Travelling Directory.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 2 Express	3:30 p.m.	3:50 p.m.
" 4 "	3:55 a.m.	4:00 a.m.
" 6 Mail	2:50 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
10 Merch't Express	12:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.

No. 2 Express (the fast train) stops only at Tyendinaga, Belleville, Colborne, Grafton, Coburg, Port Hope, Oshawa, Whitby, between Kingston and Toronto.

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 1 Express	1:05 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
" 3 "	2:20 a.m.	2:25 a.m.
" 5 Mail	1:45 p.m.	2:05 p.m.
" 9 Merch't Express	9:55 p.m.	10:10 p.m.

No. 1 Express (fast train) stops only at Brockville, Prescott Junction, Dickinson Landing, Cornwall, Vaudrieul, Lachine and Montreal.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.

For Montreal and Intermediate Ports.
Royal Mail steamer leaves daily at 5:30 a.m.
Str. St. Helen leaves every Monday night.

Arrive from Montreal.
Royal Mail steamer daily at 4 p.m.
Str. St. Helen every Saturday morning.

For Belleville and Bay Ports.
Str. Rochester daily at 3:30 p.m.; arrives at 1 p.m.
Str. St. Helen Saturdays at 7 a.m.; arrives Mondays at 8 p.m.

For Toronto and Lake Ports.
Royal Mail steamer leaves daily at 5:30 p.m. arrives at 4 a.m.

For Ottawa and Canal Ports.
Str. City of Ottawa leaves on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p.m.; arrives at noon same day.

For Cape Vincent.
Str. Watertown leaves at 12:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Leaves Cape Vincent at 9:15 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

For Gananoque.
Str. Pierrepont leaves on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

For Chicago and Lake Ports.
Northern Transportation Steamers leave Cape Vincent morning and evening.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1870.

INDEPENDENCE AND ANNEXATION.

A society has been organized in Canada under the title of the Union League, for the purpose of bringing about the annexation of British North America to the United States. This society has its headquarters in Montreal, but affiliated associations are to be formed in all parts of the Dominion. Considerable sums of money are said to have been pledged for the purpose of agitating the subject through the Provinces, and the owners of real estate are especially called upon to contribute, on the ground that the incorporation of the Dominion with the United States would add at least one-half to the present value of land both in the cities and in the country.

The object for which the managers of the Union League intend first to strike is the independence of the Dominion. They understand that the British Government cannot consent to the direct annexation of their colonies to another country, and accordingly they design first to secure their independence, and then to bring about the annexation as soon afterward as possible. This feature of the new movement is not unreasonable; but it may well be doubted whether the movement for independence can be much advanced by a society which confesses at the outset that it has not a sincere interest in the object.

The statesmen of the Dominion—and we must assume that there are statesmen there—must soon earnestly take hold of the problem that is before them. A longer continuance of the colonial relation is evidently impracticable. Great Britain cannot afford to throw away the large sum of money which the Provinces are now costing her, and for which she receives no tangible return. The judicious solution—is independence; but it must be a real, and not a shame independence; not a device to facilitate annexation, but an honest endeavor to render the united Provinces powerful and prosperons as a nation by themselves. If that experiment should fail, after having been wisely and faithfully tried, the Canadian people may then, very naturally, be led to consider the question of annexation to the United States. But the question cannot with propriety be forced upon them; it must be left to the operation of natural growth and developement. The Union League may possibly be a useful agency in enlightening the Canadian people; but it would be much more useful if it were frank and candid, and did not set out with the application of false pretences to an affair of great political importance.—New York *Sun.*

*** The *N. Y. Sun* does write the greatest rot about Canada. Surely its chief editor, Mr. Dana, must be an ass if he wrote the trash we allude to; or if he allowed any of his staff to do it. Canada does not want to be annexed to the United States, for this simple reason: as an Independent Power she would have all the advantage of Annexation, with the great privilege of governing herself; while, annexed to the Great Republic, all her matters would be dictated at Washington. There is no party, nor society, worth the name, in Montreal or elsewhere, that is agitating for Annexation; but, there are many persons who think if Great Britain abandons Canada, that the latter should be declared Independent. Certainly, if the Fenian Raids are to cost annually a Million of Dollars, the sooner she is Independent the better. But Canada is in no hurry to expedite matters. Things will all come right. Canada will be one of the nations of the earth in good time; but, as to being annexed to the United States, that cook won't fight.

THE MADOC RAILWAY.—Yesterday the Mayor, President, and Messrs. Livingston and Cunningham, Provisional Directors of the Kingston and Madoc Railway Company, left for Tamworth to attend the meeting of the Board.

Patent Ship Pump.

