TELEGRAPHIC.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—In the Supreme Court to-day the case of ex-Harbor Commissioner John Marks, convicted of embezzlement in the Municipal Court and sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary, came up on appeal. The decision of the lower court was affirmed. Marks' peculations during eleven months in 1871 reached $66,000, or forty-seven per cent of the whole collections the water front revenue. The case has been tenaciously contested throughout.

BACKING DOWN.

New York, Sept. 21.—A caucus of New York delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention was held last evening. It was unanimously agreed that it would be inadvisable to nominate the State Ticket. Governor Tilden's prosecution of the canal thieves was commended. It was determined that the principles enunciated by the Liberals in 1872 should be reaffirmed, and that the organization of the Liberals be maintained.

A DETERMINED WRETCH.

At East Brunswick, near New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, Jas. Garland, an English music dealer and teacher, shot his wife three times in the head. Believing her to be dead he locked himself up in a room, shot himself three times, opened a main artery in his arm, but not dying quickly enough crushed his skull with a hammer. He was breathing when found, but soon died. His was seriously but not fatally wounded. The couple had been married twenty years, but his temper became ungovernable recently that the wife separated from him, and the family breakfasted together for the last time previous to the intended voluntary separation. The wife was shot in presence of her daughters.

A despatch from Red Cloud agency says it is probable now that the Indian Commission will award the price and terms asked by the Indians for the Black Hills instead of proposing a price.

London, Sept. 21, 4 p.m.—Erie, 15.

Paris, Sept. 21.—It now seems that only 500 Carlists entered France, and these by the Gavarnie Valley.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—Reinforcements to the number of 18,000 will go to Cuba by the 15th of November next.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—A despatch from Galveston states that a steamship has just arrived there and reports the town of Indianola, Texas, almost entirely destroyed. Light houses, wharves and nearly every house have been swept away and 15 lives lost. The steamer could find no place to land her cargo.

London, Sept. 21.—The *Globe* of this evening regrets to learn that the disadvantages suffered by the British engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries, as compared with Frenchmen, have in no wise abated. In the present season officers of French cruisers protecting French interests have assumed a very high tone.

CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

CONSECRATION CEREMONY DAMAGE BY GALES.

Quebec, Sept 21.—This morning after a solemn mass to be sung in one of the chapels of the Basilica the benediction of a handsome and valuable ornament in the shape of an enamelled heart containing the names of all the benefactors of the chapel will take place, with all the ceremonies.

The Montmagney battalion will go under canvas at Montmagny for the next twelve days on the 28th inst.

Accounts from the rural districts all around represent the standing crops as seriously injured by the late gales as well as considerable damage in some places to buildings.

A SAD SUICIDE—ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE — THANKSGIVING — MECHANICS BANK SUSPENSION.

Montreal, Sept. 21.—A young girl name Cantwell, nineteen years of age, shot herself in the St Lawrence Hall passage last evening. She was seduced 4 years ago by one Denis Brennan, who had some connection with the hotel. The poor girl's disgrace, coupled with the fact that she was suspected of stealing some articles belonging to a lady with whom she was servant, preyed on her mind. She intended to shoot her seducer also, as she asked for him and he was out. At once she drew a revolver and pointing it at her heart fired. The pistol fell from her grasp and fancying first that it had not done its work thoroughly, picked it up again adjusted it against the left breast and fired, this time with apparent effect, as she fell to the marble tiled floor bleeding. Little hope is entertained of her recovery. On her person was found a letter addressed to the "Witness" entreating a proportion to blame her for what she had done, that she was blamed in the wrong matter of things that had been stolen, and for some one try to find out who did it. Another letter was found addressed to Brennan, her seducer, stating that she knew he would be glad to hear of her end; that she was neither drunk nor crazy but heart broken, and tired of her life.

An experiment was tried yesterday on the G.T.R. to prevent a car from leaving the track by Dr. Horsey, of Chicago.

The Harvest Thanksgiving day is appointed by the Protestant Bishop of this Diocese for Sunday, Oct. 24th, the selection of week days in the past having been attended with difficulties.

The Mechanics' Bank suspended yesterday. The Directors have issued the following statement:—

"In consequence of the discovery of a serious defalcation in the Mechanics' Bank which has interrupted the negotiations in prospect for amalgamation with another bank, the Directors have come to a conclusion that the pending preparations of the complete statement of affairs, is their duty for the better protection of the interests to suspend payment for the present. The interests of billholders and depositors are fully protected, and the Directors hope at an early day to make such arrangements as will secure the best possible realization for the shareholders."

It has been reported on the street for some time past that the institution was in trouble and suspension has therefore caused little surprise. The business of the Bank was not a sufficiently large one to affect the financial situation to any extent, and there is reason to expect that arrangements will be perfected either for the resumption of business or amalgamation with an institution of higher standing. The capital of the Mechanics' Bank was $1,000,000, of which $456,500 was paid up. Circulation on August 1st, $120,000; deposits, $3,222,500; discounts, $823,000. Total assets, Aug. 1st, $956,962; liabilities, $11,461,119. Paxton, the paying teller, is rumored to be the defaulter. The loss amounts to over $100,000.

The Hon. Mr. Burpee arrived from Ottawa last night, and will investigate matters in the Custom House. Villbon, the assistant head locker, has resigned.

ANOTHER GUN ACCIDENT—JUST ESCAPING.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Detective Archibald is dead.

William Wilson, a man charged with attempted rape last June on a little girl six years old, this morning received at the gaol thirty lashes, which he was sentenced to at the end of his second month's imprisonment. He howled dreadfully.

