LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

A. & L., Montreal; W. F., Quebec; A. B. C., Montreal.

Public Meetings, Amusements and Sales This Day.

The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles plays in the Park this afternoon from four to six o'clock.

THE MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT CHICAGO.

FULL PARTICULARS.

THE TRAHEYS SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

The following account of this dreadful tragedy we clip from the Chicago Tribune of Thursday. It will be seen that only the two Traheys were killed, and that the numerous stories which have been flying about were mere suspicions:—

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when the city was wrapped in darkness, and no sound but the distant cry of the midnight brawler disturbed the otherwise death-like stillness, a terrible tragedy was enacted on Market street, near the Garden City Hotel, which, while it resulted in the sudden and violent death of two brothers, will, it may be hoped, serve as a warning to others of like ilk not to interfere with police officers while in the discharge of their duties. For months past it has been patent among the gangs of rowdies who infest our city that to assault a police officer was a manly and judicious act; that he was compelled by law to confine his defensive operations to the use of a club, and that a policeman who would draw a revolver and shoot an assailant would be immediately dismissed from the force. So general and widespread had this belief become, that when a rowdy last fall shot Sergeant M. S. Hickey, of the Armory Police, the performance was counted among the fraternity as a praiseworthy precedent to be followed whenever occasion allowed. It will be remembered that only a few months since officer Kendelen, of the Second Precinct, was knocked down and so shockingly maltreated by a couple of scoundrels, that for a time his life was disparaged of, and nothing but an iron constitution saved him. This spring Sergeant Fox of the Third Precinct, was attacked by two desperadoes, but he used his pistol and brought both of them to the lockup, each carrying a piece of lead about his person; but never, until last night, has any rowdy been shot dead by an officer. But it is settled now that police officers may hereafter defend themselves against the assaults of the rowdies. Officer Hall has set an example which may serve as a warning to villains. The only danger is that, finding a necessary act justified by the sense of an intelligent community, some of the more reckless and dictatorial members of the police force may consider themselves entitled to use a weapon whenever their authority is called in question. Such may, however, rest assured that the same community which will exonerate from blame an officer who shoots where necessary, will not fail to visit with its severest censure an unjustifiable resort to the use of the weapon.

The fact in this case are as follows: A few minutes after twelve o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Daniel Keating, a laborer in the gas works, came to the Armory, where the Police officer James Hall was resting, and informed him that a man named Langan had met him on Market street a short time before and demanded his money. To this request Keating answered by handing him twenty-five cents, but this amount proved unsatisfactory, and another demand was made for more money to "pay his way" at a certain saloon. Keating told him he had no more, when Langan assaulted him and attempted to take away his money, but Keating made good escape during the scuffle, and hastened to the Armory for an officer to arrest Langan, as previously stated.

Officer Hall at once started with Keating in search of Langan. Coming out on Wells street, Hall rapped on a lamp post which soon brought officer W. B. Weston to join him. The three then proceeded on Madison to Market street, and not finding Langan there, they walked on to Lind's block on the corner of Randolph and Market streets, where a dance was in progress. Ascending to the ball room they found Langan, took him in custody, and came down stairs on their way to the Armory.

