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.

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.

No. 1 Express (fast train) stops only at Brockville, Prescott Junction, Dickinson Landing, Cornwall, Vaudreuil, 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.

New Advertisements This Day.

Alkabasar.
Kingston Races—L. W. Herchmer.
Lost.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1870.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS—R. R., Watertown; S. M. P. & Co., New York; A. G. R., Hamilton, with rem.; F. B., Ottawa; J. McT., Bedford; A. M. F. G., Montreal.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS.

KINGSTON RACES.—Meeting at the British American Hotel this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

On Immigration.

We ventured an opinion two years ago, not without deep thought and consideration, a time when the Dominion and Provincial Emigrants Agents were despatched to Great Britain and Ireland to promote Emigration, that the Government was doing wrong, was putting the Cart before the Horse. That to promote Immigration with Canada, the Agents should be sent to the United States, not to the Old Country. And this was the tone of our argument.—An emigrant when he arrives at the place of destination, unless he comes to his friends and connections already settled in this country, is sure to be dissatisfied. No matter whether he gets work or not, he grumbles at the 'blarsted country.' An Irishman and Scotchman not so badly as an Englishman, but still they growl and grumble. There lie the United States within a few hours reach, and to them they fly for change. When there the 'blarsted country' is still their cry, but ashamed to return to Canada, where their condition was actually better than in the particular State to which they fled, they go farther West and are lost to Canada for ever. And lost also is the time, money and labor expended in bringing them here. Unfortunately, this is the case with nine Immigrants out of every ten imported That is, of those who do not come to friends or relatives. And with the female Immigrants, especially of the Servant Girl class, the same is the sad case. They all go to the States, allured by the high rates of wages, which they don't always get. Where are Miss Rye's Girls? All worth their salt are in the United States, and many of the bad ones too. And not only do the imported Servant Girls fly to the States, but nearly all the single unmarried Canadian women too. But this is foreign to our subject.

Now the way and the only way to prevent this flying to the United States, is to appoint Emigrant Agents in several of the large cities of the Union, where the Emigrants from Europe abound in numbers. The 'blarsted country' is as much the cry there, with most of the people, as it is here, and were inducements held out to them to try Canada, those who come would stop, as their experience of the United States would not tempt them to leave again. Whether the Americans would allow this sort of thing to be done, we know not, but if they will, the scheme is really worth the trial. As it is, Emigrant Agents in the British Home Dominions are simply a bill of expense.

The War News.

The war news is very meagre indeed. A Parisian journal however makes the singular announcement that the French Minister at Berlin and the Prussian Minister at Paris left their respective stations of their own accord, neither of them having been officially withdrawn. On the contrary Prussia expressly refuses to order the Minister to withdraw. The Emperor Napoleon has not yet issued a war proclamation, but it was supposed that he would do so without further delay. It is moreover positively asserted that neither Prussian nor French territory has been violated, or a shot fired. It is announced that Russia is about to join Prussia, but of this we have our doubts. France however has asked the South German States to define their position immediately, and they will most likely join Prussia. England's neutrality the London *Post* says ends with any violation of Belgian Territory. This is all bosh in our opinion, as England allowed poor Denmark to be ruthlessly despoiled by Prussia of the best portion of her dominions, and the Kingdom of Hanover to be annihilated altogether, without firing a shot, and it is not at all likely that she will interfere if she can avoid it, in the present issue. *Nous verrons* as the French say.

Our readers will see in our Obituary, that Mr. Phippen, the elder, has gone to his long home and will be buried To-day. Mr. Phippen has for many years been one of the Standbys of Kingston. Coming to the city in early manhood, he has remained in it ever since, carrying on a substantial business, and rearing a large family in industry and comfort. Essentially he was an honest man, whose name would pass for more than he was worth, and he goes to his grave commanding the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and that means all in city and county. His illness was long and severe, but he bore it with that Christian fortitude which characterized the man. All he leaves behind him, wife, children, and grandchildren are comfortably provided for.