In looking over the Daily News of the 22nd, we see that Mr. Brokenshire states that the "best pump in the world" has been on exhibition in this city since last Christmas, and that we have not had the pleasure of disposing of one as yet. We must admit that. We have had the "Eureka ship pump" for the last four or five months, at the depth of fifteen feet, for the purpose of giving it a good trial before bringing it before the public. As regards not disposing of any,—"a good reason,"—my patent was not issued until the 9th of April 1870, and we have not yet got into the manufacturing of them, but expect to be under way in a few days. We have received a great number of orders since the spring, but have not been in a position to fulfil them. Mr. Ellicott, of the firm of Ellicott, Anthony & Co., Oswego, N.Y., called and saw the Eureka ship pump early in the spring, and the result was an order for twelve pumps for vessels fitting out in Oswego. If we had had fifty we could have disposed of them since the commencement of navigation. The Eureka ship pump appears to be a thorn in Mr. Brokenshire's side. His pump does not trouble us in the least,—and why does ours trouble him so much? Now, as regards the practical test on board the barge Consort, the facts are these:—Mr. Putnam, the agent of the M. T. Co., called at our office, over Messrs Falconer & Horn's, Ontario street, to get one of our iron ship pumps to assist in pumping out the barge Consort, sunk at Cape Vincent, loaded with grain, but unfortunately we had none on hand, and we offered to take over our 9in. 7in. model, "the wonderful pump" that troubles Mrs. Brokenshire so much. Capt. Putnam said he would be much obliged if he would. So at 1 o'clock we took our tin model down aboard the tug Glide, and went to the Cape, along with two of Mr. Brokenshire's iron ones. On arriving at the Cape we rigged our pumps with eleven feet of suction pipe, and went to work at 4 o'clock. Mr. Besnett, the ship carpenter, rigged Mr. Brokenshire's pumps; but one had to be discarded. Twice the "Improved Atlantic Ship Pump" choked with the grain, and had to be cleared, and a bucket had to be put under the suction pipe to keep the grain away; but the "Eureka" worked without ceasing for ten hours and no choking. Mr. Brokenshire speaks about a full staff of men working the wonderful pump. Well, the staff consisted of John Breden, jr., and Ed. Horsey. As regards taking our pump away when we came to Kingston, the facts are simply these: after pumping in the rain for ten hours we wanted to get home to change our clothing; and our pump being only a tin one, the reason we went and worked it ourselves, was, we would not leave it for the men who relieved the others of pumping would have broken it in a short time. As regards the leather being screwed between the joint of the suction pipe in Mr. Brokenshire's pump, it was carelessness on the part of the maker. Mr. Brokenshire says that when he put his second pump at work, the water was so completely pumped out as to allow her to be taken to her destination in order to be discharged of her contents. Yes, below the bridge on a sand bank. As regards Mr. Brokenshire's blowing about his not being a betting man, I think he had better wait until he has been asked to bet, and his bombast about putting his pump up against any other pump for three months, free of charge. All we have to say is this: as quick as we have our iron pumps ready, we will be most happy to accommodate him with a public test of pumps. We will warrant our pumps to do just what we say. We would be extremely obliged to Mr. Brokenshire if he would get us one of Thompson's Philosophy, where he saw the principle and description of the Eureka pump. Wonder where he saw the principle and description of the Atlantic Ship Pump? Not out of Thompson's Philosophy? No! Why, he drean't it, of course! We would also advise him to get one for himself, and then he would not want to go around cribbing ideas and calling them his own. I can say with clear conscience that the Eureka pump is an original invention of our own, and, as regards principle, there is only one principle for any kind of pump. We have had men from all parts of the country to see it; both practical engineers and scientific men, and they all say it is the first of the kind they have ever seen. A good reference is the United States Patent Office at Washington, where there are thousands of different kinds of pumps, but there was nothing there like the Eureka. The Eureka Pump requires no puffing or blowing, but will talk for itself.

HORSEY & BREDEN.

P.S.—Mr. Brokenshire will please accept our thanks for helping us to advertise and bring our wonderful pump before the public.

H. & B.

THE LATE MR. KIRKPATRICK.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Kingston Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society on Tuesday, the first occurring since the death of the late lamented Mr. Kirkpatrick, it was moved by the Rev. K. M. Fenwick, seconded by N. McLeod, Esq., and

"*Resolved*,—That in the removal by death of the late President of this Society, Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.P., we recognize one of those often repeated admonitions,—'Be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh,' and would take this, our earliest opportunity as a Committee, to record our heartfelt sorrow that the Bible Society of Kingston has lost one of its best friends, and one of its most faithful workers, deeply in sympathy with the grand object of this Society, and ever faithful in the discharge of his duties as President. His memory will be long cherished by the friends of the Bible cause, and his loss long lamented."

DEATH THROUGH BURNING.—Dr. Barker, coroner, was called on yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of a poor suffering woman, who had died in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, from the effect of a burning she received on Wolfe Island on Tuesday, through her clothes catching fire from a kitchen stove. She was brought to the city on Wednesday morning and taken to the hospital in a very sad state, her legs and body being frightfully burned. Dr. Sullivan did all in his power to alleviate her suffering, but she was in great agony until death relieved her. Today the cause of the death will be enquired into.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Sir Francis Hincks and the Hon. Mr. Aikins have returned to Ottawa.

Mr. A. McDougall, an old and esteemed merchant of Cornwall, was found dead in his bedroom on Wednesday morning. He had dropped dead in the act of dressing himself.

