New Advertisements This Day.

American House, Boston.
Kingston Races—L. W. Herchmer.
Rifle Match—F. S. Rees.
Insolvent Act of 1860.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1870.

Letters & Telegrams.—J. S. M., Toronto; J. W. V., Belleville; K. B., Brighton.

The Ocean Race.—The New York *Herald* offers distinguished testimony that in the ocean yacht race "the *Dauntless*, in reality, was the winning vessel, having sailed more miles than the *Cambria*." On this principle the surest way to win would have been to come by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

Fort Henry.—Col. Wiley, of the Militia Department, will arrive here to-day from Ottawa, to take over Fort Henry and the batteries, on behalf of the Dominion Government, as arranged.

The Public Accounts.—An explanation from the proper source of the delay which has arisen in the payment of the Governments accounts for this county, for the June quarter, disposes of any charge of negligence or extreme dilatoriness which may have been entertained. It appears that the county auditors only audited the accounts in July, whereas they should have been passed in June, and that they were not received at the Treasury department in Toronto until the 13th July. Since that time Mr. Matthews, whose special duty it is to revise the accounts, has been confined to his room by illness, as certified by his physicians. This accounts for the omission to send the amount due to the County Treasurer before now. However, the Department is anxious to avoid further inconvenience to the County officials, constables and others entitled to their money, and has directed an effort to be made to have the accounts put through at once. In a day or two the Treasurer may reasonably expect to receive a cheque.

Death of a Member.—The Hon. A. E. Kierzkowski, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, died at St. Ours on Thursday evening. The honorable gentleman had been for some time in a precarious state, and was not expected to recover. The *Gazette*, of Montreal, says "his death deprives his party of a faithful and earnest adherent, as well as a practised parliamentary advocate."

Personal.—General D. B. Sackett, U. S. A., Inspector General Atlantic Division, is in town, and stopping at the British American Hotel.

Hon P. Morrell, of Boston, and party, are also in town, and staying at the British American Hotel.

THE NEWS.

The yield of hops in England this year will be an average, but the quality is excellent.

Mr. Dickson's 'Bay Charlie' trotted 12 miles in 40 min. 15 sec. on Wednesday evening, over a road near Mount Forrest, Ont.

Senator Aikens has returned to Ottawa, and there is now a quorum of the Cabinet.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner at Greenwich will be omitted this year.

It is said the Petroleum Bill, pending in the House of Lords, if passed, will prove almost fatal to the traffic.

The Bill abolishing the political disabilities of clergymen has passed the House of Lords. The Education Bill, as amended, has passed the Commons.

Painful rumors are current in Halifax respecting the Cashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who is said to be short of a large sum.

Lieutenant Governor Archibald will leave Ottawa to-morrow for Toronto, on his way to Manitoba.

It is reported in Lisbon that Don Fernando has accepted the proffered Crown of Spain.

A great deal of inconvenience is still caused in Nova Scotia by the delay in appointing Judges to the Supreme Court.

A highly enthusiastic meeting was held in Madrid at which the society for the abolition of slavery was revived. Senor Castellar was elected President

A destructive fire occurred in Peterboro, consuming the furniture store of Mr. Taylor, the house of Mr. Dobbie, and other houses and buildings. The loss was heavy, and was but partly covered by insurance.

John Baldy and William Duncan having been convicted in Philadelphia of rape, have been awarded the full penalty, thirty-two years' imprisonment, and a fine of $3,000 each.

A cotton commission dealer of Liverpool, said to be well known in America, has fled the country, leaving liabilities to the extent of £20,000 sterling.

The tender of Mr. Jackson, of Simcoe, for Section No. 20 of the Intercolonial Railway, has been recommended by the Commissioners for acceptance. Mr. Jackson offered to do the work for $612,000.

Boucher and Lalonde, two men excavating a vault in the Protestant Cemetery, Montreal, where severely injured by the unexpected explosion of a fuse.

Lady Thorne, the famous trotting mare, fell from a bridge over which she was going into a railway car, at Rochester, and dislocated her hip joint. It is feared this accident will unfit her for the turf. She had on the previous day defeated George Palmer in a trotting match.

It is evident from the reply of the Earl Kimberley to the deputation of Newfoundlanders who waited upon him to ask that the regular garrison might be allowed to remain on that island, that the policy of his predecessor is to be carried out, at least so far as the withdrawal of troops is concerned.

The War.

IMPORTANT PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

Gallant Conduct of the Crown Prince.

THE SITUATION ON THE LOWER RHINE.

London, August 4.

The engagement at Saarbrucken was between small detachments forming the Prussian rear guard and three divisions of the French infantry supported by 23 guns. The affair was of slight importance. In spite of apparent importance of maintaining railway connections at Saarbrucken the Prussians have never seriously prepared to defend it and their movements are believed to be henceforth indendent of the Saarbruck line. The attack repulsed last Saturday was a sufficient warning of the French intentions but the Prussians took no further steps even when the French subsequently occupied the woods. The mystery thus far hanging over the Prussian movements and plans is not dispelled. Nothing in the French account shows that they occupied the town itself or have attempted to ascertain what force lies beyond.

