To Advertisers.

All Contract Advertisements, that is Advertisements not charged full Tariff rate, are payable in Cash.

☞ The Official Advertisements of the City and County, those of the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace, those of the Post Office, and those of the Grand Trunk Railway and Steamboat Lines are always published in the British Whig.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....6:15 p.m. and 3:30 a.m.
Depart at.....6:35 p.m. and 3:50 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10:00 p.m.; depart at 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....1:30 p.m. and 1:45 a.m.
Depart at.....1:50 p.m. and 1:45 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 3:15 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 12:40 p.m.; Arrive at 1:30 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 9:00 a.m.

GOING WEST

By Day Express Train close at 3:20 p.m.; Arrive at 4:00 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 9:00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, close at 1 p.m. daily, and arrive at 7:30 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

For Cunard Line, will be closed every Monday at 1 p.m.
Bremen Line, every Tuesday at 1 p.m.
For Canadian Line, every Friday at noon.

[Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line on which they are intended to be forwarded.]

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1868.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—B. T., Montreal; F. A., London, Eng.; A. & L., Montreal; R. A. W., Medicine Bowrange, Rocky Mountains, C. W. F., Quebec.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—Examination of the Boys' Department of Johnson Street School to-day.

THE BAND of the R. C. Rifles in the City Park this evening at five o'clock.

The Silver Nuisance.

The Kingston Merchants had a meeting last night to perfect arrangements to abate what they are pleased to call 'The Silver Nuisance,' but which in reality is no nuisance but a positive benefit; for it has made money plentiful in Canada, and still continues to do so, in spite of the last bad harvest causing universal bad times. Of course if the Merchants choose to make business regulations and adhere to them, there can be nothing to prevent them; but we reiterate, that it will be but cutting off their noses to avenge some imaginary offence to their faces. It will most surely make money scarce. The large retailer may possibly for a short time benefit his receipts, though they will become small by degress and beautifully less, but the small retailer will lose at first and continue to lose; for when once the ten cent and five cent pieces are withdrawn from circulation, which they most assuredly will be if put at a discount of ten per cent., there is nothing to replace them. The Montreal Trade Review, a far-sighted journal, condemns the movement, and foretells that it cannot possibly last long, so it may be as well to let the Kingston Merchants have their fling, hoping they will do as little mischief as possible. The Review thinks it has been a blessing to Canada that eight or ten millions of Silver Currency has been inflicted on the trade of the country, and it indulges in the hope that some "black sheep" will break through the compact so generally entered into in the west, and render the present movement abortive. It also hopes that the Government will not interfere, but that Canada will wait patiently until the United States resume specie payments when we can send back American silver to its coiners at par.

City Council.

A special meeting of the City Council was held in the Council Chamber on Monday evening, the Mayor in the chair. The following members were present: Aldermen Allen, G. Brown, H. Cunningham, J. Cunningham, Dillon, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Henderson, Livingston, Nelligan, W. Robinson, and Sullivan.

The Mayor explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the petition of Mr. S. T. Drennan, and he was not aware that there was any other business.

Ald. Livingston wished to be allowed to hand in the Report of the Finance Committee.

Ald. Allen objected. The meeting had been called especially for the consideration of the petition, and he was opposed to any other business being entertained.

Ald. Livingston explained that the Report had been crowded out at the last meeting, and as it recommended the passing of several accounts, which it would not be proper to lay over, urged the reception of the Report.

The Report was then read, received and adopted.

Ald. Henderson, Chairman of the Special Committee, handed in their Report as follows:—

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of S. T. Drennan, beg to report as follows: Your Committee met on two evenings, and gave Mr. Drennan a patient hearing, and have had before them several parties and the various papers and accounts in relation to the matter in question, and they beg to say that there were no facts elicited on which to base a recommendation of any alteration in the amount; yet your Committee feel, however, that taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and seeing that the matter has been allowed to remain in abeyance for so many years, during which time two of the parties have become insolvents, thus leaving the whole amount to be paid by the petitioner, who, it appears, was only an accommodation endorser, your Committee conceive that the Council would not be doing a public injustice by giving the prayer of the petitioner a favorable consideration.

Your Committee beg to state that Mr. Drennan has made an offer to pay fifty per cent. of the debt, which amounts as follows:

Debt	$557 00
Interest	113 00
Costs	277 00
Total	$947 00

to which is to be added Sheriff's fees, bringing the whole amount of debt and costs to about $1,000.