Chief Justice Hagarty and wife were passengers by the mail steamer for Europe on Saturday.

Ward, the American fillibuster, was believed by the Chinese to be the greatest General that had existed for two thousand years, and he is now worshipped as a deity.

Governor Archibald is still at Ottawa, and it appears uncertain when Manitoba will be transferred to the Dominion.

Dr. Lyons has obtained a verdict for $20,000 from the Erie Railroad Co., for injuries received by him in April, 1868.

Senor Castellor made a brilliant speech yesterday in the Spanish Cortez in favor of the abolition of colonial slavery.

Vice Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, Controller of the Navy, and Edward J. Reid, Chief Naval Constructor, have resigned.

The Empress glided out of the Tuileries one morning, recently, to sit by a poor child, afflicted with small-pox, feeling no repugnance for such duty, and lending a gentle hand to soothe the sufferings of her little friend.

The London Daily News says the Hon. Alexander Campbell, who is charged with making representations to the Home Government respecting the feeling in Canada on the subject of Fenian raids, is on a fool's errand.

The health of Napoleon continues to get better. He has gone, with his Court, to St. Cloud.

Hon. Mr. Tilley will proceed to the Lower Provinces next week.

The Right Rev. J. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, is on his way home from Rome.

The British Columbia delegates have returned to Ottawa.

Dr. Schultz arrived at Ottawa yesterday. He will return to Red River next month. Dr. Lynch will also start for Red River next month.

Sir John A. Macdonald will shortly try the beneficial effects of sea air at Portland.

The Emperor, the Prince Imperial, and Prince Napoleon, are on the sick list at one and the same time, which displays a remarkable pathological esprit de corps in the Bonaparte family.

The Bishop of Manchester approves of Mr. Gladstone's Education Bill, but hopes education will be made compulsory.

General Savage, Chief of the Fenian Brotherhood, left San Francisco on Monday for New York.

Mr. Thos. White, the Ontario Emigration Agent, has left England for Canada.

The funeral of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte took place in Baltimore on Sunday, and was attended only by the immediate friends of the family and those to whom special invitations had been extended. Among the pall-bearers were Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Thomas Swann, General John A. Dix, and Commodore Purviance.

The Minister of Malitia had a protracted conference with the Premier at Ottawa on Wednesday. The terms of Confederation were fully discussed by the Cabinet and the British Columbian delegates the same day, and it is said an agreement will be arrived at this week.

There are various rumors afloat at Ottawa of retirements, appointments and other departmental changes. Amongst those spoken of is the retirement of E. Parent, Esq., Under-secretary of State, on superannuation, and that that courteous public office, R. S. M. Rouchette, is to take his place. Mr. J. Johnson, the Deputy commissioner of Customs, is to take Mr. Bouchett's department.

DOMESTIC.

The longest day is passed.

Ottawa forgotten the existence of the national holiday.

The demand for labor in the Ottawa section continues unabated.

A baby show is announced at Hamilton on Dominion Day.

The "oldest inhabitant" some where says we are to have frost on the 26th June.

Varennes subscribed $400 to aid of the Saguenay sufferers.

The Ontario Bank are about to open an agency at Three Rivers.

Farmers in the country of Brant have been victimized by patent right swindlers to the extent of $10,000.

H. M. S. Tamar will embark the troops on the 2nd proximo, and sail on the 3rd.

The continuation of the Bath hail storm over New England doing much damage.

Rents have declined in Ottawa compared with three years ago, fully twenty-five per cent.

A Militia camp will be formed to Laprairie in the beginning of July. Over 1,000 volunteers will camp out.

There were only 29 French volunteers amongst those who went from Montreal to the front.

An enterprising Yankee is buying up bullfrogs at Perth, at 10 cents per pound, and shipping their limbs to Boston and New York.

The 14th Battalion of Hamilton, are to go into camp at Grimsby about the middle of next month.

Application for the postponement of the Notman case in Quebec, was made and granted by the Court of Appeal, but peremptorily fixed for next term.

Warning signs have been put up at Niagara Falls, indicating danger from venturing under the cataract, as portions of the rock were daily falling.

Extraordinary field allowances have been granted for three months to all officers of the Brigade, 69th Regiment, Royal Artillery and staff present during the late Fenian raid.

THE NEWS.

Eleven persons were sunstruck in New York on Monday.

The steamship Moravian, from Portland, has arrived at Londonderry.

Despatches announce the execution of 5 more of the Marathon Brigands.

A meeting was held in London, England, to promote Christian unity, Lord Elliott, occupied the chair.

A monster popular demonstration in favour of the Duke of Saldanha took place at Lisbon on Sunday.

Nearly 200 of the immigrants recently arrived in New York, have enlisted in the United States Army.

Fifteen Cardinalates will be bestowed upon the most zealous supporters of Infallibility.

The ironclad Inconstant is now generally admitted to be a failure as a sea-going vessel.

The Leeds Insurance Co's building in London fell in ruins on Wednesday night. Due warning was given, and the inmates escaped.

The Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyans of Ireland have voted by a large majority that their two bodies should be amalgamated.

