DON'T HURRY, GOOD PEOPLE.—Every body with anxious look asks has there been a fight yet? Everyone seems to be as if spoiling for a fight. It is very well for folks three or four thousand miles from the place of expected hostilities to make their savage outcries, but were they called upon to take part in the quarrel they wouldn't be in such a hurry to fight. The recent war between the North and the South was fearful, but what was that compared with the War in Europe. The fight will come soon enough—don't hurry, good people!

A FLAW IN HIS GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Sandfield Macdonald is an economical Prime Minister, and taken in the whole, is a very good one; but he might make himself a still better one, at very little trouble and no expense. For instance, the Government Public Accounts are passed quarterly, in the months of March, June, September and December, and altho' these accounts are all audited by Auditors, the choice of the Government, and too could think there was little else to do but pay them, yet months generally elapse ere they are even looked at. For instance, the Public Accounts of Frontenac passed in June are unpaid in August, and that is not the worst of it, for a little bird tells us they have not as yet been opened, much less examined at Toronto. Now, this is too bad. The people to whom the money is due are those who need it, Officers, Tradesmen, Country Constables, &c., and as they know not when when to come to town and ask for it, they are often put to much trouble and expense unnecessarily. Now, what the country wants Mr. Sandfield Macdonald to do, is to appoint a certain day, after the Public Audit, for all persons to come and receive their money, thereby putting an end to the present unsatisfactory mode of doing the business. It is imperative that this should be done.

THE DEPOT COMPANIES.—The officers of these Volunteer Companies are:

1ST ONTARIO BATTALION.

No. 8 *Company.*—Capt. Fallar, Belleville; Lt. Burton, Port Hope; Ensign Morrison, Toronto.

2ND QUEBEC BATTALION.

No. 8 *Company.*—Capt. Larue, Three Rivers; Lt. Douglass, Quebec; Ensign D'Blois, Quebec.

Captain Larue arrived yesterday with eighteen recruits to fill up his quota. The companies are now both filled, and the men have been examined by Dr. Grasseine, passed with a few exceptions, and armed. The Ontario Company is in the most forward state, has been in quarters at the Artillery Barracks some days, and the clothing of the men is being fitted. The Quebec Battalion went into quarters yesterday. For the present the companies are under the command of Lt.-Col. Patteson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and orders issue through Brigade Major Phillips.

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Anarchy reigns in North Carolina. Every day some horrible outrage is related from that region, committed by lawless bands, chiefly upon the colored population. The Governor has been compelled to resort to the most stringent measures. He has set up the business of a small dictator, declared certain counties in a state of insurrection, perpetrated all manner of arbitrary acts, held persons in custody in opposition to judicial orders, and actually proposed to try them by military commission.

A woman in Gloucester, near Ottawa, undertook to get rid of her husband by trying to pour molten lead from an iron spoon into his ear while asleep. Her hand trembled and the molten metal ran over his face burning him in a terrible manner.

DECEPTIVE.—The new Canadian twenty-five cent pieces have made their appearance here. They are so much like the 20 cent pieces as to be suggestive of much future trouble and annoyance.

HEATED.—The reports of the over storage and heating of grain at Chicago, are being verified here. Some of the cargoes now arriving in port are heated, and will require careful handling.

DOMESTIC.

The woods in the vicinity of Ottawa are again on fire.

Napoleon escaped from Ham—The first instance of successful incendiarism from trichinæ.

Frank Thorne is practising for his great leap at the Falls, jumping over fifty feet into the Buffalo Creek.

Chatham is to pave her streets with the Nicholson pavement.

Chambers, who kept a millinery establishment at Ottawa, has absconded, after clearing out his shop.

The Masswappi Railway is already having a marked effect upon Lennoxville. Real estate is going up.

Governor Archibald left Ottawa for the East. Sir Geo. Cartier left on Saturday for Papineauville to ruticate for a few days. Hon. Mr. Dunkin is the only Minister at the capital.

Newfoundland fisheries average yield.

The Clinton Salt Company struck salt yesterday at Clinton at the depth of 1,130 feet.

Montreal is to receive Mr. Stewart Blacker, publicly.

This is a good time for the human race; three months heat, best two in three. Pools will run low, with crowds in attendance.

A schooner arrived in Halifax from the Labrador with 1,700 dozen of gull eggs. The eggs sold rapidly at 30 cents per dozen.

Mr. McCarthy, M.P., for Richelieu, and the Hon. Mr. Kierzkowski, M.P., for St. Hyacinthe, are dangerously ill.

MILITARY.

Another detachment of Canadian Pontifical Zouaves, numbering thirty, is on the way back from Rome.