They therefore submit his offer to the favorable consideration of the Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

Ald. W. Robinson said the report left the Council just where it was at the last meeting.

Ald. Gildersleeve thought differently, and said the report did not want the Council to go behind the arbitrators, but recommended only a favorable consideration of the petition.

Ald. H. Cunningham explained the proceeding of the Select Committee which had led to the production of the report.

Ald. Livingston was not prepared to throw off one cent of the principal of the debt due by Mr. Drennan to the city, but was willing to throw off the interest.

Ald. G. Brown entered into explanations similar to those of Ald. Cunningham, and censured the conduct of the Finance Committee in 1855 in not having enforced collection of the debt when Mr. McKay was solvent.

Ald. Livingston said he was not on that Finance Committee, therefore he did not take any of Mr. Brown's censure to himself. Personally he felt for the position of Mr. Drennan, but as a representative of a portion of the citizens he could not give in an inch, and insisted that every cent should be paid, less the interest.

Ald. Henderson wished to say that the report simply recommended Mr. Drennan's petition to the consideration of the Council.

It was then moved by Ald. Henderson, seconded by Ald. H. Cunningham, and carried, that the claim against Mr. Drennan and others be settled upon the following basis, viz.: That this Council accept a payment of one-half of the debt and interest, and the whole of the costs. Yeas 11; Nays 1.

The Council then adjourned at twenty minutes to 9 o'clock.

The rebellion in China is still raging with considerable violence, and the rebels were menacing Yeddo.

The harvest reports from Russia are unfavorable. The grain crops in the northern and middle sections of the Empire have turned out badly, the yield being unusually small and poor.

The Clear Grits have nominated Mr. Amos Wright as their candidate to oppose Mr. Howland for West York. Mr. Wright is an old member of Parliament, and is probably as formidable an opponent as the Grits could bring into the field. The Globe is rampant because the election is to come off so soon. It should not complain, for it has been long enough preparing the electors for the contest. Is its influence so much on the wane that the electors are not prepared?

The London Canadian News of July 16th says: "We understand that the prospectus for this loan will be out in the course of to-day or to-morrow, and that it is not intended to place for the present more than one-half of the whole amount of £4,000,000. The loan will be offered to public competition through the financial agents of the Dominion of Canada, as usual.

Patrick Boyle, of the Irish Canadian, was released from the Toronto gaol on Monday by order of Judge Morrison, who delivered a very elaborate judgment in the case. He decided that the Court has jurisdiction, even when the Habeas Corpus is suspended, when there is any defect in the warrant or mode of commitment, as in Boyle's case.

The reports from Buffalo have caused an anticipation of Fenian trouble. The engine drivers on the Grand Trunk from Buffalo report great activity among the Fenians. This activity may, however, have been caused by the holding of the great Pic-nic there, which taxed all the energies of the Fenians to constitute a success.

Hon. Dr. Tupper was to leave Montreal yesterday for Halifax, accompanied by Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir G. E. Cartier; Lady Macdonald and Miss Macdougall are of the party.

The Hon. Mr. Macdougall also leaves immediately for Halifax on business connected with the Nova Scotia railways.

A rumor is in circulation that Hon. Mr. Wood will succeed Mr. Howland in the Dominion Government, and that he is now consulting his friends. Mr. Morrison's name is also mentioned as the probable successor.

☞ The crowds of passengers on the downward steamers of the R. M. Line is increasing rather than diminishing. Yesterday passengers had to be refused passage on account of the crowded state of the boat.

ST. ANN'S REGATTA.—The yacht Nidia (late Lady Macdonald) left here on Tuesday morning for St. Ann's, to take part in the Regatta at that place on Saturday next. Mr. Cunningham, the owner of the "Pride of the Wave," will act as sailing master.

☞ The Volunteers of the 14th Battalion will bear in mind that to-night the annual pay is to be distributed in the Drill Shed.

