POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 22nd instant, and until further notice,

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train will Close at 1 p.m; Arrive at 2.10 p.m.
By Night Express Train will Close at 9 p.m; Arrive at 2.00 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 4.00 p.m. Arrive at 5.15 p.m.
By night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 5.00 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 2 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12 M.

UNITED STATES MAILS,

(Via Cape Vincent) will close at 2 P.M., and arrive at 1.30 P.M.

☞ Office hours, daily (Sundays excepted), from 7 A.M. until 6 P.M.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 19th May, 1865.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

One cent each. If prepaid at any post-office in the Province the following will be the charge per quarter:—for

Daily Journals	40	cents.
Tri Weekly	20	"
By-Weekly	13	"
Weekly	6	"

A YORK-SHILLING A WEEK.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

is delivered to Subscribers Every Morning for a York-Shilling a week.

☞ Orders may be left with the Carrier boys, or at the British Whig Office.

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

J. B., Hamilton.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

The Grammar School opens to-day.

The Excursion to Ottawa this morning at Five O'clock from the Depot in the city.

On Saturday our Daily Sheet was filled with Parliamentary Intelligence. To-day it is crowded with Items of News. The simple truth is, our sheet is not large enough to contain all that comes to hand, and every day something has to be left out. Daily papers exist by Advertisements, and to them the largest space must be devoted, and the seven or eight columns of news set up every issue will not contain the ordinary news of the day, together with the large quantity of the Parliamentary Debates that arrives every day. We shall do the best we can.

DEFENCE OF CANADA.

LETTER FROM MR. CARDWELL TO LORD MONCK.

The following despatch is among the papers on the conference of the Canadian delegation in England laid before Parliament:—

"Downing Street, 22nd January, 1865.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's government are unwilling, under present circumstances, to press upon the government of Canada any decision, which can with prudence be postponed, upon a subject of so much importance to the further welfare of the British North American provinces, as the subject of the defence of Canada. They a resensible of Considerations which render it expedient to wait for such a decision until some further progress shall have been made in the discussion of the proposal for a union of those provinces, and until it shall have been ascertained whether the question is to be considered by ministers of the united British North American provinces, or by ministers of Canada alone. But without anticipating that any causes of difference are likely to disturb our present friendly relations with the government of the United States, they think it necessary to bear in mind the vast accession which has recently been made, and still continues to be made, to the military forces of that powerful country. They cannot forget the very small proportion which the numercial strength of British troops on the North American continent bears to the forces which might at any moment be brought into the field against them. It would be a cause of great reproach against the British government if those troops were suffered to remain in a position, which on the outbreak of war they might not me able to hold until the military and naval resources of the country could be made available for their support. These considerations seem to Her Majesty's government to render it absolutely necessary that the defence of Quebec should be materially strengthened and without delay. They intend therefore on their own part to include in the estimates of the present year a vote for improving the defences of Quebec. The proposed defences at Montreal are so important to the general safety of the Province and to the maintenance of communication between the districts west of Montreal, and the naval and military power of the mother country, that her Majesty's government trust that they may look with confidence to the government of Canada for the immediate construction of these works. Her Majesty's government will be prepared to provide the arrangements for works at Montreal as well as for those at Quebec.

I have, &c.,
"(Signed,) "EDWARD CARDWELL."

THE ABDUCTION OF MR. SANDERS.

