POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 23h 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.....5:30 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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1866.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

C. T. P., Montreal; H. & P., New York.

REMINDERS.

CITY COUNCIL—Regular Meeting at 8 o'clock.

PEAK FAMILY BELL RINGERS in the City Hall at 8 o'clock.

As we feared, the upset of the Imperial Ministry has prevented the Scheme of Confederation from being fully carried out this year. Whether Lord Derby wants time to consider it, whether the Imperial Parliament cannot sit long enough to have the Constitutional Act passed during the present Session, or whether some unknown cause (to us) prevents the completion of Confederation, we are not informed; but this seems certain, the Governor General and the Canadian Delegation will not leave Canada until next October.

THE FENIANS.

The Canadian correspondent of the London "Morning Star," makes the following speculations on the recent Fenian movements:

Kingston, Canada, June 18, 1866.

The Roberts-Sweeney plan of founding an Irish Republic by the conquest of Canada has failed of success. President Roberts, General Sweeney and the officers who guided the movement are now before the United States courts, charged with violating the American Neutrality Laws, and the rank and file of the Brotherhood have been sent back from the frontier to the places from whence they came, at the expense of the Federal exchequer. It may not be labour lost, in the lull that thus follows this summer storm and amid the glimpses of light which now shine upon us, to consider more closely the plans of the Fenians, the means at their disposal for executing these plans, the condition and character of the country they seek to conquer, and the power we have of resisting these free and-easy invaders.

The population of Irish birth and descent in the adjacent States is assumed at this date to exceed four millions of souls. They are prosperous, as most persons in the country are, and, owing to the inflation of the currency, are flush of funds. They assert that through the agency of the Fenian circles a fighting force can be raised of 200,000 men, and that the sympathies of their countrymen and the good wishes of the American people are with them. It is not necessary to scrutinise closely these assumptions. They may be, and probably are, very much overdrawn: if the Irish, like the other immigrating populations of the United States, are numerous and prosperous, it is to be remembered that they are scattered, like them, over far distant territories, and are not available for concentrated attacks. They are divided in opinion as to the points which should be attacked, as is shown by the antagonism between the leaders, Roberts and Stephens:—And the sympathies of their American friends will not go far beyond the desire to secure a portion of the Fenian vote and interest in the coming autumn elections. It is true there has been some tall talk in Congress about the action of President Johnson in laying his hand so heavily upon the Fenian forces at Buffalo and St. Albans, but all this is understood to be in a political and Parliamentary sense. The members of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations know well that the Executive must make its neutrality laws respected, if the United States is to hold its place among civilised nations. American statesmen may object to the foundation by the French Emperor of an empire in Mexico, and may ask Napoleon to withdraw his troops; or they may warn Franz Joseph of their disinclination to see the white-coated Austrian take the place of the scarlet-trowsered French soldier in sustaining Maximilian on American soil. But will they fight for the idea of putting down an empire in Mexico, or setting up a republic in Canada? I think not: for they have never shown a disposition to take part in such mad and unprofitable conflicts. And if they did, what then? Is the South so completely tranquillised, is the question of State sovereignty so entirely settled, or the debt of the United States so small, that it could afford to risk so soon after its rebellion is put down, the chance of war with France, Austria, and Mexico on its southern frontier, and with Great Britain and the British provinces on its northern border? Why, these were the kind of complications for which the Southern leaders sought and schemed so eagerly, which the Federal Government had most reason to fear, and to which Great Britain would give no ear. But the Fenian leaders say the United States Government encouraged the invasion. How? They had arms and munitions of war to sell after their own great conflict was over. They sold them, as people will sell what they have to dispose of, to the best bidder; and the Fenians, having money and wanting the munitions, were the buyers. But when the overt acts were committed in the Buffalo and St. Albans raids, when the laws of the land in which the Fenians were sojourners were violated, President Johnson issued his proclamation, sent an efficient officer—Gen. Meade—to carry it out, arrested the leaders and placed them before the courts of the State in which the overt acts were committed, confiscated the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, stopped the trains which were bringing reinforcements to the frontier, invited those who were assembled there for illegal purposes to return, and, as some declined the offer, had them arrested and sent back against their will. In all this the United States authorities, civil and military, acted loyally to their neighbours and in accordance with their own laws and with the law of nations.