Arthur Pierce, a laborer in Paris, (Ont.,) brutally murdered his wife on Monday, beating her with a stick.

The debate on Infallibility has been postponed till the 6th of July owing to the number of Fathers desiring to take part in the discussion.

The United States Mission to London is to be raised to one of first rank, and in return, the British Mission at Washington will be made an embassy.

The fight between Turner and Donnelly came off near Mobile, the former proved victor after 87 rounds, lasting two hours and thirty-five minutes.

The Legislative Council of Jamaica has passed a Bill providing for the gradual disestablishment of the Church.

The ball of the 69th Regiment to Prince Arthur on Tuesday night was a very grand and enjoyable affair.

The ceremonies of Commemoration Day were held at Oxford University the day before yesterday. The Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University, conferred the degrees.

The news from the different Windward Islands is, that several violent shocks of earthquake were felt on the morning of the 9th inst. At Guadaloupe the sea rose and covered a great extent of land, and suddenly receded with such violence as to drag vessels in the harbour far out to sea.

The ball of the officers of the 69th Regiment to Prince Arthur at Quebec was a brillant affair, over 1,000 persons being present. The invitation list included many notabilities of the Dominion and the United States. The Prince enjoyed himself heartily. Last night he opened the ball of the Sergeants of the Regiment. The old colours of the 69th were solemnly deposited in the English Cathedral yesterday, Prince Arthur assisting. The ceremony was very impressive.

SILVER DISCOUNT.—The move made by the dry goods merchants of Napanee in regard to silver has been successfully carried out and silver is now taken in all manner of trade.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

London, June 22.

In the House of Lords last night, Earl Russell moved that a Commissioner be appointed to inquire into the means whereby the Union between England and her Colonies may be perpetuated. He considered the great national armaments now on foot and vast improvement in navies, made the question of our relations with the Colonies one of grave moment. He argued in favor of maintaining intact the Colonial Empire. He dwelt particularly on the preservation of the union with Canada, pointing out the want of communication, and showed what obstacles were in the way of ready re-inforcements in case of an emergency. He regretted the the withdrawal of the garrison from Quebec as imprudent and impolitic.

Earl Grey spoke in support of the inquiry.

The House without action adjourned.

In the House of Commons last night the Post-Master-General promised an early increase of facilities for telegraphic communication with Ireland. Additional cables would be laid and improved, and connections established.

Mr. Forster, said school accommodation would be provided as soon as the education bill passed.

Mr. Dennison, Speaker of the House, after complimentary speeches from Disraeli and Gladstone, had leave granted to attend the Commemoration at Oxford University, to receive an honorary degree.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The House then went into Committee on the Compulsory Education bill.

Mr. Richards moved, and Sir C. Dilke seconded an amendment, to strike out the clause making the grants for denominational schools. Mr. Richards and Dilke maintained that while attendance on schools should be make compulsory, the funds for their support should come from local and voluntary sources, and not from the public treasury.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy disliked the idea of state schools placed side by side with others sustained by local rates. He made a strong argument for the maintenance of the authority of the Church.

Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir S. Pakington, and others supported the amendment.

Mr Forster objected to the amendment as impairing, without making any compensation for, the value and vitality of the measure. As the bill stood now, the cause of education was likely to be sacrificed, for one sect might snatch the advantage from another.

EXTRADITION.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Torrens gave notice that he should propose the insertion in the Extradition Bill, of a new clause, guarding against the surrender of fugitives where a criminal charge may disguise a political purpose in the demand of a foreign government.

BISHOPS IN PARLIAMENT.

At the evening session, Mr. Beaumont moved for leave to bring in a bill relieving Bishops from attendance in Parliament. He thought the presence of Bishops there was useless and unpopular. Mr. Locke King seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone, said government could not assent to the introduction of such a measure; he considered it an ill advised and gratuitous attack on the constitution. The House divided, and leave to introduce the bill was refused by 158 to 102.

A lively sensation was created in the Lower House by an alarm of fire which happily proved to be false.

RED RIVER.

PROCLAMATION OF RIEL.

St. Paul, Minn, June 21.—Louis Riel issued a proclamation in French, dated Fort Garry, May 14, in which he says he does not believe the present active measures of the Canadians are altogether in the interest of the Confederation of England, but of their own selfish objects, and to acquire criminal superiority over the people of the Northwest. The men of Upper Canada, whom we have avoided quarrelling with, for the past six months have sought to divide us into factions. Civil war has been proclaimed in our midst, and those who stirred it up, usurped the country in the famous name of Her Majesty. These strangers we have been compelled to frequently imprison, but we soon set them at liberty again, even though we knew they would do us all the injury in their power, and because one of them was made an example of, the Canadians wish now to make war on the people of Red River in spite of the declaration of John A. Macdonald that the Canadian Government has

NO JURISDICTION

in the country. This people have formed a provisional government, which government desired that the Northwest should not enter the Confederation before all classes of civilized men in this country had secured a guarantee on the same footing of equality. The Canadians don't wish to respect the rights of anybody in an English colony. They hope to associate their personal prospects with those of the Imperial policy in British North America. They ought to know the only way to ensure the extension and continuation of Confederation is to place on equal footing all the British North American Provinces.