It now appears that a new plot was subsequently arranged which culminated on Monday evening, a circumstantial report of which we published in another place, copied from the Montreal Gazette. It is most evident that the plot is one of concert and premeditation; but we are loathe to believe that it has the sanction of, or is in any way countenanced by the United States Government. The Evening Telegraph avers that the Federal Government privately increased the blood money offered for Mr. Sanders from twenty-five thousand dollars to seventy-five thousand; and instructed some of its keenest detectives to take charge of the affair. Our contemporary, who appears to be well posted in all the moves of the transaction, supplies the connecting link between the former attempts, and that which was defeated on Monday night through the energy and vigilance of the Police. A detail of the preliminaries shows that neither money nor appliances were wanting; and that be the principals in this villainy whom they may, they are able to command all the agency of pecuniary aid. "Two months ago," says the Telegraph, "three detectives, representing themselves to be disbanded army officers, arrived at the Ottawa Hotel; and soon after, believing a certain person was as great a blackguard as they were themselves, offered him a share in the enterprise. The person alluded to, believing that the matter was a joke, especially as the parties were under the influence of liquor, paid very little attention to the matter; but, nevertheless, informed Mr. Sanders of the kind intentions of the scamps. A few days after a watch was set on Mr. Sanders, and he was continually dogged about the streets, at night especially. Mr. Sanders consequently took the needful precautions, and for the moment the attempted outrage fell through. Mr. Judge Advocate Holt, whose "fine Italian hand" is clearly apparent throughout the affair, stung to desperation at the clumsiness of his drunken detectives, and writhing under the castigation and the epithets which Mr. Sanders had so freely applied to him, now decided to entrust the business to clearer heads and more dexterous fingers, and accordingly called in the assistance of "a lady and gentleman from Boston." This charming couple took up their quarters at a village in the vicinity of the city, and there proceeded to sketch out a new plan, which first involved the use of the gentle means of the midnight burglar and chloroform user—to be followed up in case of failure by the employment of the bludgeon, the gag, and possibly the pistol. A chosen band of satellites, detectives and disbanded army 'bummers,' who had acquired great renown for their exploits on the fleshpots and valuables of the 'unfortunate Southerners, was told off to act under their orders'. The first act in the plot—the attempted abduction, perhaps murder—of Mr. Sanders in his own house in McGill College Avenue fell through, owing to the vigilence of that gentleman's son-in-law, Dr. Contri, two scoundrels being discovered in Mr. Sanders' cellar, who unfortunately effected their escape. The arts of the burglar had failed. It now remained to see what the purse, in conjunction with lying, false pretences, and intimidation could effect to bring about the so much desired purpose. The 'gentleman and lady from Boston' again brought their intriguing brains into requisition, and the next denouement in the plot was the third attempt to abduct Mr. Sanders, which so nicely fell through on Monday night."

The examination of the prisoners was begun yesterday, before Colonel Ermatinger.—The excitement did not seem in the least abated, as far as the spectators in Court were concerned, and curiosity was on tip-toe to get a glance at the individuals now invested with such an unenviable notoriety. But this desire was not gratified, for the man-stealers were concealed from view in the Magistrates private Office, where they were guarded by some half dozen of the City Police. When the examination was about to commence, Col. Ermatinger ordered the Court to be cleared of all except the representatives of the Press, and the officials. The Colonel informed the Reporters that the taking of the depositions would probably occupy two or three days, but that in the meantime, it would be highly prejudicial to the ends of justice, if any of the evidence were published. He further stated, that he had a highly important object to subserve in requesting the non-publication of the evidence for the present; that when the inquiry was completed, the Press would have every facility for reproducing the testimony in full. Mr. Ramsay, the Crown prosecutor, observed that Colonel Ermatinger had informed him of the nature of the object he wished to attain in withholding the publication of the evidence, and he concurred in the opinion of the Magistrate that the object in question was one of the highest importance. Under these circumstances, the publication of the evidence must be deferred until the inquiry is completed.—Montreal Transcript.

*** All of which is very stupid on the part of Col. Ermatinger.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH THE RECIPROCITY TREATY CAN BE PRESERVED.

Mountain, Hamilton, Aug. 9, 1865.

Wm. Irvine, Esq., Secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade:—

Dear Sir—I regret to say that I am unable to go to town to-day, and cannot, therefore, attend the meeting of the Board of Trade. The members are already aware of my views in regard to the peculiar business of this meeting—the election of office bearers for next year—and the cause of my writing you this is that I am so anxious on the subject of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Those who do most to prevent the withdrawal of the Treaty will be the most prominent also in devising another channel in which industrial prosperity may flow, in case the Americans prove so insane as to persist in infinitely injuring themselves in order to injure England a little—for it is not Canada but England that has been the cause of the notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

I shall put my remarks in the shape of an explanation of my not having gone to the Detroit Convention, or to the preliminary meeting at Toronto.

My simple reason for not going was that my well-known and long-held views are so different from those of so many of the delegates, Canadian as well as American, that no good could arise, and probably much harm might have arisen from my presence, especially as I was appointed to speak upon the Commercial Subject, and had I gone to Toronto I might have been required to take a leading part from my great experience.

Perhaps the shortest way of showing how different the views of a great number of the Delegates, both American and Canadian, were from mine, is to show what mine were and are, which I shall now proceed to do.

Firstly—I utterly disapproved of, and could not sanction the assertion that there was good cause for the notice of abrogation by President Lincoln. It was clearly contrary to American interests, and was palpably a mere annoyance to England on account of her neutrality position, and had not the slightest reference to Annexation nor anything else Canadian.

Secondly—I saw that there was no chance (scarcely a possibility) of any new Reciprocity Treaty, except a complete Zolverein, and that the only thing practically that can be done is for Congress to request the President to withdraw the notice indefinitely, on the plea of giving time to mature gradually a great system of Zolverein and neutrality, for the countries bordering on the great lakes.