Cobourg goes in for Prussia, and of course Port Hope is strongly in favor of France.

Capts. Robertson and McGill, R.C.R., are ordered to Prince Arthur's landing for duty with the Red River expedition.

The Canadian Papal Zouave Committee is about to revive for the purpose of raising another regiment to Rome.

The Headquarters of the Red River Expedition force rested for a time at the "Dam site," or, as it has lately been more euphoniously named, "Ward's Landing," in honor to the popular Sergeant "Amos" Ward, of Kingston Military School fame.

The Martin Henry rifle is to be favorable reported on in the British Parliament. Its cost is not more than than that of the Snider, to which it is superior.

A Brooklyn millionaire offers to rise and equip an Irish regiment to fight under Marshal McMahon, the French general of Irish extraction. An Irish legion is now recruiting to aid Ireland if England is drawn into war.

NEWS ITEMS.

The harvest has commenced in England. The wheat crop is grandest.

Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, is dangerously ill at Rome.

It was the mother and not the wife of Soane Ramni, whose death was reported by cable.

A cable despatch announces the death of Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, the favorite actress and writer in London.

The Scandinavian made the quickest passage from Quebec to Liverpool on her last trip—the time being 7 days 20 hours and 35 minutes.

Miller, the Chelsea murderer, was hung at Newry yesterday. He was extremely nervous and assisted at his at the officers on the way to the scaffold.

Sir John Franklin's widow is stopping at New York. She will leave for England in about three weeks, going first to Quebec and Halifax.

A terrible accident occurred at Pacific Place, 3½ miles from Memphis, on Sunday night. The steamer Silver Spray burst her boiler, then took fire, killing and wounding several of her crew and passengers.

A project is on foot at St. Louis to build an immense structure to embrace under one roof a union railway depot, custom house, merchants' exchange, and hotel, covering three entire blocks, and to cost $3,000,000.

The Cambria has gone into dock for repairs. She is to have new sails for the coming match. Mr. Ashbury is not very sanguine of winning back the Queen's cup, unless it blows hard; in light winds, small yachts will in probability beat her.

RED RIVER.

The latest arrival from Fort Garry states that Riel is very anxious about the amnesty. Grasshoppers are doing very little damage to the crops. The French and Indians are watching Riel very closely, and are hourly expecting a message from the commander of the expedition, conveying instructions to take Riel prisoner. The Red River at the present time contains an average height of water, and flat boats are constantly arriving at Pembina, laden with government goods and lumber.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Weekly British Whig

Office: Ger. Ontario Street.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1870.

The War.

THE FIRST SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT.

The Prussians Driven from Saarbruck.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL UNDER FIRE.

THE FRENCH FLEET IN DANISH WATERS.

New York, Aug. 2.

No serious collision has yet occurred in Europe; a battle may begin at any moment.

Denmark is disturbed and her neutrality is uncertain.

Disraeli urges England to get ready for the worst. Mr. Gladstone favors peace and negotiation.

Napoleon has made all satisfactory arrangements with the Pope, and the French troops will leave Rome at once.

London, Aug. 2.

The presence of the armies on the frontier and Rhenish provinces has given rise to serious apprehensions of a famine. In order to avoid impoverishing the theatre of war, the Emperor draws his supplies from a distance by railroad.

The *Times* has a long editorial on the war prospect. The delay in the military movements on both sides is to be ascribed to the demoralization of the troops from having been moved by rail. The French were also delayed on account of the position of the South German States, and are now necessarily confined to the narrow ground of the Saar valley. In fact, the entire preconceived plan of the Emperor has been altered by unforeseen circumstances. The *Times* argues that the aim of the French cannot, on account of the likelihood of its failing speedily, will be found to be infinitely less efficient than that of the Seedle gun, and the difference in this respect will possibly be sufficient to govern the result of the war.

London, August 2.

The war news this morning is unimportant.

Active recruiting for the marine service has been ordered at the English dockyards.

An impression prevails here that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic sea alone prevented the Prussian advance through France to Paris.

London, August 2.

Advices from Prussian sources mention the prevalence throughout Germany of an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory.

London, August 2.

The South German army is armed with old muskets. The war expenses of Prussia are 25,000,000 francs a day. The passport system is revived in France. An English correspondent of the army have been arrested. The Prince Imperial is in military training. Thirty thousand soldiers are billeted in Hamburg. The Empress of the French has visited the army. The only correspondent allowed with the Prussian army is Dr. Russell.

Berlin, August 2.

No news of any movement or engagement of importance has been received but advices show the skirmishes are becoming more frequent, though so far of an insignificant character. The Prussian commanders vigorously exclude foreign correspondents from the lines.