The Proclamation continues as follows: The principles which governed us on forming

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

in October last, were published in Canada in November. They are now as then, the line of conduct of the Provisional Government; the English flag which floats over our heads will render them this great testimony in our favor. Full of confidence in the principles which form our strength, we do not regard as loyal subjects of Her Majesty those who have united to make war on us, or who yet insist on making it because of the line of conduct we have pursued in order to ruin us, and finally raise themselves upon our ruin. They have always counted us in the rank of barbarians.

NEVER APPEALED TO SAVAGE TRIBES.

Notwithstanding our great difficulties, we have never appealed for aid to the dangerous element of the Savage tribes. On the contrary while we have spared nothing to keep them quiet, others have just sent through our country, where their Government has no jurisdiction, emissaries with the fixed purpose of creating hostilities among the Indians; but we hope Providence will aid to complete the pacification of the Northwest. We hope the Crown of England will facilitate the solution of the great complications which have been caused by

GREAT POLITICAL IMPRUDENCE.

Our cause is that of an English Colony and of liberty. A people whom progress and civilization fill with ambition, envy us on one side, and on the other are numerous savage nations who live in fear and apprehension. The people of Red River serve an intermediary between these two grand divisions, in effect we are allied to both by blood and customs. The Province of Ontario in

ARRESTING OUR DELEGATES,

which the Federal Government had invited by three special commissioners, has committed an act against which we protest in the name of the people of Northwest. We denounce this ignominious act to a civilized people, we appeal to the law of nations, which Upper Canada has always ignored, when it concerned what the Federal Government has not the honor to vindicate, but which we insist upon by every means possible to us.

(Signed) LOUIS RIEL,
President.

RITUALISM.

The world's history is disfigured with varied accounts of hallucinations that seem periodically to have possessed the world, like some inexplicable disease. In the present day the recurring epidemic has taken the form of ritualism. A perfect mania for rites and ceremonies, and "religious" performances, seems to have smitten a large section of the Church of England. The continual presence of that lodestar of a corrupt humanity—viz., the Church of Rome—seems to be exercising a magical influence over minds feverishly excited by a spurious religious sentimentality. The pure spiritual (or intellectual) worship of the Apostolic age is fast becoming a reminiscence of the past. The Word of God is ceasing to operate on a community that has sold its birthright for a "mess of pottage," in the shape of patronage, respectability, and an entirely worldly corporiety.

The law of gravitation operates between gravitating masses; clay cleaves to clay, Rome is lading herself with the "thick clay" of the nations; corrupt religious systems are settling towards Rome, as the natural mother and mistress of Apostate Churches.

The present ritualistic movement is what might have been anticipated. Rome will reap her harvest without effort. The apostacy has not yet come to the full. The Church of England, being formed of disintegrating materials, is continually giving off her substance to Rome, or to the image of that Babylonian "woman in scarlet." Rites and ceremonies, and pseudo sacraments are the drapery of the Puseyite Ecclesia, which first habilitates itself in full canonicals before commencing its precipitate Hegira to Rome. This flight, however, will be rather a gain than a loss—it is always better to see a man in his true colors than in the sombre garb of deception and treachery.

The eyes of the people of England will begin to be opened when the real tendency of ritualistic formality is made fully manifest by the inevitable result. The emissaries of Rome are exulting in the progress of the sensational epidemic, the sheaves of the golden harvest they expect are being formed ready to their hand.

It is possible the heart of England may remain faithful to its Protestant instincts, and Rome, in the plentitude of her anticipations, may yet meet with a countercheck, that will frustrate her ignoble ambition, and verify the fire-wrought prediction of Latimer to his martyred brother, that they would "kindle a fire in the land that should never be extinguished." We have faith in words uttered by such a man at such a moment, and believe that the deep-seated reverence for God and His Word that is engraven on the hearts of the English people, as a whole, will not succumb to the ostentatious assaults of a deluded party of religious sentimentalists, who are as the chaff which the wind carries away, to the wheat of genuine religion, that bringeth forth twenty, thirty, and a hundred-fold.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The prize list of the annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, to take place at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 31st August, and succeeding days, has been officially issued. The prizes are as follows:—All-comers', match, $520; Dominion of Canada match, $1,115; Provincial match, $680; McDougall challenge cup, $200; Battalion match, $405; Affiliated Associations match, $205; Nursery stakes, prizes to be the highest aggregate scores, $00; Time match for breech-loading rifles, $500.

This is the last match that the Association will ever hold, it having been determined at its last meeting at Ottawa that after the match in New Brunswick comes off, the Association is to be dissolved.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Brown, Royal Artillery, (late of Kingston) has been ordered to Montreal to relieve Capt. Gore as Brigade-Major of Royal Artillery, previous to his departure for England.

D.A.C. Genl. Matthews has been appointed Staff Paymaster in Canada.

Eight companies of the Rifle Brigade expect to be removed to Quebec this month, then to be placed under canvas at Point Levis.