A correspondent telegraphs from Mayence has arrival yesterday afternoon with King William and staff. The feeling against the English Government is strong.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes that the enthusiasm for the war has entirely disappeared. In Paris it is now evident that war with Germany means a prolonged struggle. The announcement that the fortifications of Paris are to be placed in a condition of defence, and the Emperor's admission that the war will be long, has singularly damped the ardor of those who imagined that within a fortnight a glorious peace which would re-establish the supremacy of France would be signed in Berlin.

A Special from Paris says: Dr. Nelator joins the army on the pretext of forming an ambulance corps, but everybody knows that he goes as special attendant upon the Emperor, the state of whose malady does not permit him to dispense with his most trusted physician.

Lisbon, Aug. 4.

The Gazette officially publishes a decree of neutrality of Portugal.

SAARBRUCKEN.

Mentz, Aug. 4.

Fourteen Prussian soldiers captured at Saarbrucken passed through this city yesterday on their way to Belfort and Taionville, where they will be imprisoned. The Prussian wounded have been cared for the same as the French.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Berlin, Aug. 4.

"A feeble garrison held Saarbruck until the French deployed and advanced in three columns. The Prussians then retired to a position north of the town to observe the enemy. In spite of the free use by the French of mitrailleurs, artillery and Cassepots, our losses were only 2 officers and 70 men. The loss of the French appeared more serious."

Paris, Aug. 4.

The Empress to-day presided at a council of ministers. The Emperor will issue a decree making the "Marseillaise" henceforth the national air of France. During the fight at Saarbrucken it was played by the bands.

London, Aug. 4.

Offenbach, the opera bouffe composer, though a German, has published a French war song entitled "God speed the Emperor."

London, Aug. 4.

There are rumors that Count De Cau-La Force has arrived in London as a special messenger from the Duke De Gramont to assure the government that France will respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it is added that he met a cool reception.

It was asserted that the bank rate was raised for political effect, not from financial necessity.

There are at present in Saarbrucken or just outside of the place 3,000 Prussians and moreover the 48th regiment, with 16 guns. Within a short distance are the 9th Huzzars and the 69th regiment of the line with 30 guns.

A MOVEMENT.

Strasbourg, Aug. 3.

Yesterday after the council of war, Marshal McMahon surveyed the Rhine from Kiehl bridge upwards. From their movements it is conjectured that McMahon, with the African army, is about to cross the Rhine, and dash rapidly by way of Carlsruhe and Heidelberg to Frankfort, and that thence he will endeavor to cut the railroad communication between Berlin and the Rhine. It is believed he will leave Mayence on his left, while the main army pushes on through the lower Rhine Province to Mayence and Cobleatz. The forward movement, it is rumored, has been fixed for Saturday.

THE MOVEMENT CHECKED.

Carlsruhe, Aug. 4, p.m.

There was heavy fighting at Weissenbourg yesterday. To-day a large force of Prussians advanced, between Weissenbourg and Lauterbourg, ten miles into French territory, driving back the advanced posts of the enemy and destroying several miles of the railway between Lauterbourg and Strasbourg, along which it is supposed McMahon was preparing to advance. The French loss was heavy, including many prisoners.

A DECISIVE PRUSSIAN SUCCESS.

"Later—The Prussian victory at Weissenbourg was decisive. The troops engaged were the regiments of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps and the Second Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in person. The French force consisted of General Donay's division of McMahon's corps. Weissenbourg and Geishill in the rear of that town were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet after an obstinate resistance. The general who commanded the French in the absence of General Douay was killed, with two officers of his staff. The French encampment, one piece of artillery, five hundred wounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussians. On the German side General Kirchbach was wounded. The Grenadier Guards and the 50th Regment suffered severely."

London, Aug. 4.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Prussian headquarters that the Crown Prince's army has stormed Weissenbourg. The French were driven off the field and the Prussians now occupy the French camp. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss was considerable. No movement is announced from the army of the lower Rhine. The affair at Saarbrucken is regarded here as wholly unimportant. The Prussians at no time contemplated holding that town in force.

GERMAN SITUATION.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Coblentz that the Prussians were in much greater force on the banks of the Saar and the Moselle than is generally supposed. Hence they do not intend to fall back on Mayence or Manheim, but will hold the French in check from Sierck to Lauterbourg. One proof is that long trains of provision-waggons stretch from here to Treves, and ambulance trains are with them in much too great force for a mere affair of outposts.

The Prussian waggon and ambulance service is more perfectly organized and their horses are in better condition than those of the French. The soldiers are in admirable condition. Their enthusiasm is less noisy than that of the enemy, but their quiet confidence is far preferable to such effervescence as I recently witnessed on the other side.