But the material questions still remain to be answered. What amount of force can the Fenian Brotherhood assemble for the invasion of British America, supposing they can again raise the necessary funds and are resolved once again to try the chances, as the leaders aver they will? And what means have we at command to repel them? In regard to the first question, it is pretty clear from information which has reached us since the outbreak that the plan of the Fenian Commander-in-Chief and Secretary-at-War was to assemble at least three armies of each 10,000 men, to advance simultaneously from Buffalo upon Upper Canada, from Malone on Central Canada, and from St. Albans on Lower Canada. In point of fact, there never did assemble on anyone given point more than 3,000 infantry, and not more than 1,500 raiders were thrown in a body across the lines. And by the first attack being made from Buffalo, the United States Government had time and opportunity for paralysing and preventing the attacks intended to be made on Central and Lower Canada. To meet these invasions we had in arms, at the time of the Buffalo raid, 25,000 volunteers, together with eleven battalions of the Queen's Infantry, numbering with Artillery and Engineers about 10,000 regulars, and as the plans of the Fenians became developed, 30,000 more volunteers placed themselves at the disposal of the Governor General. Our militia includes in the service battalions every man from eighteen to forty-five years of age, and in the reserve every man from forty-five to sixty. But the regulars and active volunteer force were thought amply sufficient, and as our railroad lines coast along the St. Lawrence and the lakes, it was found easy to throw an overwhelming force upon any of the points threatened. It may with truth be added that the best possible spirit continues to animate every man of every nationality in Canada.—There is no sympathy with Fenianism here, and the proposition of marching through Canada to Ireland is felt to be a miserable pretext for bringing the horrors of war, rapine, and plunder upon an independant and unoffending people. And who are those who propose to make the invasion? You shall soon see. Our American cousin is a man wise in his generation. He never works with his own hands if he can get other hands to do the work to his satisfaction. When the Southern States revolted the United States army was small and had to be reinforced.—There were loafers and idlers, and worthless men, mostly foreigners, about every town of any size in the Federal States. They were bold, reckless men, quite ready to enlist. The citizens could well spare them, and devoutly hoped they would never come back. But this was not all. The gaols, reformatories, prisons, and penitentiaries were emptied of all those who were physically fit and would volunteer to serve in the army or navy, in lieu of serving out their time in prison. These constituted the great army of bounty-jumpers and deserters who flourished during the four years' war, and to the introduction of such men as these into the Federal army was due such disastrous reverses as that of Bull's Run. It is a statistical fact worth knowing that during the early part of the civil war the States prisons were emptied of all these men. Since the termination of the war they have filled again. When the Federalists discovered that the sweepings of the streets and of the gaols did not constitute the material out of which to make good soldiers, they decided to put their own hands to the work, and the native American population flocked to the ranks and recruited the army which finally triumphed before Richmond. When the war ended one million and a half of men who had served in the Federal or Confederate ranks, and of whom a large proportion hailed from every part of Europe, and who had brought all the vices and crimes of one hemisphere to another, had to be disbanded. In every country it has been found a critical and anxious operation to disband a large army and bring the soldiers back to the usages and customs of civil life. With the native American this difficulty was not seriously felt. He returned at once to his home and his avocations but little changed by the great work in which he had taken a part. With the foreign element the case was different. Many of them had no home; few of them had any ties; their antecedents were generally bad, and their recent service confirmed the vicious habits and afforded scope and opportunity for their indulgence. This is the element of danger to the United States and Canada. We know what we have to meet, and shall hold ourselves armed at all points for the fray. One good has already come out of evil. The people of the British Provinces see that their present safety and future strength consist in united action. The continental provinces who are more immediately concerned are declaring through the polls by decisive majorities for immediate union, and the United Provinces of British North America will soon take a place which they will not unworthily fill among the nations of the New World.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna the reverses suffered by the Austrians on the 27th and 28th ult., produced a marked discouragement. The journals, however, protest against such a disposition of the public mind. The Vienna Gazette, while admitting that there was reason for all patriotic feelings to be painfully affected, declares that the depression was greater than was justified by the circumstances.

The Official Gazette of Hanover, gives the following as the losses of the Hanoverian troops in the late encounter with the Prussians:

Killed—Twenty two officers, 268 non commissioned officers and soldiers, 176 horses. Wounded—Seventy eight officers, 966 non commissioned officers and soldiers. Probably the greater part of these last have been made prisoners. The Hanoverians made prisoners of 869 soldiers and 10 officers, who were liberated the next day.

AUSTRIA DETERMINED ON WAR.

From La Presse, (Semi Official) July 7.

