Depart at.....5:20 p.m. and 4:32 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 10:00 p.m.; depart at 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....2:15 p.m. and 2:55 a.m.
Depart at.....2:35 p.m. and 2:55 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 4:00 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

(Montreal Time—15m. faster than Kingston time.)

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1866.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A. & L., Montreal; J. P., do.

MR. GALTS SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

In the House of Assembly on Tuesday, Mr. Galt thought he might well ask the indulgence of the House, if he endeavored to reply to the hon. member for South Oxford's attack, not only upon the government at the present time, but for several years back, since that gentleman had had a fortnight's preparation. After such a lengthened preparation he was surprised at the results at which he had arrived, being willing to defer to the uncertain future the carrying out of those on which he had built up his party in the country and in this house. He (Mr. G.) had not been surprised to hear the old charges of corruption and extravagance with which the House had been refreshed, while the period during which his own friends had been in office had been slurred over. It was like the echo of a long told tale, coming back upon the House, to hear those old familiar charges revived by the hon. member. The Reform members of the Cabinet had always, both before and since the hon. member for South Oxford had resigned, expressed their opinions fully and freely upon every question coming up before them. There had been no solemn compact entered into, such as the hon. member described; the record of the whole negotiation might, at any time, be referred to, and whatever private construction his hon. friend may have put upon what took place, neither he (Mr. G.) nor his friends in the Government, understood that any compact of the kind existed. The hon. gentleman had accused him of a design to upset the Banking system of the country, but he denied that the paying out of a certain number of legal tender notes, instead of an equal amount of specie, would be upsetting the banking system. He understood and was willing to make allowances for the inexperience of the member for Lincoln, in introducing want of confidence motions, and he therefore excused him for having introduced into it everything with which he found he could not agree. He (Mr. G.) would, however, treat the motion as that of the member for South Oxford, who, though desirous of attacking the government, had not had the courage to do so until the opportunity afforded by the member for Lincoln. The first charge against the policy was that it would endanger Confederation, but he could not see in what respect, since the Confederation scheme was in a most satisfactory state, and he had received reliable assurance that the commercial policy now before the House had met with the approval of the Lower Provinces. Even in the view of the member for South Oxford they had not delayed the measure. Again, it had been charged by the hon. member, that the western country was in a great state of excitement upon the question, though a few nights ago he had professed his own ignorance of it. Where were the evidences of this excitement? There had been no large numbers of petitions brought in against it; the petitions had come from Montreal, not from the West.

Mr. Holton—London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal, had petitioned against it.

Mr. Galt—The Montreal petition said the change was inopportune. It was a very convenient word that—inopportune,—and he supposed it was upon this suggestion the resolution of the member for Lincoln had been framed. A change, it was admitted on all hands, must be made after Confederation, and that change would be in the direction of free trade. Now, by reducing the duty to 15 per cent, the merchants would have an assurance that no very great reduction below that rate could take place, and they would make their arrangements accordingly. By this reduction, the Lower Province would be taught that Canada did not intend to force a high tariff upon the Confederation, and thus their fears of having to pay high duties to correspond with ours would be removed.—But the hon. member had admitted himself that a large portion of the tariff would be satisfactory to the Lower Provinces, though he said they would object to interference with the Banking system, though he (Mr. G.) did not see why they should complain if we took five millions of our own currency for our own purposes. The hon. member had left the Government, because he believed they proposed making too great concessions to the United States; because he believed our policy too liberal, and now he turns round and takes quite the opposite course, blaming him (Mr. G.) for not having carried out a policy more conciliatory towards the United States. The hon. gentleman had, in fact, spoken as if he watched the interests of the United States more than those of Canada. The hon. gentleman had said that this was a time of danger, and therefore not a time to make changes but he would look upon the danger with very great apprehension if the means were not fully provided to avert it. The danger was not in dealing with these questions in the way to put the country in a better position; the real danger would be to leave our legislation inadequate to our requirements. The hon. gentleman had again referred to what he called the compact against introducing measures on which the parties disagreed, but in this very tariff which they now proposed to change, changes had been proposed by two governments, both of which the hon. member for South Oxford had supported. These proposed changes were in the direction of free trade. The hon. member was now refusing, by his support of the member for Lincoln's motion, to adhere to those principles which he had advocated for sixteen years.

Mr. Brown—Oh!