Eight or nine of Langan's rough associates followed them down the stairs to the street and surrounded the officers, as if to effect a rescue to the prisoner. Langan requested them to return to the hall, but they refused and persisted in jostling the officers. Officer Hall warned them sharply to desist, adding that he would let a streak of daylight through some of them if they attempted a rescue. If they had known the man they were trifling with it is doubtful if the pursuit would have been continued after this warning; but they there erred in judgement. The officers proceeded towards the Armory, along Market street, until the alley running between Washington and Madison streets was reached, when the gang of rowdies, six or seven in number, began a murderous assault upon the officers, with the intent of rescuing Langan. Officer Weston, in whose charge the prisoner had been placed, was struck a severe blow on the back of the neck, which partially disabled him. Langan then made a desperate attempt to escape, but failed, though the officer was knocked down twice, and had his club taken away from him. Three of the scoundrels had set upon Hall simultaneously with the attack of the others upon Weston. He was knocked down, and while prostrate received a severe kick in the mouth, and another on the neck, and his "billy" wrenched from his grasp. One of the assailants cried out to "knife the d— s— of a b—." Rising on one knee, the valiant officer, who had passed through just such contests with the rebels in Virginia, drew his revolver and fired it. His first shot was entirely at random, having no effect, so far as is known, beyond scattering the rowdies, some of whom fled in wild confusion. The second shot, fired almost instantly afterwards took effect in the left breast of James Trahey, who was trying to hold him down. As soon, however, as the pistol was discharged Trahey fell, but immediately jumped to his feet again and ran into the alley, where he was soon after found in a dying condition by officer Newton, and expired before he could be conveyed to the sidewalk. Before firing the third shot, Hall called to the others, who had now taken flight in earnest, to stop and deliver themselves up, but his demand was unheeded, and the swift messenger of death overhauled Michael Trahey before he had run ten feet. The ball took effect under the right shoulder blade, and he fell forward on his face and expired within a few seconds. As for Keating, he at the beginning of the affray, suddenly remembered that "discretion is the better part of valor," and ran away.

Other officers and the residents of the neighbourhood wherein the affray occured, attracted by the noise, now appeared on the field where they found the brothers Trahey lying dead side by side, and Langan and the two officers pretty well exhausted by their skirmish. The bodies were at once conveyed to the Armory and laid side by side on the floor of the main cell, where during the forenoon they were visited by hundreds of people whose curiosity brought them thither. The Coroner was notified of the occurrence and commenced an inquisition upon the bodies about ten o'clock in the officers' hall of the Armory. The jury and after consultation of about three minutes returned the following verdict:

"That the said James and Michael Trahey came to their deaths on the morning of the 23rd of August, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on Market Street, between the Garden City House and an alley in the rear thereof, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, by pistol shots fired by police officer James Hall; and we, the jury, do say that at the time of the killing of the above-named individuals, police officer James Hall was in the discharge of his official duty, and the jury fully justifies him for firing the shots.

The deceased, James and Michael Trahey, are apparently neither of them over twenty-five years of age. They were sailors, and resided, when at home, with their mother at Kingston, Canada West. They were members of the genus rowdy.

At the conclusion of the inquest, one jurryman, more enthusiastic than the others, proposed a vote of thanks to officer Hall, but it was overruled; he then desired that the money received for services by the jurors be given to the officer, but Mr. Hall promptly refused the present. He was satisfied with having done his duty, and required no reward.

The Editor's Table.--No. 408.

'Our Table' literally groans with Books, Magazines, Pamphlets and Music this past week. 'It never rains but it pours.'

THE CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE from Jan. 1864 to Jan. 1865. Four Volumes. James Hogg & Sons, London; W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. 8vo. Bound and Gilt. $8,00.

We have to thank Messrs. W. C. Chewett & Co. for the receipt of this handsome addition to our editorial library. It is very true that we give a consideration for this gift, but it is one of love, not labor, and a simple return for the great pleasure we take in the receipt and perusal of this very excellent London Magazine.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for September. Harper, Bros., New York; John Creighton, Kingston. 25 cents.

What would the American World do without 'Harper's Monthly?' It has not the brilliancy of 'Blackwood,' nor the charm of some of the better London Magazines; still it has a merit 'sui generis,' that cannot fail to please, however much we may pooh! pooh! it. Its numerous embellishments are always pleasing and instructive, and it is sure to contain some current Tale or Novel from a celebrated pen, that would not reach us so soon by months, as it does through 'Harper's.' The publishers have the merit of originating the cheap Monthly, and is the forerunner of 'Temple Bar,' 'Cornhill,' 'London Society,' 'cum multis aliis.'