Coblentz is full of landwehr. There are few troops of line there. The fortifications are rapidly being strengthened. Trees are being felled in readiness for an attack. All commanding points about the great fortress, the occupation of which would render it indefensible against modern artillery, are now strongly fortified, and rapidly being constructed towards the French side.

LATEST.

Paris, Aug. 5.

It is unofficially reported here that the French have taken Saarlouis after a great battle.

Brussels, Aug. 3.

Whatever party dissensions there may be, all Belgians agree that their independence must be maintained.

There were quite a number of election disturbances at Brussels, Antwerp and Ghent, where the working classes are greatly exasperated against the religious communities.

A special Stockholm despatch says the King arrived there and a council of state was held, at which it was decided to declare complete neutrality. The Swedish and Norway press approve this declaration. Sweden is utterly unprepared for war. She has but 52,000 Remington rifles and but five million ball cartridges instead of ten millions absolutely required for service. The field artillery is still worse off, and includes only 25 batteries and 150 guns. Not one fortress can withstand a siege.

The break in the railway system between the right and left banks of the Elbe causes great inconvenience. Bridges of boats were constructed within twenty-four hours.

Krueger, the Austrian Vice Consul at Cuxhaven, has been arrested as a French spy. At Hamburg coal has risen in price one hundred per cent.

A Paris special says the French very reluctantly admit they do not occupy the town of Saarbruck. They simply preserve the position on the heights on which they had erected batteries a week before the attack. Saarbuck was never an outpost, and so long as the Prussians occupy Saarlouis is not an important military position.

A special from Frankfort on Tuesday says it is generally believed that a great battle will be fought near Mayence. The number of men now massed between Mayence and the front is enormous. The citizens of Frankfort, who are supposed to be hostile to Prussian rule, show lavish hospitality to the troops. If they do not love the Prussians they at least detest the French. This war, instead of detaching Frankfort from Prussia, has developed a sincere attachment to Fatherland.

The Prussian batteries passing through Frankfort are observed to be much lighter and more serviceable than in 1866. The German officers believe that the Prussians will bring into the field a gun superior to Napoleon's pet artillery, and the French mitrailleuses will find their match.

London, Aug. 5.

A French corps is said to have moved last night on Saarlouis, where a battle was expected. The rumour of the capture of the town is unconfirmed.

It is said that a cavalry skirmish occurred near Lauterburg yesterday in which fifteen French defeated one hundred and fifty Prussians.

Paris, Aug. 5.

—At the camp at Chalons last evening the Garde Mobile gave a grand illumination in honor of the capture of Saarbrucken. There had been previously some slight insubordination among the garde, but favorable news ended that at once.

Paris, Aug 5.

The French General Bazaine made a reconnoitre on the 3rd between Saarbrucken and Saarlouis to observe the movements of the Prussians. They were found not to be in any force in that neighborhood.

London, Aug. 5.

The Times this morning says the plan of the Prussian Commander in Chief, Gen. Moltke, has been recently changed from a defensive to an offensive one. An advance into France is threatened. It is possible that Prince Frederick Charles will push forward and attack Nancy.

Thanks.—Ald. Mullin is entitled to our thanks for fyles of late Dublin papers.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

** Well, why don't you offer them, friend Spec.?

The Nathan Murder.—The rewards offered for the murder of Mr. Nathan, of New York, amount to $45,000. The offering of such a large reward in our humble opinion is a highly improper incentive to a false construction of the murder, and the possible punishment of an innocent person. Among other theories put forth in explanation of the mystery at present encircling the terrible murder, is one which points at so unnatural a solution as that the foul deed may be traceable to one of the deceased gentleman's sons.

The Court of Queen's Bench.—The *Law Journal* says that "the Court of Queen's Bench will sit on Monday, the 19th September next, at two o'clock p.m., to give judgments in cases standing before them, and for the purpose of attending to such other business as the Court in its discretion may see fit to entertain. The Court of Common Pleas will not meet before Michaelmas Term." The great delay in giving judgments in the Court of Queen's Bench in cases already argued, is very injurious both to the public and the legal profession, and something should be done by the Legislature to remedy the evil complained of. If there is not a sufficient number of Judges to transact the business of the Country, more should be appointed. In the majority of the cases argued in the Court of Queen's Bench in May last, judgments have not yet been rendered, and now the public is notified that judgments will not be given in those cases until the 19th proximo.

Man Found.—On Thursday evening the body of a man was found floating in Brown's Bay, near Marysville, Wolfe Island. The body, which has not been identified, was attired in a yellow flannel shirt, canvass pants and black coat, and is supposed to be that of a sailor drowned off the schr. Melrose a short time ago. An inquest was held on his remains yesterday by Coroner Dick, of Garden Island, but we have not as yet learned the verdict. A man was lost off a schooner bound to Oswego from this port, a few days ago, shortly after the vessel left Kingston, and perhaps the body found may be that of the missing man.