It is the intention of Austria to continue the war against Prussia, if she perseveres in her pretentions as asserted in her project of Federal Reform, communicated to the Governments of Northern Germany. The Emperor Francis Joseph declares his resolution to transfer his Capital to Pesth, should he be unable to defend Vienna, and to call to arms the whole population of his States.

THE WAR IN ITALY—MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI, &C.

Brescia, July 4.

Garibaldi will be able to be on horseback again in less than eight days.

Florence, July 4.

The public journals declard that if the Austrian troops evacuated Venetia to march against the Prussians, the Italian army will pursue them closely until a junction is effected between the Italian and Prussian armies. They believe in an immediate resumption of the campaign, which will be continued until the Austrian monarchy is dismembered. There is a perfect understanding between the Italian Government and the National Hungarian Creation Party.

Paris, July 6.

A correspondent of La Liberte, Milan, says in reference to the movements of Garibaldi:

Gen. Garibaldi has installed his headquarters at Lonato. His position commands the railway which connects Brescia with Bergamo, Treviglio, and Cremo, and which also joins that city to Milan by way of Bermago and Treviglio. A few Garibaldians still remain at Milan; they are placed en echelon from Treviglio as far as Desenzano, with posts established on the borders of the Lake of Carda, and at all the passes of the mountains as far as the Stelvio. The pass of Porto Calfaro, which leads to Trente, in the valley of the Idge, has been strongly occupied. The fort of Rocca Danso which guards it has been confided to an officer of high reputation; it may be said to be impregnable. The struggle now preparing will be obstinate enough in this quarter. Garibaldi has at this moment 45,000 men under his command. The volunteers are not completely equipped, but they are armed and have plenty of munitions. The regular army has supplied them with what they wanted, viz. a small force of cavalry, some engineers and a few batteries of mountain artillery, four of which comprising 24 pieces, have already arrived. Owing to the appearance of Garibaldi, the war is about to assume a very peculiar character. Some Tyrolese priest have roused up a portion of the peasants by representing the Italians as bandits and Garibaldi as Antichrist.

THE FRENCH TAKE POSSESSION OF VENETIA AS FRENCH TERRITORY.

From La Presse [semi-official] of July 7.

King Victor Emmanuel has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France. He alleges as a reason that he has to consult with his ally, the King of Prussia. In consequence, the Italian Government has been advised that it will have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venetia, it being French territory. A French Commissioner is going at once to Venice to assume its Government in the name of the Emperor. Orders have been issued to the French squadron in the Mediterranean, immediately to repair to Venice, and hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian, upon all fortified posts on the Venetian coast. The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, and without any other condition on the part of Austria except to withdraw her guard, arms and all munitions of war, found in the fortified places. Within forty eight hours the whole of Venetia will be French territory, and it will depend upon the good will of France either to keep or depart with it.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LAW COURTS.—M. C. Cameron gives notice of a bill to authorize county courts in Upper Canada to admit attorneys-at-law, admitted to practice in Upper Canada before the 1st July, 1856, to practice in said courts as counsel or advocate, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

REGISTRAR FOR NIPPISSING.—Mr. John A. Macdonald gives notice that the Governor-in-Council may appoint a registrar of deeds to the judicial district of Nippissing who shall register all deeds and other conveyances and agreements relating to lands situated in any part of said judicial district and laid out and surveyed by the crown; that his fees shall be the same as those appointed by the consolidated statutes of Upper Canada respecting registration of instruments, or the Governor-in Council may order an annual salary not exceeding $800 to be paid out of the consolidated fund in lieu of fees.

THE JUDGES OF LOWER CANADA.—Mr. Cauchon will move that the return to an address of the House of the 14th of June, 1866, praying for information respecting leaves of absence granted to the Judges of Lower Canada during the past three years, and in relation to the holding of the Courts of Justice, be referred to a select committee of nine members, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report on the state of the administration of justice in Lower Canada, in consequence of the infirmities of the Judges, or any other causes whatever.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—From the statement made by the Commissioner of Public Works it appears that the following items make up the sum of half a million required for the public buildings in Ottawa:—Awarded in favor of the contractors of the departmental buildings $88,000, costs $2,000; awarded in favor of architects of do. $7,000, costs $2,000. Awarded to the contractors of the parliamentary buildings $5,000, costs $180, expenses of arbitration $30,200; total $133,000; less $22,500 paid on account for finishing main tower, $85,000; grading roads, clearing fencing, &c., $25,000; superintendence and contingencies, $25,500; protection against fire, gas meters, &c., and water works, $18,000; finishing indispensable works and closing the present contracts, $159,350; general contingencies, including award to be made to the contractors for the parliamentary building, $115,800; total $500,000.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

La Liberte, Saturday, July 7.