☞ The City Council refused to vote a proper sum for a Band to head the Firemen's Procession on Dominion Day. Is it not singular, therefore, that an item of $25 passed the Council on Monday night, without dissent, to pay a Band for playing in the Market Square, the same evening, for an hour or so as an accompaniment to the Fireworks? How consistent.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—The Cricket Match at Montreal between the Young America Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, and the Quebec Province first eleven, a portion of which was played on Friday last, was resumed on Saturday, when Philadelphia scored 33 first innings and 65 second. Quebec scored 200 in one innings, and won in that innings by 79 runs. A return match was opened on Monday, but could not be finished in consequence of the departure of the Philadelphians from the city in the evening. The garrison scored 326 in the 1st innings, and the Young America 51, with two wickets down.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.—The City Fire Brigade paraded on Monday evening in front of the City Buildings with their engines and hose carts. No. 1 Company mustered 37 engine men and 12 hose men; No. 3, 38 engine men and 10 hose men. After inspection a link of new hose, furnished as a sample by Mr. Wm. Ford, of this city, manufactured out of leather from his own tannery, was properly tested and found to be equal in quality, if not superior, to the hose last procured from Montreal, which it was claimed was the best to be obtained in the country. The hose was subjected to a very high pressure, with small nozzles, and in every way stood the required test. The officers of the Brigade will have no hesitation in recommending it. When the Fire Committee of the City Council have signified their approval of the new hose, which would have been unqualifiedly given had they been present on Monday night, a large supply will be ordered for the pressing wants of the Fire Brigade. As the hose can be procured on more favorable terms than any from the United States, the City Council will be benefiting themselves, as well as giving impetus to a work of local industry.

THE LACHINE REGATTA.—This Regatta, which came off at Lachine on Saturday, was, from all accounts, an unprecedented success. The day was fine—perhaps a little too mild for sailboats—the number of entries large, the contests exciting, and the entire proceedings harmonious. In the first race, for open sailboats, the Alabama, the favorite before and throughout the race, maintained the lead from the start, and won by 13 minutes, the Magdala—historic name—being second. The Alabama was built by Mr. M. O'Gorman, of this city, and won the same race last year, sailing under the name of the Dominion. She was sailed by her owner, Mr. A. M. Saunders. The Go Softly, the Gananoque boat (now of Ogdensburg), which won the race here on Dominion Day, entered, but was not allowed to run, being half decked, and not an open boat. Properly this same objection should have been sustained here. Another Ogdensburg boat not getting rightly away in the race, and being distanced, an extra race was got up for these boats and some others, in which the Go Softly won. The other races were all rowing ones, and are not of much interest here. The championship single oars was won by F. G. Johnson, who was also the winner of the Stadacona Cup, single sculls, and another prize. A Toronto boat, the Maple Leaf, was entered for the four-oared inriggers race, but was pulled wildly, and having no coxswain, made a poor show. The Indian and Squaw races were grand and exciting.

☞ The late races at Hamilton and Toronto have been mere fizzles, at which the "ring" made a good thing, and the public were the losers. The worst horses were allowed to win. The racing spirit has sadly degenerated.

☞ The crops are ripening very quickly, and the farmers are badly crippled for want of assistance. Farm laborers are taking advantage of the great scarcity of hands, and demand from $1 a day upwards, board included. As high as $2 a day, besides board, was demanded in the vicinity within a couple of days. The farmers are glad to secure them at almost any price.

The O'Neill Fenians.

The Fenian secret convention at Buffalo has given rise to a good many rumors, the latest of which are contained in the Boston Traveller. It says:—

"There are indications that the Fenians are preparing for a raid on the Canada border. Their chiefs have been in secret council at Buffalo this week, and we hear of the moving of arms and munitions of war on the Vermont border. But, after all, it is quite possible that nothing serious is proposed, and that all this movement is but a diversion in favor of the Democracy. We have heard it intimated that Fenians were to be gathered near the line, in the belief that Gen. Grant would order them to disperse, and, if this order is not obeyed, will enforce the order with the military power of the government. It would be his duty to do this, in obedience to the requirements of the law, but it is thought that such an act would cause the loss to him of all the Irish vote at the November election. At the Tammany Convention, Gen. Blair was urged for nomination because of his presumed popularity with the Fenians, and it is quite probable that this novel, but rather risky, mode of conducting a political campaign originated with him."

Death of Lord Cranworth.

The cable announces the death of Baron Cranworth, well known in connection with the Lord Chancellorship of England during the Aberdeen and Palmerston ministries from 1852 to 1858. The deceased Peer, known in his earlier years as Robert Monsey Rolfe, was born at Cranworth, in Norfolk, Dec. 18, 1790; was educated at Cambridge; and in 1816 was called to the Bar. In 1834 he was appointed Solicitor General, and held the office till 1839, when he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer. In 1850 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Cranworth. Two years later he was appointed Lord High Chancellor by the Earl of Aberdeen, and held the great seal until the formation of the Derby Ministry in 1858, when he retired from office.