Dominion Telegraph.—The line is now complete to Toronto and the West. Three wires were yesterday strung through the city, and the office will be opened here at once. The workingmen are pushing eastward, and the line will be extended to Montreal in a few weeks.

Ungallant.—The very latest telegram from the seat of war reports that Prince Frederick Charles is about to assault Nancy!—How ungallant.

Arrived.—The barque *Thermutis*, a well-known ocean stager, has arrived here, *en route* to Cleveland, having completed the round trip from this port to Liverpool and return. She has a general cargo on board.

THE COINCIDENCE OF DATES AND EVENTS.

In 1807 France was at war with Prussia. In 1870, which embraces the same two figures reversed, there are again hostilities between them. In 1756 there was also war between the same powers, in which France sustained a severe defeat. Just fifty years after that event, 1805, Prussia was humiliated, yea, more than that, almost destroyed, by the disastrous double battle of Jena and Austerdat. In commenting upon that event the English historian Allison, whose sympathies were with Prussia, says: "Such were the disastrous battles of Jena and Austerdat, which prostrated the strength of the Prussian monarchy, and in one day effected that which all the might of Russia, Austria and France had been unable to effect in the seven years war from 1756 to 1763." Curious enough, sixty years from that time, in 1866, Prussia was raised to the height of power by the extraordinary results of the battle of Sadowa.

In 1805 the Russian power received a crushing defeat in the great battle of Austerlitz, viz: The Emperors of France, Russia and Austria. The forces of the latter were united, but four-fifths of those who participated in the struggle at Austerlitz were Russians. A half century passed away, and in 1855 the French and Russians were contending for supremacy at Sebastopol, under Emperors of the same name as those who met in 1805.

In 1809 the French were at war with the Austrians, and entered Vienna in triumph. In 1859, at the end of a half centennial period, the same countries were engaged in a deadly contest, with even larger numbers in Northern Italy. In 1799 the first Napoleon had ceased, as First Consul, the supreme authority in France. In 1849, fifty years after, the third Napoleon had just been elected President, of the same country.

THE COBURG REGATTA.

AN UNEXPECTED FAILURE.

The regatta at Coburg on Wednesday, owing to the very rough and unfavorable weather, ended in a failure, several of the yachts not daring to even turn out. In the race for first-class yachts the Gorilla, of Coburg, and the Dart, of Toronto, were the only boats entered. The course was about thirty miles in length around buoys placed in the lake. A good start was effected—with the Gorilla leading. When the Dart reached the first buoy her main mast became loose and having to give up the race was towed into Port Hope. The Gorilla continued on her course sailing in fine style, but the buoy in the lake could not be found—the gale having dislodged it. After a long and fruitless search after it the Gorilla returned. In the race for second-class yachts only two boats came up, the Wide-Awake and the Stella. A good start was made, the Stella leading. When the Wide-Awake arrived nearly opposite Port Hope she sprang a leak and had to be towed into the harbor by the Restless, of Hamilton. The Stella then ran along to the second buoy, but finding the weather so rough she deemed it prudent to return to Coburg.

The race between the Ida, of Montreal, and the Gorilla, for $1,000, will take place next week. The Ida arrived is now at Coburg.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.

What the United States have to gain by making great naval preparations is not clearly seen, unless it be with the ulterior design of a muss with England should that country unhappily be involved in a European war. The telegraph informs us that the Secretary of the United States Navy is using every effort to reorganize the navy, and an extra force of five hundred men is ordered on to hasten preparations. He also advises the equipment of an iron clad force. The people of the United States do not forget that the Alabama claims have not yet been adjusted, and if England is involved in European difficulties the opportunity will have arrived when a demand for compensation would be hailed with joy by the bulk of the American people. Notwithstanding that the United have but recently emerged from a frightful civil war, that they have a large debt to shoulder, and a war with England would almost ruin its finances, yet we believe that nothing would be so popular with the people of the States as a demand for the immediate payment of the Alabama claims backed up with a threat of war in the event of a refusal. At any rate these naval preparations on this side of the Atlantic are sufficiently significant to attract comment. What the position of these British Provinces would be in the event of a war between England and the United States we believe our readers to conjecture.—*Free Press.*

MARK TWAIN'S DESPATCHES.

EXCITING INTELLIGENCE.

The following despatches are furnished by Mark Twain, and we believe they are as reliable as those of the Associated press:—

Paris, Thursday.

No battle has been fought yet. But Field Marshal McMahon telegraphs thus to the Emperor:—

"If the Frinch army survoives until Christmas the'll be throuble. Forninst this fact it wud be sagacious if the divil went the rounds of his establishment to prepare for the occasion, and took the precaution to warrum up the Prussian department a bit agin the day.