The scene on the departure of King William for the seat of war on Monday was extraordinary. The King rode from his palace to the railway station in an open carriage with the Queen. The carriage was surrounded, followed and frequently stopped by an immense multitude, wild with emotion, shouting farewells. The houses were hung with flags and festooned with flowers. At the railway stations arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions were displayed. The Queen was weeping and parted from the King with repeated embraces. When His Majesty from the platform of a railway car finally saluted the crowd, the scene was indescribable. The people are frenzied with enthusiasm. The entire Court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd, and participating in its emotion, surrounded the old soldier and bid him good bye with every demonstration of loyalty and devotion. Count Von Bismarck and General Moltke were present and were repeatedly cheered.

London, Aug. 2.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Russell moved the second reading of the bill amending the Militia Acts. He spoke at some length in review of the condition of foreign affairs, and said the Government requires full defensive powers. The intrigues and perils upon the continent are due to the uncertainty as to the course to be pursued by England. In his opinion we need only to declare for the entente

[illegible] half the danger would subside, for neither of the warring powers desired the hostility of England. Only in this manner could Antwerp be saved.

Earl Granville lamented the noble lord's palpable lack of confidence in the Government. While [illegible] the conscious of success and impatience to discuss them with publicity. Last week, the noble Lord approved of the course of the Minister of War and was ready to back him up. The change in his position was irrational and unreasonable. The subject then dropped.

Paris, Aug 2nd.

The women of France are sending immense quantities of bedding and hospital furniture to the army. Nine hundred surgical students have gone to the front. Among the Chaplains in the French service are nine protestant and three Israelite clergymen. The wearing of the shako is to be discontinued in the army. The Emperor, since he has been with the army, has kept the telegraph wire constantly busy with his correspondence with the Empress.

London, August 2nd.

Evidence hourly accumulates of a superiority of the needle gun over the Chassepot, and the fact creates deep concern in France.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* estimates that the Prussian army on the frontier now counters half million of men.

Extreme activity is noticed in the English ports and dock yards.

Extensive preparations are making to put the coast defences in condition to resist attack.

Paris, Aug 2.

An official despatch from Metz announces that to-day at 11 o'clock in the morning the French had serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier, and invaded Prussian territory. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights, which overlook Sarbruck, and artillery proved slow in driving the enemy from the town. The elan of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at 11 o'clock and ended at one.

The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial who accompanied him everywhere, received on the first field of the battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and sang froid in danger were worthy the name he bears.

The Emperor returned to Metz at four o'clock in the evening.

Mayence, Aug. 2.

King William arrived this morning with several members of his staff. His Majesty received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the French frontier.

Florence, Aug. 2.

England, though she remains neutral, declines to enter into engagements with other powers for the preservation of neutrality. The statement that England had joined Italy and Austria in an alliance of neutrality was premature.

Paris, Aug. 2.

Though the religious element plays little or no part in the present war, the sentiment of the Catholick populations in neutral countries in adverse to Prussia, and by some fervid Catholics the advance of the French arms is regarded in the light of a crusade.

London, August 2.

Russia indignantly repudiates the design of taken advantage of the war in Europe to invade the Danubian Principalities.

The effective force of the Italian army is being rapidly raised to 120,000 men. A camp of 20,000 men will be established between Mantua and Verona, and two camps of observation are forming on the Pontifical frontier. The intention is to enter Rome as soon as the French army withdraws, on plea of protection.

Copenhagen, Aug. 2.

The Duke De Cadoye, special envoy of France, had a long interview with the Foreign Office to urge an alliance between France and Denmark.

The German fleet, including the ironclad Konig Wilhelm, has collected in Wilhem. As yet only nine French vessels have arrived in Danish waters.

Paris, Aug. 2.

An absurd canard was circulated to-day the effect that a serious misunderstanding prevailed in the Prussian Court; that the Crown Prince accused Count Bismarck with alienating England; that Bismarck threatened to resign, and that there was a prospect of a crisis in the Cabinet.

London, Aug. 2.

In the Council of Ministers last Saturday the supplementary appropriation bill was only agreed to after a hard struggle.

Earl Granville is in favour of giving distinct notifications to France and Prussia of England's determination to maintain the independence of Belgium and Luxembourg, accompanied by an expression of surprise at the rapidity of developements.

Mr. Gladstone is determined not to yield to the growing feeling of the people against the ministry.

Paris, August 3.

The Journal Officiel declares that the present war is not against Germany nor against King William, but against Bismarck, and regrets that the Prussian King submits to the domination of this violent and unscrupulous minister.

Berlin, August 3.

The Prussian government has summoned a levy en masse to defend the coast.

London, August 3.