Mr. Galt—The hon. member may well say 'Oh,' for he will find it hard to reconcile his present course in going against a reduction in the tariff which he always professed to support; he will find it hard to oppose specific duties after having affirmed the opposite system was wrong. In fact his whole case against the hon. Provincial Secretary and the hon. Postmaster-General was just this, that these two gentlemen were acting with far more sincerity towards their own principles than he (Hear, hear.) The hon gentleman had also said both sides of the House were now being forced into supporting the tariff for the sake of Confederation, and then, when Confederation was accomplished, if they attempted to touch it, they would then be told they must not disturb it now—it had been so recently settled. He (Mr. G) would merely ask the hon. member to reconcile this statement with the other he had made made, that the tariff should not be dealt with now, because it must be changed again when Confederation was accomplished. In one of these he must be mistaken. After referring to the reasons which induced the Government to revert to generality to the specific system of duties, he proceeded to define the charges of his having made important changes since the tariff had been laid before the House, and denied that any one could point to a single material alteration which had taken place. Mr. Galt next replied to Mr. Brown's strictures on the estimate. He referred to one particular, the cost of civil Government for the past and the estimate for the current year, shewing that the actual expenditure for that year was only $2,959 less than the estimate for the present year, and $69,00 as Mr. Brown had said. He also entered at some length into explanations concerning grants to Colonization Roads, and other items, which had been the special object of censure by the member for South Oxford. The hon. member for South Oxford desired that all legislation should stop until after they had met in the Confederate Parliament; but he (Mr. G.) considered it the duty of the Government to deal with every question at the time when it was the interest of the country to do so. They had not one but various interests to consider, and the hon. member knew that these questions had to be met, and dealt with. Then with regard to the imposition of duties upon certain articles imported from the United States, such as cheese, butter, corn and so forth, he believed it would be advantageous to give the Americans the opportunity of feeling the effects of a duty upon such articles as had hitherto been freely interchanged between us. And were these duties not put on, so long as our people had to contend against the high duties imposed by the American Government, they would have a just cause of complaint against their own government. He did not advocate the imposition of duties as a matter of principle, but, he recognised them as the result, and a necessary result, of the actual circumstances, in which the country was placed. The increase in the excise on spirits, and the decrease in the duty on goods, had been proposed with a view to meet the exigencie which have arisen by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty on the one hand, and the increased expenditure of the country on the other; when the House was in committee it would be the proper time to discuss particular resolutions in the tariff, and he need not further refer to them. The amendment had been insidiously framed for the purpose of catching votes; for the purpose of giving members an excuse for voting, and he (Mr. G.) would say that any member that believed that the principles of the tariff were wrong should vote against it, but to vote against it on the paltry plea that any change was inopportune at the present time, was wrong and unfair. The fact was, the hon. member for South Oxford had aimed in this movement at a very paltry personal gratification; that of embarrassing the present Government, delaying Confederation, and with the assistance of the party of which he had been so long the leader, but of which he (Mr. G.) hoped he would be leader no longer, obtain the position for himself, and have the glory of carrying out the measures which he saw in the hands of others. (The hon. gentleman was loudly cheered on sitting down. He concluded at 25 minutes past twelve, having spoken about an hour and three-quarters.

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Ottawa, July 10.

The following is a return laid before Parliament to-day:—Total amount expended up to the 15th June, for Parliament Buildings, to Thomas McGreery, contractor, $1,073,712. To Jones, Haycock & Co., $932,558. Heating apparatus, Garth, $71,094. Fuel and staff of firemen, $16,734. Water works $29,471. Gas pipes, leading to three blocks, $3,527. Bells and bell hanging $4,323. Carpets in Parliament Buildings $13,827. Do. departmental do., $6,082. Gas fittings Parliament do., $10,390. Do. Departmental do., $17,647. Opening new doors and various alterations $1,535. Roads and sidewalks $11,089. Arbitrations and awards $23,500. Superintendence and contingencies, $161,800. Removal of snow $45. Total $2,377,734.

Estimated cost of completing Parliament and Departmental Buildings from 1st May, 1866:—For works in progress and partially executed, including bell fitting, hose and other works of protection against fire, dormers in wardrobes, and receding rooms, gas fixtures, meteors, wash basins and additional water closets $27,977. Fitting up post office, reception rooms, screens in corridors, division in galleries, shelving for records and stationery, temporary throne and Speaker's chair, additional painting labels for doors of post office, &c., $18,000. Estimated cost of finishing the erection of library, building the main tower, of post office, cresting and closets, $231,500. Progress, estimates and accounts for May, $21,500. Final estimates on existing contracts $100,000. Permanent gas fixtures $29,500. Permanent throne and Speaker's seats $55,000. Clock and bell in main tower $8,000. Interior of library $26,000. Furniture for the three blocks $60,000. Steam engine for water works $6,500. Grading grounds, fencing and gates, $90,000. Superintendencies and contingencies $85 000. Amounts due on awards given by special arbitrations, with the costs of arbitration, as far as can be ascertained to date, viz:—Balance due on award in favor of Jones, Haycock & Co., $70,780; Fuller & Jones $5,064; Stent & Laver $6,931. Bill of expenses allowed and taxed by arbitration, viz:—In re, Jones, Haycock & Co. $2,203; do. Fuller & Jones $181; Stent & Laver $203. Total—$794,836. Other costs in three cases not ascertained; the award in the case of these, McGreery, and the incidental expenses not given.