ARRESTED.—A discharged soldier went to Mrs. Dickey's, in Barriefield, on Tuesday night, and asked to be allowed to remain there for a few days and at the same time handed her his discharge as a security for his board. The papers were placed by Mrs. Dickey in her cash box. A short time after Mrs. Dickey's son came in and gave her a ten dollar bill which she also placed in the box in the presence of the soldier. On awaking during the night Mrs. Dickey found that the man had cleared out, and on examining the box she found the money and papers gone also. Early yesterday morning information was given to the police of the larceny, and also a description of the fellow who was supposed to be the thief. Yesterday, on the way home to dinner, Detective Macaulay got on the soldier's track, and found out that he had changed a ten dollar bill at Farmer's Hotel at one o'clock that morning. The detective also learned that the fellow had gone towards the railway depot some time in the forenoon, and hurried after him and arrested him just as he was about to take the train for the east. About six dollars was found on him together with his discharge papers. The prisoner was taken to the Station House, and will appear this morning before the Police Magistrate.

Statement of Facts connected with the Assessment of the Township of Portland for 1870.

The Assessor Hiram McKim was duly appointed by resolution of Township Council, but he neglected to make the declaration of qualification for office required by the Municipal Act.

He did not return his Roll on or before the 15th day of April; nor was it duly returned with the proper certificate attached until 12 o'clock of the first day of the sitting of the Court of Revision. The Municipal Council did not fix a day for the Roll to be returned.

A few of the ratepayers appealed against the whole Assessment of the Township as too high. The notice of appeal was posted on the door of the Town Hall, but was not served on each person assessed. In other respects the notice was regular.

About 300 or 400 others appealed against their own individual assessment on the ground of over-assessment.

The Court of Revision reduced the whole assessment of the Township, whether expressly appealed against or not, and the Roll was finally passed by the Court and certified by the Clerk.

There was not any appeal to the Judge of the County Court from the decision of the Court of Revision.

Upon the above statement of facts the opinion of Counsel is requested upon the following questions:

1. Has the Court of Revision power to alter the Assessment Roll without appeal from some ratepayer, and notice to each ratepayer whole assessment is altered?

2. The Court having assumed this power and reduced the whole assessment and finally passed the Roll and no appeal has been made, is it legally binding on the ratepayers?

3. Does the neglect of Assessor to make and file the declaration of qualification and to duly return the Roll in proper time, in any way invalidate the assessment.

4. Is the Assessor under the above statement of facts liable to any and what penalty, and in what manner and within what time can the penalty be enforced.

OPINION.

1. We are of opinion as to the first question that any alteration of the Assessment Roll by the Court of Revision must be by complaint of some person. (See Secs 58 & 60 Assessment Act 1868 & 1869.)

It the Court of Revision alter the Assment Roll without appeal from the person assessed, or from some Municipal Elector under Sub. sec. 2 of sec. 60, then the proceedings of the Court could be reversed on appeal to the County Judge.

Secondly. If no appeal has been made to the Judge then (except as, to any Assessment that has been increased by the Court) the Roll "as finally passed by the Court and certified by the Clerk, shall be valid and bind all parties concerned." Assessment Act Sec. 61, Cragg vs. City of London 26 Q. B. U. C. 263. In the case before us we are of opinion that the Roll is binding upon the ratepayers.

3. The neglect of the Assessor to make and file his declaration of qualification and to duly return the Roll in proper time does not invalidate the Assessment.

4. If the Assessor neglects to make the declaration required he becomes liable to forfeit not more than $80 nor less than $8. Sec. 186, Municipal Act; Con. Stat. Can., page 1000. The penalty to be recovered before two or more Justices, and the prosecution must be commenced within 3 months from the neglect, that is within 20 days from the time of knowing of his appointment.

For neglecting to return the Roll within the time fixed by the Court, the Assessor is liable to a penalty of not exceeding $100. It must be proceeded for either at Sessions or Assizes, and it would be a public prosecution and does not seem to be restricted as to time.

In the present case as the Council did not fix a day before which the Roll was to be returned, it is very doubtful whether the Assessor is liable to the penalty, and as the Act would be construed very strictly against the penalty, we do not think the Assessor could be convicted.