A rumour is in circulation to the effect that Wressenberg, a town in the Palatinate on the border, has been stormed by the French.

The following details of the affair at Sarbrucken have been received. The French passed the frontier in force. The Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp artillery fire of the French. The latter remained masters of the position, which they won without serious loss.

It is generally admitted by the French that their hesitancy has sacrificed their advantage; an early start might have overwhelmed Germany, but France is now compelled to act mainly on the defensive.

Berlin, Aug. 3.

King William who is now at Mayence today issued a proclamation to the armies of Germany assuming commandership in chief.

DIABOLICAL ACT.—Last evening one of the conductors on the Grand Trunk Railway, in going back to stop a train following his, discovered a lot of ties piled across the track at the embankment west of the Madoc road bridge. He saw a colored man and a white man in the act of moving some more ties, and gave chase for some distance, but hearing an approaching train, and to avoid an accident, ran back and gave the danger signal. The train was stopped just in time to prevent disaster. Efforts were at once made to trace the scoundrels, which it is to be hoped may successful. The object of the parties was, in all probability, to throw off the down express train, and secure plunder.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—It is dangerous to express an opinion about another man's family affairs about Renfrew. In a quarrel between two men Bowes and Baisley, near Point Alexander, Bowes expressed strong opinions against a man who would beat a woman, when Baisly, who had been in the habit of beating his wife, made a rush at Bowes, pinning both arms around his wife; when after one or two ineffectual attempts with a knife, that he had drawn from a scabbard before making the attack, he entered the blade up the right side of the back bone and drew it round the body to the front, cutting to the ribs part of the way. Bowes is in a dangerous condition, and Baisly is still at large.

POISONING IN CLARENDON.

THE ACCUSED MURDERER IN GAOL.

Another case of murder is added to the unusually long and mournful list of murderous and dangerous assaults which have darkened the criminal records of the city and county during the past six months.

On Tuesday evening James Deacon was brought in from the Township of Clarendon, by special constables, and lodged in the County Gaol to await his trial, on a charge of the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Jane Deacon, by poisoning. One day about two weeks ago the deceased rose from tea in her home in Clarendon in ordinary health. On some plea, however, her husband prepared her a dose of common salts, which she swallowed. In less than ten minutes she complained of a very strange feeling. She caught the arm of a female attendant for support, and was assisted to bed in an adjoining room. In reply to a question of her husband as to how she felt, she said "very ill indeed," and to the woman she remarked that she had been poisoned. She was at once seized with convulsions, and in ten minutes more was dead. In due course she was buried near her house.—The singularity of the poor woman's death and other circumstances of a peculiar nature taken in connection with it, did not pass by unnoticed, and the suspicions of the people of the neighborhood were aroused to such a pitch after a few days that a legal investigation of the case was imperatively demanded. Coroner John Cowdy, of the township of Portland, appointed the enquiry, and eight days after the death the body was exhumed, and a post mortem examination held by Dr. Smith, of Harrowsmith. At the inquest he gave evidence as to the presence of strychnine in large quantities in the stomach; the lungs, heart and other vital parts had been perfectly healthy. The woman companion of the deceased testified to the administering of the salts by James Deacon, a fact which he does not attempt to deny. It was also proven that Deacon, who was a hired help, had purchased some strychnine from his employer, a country merchant named Busch. Other facts were proven, and on the strength of the circumstantial evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against James Deacon, and the accused was committed for trial.

The people of Storrington were inflamed at Deacon, owing to the developments made at the inquest, and it would not have been safe for him, judging from threatenings made, to be caught in their hands.

The motive of the crime is simply suspected. Deacon, though he lived quietly and ordinarily happy with his wife, has for some time paid singular and improper attentions to a young girl seventeen years of age named Vaneaughnet, living in the neighborhood, who, it is said, will become a mother in a few months. His intimacy with this girl must have made his relations as a husband embarrassing, and it is believed, that if his guilt be proven, of which we do not profess an opinion, it will be found to have exerted an influence towards it. The young girl had declared most suspiciously before the poisoning that in a few weeks she would be mistress of Deacon's farm, and when told of Mrs. Deacon's death, expressed her thankfulness that she had not been is the house at the time to be blamed for it.

The prisoner was married to deceased, whose maiden name was Ward at Brewer's Mills, where her parents now live. She was 39 years of age, and four months older than her husband. She was in expectation of very shortly becoming a mother also.

Deacon is a cousin to the wife of his employer Busch. He was convicted of sheep stealing in our county three or four years ago, and served out a sentence of one year in the gaol where he is now incarcerated.

Yesterday, Dr. Smith brought to the city the stomach of the deceased for analization, and placed it in the hands of Prof. Dupuis, of Queen's College, for examination.

Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, Q.C., has been retained for the prisoner's defence at his trial.

At the approaching Assizes there will appear on the calendar the cases of Mann and Smith, for the murder of the Guard Traill; of Deacon, for the murder of his wife; and of Grimmason, for assault with intent to kill; besides the postponed case of the brothers Palmatier for murder.

Military.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier is now in Quebec receiving, formally, as Minister of Militia, from the Imperial Government, the fortifications of Point Levi, in accordance with the terms of arrangement concluded between the Governments, by which the several fortresses and barracks in Ontario and Quebec are surrendered to the Dominion.

On Tuesday, Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith, D. A.A.G., Montreal, took over the fort at Isle Aux Noix, with its guns, stores, barracks and complete equipment, in the name of the Dominion Government. The company of R. C. Rifles, (the last remnant of the gallant corps, which disappeared this spring from amongst us) evacuated the Fort and returned to Montreal. A portion of the company have volunteered into the 69th Regiment, at Quebec, and the remainder join the 60th Rifles, and remain in Montreal.

The telegram announcing that the Home Government had submitted a bill to Parliament, guaranteeing the Canadian Loan, *La Minerve* thinks refers to the $5,000,000 required for fortifications at Montreal, Halifax, and other places; and if so the works will commence before autumn.

The volunteers from the R. C. Rifles into the 60th Rifles, will remain in Kingston for the present, at the Tete de Pont Barracks. The officers of the corps now on half pay will not, judging from the new life infused into the army though the war, be long without an occupation. They will doubtless be shortly required on full pay, to fill up the strength of regiments.

Major Bernard, Paymaster, and Lieut. Greene, Adjutant, R.C. Rifles, will shortly leave for England. Col. Hibbert will then be alone on the strength of the deceased corps. Thirty colonial gunnery men still remain to be discharged this month.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—A new development, of a very important nature, has taken place in the case of the robbery of the Post Office mails at the Kingston Station of the G. T. Railway in June, 1869. Among the stolen property which was never satisfactorily accounted for, were six drafts contained in letters. The money abstracted from the mail bags of course was appropriated and spent, the useless letters were never taken away, but the drafts, quite as useless in all but the thief's mind, were mysteriously missing. About two months ago a carpenter when repairing the floor of the engine house at the station, found in a crack portion of it four pieces of paper, and being ignorant of their character, and not possessing a woman's curiosity, consigned them to the oblivion of his pocket. A few days ago they were again brought to light, and being partially identified as the missing drafts were handed to R. W. Barker, Esq., Post Office Inspector, and the identity confirmed. The supposition now is that the thief is a former employee of the Grand Trunk, who is now in the States, having left his country for his own, as well as his country's good. He worked on the pilot engine at the station, and it is remarked that it stood over the very spot in the engine house where the drafts were found, at the time Mr. Sweetnam, the Inspector, was making his investigation at the depot. The thief had transplanted them from his pocket to a safer place. Other robberies, of till's, &c., at the depot are now accredited to the same very active and fruitful source of losses.

THE FIREMEN'S EXCURSION.—Yesterday morning the steamer Watertown left for Brockville on the City Firemen's Excursion. Her decks were crowded with handsomely dressed Firemen and their friends of both sexes. The weaker sex decidedly the *stronger*, however. The trip doubtless was very pleasant up to the hour that the rain set in, which, though Firemen usually cry out for lots of water, was *de trop* on this occasion. However, there would be a fair share of enjoyment under any circumstances.

DISTINGUISHED PARTY.—A party, including Sir John Young, Lieut. Governor Howland, General Lindsay and Lieut. Governor Archibald, intend leaving Collingwood on the 10th inst., on an excursion to Marquette, Mich., and the iron mines, for which that place is celebrated, and other interesting localities.

Governor Archibald has decided immediately on his arrival at Fort William to proceed to Manitoba, and assume the duties of his office.

SINGULAR.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives a new version of the death of Lord Clarendon, and its cause. He says it was the Greek brigands. While the fate of the prisoners was pending he could neither eat nor sleep. Night and day he was sending and receiving messages, urging the English Minister at Athens to do everything in his power to save them, and when the news of their death came he was prostrated by the blow, and never recovered. Strange, too.

CANADA LOAN BILL.—In the House of Lords the Canada guaranteed loan bill was read a second time.

PARDON.—It is rumoured here that the Queen has granted an amnesty for all offences committed by the insurgents in the North West territories.

AMNESTY.