Thirdly—The expression of my Zolverein views (or, in other words, my assertion that what we want is Free Commerce, or internal trade, and not Free Imports from Europe, would have split up the Canadian Delegates, there not having yet been time for opinions on this vital subject to be formed by people in general.

Fourthly—The expression of my long-held views of a ship canal to New York would have offended the Quebec and Montreal interests on the one hand, and the Oswego and Buffalo interests on the other. I have long known that what the Americans want is an exit to the ocean by New York. Experience has shown how little they have used the one by Quebec. I believe, therefore, that the way, and the only way, to secure Reciprocity for Canada is by, not only enlarging our St. Lawrence canals, but by continuing them (it is only 20 miles) from the point where the Ottawa enters the St. Lawrence, at Caugnagnawaga, into Lake Champlain. The Canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson (40 miles) would, no doubt, be simultaneously enlarged. A sea-going vessel of a thousand tons might then pass from any part of the world to the head of Lake Superior, the Hudson, Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence and the great lakes having been made arms of the sea!*

The Board of Trade, when they reflect how different these views are from those which prudence, not to say conviction, caused to be brought forward at the Convention, will see the justification of my absence from it. There are virtues of omission as well as sins of omission.

ONE REASON WHY I REGRET NOT BEING AT THE CONVENTION.

I think at the Convention, the noble character of the Reciprocity of 1854 was not brought sufficiently out, although so much really was effected in that direction. The explanation I should like to have made is as follows:

Firstly—The Americans had committed two great blunders in diplomacy. In 1783 they did not insist on the freedom of the St. Lawrence, although at that time the British got the freedom of the Mississippi, on the ground that it took its rise in British territory, although this turned out not to be the case. And in 1818 their diplomacy left the right of the Americans to the Atlantic fisheries miserably curtailed.

Secondly—The British had committed a dreadful BLUNDER IN LEGISLATION, in 1846, when the theorists of Britain refused to make it a condition of the natural products of the United States getting into England, that there should be reciprocity in these between the United States and Britain's North America possessions.

Now my simple explanations of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, is that it was the REDRESS of both of these great national mistakes.

MY REASONS FOR EXPECTING AN AMERICAN SETTLEMENT.

Firstly—I have great admiration for Mr. Seward's ability, and no one knows better than he does, that there is no more certain way of judging whether you should do a thing or not, than by seeing what your enemies would wish you to do. Now his enemies (who, in my opinion, are the enemies of the United States, industrially) want nothing better than that he should persist in the error of Congress.

Secondly—As it is obvious that the price which can be afforded for the products of the Western States depends largely on the cost of transportation to New York (for there is no use in talking of any other market for America) and as a ship canal through Canada would reduce the cost of transportation more than half, it is clear that the Western States will insist on the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, if only that Canada will enlarge its canals.

In conclusion I would only say that from the foregoing it will be seen to be clearly my opinion, that by enlarging our canals, and in no other way, can we secure and render permanent the reciprocal relations of Canada with the United States.

Yours faithfully,
ISAAC BUCHANAN.

* Mr. Buchanan does not tell us how a sea-going vessel of 1,000 tons is to get up the Hudson above the city of that name!—[Ed. B. W.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Aug 11, 1865.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Price introduced a bill with reference to the North Shore turnpike.

On motions made the various standing committees of the House were severally appointed.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to committees:—

Mr. Price—Agricultural Societies amendment bill.

Sir N. F. Belleau—Commercial transactions facility bill.

Mr. Simpson—Sylvester's relief bill.

The House at four o'clock adjourned till to-morrow at three o'clock, when it will wait on His Excellency with its address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, August 11.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Morris moved that leave be granted to the Waterloo election committee to adjourn till the 29th August.—Carried.

M. Cartier intimated that His Excellency would receive the address of the House in reply to the speech from the Throne on Monday at three o'clock.

M. Cartier moved that the following be a special committee to propose lists of members to compose the select standing committees:—Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown, Langevin, Cauchon, J. S. Macdonald, A. A. Dorion, Holton, Laframboise, DeBoucherville, A. Mackenzie, Knight, Walsh and Wallbridge.—Carried.

Mr. Galt moved that a supply be granted to Her Majesty, and that the House on Tuesday next resolve itself into committee of the whole, to consider said resolution.

M. Dorion asked if it was the intention of the government to bring under the notice of the House, any of the subjects alluded to in the report which had been laid on the table, whether they were to introduce any measures about the defences or the organization of the militia.