B. M. BRITTON,
GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

Kingston, July 9th, 1870.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

The New York *Tribune* has a correct sense of what is due to the dignity of the outraged laws of its country. It demands that the sentence of the court upon the Fenians convicted at Canandaigua shall not to be interfered with by the President. In this the *Tribune* does itself credit. This is what it says upon the subject:—

"Judge Woodruff has sent the Fenian raiders to the Auburn State Prison, and though the terms of their sentences are not long, the punishment must be regarded as a heavy one, if only for its disgrace. Yet it is not easy to feel sorrow for these men. They have broken the laws of the United States, to which they owe cheerful obedience; they have swindled their poor countrymen by leading them into an absurd and wicked enterprise; they were only prevented by their own cowardice from devastating the homes of the inoffensive Canadians with whom they had no quarrel; and they have inflicted serious injury upon the cause of Ireland. For the deluded contributors to the Fenian fund we have a great deal of pity, but none for idiotic leaders like Starr. We cannot forget that while insurrection is the sacred right of the oppressed, useless invasion, such as the Fenian invasion of Canada, is a crime, and its incidents constitute not war, but robbery and murder.

Now we hope the Fenian convicts will be left to serve out their terms. They may perhaps be misguided patriots (though that is not certain,) but it is time for even misguided patriots to learn that the United States must not be used as a base of operations of Irish forays upon Canada. These wicked raids have been an affliction to the front too long. They never will be stopped until their projectors are made to comprehend that they are offences against our Government as well as against Great Britain; and that while the Canadians punish those whom they catch on the other side of the line, we shall punish the generals who run away. The counsel for the prisoners at Canandaigua mand a very absurd appeal to the prejudices of the jury when he said that these trials were prosecuted in the interest of the British Government. They are prosecuted simply for the vindication of our own violated laws. It is none of our business, and it is certainly not our desire, to defend the New Dominion; but it is our duty to enforce our own statutes, and we could not have a better opportunity of proving our determination to do so than is afforded by the present convictions."

THE RIOT AT ELM PARK.

THE OPINION OF A GREAT AND GOOD MAN.

Monday morning a *Sun* reporter called upon Vicar-Gen. Starrs, for the purpose of getting his view of the Elm Park riot.

Dr. Starrs expressed his more than willingness to make *The Sun* the exponent of his views upon the subject, whereupon the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Rev. Father, do you consider the action of the men who attacked the picnic in Elm Park on last Tuesday justifiable?

Dr. Starrs (emphatically)—By no means. Our holy religion teaches us to bear insult meekly. We are instructed that if we are struck upon the right cheek to turn also and offer the left, and if a man compel us to go a mile, to go with him twain. No, our Divine Master would rebuke any such action.

Reporter—Then the Catholic priests in the city will not countenance their flocks in the action?

Dr. Starrs—Certainly not. Why should you suppose they would?

Reporter—Because it is regarded in some quarters as a religious affair between Catholic and Protestants.

Dr. Starrs—Religion has nothing to do with it. The whole matter is nothing but a quarrel between Orangemen and Ribbonmen. The feud is an old one, originating two hundred years ago in Ireland, and has really no significance in this country, or at this day. Orangemen have the right, under the laws of our country, to form processions and walk the streets as well as any other men. And they have the right to celebrate any day they please, and the Ribbonmen should let them alone. But, as the matter has been related to me by respectable witnesses, who saw the Orange procession on Tuesday from their windows, and who took no part in the riot, there was great offence and insult intended by the Orangemen. For instance, a gentleman told me he saw an Orangeman leave the procession, proceed to a man at work on the boulevard, and shake an Orange flag in his face, exclaiming at the same time, "to hell with the Pope," and another one has assured me that they made threats of demolishing the windows of the Church of St Paul, as they passed. These things are enough with our excitable Irish people to provoke a riot. Still rioters are unjustifiable, and no priest will justify the riot of Tuesday. But we are obliged to palliate the sin on account of the provocation. For my part, I wish the men had acted with more Christian Patience, and bore the insult, and remembered the fact that they were in a free country, whose laws would protect them, and their churches and worship. But a poor working man cannot always be made to understand and reflect upon these things. We must make great allowance for their want of education in American principles and ideas. Those tunes, "Croppy come down," "Boyne Water," and "Protestant Boys," they will be so foolish as to consider as insults. I am very sorry it is so with our poor people. But it is a well-known fact, and every Orangeman knows it and intends it.

Reporter—Is the celebration of St. Patrick's day considered insulting to the opposite party?

Dr. Starrs—Not that I have ever heard. I know it is not intended as such; and yet I would prefer that our people should not celebrate the day by day walk in the street.