The unfortunate inhabitants of Amieus are being decimated by the cholera. Her artisans and laborers are perishing, a prey to the scourge, though every assistance is rendered them. The Empress has been one of the first at the post of danger, where numerous victims have already fallen, many of them being medical men. This year, as last, at Amiens, as at Marseilles and Toulin, our brave physicians have struggled against the scourge and saved many from its fury only to fall victims to it themselves. The Empress retired from Amiens yesterday, and was welcomed by an immense crowd at the railway depot.

WHAT A NEEDLE-GUN IS.

This arm, adopted in the Prussian army, is a carbine or needle-gun, that is to say, a central-firing gun, being loaded from the breach, on a system similar to that of the guns which are beginning to be used by our great amateurs of the chase. The cartridge is placed in the chamber with the rapidity which is required to discharge the gun of Lefaucher, and all other pieces in which the barrel is discharged or displaced by a simple movement. The barrel receives its charge and is restored to its place in a few seconds. The firing, in place of being determined by the employment of a cap, as in our fire arms is produced by the contact of a needle with the cap, which cap is placed in the centre of the cartridge and the movement of this needle is produced by the play of a battery which works upon a strong spiral spring placed behind the lock of the gun. This spring runs through the powder and pushes against an explosive loxenge, cap or priming placed between the charge and the ball. The firing then is central, interior and instantaneous.—The powder taking its full force of expansion at a time, the charge may be less considerable; the piece being rifled, the precision is much greater. This portable firearm being light does not fatigue the soldier, and being loaded by the breech and the priming being attached to the cartridge, the discharges may succeed each other in as rapid succession as those fired from a revolver. Such is the murderous weapon which has excited so much ridicule in so many military circles in Europe, and of which Prussia is making such terrible use of to her own aggrandizement.

BONDED GOODS.

The Resolution subjoined is to be moved by Mr. Galt, and is the one alluded to in his speech on the Tariff:—

"That it is expedient to provide that in determining the value of goods imported into Canada from Foreign Countries (except in cases otherwise provided for) upon which duties imposed are to be assessed, the actual value of such goods on ship board at the last place of shipment to Canada, shall be deemed the dutiable value; and that such value shall be ascertained by adding to the value of such goods at the place of growth, production or manufacture, the cost of transportation, shipment and transhipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by Land or Water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to Canada, or to the frontier of Canada if the importation is by land, the value of the sack, bag, box, cask or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained, commission at the usual rate, but in no case less than 2½ per cent., brokerage and all export duties, together with all costs and charges paid or incurred for placing the said goods on ship board, and all other charges specified by law."

NEWS ITEMS.

Head Centre Stephens has been released from prison, new bail having been given.

The Italian opera singers in New York have resolved to give a series of performances for the benefit of their brothers in arms now fighting in Venetia.

The aggregate loss of the Insurance companies by the Portland fire, amount to over $4,000,000. It is expected that in a number of cases the sums for which they are liable will ruin the companies.

Two boys, John and James Burns, were lately tried for the murder of a Frenchman, named Valliquette, at Carillon, in June, 1865. Judge Monk strongly charged the jury against James Burns, urging them to find him guilty of manslaughter. The jury having deliberated 18 hours, acquitted John Burns, and brought in a verdict of aggravated assault against James, with a recommendation to mercy. James Burns was, therefore sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Portland was burned by the British in October, 1775. One hundred and thirty-six of the principal dwellings, its churches, and public edifices were destroyed.

The Albany papers challenge any locality to produce the equal of Mr. David Hart, who, although now in his 99th year, hoed 650 hills of corn in a quarter of a day recently.

It is said that Prince Alfred declined being made Duke of York for fear the unpaid bills of the former possessor of the title would be sent to him for payment.

The beauty of Mrs. Ritchie, a daughter of the late Gen. Wadsworth, produced such an impression upon the Prince of Wales, at a recent party, that he danced with her twice during the evening.

A sea monster has been caught in Bateman's Bay, New South Wales. It resembles a huge turtle, having four large flippers. It is covered with a bony shield extending from one extremity to the other. The head and neck resemble those of a tortuise. It weighs 15 cwt., and is 13 feet long.

The Provincial Secretary recently stated in the New Brunswick Legislature that six steamers were about to be sent out from England for the projection of the Fisheries.