All men from the R.C. Rifles transferred to the 78th Highlanders, and others under orders for conveyance by the Tamer to Halifax and England, will embark at Quebec on the 2nd July.

EXCURSION.—The steamer Pierrepont is engaged to-day for a Masonic Excursion from Gananoque.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday on the Great Northern Railway of England. 13 persons killed and between 30 and 40 injured. An excursion train was thrown from the track while going at full speed, by collision with a freight train. It struck the end of a bridge and scarcely a sound waggon was left in the train. Of the wounded, 5 are not expected to recover, and ten are in a desperate condition.

SYNOD OF MONTREAL.

The Synod of the Dioces of Montreal was opened on Tuesday. The Ven Archdeacon Leach preached the sermon in the Cathedral. The Metropolitan, in his address after the Synod had been constituted said the kind manner in which he had been treated made him glad that he had accepted the call of the Synod. He then urged the necessity of greater zeal in the missionary work in the diocese. The special Committee appointed to consider the division of the diocese reported against the proposition.

ANONYMA'S SUICIDE.

THE TRUE AND AFFECTING STORY OF A PROBABLY NUMEROUS CLASS OF CASES.

(From the New York News.)

The crowd standing on the wharf made room for the passage of two men, bearing the body of a woman. She had thrown herself into the river, wishing to commit suicide, but the police, not sufficiently impressed with the trouble she wished to escape, had rescued her.

She was conveyed to her home, where, by friction and other restoratives known to the faculty, she was soon placed out of danger.

A few minutes after the doctor's departure, the old nurse, who sat at the bedside, heard the bell ring and opened the door.

A young man, tall, handsome, and dressed in the latest fashion, entered precipitately, with a letter in his hand.

"Where is she? Where is she?" he exclaimed; "I must see her."

"I guess she's too sick," replied the nurse, hesitatingly.

"Not too sick to see me," replied the young man, smiling. "Read this, my good woman," and he held out the note.

The good woman read:

"Your refusal, Arthur, has cut me to the heart. A hundred dollars was a very small sum for you! But no matter! When you read this I shall have thrown myself into the river from the wharf near the ferry landing—you recollect, where we met for the first time. Forget me, and do not weep for your unfortunate

"LOUISA."

"Poor darling," murmured the nurse, "how could you have the heart to refuse her such a small sum?"

"I have got it here, cried the agonized young man; I have brought it. Let me go in." But the nurse prevented him:

"Louisa is asleep and needs rest; leave it on the table."

The young man handed a little packet of bills to the nurse and withdrew.

"I always said he was generous," said Louisa, as she placed the money under her pillow.

Half an hour afterward the bell rang again.

This time it was a short, stout man, with red whiskers, who had run himself out of breath and held a letter in his hand.

"Louisa! Louisa! I am here," he cried.

"Hush! hush!" replied the nurse, "she is asleep. What do you want?"

"What do I want? Read this, my good woman."

The good woman read:

"Your refusal has cut me to the heart. A hundred dollars is a very small sum for you. But no matter. When you read this," &c.

See previous letter for the balance.

He endeavored to enter but was persuaded by the nurse to go, leaving a hundred dollars on the mantel piece.

"I always said he was generous," murmured Louisa, carefully disposing of the funds.

A third time the bell rings. A gray-haired man, stricken with grief, appears at the door with an open letter in his hand.

"I know, I know all about it," said the nurse, without giving him time to speak, "but the poor lady is too much fatigued to see her friends to-day. If you wish it, I will give her the package."

The gray-haired man gives the nurse a hundred dollars, and withdraws, overcome with emotion.

"Yes, yes," sighed poor Louisa, "they are all good—all generous. But go, nurse, and see if he is coming."

"He! which he?" inquired the nurse.

"Oh, a wretch that I adore; and he left me because I hadn't three hundred dollars to lend him."

THE NORTH WEST.

The Red River Expedition is quietly working its way forward. All the troops at the Sault have left for Thunder Bay, and a company of the 60th Rifles, with boats and voyageurs, had left the latter place for Lake Shebandowan. The Algoma left the Sault with stores for Prince Arthur's Landing.

The first of the two parties which the Government of Ontario are sending out for the purpose of making an exploration of the Laurentian belt, extending from Lake Nipegon to Lake Nipissing, that of Prof. Bell, of the Geological Survey, left Toronto on Wednesday. It consists of some 20 men. This party will go direct to Lake Nipegon and work down. The other party will cross over to the centre of the Laurentian range from Michipicoton Bay, and then work upwards and meet the Nipegon party.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The story which comes to us from the great fire at Constantinople of certain Turks who resignedly shut themselves up in their houses, believing that their hour had come, and so burned piously to death, is fairly capped by the service of a French priest recently. This excellent man, a few Sundays since, selected "Insurance against Fire" as his theme, and preached a discourse against it as a flying in the face of heaven. "To insure one's property," he said, "O, my hearers, is a crime! Calamities of all sorts are chastisements from on high. If you insure your property you prevent God from punishing you should he see fit to do so!"

