The Daily British Whig

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The Daily British Whig.

Quitet per Orbem Decor.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, AUG. 22, 1872.

A report is circulated in Ottawa that Mr. Currier is to be elevated to the Senate in order to make way for Sir Francis Hincks. Cardwell, we suppose, Mr. Spittoon Ferguson was unwilling to relinquish, and so recourse must be had to the Seat of Government, where there is a sufficient number of officials to elect the Ministerial candidate. The aged Knight has certainly a pitiable time of it in quest of a seat.

There can be no doubt that the Opposition will have a large majority in Ontario. In addition to Cornwall and Centre Toronto, Monck, which was subjected to the gerrymandering process in order to better ensure the return of the old member, Mr. McCallum, yesterday returned Mr. J. D. Edgar by a majority of 42. Three seats taken from the Government in one day is not small achievement.

"Journalists, influenced by honest motives and conscious of the responsible nature of their calling, would revolt at attacking the character of an opponent, unless the proof was clear and conclusive that he was unworthy of public respect."

In the same *Mail* from which the above is cut we find Mr. George Brown called "a malcontent and a rebel." In the same *Mail* it is stated, notwithstanding every intelligent newspaper reader in the country knows that it is untrue, that Mr. Blake has left the province not on account of illness but in order to be removed outside of the election contest. In the same *Mail* we find a letter from the Rev. Mr. Baldwin denying the truth of its statement that he was sworn by Mr. O'Donoghue's agent when tendering his vote—the fact being that he never voted at any election. From these attacks on the character of three opponents it will be readily seen that the conductors of the *Mail* are not, to use its own words, "journalists, influenced by honest motives and conscious of the responsible nature of their calling."

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

It is rumored in Ottawa that Mr. Currier will enter the Senate, to make way for Sir Francis Hincks, or that Mr. Lewis will be elevated to the Bench with the same object. Either of these things is more probable than the report of his going to Quebec East. However, there is some hope for Sir Francis in Kingston. All that need to be done is, at the next session of Parliament, to form a new constituency out of Bell's Island, where Sir John would be sure of a Tory victory even for Sir Francis, rejected of Renfrew and Brant. The only thing we would regret about it is, that there would be no opposition in the new borough to prompt Sir Francis to hold out a premise of a new bridge across to Pittsburg in case he is elected. Still, like the harbor improvement, we would never get it, and promises are not worth much.

THE CONTEST IN CENTRE TORONTO.

The hope which yesterday we ventured to indulge in that Mr. Wilkes would be returned for Centre Toronto is, we are glad to learn, realized, though the majority over Mr. Shanley is a small one. Toronto must be congratulated on securing the services of one able man to represent it in Parliament who will command the respect of opponents as well as supporters.

The examination of the numbers of votes polled each hour will show that the contest was a singular one. Mr. Wilkes was ahead at eleven o'clock 201 votes, over thirteen hundred votes being polled at that hour. At noon this majority was reduced to 184, and at one o'clock was cut down to 127. During the next hour it received an increase of 10 votes, standing at 137, and subsequently went down rapidly until at the close of the poll it reached 29.

It is a very easy matter to charge an opponent with bribery and corruption, and it is a difficult matter for him, however innocent, to disprove the charge as a negative is generally incapable of proof. Care should be exercised then in making such an accusation against Mr. Shanley and his friends, tho' the polling record would seem to justify it. It is not reasonable to suppose that he would keep back his votes till the afternoon, and allow Mr. Wilkes the unquestionable advantage of leading with a handsome majority, if these votes had been promised him and he could command them. Under the system which unfortunately now obtains, many men hold back from voting until towards the close of the contest, in order that their votes may command a higher price. Of course it cannot be said that all those who voted late were bought, but it certainly looks suspicious when we find the greatest part of them recorded for Mr. Shanley. If the votes polled by the latter towards the close of the election were unbought, it is a little singular that so many would abstain from voting in the morning, and late in the day register on behalf of Mr. Shanley with a wonderful unanimity. Out of the contradictions which will naturally appear in the Toronto papers we may perhaps be able to sift an explanation. The *Mail*, we have no doubt, will charge Mr. Wilkes with bribing, and the *Globe*, in turn, bring a similar accusation against Mr. Shanley, and, in addition to the information necessarily possessed by a local paper, will have, as we have seen, sufficient grounds on which to base it. Whether Mr. Wilkes' skirts be clean or not, and we will not say that they are, simply because he is a Reformer, it must not be forgotten that to Sir John is due the existence of this miserable bribe business, and that it does not lie in the mouth of his supporters to tax Reformers with unfair practices, when at the bidding of their leader they refused to give the country a law which Reformers asked, and which would have made a resort to corruption impossible.

JUDGE BARNARD'S CONVICTION.