It was stated in despatches received from Ottawa, that the Imperial Government has issued an amnesty to the Red River insurgents, upon the recommendation of the Dominion cabinet. The *Leader* states that if such an amnesty has been proclaimed by the Government of Great Britain; it has not been on the recommendation of the Canadian Government. Somebody at Ottawa has been indulging in most unfounded fabrications.

A CANADIAN ARMY.—*La Minerve* characterize as very unlikely the story set afloat by the Toronto papers concerning the intention of the Federal Government to raise three regiments on a permanent footing to replace the Imperial troops. Such a design, if ever it should be entertained, would first be made known to Parliament, in order to obtain its sanction, and not to a newspaper.

Caution to purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup (a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has Peruvian Syrup (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. Examine the bottle before purchasing. 180

EXTRACT.—I was induced to use FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, and the effect was wonderful. In two day's I felt the benefit of it, and after taking half a bottle I was entirely free from my complaint, disease of the Heart, and to this day have not been troubled with a return of it. SARAH LENT.

Freeport, Digby Co., N. S., Feb. 10, 1869.

Price $1 50 a bottle; 6 for $7 50. Sold by apothecaries and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal. 180

GOSSIP.

"Men in flies"—Balloonists viewing the theatre of war.

Macready is at work on a volume of reminiscences of Dickens.

The number of Chinese in the United States at the end 1869 was 80,000.

Have a look out for counterfeit ten cent pieces of the new currency—dated 1858.

"Only a Girl," is the disparaging title of a new book. Well, what did they want, twins?

The depression in the oil trade has caused the closing of several oil refineries in London Ontario.

Prussian merchantmen at sea will, of course, enjoy the best of fare when they are boarded by Frenchmen.

Forty-five bridges have been carried away in Nova Scotia in one district by a late freshet.

A lucky miner has arrived at Halifax from the Nova Scotia gold mines, with $18,000 worth of the precious metal.

Saratoga has an affluent Chinese merchant who flings eight-ounce diamonds at the waiters when his baked rat is not well done.

The greatest waterfall on record has been gotten up by a lady who has been shedding tears incessantly for three weeks. Her husband says the old bonnet is good.

Mr. Jos. Dufresne, M.P. for Montcalm in addressing his constituents commented in very severe terms on the indifference and apathy evinced by the Imperial Government during the last Fenian raid.

WAR NOTES.

The Queen's proclamation of neutrality appeared on the 19th ult.

Only two per cent. of the Prussian army is unable to read and write.

The wife of Prince Hohenzollern is said to be the handsomest blonde among the Princesses of Germany. She is the daughter of ex King Ferdinand of Portugal.

The Emperor goes to war with the small but possible retinue, and had himself fixed the following very frugal bill of fare for his dinner throughout the campaign:—Soup, bouilli, a dish of vegetables, and fruit, when it can be got.

The greatest energy is being displayed in the various departments of the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, and orders are being rapidly executed for the manufacture of a very large number of house field-pieces. The garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar are to be reinforced immediately.

The minor tactics of the first Napoleon are obsolete. The bayonet has lost nine-tenths of its importance. The fiery Frenchman loses by this; the calmer German, who is the better sharpshooter, gains by it. There will be much long range skirmishing and manœuvring.

Cologne, one of the oldest cities of France, is threatened with a disastrous siege. It is a walled city, and would probably stand a long bombardment, but such an event would result in irreparable ruin to its old and revered architecture. The Cathedral in the one predominant object of interest. After long centuries of incompleteness, it has, during the last half-dozen years, been nearly finished by the contributions of the Germans. Near the river, stands the church which contains the bones of the eleven thousand virgins, packed in glass. A bomb shell cast among those would scatter the sacred relics into the very bed of the Rhine.

After all it seems that Prince Leopold is more closely connected by family ties with the reigning family of France than any other royal or imperial house of Europe. His paternal grandmother was a Murat, his maternal grandmother a Beauharnais, adopted daughter of the First Napoleon. He is himself married to a princess of Portugal. His maternal aunt is the Duchess of Hamilton, and he is thus first cousin of that young scapegrace, the Duke of Hamilton, who is the French Marquis de Chatelherault. If his birth in a German principality disqualifies him for the Spanish throne, it is singular when we consider that every legitimate sovereign in Europe is German except Victor Emmanuel, who is the son of an Austrian arch-duchess. There is not a drop of English blood in the veins of Victoria, and there is no royal line of Spanish blood. King Ferdinand is German, and if Spain must have a king of foreign birth he might as well be German as French.