The following is the estimate of annual services, namely, for maintaining for one year the three blocks of buildings, including painting, glazing, carpenter, plumbing and mason work, keeping grounds in order, after completion, &c., $13,500; men attending heating and ventilating, water supply bills, &c., $10,000; gas supply for one year, supposing three months Session of Legislature during winter, and 400 cords firewood for one year, $10,500.—Total $55,400.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Globe.

The Saxonia brings European news to the 27th ult., and the City of London one day later. The operations in Italy were the centre of interest at the time the Saxonia sailed and there the conflict has at once assumed a most exciting character. Victor Emanuel crossed the Mincio on the 23rd of June unopposed, and advanced the first corps of his army to take up position between Peschiera (at the southern point of Lake Garda) and Verona, a fortified town on the river Adige. The railroad from Milan to Venice passes through both these places, which are on the main line of communication across the northern part of Italy, Milan and Venice being the chief cities of Lombardy and Venice respectively.—An Austrian brigade fell back, before the Italian advance, to the fortifications of Verona, without fighting. The distance between Peschiera and Verona is fifteen miles, and the heights commanding the railroad are said to be almost a continuous fortification from one end to the other. The object of the Italians was to secure possession of these positions and thereby of the railway, and for this purpose, having encamped on Saturday night near Roverbella, at a point equidistant from Peschiera and Verona, they commenced the assault on Sunday morning on Sona, Somma Campagna and Santo Guistina. Success would have enabled them to isolate Peschiera, and invest Verona, but the Austrians had not been idle in preparing for the Italians. The Italian first army corps attacked the Austrians, but were confronted by a force too strong for them, and during the day the whole of both armies appear to have been engaged. The battle commenced in the morning; and a telegram from Verona at two o'clock reports both wings of Victor Emanuel's army repulsed, but the battle continued to rage to five p.m. The official despatches from the headquarters of both belligerents tell the same tale, though the victor indulges in more details than the vanquished. The Italian despatch tells of a desperate engagement, lasting nearly all day, and acknowledges the inability of the army to extricate its first corps from the assault of overwhelming forces that were opposed to it. Brief as the report is, it tells a tale of defeat—more plainly too, than war despatches in America have been accustomed to do. The Austrian despatch fills up the picture with details there are wanting in the other 'several cannon and many prisoners' were captured, Montevento was 'carried by assault,' and Custozza shared the same fate at the close of the engagement, when two thousand prisoners were captured there. Italian reports say that the 2nd and 3rd army corps suffered but little, but the tone of all the despatches indicates almost the annihilation of the 1st corps. The latest from Austrian sources says that the Italians have recrossed the Mincio, but gives no rumours of the intended movements of the Imperial army.

Austrian official telegrams report that Cialdini, with the 5th corps of the Italian army had crossed the River Po, at Polesella, on the 23rd, but as his operations were probably intended to be in concert with those of the army under the King and Della Marmora, the defeat administered to the latter will prevent his attempting an advance which would almost certainly expose him to being overwhelmed by greatly superior forces. The Moniteur of the 26th says that Cialdini had not crossed the Po. Paluco Amadeus, (second son of Victor Emanuel,) who was wounded in the battle of Custozza, is said to be doing well, having arrived at Brescia. Gen. Cerale and some other officers of not were wounded, and Gen. Villarey was killed. Hopes are entertained of Gen. Cerale's recovery.

The volunteers under Garibaldi have moved, it is reported, from Milan. He proposes, it is said, to march through the Tyrol directly to Munich. He has gained some slight successes over the Austrians

An Austrian fleet of twelve men-of-war appeared off Ancona on the 27th, and it is said the Italian fleet was about to put out to seek a contest with it.

On the northern frontier of Austria blood has been shed, too, but as yet the details are unknown. The moderation and veracity of the Italian contest, would incline us to accept their statement, that in Bohemia the Prussians have met a severe check. The fight was between Neustadt and Nochod near the north eastern boundary of Bohemia, and a despatch from Pardubitz, June 27th says that the fire of artillery was kept up continuously all day from 10 a.m till 6 p.m., at which hour the Prussians were defeated and in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Berlin telegrams speak of an engagement on the 26th at Pacloc (Paka) east of Turnau, in which the army of the Elbe was successful, capturing seven officers and five hundred men from the enemy. If both reports are correct, as the places named are in the same district, we may conclude that the battle has been one of considerable magnitude, that in reality it has been a two-days' fight, and a disastrous one for the Prussians notwithstanding partial success on the first day. They have at last reached the enemy and further details of the first battle will be anxiously expected. Whether they will be able to hold their positions in Bohemia and Silesia remains to be seen.