The spurt put on by the New York Reformers, though unlikely to be productive of those salutary results which we would like to see attend their attempt to purge New York politics of their gross impurities, has not been altogether unproductive of good. Though Tweed and his colleagues were not overcome by the wave of Reform, the same luck has not attended the corrupt Judges, who by their mal-administration of their duties so greatly strengthened the political rogues in the commission of their huge rascalities. Judge McCunn was convicted some time since of acting the part of the unjust judge, and the disgrace killed him, as it killed Bacon before him, but with a rapidity which showed the keenness with which the punishment was felt. Cardozo, another of this precious crew who have so sadly soiled the American ermine and brought the administration of justice in that country in such ill repute, saved himself by promptly resigning when he saw the storm was about to break over his head. Barnard, with that reckless defiance which signalized his judicial career, braved the assault of the Reformers and refused to resign until forced by the proper tribunal to do so. He gets the credit of being a clever, shrewd man, without a very profound knowledge of the law, but sufficiently acquainted with it to acquit himself of his judicial functions with a fair measure of credit, but lacking in that prime essential of a good Judge—Honesty. He prostituted his position to base ends, and sold his decisions for gold. He lent himself a willing tool to carry out the corrupt intrigues of the late Mr. Fisk, and granted or withheld injunctions according as he was paid. The evil that is in the power of such a man to inflict upon his fellows can scarcely be exaggerated. The character, property, and sometimes even the lives of citizens are in the keeping of the Judges, a departure from strict purity and integrity on whose part may work incalculable mischief. Their selection then is a matter of great consequence and fraught with good or evil influences as it is judicious or the reverse.

It must not be supposed that the stigma of corruption attaches to all American judges. On the contrary we believe that, all things considered, justice is fairly administered over the Union. In Massachusetts, for instance, the occupants of the Bench are gentlemen of learning and culture and spotless integrity, whose official conduct is as far removed from suspicion, and their decisions entitled to as great respect as those of their English brethren. Their salaries are small and insignificant in comparison with the gains made by many who plead before them, but still, such is the respect paid to the office that good men can always be found to fill it. The cause of the glaring contrast between the Massachusetts Judge and his brother of New York is not difficult to divine. The latter is voted into office by the People, and enters upon its duties not from a party contest with good turns to repay and bad turns to avenge. The former is appointed by the Governor, and is thus removed altogether out of the reach of the temptations which beset the judicial nominee of a party, to which he not seldom succumbs. There are other causes arising out of the social differences between the people of Boston and New York, which operate on the the side of judicial purity, but the main reason is as stated.

There are many good points about Democracy, but its principles are sometimes pushed farther than prudence and safety would counsel. For instance, the New York Constitutional Convention of 1848 (we think) made the grave mistake of attempting to cure some abuses in connection with the judiciary of that State by making it elective by the people. Numberless evils have followed in the train of this ill-advised step. It has been the cause of many bad men being raised to the Bench, and has culminated in the state of judicial affairs which we have been considering. Next year the people of the State will be asked to pass upon the wisdom of the elective system, and in view of the lessons taught them by Barnard and his fellows, they will very probably return a verdict unfavorable to its continuance, and declare their preference for the old system, which produced judges amply fitted for their work, and whose reputations have been highly regarded in foreign countries.

Barnard's punishment is a severe one, as he is by the sentence of the Court forever disqualified from holding any office in the gift of the People, but such conduct as his deserves the sharpest chastisement. His fate will not be lost on those who remain on the Bench, over whom it will hang as a whip ever ready to descend. Its severity, when Barnard's position and influence are considered, shews that the People of New York are anxious to crush out wrong and corruption wherever found, and that the tone of public morality must be sound and healthy when punishment thus attends on the unfaithful Judge.

Fire, Fire.

Last evening the fire bell's sounded the alarm for a fire in the two-story rough-cast house on Colborne street, near the Water Works, occupied by Fortesque, an employee in the broom and brush factory, and who has recently arrived from England with his family. The fire arose from an overheated stove in the back kitchen, and was undiscovered until too late. All that could be done was to remove as much of the furniture as possible; nearly all was saved. The house was soon at the mercy of the flames, which made a fierce effort to break out of the stubborn roof. The fire engines were on the ground, but it being higher than the reservoir, they could only attach the hose to a distant hydrant and use one engine to pass the water to the other. Finally the fire was got out, after a deal of hard work, only a portion of the front part of the house being left standing. Dr. Strange owned the building, which was insured in the Royal for $400.

For Picton.

To-morrow the struggle is to come off in Prince Edward. The Kingston Tories are to send up a large delegation to help Mr. McCuaig. He requires all the assistance that he can procure to save defeat by over 200 majority.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Morning Despatches per Montreal Line.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 21.—The residence of C. G. Dandsor, at Parkland, was burned this evening. Loss $20,000, insurance $10,000.

