WHALEN'S TRIAL.—A telegram from Ottawa says that Mr. O'Farrell, from Quebec, has been here since Friday wanting to see Whalen, but would not be admitted. He leaves for Toronto on Monday to endeavor to get the Judges to pass on, so as to defend Whalen and the Fenian prisoners at the coming trial. It is reported he gets $10,000 for the defence if he can plan.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday afternoon a woman, by the name of Catherine Burns, while attempting to draw water from a well in a yard in Cattle's Lane, fell in from the giving way of the box round the curb. She was taken out in an injured condition, having received severe cuts on the head and broken several of her ribs. On the same afternoon about 6 o'clock a young lad named O'Reilly, while driving some cows to the pasture, was thrown from his horse and severely injured, the animal having fallen on him.

The woman Burns has since died from the effects of her injuries.


# Weekly British Whig

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1868.


## REMINDERS.

*SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.*

SALE of Furniture, Piano Forte, &c., at Mrs. Craig's, Johnson Street, this morning at ten o'clock, by Mr. J. J. Linton.

LECTURE by Father Smarius in St. Mary's Cathedral, this evening at 7:30.

## PARIS LETTER.

**The Situation—Assurance of Peace—Court News—Emperor's Fete Day—Rochefort and his Lanterne—The Queen's Visit.**

Paris, Aug 11.

Nothing threatens the peace of Europe—so said solemnly the Emperor to the Mayor of Troyes, on Saturday. But Sphinx—like as usual, he says nothing threatens it to-day. But what may not the morrow bring forth? Are there no question pending and pregnant with danger—is the unity of Italy guaranteed against the Republicans and the Bourbons—are Prussia and Austria reconciled? Is Russia reconciled to forego her longings for the "Sweet waters" of the Bosphorus—is all quiet in the Danubian Principalities—in Servia for example, a country that knows no clemency, and is so economical as to make the one bandage suffice to bind the eyes of fourteen political criminals? Does not France and Prussia stand like two cats smiling and purring most lovingly, but never taking eyes off each other, watching each other's movements and ready for a pounce? Has the Emperor ceased his preparations for eventualities—ceased to provision and to fortify his frontier fortresses—reduced sensibly his peace army of 800,000 men? Like an orthodox Lutheran, one must judge him rather by his faith than his works. Inconvenient treaties are now-a-days torn to tatters, or regarded, as Frederick the Great viewed them—as merefatigue work. The "black points" are still with us—war is not imminent—but it is momentarily possible. The Emperor is becoming an Allah to Italy again; he has succeeded in breaking the Italian-Prussian—alliance, or rendering it impossible, since the publication of the Usedom despatch. So far this is a feather in the cap of French diplomacy. But is Napoleonism quite safe in France? Is there not an underground discontent at the high-handed interference of the government with the elections—in the system of official candidates—that "taints by degrees and rules without noise"? No; matters are not serene. The opposition party in France is becoming bold-fearless, and are quite prepared to show the dynasty, that it has "no abiding city here." In the Emperor's health and peace of mind, lie, for the moment, and for the future, the tranquility of Europe.

The Pope seems best to "understand his epoch." There was a time "when heaven was yet the Pope's exclusive trade," but now-a-days, it partakes more of looking after entrenched camps and the placing of guns in position. In case of the worst, he can call out the clergy," as did his predecessor, Gregory the Great, or give battle in person, as did John the Tenth, at the head of the Italian barons against the Saracens. Francis the Second is an active visitor to the Papal camps; he is more than formerly doing the popular, and bides his time, till Italy, engaged in a foreign war, will give him the chance of a three months' possession of the Neapolitan throne. He is said to have given Colonel Charette, of the Papal Zouaves, the Commander-in-Chief of the future army of Naples.

The Emperor arrived at Fontainebleau on Saturday evening, three quarters of an hour late. He shook the Empress by both hands and kissed her, and the Prince Imperial jumped into his Pa's arms. Nature has no ceremonies. A grand dinner party awaited his Majesty, and the Empress had provided a surprise. At nightfall the Empress' drawoons, marched with waving plambleaux in the cour des Fontaines; the effect on the water was fairy-like, and still heightened by a display of fire-works, the bands discoursing most eloquent music meanwhile. Crowds of people were admitted to "view this scene so charming," and at eleven o'clock, the Emperor withdrew amidst cries of Vive l'Empereur. His Majesty never looked better, or in more buoyant spirits.