"Mike."

There is an enormous state of excitement here over the news from the front to the effect that yesterday, France and Prussia were simultaneously invaded by the two bodies of troops which lately assembled on the border. Both armies conducted their invasions secretly, and are now hunting around for each other on opposite side of the line.

The Emperor sends his troops to the with field with immense enthusiasm. He will lead them in person, when they return.

London, Friday.

No battle has been fought thus far, but a million impetuous soldiers are gritting their teeth at each other across the border, and the most serious fears are entertained that if they do not die of old age first, there will be bloodshed in this war yet.

The prodigious patriotic excitement goes on. In Prussia, per Prussia telegrams, though contradicted from France. In France per French telegrams, though contradicted from Prussia.

The Prussian invasion of France was a magnificent success. The militia failed to find the French, but made good their return to Prussia without the loss of a single man. The French invasion of Prussia is also demonstrated to have been a brilliant and successful achievement. The army failed to find the Prussians, but made good their return to Vaterland without bloodshed, after having invaded as much as they wanted to.

There is glorious news from Russia to the effect that she will side with both sides.

Also from England that she will fight both sides.

The War.—The London *Spectator* gives the philosophy of the war in a nut-shell when it says, "Europe must pass through a year, perhaps years of misery in order that one single man may secure the career and the position of one single child. This war has no cause, no motive, no justification, save the fear of Napoleon Bonaparte, that without it, his boy's succession would not be clear."

Bashfulness.—There are two distinct sorts of what we call bashfulness; this, the awkwardness of a booby, which a few steps into the world will convert into the pertness of a coxcomb; that, a consciousness which the most delicate feelings produce, and the most extensive knowledge cannot always remove.

FORTIFICATIONS.

ELEPHANTS ON OUR HANDS.

It is erroneously stated that the Dominion is to receive a transfer of the extensive and costly fortifications erected at Quebec and Halifax. It has been decided that Halifax shall be permanently retained as an imperial station. The fate of Quebec remains in suspense. The War Secretary said that England would make Halifax an Imperial fortress and denude the rest of the Province of troops. That statement led to remonstrance on the part of the Dominion Cabinet; they protested against the abandonment of Quebec. A despatch was subsequently received from the British Government, in which they agreed to maintain 1,500 of Her Majesty's troops at Quebec for 12 or 18 months, but under the condition that every soldier was to be withdrawn from the country west of Quebec by the month of October. Under this arrangement the 60th Rifles, the Rifle Brigade, and the 69th Regiment with artillery will be stationed at Quebec this winter, while Montreal and the West will be left bare. Before this decision was reached arrangements were in progress to transfer the Jesuits' barracks. We have thus a short breathing time before us. The year's delay will soon run round and we shall then learn whether the Gladstone cabinet intends leaving us defenceless. It is possible that the protest of the Dominion Government against the abandonment of the fortress of Quebec may cause a change in the policy of the British Cabinet. We confess that we view with deep concern the possibility of our being called upon to furnish troops to man the fortress of Quebec. We are already encumbered with a superfluity of such favours. Malden, Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, Isle-aux-Noix, St. Johns, Chambly, and Isle St. Helen, from a formidable list of forts which we must either keep in repair and garrison or allow to run to ruin. We have had a foretaste of the cost of merely finding barrack accommodation for troops. Our military expenses are mounting up at a pace which will astound economically minded members. We have been presented with half a dozen elephants. It will embarrass us to learn what to do with them, but if Quebec should be thrown on our hands our cup of sorrow will overflow. The policy of England was predicated on the grounds that a general disarmament of the European powers and universal peace were to signalize the future. War, contrary to the wishes and expectations of British statesmen, is now raging in Europe. England must arm if she desires to be respected, and she must face the question of defending or abandoning Canada. We are accustomed to hear it stated that we are a source of strength to England, but we are afraid that in European complications we paralyze her action. She is obliged to regulate her movements by the reflection that she must not thwart American policy. She could not take sides with either combatant without enquiring whether she might not find the Americans hostile. To defend Canada effectively all the troops quartered in Great Britain would be requisite. It is the contingency of a dispute with the United States that hampers the free action of the British Cabinet. If, therefore, at the expiration of a year all her Majesty's troops should be withdrawn from Quebec, we may accept that act as a fair notice that England declines the defence of Canada. Such, at least, will be the inference drawn by the population of this Province.—*Montreal News.*

RED RIVER.

WOLF, WOLF—CONSCIENCE STRICKEN REIL.

A special to the Toronto *Telegraph* from Fort Abercrombie, says Donohue has struck out for himself. A Fenian emissary had arrived in Red River named Botkins, and he and Donohue, considering that there were small hopes of a general amnesty, have come to the determination to make a desperate effort to prevent the troops from entering the Territory. Botkins was sent off in all haste to Chicago to call the Fenians to aid him, and a strong appeal was made to Gen. Spear in New York. Botkins was only five days going from Red River to this place. He promises that in thirty days from departure from Red River, he will be in with Fenians prepared to contest the entrance of the troops. There is no doubt but this move is quite unknown to Riel; but Lepine knows of it.