While the left wing and centre of the Prussian army is thus pressing forward on the southern border, the right is endeavoring to compel the smaller States of Central Germany to declare for Prussia, but though unable to meet her in the field, they still adhere to the Austrian cause, refusing all overtures that are made, and the Hanoverian forces which were surrounded by the Prussians, and whose general was in treaty for their surrender, are reported by the Moniteur, of the 25th, to have eluded the grasp of their enemies, and made their way to Heiningen, from which place they can easily effect a junction with the forces of Wurtemburg, Bavaria and Baden, assembled at or near Frankfort. These forces are evidently causing uneasiness to the Prussian Cabinet, as an army corps is moving from the east through Leipsic to operate against them, and notwithstanding the defensive policy of the Austrians as yet, nothing but an urgent necessity could justify any reduction of the forces in Saxony and Silesia, as Benedek's threatened advance may follow the first fighting pretty closely.

A Berlin telegram of the 26th speaks of the prospect of the Hanoverians capitulating that day, but the former statement from the Moniteur is just as likely to be correct, intelligence being received at Paris more promptly tan at Berl in.

AN IRISHMAN'S VIEW OF FENIANISM.

A 'Cincinnati Irishman' writes to the Enquirer, denouncing the atrocious language of the Commercial, the leading Republican paper in that city, with respect to Canada. He says:—The Fenian portion of our fellow-citizens have wickedly anticipated the action of its gallant editor, who proposed, not long since, to raise an army in this neighborhood which should carry fire and sword through the length and breadth of Canada, making it smoke with the fresh blood and burning houses of its inhabitants, like the Shenandoah Valley. I deprecate even the least attempt to carry fire and sword in Canada, whether by Sweeney, the editor of the Commercial, or any other man. Canada is the only part of the world, outside their own country, (unless perhaps Australia,) where Irishmen are treated with respect or consideration; therefore, Irishmen should be the last men in the world to think of inflicting injury on the persons and property of Canadians. Then, as to native Americans, they should have sufficient intelligence to know that there is not a country on the face of the earth that does not need to have a 'little sanctuary,' in the shape of an independent sovereignty on its borders, to which political offenders might flee for safety in times of party excitement. Hence I hold it to be sound policy for Americans unreservedly to avoid all attempts at destroying the separate nationality of Canada, seeing that no party in this country (owing to the rapid changes in politics) is at any time beyond the danger of being proscribed.'

Fire in Montreal.—Montreal, July 10.—Shortly before twelve o'clock to day, ether, newly received, expanded with the heat of the sun, blew out the cork of a jar in a cellar belonging to George Martin, dealer in photographic materials, and caught fire. The gas jet exploded; the flame rushing above set fire to the chemicals, and drove out the windows. Not an article was saved in the shop. There was an intense heat. In the flat above, a paper bag maker had his stock partially destroyed. The fire brigade soon extinguished the fire. No lives were lost. A man in the cellar narrowly escaped. His hair was singed off, and his face badly blistered. The loss to Mr. Martin is $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

FENIANISM REVIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 9th.

At a meeting of the original O'Mahony Fenians held to day, to sustain James Stephens, resolutions were unanimously adopted, pledging him their aid, recognizing him as the Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, in whom they have the most implicit reliance for integrity of purpose, lofty patriotism and the necessary ability to execute the duty before him; and denouncing the charge of his being a British spy as a foul slander.

The North Pole.—Two French gentlemen recently explored the island of Spitzbergen in a manner never before done. They have measured the mountains, mapped the whole coast, examined the vegetable products, the geological composition, &c., &c., of the island. They found that the long day, extending over several months, during which the sun never sets, became intensely hot after a month or two, by the unceasing heat from the sun. In this period vegetation springs up in great luxuriance and abundance. The North Pole is only a matter of 600 miles from the island, and it is thought by the two explorers, as by many others, that the Pole itself, and the sea which is supposed to surround it, could be reached from Spitzbergen without any great difficulties being encountered. A singular fact noticed by the explorers in connection with this island is the enormous quantities of floating timber which literally cover the waters of the bays and creeks. A careful examination of the character, condition, and kind of those floating logs would, no doubt, lead to a conclusion as to whence and how they came, and probably suggest new theories for the solution of geographical problems connected with the Arctic Seas.