MARYSVILLE, M. O., Aug. 22.—An atrocious murder was brought to light the day before yesterday, by the arrest of a man named Osborne, at Clermont. Osborne was travelling with a team and covered wagon and stopped for some purpose, when some men were attracted to the waggon by stench proceeding from it, and on examination five dead bodies were found. Osborne confessed at the end of a rope, that the murders were committed by one Williams, near Holton, K.S., and that he, Osborne was employed to take the bodies away, he had travelled five days with his load. The victims are supposed to be Mr. Oms, his wife and two children, and a young man named Dickenson, who is a brother of Mrs. Oms. It is thought Osborne will be executed by the people who have him in charge.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Cotton—firm. Breadstuffs declining. Cheese 59c per cwt. for best grades of American fine.

VERY LATEST.

BELFAST RIOTS—MR. JOHNSON'S RETURN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Despatches from Belfast last evening report that the condition of the city was somewhat quieter than it had been during the day. The encounters between the inhabitants had ceased, but mobs of desperadoes were still engaged wrecking houses. The loss to property holders is very heavy. Yesterday while a detachment of police were attempting to discover and arrest persons who were firing from houses into the streets they were fired at themselves, but escaped without injury. The policemen returned the fire, but with what effect is unknown. It is believed that since disorder has commenced several rioters have been killed and secretly buried by their friends.

It has been decided to abandon the demonstration of welcome which was to have been made upon the return from America of Mr. Johnson, member of Parliament for this city.

Many families are still leaving Belfast, and the working classes express great indignation at the conduct of the magistrates in dealing with the rioters.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Arrived—Steamship St. Patrick from Quebec.

THE ELECTIONS.

CENTRE TORONTO.

10 A.M.—Wilkes	557
Shanley	395
11 A. M.—Wilkes	752
Shanley	351
12 Noon.—Wilkes	878
Shanley	694
1 P. M.—Wilkes	952
Shanley	825
2 P. M.—Wilkes	1005
Shanley	948
3 P. M.—Wilkes	1125
Shanley	1037
4 P. M.—Wilkes	1162
Shanley	1162
5 P. M.—Wilkes	1216
Shanley	1187

MONCK.

Mr. McCallum about 170 in a majority so far as heard from. Indeed!

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—Edgar elected by 41 majority. Hurrah!

HALTON.

GEORGETOWN, 1 P.M.	
White	62
McKindsey	32
OAKVILLE, 2 P.M.	
White	69
McKindsey	95
WELLINGTON SQUARE.	

Majority for White 24.

GASPE.

Mr. Fortin has been re-elected for Gaspe, by acclamation.

MONCH.

DEATH-BLOW TO GERRYMANDERING.

Dunville, McCallum's majority	158
Dunn, " "	59
Moulton, " "	137
Wainfleet, " "	106
	440
Caistor, Edgar's majority	88
Carboro, " "	12
Gainsboro' " "	121
Pelham " "	261
	482

Majority for Edgar in county 42.

The Canal Open.

ST. CATHARINES, Aug 22.—Canal clear. Vessels commenced locking last night.

Passed through the Welland Canal.

Per Montreal Line.

Port Colborne, Aug. 21.

DOWN.

Bk—D M Foster, Port Huron to Kingston staves; Prince of Wales, W Home, and Bessie Barwick.

UP.

Schr—Prince Alfred, Port Colborne to Erie, light.

AT ELEVATOR.

Schr—Acton.
Wind, south-west.

THE Watertown *Times* says, "It is reported that Thomas Pidgeon, a recent employee of the *Times* office, was drowned at Kingston yesterday. The report is not confirmed". And it was not true.

FORESTALLING—A GOOD REMEDY.—To-day there were again at the Police Court two cases of forestalling against market hucksters, for buying fowls before ten o'clock. One case was dismissed, in the other the defendant was fined. The Magistrate is determined to punish all offenders brought before him, and the city officials will report all cases to him. There is, however, a more thorough remedy. In England the people are striking against the price of meat, and are not going to buy it for a month, to bring the butchers to terms. To kill forestalling on fowls, it would be in order for the citizens not to buy for a month. But how would the farmers like it.

A Romantic Yachting Incident.

A NEW USE FOR BUSTLES.