The Prince Imperial attended on Monday at the annual distribution of prizes at the Sarbonne, to the successful pupils of the Colleges of Paris and the Departments. M. Duruy, the Minister of Instruction, delivered a very appropriate speech, in which he observed, that despite many obstacles, the evening schools were attended by 800,000 pubils, "an entire nation," conducted by 39,000 teachers, who expected and invited them; that for the 33,000 voluntary evening schools, a voluntary budget of 24 millions of francs were subscribed in four months. France, he might well say, is the country of generous enthusiasms and noble sacrifices. As in America and in England, primary education is the one thing needful. The Moniteur has published during the week an Imperial decree, sanctioning a scheme of education, drawn up by M. Duruy, having for object to practically teach the several higher branches of science—it is the commencement de l'edifice scientifique. These schools will be open to all creeds and nationalities, and each savant will be assisted to travel, and follow the bent of his special studies. This will not please the clerical party, but it will give an impetus to scientific progress.

A compositor, his wife and three children were burned alive on Saturday night in the Saint Antoine, the most populous district in Paris, and in presence of thousands of excited people. The fire originated from the sparks of a candle setting fire to a basket filled with straw and eggs. All the lodgers to the fourth story were saved, and by the superhuman efforts of a fireman, Thibault, the occupants of the other storys were rescued. He performed feats that put Leotard and Blondin into the shade. He rushed into a room almost in flames, strapped an old woman, aged 80, on his back, climbed by hands and feet from window sill to window sill, till his frail ladder was reached. On entering the humble abode of the compositor, there lay the infant a carbonized mass in its little metal cradle, a brother and sister in each others arms, beside the half consumed remains of their parents! For these deprived of home and food by the fire a small box lay quietly in the shade of a hall door, with the notice for "those who have no longer a home." Amongst the first contributors was a lady, who drove up in a modest Brougham and deposited 500 francs in the name of the Empress. The humblest gave their mite, and like the Shrine of Pity at Athens, this improvised altar may be known by the tears shed upon it.

Marie Fleutot and her mother were a short time ago tried for the murder of a rich contractor's mistress. Marie, "so smooth, so godly, yet so devilish too," was sentenced to transportation for life. But Marie has a beautiful little illegitimate daughter, aged two years, of surprising intelligence. In the same prison with Marie is a most respectable lady, undergoing imprisonment for kidnapping a child to present to her husband. Well, this "lady" and her husband have agreed to adopt the little girl, legally, and a petition is being presented to the Emperor to remit the remainder of the adopted mother's sentence.

All Paris is placarded with the programme of the amusements to take place on Saturday next, being the Emperor's Fete. The Assumption is in itself a very great religious festival in France, and it is also the anniversary of the patron saint (Mary) of the Bonaparte family, for the Emperor, like his poorest subject, observes not his birthday (20th April) but his patron saint's day. Throughout France all officials will attend solemn Masses, and join in "fervent prayers," as requested by the Home Minister, for the Napoleon family, "long to reign over them." On Saturday morning at six o'clock a salvo of artillery from the Hotel des Invalides will open the fete. At the Trocaders there will be a free exhibition of acrobatic feats, climbing of greased poles for prizes. Nearly all the theatres will be gratuitously thrown open, two performances taking place in each, and never failing to draw crowded houses. Regattas will take place at noon. All beggars will on this day be happier than kings, they will be "entertained" at the different mayor's offices, will get a little money, and be allowed to ply their traffic how and where they please. Displays of fireworks will take place at the Trocaders, the Place du Trou and the Arc de Triomphe. The Tuilerie gardens will be illuminated with colored lamps and devices, the Place de la Concorde, in addition to the thousand lights, will burn Bengal lights, and the electric light will impart its dazzling brilliancy, the Avenue des Champs Elysees will be garlanded with colored lamps, and "comic balloons" sent up. All public buildings will exhibit rivers of lights, and the various embassies will follow suit. Half a million francs has been allocated to the day's amusement by the state. So much the better; when France is satisfied Europe will have peace. It is said the Emperor is to review the National Guard and the army on this day; if so the sight will be magnificent.

Rochefort and his Lanterne have fallen on evil days. For not inserting the Communique in proper time he has been fined 50 francs. Against two of his diffamateurs he has obtained 3,000 francs each damages, but they are not worth as many red cents, he will lose on the transaction. As a set-off to this he has been fined 200 francs and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, for assaulting a printer with the view to provoke a duel. His Lanterne of Saturday last has been seized for reflections—no doubt very personal—on the Judge who sentenced him, accusing him of a foregone conclusion, as well as severities towards the Emperor, whom he makes a laughing-stock of. He further accuses the Home Minister of administrative softening of the brain, &c. On the impression being seized, Rochefort sent the number at once to Brussels to be printed, but a simple order from the Minister can exclude it from France, and to possess a copy of an interdicted political print ensures you four months in prison and a fine of some hundreds of francs. On Saturday a gentleman was walking along the Boulevards reading his Lanterne; a man approached, said he was a police officer—in plain clothes—showed his "badge," and tore the scarlet pamphlet from his hands. The times are becoming hard and people nervous.