THE SPANISH CHILIAN WAR.—A correspondent explains the statement about a boat having entered the turret of an ironclad. It seems that it was not the Tamandare, but the Brazil. It is stated that a shell from one of the Paraguayan guns entered the turret by an opening at the top, and finding no passage out through its sides of proof, expended its force in rebounding from right to left, and from left to right, committing the most deplorable havoc amongst the unfortunate occupants, against whom, the very resisting powers of their own vessel were thus turned in so extraordinary a fashion. Between twenty and thirty men were killed or mortally wounded, including the brave and heroic commander.

THE PRINCESS HELENA'S WEDDING.

This afternoon, shortly before one, Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, third daughter of Her Majesty, was married in the private chapel within Windsor Castle, to His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswick-Holstein Sonderburg-Austenburg. Most of the shops have been closed at Windsor all day, though it is far from being a general holiday. There is a tolerable display of flags at the Town Hall, and in the part of the High Street which is in the neighborhood of the Castle; the bells of St. John's and St. George's have been ringing merrily since seven this morning, and the Town Hall is specially decorated; otherwise it might honestly be said that there is not much interest felt at Windsor in the auspicious event. The members of the royal family, and other royal and illustrious visitors, assembled in the white drawing-room at twelve o'clock, the bride being in Her Majesty's private apartments while her suite were in the adjoining corridor, and Prince Christian, his supporter and attendants, being in the red room. The ladies and gentlemen of the household assembled in the corridor; the ambassadors, foreign ministers, and others invited, were conducted from the red and green drawing rooms to the chapel.

On reaching the altar, the bride took her seat on the left side, the Queen being near her. The Queen gave the bride away. The whole of the service was performed by the Lord Primate. The two psalms 'Blessed are all they who fear the Lord,' and 'God be merciful unto us and bless us,' were chanted. Before the Benediction the choir sang a wedding chorale composed by Mr. Cusins, of the Private Chapel (who played the organ). Spohr's March was given at the conclusion, and a salute was fired in the Long Walk.

The Queen wore a dress of black moire antique, embroidered with silver, with a long crepe Seisse veil falling from under a crown of diamonds, with necklace and diamond ornaments.

The Princess Helena wore a wedding dress of rich white satin, covered with Honiton point lace and trimmed with bouquets of orange blossom and myrtle, under a white satin train, lined with white glace, and trimmed round with Honiton lace, mixed with bouquets and cordons of orange blossom and myrtle. Wedding wreaths of orange blossom and myrtle under a splendid veil of Honiton lace. The pattern of the lace was an elegant design in ivy, rose and myrtle.

The Princess Louisa wore a white glace petticoat covered with tulle illusion trimmed with Brussels point lace under a body, and pointed tunic of blue satin trimmed with point lace and blue and frosted silver ornaments. Coiffure, a wreath of blush roses and silver, tulle veil.

The ladies acting as bridesmaids were dressed in a white glace dress covered with plaitings and bouillonee of tulle under a long tunic of silver tulle, which was looped up on one side with a chatelaine of pink roses, forget-me-nots and white heather; the body and skirts were also trimmed with branches of pink roses, forget-me-nots, and heather; coiffure, a wreath of pink roses, forget-me-nots and heather, with long tulle veil.

The Princess Helena's travelling dress consisted of a white glace slip under a dress of fine white Swiss muslin trimmed with Valenciennes lace, bonnet of white tulle trimmed with orange blossom, and a large mantle of white China crepe lined with white silk and trimmed with fancy chenille and silk fringe and ornaments.

The bridal dress, as well as the dresses worn by the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and those of the bridesmaids, both for the wedding and afterwards, together with the principal bonnets, dresses and mantles for the trousseau, were supplied by Her Majesty's command by Miss Unitt, of 21 Lower Grosvenor street.

The dresses of the guests were—for ladies, full dress without trains; for gentlemen, full dress without trousers, the knights of the several orders wearing their respective collars.

On leaving the chapel the bride was attended by Lady Susan Leslie Melville, Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness, and Lady Churchill, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

The registry of the marriage was attested in the White Drawing room.

Luncheon was served to the Royal Family in the Oak Room, and at a buffet in the Waterloo Gallery to the visitors.

Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, and his wife, the Princess Helena, will pass a few of the first days of their honeymoon at Paris. Lord and Lady Cowley are making preparations necessary to receive the illustrious guests.