THE LAW OF REPORTING.

An action for libel founded on a report which had appeared in a English journal, has been the means of settling more definitely the duties and privileges of the press. Decision was given in favor of the newspaper, on the ground that the statement was an accurate and impartial report of what took place before a judicial tribunal. The Daily News says:

There seems to be a notion lingering in some minds that newspapers take a liberty with individuals when they mention them in disagreeable relationship. They forget that a newspaper serves the public by its reports, and that they themselves like to know what takes place on public occasions without the trouble of personal attendance * * * Our judges now declare that the newspaper press has a right to be protected in the publication of law reports so long as it acts in good faith. All the advantage of this decision will accrue to the public. We could in great measure protect ourselves by reticence against an oppressive state of the law; but it is better that we should enjoy legal liberty with the energy and confidence of freedom.

RIDGWAY IMMORTALIZED.

Some one has had a medal struck in commemoration of the Ridgeway retreat. It is rather a neat affair—is small and attached to a ribbon like regular war medals. It is in imitation of the man halfpenny with a figure representing three legs, and bearing the motto 'Wherever you stop me there I take my stand.' It is creating muth amusement.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS AT TORONTO.

The Telegraph says:—The Fenian prisoners at the jail have been extremely saucy and independent during the past few weeks, but the discovery of a genuine Fenian colonel amongst them has somewhat cooled their ardour. Yesterday, one of these men, who since his incarceration, has passed himself off as a reporter of the Louisville Courier, identified as a Fenian colonel by several parties from Fort Erie, who saw him on horseback when the villian landed. He was seen to charge of some prisoners who, for the moment, fell into the hands of the Fenians, and was dressed in the full uniform of a Fenian colonel. He still denies his rank, but the evidence is such that he at least will certainly pay dearly for his visit to Fort Erie.

Napoleon and the War.—The Daily News correspondent at Frankfort states that the German people look upon the Emperor Napoleon's last letter as a confession that he is at the bottom of all the mischief; that he has been the real instigator of Prussia and Italy from the beginning; that he wanted to get rid of that feeble union of Germany as represented by the Diet; that the speech at Auxerre meant the breaking up of the Confederation; and that the peace of Europe will never be worth one day's purchase as long as a Napoleon is on the throne of France. The general impression even in France is that Napoleon's 'attentive neutrality' is only another name for the old historic 'armed neutrality,' and there are not a few denunciations of his doctrine that if any other great European power changes its boundaries, he must annex something somewhere.

A New Fenian Base.—Nassau has been agitated by rumors of an intended invasion of the island by the Fenians. The rumor originated with Mr. W. H. Stuart, the Deputy Inspector of Light-Houses, who, on his return on Thursday, the 28th ult., from visiting the light-houses at Eloow Bay, stated that while at Hope Town he had been informed by Capt. Dorsott of the schooner Bahamian, that when he left Key West about the 10th of June, the Fenians were making great preparations at Jacksonville for an approaching expedition, which, after making several inquiries, he (the Captain) concluded was intended to proceed to the Bahamas.—The Nassau Guardian of the 30th of June, says: 'The lapse of so many days without further intelligence, and without notice to the Government from the British Consul or authorities in Florida, causes the improbability of the project being persevered in.'

Fenians in Australia.—Accounts from Brisbane, by way of Sydney, published in the Melbourne Argus, mention a report that a Fenian movement is afoot there, and that men are being drilled and meetings held at South Brisbane.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. DAVID.

MORE FIGHTING IN BOHEMIA.

THE RESULT INDECISIVE.

Father Point, July 11.

The steamer St. David, from Liverpool the 28th, via Londonderry the 29th, passed this point at 10:30 this evening.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 28.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 78,000 bales, including 5,250 bales to speculators and 10,500 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant with an advance of 1d to 1½d per pound, but subsequently took a downward turn, closing with an advance of 1d on the week for American, and ¼ to ½d on other descriptions. Stock in port 959,000 bales, by actual account being 56,000 bales below the estimate.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market is dull with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.—The market rules steady.

London, June 29, (evening).—Consols closed at 86⅞ to 86¾ for money. The bank rate remains at 10 per cent.; the weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £19,603. American stocks—United States 5-20's 64¼ to 64¾; Illinois Central 74 to 74½; Erie 38 to 38¼.

London, June 29.—The war news is conflicting, both sides claiming to have obtained the advantage in the encounter on the 27th inst. at Skaltz. No engagement is reported as having taken place since.

Earl Derby is endeavoring to form a coalition ministry, including Whigs and some of the members of the late government. Nothing is known of the ministerial arrangements except that the Queen has authorized Earl Derby to form a ministry and promises him her support.