A rumor was got up that the troops were within a day's march of Fort Garry. That night Riel, Lepine and Donohue were nowhere to be found. They were off and hid themselves some where. Scouts were sent out in hot haste in every direction, and when morning came they found they had been the victims of a hoax. The triumvirate are very much alarmed, but still Donohue's section are hoping strongly that Bishop Tache will succeed in stopping the troops until their plans are brought to maturity.

Fenian Prisoners.—Mr. Justice Coursol has just returned from Sweetsburg where he has been for the past day or two investigating the cases of one of the two Fenian prisoners confined there. Thomas Murphy, a team driver from St. Albans and a man respectable connected, he saw fit to at liberty upon his giving security in $2,000, to appear at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench to be held at Sweetsburg some time in October next. Nothing was done in the case of the other prisoners, Captain Murphy, of New York, but we hear that he (Murphy), has made application to Consul General Dart that his case also be investigated.—*Montreal Witness*

Kingston Money Market.

Aug. 5th.

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

American Currency buying	82 Bills.
" "	86 Silver.
" selling,	83½ Bills.
Silver buying,	7 Dis.
" selling	6 "
Gold in New York,	121¾
Sterling Exchange,	9¾

Montreal Markets—Aug. 5th.

Receipts—wheat 19,631 bushels. flour 2,300 barrels. Shipments—wheat—blank, flour 8,050 barrels. Flour—market stagnant and heavy, and in comparative absence of business rates practically nominal; trifling sales of No. 2 at 5,50, ordinary super at 6,10, and extra at 6,60. Grain—nominal in absence of business. Provisions generally unchanged. Butter—in fair demand. Cheese quiet. Ashes heavy and drooping.

Startling if True.—An exchange makes the startling statment that in 5000 years the American Falls will disappear, and Niagara Falls will be at the head of goat Island in Canadian territory. Those who own property at the Falls should look out, they may lose all they own. Those who have not seen the Falls at the old stand, should do so before the proposed changes takes place.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Aug. 5.

Gold 121¾. Flour without nominal changes; receipts 7,000 bbls; sales 8,000 bbls at 5,70 a 6,25 for superfine state and western; 6,55, a 7,10 for common to choice extra state; 6,50 a 6,85 for common to choice extra western. Wheat receipts 152,000 bush; sales 33,000 bush; No 2 Milwauke 1,20 a 1,37; winter red Illinois 1,52½; winter red western 1,57 a 1,58. Rye quiet; receipts 8,000 bush. Corn heavy and 1 a 2c lower; receipts 36,000 bush; sales 32,000 bush at 95 a 96 for new mixed western. Barley—receipts 4,000 bush. Oats dull and lower; receipts 51,000 bush; sales 38,000 bush at 53 a 54 for western; 65 to 68c for Ohio and State. Pork lower; 29,00 for new mess. Lard heavy. Butter steady at 20 a 28c Ohio; 22 to 32c for State.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Aug. 4.

Schr Dashing Wave, Chicago—17,149 bush wheat, M T Co.

Schr A J Rogers, Milwaukie—21,324 bush wheat, M T Co.

Schr G G Finney, Chicago—18,000 bush wheat, M T Co.

Schr G Robinson, Chicago—15,000 bush wheat, M T Co.

Schr Wave Crest, Milwaukie, 11,800 bu wheat, M T Co.

Schr F S Mott, Milwaukie—21,320 bush wheat, G Chaffey & Bro.

Schr J Platt, Milwaukie—22,[illegible] bush wheat, G Chaffey & Bro.

Schr Corsican, Milwaukie—13,500 bush wheat, G Chaffey & Bro,

DIED.

At Napanee, on the 13th of July, Catharine, wife of John N. Wager, aged 34 years.

At Napanee, on the 1st August, Miss Jane Scott.

At Belleville, on Aug. 2nd, Margaret Marshall, aged 76 years.

On the 2nd instant, near Napanee, Gilbert C. Bogart, Esq., aged 54 years.

Kingston Races.

Cataraqui Course

ON THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

1st and 2nd Days of September, 1870.

Premiums $1250.

FIRST DAY.

A Trotting Purse of 120 Dollars, For all Horses that never beat Three Minutes.

Members' Purse of 150 Dollars, A Flat Race for all Horses owned in the City of Kingston and Counties of Frontenac and Lennox and Addington.

A Trotting Purse of 100 Dollars, For all Horses that never beat 2:45.

SECOND DAY.

A Hurdle Race for 150 Dollars, Over Eight Hurdles, 3 feet 9 inches High, Bushed,

A Dash of One Mile and Three Quarters.