Some eight of the first and second class Parisian newspapers have adopted a new style of advertising. For the sum of one franc per day a space of about half an inch can be secured in each of the eight papers alternately throughout the year. The type is good, and the advertisement showy.

As soon as the "Victoria and Albert" was signalled from Cherbourg, the fact was telegraphed to Plombieres, and by the time the Royal Yacht have to an officer of the Emperor's household stepped on board and handed a telegram just received from Napoleon to Victoria, welcoming her to France. About half-past eleven the royal party entered the train, elegantly fitted up as bed rooms under the directions of the Emperor's own courier. The Queen's compartment was carefully closed, and remained so till her arrival at Paris between seven and eight on Thursday morning. No preparations of any kind were made—a few extra policemen, a group of English ladies and gentlemen, were all that witnessed Her Majesty being conducted by Lord Lyons to his carriage, en route for the Embassy. Even the open carriages was commanded to be closed by the Queen. Until eleven o'clock she, being very fatigued, kept her room, when General Fleury, in the name of the Empress, came to inquire after her health. Then arrived the Duke of Edinburgh, who unexpectedly gave his mamma a surprise. The Empress arrived at the Elysee Napoleon at one, and about three paid the Queen a visit. The latter descended to the bottom of the stair-case to meet the Empress, and both kissed each other most affectionately, as did the Princesses. The visit was over in half an hour, and the Empress insisted on the Queen not returning her visit. Her Majesty afterwards went into the garden of the Embassy, and remained for an hour reading "The Life of the Prince Consort." The young fellow drove the whole day round Paris sight-seeing. It was very painful to see Her Majesty in such deep mourning in a city where all is gaiety. Her physical health seemed good, but her expression—

"... her smiles that might as well be tears,
So faint, so cold their meaning."

She left the Embassy at noon, to proceed by the Strasbourg line to Eucerne. The Princesses were very much admired. They are beautiful girls, and blonde—so much in accordance with French taste. Lord Stanley arrived the same evening; had a chat next morning with the French Foreign Minister, then dinner at Fontainebleau; then for Lucerne. "On, Stanley, on," as of old.

## Origin of Baronets.

As we have now several of this incipient nobility in the Dominion, and may look forward to more, it may be interesting to those not posted up in the Heraldic Colleges to learn the origin of the order, and the claims of the members to public honor.

The title of Baronet is a diminutive of Baron, which in France, Norman, signifies a brave officer, and was bestowed as a reward on all captains of William the Conqueror, after the Norman Conquest, 1066. The first Baronets were created in 1611 by James I., as a measure of revenue, and limited to 200 Englishmen, furnishing a fixed supply for the maintenance of a certain number of soldiers to quell the insurrection in Ulster, Ireland. Each Baronet was required to maintain thirty soldiers for three years, at eighteen pence per day, which, with fees, amounted to about £1,200 sterling, and was the penalty annexed to this distinguished mark of the Sovereign's favor, but we believe it is not now exacted.

The dignity of Baronet is the lowest hereditary title; to be qualified for it unless relieved by the Queen's authority, the person must possess a clear estate of £1,000 sterling per annum; he has the privilege to bear in a corner of his Coat of Arms, the Arms of Ulster, viz., in a field Argent, a sinister hand Gules; the title of Sir is prefixed to his christian name, and his wife is addressed Lady.

Few persons have any adequate idea of the immense amount of loss and damage caused by the recent fires in the woods and forests of Canada. The loss is estimated at not less than $5,000,000.

## Brick Pomeroy.

The noted Brick Pomeroy, of La Crosse notoriety, has just issued a new Daily (the Democrat) in New York; he has sent it to us, and it is likely to prove one of the most amusing of our exchanges. Here are a few things cut from the copy of the 24th inst.:—

The Democrat goes to press to-day—as it has since the very first issue—with a circulation exceeding that of all the other evening papers combined. The American News Company alone take nearly 30,000 copies, and as for the newsboys, Heaven knows they speak,

And yell for themselves.

From all sections of the country orders pour in upon us. It's "dear Brick," and "good Brick," and "bully Brick," from Tom, Dick and Harry, so that we really begin to think we are not such scallywags as some of the commercially inclined journals have said.