Fire at Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 27.

A large fire occurred on Sunday morning about two o'clock, which consumed two storehouses and several dwellings—seven families being left houseless. The buildings were all frame, and were situated between St. Paul's street and the lay-by. Insured in the Ætna of Hartford. Loss $1,200.

Atlantic Steamship Line.

The Senate of the United States has passed the bill "to facilitate the establishment of a line of steamships between New York and certain ports of Europe," by agreeing to pay for the service of such vessels in carrying the United States mails $600,000 per annum.

The subsidy is liberal and ought to place on a footing a line of vessels which for elegance of appointment and swiftness would surpass the fastest ships that now ply on the Atlantic.

The United States has been very unfortunate in every effort they have made to compete for Atlantic travel. The Collins line never had never any of the elements of permanency in it. It was left for a colonist, Mr. Cunard, to establish the finest steamship line afloat. The Inman line has worked itself into position by a manful fight against great odds; and our Canadian line has proved eminently successful though it has had many discouraging drawbacks. It cannot be denied that if the line now spoken about be established, the United States will be paying pretty dearly for its whistle. Main'o'importe. The travelling public will be benefitted by the greater competition which will take place. The time ought not to be far distant, however, when no more subsidies ought to be paid to Ocean steamship lines. To a liberal remuneration for the carriage of mails they are, of course, entitled; but the day of large subsidies ought to be well nigh past.

The Fenian Picnic in Buffalo.

ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES.

Buffalo, July 28.

The Fenian picnic yesterday was largely attended, and passed off quietly. The procession consisted of the 7th Regiment, and about 4,000 civilian men. Speeches were made on the grounds by Gen. O'Neil, P. J. Meaghan, and others. Senator Meaghan, during the course of his remarks, said:—"The foundations of the bloody old British Empire, whose chains have surrounded us for over seven hundred years, are rottener than yonder sticks and brave hearts and sharp weapons shall give her the coup de grace. Beyond that river England's hirelings are trembling to-day for fear of you. They expect the women with their parasols and the men with empty hands to come over and attack them! Why is it that this gathering causes their accursed flag to waver? Because they shake with fear lest it be again trampled in the dust as it was at Ridgeway. We have men ready by thousands if you will but put the means in their hands." Gen. O'Neil then spoke and said: 'The time for action is close at hand, when the Irish people can prove that they can act as well as talk. He had travelled all over the land, and everywhere he found the people eager and anxious to put an army in the field. No lover of Ireland would ask him to designate the time or place, he said, from a public platform, but the green flag will be hoisted as soon as everything is prepared. A move will be made when ready, but not an hour before. He warned the Irish people against those who were trying to urge on an advance.

HUDSON'S BAY.

Half Yearly Meeting of the Company.

The half yearly meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company was held this month; the Earl Kimberley in the chair.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report, expressed regret at the loss of their late Governor, Sir E. Head, and bore testimony to his very high merits. He had the disadvantage of addressing the meeting for the first time with a reduced dividend. The fur trade was a very fluctuating one, in addition to which they had met with certain losses, which had been fairly and full written off. One question was how far the expectations held out to them on the formation of the present company had been fulfilled? He understood they were promised an average dividend of 4 per cent. In the first year they had 4¼ per cent., in the second 4½ per cent., in the third 5¼ per cent., in the fourth 4½ per cent., and now they had 3 per cent. They must look at the average (cries of "No, no") and if they did they would find the average dividend exceeded 4 per cent. They were important negotiations going on as to the company's territorial rights, in respect of which he had to speak with some reserve. He had a very strong belief in favour of their claims, and he hoped they would be fairly and fully supported by the Government in the matter. He would devote himself to their interests and the committee would do everything in their power to maintain the company's rights.

Mr. Thorpe complained of the manner in which the affairs of the company had been managed, and hoped the proprietors would support him in a resolution to the effect that the territorial rights of the company be not parted with for less than £1,300,000.

Sir C. M. Lampson stated that the average income of the company mentioned in the prospectus was £81,000, but they had obtained an average of £92,000, and had divided £436,000, which admitted of an average dividend of 4½ per cent. The proprietors had subscribed £2,000,000 of capital, and they had to pay the dividend out of the profits of trade, goods, and stock, for which the company had paid £1,000,000 of for the estate and territorial rights, which had produced them very little.