The French fleet at Copenhagen will probably commence operations at an early moment. Kiel, the great naval station of Prussia, will doubtless be the first object of its attack. This valuable harbor is situated on a fine bay of the Baltic, about fifty miles N.N.E. of Hamburg. It is two miles long and is girded on three sides by lofty hills which protect it from the boisterous gales that so frequently and unexpectedly arise in the Baltic. It belonged to the Duchy of Schleswig, and was taken by Prussia in the Danish war. Russia had been eyeing it covetously for years, and at one time opened negotiations with Denmark with the view of making it a station for the Russian Baltic fleet. The Frankfort convention, however, declared against the danger of having Russia in such close proximity to the heart of German trade. Since its occupation by Prussia, it has been strongly fortified with several new batteries. A marine arsenal and several new docks have been constructed, and the building of war vessels has been carried on with great vigor. The French fleet will find its capture a matter of great difficulty.

THE VACANT SENATORSHIP.

We clip the following from the *Daily Ontario*, Belleville:—

"The vacant Senatorship is still kept dangling before the eyes of aspirants, but will now, no doubt, soon be filled. Among the names freely used in connection with the vacancy that of the Hon. Robert Reed of this place, is mentioned, and also that of James O'Reilly Esq., Q. C., of Kingston. Mr. O'Reilly is a representative man, and has claims on Sir John and Sir George that cannot be forgotten. We would think, therefore, that his chances were very good indeed."

THE FENIANS AT SHERBROOKE.—The Dominion Government has issued instructions for the disposal, by trial or otherwise, of all prisoners who are at present in confinement in Canada on charge of being Fenians. The prisoner Murphy and others in Sherbrooke jail are to be brought before a special court, to be held immediately by Mr. Commissioner Coursol.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday the largest Sunday School Pic-n came off, in connection with St. Paul's Church, at Hitchcock's Grove, Wolfe Island, whither the str. Pierrepont conveyed the happy crowd of little ones. The day was full of enjoyment to the children, the teachers and their friends providing most generously towards their pleasure and gratification. Yesterday a Pic-nic, in connection with the Sunday School of All Saints' Church, was held, but, unfortunately, with the expected success, owing to the rain.

RUNAWAY.—A horse drawning a water cart, belonging to Mr. Henry Wilton, American hotel, became frightened yesterday morning in Barrack street, and ran away. The driver, George Smith, at the corner of Queen and King streets, was thrown violently from the cart, injuring his face and right leg, though not severely. The horse after runing at full speed to Princess street, was also rendered *hors de combat* by a fall in turning the corner.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Notwithstanding a law to the contrary various acts of cruelty to animals are daily perpetrated, and the guilty parties go unpunished. Calves and sheep, especially the latter, are habitually brought into the market with their legs firmly tied with cords until the skin is literally lacerated, and the circulation of the blood stopped; when unloosed the poor animals' legs immediately swell and and in that condition they are sold to the butchers and others to be killed. Their condition is not further improved from being for hours before their arrival in market, jolted in a waggon on a hot day, in great thirst, then taken out and laid on the ground exposed to the heat, covered with flies and suffering intense pain. The police should be on the look out for such cases and bring parties so offending before the Police Magistrate, who we are confident will mark his sense of the enormity of the practice.

YOUR VOTES, &c.—Col. Hiram McCrea, of Frankville, has announced himself as a Candidate for the representation of North Leeds and Grenville, in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Will John Sandfield find the electors go for him?

THE DEPOT COMPANIES.—The Ontario Company moved their arms at the Provincial Stores building yesterday afternoon and are now fully equipped.

FORT HENRY.—Col. Wiley, of the Militia Department, has not arrived to receive this fortification over from the Imperial Government on behalf of the Dominion, but is soon expected. The Fort is practically abandoned however. The troops, as is well known, have left, and yesterday the noon gun for the first time in 38 years was silent! It was instituted in 1812 by Town Major Corbett, father of Lt.-Col. Corbett, D.Q.M., and has not until now failed once to warn people of the noon hour. The military glory of Fort Henry is "passing away, passing away."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. G. S. Oldreive, a lady in the prime of life, died very suddenly in a fit of apoplexy while on a visit to the house of a friend. So sudden, indeed, was her death that the physician, though prompt, was not late with his aid. The occurrence is a source of much sorrow to a wide circle of friends.

TROTTING.—This week's matches, in trotting and sailing, are unfortunate. The trot at Belleville, between "Dutchman" and "French Boy," (of Kingston) has been postponed, owing to a bereavement in the family of the Belleville owner.

THE COBOURG RACE.—The accident to the yacht *Ida*, and the postponement of her race with the *Gorilla*, will be a bitter disappointment to a number of Montreal gentlemen who left for Cobourg to witness the contest. Down East they think that with light winds the *Ida* will certainly come in a winner. Perhaps.

Kingston Money Market.

Aug. 3rd.