Mr. Galt said that in the absence of the Attorney General West, he must ask the question to be postponed.

M. Dorion said he would renew the question on Tuesday.

The motion was then agreed to.

The order being called for, the House to go into committee on the bill respecting the Civil Code of Lower Canada,

M. Dorion asked if it was the intention of the government to go on with this measure during the present session

M. Cartier, Certainly.

The Committee on which bills read in the House could be referred, not having as yet been organized by the House, on motion of M. Cartier, at half past three o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

EXECUTION OF DR. PRITCHARD.

At ten minutes past eight, on the 28th ult., the extreme sentence of the law was executed, in the presence of about 80,000 persons, upon Dr. Pritchard, of Glasgow, for the murder by poison of his wife and mother-in-law. The unhappy man retired to rest the night before shortly after 11 o'clock, slept soundly—indeed, more soundly than he had done since his condemnation—till 5 o'clock, when he rose and dressed himself in a suit of mourning which he wore when apprehended on returning from conveying the body of his wife to Edinburgh. He was then visited by the junior chaplain at six o'clock, and with him engaged in devotional exercises till half-past seven o'clock. He was then visited by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the editor of 'Good Words, and the Rev. Mr. Oldham. The religious services conducted by these gentlemen were continued till eight o'clock. Calcraft was then admitted, and pinioned the convict. The procession was then formed, and made its way to the Court-hall, where Bailie Brown, the presiding magistrate, asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say. Dr. Pritchard, in a firm and clear, but sepulchral tone of voice, said, "Simply to acknowledge the justice of my sentence." The procession once more set out on its way to the gibbet, during which time Dr. Pritchard. his eyes turned upwards, seemed to be asking aid from on High. He walked firmly and unassisted up the stairs to the scaffold on to the drop. When everything had been adjusted the fatal bolt was drawn, and he was launched into eternity. He died not easily. The body was cut down half an hour afterwards.

THE ROAD MURDER.—The London Daily News says:—The communication of the extreme sentence, in the case of Constance Kent, to penal servitude for life, will at once approve itself to the public mind as a decision comformable to justice and humanity, under all the circumstances of crime and its confession. Her confession was declared by her counsel to be an act of contrion, remorse, explation, whatever external influences may have stirred her heart or her conscience to make it. Considering the failure of detection in the first instance, and the improbability of discovering after the lapse of years, except by the confession of the one suspected person, a mystery which had defied the first investigations; considering the inevitably unsatisfactory nature of any such confession and the difficulty at least of excluding some merciful doubts of the responsible state of a young girl's mind that could have harboured such a horror out of mere spite and jealousy, and prompted to such foul and unnatural a revenge upon a harmless child; it may well have been felt that this was an instance of all others in which justice and humanity would alike be satisfied by a punishment not indeed incommensurate also with the conditions of its discovery and the chances of a trial if the trial had taken its course. We believe the public mind will be relieved by the decision of the Home office, and Sir George Grey deserves credit for having made it known without a day's unnecessary delay.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.—A Quebec paper gives a table of the receipts and expenditure of the Province for the eighteen months ending 30th June, 1865. According to this table the receipts were $15,750,250, and the expenditure $16,147,700, showing a deficiency of $396,450.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPHYNX AT HEART'S CONTENT.

THE EXPEDITION CONSIDERED A FAILURE.

North Sydney, C.B., August 11.

The steam yacht Clara Clarita has arrived, having left Port Au Basque last evening. No tidings had reached that point of the Great Eastern, up to that time.

Engineer Everett, whose experience in laying the first Atlantic cable, entitles his opinions to great respect, believes the laying of the second cable is now a failure.

Mr. Mackay, the telegraph superintendent at Cape Race, is still hopeful.

The expedition of the Clara Clarita is a failure, the armor of the St. Lawrence cable is entirely destroyed in many places.

Heart's Content, August 6, via North Sydney, August 11.—The British gunboat Sphynx arrived here to-day, Sunday, at 5 p.m., under canvass, having been short of coal since Friday night. The Sphynx was left behind by the Great Eastern, and the gunboat Terrible, on Thursday evening, July 27, during a strong westerly breeze and head seas, not being able to keep up with the others. Since that time although she steered the proper course the Sphynx has seen nothing of the Great Eastern or the Terrible. She reports the weather favorable for laying the cable when she parted at 6.15 p.m., on the 27th ult., at which time they were in lat. 52 43, long. 20 02. Captain Hamilton of the Sphynx says he cannot see how he could have passed the fleet without seeing them.

The weather here has been all that could be desired but it has been thick to the seaward.