THE LATEST FROM THE CROPS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture for the United States has issued a report on the condition of the crops, giving some additional information to the report published two weeks since. From a careful analysis of State returns, with a due regard to the usual products and present losses of each State, the prospect on the 1st of June was for seven tenths of the crop. With favorable weather and absence from casualities before harvesting, the indications point to three fourths of an average total yield of wheat. Indiana seems to have suffered most from winter killing, from appearance thirty four per cent. But Indiana has four tenths more spring wheat than usual, and Ohio two and a half tenths. They should give each of spring and winter wheat together, a total of five tenths.

Illinois promises three fourths of a crop, though the appearance of winter wheat was seven tenths of a crop. In Wisconsin the appearance of winter wheat was six and one third tenths, with a prospect of at least three fourths of a crop. Iowa, in view of the breadth of spring wheat should give a full crop. Kansas will have fifteen tenths of an ordinary crop.

Missouri and Minnesota will have more than an average; the district west of Mississippi taken together promises decidedly more than average. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania each indicates eight tenths of a crop; in New England the injury to winter wheat was less than one tenth in New Hampshire; 24 per cent. in Maine, one tenth in Massachusetts; three tenths in Vermont and Connecticut.

LOWER CANADA.

Reports from Eastern townships represent that the crops will not be abundant. Peas, it is said, are short; oats in heavy soil are a failure; hay will not reach an average, and potatoes are attacked by a grey insect which devours the leaves.

A HINT TO THE POLICEMEN.

The dog-days are rapidly approaching, when it will be necessary, in the interests of the public, to chain up and muzzle all dogs. It will be the duty of the policemen to see this done. We would draw their attention to the fact that every day, especially about four o'clock, a large number of puppies may be seen roaming the streets, generally light in color, of particularly dull and insane appearance, with a patch of white on the top of the head, many having a white curtain hanging round the neck; and would suggest that, during this hot weather, they may be muzzled; as much for the public safety as to prevent this breed of useful animals falling into too great discredit, they being widely separated from that animal known as the 'dog of knowledge.'—Ottawa Bee.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF JUAREZ.

Galveston, Texas, July 16th.

Mexican news reports the attempted assassination of President Juarez by two citizens who had been in some way wronged. The sentinel on guard made no attempt to save the President's life, allowing the would-be murderers to discharge the contents of two double-barreled guns at him. Juarez was not injured, although two shots passed through his coat.

THE FENIAN OATH.

A gentleman recently from the other side has procured a Copy of the Fenian Oath. It is a horribly blasphemous document, and we can scarcely believe that it can possibly be genuine:—

FENIAN OATH.

I, Patrick Branigan, swear by the Almighty God, by all in Heaven and upon Earth, by the Blessed and Holy Prayer Book of my Holy Church, by the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, by her sorrowings and groanings at the foot of the Cross, by her tears and wailings, by the Holy St. Peter and St. Paul, by the glorious Apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick, by the Blessed and Adorable Host, by the Blessed Rosary and Holy Beads, by our Blessed and Holy Church, and by the Holy Martyrs of our Church in all ages, and by our Holy National Martyrs, to fight upon Irish soil for the Independence of Ireland—to fight until I die, wading in fields of the red gore of the Saxon tyrants and murderers, for the glorious cause of Nationality, and if spared, to fight till there is not a single vestige, not a trace, not a foot print left to tell that the Holy Soil of Ireland was trodden by the Saxon robbers and murderers; and moreover, when the English Protestant robbers and brutes in Ireland shall all be murdered or driven into the sea, like the swine Jesus Christ caused to be drowned, we shall then embark for and take England, and root out every vestige of the accursed blood of heretics, adulterers and murderers of Henry the 8th, and possess ourselves of the treasures of the beast that has so long kept our Beloved "Isle of Saints," old Ireland, in chains of bondage, and drove us from our genial shores—exiled us to foreign lands; and we shall wade in the blood of all Orangemen and Heretics who do not join us and become one of ourselves. Scotland, too, having given aid and succor to the beast, we shall have her in her gore, and shall not give up the conquest until we have our Holy Father complete ruler over the British Isles, as he was before the Reformation. To all this, singly and collectively, I swear to fulfil, as before mentioned, with mine eyes blinded, not knowing who to me administered this Oath. So help me God.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.—There is a probability that this Bill will pass this Session, now that the Government will have more time on their hands to perfect the business of the legislature. The Bill has passed through the hands of the Private Committee, to which it was referred, and in city matters the Bill now enacts, that the Mayor shall be taken from the Council, and that three Aldermen from each Ward shall constitute the Council.

THE MEMBER FOR FRONTENAC.—Wm. Ferguson, Esq., M.P.P., arrived from the Capital on Saturday, and returns again today to resume his parliamentary duties.