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for September. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. $4,00.

What 'Harper's' is deficient in, the 'Atlantic' possesses in full perfection. It is the 'Blackwood' of America, and needs no engravings or embellishments of any kind whatsoever to make it popular with the literary community. The number before us is particularly rich. Its Contents comprise an article on 'Coupon Bonds,' a criticism on 'Wilheim Meister's Apprenticeship,' (which by the way, we don't like,) a capital paper on 'Needle and Garden,' a still better instalment of 'Our Chimney Corner,' by Mrs. B. Stowe, No. 8 of 'Dr. Johns,' and a dozen things equally good. Were it not for the *now* occasional stiltiness of the style of the 'Atlantic Monthly,' we should class it in the first class of Periodical Publications. That blemish it must get rid of.

REPORT ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY EXPLORATORY SURVEY. By Sandford Fleming. G. E. Desbarats, Quebec. 8vo., pp. 126. With Two large Maps of the routes.

These are documents of vast importance to Canada. Should Confederation prove a fact, as we hope and trust it will, the Intercolonial Railway must be built immediately. Should it be delayed, so may the Railway; but, sooner or later, it is fated to be accomplished. Mr. Fleming has taken the utmost pains with his Survey and his Report. He sketches three several routes, a Frontier Line, a Central Line, and a Bay Chaleurs Line, and forcibly points out the advantages and disadvantages of each. The cost he estimates at $20,000,000; but this expense will parily be reimbursed to the Provinces, by the settlement of some fine country through which the Railway will pass. The maps are large and valuable.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY for July. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York; John Creighton, Kingston. $4.

We have had no leisure to look through this number of the great English Tory Review. The Contents are:—No. 1, Grouse; 2. The Appian Way; 3. Browning's Poems; 4. The Close of the American; 5. North Polar Explorations; 6 Gleanings from the Natural History of the Tropics; 7. The Church Political; 8. Carlyle's Frederick the Great; 9. Sanitary Reform; 10. The Elections.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for September. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 20 cents.

A very capital number of a very excellent Magazine for Youth, though indeed 'children of a larger growth' will derive much pleasure and instruction from its interesting and amusing pages. We are happy to see that it continues to flourish.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September. Fowler & Wells, New York. $1.50.

THE ESTIMATES OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JULY, 1866. A Blue Book. 8vo. pp. 32.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS. G. E. Desbarats, Quebec. 8vo. pp. 150. A Blue Book.

The Estimates are given in detail, and the expense of each Government Department fairly made known to the country. The Report of the Postal Commissioners, Messrs. Hume, Day and Wickstead, is a very heavy and dreary tome, the very sight of which is enough to deter any but those interested, from reading it. The purport of its contents and the award have been made public through the Daily Press.

THE VALUATOR—A Farmer's Reporter. Nos. 1, 2, & 3. T. Galbraith, Port Hope. $2.

A new journal likely to become exceedingly useful to the farming community.

NEW MUSIC.

MOTHER, STARS ARE SHINING BRIGHT. A Little Song for Little Girls. Words and Music. (Piano Forte) by 1'. G. St. Clair. Wm. A. Pond, New York; S. Black, Kingston. 3.

This is a very pretty song set to a pretty air. The accompaniment is old-fashioned, but suitable to a young person learning to sing. We have little doubt but that it will become very popular, not only with children, but with those of a bigger growth.

THE APPALING MURDERS IN ENGLAND.