DEAR WHIG,—That Grecian Bend, or the fashion of bustles, has its uses it is useless to deny, as those who returned last night in the yacht from Knapp's point say especially when it is formed by the *Ness*, for which purpose it is admirably adapted—is its forte in fact. Just imagine a handsome, elegantly formed and bewitching damsel; her hair arranged *a la mode*; her hat was as little as it was lovely; her hat-strings were deliciously adjusted; her sacques displayed the artistic outlines of her figure; her exquisitely gloved hands were tempting enough to entice even a miser into a willingness to pay a round sum for the privilege of pressing them, if but for a moment. Her waist was compressed into aristocratically small dimensions, in fact her whole attire was the pink of fashionable perfection, while the luxuriant proportion of her bustle gave an air of majesty to her *tout ensemble* which is impossible to describe. And unfortunately for her and fortunately for crew of the yacht as it proved, she was bound to return in the yacht. The night was dark, and thinking that they would return earlier, the amateur seamen had forgotten to bring lights, and when near the city, amongst the sailing craft, they were in danger of being run down by the mail steamer, which was heading for them directly. It was a moment of anxiety and difficulty to those on board the yacht. All that the party had on board to make a light and attract the attention of the steamer's crew were a few matches, which were quite useless without any other combustible. The gentlemen were non plussed; not so one of the ladies, who in the moment of trial and danger produced a small bundle of newspapers, which was lighted, and so gave the steamer warning and saved the yacht and its trembling occupants. The full heroic and thoughtful character of this young lady's act would not appear in this narrative, were I not to add that, by the *powers*, she actually sacrificed her bustle to perform it. She is a young lady to be proud of, and would be a Good win for any man.

Yours, in admiration,
SNIP.

August 22, 1872.

The Queen and the Working Classes.

In dedicating to the Queen the "Life and Labors of Mr. Brassey," Mr. Arthur Helps writes as follows: "To the Queen—Madam—I am very grateful for the permission given me to dedicate this work to your Majesty. I desired so to dedicate it, because I do not know of any one who has a deeper sympathy with the laboring classes than your Majesty, or any one who takes a more heartfelt interest in everything that concerns their habits, their general welfare. Moreover, this sympathy and this interest are not confined to those classes in your Majesty's dominions only, but are extended to them wherever they are to be found. I think also, that it cannot but be very gratifying to your Majesty to have full evidence that, in a special kind of labor of a very important character—namely, the construction of railways—your own subjects have hitherto borne the palm, and have introduced their excellent modes of working into various foreign countries. Your Majesty will find that the late Mr. Brassey was an employer of labor after your Majesty's own heart—always solicitous for the well-being of those who served under him—never keeping aloof from them, but using the powerful position of a master in such a manner as to win their affection and to diminish the distance which is often far too great between the employer and the employed. I venture, therefore, to think that the volume will be interesting to your Majesty on its own account; and that you will be disposed to deal gently with the faults, of a work written by one who, with all respect, is ever your Majesty's faithful and devoted subject and servant.—ARTHUR HELPS."—*Lloyds' Weekly.*

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

THE FIGHTING AND EXCITEMENT.

London, August 21.—A despatch from Belfast this morning says, that during the rioting yesterday, a policeman named Moore was shot and killed; also, a number of other casualties. The mob, when not engaged in wrecking houses, assaulted individuals, and many respectable persons were shamefully treated, including Mr. Beugin, editor of the *Northern Star*, a Catholic journal. All the schools in the city and most of the mills have been closed. Nine magistrates are now on duty. Although the streets were patrolled last evening by the military, crowds collected, and the excitement and rioting continued. Thirty rioters were arrested yesterday and lodged in gaol. At midnight the city is comparatively quiet, though occasional shots were heard. It is reported that several personal encounters between rioters and special constables have occurred.

The English Cricketers.

THEIR DOINGS AT MONTREAL, AND THEIR FUTURE MOVEMENTS—COMING TO KINGSTON.

Montreal, August 21.—The English Cricketers arrived here this morning on the Cumberland car, and put up at the St. Lawrence Hall, where they are the guests of the Montreal Cricket Club. This afternoon, after a drive around the mountain they all met to practice on the Cricket Ground, which is of very curtailed proportions, new buildings having encroached on the old ground. There is a church window which Mr. Grace is very likely to visit to-morrow, and there was, in fact, not a fence on the ground that he and Mr. A. Lubbock did not hit over. In the evening they dined together at the hotel. To-morrow a banquet will be given in their honor by the citizens, and the next day they are the guests of the St. James' Club. On Saturday they go to Decker Park Races, and on Monday they leave by boat for Ottawa, where they play on Tuesday and Wednesday. They leave on Thursday for Brockville, where they take the steamer for Kingston, passing through the Thousand Islands, and after a delay of a few hours, go on to Belleville by the Bay of Quinte steamer, thence again taking the Grand Trunk for Toronto. This afternoon while practicing, Mr. Francis was struck senseless by a ball that hit him on the temples. Mr. Hadow was so injured at Quebec, that he will be unable to play at Montreal or at Ottawa.—*Mail.*