* * * * *

The people are called to elect Grant on his military record, to care for him. The people had better be caring for themselves—it is about time. The country has paid Grant a liberal price per head for the men he butchered—let us now take care of those who are nearer, if not "dearer" to us.

* * * * *

The factory lords and money lords are treading upon dangerous ground. They are pushing the people beyond their patience to endure.

They will provoke revolution!

* * * * *

After quoting some contemporary's remarks touching the Tribune, the Democrat adds:

There, that will do. Now, Horace, just tell him—"You lie, you villain," "you know you lie," "you lie again," "you lie as usual." That will settle his hash, and teach a loyal Rumpist better than peddle Copperhead falsehoods like the above. There is only one loyal way to settle this financial question, and that is by some good round cursing, and piling on the choice epithets of the Tribune vocabulary. The true way to get out of such a difficulty as Horace finds himself in, is to swear out.

## Sporting News.

Mr. Johnson, the champion of the Lachine and Ottawa Regattas, challenges Berry, the Toronto champion, to scull a race of two miles in gunwale boats at Kingston one month hence for $1,000. This should be attended to.

Johnson rowed from Ottawa to Grenville, sixty-five miles, in thirteen hours, forty-five minutes stopping three hours on the way. Actual rowing time, ten hours and three quarters. He rows from Carillon to Lachine.

The Toronto Telegraph says:—Johnson and Berry have made arrangements to pull a two mile race for $200 in Kingston harbor some time next month. The water there is unknown to both, and that is the reason why it has been selected. Just after the champion race in Ottawa, Berry challenged Jennson and this match is probably the result. Bob is confident that he can beat any puller in the Province, and he has plenty of friends in Toronto who are prepared to back him in any amount necessary. It is said that in Ottawa he pulled across a slab floating in the river and that was the cause of his defeat.

Ogdensburg has beaten the Ottawa Base Ball Club, and entertained them afterwards handsomely.

The Irish Canadian and Rideau La Crosse Clubs of Ottawa met on Saturday. The first game was chalked for Rideau in 65 minutes—lots of fouls called. Second game claimed by I. C's. in two hours, ten minutes—dispute, and drawn game.

The 'Olympian' La Crosse Club of Williamson, Glengarry, played a friendly match with the Martintown Club, resulting in victory for the 'Olympian,' who won the 1st, 2nd, and 4th games. The national game is becoming very popular in Glengarry.

The grand match between the Cornwall and Lancaster La Crosse Clubs, for the championship, came off at Lancaster, on Monday. Cornwall men took the first game in about a minute and a half, and the second game in two minutes. The third was contested for five minutes, and just as the game was in the hands of the Cornwall club, the ball was picked up by one of the Lancaster players. A disturbance ensued, and the Lancaster men drew their flags and retired from the contest. A good deal of money was at stake, and feeling ran high.

The Six Nation Indians are to play a friendly match with the Ontario Club, of Toronto. They have raised a new team, which has been training for some time, and will challenge any club in the Dominion.

## BY ATLANTIC CABLE

St. Petersburg, Aug 22.

The governor [illegible] in receipt of dates and despatches from Bokhara. The Emir had signified his willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the duty of building fortifications.

Paris, Aug. 21.

The Messrs. Armans of Bordeaux, who constructed certain iron-clads for the Confederate Government, and against whom the United States Government recently obtained judgment in the French High Court of Appeals have been adjudged bankrupts.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

It has been very stormy around the coast. Many wrecks have occurred. The ship Tara, from Liverpool for Quebec, was lost in the Mersey. The captain only was saved.

Paris, Aug. 23.

The Patrie, in an editorial on American affairs, advises that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Alabama claims be referred to the arbitration of one of the great Powers, as the only method of arriving at a definite and final settlement.

New York, August 25

The Herald's London special says Constantinople advices state that on Friday evening the Sultan of Turkey, in imperial honour to the United States, and as a personal compliment to Admiral Farragut, permitted the American war ship Franklin to pass through the Dardanelles to the Golden Horn—a special mark of his consideration.

The British minister and members of the British legation in Constantinople entertained Admiral Farragut at dinner on Wednesday at the Rapio.

## LATER.

### Earl Mayo Appointed Governor of India.

London, Aug. 25.

Notwithstanding the sharp opposition of a large portion of the British press, the appointment of the Earl of Mayo, the present Secretary of State for Ireland, to be Governor-General of India, has been determined upon by the government. Lord Mayo will leave for India in October next to assume the duties of his new office.