A Trotting Race of 350 Dollars; For all Horses that never beat 2:35.

The Cataraqui Purse of 350 Dollars, A Flat Race, Open to all Horses, 2 in 3 Heats.

All Trotting Races to be run in Harness.

For particulars see Small Bills.

L. W. HERCHMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Kingston, August 5, 1870. 183

RIFLE MATCH.

THE ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH of No. 6 COMPANY P.W.O. RIFLES will take place at the Rifle Ranges, Barriefield on THURSDAY, 11th August, 1870. Members of the Company will parade at the Drill Shed at EIGHT o'clock A.M., in uniform.

F. S REES, Capt., No. 6 Company.

Kingston, Aug. 5, 1870. 183

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of JOHN SMITH, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the power vested in me as Assignee of the estate and effects of the above mentioned Insolvent, I shall offer for Sale by Public Auction, at the Office of Wm. Murray, in the City of Kingston, on SATURDAY, the Eight Day of October Next, at TWELVE o'clock Noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent, vested in me as his Assignee, in the land and premises following, that is to say: All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises forming parts of farm lot number twenty-four, formerly in the Township of Kingston, but now in the City of Kingston, and which may be otherwise known, and described as follows: "Commencing where a stone monument has been planted at the intersection of the Southerly side of Picard Street and Westerly side of Main Street, then South ninety eight links to a stone monument planted midway between Picard and Anne Streets, then South east ninety nine and a half links to a stone monument placed on a line parallel with the first midway between Anne and Main Streets, North sixty-six and a quarter links to Main Street, then North-west along Main Street one chain seventee and a half links to the place of beginning."

Also another parcel: "Commencing at a stone monument on the South side of Picard Street, at its intersection with the East side of Hamilton's Lane, and running Southerly along said Lane one chain forty-three and a half links to a stone monument at its intersection with Anne Street, then Easterly along the North side of said street one chain thirty-seven links to a post there planted, then Northerly and in a line parallel to Hamilton's Lane one chain ninety-six links to a stone monument on the South side of Picard street, then Westerly along Picard Street one chain thirty links to the place of beginning."

Also the unexpired term of a certain lease of the following lands and premises situate in the City of Kingston, being composed of a gore on the corner formed by the intersection of York and Picard Streets, in a plot of lots surveyed and laid out by Francis Weymes, Esquire Surveyor, on the tract of land in the said city of Kingston known as Block C, and which parcel of land may be known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the intersection of York and Picard Streets, thence Westerly along the South side of Picard Street one chain and eighty six links to Main Street, thence Southerly along the East side of Main Street one chain and forty-two links to a stone monument, thence Southerly following said Main Street two chains, thence Easterly three chains to York Street, thence Westerly along York Street three chains to the place of beginning. The said lease expires on the First day of August A.D., 1877. The annual rental is $32. The title of the land in fee may be acquired on advantageous terms, to be ascertained from the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at his Office in Kingston, or to Campbell, Mowat and Macdonnell, Solicitors of the Assignee.

Dated at Kingston, this 5th day of August, A.D., 1870.

R. M. ROSE, Official Assignee.

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SILK AND VELVET.

Market Hourly Advancing.

NEXT SATURDAY STOPS

McDONELL'S

GREAT SALE

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

NEW DOMINION HOUSE,

82 Princess Street.

Kingston, Aug. 3, 1870. 181

TENDERS in Duplicate marked on the Envelope "Tenders for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until Noon on

Monday, 22nd August Next,

for the purchase of about the undermentioned quantities of Iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:—

STATION.	Iron; Ordnance, Shot, Shell, Carriages, Platforms, Truck and Old Iron. Ord. Cwts.	Shot Cwts.	Shell Cwts.	C. Iron Plat. & Car. Cwts.	I. T. for Gar. Cwt	Iron. Cast Cwts.	Scrap Cwts.	Wrou't Cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	25,111	35,308	1,729	—	—	56	34	1
Quebec	10,120	19,736	4,860	1,947	85	—	—	
Kingston	11,608	17,104	5,650	—	136	—	22	
Toronto	201	137	—	—	33	—	—	
Total.	47,133	72,375	12,248	1,947	254	56	56	1

Total 6,703½ Tons.

The Guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The Guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Paymaster by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his Tender has been accepted.

The whole of the Metal must be removed on or before 30th September Next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

(Signed,) B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.

Control Office, Canada, Montreal, 22nd July, 1870. 177

KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Class's resume on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 9 o'clock. A full attendance of all pupils is respectfully requested.

An examination for Five Scholarships, conferring free tuition for two years, open to all pupils of the City Common Schools, will be held on MONDAY, 8th Inst., at 10 o'clock.

By order.

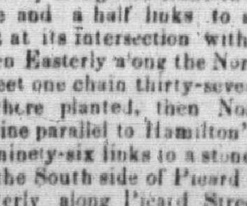
SAMUEL WOODS, M.A.