THE CALEDONIANS OF KINGSTON.

This popular Society have resolved to omit their usual Gathering on the 15th of August this year, and to reserve their strength for 1867. The principal reasons for this omission, we believe, are, the probability of their Chief, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, going to Great Britain in connection with the all-absorbing question of Confederation, and thus being unable to give his presence in the field; the necessary absence of their ex-Chief, Col. Angus Cameron, from home on Government service, and the death of their late lamented Secretary, Mr. Ewen McEwen, an event which could not fail to shed a gloom over the Gathering. In consequence of these and other circumstances peculiar to 1866, the Caledonians will be found mingling with the St. Andrew's Society at their Pic Nic on Friday next, very many of them being members of both Associations.

AN EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC FROM NAPANEE.—An Excursion and Pic-Nic party will leave Napanee on Thursday next, for the Lake on the Mountain. The Pic-Nickers will have an opportunity of viewing the delightful scenery along the Bay of Quinte, and enjoying themselves in the usual pic-nic sports in the vicinity of the wonderful lake. A good Quadrille Band will be in attendance for those who wish to pass their time in dancing. Parties from this city who may wish to spend a day pleasantly in the company of their country friends, can procure tickets on board the steamer Watertown, which will leave Kingston early on Thursday morning for Napanee, and from thence to the Lake, returning home the same night. It is expected that a goodly number will avail themselves of the chance, especially as the proceeds are to be devoted to charity.

THE BUDGET FOR 1866.—The Finance Committee met on Friday evening last, and finally passed the Budget for the current year, striking the rate of tax at the same time, which will be presented to the Council this evening in printed form. On account of the over expenditure in 1865, and outlays in connection with recent events on the Frontier, &c., the taxes this year must be larger than heretofore, though not so large as to be oppressive.

TRIAL OF FENIANS.—The trial of Gen. Heffernan, Col. Quinn, and Capt Grady, of the Fenian officers arrested at Malone, will take place in Troy at the next session of the United States Court. The Hon. Ira Shaffer, of Albany; Hon. James T. Brady, Richard O'Gorman and Hon. Chas. O'Connor, Esq., of New York city, have been engaged as counsel.

THE HOUSE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

Ottawa, July 21.

The House spent the whole of yesterday, except the time devoted to another discussion of personal matters, between J. S. Macdonald and the Ottawa members, in Committee of Supply. A long and discursive debate took place on the Fisheries item, which the Opposition promise to renew on the motion of concurrence. The item for detective and secret service, which met with general approval on both sides, was also the subject of a lengthy discussion wound up by the member for South Wentworth, with a joke at the expense of the Fenians. The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

La Minerve and La Journal de Quebec both state that the Canadian deputation to England to finally arrange the Confederation scheme will consist of Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Galt and Macdougall. The Journal de Quebec further states that the delegation will leave in a fortnight. This time is probably predicated upon the close of the session taking place in about a week; for La Minerve, in the same paragraph which announces the personnel of the deputation, says it is generally believed the session will come to a close in the course of a week, and that the Ministers named will leave immediately after. It is almost impossible, however, that the session can close so soon. It will take a fortnight at least to dispose of all the Government measures, the education bill for Lower Canada having as yet to pass through all its stages. If any progress is to be made in England by the delegates this year it is very desirable that the session should be brought to a close in as short a time as is compatible with the public interests.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN AND CITY OF PARIS.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

New York, July 21.—By the arrival of the steamers Hermann and City of Paris we have European dates of the 12th.

No armistice has yet been agreed upon. Negotiations continue.

The Italian papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice.

Semi-official Vienna papers state that Napoleon has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice, and armed mediation has been announced at the Prussian headquarters.

It is denied that the authorities of Toulon received orders for the despatch of a squadron to Venice, but are to hold themselves in readiness to arm ten steam vessels with a certain number of frigates and corvettes.

La France states that the Derby Cabinet strongly recommended Italy to accept Napoleon's mediation. Prussia does not stay her victorious march, making Pardubitz her headquarters. Her armies either have taken possession of Prague or will shortly do so. Prince Charles holds the railroad to Prague and seems likely to march direct south to Vienna.

The Austrians are evacuating Venetia, but leaving the fortresses there well garrisoned.

The Italians are advancing in force in spite of the cession of Venetia to France.

[Latest via Queenstown.]

London, July 12.—No practical results to the negotiations for an armistice yet apparent.

The Globe believes that the continent is on the verge of a general European war.