England is just now becoming the seat of the most shocking and brutal murders on record. The last steamers at this port bring the following horrid account:—

It appears, says the London Post of the 10th, that on the 8th inst. a respectable dressed man called at the Star Coffee House and Hotel, in Red Lion Street, Holborn, London, and inquired if three children could be accomodated with a bed for a few nights. Being informed that one room would be unoccupied, he said that the children were respectively six, eight and ten years old, and that the accomodation would be sufficient. He called again on Monday afternoon with the children, and saw them to bed. He told the proprietor of the house that they were about to proceed to Australia, and that the accomodation would only be required for a few days. The next morning the children were down stairs by half-past six. They were very cheerful, and waited in the coffee room until the arrival of the person who had brought them, which was before eight o'clock. After breakfast he left, but he returned at one o'clock, when the children dined, and he again left, saying he would see them in the evening. About six o'clock he came again, and the children had tea and bread and butter. He then said that, as they might be tiresome, he would take them to bed, in the first place, however, inquiring if another room could be provided. This he was told he could have, when he went upstairs and put the children to bed, the two younger in the room formerly occupied by them, and the eldest in the other room. He then went out, saying he would shortly be back, and he made his appearance as nine o'clock. He asked for a candle to to see that the children were all right, and after remaining upstairs a short time left the house, saying he would return in the morning. He did not, however, make his appearance, and, as the children were down-stairs early the previous morning, some doubt existed as to whether they should be awakened. Half-past eight arrived, when one of the chambermaids entered the first room in which the two younger children were placed in bed, and, to her extreme horror, found they were dead. She immediately raised an alarm, when the proprietor and others entered the room in which the eldest child had been placed, and their found that he was dead. The appearance of the bodies clearly showed that they had expired without much struggling, if any. That is borne out to a great extent from the fact that the youngest child has firmly clutched in her hand a half-penny. Medical assistance was at once sent for, and the three children were pronounced to have been dead some hours, and, in the absence of an examination of the bodies, the prevailing opinion of the medical men is that the death of each was caused by the administration of prussic acid.

As though this was not enough, a terrible sequel is furnished by the London Post of the 11th inst.

Yesterday morning, Ramsgate was thrown into a state of intense excitement by a report that a man named Stephen Forward, had committed a double murder in a dyer's house in King street. The rumor proved only too true. It appears that Forward, who was formerly a baker in the town, left Ramsgate some eight years ago, leaving his wife and a little girl behind him in a state of almost total destitution. From time to time, anonymous letters have been sent to his wife, some of which have contained small sums of money. On Wednesday evening, Forward suddenly appeared in Ramsgate, and made his arrival known to his wife. He requested her to take a walk with him, but she declined, giving as a reason that as he had been away for some years, he was a comparative stranger, and she did not like being seen out in the evening with strangers. She then invited him to go into the house of a person named Ellis, a dyer, residing in King street. Forward accepted the invitation and, they remained talking in the presence of Mr. Ellis and his daughter, for some time. Yesterday morning, about 20 minutes past eight, Forward again went to Mr. Ellis' house. His wife was there, having some breakfast with Mr. Ellis and his daughter. He was asked if he would take any breakfast, but he declined. He sat down and commenced talking. Shortly before nine, Ellis went into his workshop and while there, his daughter told Forward and his wife, that if they had anything to say in private they might go up stairs. They both went up stairs, and had not been there many minutes before the daughter of Forward went up to see them. She had hardly got there, when Mr. Ellis and his daughter were startled by two rapid reports of a pistol, and on the latter rushing up stairs, she arrived at the landing just in time to see Forward's daughter fall down dead, she having been shot by her father. Miss Ellis then called out to her father who immediately came up and on rushing up stairs he saw Forward standing at the top of the stairs, just in the sitting-room. He said, 'What have you done, Forward?' and seeing that he had a pistol in his hand he called on him to give it to him, which he did. Forward at this time had a black moustache and dark whiskers on. Ellis then saw the feet of Forward's wife, and on looking over the table he saw her head, and that blood was oozing therefrom. He told Forward to sit down, and he then perceived that he had neither moustache nor whiskers on. He asked Forward where they were, and he replied that they were under the grate. He looked there, but could not find them, and Forward then give them to him. He then called out to send for the police and a surgeon. Forward added, "Yes; send for a policeman." He was then given into custody.