After some observations by other proprietors, the report was adopted, and the dividend of 4s. per share was declared.

At the request of Mr. Potter, a director, and several shareholders, Mr. Thorpe withdrew his proposed resolution, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

AN AWFUL DEED.

A Woman Chops Another to Pieces.

The Buffalo Commercial of the 18th has the following: One of the most terrible and bloody murders we were ever called upon to record took place yesterday afternoon, in that portion of the city known as the "Patch," between the Canal and the Niagara Falls railroad track. The victim was Bridget McDermott, an Irish woman, aged about 45 years, and the murderess Catherine Johnson, otherwise known as "One-eyed Kate," a disreputable character. She had latterly been stopping, with her infant child, at the shanty of one Nellie Sheehan, alias the "Witch of the Patch," on the westerly side of the canal. Yesterday some difficulty had taken place between her and Bridget McDermott, whose character was equally bad, near Nelly Sheehan's door, and both, being under the influence of whiskey, a violent quarrel arose, Kate accusing Bridget of having thrown sand or ashes in her face, and otherwise abusing her. Nelly and Bridget returned into the shanty of the former and closed the door. Kate in a state of rage, went to a neighboring shanty, procured an axe, returned to the domicile of Nelly, and finding the door fastened, first smashed the window, and then broke down the door and went in.

Immediately on gaining admittance she struck Bridget with the axe, and knocked her down, and afterward struck some ten or a dozen, blows with the edge of the axe about the neck and face, almost chopping the head from the body.

Nellie Sheehan went to Police Station No. 1, and informed Captain Dickerson of the murder. He immediately despatched officers Wagner and Dix to the spot. These officers, on entering the shanty, found the body of the murdered woman lying on the floor, literally drenched with gore. A crowd of some hundreds had gathered about the place, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The murderess was discovered standing near Nellie's door, with her child in her arms. She confessed the deed, and said she did it because Bridget abused her. After being lodged in a cell, she declared she would have killed Nellie Sheehan, as well if she had not run away.

The axe with which the terrible deed was done—all besmeared with blood—was secured by the officers.

This she-devil readily admitted the deed, and said she did it because Bridget had abused her mother. "I did it," she said, "and there's no use denying it. I suppose I must suffer for it."

ATTEMPTED RAILWAY MURDER.—Another appalling attempt at murder and robbery on a railway is reported as having occurred in France. A large manufacturer of boots and shoes, residing at Rouen, recently left Paris for Amiens by the midnight train, and after proceeding a short distance was attacked by a man who occupied the same compartment with him, and so severely wounded him that his life is despaired of. He succeeded, however, in making sufficient resistance to prevent the robbery which the assailant had undoubtedly had in view, and the latter was subsequently captured. The repetition of this sort of crime ought, it would seem, to finally awaken the managers of transatlantic railways to the necessity of adopting the American cars, instead of those at present in use, which, by being cut up into little boxes, affording seats for only six or eight persons, and being entirely cut off from communication with each other, present the facility for all kinds of outrages.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.—A London Correspondent writes:

The whole country is at once anxious and stupified by the long drought. I hardly remember, even in some of the hottest parts of America, seeing a country turned up. Scarcely a green blade is now to be seen. No dew falls in the evening to refresh the withered leaves. I have seen trees so blasted as to give impression that blights had settled upon them—the ground is hard and cracked. In many parts the root crops will be wholly lost, and in light soils there may be much depreciation of grain. The cattle are now driven to water because the intolerable dust on the road, and water carts are in use throughout the South-Eastern counties. Distress of a serious character stares us in the face. The high price of fodder will pinch all the animal food. I pay one and sixpence sterling a pound for butter at Midsummer, in the country!

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Some humane persons residing in the United States are working with a view of putting a stop to the inhuman and unjust course which has been adopted by the United States authorities and people towards the Indians. There is no doubt that whatever cruelties the Indians may have been guilty of, have in a great measure been the result of the bad treatment which they have received at the hands of the whites. The difference in the condition of the Indians in Canada as compared with that of the Indians in the States, is a conclusive proof of this fact. Here they are generally orderly and loyal subjects, while on the other side of the line they are altogether the reverse.

The Western Land Pirates.

OPERATIONS OF THE VIGILANTS—HANGING AS A MEANS OF OBTAINING EVIDENCE.

Seymour, Ind., July 16.

The Vigilance Committee of this place are actively at work ridding us of all thieves and suspicious characters, who are but few.