Reporter—Why?

Dr. Starrs—Because it might provoke insult and lead to a disturbance. Some years ago I advocated a procession on that day because we had been told we would not be permitted to walk, and I knew we had the legal right to do so. Having proven that fact, I would now rather let the matter rest there, and celebrate the day in doors or in Church. I will further remark as a proof that the attack on Tuesday was not made on these men because they were Protestants, every Protestant church and society in New York might parade the streets to celebrate any day they pleased, and if they did not carry Orange flags, and play "Boyne Water," or "Croppy come down," or cry out "Down with the Pope," or threaten to smash church windows, our poor people would not attack them.

Religion has nothing to do with it, I assure you.

Our reporter thanked the reverend clergyman for his kindness and the information given, and was dismissed with a warm shake of the hand and fervent "God bless you."—*New York Sun.*

Ottawa, July 20th.

An order has been given for the issue of an additional million of fractional currency.

*** Where is the million of Canadian Silver that was promised us? American Paper is cheaper than silver and more distructible.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Formal Declaration of War.

THE WAR QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

FRENCH CRUISERS IN THE NORTH SEA.

RUMOR OF THE TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

(By Cable Telegraph.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

London, July 18.

Despatches report that Prussia has received the formal declaration of war from France.

The city of Strasburg has been placed under martial law.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Harcourt made inquiry, touching measures for the preservation of English neutrality. Mr. Gladstone said that such inquiry was premature, coming as it did before the declaration of war had been made While the Premier was thus speaking, a despatch from Lord Lyons was handed to him, announcing that the formal declaration of war had been sent by the French Government to Berlin. Mr. Gladstone then replied that all the papers would be submitted as soon as possible, and that a measure looking to the preservation of neutrality was in preparation. Particular attention would be paid in that measure to the status of belligerent ships in British ports. After a discussion on the strength of the army, during which Mr Osborne asserted that the Government was unable to put fifty thousand men in the field, the Commons adjourned.

A rumor of Russia's participation in the war caused an agitation, from which the stock market had not recovered at the close of the day. The report is not yet confirmed.

London, July 19, 3 a.m.

The French iron-clads are cruising on the Dogger Bank, in the North Sea, to pick up German vessels.

The German press is filled with seemingly unaffected complaints of the falsehood and trickery by which France seeks to place the responsibility of beginning the war on Germany.

London, July 19.

It is denied that Earl Granville has remonstrated with Prussia.

The Lloyds exact from five to ten guineas on German shipping.

The *Times* in an editorial abandons the hope of mediation. The sword must now decide.

FRENCH WAR REPORTS.

Paris July 19.

La Liberte (organ of the Thiers party) gives the following as the programme of the French:—The army will first enter Hesse in order to neutralize the Southern States of Germany. They will then occupy and fortify the city of Frankfort; from this point they will be able to sweep all the Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine, and will then enter Prussia by way of Westphalia, and a reconstruction of the Rhenish confederation will follow.

The Patrie this morning says the Prussian ambassador at Vienna started from here last night for Berlin with an official declaration of war.

Paris, July 19, p.m.

The Emperor held another Council of Ministers to-day.

Prince Napoleon has arrived, and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that the corps d'armee will be immediatly organized and placed under the command of the Prince. A grand dinner was given by the Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday, after the Council of War. The principal officers of the regiments of the line and of the Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified in the most enthusiastic manner their devotion to the Emperor. The band played the Marseillaise.

The Corps Legislatif yesterday adopted the projects of law submitted and credits asked by the Government, and to-day the Senate concurred in the action of the Corps.

Many journals protest against the law for the regulation of the press in the time of war.

There are rumours that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England.

Russia so far has shown no signs of swerving from her attitude of neutrality.

La Liberte says the official declaration of war will not be communicated to the Chambers until an answer has been returned from Prussia, the Cabinet of Berlin having received notification of the declaration.

Deputy Dreolle, it is said, intends to move that the Chambers during war may be represented by a permanent committee of Senators and Deputies.

Paris, July 19, evening.

Le Public announces that the French Government has given Don Carlos orders to leave the country.

THE VERY LATEST.

London, July 20.

It was positively asserted here yesterday on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia. Much excitement has been created by this announcement.

Surveillance has been established in Paris over the telegraph, which prevents the forwarding of any news unfavourable to government.