The charred remains of the 32 victims of the terrible railway accident near Abergile, Wales, were buried to-day.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

The ship Favoritelence for New Orleans, is reported ashore in distress off the Irish coast and will probably be saved.

## FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax, Aug. 24.

The Assembly had two sessions to-day. In the afternoon Mr. Smith spoke for an hour and a half. Mr. Vail followed, in reply to Mr. Blanchard's argument. The discussion will probably continue for some days.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1868.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO INTO THE HOTEL BUSINESS.—The Chequered Hotel, which is offered for sale in our advertising columns, presents a favorable opportunity for a person of industry and enterprise, possessed of a little capital, to enter upon the business, under the most promising auspices. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the steamboat landings, shipyards and foundries, and is advantageously located for travellers and boarders. As the proprietor wishes to retire from the business, he is prepared to dispose of the premises and business on the most liberal terms. See advertisement.

EXCURSION.—A large excursion party to the Thousand Islands, starts from Rome, N.Y. this morning. After the ride on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, the excursionists will take the steamers Watertown and Pierrepont and proceed down the river and among the islands, stopping a while at Kingston. The excursionists will be joined by numbers from Oswego and other places. The Watertown Brass and String Band will accompany them.

THE WELL ACCIDENT.—The woman Burns, who was so badly hurt on Sunday last by falling into a deep well through overbalancing herself, is not dead, as reported, but is recovering slowly, and is in no danger.

## McGregor, the Horse Tamer.

Mr. McGregor the Horse Tamer, leaves us for Ottawa and other places in Canada on Saturday. He leaves with a full reputation, for unquestionably he is a pains taking, hard-working man, with an infinite fund of information about a horse which he places wholly in the hands of his classes. There is not the slightest humbug about him, for he faithfully fulfills all he promises. His classes have been very large in Kingston, where at first he was met by distrust, which he gradually overcame; and he leaves the city with the good opinion of every one he has taught. We commend him, not only to the owners of vicious animals which they wish cured, but to all who value a good horse and wish him to do his very best.

CRICKET MATCH TO MORROW.—The Eleven of the Kingston Cricket Club, to play in the match with the Grafton Club to-morrow, have been selected, and make a splendid team.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.—The Provincial Penitentiary located here is hereafter to be known as the "Kingston Penitentiary," in accordance with one of the provisions of the Penitentiary Act passed last session, to distinguish it from the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick institutions, which are named after the capital towns. In time Quebec Province will have a Penitentiary of its own, when the prisoners here will be classified, and those belonging to the other province taken away. Until that occurs it would appear singular to call the Kingston Penitentiary a Provincial one.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—The Bank of Montreal has been instructed from the Receiver General's office to pay 7 per cent. debentures of 1866, on presentation at any of the agencies, free of free of charge and forwarded to Ottawa for collection. See advertisement in another column.

TOO BAD.—Several large barges from the American side are engaged in Catarraqui Bay loading with bleached ashes for the American farmers, which are supplied by them as a top dressing for grass and other land, and make a valuable fertilizer. Thus the Americans go to the expense of sending over here for stuff that our own farmers will not accept as a gift, begrudging the labor to carry it away. The American farmers have found out the benefits of this fertilizer, whereas our farmers have not yet done so.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Very little interest is taken in Canada in the coming Election for President of the United States, the return of Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax being a foregone conclusion. The people of the United States, since the early days of the Republic, never elected the right men, witness the passing by of such men as Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and the choice of such men as Pierce, Polk and Harrison! Grant has butchered his fellow countrymen by thousands, and Colfax is a poor sid to any country. And yet they are sure to be President and Vice-President of the greatest Republic in the world.

A DISORDERLY LOCALITY.—The attention of the police authorities, as well as the press, has been called to disgraceful occurrences, which occur nightly on Earl Street, near Bagot Street, in the neighborhood, which is known as "Whiskey Alley," a name not altogether inappropriate. The neighborhood is very often kept in a state of alarm throughout the whole night, and the nuisance has become so intolerable that many respectable persons are prepared to move away sooner than submit to it longer. The riots of drunken men are regularly interspersed with the screams of women, being unmercifully beaten by their husbands. These screams lead to a general uproar in the whole quarter, that can only be likened to a pandemonium let loose. The language used is almost beyond description. On Monday night in one of the houses the furniture and windows were smashed. And yet we are told that the police cannot legally enter any of these places and make arrests, but must wait to find a person disorderly on the streets before they can interfere with him. A law that enforces this restriction is, to say the least, absurd. We trust that some action will be taken to remedy this great evil, and allow peaceful citizens to enjoy their proper rest at regular hours.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—A blank day at the Court this morning. No prisoners.