A Mr. Hare, who resides in Rockport, and whose character has not been of the brightest for the last ten years, was taken out of his house by the vigilants last night, for the purpose of making him confess some facts, which they supposed him acquainted with. He refused to comply with their request, whereupon he was stretched up with a rope for a few seconds. Upon cutting him down he still refused to tell anything. He was strung up again, but when let down still refused. They strung him up the third time, but when let down life was found to be almost extinct, they having kept him up a little too long. It was also some time before he could be brought to again, and even when he was unable to speak, so they were compelled to leave him without gaining the desired information.

Nashville, Tenn., July 20.

The most intense excitement exists at Franklin, Williamson County. Last Friday night a large Ku-Klux force took a negro out of jail in Franklin, carried him out on the road four miles, riddled him with bullets and left him in the road, where he remained until the hogs had commenced eating him. On the following night a portion of the same force returned to Franklin, and when three-quarters of a mile from town, they were fired by a party in ambush, and two of their number, Ezell and Beasly, wounded. Ezell has since died. One horse was also killed. A bloody outbreak may occur at any moment.

Cincinnatti, July 26.

Sparks, Moor, and Jarvill, the Express robbers, who were arrested at Mattoon, Ill., on Friday, arrived at Seymour, Ind., last night, and left in the waggon with the guard for Brownston. When they arrived near the vicinity where Clifton, Elliott, and Rosberry were hung, the waggon was surrounded by about 150 armed men, all masked; the guard was overpowered, and the prisoners taken from the waggon and hanged.

Great Riot in Millican, Texas.

RIOTERS TWO DAYS IN THE FIELD—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED.

Galveston, July 17.

On the evening of the 15th inst., a serious row occurred at Millican, on the Central Railroad. A mob of about 25 negroes, led by a white school-teacher and a negro preacher named Brooks, attempted to hang one William Halliday, but the white citizens interfered to prevent the execution, and headed by the Sheriff and the Agent of the Freedman's Bureau, attempted to suppress the mob. The result was the death of ten or twelve negroes. On the 16th inst., the number increased on both sides and skirmishing occurred during the day, the estimated number of casualties being 25. A small body of troops arrived late last night, and dispersed the rioters after killing three negroes. The latter numbering between 300 and 500 persons, had fortified themselves three miles from Millican, and refused to lay down their arms until the troops dispersed them. The entire loss was between 50 and 60 persons. The collision is said to have been brought about by a suspicion that a negro member of the Loyal League had been hanged, but who has since been found.

The Mother Country and the Colonies.

The London Correspondent of the Montreal Gazette writes:

The want of sympathy for her dependencies in the Mother Country, it would be absurd in the correspondent or in the editor of a Canadian newspaper to conceal. It is useless to pass it over. That would only be to throw the Provinces of their guard in of danger. There is little reciprocity to that noble and wonderfuly earning of the younger to the older nation. The selfishness and folly of the latter excites no little indignation in minds which cannot help seeing there is more in politics than economy and that human sympathies are not irrelevant in statesmanship. Yet even they will confess that the best policy for the Dominion is to aim towards independence, and that the chief danger from Yankee aggressiveness and ill will would be removed were the antagonistic prestige of England withdrawn from your name. These are old hints—but they are made in sincerity and from careful observation of the tone and feeling here. These latter run contrary to all my learnings and sympathies, and therefore, I can more strongly appreciate their reality. The bark of the Dominion is entering into narrow and turbulent straits. Between American aggressiveness on the one hand, the Imperial indifference on the other, Government have an anxious part to play in the first decade of Confederate history. To be wary and bold would appear to outside observers as the best game. Since the only bond which would bind Canada more tightly to England is one to which you cannot submit—I mean free trade—it will be necessary to prepare for such a state of things as you may conceive likely to arise from the decreasing interest of the mother land, in all that concerns you.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—The reporter of the Ottawa Citizen has visited the County Gaol, and found Whelan walking in the corridor, with that nervous agile step and movement peculiar to him. His health is good and he talked freely with the reporter. He is allowed to read the newspapers. No other prisoners are allowed in the same tier of cells with him, nor is he allowed to go into the prison yard. He spends most of his time in singing and whistling, and is in general restless. Buckley takes things quietly and is supplied with meals from home. In the same corridor, with him are Duggan, Doyle, Slattery, Enright, Eglenton, Dundy, Thomas and Henry Murphy, O'Callaghan and Kinsella. All are in good health, but complain that they have been kept so long without a hearing.