MILITARY.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Colonel F. C. Hassard, C. B., Royal Engineers, has been gazetted Colonel. Surgeon T. W. Fox, M. B., has been promoted Surgeon Major after 21 years full pay. Lieut. E. D. C. O'Brien, Royal Engineers, has been gazetted Captain. Capt. H. J. Croft, 16th Foot, retires from the service. Capt. S. C. McGill, late Royal Canadian Rifles, has been transferred to the 22nd Foot. Lieutenants G. J. P. Taylor and C. E. Crocker King, 78 Highlanders, have been promoted Captains, vice G. E. Lefroy and Colin Mackenzie who have retired. Capt. W. Paterson, half-pay, 63rd Regt., has been gazetted Brevet Major, and Lieut. Colonels J. G. Jervois, Royal Engineers, and Alex Mackenzie, C. B., 78th Foot, Brevet Colonels.

To-Day's Gleanings.

It is quite evident that this country will never suffer for want of some one to fill its offices.

Astley's Theatre was offered for sale by auction, but bought in. The biddings stopped at £6,500.

A youth has been sentenced to seven years penal servitude for firing All Saints Protestant Church, Glamorgan.

The SS. Sarmatian will not be brought to Montreal this trip, owing to the lowness of the St. Lawrence. She draws over 17 feet without any cargo.

Brigham Young and a party of church officers are making a notable tour through the northern counties of the Territory. They are received by the Mormon people with processions, music, flags, banners and flamers.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* of New York strongly advocates the disuse of the side saddle for ladies, and say the opposite fashion will be introduced by the leading families next year.

A man named Anderson has swindled the Bank of British North America by so altering a letter of credit, by means of chemicals, as to draw six or seven times to amount he had deposited. The forger is now under arrest at Savannah, Ga.

The Princess Teck recently laid the foundation-stone of new schools at Kingston, Eng., using the mallet with which Sir Christopher Wren performed a similar office for St. Paul's Cathedral, June 21st, 1675.

Judge Barnard's judicial sin has been visited more heavily than any of his enemies had even hoped. The Court of Impeachment threw open it doors on Monday, and announced that Judge Bernard had been found guilty, removed and disqualified from holding office.

The price of salt is on the rise, and the American buyers are now offering $1.05 per barrel for Canadian salt. A considerable quantity has been shipped to the American market since the reduction in the duty, and the works at Goderich are busy filling further orders.

Another extensive counterfeit money swindling establishment has been unearthed by the New York police. Its circulars are mailed chiefly to members of the masonic fraternity, and those who are so simple as the remit good money to the swindlers, in hopes of receiving packages of counterfeit, get only small packages of sawdust.

MARINE.

The wreck of the Canadian propeller Robertson is at Detroit. It is thought that she will be abandoned to the underwriters.

Ten first-class tugs are engaged in towing timber rafts from Lake Huron to points eastward. Eleven tugs are employed in harbor service at Toledo.

The schooner Jennie Mullen ran ashore on Papoose Island, Georgian Bay, several days since, and after an unsuccessful effort on the part of two or three tugs to float her, was got off with the anchor. She obtained no damage.

BALDWIN REFORMERS.

Another of the pegs on which the Baldwin Reformers of the country have hung their hats in the anti-chamber of the present Government has been pulled out and thrown away. Mr. Gibbs, of South Ontario, is understood to have said that Sir John wanted to get rid of Sir Francis to give him the Finance Bureau, and Mr. Hincks repeatedly announced in South Brant, if defeated there, he would not again seek re-election, so that Mr. Gibb's hour has come. Mr. James C. Aiken's peg will scarcely hold all the Baldwin hats; we may, therefore, expect them to drop off in the soil from time to time or that their owners will throw over-board their cant and come out flat footed followers of Sir John.—*Ontario.*

Breaking Gaol.

Chicago, August 20.—A bold escape from the county gaol was made last night by four young men, three of whom were awaiting trial for robbery, and the other for attempting to kill a policeman. The prisoners were supplied by friends outside with revolvers. One of them who was allowed the privilege of the corridors, obtained possession of the cell keys while the deputy jailor was sitting outside the gaol, and liberated his friends. When the jailor came in the four men pointed their revolvers at his head and demanded the key to the outer door. Resistance was useless, and the jailor gave up the key and the prisoners unlocked the door and walked off. They will probably be recaptured.

The Romance of Arithmetic.