Prussia continues firm in her demands.

The Italians are advancing in spite of the French orders. The French iron clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th.

It was stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfort on the Maine.

The Moniteur says that attempts are still being made for the peaceful settlement of the question.

The Austrians have beaten the Italians at Borgoforte and Monte Suello. The Italians were repulsed five times at Borgoforte.

The assertion of La France that France has recommended Italy not to attack Venetia, is discredited in Berlin.

All the fords on the Elbe between Pardubitz and Tunitz are in the hands of the Prussians.

Marshal Benedek appears to be withdrawing towards Brunn, followed by his armies.

DIED.

Near Copetown, on the 5th instant, Jane, relict of Joseph Kitchen, senior, aged 85 years.

Kerosene & Gas Stoves.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

All the Cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less trouble, and at less expense than by any other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
206 PEARL STREET, N.Y.

July 21st, 1866. d&w173

TENDERS

WILL be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until noon

On Saturday, the 28th Instant,

FOR THE PURCHASE OF

200 Barrels of Pork

of the following description:—

63 Barrels Prime Mess, at 200 lbs.
15 " Thin Mess, at 200 "
89 " Mess, at 200 "
13 " Rump Pork at 200 "
20 " The Shoulders in sweet pickle at 300 lbs.
and 450 " Biscuit of about 84 lbs. each.

Offers may be made for the whole or in part.

Payment before delivery in Current Bank Bank Notes.

Commissariat, Kingston, 21st July, 1866.

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ICE, ICE, ICE.

From the St. Lawrence Ice Houses.

THE CHEAPEST LUXURY during the warm months.

Supplied daily at a cost of from 3½ to 5 cents per day.

All orders left at my store will receive prompt attention.

R. WHITE,
Druggist,
Princess Street.

Kingston, July 21st, 1866. 172

NO. 1 LARD OIL, BENZOLE.

A FEW BARRELS FOR SALE.

R. WHITE,
Druggist,
Princess Street.

Kingston, July 21st, 1866. 172

TO-NIGHT.

27th Annual Tour

OF THE

PEAK FAMILY BELL RINGERS.

AT THE CITY HALL,

KINGSTON,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23rd.

Positively for One Night Only!

BEAUTIFUL NEW BELL MUSIC

Upon our New SILVER BELLS, manufactured by Mears & Co., London, expressly for the PEAK FAMILY.

Admission 35 cents; Children 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 P.M.

D. A. REYES,
Agent.

Will exhibit at Brockville SATURDAY, July 21st.

Kingston, July 13th, 1866. 165

TO THE LADIES OF KINGSTON.

MRS. LONG has commenced selling off at cost prices her stock of Underclothing, Berlin and other Wools, Berlin Wool Patterns, Embroidery &c.

☞ A Call is respectfully requested.

Kingston, July 17th, 1866. 1w168

Fruit Jars.

BEST Self-sealing, for Preserving, have been thoroughly tested, and are for sale and recommended by

A. CHOWN.

Kingston, July 16th, 1866. 167

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE Semi Annual Examinations of the Common Schools of this City will commence on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., and will continue on that and the following days, according to the subjoined order:—

GORDON STREET AND PRINCESS STREET SCHOOLS, on Tuesday, 24th inst.

CHARLESVILLE AND DEPOT SCHOOLS, on Wednesday, 25th inst.

JOHNSON STREET SCHOOL, on Thursday and Friday, 26th and 27th inst.

WELLINGTON STREET SCHOOL, on Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st inst.

ORPHANS' HOME AND WILLIAMSVILLE SCHOOLS, on Wednesday, August 1st.

QUEEN STREET SCHOOL, on Thursday and Friday, 2nd and 3rd August.

The latter commencing with the Junior Male Department.

SAML WOOD,
Superintendent.

Kingston, July 20th, 1866. 171

THE IRISH PIC-NIC!

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC of the St. Patrick's Society will be held this year

ON HORSE-SHOE ISLAND,

ON

WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY.

The Steamers Watertown and Pierrepont are specially engaged and will leave Anderson & Ford's Wharf punctually at 9 o'clock A. M. at 12:30 o'clok and 4 o'clock P.M. In the evening two trips will be made from the Island for home, commencing at 7 o'clock

The Band of the Christian Brothers' School will accompany the boats on each trip, and excellent Quadrille Bands have been engaged to play on the grounds.

The usual prizes will be given for Athletic Sports, and in order to afford amusement to children, several Swings will be erected.

The Committee have made arrangements