American Despatches.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 27.

The Evening Post says:—Notwithstanding all the precautions thus far taken, several cases of cholera have occurred in this city, although not numerous enough to cause fears of an epidemic.

A REPUDIATE MINISTER.

Richmond, Va., July 27.

The Rev. Reuben S. Herndon, who was in gaol at Orange C. H., charged with the seduction and murder of Miss Mary Lumsden, escaped last night. He left a confession of seduction, but denied the murder. A reward of $500 has been offered by Government for his capture.

TREATY WITH CANADA.

Washington, July 27.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of making a treaty with Canada.

San Francisco, July 25.

A severe shock visited this place yesterday.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

July 28th, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4½ discount.
" selling at 4 discount.
Greenbacks. { Bills 20c.
{ Silver 72c.
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 144½.
Sterling exchange at New York 10½.

Current Prices of Grain.

July 28th, 1868.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 50 to 0 00	" "
Rye,	0 70 to 0 00	" "
Barley,	0 00 to 0 00	" "
Peas,	0 70 to 0 00	" "
Oats,	45 to 45	" "
Buckwheat,	00 to 00	" "

Montreal Markets—Yesterday.

Flour—Superior Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 6,30 to 7,10; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 6,30 to 7,10; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 6,40 to 7,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 6,00 to 6,10; bag flour, 3,25 to 3,40. Wheat—Canada fall, 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 0,55 to 1,57; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00 Butter—Dairy, 16 to 18c; store-packed, 14 to 16c. Ashes—pots, 5,65 to 5,70; pearls 5,45 to 5 50. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 144. Pork—mess, 24,50 to 25,00 prime mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime 00,00 to 00,00. Peas, 0,00 per 66 lbs. Rye Flour 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour receipts small, market more steady and prices the turn better. Grain—wheat, scarce, and good N.C. spring worth 1,57½. Peas wanted, worth 1,10 to 1,12 per 66 lbs. Provisions unchanged. Ashes—pots more active. Pearls quiet.

Vessels Passed Through the Welland Canal.

July 27.

Sch Onward, Toledo, corn; prop Cleveland, Toledo, Ogdensburg, gen. cargo; bark Republic, Saginaw, Clayton, timber; brig Napier, Pigeon Bay, Kingston, timber; sch Forest Queen, Toledo, Ogdensburg, coal.

Bark Arabia, Kingston, Chicago, salt; prop East, Montreal, Chicago, gen. cargo; Dominion, Montreal, Chicago, gen. cargo.

Port of Kingston.

INWARDS, July 28.—Barge Milton, Ottawa, light; barge Bay, do, 10,000 shingles, J Swift; tug Mink, do, two barges in tow; barque Malta, Wallaceburg, 167 pcs oak timber; str Bruce, Belleville, gen cargo; str St Helen, Trenton, do; str Rochester, Belleville, do; str Corinthian, Hamilton, do.

OUTWARDS, July 28.—Str Bruce, Cressy, gen cargo; str St Helen, Montreal, do; str Corinthian, do, do; barge America, do, 11,281 bush corn.

Customs Imports.

July 28.

G T R, Montreal—6 casks, G M Wilkinson; 105 hlf chests tea, J Carruthers & Co.

Sloop Greyhound, Oswego—140 sacks corn meal Folger Bros.

Str Athenian, Oswego—1 box, B Blossom.

Schr L E Calvin, Bay City—169 pieces oak timber, Calvin & Breck.

Barge Dixie, Quebec—100 fine files, 42 bdls gas pipes, J Kerr.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 25th inst., Mr. James Sprowle, of Westbrook, aged 55 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

Billiard Tables For Sale
BY AUCTION.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell on the premises known as the DOMINION BILLIARD ROOMS (Wilson's Buildings,) on

TUESDAY, August 11th,

Two American Billiard Tables, in good order, by best makers; One English Table, nearly new. The above are complete, with an addition of two Sets Pool Balls, and all the appurtenances for English Pool.

☞ Positively no reserve, as the Tables must be sold.

Terms Cash.
Sale at 11 o'clock, A.M.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, July 27th, 1868. 176

V. R.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO, will award the following Premiums for Designs of a Building to be erected in this Province for the accommodation of 350 or 410 Deaf and Dumb Patients, viz:—

FIRST PREMIUM	$200
SECOND "	150
THIRD "	100

Plans and specifications to be sent to this Department on or before the 1st day of October next.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Department of Public Works, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, July 21, 1868. 173

MONEY TO LOAN

IN large or small sums, for short or long periods, on security of unincumbered farm or town property.