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

American Currency buying	82 Bills.
" "	88 Silver.
" selling,	83½ Bills.
Silver buying,	7 Dis.
" selling,	6 "
Gold in New York,	12½
Sterling Exchange,	9½

Kingston Markets.

Aug. 4

	s. c.		s. c.
Superfine Flour per barrel	6 25	to	6 75
Superfine Flour per 100 lbs	3 25	to	3 50
Wheat per bush	1 05	to	0 00
Peas per bushel	0 68	to	0 00
Barley per bushel	0 00	to	0 00
Rye per bushel	0 55	to	0 00
Oats per bushel	0 00	to	0 30
Buckwheat per bushel	0 00	to	0 00
Indian Meal per sack	1 10	to	0 00
Oatmeal per barrel	4 50	to	4 70
Potatoes (new) per bushel	0 70	to	1 00
Turnips per bushel	0 00	to	0 00
Carrots and Beets per bush	0 00	to	0 00
Onions per bushel	0 00	to	0 00
Butter, fresh, per lb	0 22	to	0 24
" by the tub	0 18	to	0 02
Beef per lb	0 10	to	0 12
Fresh Pork per 100 lbs	0 00	to	0 00
Mess Pork	25 00	to	27 00
Prime Mess per bbl	00 00	to	00 00
Hams per lb	0 14	to	0 12
Shoulders (smoked) per lb	0 13	to	0 55
Breakfast Bacon per lb	0 14	to	0 12
Mutton per lb	0 05	to	0 06
Veal per lb	0 04	to	0 00
Lamb per qtr	0 40	to	0 75
Cheese per lb	0 10	to	0 11
Eggs per doz	0 11	to	0 15
Honey per lb	0 10	to	0 00
Turkeys each	0 00	to	0 00
Geese each	0 00	to	0 00
Fowls per pair	0 40	to	0 50
Chickens (Spring) per pair	0 30	to	0 00
Ducks per pair	0 00	to	0 00
Green Apples per bbl	3 00	to	4 00
Apples dried per lb	0 08	to	0 10
Hay per ton	14 50	to	15 00
Straw per ton	5 00	to	8 00
Timothy Seed per bushel	3 50	to	4 10
Clover Seed per bushel	7 00	to	8 50
Wood (hard) per cord	4 00	to	0 00
Coal (House)	7 00	to	0 00
Wool per lb (clean)	0 00	to	0 28
Pot Ashes per cwt	4 60	to	4 00
Hides per 100 lbs	5 00	to	6 00
Sheep Pelts, shorn	0 25	to	0 35
Lamb Skins	0 25	to	0 34
Calf Skins per lb	0 10	to	0 00
Raspberries per pail	0 50	to	0 52

DIED.

On board the *W. F. Carter*, Patrick E. McMullin, M.D., of Cincinatti, fourth son of James McMullin, Esq., of the Township of Pittsburgh, Ontario, aged 27 years. Deceased was a young man of much promise and mental abilities, having studied for the priesthood for several years in the Rigopolis College, Kingston, and the Grand Seminary, Quebec. His health began to fail and he was obliged to abandon his studies for the Church. After remaining at home for a while, he, apparently, regained his health, and obtained a situation in the Government House, Ottawa; after remaining there for a time, he determined on the study of Medicine; studied for a limited time in Kingston, left, and proceeded to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to continue his studies, where he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which utterly prostrated him. During his illness the session at Ann Arbor closed. Thence he repaired to Cincinatti Medical College where he remained until he graduated with distinction, and received his Diploma, where he commenced practice with great success, until about a year ago his health again gave way,—his physicians advised him to go to Florida—when, obliged to give up practice, he started to Florida, but finding fever along the coast, he changed his course and went to Texas. At San Antonio he made the acquaintance of a Colonel, a Paymaster in the U. S. Army. He invited the Doctor to go with him on his rounds to the different ports to pay the soldiers, and as the Colonel had to travel in a one horse spring wagon, he thought the rough exercise would be beneficial to the Doctor's health,—which really seemed to be the case—when, after travelling over the space of eleven hundred miles, returned to San Antonio, the Doctor's health, apparently, much improved, when suddenly he was again taken sick. He was advised not to leave San Antonio, and as an inducement to stay, was offered, and accepted, the appointment of Post Surgeon at Fort Clark, Texas, which office he filled until a few weeks ago. His friends in Cincinnati received the intelligence that he was coming home to die. After the Doctor left Fort Clark, he went to Galveston, and there took passage on board a vessel bound for New Orleans, and then re-shipped and took passage on the steamer *W. F. Carter*, bound for Cincinnati, on which he died on the 8th of June, and was buried at Helena, Arkansas.

May his soul rest in peace.

In this city, on