COLLISION ON LAKE HURON BETWEEN THE METEOR AND PEWABIC.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS.

Detroit, Midnight.—No further particulars have been received from the scene of the late catastrophe on Lake Huron. Captain McKay, of the Pewabic, has gone with a small steamer to cruise about the spot where the Pewabic sunk. It is proposed also to send a diver to the wreck. The books and papers of the ill-fated steamer were lost. It is therefore impossible to give a complete list of the passengers who were on board, but the list already telegraphed comprises those who were saved. The Pewabic was built last year, and was valued at $100,000. She was insured for $60,000.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Hamilton Times of last evening has the following special despatch from Detroit signed "A. C. T." From the headings to this despatch it appears that the Mr. Bushen referred to above was correspondent of the Times, and is among the fortunate ones who escaped:—

"A collision occured on Lake Huron, on Wednesday night, the 9th inst., between the steamer Pewabic, of the Lake Superior Line, on her way down, and the steamer Meteor, of the same line, which left Detroit on the afternoon of Tuesday last. The Pewabic was taken broadside by the Meteor, and cut nearly in halves, sinking in about five minutes afterwards.

"A large number of passengers, principally pleasure tourists, were on board the Pewabic, many having retired for the night when the collision occured, and the scene of terror and confusion that followed the shock was appalling in the extreme. Many were running to and fro in their apparel seeking for their friends, wild shrieks rent the air and a complete panic prevailed on board as it became evident that the steamer was rapidly settling in the water, and must shortly go down.

"The boats of the Meteor, which escaped comparatively uninjured, were lowered with the utmost dispatch, and every effort was made to transfer the human freight of the doomed steamer as rapidly as possible, but a large proportion remained on board as she sank beneath the surface, and many others who had jumped overboard were left struggling in the water.

"Your correspondent, with two others, one being a young lady, floated in the water for upwards of three hours, until daybreak on Thursday morning, sustaining themselves by a pail-rack, from the upper deck of the steamer.

"The accident is generally attributed to the grossest carelessness on the part of those in command of the Meteor at the time.

"The saved from the ill-fated steamer have been brought to this city by the propeller Mohawk, and a list will be made up as soon as possible."

INCENDIARY FIRE IN DUNDAS.

REWARD OF $500 OFFERED.

Dundas, Aug. 10th, 1865.

A fire broke out this morning about four o'clock, in the house occupied By J. J. Flynn, B A., and owned by Hugh Moore. Nothing was saved Mr. Flynn's splendid library, estimated to be worth $1,000 was consumed. There is a partial insurance on the house and furniture. The house was shut up, Mr. Flynn being absent, and there can be no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The Mayor has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary.

FROM MEXICO.

The latest news from Mexico is to the effect that the liberalists are gaining ground, and that the rising of the people against the Imperial Government takes daily larger dimensions. We place very little reliance, however, upon such statements, coming as they do from American sources.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

OIL SEARCHERS.—The Napanee Standard says, there are now four companies at work within a few miles of us, and the fever is yet at its height. Besides the well at Big Creek which has now attained a depth of between three and four hundred feet, there is that on Mr. Clancey's farm in Camden, from which a good 'show' has been obtained, and one in progress respectively in each of our neighboring villages of Newburg and Clark's Mills.

THE wife of Peyton Langley, of Fulton, Mo., dishonored him. He talked the matter over with her, when she agreed to let him kill her if he would himself commit suicide. This strange and horrible arrangement was carried out—Langley shooting his wife through the heart while she lay in bed, then placed himself beside her and blew out his own brains.

Penny trains are now an 'institution' in London. They run early and late on the underground railroads. The workingman descends into a spacious subterranean depot, well lighted, in one part of London, takes his seat in a third class 'carriage,' and for two cents, in ten minutes is landed miles away in another part of London whither by 'bus it would have cost him twelve cents and an hour's ride. In this way the mechanic, in his pretty cottage in the country, or in a distant street, is really close to his work; and one great evil in a large city checked in part. When the time comes that New York shall emulate London in this, as the Sun has long urged, it will be a happy day.

SANGUINARY NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—The steamer Saladin brings news from the river Plattte to June 26th, giving an account of a severe naval engagement between the Brazilian fleet—Spara, Paru and Gauzan, steamers—and eight floating batteries, which took place on June 11, at Reachealo, just below Coventry, on the river Parana. The greatest bravery was shown on both sides, and the slaughter fearful. The victory was claimed by the Brazilians. The town of San Borga, on the river Uruguay, had been captured by the Paraguayans, who, it is said, put the entire Brazilian garrison to death.