The authorities on Saturday night forcibly put a stop to a notous demonstration of the peace party in Paris. A thousand men, waving white flags, marched through the streets shouting *Vive la paix!* A collision with troops was one time imminent.

On Friday a party of citizens had a serious affray with some soldiers in a cafe. One man was killed and the place badly damaged.

Florence, July 20.

The Italian government has called out two classes of military reserves as a precautionary measure.

London, July 20.

In the House of Commons last night Sir R Seymour gave notice that he should question the government concerning a secret treaty alledged to exist between France and Denmark, and also whether Prussia had declined the proposition made not long ago by France to disarm.

New York, July 20.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Empress Eugenie is delighted that the Prince Imperial will now see his first campaign with his father. M Ollivier avows his entire confidence in the favorable result of the war.

Cologne, July 20.

The French passed the frontier near Sarrbruck last evening and seized the Custom House.

London, July 20.

Germany makes the dethronement of Bonaparte, its ultimatum.

London, July 20.

A gentleman from a trip up the Rhine tells his experience to the *Times* this morning. He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute. On the other hand the French are yelling, drinking, swaggering and literally spoiling for a fight. He says further that for every one German soldier he saw a hundred French.

Dublin, July 20.

A great popular demonstration in favor of France was made here last evening. More than one hundred thousand people, with twenty bands of music, were out on parade. French and Irish flags were carried entwined. The police charged on the procession and captured three flags, but the mob rallied and retook them. Intense excitement prevailed.

The Hague, 2 p.m., July 20.

The rumbling sounds of heavy cannonading, as if from a point off the coast, are distinctly heard in this city, creating great excitement. The French fleet has overtaken the Prussian squadron from England, and a great naval battle is in progress.

THE NEWS.

Mr. Tourangeau has been declared elected for Quebec East by a majority of 177. The election is to be contested, as it is said bribery can be easily proved.

The Schema de Ecclesia Christi has been adopted almost unanimously by the Ecumenical Council, there being but two dissentients in a House of 538 fathers.

Spanish labourers, in large numbers, have made a demonstration in Madrid before the officers of several members of the Ministry, the burden of their complaint being that they were "dying of hunger."

Davitt and Wilson, two Fenians arrested for trying to organize an armed outbreak in London recently, have been found guilty and sentenced, the former to fifteen, and the latter to seven years in gaol with hard labour.

The Cleveland barque *City* is ashore at Cove Island, Georgian Bay, in an exposed situation, having been considerably injured by striking a shoal in the vicinity on Monday night. A tug has been sent to her assistance.

The first eleven of the Cobourg Cricket Club yesterday defeated the first eleven of the Port Hope Club in a match at the former town. In one innings the Cobourg men scored 107; the Port Hope eleven in two innings made 34 and 30.

The Patent Office at the Capitol has received the intelligence that the American Patent law has been changed so that Canadians are placed on an equality with Americans. The result is that instead of a fee of $500, Canadian inventors will have to pay only $35.

DROWNED.—Just as the steamer Champion was leaving her dock last evening, by some means or another the second cook of the vessel, a colored man, belonging to Hamilton, fell into the water and was drowned. He sank immediately, and was not afterwards seen. The body had not been recovered when we went to press.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

EIGHT STARVING SEAMEN FOUND FLOATING IN AN OPEN BOAT WITHIN TWO DEGREES OF THE NORTH POLE.

Boston, July 17.

The captain of the brig William Mason, which arrived at this port to day from Surinam, reports that on June 30, latitude 88 degrees N., longitude 55 degrees 15 minutes, he picked up a boat containing eight seamen in a starving condition, without food or water. As they could not speak English they could not give an account of themselves or where they belonged. They are supposed to be French seamen and were all brought to this port.—*N. Y. World.*

*** Rather a stupid canard for a paper like the *World* to publish.

DOING THE DECENT THING.