"The most romantic of all numbers," says a writer in *Chamber's Journal*, "is figure nine, because it can't be multiplied away or got rid of anyhow. Whatever you do, it is as sure to turn up again as was the body of Eugene Aram's victim. One remarkable property of this figure (said to have been discovered by W. Green, who died in 1794) is, that all through the multiplication table the product of nine comes to nine. Multiply by what you like and it gives the same result. Begin with twice nine, 18; add the digits together, and 1 and 8 make 9. Three times 9 are 27; and 2 and 7 make 9. So it goes on, up to eleven times 9, which gives 99. Very good; add the digits: 9 and 9 are 18, and 8 and 1 are 9. Going on to any extent, it is impossible to get rid of figure 9. Take a couple of instances at random. Three hundred and thirty-nine times 9 are 3,051 add up the figures and they give 9. Five thousand and seventy-one times 9 are 45,639; the sum of these digits is 27, and 2 and 7 are 9. M. de Maivon found out another queer thing about this number—that if you take any row of figures and reversing their order, make a substraction sum of it, the total is sure to be 9. For example:—

Take 5,071
Reverse figures 1,705

3,366=18, and 1+8=9

A gentleman arrived out by the *Moravian* says that although he had made many ocean trips he never met with so many ice-bergs as during the present summer. This may account for the unusually foggy weather experienced in the Lower St. Lawrence, and on the Nova Scotian coast this season, which mariners say has not been equalled for the past twenty years.—*Mont. Herald.*

We learn that Mr. Grover, Ministerial candidate for E.R., Peterboro, a member of the Church of England, on last Sabbath made a political speech at the Roman Catholic Church, Doun. He spoke on the Pacific Railway, Fisheries, Treaty of Washington, and the Scott murder, and appealed to the Catholic electors to support him, as many Protestant electors were against him on account of his course in supporting J. A. Macdonald.

SIR JOHN ROSE.—The following is an extract from the London *Gazette*:—"Whitehall, Aug. 3.—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir John Rose, of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, and of Queen's Gate, in the parish of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, K.C.M.G., and the issue male of his body lawfully begotten.

American and English Style of Speaking.

Mr. Conway, in one of his Commercial letters, comments on the American style of speaking thusly:—Mrs. Howe stretched out her hands and clasped them to her waist repeatedly; Mrs. Rose gesticulated gracefully and continuously, like a first-class artist; and Aaron Powell had the regular style of the sensation pulpit. All the American voices began slowly, and by regular gradations rose to thunderous vehemence, ending when they could reach no higher. They seemed to imply responses and ejaculations from the audience—"amen," "glory to God," or something of that kind. The audience, indeed, seemed to me to be embarrassed, and not to know whether anything particular were expected of them at the loud points. The same coolness and calmness in public speaking does not prevail to the same extent everywhere in England as in London. It is the University and Parliamentary style—low toned, didactic, dryly sticking to the point—which has molded the tastes of this metropolis. Even Spurgeon would be thought cold in America.

The Washington Treaty.

It is intimated that the Geneva Tribunal will shortly publish their decision. We trust that their labors will are long come to a conclusion. Uneasiness begins to be felt again in certain quarters, both in England and America, that the Washington Treaty is not, after all, safe. Should the Arbitrators continue their sessions beyond the Presidential elections in November, doubt is expressed concerning the effect this event would have upon it. Mr. Greeley's election might be equivalent to its defeat in Congress, as it is understood that he opposes all the acts of the present Administration. And should President Grant be re-elected, Mr. Fish and Bancroft Davis may be superseded by new men. There have been so many delays and unexpected difficulties attending the Treaty, that the public are by turns apathetic and morbidly anxious about the whole matter. We shall feel it a relief when this Treaty business is finally concluded; and so placed beyond the reach of the chapter of accidents.—*Montreal Witness.*

Terrible Accident.

Smith's Falls, Aug. 21.—A terrible accident happened at Smith's Falls on Friday last, by which a young man named George Foster received such injuries as resulted fatally. While endeavouring to put a running belt over a pulley, his arm was caught and completely wrenched from its socket. He lived until Sunday following, when death came to his release.

LORD MASSERENE AND THE ROYAL ANTRIM ARTILLERY.—About 200 men of the Antrim Artillery received leave of absence for the twelfth of July, and two following days, and on their return to their barracks stopped opposite the officers' mess room, where they were addressed by their senior officer, Lord Masserene. The band struck up the "Protestant Boys" in the mess-room, but the band-master had the tune changed on representation that some of the bandsmen were Roman Catholics. Complaint was made against Lord Masserene, for the part he took in the affair, and in answer to a question put by Mr. Maguire in the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell said that Catholics as well as Protestants had obtained leave of absence on the day alluded to, and that Lord Masserene had been in London at the time the leave of absense was granted.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT WOOLWICH. The *Army and Navy Gazette* confirms the report that the Prince Imperial is about to enter upon a course of study at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, with a view, it is rumoured, of his ultimately entering Her Majesty's service, either in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. His Imperial Majesty the late Emperor of the French has expressed a desire that his son should conform in every way to the rules usually observed in the establishment, except in the matters of study of foreign language and the sleeping beneath the roof of the Academy, which two conditions have been waived by the authorities in consideration of the position of their prospective cadet.