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

A wholesome severity is sometimes the truest mercy, as in those cases where it may deter either the sufferer or those like-minded from the repetition of nefarious acts. In this view it has been the clearly expressed will of the country that the Americo-Fenian brigands who have been captured should be shown the rigor of the law unmingled with mercy; and not the will and opinion of this country only, but of the people of Great Britain and the United States, and even of the Fenians in Ireland. The wretched invaders of Canada are fallen so low that they are scouted and despised by the Fenians or Fenian sympathisers of Ireland, who have not hesitated to point to hanging as the proper remedy for filibusterism. Where there is such unanimity of opinion, it is to be expected that all of those captured during the late raid and convicted of levying war against this country, that is of attempted murder, will receive the utmost penalty of the law. Mercy in such a case would be misplaced. It is not because the people of Canada desire blood or find any pleasure in inflicting suffering, that they demand the rigorous punishment of these men; but they wish to impress upon their misguided fellows in the United States the enormity of the crime they committed when they invade this country. They desire examples which will effectually deter the ignorant and misguided Fenians of the States from again attempting the indefensible and unprovoked crime of assailing Canada.—Ottawa *Citizen.*

We understand that Prince Arthur does not hesitate to condemn in the strongest terms, the scheme of the present British Government to abandon Canada to its own resources.—*Ottawa Times.*

*** Well what of that?

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

June 23.

T Coughlan, Peterboro; G Nicholson, Montreal; W Van Dyne, Watertown; W Jones, Belleville; E Church, Michigan City; John Denman, London Eng; John Zugbr, & wife, Philadelphia; T Hayes Sheele, Toronto; J J Barker, Montreal; M Rankin, Toronto; J Leudgate, Peterboro; S Frost & wife, New York; R N Dunn, New York; W B Taylor, Chicago; Mrs W Mayall, Chicago; J Halcomb, Syracuse; J Getme, Illinois; T L Doom, Toronto; Sam Lapponett, Oswego; B Ball & wife, Chicago; Mrs W Wiley, Napanee; E W Barber, Toledo.

Kingston Money Market.

June 23.

FOLGER BROS., BANKERS, REPORT THE MONEY MARKET AS FOLLOWS:

American Currency buying	88¼	Bills.
" "	94	Silver.
" selling,	89½	Bills.
Silver buying	7	Dis.
" selling	6	"
Gold in New York	111¼	
Sterling Exchange	9¼	

TORONTO MARKETS.

June 22

Receipts of grain have not been large during last week. Of wheat the receipts reached 3,2000 bushels. Prices have been very firm and closed at a considerable advance. Fall wheat sold at $1 18 to 1 20 midgeproof at 1 12 to 1 22, and spring at 1 18 to 1 20. Oats continue in demand and close firm at 40 to 41c. Barley no change, good lots sold at 58 to 63c, but inferior would not command over 50c. Peas have been in good supply, very firm 72 to 77. For rye 75c paid to-day. Potatoe have been rather plentiful and prices are weak; selling from 35 to 45c Hay has been very scarce; prices ranged from $6 to 12 00; the average being about $9 50 to 10. Butter is rather plentiful and higher; 16 to 17c. Eggs 15c.

MARRIED.

On the 21st instant, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by the Rev. James Carmichael, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Curran, Robert E. Hill, to Emma C., eldest daughter of D. C. Burnett, Esq., all of Montreal.

Great Mortgage Sale

OF

Valuable Freehold Farm and Village Property.

TO be sold by Public Auction, by Virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage from the late Dr. Wm. Beamish to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, which will be produced at the sale, on

SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, A. D., 1870,

At Twelve of the clock, Noon,

by J. J. Linton, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, on King Street, in the City of Kingston, the following Valuable Property, being composed of parts of Lots 15 and 16 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Kingston (particularly described in said Mortgage), in Six Lots, as delineated on a plan, which will be produced at the sale, and may be inspected in the meantime by intending purchasers

LOT I.,

A Building Lot in the Village of Cataraqui, containing about one quarter of an acre.

LOT II.,

situated in the Village of Cataraqui, containing about one acre of land, formerly the residence of the late Dr. Beamish, comprising a spacious Dwelling House of Cut Stone, Tin Roofed, Stone Offices Stables, Granary and Sheds, all in good order and repair.

LOT III,

with good Barn and well fenced and watered, containing about 19 acres of land, being a portion of the rear part of Lot 16 lying west of the Railway Track, and north of the Kingston Road.

LOT IV.,

containing about five acres of land, and being a portion of the rear of Lot 16, lying East of the Railway track, and North of the Kingston road.

LOT V.,

containing about 97 acres of land, being composed of portions of the rear of Lots 15 and 16, lying South of the Kingston Road, and East of the Railway track. This Lot is well fenced, and being watered through its whole extent by the Cataraqui Creek, affords rich and never-failing pasture.

LOT VI.,

containing about 15 acres of land, and being a portion of Lot 15, lying West of the Railway track, which separates it from the last named Lot.

The vendors reserve to themselves the right of one bidding in respect of each Lot. Terms of payment very liberal. A deposit of ten per cent. will be required at the time of sale; twenty per cent. at the expiry of one calendar month, and the balance at the purchaser's option either in cash or by seven equal annual instalments, secured by first mortgage on the property on the Company's usual terms and conditions.