Steps are being taken in London to express, in a public form, the feeling of admiration which the chivalric deeds of the Canadian volunteers in repelling the Fenian invasion have called forth in that country. The Lord Mayor is taking the initiative in this interesting movement, and he is supported by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Elcho, and other persons of the highest influence, including many of the merchant princes of the city of London. We have reason to believe that the proposal to raise a testimonial for the Canadian volunteers will be launched at a meeting to be held at the Mansion House, and from which, all may be sure, the countenance of the Queen, who does not wish to get rid of the Colonies, will certainly not be withheld. What will be the character of the testimonial has not yet been determined, but it appears probable that the amount raised will be invested in the names of the Governor-General of Canada, the Minister of Militia, and some other official also having the confidence of the Canadian people. This is, at least, the current gossip

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

NOBODY HURT SO FAR.

No authentic information had been received in Paris as yet that blood had yet been shed on the frontier, but there was a rumor that the French had begun to bombard the fortified town of Saar Louis (the birthplace of Marshal Ney), in Rhenish Prussia. At the very latest accounts the Prussian troops were concentrating on the frontier of France. It is believed in London, however, that the French have five days the start of the Prussians in preparations. General Moltke is reported to have said in the Prussian Cabinet council that Prussia was never better prepared then now. Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Holland have announced their neutrality. France has made a peremptory demand on the South Germany States to take side immediatly. The rumors of a Russian alliance with Prussia, which created a fresh panic in the London money market, are not confirmed. The attitude of England is beginning to occasion much concern. The London Post says "Any violation of Belgian territory ends England's neutrality." The occupation of Belgium with British troops is foreshadowed. The Prussians have some apprehensions of an attack in the rear from Austria, and are sending troops southward to protect that frontier. The Prussian iron-clads in British waters departed yesterday for the Baltic followed by the French fleet. A great naval battle is possible.

The Rothschilds cling to France. Baron Alfonso, who has been acting as Prussian Consul in Paris, has sent his resignation to Berlin.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has been expelled from France.

The French evacuation of Rome is again rumored.

As might have been expected, the late cable story of the movement to make Serrano virtual king of Spain for three years is denied.

Kingston Money Market.

July 20th.

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

American Currency buying	80 Bills.
" "	84 Silver.
" selling,	81 Bills.
Silver buying,	7 Dis.
" selling,	6 "
Gold in New York,	123¼
Sterling Exchange,	10¼

NEW YORK MARKET.

July 20.

Gold 122¼. Flour Shipping brands shade better receipts 6,200 bbls; sales 15,500 bbls at 5,75 a 5,50 for superfine state and western; 6,05 a 7,00 for common to choice extra state; 6,00 a 6,95 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour firm at 5,40 a 7,25. Wheat, dull and heavy; receipts 145,000 bush; sales 89,000 bush; at 1,60 for No. 1 spring; 1,45 for No. 2 Milwaukee at 1,37 to 1,45 for No. 2 Chicago; 1,25 a 1,35 for No. 3 spring; 1,57 a 1,53½ for winter red amber western. Rye dull. Corn 2c better; receipts 101,000 bush; sales 65,000 bush at 1,02 a 1,10 for new mixed western. Barley nominal. Oats dull; receipts 22,000 bush; sales 31,000 bush at 63 to 65½c for western; 80 to 74c for Ohio and State. Pork heavy at 31,00 for new mess. Butter steady at 14 to 27c for Ohio; 18 a 32c State. Cheese quiet at 7 to 14½c. Lard dull.

Montreal Markets—July 20.

Flour, Super Extra 00,0 to 0,00; Extra, 6,85 to 7,00; Fancy, 6,75 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0,00 Super No 1 Canada wheat, 6,15 to 6,75; super No. 1 Western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 6,15 to 6,25; bag flour 3,00 to 3,25. Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,37½ to 0,00. Spring, 1,35 to 0,00; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 43 to 44. Barley—per 48 lbs, 00 to 00. Butter—Dairy 18 to 19; store packed 18 to 00. Ashes—Pots, 7,50 to 0,00. Pearls, 7,25 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 000. Pork, Mess, 28,50 to 00,00. Prime Mess 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 20,00 to 21,00. Dressed hogs 0,00 to 0,00. Peas 1,00 to 00. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

July 19.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 pkg, J Henderson; 1 pkg, J Carruthers; 1 pkg, S W Burke; 1 case, Fraser & George; 1 box hware, Fralick Bro; 2 bxs hware, Hart & Son.

G T R, Montreal—4 qtr casks wine, A Livingston; 1 case, Rev W Heath.

Bk London, Bay City—224 pcs oak timber, Calvin & Breck.