TELEGRAPHING IN CHINA.—The problem of telegraphing in the Chinese language, to write which requires 50,000 different characters, has been solved in this way: A few thousands of the characters most used are cut upon wooden blocks. On the opposite side of each block is its number. Duplicates of such numbered blocks are at each telegraph station. The China merchant selects the blocks which express the thoughts to be transmitted. The operator telegraphs only the numerals designating these blocks, which enable the receiving operator to select similar blocks at his end of the line.

GOOD HAPPY TIGERS.—The most remarkable appetites we have heard of for a long time are those attributed to certain Persian woman, seven of whom were lately condemned by the Grand Vizier to be starved to death for the offence of having dined on three children. At the end of one week's incarceration we are told five of these hungry females were found dead, after having eaten the other two! People who can consume say fifty pounds of meat apiece in a single week and still perish of inanition are certainly phenomenal feeders.

THE propeller *Argyle* is still at the Distillery wharf, discharging her cargo of damaged grain, not on the ways yet.

THE police here have received descriptions of the Lonsdale murderers, to enable them to keep a sharp lookout for them.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY PIC-NIC.—The Hook and Ladder Company are preparing for a grand pic-nic shortly. They are to have a meeting to-morrow evening to make arrangements.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Afternoon Despatch per Montreal Line.)

New York, Aug. 22.

Gold, 114½. Cotton 21½. Flour heavy; receipts 3,000 bbls; sales 5,000; quotations unchanged. Rye flour steady. Wheat unchanged quiet; receipts 115,000 bush; sales none at 1,46 a 1,50; No. 2 spring store 1,57 a 1,53; No. 1 do 1,48 a 1,60; winter red western 1,60 to 1,65; amber western 1,60. Rye quiet; 73 western afloat. Corn dull; receipts 774,000; sales 84,000, at 59 a 60; steamer western mixed 60½ a 61; sail do. Barley quiet. Oats quiet; receipts 37,000 bush; sales 21,000 bush at 42c to 44½c western in store and afloat; 45c to 50c Ohio. Pork firmer at 14,20 to 14,25 new mess. Lard 8½ to 9¼ steam; 9½ to 9¾ kettle rendered. Butter 20 to 26. Cheese 11 to 13. Petroleum—crude 11½ to 11¾; refined 22¾.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr. O'Loughlin, on the 20th instant, at the residence of the bride, Percy Clark, Esq., of Kingston, to Mrs. Carrie Raymond, of Sharpton, township of Kingston.

DIED.

At Frankford, on the 16th inst., Mr. David Simmons, aged 48 years.

In Lindsay, on the 9th inst., Mr. Robt. Sands, aged 84 years.

In Belleville, on the 21st inst., Emily Grass, relict of the late James Brown, aged 32 years.

And they Hovered Round the Ship

THAT CARRIED

JOHNSTON.

TO ARRIVE IN A DAY OR TWO,

ONE CASE CODFISH!

Of very superior quality, white and nice for Table use, direct from the Banks of Newfoundland. They are supposed to have hovered round the Ship that Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, came out in.

Hams, Hams, Hams,

BACON, BACON.

The public are respectfully invited to buy one of our Hams and to pay cash, for they will agree with me that there is nothing like MORRISON'S HAMS OR BACON in the Market.

PASTRY FLOUR, FAMILY FLOUR, and every thing in our line Fresh and in full supply.

M. MORRISON.

Aug. 22, 1872.

JEWELRY.

NEW JEWELRY RECEIVED this day from London and Birmingham, direct, consisting of:—

Handsome T. R. NECKLETS.
" T. R. SETS.
" T. R. BROOCHES, (China.)
" T. R. BRACELETS.
" T. R. PENDANTS, (Choice)

ALSO A FINE SELECTION OF

FANCY HAIR PINS, STUDS, PLATED EARRINGS, BROACHES AND PENDENTS, &c., &c.,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

C. GRIGOR.

Aug. 22, 1872.

L. CLEMENTS, DENTIST.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street.

(Established in Kingston, 1857.)

Aug. 22, 1872.

BOOKS, BOOKS

THREE BOOKS OF SONG—Longfellow's New Poem, only 30 cents.
The Vicar's Daughter—By Macdonald Martin. Chezzlewit—New Household Edition, 30 cts.
Carlyl's Past and Present—30 cents.
Carlyl's Essays and Miscellanies—30 cents.
Men of the Times—New Edition corrected to date.
Stretton—By H. Kingsley, New Edition.
Gowrie—By G. P. R. Sames, New Edition.
The Household English Dictionary—230 pictures, only 40 cents.
Chambers' New English Dictionary.
Knowle's Pronouncing Dictionary.
Collins' Library Dictinary.