A meeting of the chief Conservatives was to be held on the 28th, after which Earl Derby proceeds to Windsor to lay before the Queen the result of the consultation. The Herald, conservative organ, says that there will be difficulties in the way of forming a strong Ministry. The Morning Post thinks there is some reason to expect that some Palmerstonians may be induced to co-operate, and thus enable Lord Derby to form a government of some power.

A proclamation of neutrality in continental affairs has been published. Hostilities between the Austrians and Prussians had commenced. There was a desperate battle in Bohemia on the 25th. A Prussian telegram dated Nachod says:—An important battle in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress today. The Austrians were driven back from near Skalitz to Jorówicz. Three flags and many prisoners were taken. The loss on either side is unknown. A Berlin telegram says:—The first Prussian army corps attacked the enemy at Frankanan. The battle began at 11 a.m. The Austrians were driven back in the direction of Josefpb, stat. A Vienna telegram of the 28th says:—That it is officially announced that the battle near Skalitz the Prussians lost many prisoners and 15 guns. After the battle a Prussian major proceeded to the quarters of Marshall Benedek under a flag of truce to solicit an armistice and the demand was refused. A Cracow despatch of the evening of the 28th says:—This morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswestos, when they were repulsed with heavy loss. The Prussians destroyed the Cracow and Vienna railway in every place, seriously interrupting the Austrian communications with Galicia. The Austrians entered Myslovek on the 27th, but in the afternoon the telegraph station was again in the possession of the Prussians.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif has passed the whole ordinary budget by a huge majority.

The Patrie has reason to believe that no movements are being made to for the purpose of sending French squadrons of observation to the Adriatic or the North Sea.

The Conference on the Danubian Principalities had adjourned.

The bourse on the 25th was firm; rentes closed at 63f. 75c.

The Times says the Zollverein has ceased to exist, but duties continue to be levied by the governments where foreign goods are landed.

HUNGARY.

The committee on affairs common to Hungary and Austria proposes that Hungary assume a portion of the Austrian state debt; that loans and commercial questions be treated in common by means of special treaties.

The steamer Baltic from New York reached Southampton on the evening of the 27th. The Erin, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th. The Denmark, from New York, arrived at Crookhaven on the 28th.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE 12TH OF JULY.

The 176th Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, of "Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory," was celebrated yesterday by the Lodges of the County, in a manner highly worthy of the occasion. The assemblage of Orangemen was the largest that has graced the city for several years, and was fully as respectable in dress and decorum as at any previous celebration of the kind. The Orangemen for many reasons desired to make a grand turn-out, and succeeded in gratifying their own wishes to their hearts' content.

The day was very warm, the heat of the sun being almost stifling, but this did not detract materially from the interest of the day. Quite early in the day the city Lodges assembled at their respective headquarters, which together with many private houses, and the shipping in the harbor, were gaily decked with flags. The Lodges from the Country reached the city in good time, and joined their city brethren at the City Hall, in front of which the Grand Procession was to be formed. The Wolfe Island Lodges, with their own Band, arrived about ten o'clock in the steamer Gazelle, and following shortly after the Amherst Island and Portsmouth Lodges reached the city in the steamer Pierrepont. Each of the steamers brought a large number of excursionists, and great numbers afterwards arrived in the steamer Watertown from Cape Vincent, and the steamer Bay of Quinte from Picton and intermediate ports. The Lodges were drawn into line about eleven o'clock, awaiting the arrival of the Picton Orangemen, who, with the Volunteer Band, had promised to join the Lodges from our own County. On the Bay of Quinte nearing the wharf, with the guests on board, the Lodges were drawn up to receive them. In addition to the Band only one Lodge favored us with a visit, and this accompanied by its handsome banner took its place in the Procession, which now moved off through the principal streets to the Crystal Palace, to carry out the programme already agreed upon.

The Procession included some twenty-six Lodges with as many banners. The Band of the 16th Prince Edward Infantry bore the lead followed by the different Lodges in succession, according to their proper numbers and seniority. The whole were marshalled by Mr. George Brown, Grand Marshal, Mr. C. Livingston officiating as Deputy Marshal; while many of the Lodges had one of their own choice to lead them. The Wolfe Islanders were headed by their own Band, several of the Country Lodges marching to the martial strains of the drum and fife. The number of spectators was a great increase on that of former years, and quite a respectable crowd was assembled to witness the Procession. To give a correct estimate of those who took part in the proceedings is out of question, but suffice it to say that it was much superior to any of late years, both in numbers and display. Two new banners were carried in the Procession for the first time, being that for the Pittsburg Lodge, previously noticed as the work of Mr. Thos. Robinson, and that of the Union Temperance L. O. L. No. 577 of this city, painted by Mr. Thomas McMahon on blue silk, and bearing appropriate emblems. Further than this there was nothing else particularly noticeable in the Procession.