## COMMERCE AND MARINE.

### Kingston Money Market.

Aug. 26th, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4 discount.
" selling at 6½ discount
Greenbacks, 4 Bills 70c.
4 Silver 70c
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 146½.
Sterling exchange at New York ½.

### Current Prices of Grain.

Aug. 26th, 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 0 to 0 72 | " | " |
| Barley, | 0 75 to 0 00 | " | " |
| Peas, | 70 to 0 00 | " | " |
| Oats, | 45 to 45 | " | " |
| Buckwheat, | 00 o 00 | " | " |

### Kingston Markets.

August 26th.

| | $ c. | | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superfine Flour ℔ barrel, | 6 50 | @ | 7 75 |
| Superfine Flour ℔ 100 lbs. | 3 50 | " | 3 75 |
| Wheat, Spring ℔ bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Peas ℔ bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Barley ℔ bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Rye ℔ bushel | 0 70 | " | 0 00 |
| Oats ℔ bushel | 0 40 | " | 0 45 |
| Buckwheat per bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Indian Meal ℔ bag | 1 15 | " | 1 25 |
| Oatmeal ℔ barrel | 7 00 | " | 7 10 |
| Potatoes per bush | 0 85 | " | 1 00 |
| Turnips ℔ bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Carrots and Beets ℔ bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Onions ℔ bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Butter, fresh, per lb | 0 17 | " | 0 20 |
| " by the tub | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Beef ℔ 100 lbs | 6 00 | " | 7 00 |
| Fresh Pork per 100 lbs | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Mess Pork | 23 00 | " | 24 00 |
| Prime Mess ℔ bbl | 21 50 | " | 22 00 |
| Ham ℔ lb | 0 15 | " | 0 18 |
| Shoulders (smoked), per lb | 0 15 | " | 0 17 |
| Bacon per lb | 0 10 | " | 0 15 |
| Mutton per lb | 0 6 | " | 0 7 |
| Veal ℔ lb | 0 5 | " | 0 6 |
| Lamb | 0 5 | " | 0 7 |
| Cheese ℔ lb | 0 10 | " | 0 13 |
| Eggs ℔ doz | 0 12 | " | 0 18 |
| Honey per lb | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Turkeys each | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Geese each | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Fowls ℔ pair | 0 40 | " | 0 45 |
| Chickens (Spring) per pair | 0 25 | " | 0 25 |
| Ducks ℔ pair | 0 40 | " | 0 50 |
| Green Apples ℔ bbl | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Apples, dried per lb | 0 12 | " | 0 15 |
| Hay ℔ ton | 7 00 | " | 9 00 |
| Straw ℔ ton | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Timothy Seed ℔ bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Clover Seed ℔ bushel | 0 00 | " | 0 00 |
| Wood ℔ cord | 3 50 | " | 4 0 |
| Wool ℔ lb | 0 25 | " | 0 31 |
| Pot Ashes ℔ cwt | 5 20 | " | 5 25 |
| Hides ℔ 100 lbs | 6 00 | " | 7 00 |
| Sheep & Lamb Skins | 0 25 | " | 0 30 |
| Calf Skins per lb | 0 10 | " | 0 12 |

### Montreal Markets—Yesterday.

Flour—Super Extra, 7,25 to 7,35; Extra, 7,10 to 7,25; Fancy, to 6,80 6,90; Welland Canal Super, 6,45 to 6,55; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 6,50 to 7,50; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 6,45 to 6,55; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 5,90 to 6,00; bag flour, 0,00 to 0,00. Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 0,00 to 0,00; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00 Butter—Dairy, 00 to 00c; store-packed, 00 to 00c. Ashes—pots, 0,00 to 6,00; pearls 0 00 to 0,02. Gold in New York at 1 2 o'clock, 1454. Pork—mess, 00,00 to 00,00 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—buyers are holding back expecting lower rates; no wholesale business done. Wheat—a small sale of spring at quotations; red winter 1,40 offered for a small parcel. Peas—small sales at quotations. Provisions—butter quiet and steady. Pork—no demand.

### New York Markets—Yesterday.

Flour dull; receipts are 15,400 bbls; sales are 7,100 bbls at 6,80 a 7,75 for superfine state and western; 7,60 to 8,95 for common to choice extra state, 7,70 to 9,75 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at 7,25 to 9,85. Wheat firmer; receipts are 3,200 bush; sales are 21,000 bush at 2,24½ for choice new amber state. Rye quiet. Corn opened firmer and closed dull; receipts are 24,000 bush; sales are 59,000 bush at 1,15 a 1,20 for sound mixed western.