EDUCATION.—We learn from the Globe that the Hon. Mr. McDougall has had transferred to him the administation of all educational matters in Upper Canada.

A Halifax paper gives currency to a rumor that Sir Fenwick Williams is to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

THE ROYAL NAVY.—The annual returns show a list of 14 iron plated ships completed, twelve more to be completed in the course of this year, four more, of which the building is still unfinished, but which will be completed in 1865 or 1866, two more designed or the design in preparation, and five floating batteries long since completed. The first cost of the Achilles, including engines and fittings, is stated at £457,810; of the Minotaur, £425,358; of the Agincourt, £423,684. There are 12 vessels, not armour-plated, building, or ordered to be but in 1865; one (tank vessel) is complete, four others are launched, three be to launched in 1865, and one 1866.

LIBERAL GAINS IN THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—It is noteworthy that the Liberals lost no seat in Ireland that they held in the last Parliament while they gained Cavan County, Dublin City, (one,) Galway City, (one,) Monaghan County, (one,) Portarlington, Sligo County, (one,) Waterford City, (one,) King's County, (one,)—making in all nine clear gains for the whole country and of twenty-four ministerial net gains of the election. This significant change in the parliamentary representation of Ireland is almost entirely due to the position taken up by Lord Derby at the close of the parliamentary session on the Catholic Oaths' Bill.

A story is current that the Duke of Cambridge, hapening to meet Colonel Dawkins lately, held out his hand, in order to show that he had no private animosity toward that officer. Colonel Dawkins, whose grievances our readers will doubtless remember, however, failing to appreciate the courtesy, turned away. We hear that the Duke of Cambridge has been served with a notice to appear as defendant in a civil action brought against him by Colonel Dawkins.

The Halifax Citizen informs us that a despatch has been received by the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, requiring his attendance in London for a conference with the Imperial Government upon matters connected with the Reciprocity Treaty. No individual in the Province is better able to enlighten the Home Government upon the subject, and he possesses the respect and confidence of the people.

A correspondent telegraphs to La Minerve that among Sir E. P. Tache's papers was found a letter containing instructons from Her Majesty that Sir Etienne should proceed to England to do duty for six months as one of her aides-de-camps. It is added that Sir Etienne was making preparations to obey Her Majesty's gracious command when his political friends induced him to accept the Premiership.

NANTUCKET ON THE WANE—PETROLEUM THE CAUSE.—The New York Herald says if petroleum has built up Western Pennsylvania it has unbuilt Nantucket. Nantucket is dying with the death of the oil trade; hence houses that were built there at a cost of from $3,000 to $5,000, are offered for sale at auction and knocked down from $500 to $2,000, when the purchaser rolls them on board of a schooner and sends them to Norwich or New London, where they are re-erected and sold at a handsome advance over what he paid.—The shrewdness of the Yankee turns even his misfortunes to the best account. If he cannot keep a town himself he can sell his house to somebody who can. Goldsmith would hardly find material in Nantucket for another "Deserted Village."

GODERICH, Aug. 10th, 1865.

A man named Wm. Johnson, a teamster, in this town, beat his wife last night so badly that she died this morning, about eight o'clock He has not been arrested yet. Deceased was quite a young woman, but much addicted to drinking intoxicating liquor. The husband had been in the habit of beating her before. An inquest is being held.

A SCOUNDREL SHOT.—New York, Aug. 8.—On Saturday night last a party of young men made an attack at Rock Neck, Con., on the house of a colored man named W. H. Davenport, who is married to an Irishwoman, with the avowed intention of inflicting punishment on the negro and his wife for their indulgence in amalgamation. After being warned several times to leave, the mother of Davenport, who was in the house, fired on them and killed their leader, named Chand. A coroner's inquest took place yesterday, when the jury justified the shooting as having been done in self-defence, and Davenport and his mother were discharged.

The British schooner Forest Oak, from Boston for Yarmouth, N.S., when about thirty miles from the latter place ran against a whale with such force as to knock the foremast nearly out. The schooner was at the time running at a speed of over seven knots, and the whale was not seen until a moment before the collision. The schooner passed over the whale, which must have been killed by the shock, as a mass of oil immediately appeared on the surface.—Whilst the repairs rendered necessary by the collision were being made, after the arrival of the vessel in port, a strip of the skin of the whale was found attached to the forefoot.