In the course of the day he was taken before the magistrates, and insisted upon reading a document, in which he laid the whole blame of his actions upon Lord Palmerston, Sir Richard Mayne, the Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley, and made a voluntary confession that he was guilty of the murder of the three children in London. The magisterial investigation was then adjourned at Ramsgate to the 12th inst.

Whether this person is actually the murderer of the three children in Holborn remains to be see. Suspicion had fallen upon a billiard-marker named Ernest Southey, who, it is said, had been cohabiting with Mrs. White, the mother of the murdered boys, and every effort had been made by the police for his apprehension. Whether the name of the man in custody at Ramsgate is really Southey or Forward, the information we have received does not precisely state, but the authorities believe they have got hold of the right man, they have ceased their exertions to discover the perpetrator of the deed. This woman, Mrs. White, is the person who some time since intruded herself upon the Earl of Dudley, and afterwards charged him with assaulting her. Her connection with the Billiard-marker was at that time made known and commented upon, when the separation from her husband took place, the children were given to the mother, but afterwards they returned to the father. Subsequently, with the consent of the father, the three boys were given up again to the mother, it being understood that she and her paramour were going to take them to Australia.

THE THREE CHILDREN.

The three children were respectively named Henry White, aged ten years; Thomas White, aged eight years, and Alexander White, aged six years. Their bodies still lie at the Star Hotel and Coffee House in Red Lion street, in the beds where they were poisoned. The two younger children were placed together on an iron bedstead in a back room on the fifth floor of the coffee house. They have a singularly placid look, and appear as if still sleeping. The older boy, Henry, met his death in the front room; his countenance wears the same expression of repose as those of his younger brothers. On the dressing-table, near him lay a silk neck-cloth crumpled up, and presenting the appearance of having been used to wipe up a little fluid. Upon the dressing-table, near the silk neckcloth, was found a small bottle, which has been taken possession of by the detectives. It is believed that that bottle contained the poison with which there is every reason to suspect that the children were deprived of life. The children were not in good physical condition; indeed the body of Thomas was almost emaciated. They were all three handsome and intelligent looking; their fair complexions and auburn hair gave them an innocent and joyous appearance. Their clothes, though neat, were shabby and old. On the bed of the eldest lay his little Scotch cap, which he had evidently thrown there before getting into bed. In the eldest boy's room the sum of 4d lay on the table near the end of his bed. A Bible also was placed there.

RAILROAD EXCURSION TO OTTAWA.

The Grand Trunk Company intend to take advantage of the Pubic Holiday of Thursday next, for they have advertised an Excursion on that day. (See Advertisement.) This is doing the right thing in time. Hundreds of persons are anxious to see the future Seat of Government, and doubtless will avail themselves of this opportunity. There are other Excursions advertised for Thursday but this one to Ottawa will take the lead.

ACCIDENT NEAR DETROIT.—On Thursday last, Stanley Burleigh, a sailor on the schr. Star of Hope, was killed by falling from the rigging of the vessel, as it was leaving Detroit. The body of the deceased, who is a son of a respectable farmer of Amherst Island, arrived in Kingston by train on Saturday evening, and was forwarded to the Island the same night. The name of this young man was coupled with those of the Traheys, as having been killed in the supposed row at Chicago, but like the other rumors that has turned out to be untrue.

ACCIDENT AT GARDEN ISLAND.—On Sunday an accident of a serious nature occurred at Garden Island. A sailor, of the barque Republic, which was moored at one of the piers, endeavored to climb up to the deck of the vessel on a rope, but in the attempt missed his hold and fell down between the vessel and the pier, and before he could be extricated, had his lips very badly crushed. He was brought to the city by the steamer Pierrepont, and taken to the General Hospital.