### Chicago Markets—August 25th.

Flour easier and more active; spring extra, 7 50 to 8 75. Wheat had advanced 2c; No 1 at 1 68 to 1 70; No 2 at 1 60 to 1 60½. Corn active and advanced ½c to ¾c No 1 at 98c; No 2 at 96½ to 98c; since Change No 2 is quoted at 99c. Oats active firm and advanced ½c; sales at 51½c to 52c. Rye declined 3c; sales of No 1 at 1 25; No 2 at 1 21 to 1 22. Provisions steady; mess pork 29 to 29 50; Lard 18c to 18½. Beef cattle dull. Live hogs active; best at 9 75 to 10 25. Freights firm and steady.

### Vessels Passed Through the Welland Canal.

August 25.

Up—Schrs D M James, Kingston, to Wallaceburg, light; Fulton, Ogdensburg, to Erie, iron ore; Hattie Wells, Port Colborne, to Port Huron, light; Breeze, Kingston, to Chicago, general cargo; Cog of London, Montreal, to Port Stanley, gen. cargo; Bark Alexander, Kingston, to New Glasgow, light. Down—Schrs Mary Grover, Tyconnel, to Kigston, staves and timber; H A Richardson, Detroit, to Oswego, wheat.

THE BARLEY MARKET.—The market for barley may now be said to have fully commenced, and the opening prices are even higher than was anticipated, although high prices were confidently expected. The schrs. Gazelle and Greyhound, which have been refitting here, cleared out yesterday for the Bay of Quinte, having been chartered by American buyers to convey barley to Oswego, for which $1,05 per bush was paid, and the Jane McLeod left yesterday for Wellington, to convey a cargo of the same grain to Toledo, for which a like price was paid. There is at present a brisk demand in the Western States for barley at prices ranging from $1 to $1,05 Canadian currency.—News.

In Picton, the Barley market opened with a very good demand—the price paid for some loads last week being as high as $1,05. Yesterday, however, but $1 was offered, and a considerable quantity changed hands. Spring wheat $1,30; Fall do $130; Rye, 80c; Peas, 85c; black-eyed do, 90c.—Times.

EARLY SHIPMENT OF BARLEY.—Picton, Ont., Aug. 25.—The schooner Ontario left here last night with a cargo of 5,500 bush. of barley, loaded at Hog's storehouse, and shipped by Colin G. Saving. This is two months earlier than the first shipment last year and one month earlier than in 1866. The schooner Enterprise takes another load this evening.

## BIRTH.

In Kingston, on the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. Charles Sangster, of a daughter.

## DIED.

On Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., Hannah, the beloved wife of R. W. Day, M.D., second daughter of Wm. Ford, Jr., Esq., aged 27 years.

The Funeral will take place on FRIDAY (to-morrow), 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. Friends and Acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

In Boston, on the 20th inst., Alice Manton, wife of Mr. Wm. Forbes, aged 24 years.

In Ottawa, on the 19th instant, Peter Collins, aged 75 years.

In Toronto Township, on the 19th inst., George Armstrong, aged 85 years.

Near Williamstown, Glengarry, on the 18th inst., Col. Donald McPherson, aged 84 years.


Sweet Potatoes.
NUTMEG & WATERMELONS.
*Peaches, Pears, Plums,*
And all other Fruits of the Season arriving daily at
R. TOWN'S
No. 1 FRUIT & OYSTER DEPOT,
Corner of Ontario & Clarence Sts.
Kingston, Aug. 26, 1868. 202&35

ANOTHER
Monster Sale
TO OPEN
IN A FEW DAYS
AT
McDONELL'S.
Kingston, August 26th, 1868. 202&35

WANTED.
50,000 BUSHELS
*Barley and Rye,*
10,000 LBS. GOOD BUTTER,
5,000 LBS. GOOD CHEESE,
FOR which I will pay the highest price at my Store on Princess Street.

FOR SALE;
TEAS from 2s. per lb., Tobaccos from 1s. per lb., Sugars 5d., 5½d. and 6d. per lb., Coffee 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. Currants, Raisins and Rice. Salt in Barrels and Bags. Liquors of all kinds—Rum, Gin, Brandy, Sherry and Port Wine, Lemon Syrup and Ginger Wine. Butter Firkins and Crocks at 1s. 6d. each. Lamps of the latest styles. Coal Oil, No. 1. Brooms, Pails, &c. Herrings in Barrels and Half Barrels, and everything usually kept in a Grocery Establishment, CHEAP FOR CASH.
R. McINTYRE.
Kingston, Aug. 26, 1868. 202&35


RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 19th August, 1868.