ABD-EL-KADER IN PARIS.—The advent of the emir Abd-el-Kader in Paris has, says a correspondent, involved the magistrates of that city in rather an envious difficulty: The emir Abd-el-Kader in Paris is naturalized a French citizen. He is evidently called hither to fulfil some great destiny, and the adversaries of the policy which induces a fear that he is appointed to some high post in the administration are growing clamorous for an explanation. A certain difficulty in his quality of Frenchman is yet to be got over. Is he to renounce the ideas taught him by his Mussulman father of the necessity of doubling and trebling his conjugal blessings until they obtain perfection? or are we to behold the inequality of the law exhibited in the condemnation of one Frenchman to the galleys for bigamy, while another one guilty of buying a new wife every day, is received by the Emperor, courted by the ministers, and placed at the head of public affairs in Algeria. As if actuated by a waggish sentiment of defiance, it is said that the emir, with an eye to business, took advantage of the fall in the price of the fair Circassians at Constantinople, and, in consequence of the emigration of the Circassian people, he had bought a couple of the most charming to replace the wives he had lost at Damascus. These ladies accompanied him to his hotel in the Rue Byron, and although, morally speaking, they may be upon a level with the fair creatures of the "Biche au Bois," yet physically the veil thrown over the charms so liberally displayed by the houris of the Porte Saint Martin places them on higher ground immediately.

A British paper states the government of Pekin has granted important concessions in favor of ship owners, which will prove to be of the greatest advantage to the merchants of Great Britain. The natives of China are now to be permitted to purchase foreign vessels and to sail them under the Chinese flag.—With the ugly national junks replaced by British-built ships, and manned and officered by British seamen and captains, a complete revolution will soon be effected on the traffic along the vast coast line of the celestial empire.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—The foundation stone of St. Peter's Church, on Carlton-street, was laid yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, by the Bishop of Toronto. About four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, and a number of ministers, among whom were Provost Whitaker, Rev. John Amberry, Trinity College; Rev. Messrs. Grassett and Baldwin, &c., &c. After prayer by the Bishop, copies of THE GLOBE and *Leader*, were placed in the cavity of the corner stone, together with a document of the following purport:—"The corner stone of St. Peter's Church, Carlton-street, in the city of Toronto, erected for the congregation of the Cemetery Church, was laid on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865, and in the 29th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria by the Honorable and Right Reverend John Strachan, Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto. The Rev. H. J. Grassett, B. D., being the Rector of Toronto, and the Rev. S. J. Boddy, M. A., Incubent of the Cemetery Church F. Richardson, J. E. Ellis, Churchwardens. Messrs. Gundry and Langley, Architects, and Robert Carroll and George Carroll and Brother, Builders."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL.—No more Candidates for Certificates are to be admitted at present.

POLICE COURT ON SATURDAY.—Nothing of moment to report. One man was fined Two Dollars for getting drunk, and another man was let off on promise of better behavior.

LATE FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, August 10.

Capt. George T. Denison came here to-day, and is endeavoring to obtain a trial in the case of the steamer Georgian, which was seized by the customs' authorities last Spring. His petition to that effect was presented to the House to-day. It seemes he attempted to have a trial before Judge Gowan, within whose jurisdiction the seizure was made, but that functionary decided that the law did not provide for a trial in such cases. Mr. Denison to-day had an interview with the Attorney General West, who stated that he would permit the case to go to a jury, and while the petition was pending he would consider the issue to be submitted to it. Mr. Denison's case is one of great hardship, for if he violated law, it should be made clear at once, and if not his vessel should immediately be set at liberty.

Quebec, Aug. 11

An infant of Hon. W. Macdougall died this morning. He left to-day for Toronto, taking the remains with him for interment in the family burial-place.

Lord Monck and party are expected from the Saguenay to-morrow morning.

Thirteen thousand dollars were stolen from the Express Company last night, on the train between Point Levi and Montreal. It is stated that the Express conductor has disappeared. No particulars are given, as it would defeat the ends of justice. The money stolen embraced packages addressed to several parties, and all put under one wrapper.

Walker Powell, Deputy Adjutant-General of Canada West, goes to England in to-morrow's steamer on leave of absence for one month. The Colonel takes the trip on account of ill-health.

I understand that the Postmaster-General has decided to establish a Post Office at Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay, forthwith. The steamer Waubuno will be put on the route between Collingwood and Parry Sound early next month, and will carry a mail to that promising settlement. Persons leaving Toronto in the afternoon will be enabled to reach next day. The township of McDougall, now under survey at the Sound, will shortly be brought in the market. The Parry Sound road connects with the Muskoka. It is to be completed this fall.

It is expected now that the session will close in the first week of September. The government is anxious to bring the business to a close within thirty days from the opening, so that the payment of $800 to each member may be avoided, and $6 per diem only paid to them. In view of the impoverished condition of the Exchequer, this is a very praiseworthy desire, but it is highly probable members will find some pretext for prolonging the session beyond the 7th of September, when the thirty days has expired.