WRECK OF THE BROTHER JONATHAN — NEARLY THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

New York, Aug. 26.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, which left San Francisco July 28th, bound to Portland and Victoria, Oregon, was wrecked on the 30th of the same month near Camp Lincoln. She had on board between two and three hundred passengers, among whom were Gen. Wright and family, and all on board were lost excepting fourteen men and one woman.

The Alta-Californian of the 3rd contains the following:

The steamship Brother Jonathan had the engines which were in the steamship Atlantic, which dragged her anchors, drifted on shore and was wrecked at Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, on Thanksgiving night, November, 1848. The Brother Jonathan left here on Friday last at 10 A.M., under command of Captain S. J. De Wolf. We learn that the only staff officer who went up with Gen. Wright was Lieutenant E. D. Waite, his adjutant. Mrs. Wright accompanied her husband. The General, as has heretofore been announced through the columns of this journal, was on his way to Fort Vancouver, to take command of the Department of the Columbia, to which he had lately been assigned by the general government. The following dispatch has been been placed at our disposal:

Camp Lincoln, July 31st, 1865.

To Col. R. C. Dunn:

At 2 P. M yesterday, the steamer Brother Jonathan struck a sunken rock, and sunk in less than an hour, with all on board except sixteen persons, who escaped in a small boat; the only survivors of the ill-fated ship. No trace of the vessel is left. I was out last night on the beach with fourteen men; shall keep a party out on the beach. Gen. Wright, family and staff are supposed to be lost. Full particulars by mail. THOS. BUXLEY,

Capt. 6th Infantry, C.V., Commanding.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN

Father Point, Aug. 28.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool 17th, via Londonderry 18th, arrived off this point this morning en route for Quebec. Her advices are only one day later than per the City of Washington at New York.

The following is the latest by the North American:—

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—By telegraph to Londonderry.—The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived to-day.

The Atlantic cable prospects are generally regarded as hopeful. The quotations of shares have improved ½ per cent. Further proceedings will be determined at meetings of the various boards on the 21st inst. It is thought arrangements will be made for the immediate renewal of the efforts to recover the cable.

London, Aug. 18.—Consols closed at 89¼ to 89⅞ for money. Illinois Central 78; Erie, 53; United States 5-20's, 68. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decline in bullion of £430,000.

THE KETCHUM FORGERIES.

New York, Aug. 26.

Edward B. Ketchum was arrested yesterday morning at a house on West-Twentieth street. He has not been out of the city.

He had interviews with many of his friends and victims, and with his father; with the latter a reconciliation was effected.

He was also visited by his wife at the station house.

He has been about the city frequently during the past fortnight, but has avoided his former friends.

He had about fifty thousand dollars when arrested.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

Medicine and Medical Pathology.—HON. JOHN ROLPH, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women & Children.—WALTER B. GEIKIE, M.D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—CHARLES V. BERRYMAN, M.D., M.A., and Physician to Toronto General Hospital.

Institutes of Medicine.—JOHN N. REID, M.D.

Chemistry.—JOHN HERBERT SANGSTER, M.A., M.D.

Surgery and Surgical Pathology.—JAMES NEWCOMBE, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., and Physician to Toronto Gen. Hospital.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.—JOHN FULTON, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.

General Pathology.—HON. JOHN ROLPH, M.D., LL.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.

Medical Jurisprudence.—CHAS. V. BERRYMAN, M.D., M.A.

Practical Anatomy.—J. A. WILLIAMS, M.D.—(The Demonstrator will attend as usual in the Dissecting Room.)

Curator of the Museum—S. P. MAY, M.D., Naturalist.

☞ The LECTURES will commence on

The 2nd day of OCTOBER,

AND CONTINUE SIX MONTHS.

GRADUATION—Spring and Fall, when the Examinations will be both written and oral.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY—Hon. John Rolph, 56, Gerard Street East, Toronto,

To whom apply for any further information Toronto, July 28th, 1865. 1s1

Insolvent Act of 1864.