NOTICE Is hereby given that the
GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES
MATURING
*FIRST SEPTEMBER NEXT*
WILL BE
REDEEMED ON PRESENTATION
AT THE
RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Or on presentation at the Agencies of
THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
And that interest thereon will cease after the date of their maturity.
T. D. HARINGTON,
Deputy Rece. Gen'l.
2015in

### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the Matter of WILLIAM MANTON, Jr., Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at my Office, Anchor Buildings, in the City of Kingston, on TUESDAY, the EIGHT day of September, 1868, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent and the ordering of the affairs of his estate generally.
R. M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.
Kingston, 24th Aug., 1868. 2w200


STRAYED.
STRAYED from Barriefield, on Sunday last, August 16th, a five year old RED COW, with horns turned inwards; left hind leg in bad. Any person bringing her to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded.
THOMAS LOVITT,
Shoemaker,
Ontario Street.
Kingston, Aug. 22, 1868. 1w202

TO-DAY.
SALE BY AUCTION
OF
Household Furniture!
PIANO FORTE,
*Glass, Plated & Crockery Ware.*
J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell on THURSDAY next, the 27th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Craig, corner Johnson and Sydenham Streets, opposite Irons' Buildings, all the Furniture &c. therein contained, comprising—1 Excellent Piano Forte, (nearly new) Tapestry Carpet, Hair Seated Sofas and Chairs, Easy Chairs, Centre, and Dining and Work Tables, Whatnot Ornaments, Chiffonier, Book-case, a quantity of Standard Books, 1 National Atlas, Telescope, Plated Tea Sett, Cruets, &c., Glass and Crockery Ware; the contents of five Bed Rooms, viz., Black Walnut Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds, B. W. Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands and Furniture, Excellent B. R. Carpets, Box, Parlour and Cooking Stoves, with Pipes and the usual assortment of Kitchen Furniture.
Terms Cash, in Bankable Funds.
Sale at 10 o'clock sharp.
J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.
N.B.—The above premises are to Rent. Possession given 1st september.
Kingston, Aug. 19, 1868. 196&34

FURNITURE,
HORSE HARNESS, CARRIAGE.
*Plated, Glass, China and Crockery Ware,*
FOR SALE BY AUCTION
BY J. J. LINTON.
THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell on TUESDAY, September 1st, at the Residence of A. T. WEST, Esq. (who is about to proceed to England on leave), No. 1 Wellington Terrace, near the Artillery Park, all the Furniture, &c., &c., contained therein, comprising in part, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Carpets, Curtains, Ornaments, Centre, Dining, and Side Tables, with Covers, Whatnot, Chiffonier, Glass and China Ware; an assortment of Plated do.; Cutlery, &c.; Hall Stoves and Pipes, Floor Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods; Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Bedding; Washstands and Furniture, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Cooking Stove complete, and a quantity of Kitchen requisites. Also, 1 splendid HORSE, rising 5, quiet either to drive or ride; 1 Sett New SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS; 1 Sett Plain do; 1 excellent Family Carriage.
Terms Cash, in Bankable Funds.
Sale precisely at TEN o'clock A.M.
J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, Aug. 19, 1868. 196&34

THIS EVENING.
Free Lecture
ON
THURSDAY EVENING.
Father Smarius,
OF
THE SOCIETY OF JESUS,
WILL Lecture at ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, on Thursday Evening next, at 7½ o'clock precisely.
☞ A Collection will be taken up for the Poor after the Lecture.
Kingston, Aug. 25, 1868. 201

PROF. McGREGOR,
*THE HORSE TAMER,*
HAS, at the solicitation of his Class, consented to remain in Kingston a few days longer, until
Friday Next, the 28th Inst.
The Pavilion has been removed to the yard in rear of the "Bay of Quinte House," Bagot Street, where he will be most happy to instruct those persons interested in the art which he teaches.
M. McGREGOR.
Kingston, Aug. 24th, 1868. 200

ODESSA WOOLEN MILLS.
MRS. JOSHUA BOOTH begs to announce that substantial STONE BUILDINGS are now erected on the Site of the Woolen Factory, lately destroyed by fire; and that the New Machinery is in perfect running order.
CUSTOM CARDING AND FULLING
Will receive careful and prompt attention. By the superiority of the New Thirty Inch Custom Carding Machine, parties coming from a distance, can have their Work home with them the same day.
Odessa, May, 1868. 139 & 23


SALE BY AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
IN AND NE