DIED.

On the 4th instant, aged 50 years, Agnes McNaughton, wife of Matthew Muir, Esq., Farmer, Hinchinbrooke.

At Ottawa, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Peter Collins, formerly of Kingston, aged 76 years.

On the 22nd ultimo, in the township of Otonabee, aged 53, Mr. Richard Elmhirst.

In Coburg, on the 9th instant, Maggie, third daughter of Mr. A. Milne, aged 27 years.

In Montreal, on the 10th inst., Margaret, relict of the late John Lumsden, in the 80th year of her age.

JAMES NEISH, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Surgery, Bagot Street, next door to the British Whig Office.

Kingston, Aug. 12th, 1865. 3md&w189

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION Wanted of Wm. Bray, a native of Ireland, who Emigrated to Canada about 17 years ago. He had 7 children, 4 sons and 3 daughters; the names of three of the sons were William, James and Peter, and two of the daughters' names were Annie and Bridget. His niece, Margaret Short, is very desirous to receive any intelligence that might direct her to their whereabouts, and would feel very thankful to any person knowing anything about them to address,

MRS. THOS. McAVOY,
61 Union Place, New York City.
Aug. 11th, 1865 189

Grand Trunk Railway.

Great Excursion

OF THE SEASON

TO OTTAWA!

ON MONDAY,

14th August. 1865.

AN Excursion Train will leave Kingston at 5 A.M., calling at Gananoque, Landsdowne, Mallorytown, Lyn and Brockville.

☞ Returning, will leave Ottawa at 5 P. M.

Affording ample time for visitors to view the magnificent Houses of Parliament and the unparalelled scenery of the Ottawa River, including the Rideau and Chaudiere Falls.

☞ Those wishing a Cheap and Pleasant Trip should avail themselves of this opportuninty.

FARE FOR RETURN JOURNEY.

FROM KINGSTON, Gananoque and Landsdowne, ... $2.00
From Mallorytown, Lyn and Brockville, ... $1.50

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
July 28th, 1865. 189

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO

STEAMSHIP TO GLASGOW DIRECT.

The St. David,

WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM Quebec, on or about the 17th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM KINGSTON.

Cabin	$68 00
Intermediate	44 00
Steerage	28 00

These Steamers call at Kingstown, Ireland, on their way to Canada.

For through tickets and every information apply to

J. C. CLARK,
Agent,
Canadian Express Office,
Kingston.
Kingston, Aug. 14th, 1865. 188

Kingston County Grammar School.

THE Summer Term begins on Monday, August 14th inst.

By order.
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.
Kingston, 11th Aug., 1866. 3:188

New Perfumery.

JUST RECEIVED by Steamer Peruvian, a Case of Rimmel's Choicest Perfumes, Soaps, &c., &c., &c.

MEDICAL HALL,
G. S. HOBART.
Kingston, Aug. 4th, 1865. 181

School Wanted,

BY a Female Teacher holding a Second Class Certificate. Apply at this office.
Kingston, Aug. 11th, 1865. 189

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of Frontenac, to wit: } WILL be Sold at my Office, City of Kingston, on Saturday the 25th November next, at noon, the undermentioned lands and tenements:

Fi. Fa. Q. B.

GEORGE HILL—Plaintiff,
vs.
PATRICK McGROGAN—Defendent.

Viz:—All the right, title and interest of the Defendant in and to the west half of Lo 11, in the 4th Concession of Loborought Lot 22, in the First Concession of Kingston, now in the City of Kingston, lying on the west side of Beverley Street.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff,
County Frontenac.
By JAS. FRIEL.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, 11th August, 1865. } 188

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

SUNDRY Invoices consisting of
250 Hhds. Cuba Sugar,
103 do Barbadoes,
150 do Porto Rico,
249 do Demarara,
920 Barrels do.
100 Puncheons Cuba Molasses
150 Bags Pimento,
50 Barrels Jamaica Ginger,
In Store and to arrive for sale in lots to suit buyers.

J. CARRUTHERS & Co.
Kingston, 10th Aug., 1865.

TEA.

2500 Packages Green and Black.—For Sale by
J. CARRUTHERS & Co.
Kingston, 10th Aug., 1865.

COFFEE.

150 Bags Laguayra,
100 Bags Java,
25 Bales Mocha,
For sale by
J. CARRUTHERS & Co.
Kingston, 10th Aug., 1865.

FISH.

HERRINGS and Codfish, new Catch,
For sale by
J. CARRUTHERS &