IN THE MATTER OF ELI CLARK, An Insolvent.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the above named Act, I hereby call a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvent, at the Office of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Son, Barristers, Ontario Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of September, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the Insolvent, who is hereby summoned to attend said meeting, and for arranging the affairs of his estate generally.

HENRY CHARLES VOIGT, Official Assignee.

Dated at Kingston, this 12th day of August, A.D. 1865. 190

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

"There is no such word as Fail."

TARRANT'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

CUBEBS AND COPAIBA,

Is a SURE, CERTAIN and SPEEDY CURE for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, either in the Male or Female frequently performing a Perfect Cure in the short space of Three or Four Days, and always in less time than any other Preparation. In the use of

TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA

There is no need of confinement or change of diet. In its approved form of paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient, and no exposure. It is now acknowledged by the most learned in the Profession, that in the above class of Diseases, Cubebs and Copaiba are the only Two Remedies known that can be relied upon with certainty of success.

Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba never fails. Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich St., New York.

☞ Sold by Druggists all over the World. New York, April, 1865. 1d 4w

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

OF THE GREY SISTERS,

OTTAWA CONVENT.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. Guigues.

THIS INSTITUTION, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete education in their mother tongue and at the same time, in another tongue that is foreign.

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered proves the effort to have been successful.

Among many means employed to develope the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.

In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages.

It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music, will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, Organ, &c.

A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poonah Painting, and the different kinds of Drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

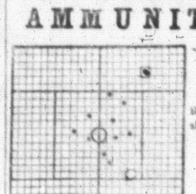
No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.

☞ Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior.

The Classes will re-open on the First of September.

Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. w3m193

AMMUNITION.



TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 100 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams's, and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

[WHOLESALE ONLY.]

August 11th, 1865. 1yr 186

AMERICAN WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH Co.

OF WALTHAM, MASS.,

Having recently increased their facilities for manufacturing Watches, by large additions to their buildings and to their force of workmen, are desious of introducing their products into Canada, a market which they have hitherto been unable to supply, owing to the large demand for their Watches in the United States.

The reputation which these Watches have acquired in the States, may be judged of by the fact that since the Com. any began their business, nearly 150,000 Watches of their manufacture have passed into use among the people, and have given, with rare exceptions, the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried them. They have superseded in this market all other Watches coming within the range of their prices.—The Company have attained this result solely by making

GOOD WATCHES,

AND SELLING THEM AT MODERATE PRICES.

At the present rate of Exchange between the two countries, American Watches can be sold for Canada currency at about one half of the currency prices in the States; and as we have not advanced the prices of our Watches since the war commenced in proportion to the rise of gold, this state of exchange renders them cheaper, in reality, than they were before the war.

The Company do not solicit orders for single Watches, but will be happy to furnish every one with full information respecting them, and to fill such orders from the Watch Trade as they may be favored with. Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents of the Company, 182 Broadway, N.Y.

Or ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 1104&w6m 158 Washington St. Boston.

TAKE NOTICE.

STEWART MONTGOMERY.

French Dyer & Scourer,

BEGS leave to return thanks to his friends in Kingston and its vicinity, who favored him with their patronage, and would, while asking for a continance of the same, inform them that he is now prepared to do whatever work may be intrusted to him in a very superior manner.

He has just received a large stock of the Best Dye Stuffs, &c. With increased facilities he will do his work on

THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Any article that can be colored or dyed at any other place can be done by him in a very superior manner.

☞ Do not forget 122 Princess Street, second block above the Scotch Church, two doors above Mr. G. Brown's Lumber Yard, nearly opposite Mr. Jenkin's Blacksmith's Shop; that is the place where you will find

STEWART MONTGOMERY, The French Dyer.