JOHN HENDERSON, Bookseller.

Aug. 22, 1872.

CHEAP MUSIC

All Full Music Sizes!

DOLLY VARDEN (new comic Song) 30 cents.
Dolly Varden Quadrille 30 cents.
Dolly Varden Polka 30 cents.
Dolly Varden Waltz 30 cts.
Too Late, (Song) 30 cts.
The Mocking Bird, Song, 15 cts.
Beautiful Isle of the Sea, 15 cts.
Driven from Home, 15 cts.
Kicked Out of Home, 15 cts.
They Have Found Me a Home, 15 cts.
Love Among the Rose, 15 cts.
Colds Among the Noses, (Comic) 15c.
Write Me a Letter From Home, 15c.
They Have Written From Home 15c.
What Norah Said, 15c.
Norah O'Neal, 15c.
Out in the Streets, 15c.
Out in the Cold, 15c.
The Gipsey's Warning, 15c.
Do not Heed her Warning, 15c.
The Death of Nelson, 30c.
Tampa, (Overture) 30c.
The Carnival of Venice, 30c.
Masaniello, (Overture), 30c.
Don Giovanni, (Overture), 20c.
The Maiden's Prayer, (for Piano), 15c.
We Parted by the River Side, Song, 15c

John Henderson.

Aug. 22, 1872.

FRUIT, FRUIT!

REES BROS.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING DAILY

Peaches,
Pears,
Apples,
Melons,
Tomatoes, &c., &c.

WHICH THEY WILL SELL

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

☞ A nice lot of LEMONS just to hand.

REES BROS., Princess Street.

Kingston, Aug. 21, 1872.

EXCURSION!

A GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION will take place on the

Steamer Watertown,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Wesleyan Church of this City,

Among the THOUSAND ISLANDS, calling at Gananoque, going and returning, touching at Clayton, Pullman's Island and Alexandria Bay, remaining at Clayton a couple of hours going down.

On MONDAY, August 26th,

Leaving KINGHORN'S WHARF, foot of Brock Street, at Eight o'clock a.m.

Tickets 50 cents each; Children under 14 years, 25 cents each.

Aug. 20, 1872.

GRAND MUSICAL

Excursion, Concert and Ball!

Under the Patronage of His Worship the Mayor, S. T. Drennan, Esq., Mrs. Drennan, Mrs. Dr. Barker, Mrs. Swales, Mrs. I. H. Price, Mrs. Wilson.

On TUESDAY, 27th AUGUST.

ON BOARD OF THE

STR. WATERTOWN,

Which has been specially engaged for the occasion. The Steamer will leave KINGHORN'S WHARF at **12.30** P.M., sharp, will pass the most interesting and beautiful part of the Thousand Islands, calling at Gananoque and thence proceed to Clayton.

☞ A Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given on board the Steamer by Professionals and Amateurs of the City.

At Clayton a Full Grand Concert will also be given in the Hall of the WALTON HOUSE, by the leading Amateurs of the Dominion and United States.

This will be one of the very best Entertainments of the kind ever given, it offers to the public a rare treat such has never been given, combining Music and Pleasure.

THE BEST QUADRILLE BAND has been secured.

TICKETS including Boat trips, Concerts and Ball, $1 each; to be had at the Book Stores.

Kingston, Aug 19, 1872.

ZINCARI BOQUET!

The Finest Perfume extant,

AT GORDON'S DRUG STORE.

INDELIBLE PENCILS!

For Marking Linen,

AT GORDON'S DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICO PENCILS!

For Corns and Warts,

AT GORDON'S DRUG STORE.

FRECKLE PENCILS!

For removing Tan, Freckles, &c., &c.,

AT GORDON'S DRUG STORE.

Aug. 21, 1872.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

250 Bags of Liverpool Coarse Salt,
250 Bags " Fine "
100 Barrels Goderich Salt.
100 Ash and Oak 50 lbs. Butter Tubs,
100 " " 100 lbs. " "
Butter Bowls and Spoons, Wash-Tubs, (large size,) Quintals Table Codfish, and a large Stock of Miscellaneous Goods and Groceries, at

A. MACLEAN'S, Ontario Street.

Kingston, Aug. 22nd, 1872.

FOR SALE.

300 Hhds Demarara Sugars.
500 Bbls. do do
200 Hhds Port Rico Sugars
500 Bbls. do do do
500 Bbls. Crushed Broken Loaf.
Granulated and Powdered Sugars.
2000 Chests, Hlf Chts, & Catties Green & Black Teas
1000 Hlf Chests Uncolr