Kingston, Aug. 4, 1870. 182

CATARAQUI MINERAL WATER.

THE excellent MINERAL WELL at Morton's Distillery has been thoroughly cleansed, and the water is now ready for use, and may be obtained from the several Druggists throughout the city. The rare medicinal qualities of the water, similar to those of the waters of the celebrated Cheltenham Springs and of the German Mineral Waters, often act energetically on the system, where medicine has ceased to have any effect. A more healthful, pleasant, and at the same time active aperient, cannot be partaken of by those truly afflicted with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and every disorganization of the Digestive Organs. Baths, either hot or cold, may be obtained on the premises.

Kingston, Aug. 2, 1870. 180



RIFLE MATCH.

THE ALL-COMERS' RIFLE MATCH will take place at the Grand Trunk Ranges on MONDAY, the 8th day of August instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. The prizes will be announced on the ground. For entrance apply to F. Werner, to whom competitors are requested to send their names on or before the 8th instant. Entrance fee Fifty Cents.

F. WERNER.

Kingston, Aug. 1, 1870. 4-n179

County Sale of Land.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at LINTON'S Auction Rooms, Market Square, Kingston, on

Saturday, the 3rd day of September, A.D., 1870,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

Lot Letter B, in the Township of Pittsburg, in the County of Frontenac, formerly owned by William Ferguson, Esquire, late County Treasurer, containing two Hundred and Twenty Acres, more or less, on which is an Orchard of about Twelve Acres of the Choice Fruit Trees, and extensive Farm Buildings.

This Farm is considered one of the best in the County, well watered and near the City, bordering on the St. Lawrence, and well suited for a Gentleman's Residence.

TERMS OF SALE.

One quarter of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale. A Deed to be then given, and the balance of purchase money to be secured by a first Mortgage on the premises, payable in six years.

Interest at 7 per cent., to be paid half yearly, on said Balance, during the currency of the Mortgage.

Further information may be had at the Office of the County Solicitor or the Auctioneer.

Full particulars will be given at the time of Sale.

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, July 26, 1870. 174

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

African Fibre.

AFRICAN FIBRE, a substitute for Curled Hair, and one quarter the price, at

JAMES S. YARKER'S, Princess Street.

Kingston, Aug. 4, 1870. 182

Kershaw's Burglar & Fireproof Safes

SOLD ONLY AT

JAMES S. YARKER'S, Princess Street.

Kingston, Aug. 4, 1870. 182

German Mirror Plates,

Cheap, Wholesale and Retail,

AT

JAMES S. YARKER'S, Princess Street.

Kingston, Aug. 4, 1870. 182

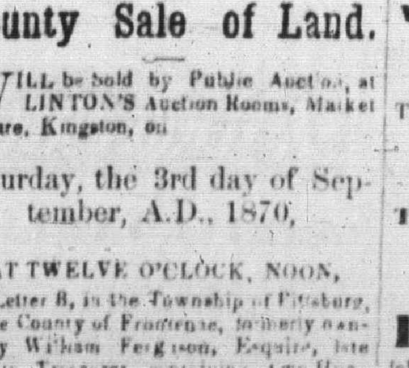
Allis's Patent Augur Hinges

AT

JAMES S. YARKER'S, Princess Street.

Kingston, Aug. 4, 1870. 182

Scotland in the Field.



THE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF KINGSTON

WILL HOLD THEIR

ANNUAL GATHERING

AT THE

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS

ON

Wednesday, 10th August Inst.

Donald Dinnie,

THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH ATHLETE.

Will be present.

Two Pipers and a Quadrille Band

Will be in attendance.

PRIZES (open to all comers) will be given to successful competitors in the following National Sports and Games:

1. National Dancing, prize $5.
2. Best Dressed Scotchman in Highland Garb, prize $5.
3. Best Dressed Scotch Boy under 15 years of age, prize $2.
4. Throwing Heavy Hammer, prize $10.
5. Throwing Light Hammer, prize $5.
6. Putting Heavy Stone, prize $5.
7. Putting Light Stone, prize $5.
8. To sing the Caber, prize $15.
9. Running High Leap, prize $5.
10. Running Long Leap, prize $5.
11. Foot Race, distance 400 yards, prize $5.

☞ Games to commence at half-past one, sharp.

No appeal from the decision of the Judges.

All Scotchmen are expected to wear some distinctively National Dress, Badge or Emblem.

Tickets 25 cents; Children half fare; Family Tickets 75 cents. To be had of the Secretary, at the stores of W. R. McRae & Co., A. Livingston, R. Waddell, Fraser & George, and at the Book Stores of Mr. Creighton and Mr. Henderson.

Carriages on hand to carry passengers both ways for 25 cents.

ALEX. GUNN, President.
ALEX. FALCONER, Sec.-Treas.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Kingston, 1st August, 1870. 181