Upon arriving at the Crystal Palace Grounds, the Procession dispersed, some of its members hurrying to the Mechanics' Hall, where the tables were spread, (under the auspices of the Ladies of the Building Fund,) with a cold collation of Ham, Beef, Fowls, &c., and some went to refresh the inner man at the Ladies' Saloon, but the greater portion entered the Palace to hear the orations peculiar to the Twelfth of July. The speakers were neither numerous nor prosy. After being severally introduced on the platform by Mr. William Shannon, the Rev. Messrs. Mulock, Wilson and Dawson proceeded to deliver themselves of their bottled-up wrath against Fenianism and Popery. Standing within twelve feet of the speakers, it was utterly impossible to hear more than a casual word of what the reverend gentlemen let drop; but judging from their excessive gesticulation and the vehement applause they received, their discourses must have been truly eloquent. His Holiness suffered some no doubt, but then he's used to it, like the eels to being skinned. The speeches over, the Procession reformed and marched back to town, arriving at about three o'clock. The crowd at the Crystal Palace was very great.

The Brethren saw the Picton Orangemen off in their steamer, and then the whole affair was over. Every thing went off quietly.

The Movement of Troops.—The movement of troops between Toronto and Montreal did not take place yesterday, but the first change will be made to-day. The 17th Regt. will arrive in two detachments this afternoon en route to Toronto, in the steamers 'Passport' and 'Grecian', the latter boat, which should have arrived up yesterday, having been detained a day at Montreal, so that both wings could embark together.

For the Penitentiary.—The Deputy Sheriff of Quebec and special constables arrived on Wednesday afternoon from the east with three prisoners for the Provincial Penitentiary, who were safely lodged inside the walls. One of them is a soldier of the Royal Artillery, convicted of stabbing a civilian, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The other two are sailors charged with kidnapping men and carrying them on board their vessels.

Grand Rifle Match.—The Annual Rifle Match of the St. Lawrence Rifle Association will take place on the seventh of August next, at Wimbledon Common, Brockville. Prizes (highly in number) amounting to $650, are to be given for the twelve matches, which are announced on the programme. Arrangements are made with the steamers and Grand Trunk Railway to carry competitors at half fare, and therefore a great gathering of crack shots is anticipated. It is to be hoped that a dozen of our best shots will be selected in Kingston, to represent this county, which heretofore has ably held its own against all comers.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock a fire broke out on the property of Mrs. Ranton, at the head of Earl Street, which, despite the manly efforts to subdue it, destroyed three buildings, in all five tenements.

The flames were first discovered issuing from a carpenter's shop in the rear of the handsome new stone two-storey house, owned and occupied by Mrs. Ranton, and the fire spread with such rapidity as to envelop the shed instantly in flames. From thence it spread to the stone house, which together with an adjoining rough cast house (new), owned by Mrs. Ranton and occupied by two tenants—Miss Herde, of the Orphans' Home, and Mr. Whiting, carpenter—was entirely destroyed. From thence the flames extended across the street to a frame house owned by Mrs. McLeod, and in the occupation of a mechanic named Conners, and another party, whose name is not given, which was totally destroyed.

Here fortunately the flames were stopped, but not without the greatest exertions on the part of the firemen and citizens to save another building, owned by Mrs. Ranton and occupied by two families.

The wind blew very strongly in the direction of the building—which in fact accounts for the rapid destruction of Mrs. Ranton's as well as Mrs. McLeod's houses—and it was altogether a streak of luck that it was saved at all. The engines were promptly on the ground (No. 3 ahead) and the firemen worked very hard for the short time their services were put to the test.—There was no water for some time, and a good deal is owing to the small quantities procured from wells in the vicinity, as a large amount of property, particularly Mr. Tompkins' old "Orphans' Home" building was at one time placed in jeopardy.

Mrs. Ranton's loss is about $3,000, on which there is only a small insurance. Mrs. McLeod's loss is not stated. All the furniture of the houses was rescued with the exception of Conners', one of Mrs. McLeod's tenants, who, it is stated, would not permit it to be removed at all. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is generally conceded to be purely accidental.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Ottawa, July 11.

It is expected that there will be a division on Mr. McGiverin's motion to-morrow evening. The actual result it is difficult to foretell,—the vacant appointments and many other influences will have their weight, and control the votes of several members. The debate has not, however, been without immense influence on the Government, as is evidenced by the announcement of Mr. Galt that the banking scheme will be withdrawn. It is also understood that the estimates will be modified in many respects, and that the proposed scheme of re-distribution of seats for Upper Canada has undergone changes that will make it more palatable.