For further particulars, plans, and conditions apply to Mrs. Mary Beamish, Waterloo, or to the Auctioneer, or to MACDONALD, PATTON & MACHAR.

Kingston, 6th June, 1870. 147

KINGSTON Brewery & Distillery

To Lease for a Term of Years.

THE KINGSTON BREWERY AND DISTILLERY owned and occupied by the late James Morton, Esq., M.P. This well known property covers four acres and three quarters of land on King Street, with the water front on Lake Ontario, and comprises all the buildings, storehouses, wharves, machinery and plant necessary for carrying on an extensive business. The capacity of the Distillery alone is five hundred bushels per day.

For terms, which are favorable, apply to James O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C., James Shannon, Esq., or

MARGARET MORTON, Proprietor.

Kingston, June 17, 1870. 142

New Saloon.

"The Prince Arthur Saloon,"

CORNER OF BROCK & KING STREETS, MARKET SQUARE,

By Henry J. Douglass.

THE Proprietor begs most respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he has opened the above place of business.

Strict attention; and every article in his place selected to insure satisfaction and a continuance of support he will do to the utmost of his ability to maintain.

Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Canada Proof and Rye, Old Tom and Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Best Brands of Cognac, Wines, &c.

A selection of the Best Tonic Bitters, Cigars of the Finest Brands; Also, Porter and Lager Beer, besides Beverages of the he Season.

HENRY J. DOUGLASS.

Kingston, June 20, 1870. 3m143

FOR SALE,

1 BILLIARD TABLE Cost 100 Guineas.
1 do., do., Small sized,
Bagatelle do., complete.
Apply to

J. J. LINTON.

Kingston, June 16, 1870. 141

Room Paper.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL at THE CITY PAINT SHOP AND ROOM PAPER DEPOT, Bagot Street.

Painting, Graining, Glazing and Papering done in the best style and at low rates.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Kingston, May 9th, 1870. 109

Wanted.

FOUR OR FIVE RESPECTABLE GIRLS AS APPRENTICES to the DRESS MAKING. Enquire at

MISS MAYNE'S,
Corner of King Street,
Opposite St. George's Cathedral.

Kingston, June 21, 1870. 1m145

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY ONE OR TWO FIRST CLASS JOURNEYMEN TINSMITHS. Good Wages and steady employment. Apply to

McKELVEY & BIRCH,
Canadian Stove Depot,
22 Brock Street.

Kingston, June 22, 1870. 3t 146

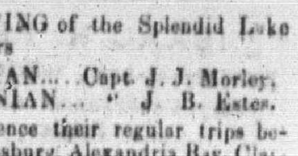
EUROPEAN PASSAGE Tickets

GRANTED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, &c., &c., via New York. Parties intending going to Europe will find this route much the cheapest and most comfortable. For tickets and information apply at the Office of the Subscriber, Foot of Brock Street, Kingston, Ont.

J. WOOLLEY, Agent.

Kingston, June 22, 1870. 146

Canadian Navigation Co.'s DAILY LINE OF EXPRESS STEAMERS,



CONSISTING of the Splendid Lake Steamers

ATHENIAN.... Capt. J. J. Morley,
ABYSSINIAN... " J. B. Estes.

Will commence their regular trips between Ogdensburg, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Oswego, Charlotte, (Landing for Rochester, Niagara Falls and Buffalo), on the 27th inst.

GOING EAST at 4 A.M.
GOING WEST at 6 P.M.

For Passage Tickets apply at the office of Folger & Bros., Ontario Street, or at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street.

Passengers going to the West can procure Tickets via Great Western, Detroit and Milwaukee and Michigan Central Railways, for Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and also for all the principal points in the West, and also via Pacific Railroad to Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, and California.

A comfortable and convenient Waiting Room for Ladies and Gentlemen on the wharf.

C. H. HATCH, Agent.

Kingston, 20th June, 1870. 144

For Sale,

THAT beautiful and desirable property situated alongside north of the G.T.R. Station, Kingston, consisting of a good substantial Stone Dwelling, Barn, Stables and other Outbuildings, all in the very best repair, and good well of water. The land, about 3 acres, is in the highest state of cultivation, is laid out in Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Gardens, consisting in part of 45 Apple, 86 Cherry, 12 Plum Trees, 77 Gooseberry Bushes and a great quantity of Black, White and Red Currant Bushes, of the best kind and bearing fruit, and in a healthy condition, and a Choice Collection of Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Grapes and Flowers too numerous to mention. Also a Large Double Frame House, 4 Tenements, which rents for $14 per month, outbuildings, &c., complete. The above property has several sites for buildings for Stores, Boarding Houses, &c., being so near to the Railway, has two fronts and is immediately outside the limits of the Corporation of the City of Kingston. A Indisputable Title can be given, and will be sold in a block or in separate parcels. For further information apply to the Proprietor on the premises,

JAMES GIBSON.

June 21, 1870. 145

Frontenac Loan and Investment Society.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Office on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Manager.

Kingston, June 22, 1870. 146