Bk Sweden, Bay City—239 pcs oak timber 2pcs walnut, Calvin & Breck.

July 20.

G T R, Montreal—1 bale fishing twine, R Waldron.

Str Pierrepont, Cape Vincent—2 crates, R Towa; 1 pkg, J Henderson; 1 pkg, G W Rosewell; 1 bx, A M Young; 1 bx, F Kayler.

Str Abyssinia, Prescott—1 case, Macnee & Waddell.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the morning of the 20th instant, Mr. Samuel Phippen, in his 64th year.

The Funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Johnson and Bagot Streets, TO-DAY (Thursday) at 4 P.M. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

At Niagara, on the 18th inst., Wm. Wright, Esq., Surveyor of Works, R.E.

At the Manor House, on the 17th inst., David Ferguson, Esq., Seignior, of Metis, aged 70 years.

In Ottawa, on Monday evening, the 18th instant, James Anderson, Esq., aged 78 years.

LOST.

A BUNCH OF KEYS. Any person finding them and will leave them at the British American Hotel will be rewarded.

Kingston, July 20, 1870. 160

THIS EVENING.

KINGSTON RACES.

A MEETING will be held at the British American Hotel THIS THURSDAY EVENING at Half-past SEVEN o'clock.

Gentlemen having Subscription Books are particularly requested to attend.

L. W. HERCHMER,
Secretary.

Kingston, July 20, 1870. 169

War, War, War.

Silks and Kid Gloves Advancing in Price.

McDonell's

SALE THIS WEEK OFFERING THEM AT CLOSING PRICES.

The Large Consignment of

KID GLOVES

Continue at 1s. 10½d. per pair.

New Dominion HOuse.

Kingston, July 19, 1870. 168

Alkabasar

ARRIVED AT LAST.

THIS elegant Turkish Tonic is one of the most salutary and delicate preparations ever submitted for public approval in this hemisphere, and asserts its pretensions to patronage on the following grounds:—

That it is a preparation of one of the most eminent Purveyors to the Ottoman Court.

It prevents acidity of the stomach.

It relieves lowness of spirits.

It is a mild and invigorating tonic, and and a most efficient but innocuous stimulant.

It renders the breath sweet and agreeable.

It stimulates the appetite if taken *before* meals.

It promotes digestion if taken *after* meals.

It neutralizes the propensity for strong liquors.

It renders the intellect bright and clear.

If taken habitually it imparts vitality and energy to all the bodily organs.

By its use the man of 70 will become, as it were, restored to the elasticity of 30; and to persons of delicate constitutions it is strongly recommended.

It is an especial favorite with Oriental ladies.

Secure then health, longevity and vital energy by the habitual use of the

ALKABASAR TURKISH TONIC.

Kept in stock by the principal Druggists and Grocers in the Dominion.

For directions for use see labels on bottles.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., } Montreal
EVANS, MERCER & CO., }
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Montreal, July 5, 1870. 169

PRINTING, &c., AT THE BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

WAR DECLARED.

Another Exciting Sale AT McDONELL'S,

OPENING ON SATURDAY NEXT.

BARGAINS AND CHEAPNESS SURPASSING ANYTHING DURING THE

GREAT FIRE SALE.

All the Goods to be Sold Before 1st of August.

TIME JUST FOURTEEN DAYS.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 A.M., SHARP.

WINDOWS AND SHOP LINES DRESSED WITH LARGE BILLS DURING THE SALE. SEE SMALL BILLS FOR LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

All Goods Sold for Prompt Cash Only.

NEW DOMINION HOUSE,
82 Princess Street.

Kingston, July 13, 1870. 163

Gas Cooking Stoves,

WITH

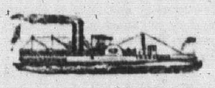
Boiler, Steamer, Oven, &c.

THEY are certainly the pleasantest and the most economical mode of Cooking in Hot Weather. A real serviceable article and remarkably cheap. No humbug. Stoves from $1,25 and upwards.

For sale at

N. McNEIL'S,
Brock Street.

Kingston, July 11, 1870. 161



Excursions.

THE STEAMERS ROCHESTER AND BAY OF QUINTE are open to engagements for Excursions.

Apply to

C. F. GILDERSLEEVE.

Kingston, July 18, 1870. 2wd167

WET NURSE WANTED.