Kingston, Feb. 15th, 1865. 6mdkw37

Charming Songs for Children,

Over Two Hundred of Them—in the new Juvenile Music Book, by EMERSON, "MERRY CHIMES," which will soon be in the hands of all the young folks from Maine to California.—Over Ten Thousand Copies already sold. Price 50 cts. Specimen pages free. Sent post paid. Oliver Ditson & Co. Publishers, Boston. 158&32

BY-LAW NO. 7,

For issuing Debentures to the amount of $10,000, for redeeming Debentures and paying other liabilities of the County of Frontenac.

[Read a first time 17th June, 1865. Read a second time same day.]

WHEREAS it is desirable and expedient for the Municipality of the County of Frontenac that the sum of $10,000 be raised by way of loan for the purpose of redeeming Debentures falling due and paying other liabilities of the County;

And whereas in order to liquidate the said debt or loan so to be created or contracted, and the interest thereon, it is necessary that a special rate over and above and in addition to all other rates for the payment of said debt or loan and interest, within the time limited by the provisions of this By-Law, should be levied annually, according to law, on the rateable property of the Municipality;

And whereas the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, according to the Assessment Returns of the same for the last financial year ending 31st December, 1864, amounts to the sum of $3,000,000;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Frontenac,

1st. That Debentures shall be prepared, sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Warden, and countersigned by the Treasurer of the County, of a denomination of not less than $400, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to the amount of the said sum of $10,000, and to be redeemed as follows, viz., in 10 years from the date of this By-Law taking effect.

2. For the payment of the said debt or loan and interest thereon, within the time hereinbefore limited, a special rate to be levied in each year on the said amount of rateable property within the aforesaid County, amounting in the year

1865 to	$1600
1866 to	1600
1867 to	1600
1868 to	1600
1869 to	1600
1870 to	1600
1871 to	1600
1872 to	1600
1873 to	1600
1874 to	1600

3. That for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned the following annual rate on the dollar for the respective years following shall, in the said years, be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as the general rate of the said County, upon and out of the said whole rateable real and personal property in the said County as aforesaid, namely:

For the year 1865.
For interest 1-5 of a mill per $1.
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1866.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1867.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1868.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1869.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1870.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1871.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1872.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1873.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "
For 1874.
For interest 1-5 of a mill "
Sinking Fund ⅛ of a mill "

4. That this By-Law shall take effect on the FIFTH day of OCTOBER, A.D. 1865.

D. D. CALVIN, Warden.

HUGH SPRING, County Clerk.

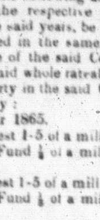
The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Frontenac, at the Council Chamber in the City of Kingston, in the said County, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 1865, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the Members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

HUGH SPRING, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Kingston, 20th June, 1865. 143&23

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every Variety of DISH.



Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce made that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Nov. 10th, 1864. 2

CLEANLINESS!

A Stove most brilliantly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing.

W. C. NIXEY'S

CELEBRATED REGISTERED

Black Lead.

A NEW DOMESTIC DISCOVERY.

Cannot be wasted, and is a preservative of Furniture from the injurious effects of the common article now in use, as it creates no dust, and requires comparatively no labour. Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d, 2d., 3d., 4d and 1s.

The Advantages of the Elegant Chemical Preparation are great savings of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic costing of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.)

12, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

☞ Agents Wanted. 1y law108&19

CANADA WEST Farmers' Mutual & Stock Insurance Company OF HAMILTON.

AGENT,

C. NEWTON LEE, KINGSTON.

☞ Enquire at City Hotel.

Kingston, April 10th, 1865. 6mwf2

THE GREAT PURGATIVE

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISORDERS OF THE **Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera.**

ONE TO SIX BOXES ARE **Warranted to effect a Positive Cure.**

DR. RADWAY'S

PILLS

ARE COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS PREPARED IN VACUO; *Superior to all Purgative, Cathartic, or Alterative Medicines in general use,*

COATED WITH GUM,

Which renders them very convenient, and well adapted for children, and persons who have a dislike to take medicine, and especially pills. Another great superiority of Rad