Apply to

THOMAS BRIGGS,
Kingston.

☞ Office Ontario Street.
Kingston, July 15, 1868. 166&29

DURING THE
CHEAP SALE FOR ONE MONTH!
AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE
WE WILL TAKE

10 per cent. discount off all Carpets,
10 per cent. discount off all Linen Goods &c. and over in amount,
10 per cent. discount off Lace and Muslin Curtains,
10 per cent. discount off Shawls, Mantles, Quilts and Blankets,
10 per cent. discount off Parasols and Silk Mantles,
10 per cent. discount off Broadcloths, Cloakings and Tweeds,
10 per cent. discount off all Black Silks,
10 per cent discount off all Fancy and Plain Silks,
10 to 25 per cent. off all Fancy Dresses,
25 per cent. off all Remnants.

JAMES DAVIS.

☞ See Cheap Sale announcement in another column.

Kingston, July 28, 1868. 177

AUCTION SALE
AT THE STORES OF
HUGH FRASER,
ON
THURSDAY, 6th of AUGUST, 1868,
To close Various Consignments.

100 BOXES TEAS, assorted, belonging to Montreal Consignees, and will be sold.
20 Boxes Teas, various grades—

Young Hyson,	Oolong,
Old Hyson,	Japan,
Gunpowder,	Souchong,
Twankay,	Congou.

Muscovado Sugar in Btls; also in Hhds.
Syrups and Refined Sugars, various brands.
Tobaccos, Pipes,
Salt, Bath Bricks, Raisins.
Candles, Cordage, Candlewick.
Black Lead.
Bbbls No. 1 Vinegar,
Tins C. Tartar.
Boxes Soap, Common and Fancy.
Boxes Castile do.
Boxes Fig Blue.
Boxes Starch.
Boxes Tallow Candles.
Kegs Soda.
Boxes Raisins, also qrs.
Kegs detto.
Boxes Fancy Pipes.
Bags Black Pepper.
Spices, assorted.
Arrowroot, Mustard, Nutmegs.
Fig Blue, Cases Lobsters.
Boxes Matches, Pails, Brooms, &c., &c.

Sale at 2 o'clock sharp.

WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, July 23, 1868. 174

FOR SALE,
On Account of the Bank of Upper Canada,

THAT well-known property lately owned by H. Fraser, Esq., situate on Ontario Street, in the City of Kingston, now occupied by Glassford & Jones. This property has a frontage of 66 feet, with wharf and water privileges; there is a good Stone Storehouse in yard; the buildings are all stone, and well suited for dealers in grain and shipping business.

For particulars apply to

THOS. WILSON,
Agent

Kingston, July 27th, 1868. 2aw17

Insolvent Act of 1864 and Amendments Thereto.

In the matter of JOHN YOUNG PARKHILL, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that I, the undersigned, R. M. Rose, of the City of Kingston, have been appointed Official Assignee of his Estate and Effects; and they are required to produce before me, within two months from this date, their claims upon the said Estate, under oath, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact, with vouchers in support of such claims.

R. M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, June 8th, 1868. w2m143&25

Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments Thereto.

In the Matter of JESSIE FERGUSON, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that I, the undersigned, R. M. Rose, of the City of Kingston, have been appointed Official Assignee of her Estate and Effects; and they are required to produce before me, within two months from this date, their claims upon the same Estate under oath, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact, with vouchers in support of such claims.

R. M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, 8th July, 1868. 2mw166&29

Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments Thereto.

In the matter of WILLIAM MANTON, Jr., an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that I, the undersigned, R. M. Rose, of the City of Kingston, have been appointed Official Assignee of his estate and effects; and they are required to produce before me, within two months from this date, their claims upon the said estate under oath, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact, with vouchers in support of such claims.

R. M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, July 21, 1868. w2m172&30

Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments Thereto.

In the matter of DONALD MACKAY, of the City of Kingston, Merchant Tailor, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

HENRY CHARLES VOIGT,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, July 15, 1868. 167

Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments Thereto.

In the matter of DONALD MACKAY, of the City of Kingston, Merchant Tailor, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the Office of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Son, Barristers, in the City of Kingston, on TUESDAY, the Fourth day of August next, at four o'