Apply to DR. YATES.

Kingston, July 13, 1870. 163

Notice TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will received at this office until

Wednesday, the 3rd day of August next,

At noon, for the erection and completion of the Walls, &c., of the Library of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office on and after the 23rd instant, where printed forms of tender and other information can also be obtained.

The names of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 15th July, 1870. } 6in168

Notice of Appointment of Guardian.

ALL parties interested are required to take notice that I, John A. Leonard, of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, and Province of Ontario, Yeoman, will, on the Twenty-sixth day of AUGUST next, at NOON, apply to the Judge of the Surrogate Court for the County of Frontenac, at the City of Kingston, to be duly appointed Guardian of Charles Roblin Smith, son of William Smith, late of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Yeoman, deceased, the said Charles Roblin Smith being a minor, and residing with his mother, Harriet Alport, of the said Township of Kingston, and within the jurisdiction of the said Surrogate Court.

Dated at the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, this Eighteenth day of July, A.D., 1870.

JOHN A. LEONARD.

1m166

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

$13,500 County Frontenac Debentures for Sale.

THE County Treasurer will receive TENDERS from parties wishing to invest up to MONDAY, 25TH JULY, 1870. Tenders to state the least amount of Interest that will be taken; the amount and denomination of Debentures required. The Debentures will be redeemable at the expiration of ten years. Interest paid half yearly as it becomes due at County Treasurer's Office.

JOHN IRVINE,
Treasurer Co. Frontenac.

County Treasurer's Office, } 161
Kingston, July 11, 1870. }

Patterns, Patterns.

G. W. Andrews

BEGS to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston that he is appointed SOLE AGENT for this city for Butterick & Co.'s CELEBRATED PATTERNS OF GARMENTS of every description worn from a Baby's Bib to a Lady's or Gentleman's Full Dress.

A large supply now received, and will be kept constantly in stock for sale. Prices from 10 cents to 50 cents each.

Every Lady who procures one receives with it the most minute instruction regarding material and the manner of putting the garment together, with a picture of the garment when made.

Complete Descriptive Catalogues, showing 700 Illustrations of Garments, given away.

Call and get a Catalogue Book.

G. W. ANDREWS.
Tailor, Cutter and Dealer in Patterns of Garments,
Wellington Street.

Kingston, July 13th, 1870. 163

KEEP COOL.

A New Supply of REFRIGERATORS Just Received.

Chown & Cunningham.

Kingston, Jul 7, 1870. 158

CANADA Life Assurance COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE only Canadian Life Company Authorized by Government FOR THE DOMINION.

Its rates are lower than those of British or American Offices.

The fact that the Canada has a LARGER AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS AND OF ASSURANCE BUSINESS in the Dominion than any of the British or American Companies, sufficiently attests the preference of the public of Canada for a well conducted Canadian Institution, and its rapid progress is satisfactory evidence of the popularity of its principles and practice.

Agencies Throughout the Dominion, where every information can be obtained, or at the Head Office, in Hamilton, Ont.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.

R. RUTHERFORD,
Special Agent,
Kingston District.

Office, Masonic Buildings, King Street, Kingston, July 18, 1870. 167

Look! Look!! Look!!!

CITY HALL.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

SATURDAY, July 23rd.

RETURN OF

COOL BURGESS!

COOL BURGESS

AND HIS

OLIO OF ODDITIES.

REMEMBER! REMEMBER!

The following Celebrated LONDON ARTISTES will appear in conjunction with COOL BURGESS:

MR. W. HAMILTON, the great London Baritone.

MISS CLARA VERNON, the splendid London Soprano.

MR. HARRY STANWOOD, the wonderful Solo Banjoist and Comedian.

MR. W. GREY, the celebrated Song and Dance Artiste.

MISS MINNIE WELLS, the celebrated Burlesque Actress.

MR. G. WATKINS, the celebrated Buffo.

AND THE GREAT COOL BURGESS HIMSELF.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7.30; to commence at 8.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Kingston, July 13, 1870. 163

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. 1mi74

TO-DAY.

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE Semi-Annual Examinations will begin on TUESDAY, July 19th, at 9 o'clock A.M., and will be continued in the following order, until completed:—

THURSDAY, July 21st.