Another day has been occupied by the House of Assembly in the discussion of Mr. Galt's tariff, an additional proof afforded of the folly of introducing such a measure at a time when speed in the passage of the Confederation measure is all-important. The day was chiefly occupied by Mr. McDougall and Mr. Mackenzie, whose speeches bring to a sharp point the issue between the Coalition Government and the Reform party in the House and the country.—Globe.

THE GOVERNMENT STRENGTH.

Mr. Macdougall's speech on Wednesday night is represented by our Ottawa correspondent as having had a very decided effect upon the Reform members of the House. In case of a division on Mr. McGiverin's motion, Mr. Brown, it is believed, will be left with his backing of two, the faithful McKellar and Mackenzie.—Leader.

NORTH OXFORD.

THE REFORM NOMINEE UTTERLY ROUTED.

We have not full particulars from North Oxford to-day, but we learn that Mr. Oliver had a majority yesterday—the first day of the election—of 377. Dr. Clark, the nominee of the Reform Convention, and the candidate of Mr. Brown, has been indignantly rejected by the staunch yeomanry of North Oxford.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, July 12th.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 30th ult. and Queenstown July 1st, arrived this morning.

The war news is very contradictory, both the Austrians and Prussians claiming victories on the same battlefield.

Berlin despatches of June 29th say the Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th near Nachod by the first army corps, and on the 29th at Trautenau by the corps of Lile Guards, and at Koenigingraetz by Prince Frederick Charles. At Trautenau the Austrians are said to have lost from 3000 to 4000 killed and wounded, the Prussians about 1000. At Koenigingraetz the Austrian losses are stated at 2000. The Prussians claim to have captured about 8000 prisoners, numerous guns, etc. There was great rejoicing at Berlin. The inhabitants presented an address to and serenaded the King. The Crown Prince of Prussia reports that in his engagement he had twenty-two battalions opposed to twenty-eight battalions of Austrians.

The Hanoverian army on the 29th surrendered at discretion to the Prussians.—The officers retained their side arms; the men were dismissed to their homes.

The whole Federal army at and near Frankfort was on the march and a battle was anticipated.

The Italians have changed their plan of operations.

There has been no further fighting in Italy.

Garibaldi was at Lake Idro.

The English Parliament had adjourned July 5th, at the request of Earl Derby, who is forming a cabinet. He sought to obtain the support of leading Whigs and Liberals, who had acted against the Russell Govermeut, but failed.

A Conservative Ministry is expected.

Demonstrations had taken place in London among the lower orders on the Reform question.

The Great Eastern would sail from Sheerness on the 30th.

It is reported that France will not long remain quiet. An intervention is reported already agreed upon.

The Hungarian Chambers have been prorogued for an indefinite period. The meeting closed with cheers for the King.

A Royal decree calls out the reserves of the Portuguese army.

Saturday evening, June 30.—The following is the latest official Austrian telegram relating to the fighting on the 28th:—

"Pardubitz, June 28.—The Prussians yesterday were completely defeated by the Austrian forces under Gablenz, leaving behind one third of the army killed and wounded. They withdrew to Prussian territory towards Glatz. After occupying Jicin yesterday the Prussians were attacked by the cavalry division of Gen. Edelheim.

They were driven out of Jicin, and repulsed towards Turnau. In consequence of this movement the Prussians last night evacuated Melenk, Danba and Leipa, and withdrew in great haste to Meimes."

The Prussian losses by General Edelsheim's attack were enormous. That strategic operation of the Austrian army was completely successful. The junction of Prince Frederick Charles with the army of Silesia was prevented.

The Austrian losses in the battles of the last three days are estimated at scarcely 2,000 killed and wounded. The Prussian loss is at least equal.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

A London correspondent sends us the following list of probable appointments in the new cabinet:

First Lord of the Treasury—The Earl of Derby. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. D'Israeli. Home Secretary—Mr. Hardy (Oxford University). Foreign Secretary—Lord Stanley. Colonial Secretary—Lord Cranborne. Minister at War—General Peel. First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir John Packington. Lord Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford. Postmaster General—The Duke of Succleuch. Board of Works—Sir Stafford Northcote. Attorney General—Sir Hugh Cairns. Solicitor General—Mr. Bowill. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Duke of Montrose. Attorney General for Ireland—Mr. Whiteside. Solicitor General—Mr. George. Lord Advocate for Scotland—Mr. Gordon. Solicitor General—Mr. Patton.

The new government