William Verral, a boy 14 years old, residing at Disie, accidentally shot himself in the head with a gun on Sunday, causing instant death.

The body of an infant a week old was fished out of a well on Queen Street East last evening.

The Board of Works have recommended the Corporation to appoint Mr. Frank Shanley, City Engineer at a salary of $3,000 a year.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—THE FAIR—THE ENTRIES.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Lieut.-Governor Macdonald and Premier Mowat arrived here to-day.

The weather continues cold and unfavorable for the Exhibition. There was slight rain this morning.

The articles for exhibition are now all in. Cattle and horses are well represented, but hardly as well as last year. Swine, sheep, machinery, roots and fancy goods much better; grain and fruit are not as largely represented as these classes annually are. On the whole, however, the quality and quantity of goods are favorable. With fair weather for the remainder of the week, the Exhibition will also be a financial success. The total number of entries exceed seven thousand one hundred and fifty. There are about ten thousand strangers in the city, and the arrival of every train and steamer adds to the number. It is expected that there will be thirty thousand visitors on the grounds to-morrow. The judges are now engaged in awarding the prizes.

At a meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association yesterday, the new exhibition buildings were handed over to the Association by Mayor Featherston. The Board subsequently passed a vote of thanks to the citizens of Ottawa, and the Local Committee for the effort put forth in the interest of the exhibition.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifex per Orbem Dicor.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, SEPT. 21, 1875.

The election for East Peterboro was held to day, the Opposition and Government candidates being the unseated member, Dr. O'Sullivan, and Mr. Hogan, respectively, while a third candidate named Sargeant was to have gone to the polls chiefly as the representative of himself. Both the Reform and Tory candidates are Roman Catholics so they will meet on an equal footing in that respect. It is thought that the polling would be close with the chances in favour of Dr. O'Sullivan, the general experience so far being that unseating rather strengthens than diminishes a member's hold on the electorate.

Our Conservative friends make pretence of being mightily pleased to see electoral purity enforced in the courts—when an opponent is on the gridiron. When a friend is the punished offender they try to cover up his offence as a mere nothing, though regarded as a heinous crime when the enemy is the perpetrator. It perhaps requires no new illustration to show how utterly false this pretence of affection for purity is in a Party which ostentatiously wallowed in corruption for generations, but it is well shown in the choice of Mr. Rykert as the Conservative candidate in Lincoln. Mr. Neelon, it is true, has been disqualified for corrupt practices, but wrongfully as he may have fought the last election, he is a respectable man, and not a political scape grace like Mr. Rykert, who escaped expulsion from the House only through Mr. Mowat's lenience, he having been convicted of selling his votes in the Legislature for plain and open bribes. If the Conservatives had a particle of sincerity in assuming the new role of purists, they would not touch Mr. Rykert with a pair of tongs, but they are only playing the part and have the old congenial love for politicians of the Rykert class. If we misjudge them, why do they not pitch upon a respectable man to carry the Conservative banner in Lincoln, not a man whom even Mr. M. C. Cameron had to admit was unfit to sit in a British Legislature.

LOST OR STRAYED.

Where is Mr. Abraham Lauder? Conservative "demonstrations," pic-nics and bun-wrestles are being held, the paper are full of hustings speeches, and the province is continually having an election within its borders, but the stentorian voice of Mr. Abraham Lauder is not heard in the land, though aforetime he was not slow to lift it up, nor yet was it a weakly one when lifted up. Is he lost or strayed; disgusted with the result of the general election, or sick at having his nose put of joint by a brassy adventurer from South Simcoe, who will take up his place in the Quartette, playing "Coppenhagen" to the tune of $320 and travelling expenses. Or is Mr. Lauder inconsolable for the loss of that boon companion, Mr. Charles Rykert, the man with the scrap book, the hero of the bribes? Having lost his mate he has no further heart for political strife, or is he all tears that Mr. Alfred Boultbee has bitten the dust? Certain it seems that Mr. Lauder has lost his old missionary spirit, and the war wages all over the West without drawing into the fray the stalwart arm of the member for South Gray, once immense on "Proton" and Central Prison contracts, unequalled as a rider of the Protestant horse, and the sworn foe of Mr. C. F. Fraser and grants to Roman Catholic charities. Where oh where has the second fiddle of the Quartette gone? Is he lost or strayed? He is certainly not stolen, for the people of Ontario have not sunk as low as that yet. Who can furnish information of his whereabouts?

THE PROTECTION FALLACY.

The Hamilton *Spectator* is a Protectionist paper, and in advocating Protection is generally consistent from a Party standpoint. It does not preach Protection simply to embarrass the Government as does the *Mail*, whose political leaders are Free Traders, and which, while shouting Protection, shows its own unbelief in it by going all the way to Scotland to buy type, which it impliedly argues it should not be allowed to but prevented by a high tariff. But if the *Spectator* is consistent its arguments in favor of its hobby are none of the best, as, for instance this one:

"Even if the United States were to admit our manufactures into their market in return for the admission of their manufactures into ours, we are satisfied that Canadian manufactures would be arrested in their development. But when their market is absolutely closed to us while ours is open to them, the case becomes infinitely worse."

Strangley enough, when Reciprocity proposes to open the American market to many of our manufactures most of the Tory prints opposed it simply because Mr. Brown conducted the negotiation, and as is now confessed in opposition to what they regard as for the best interest of the country.

Our contemporary fancies that if Canada had Protection all would be perfectly serene, and announces that to get it, shall be its aim:—

The aim may not be a very elevated one, but with thousands of workingmen walking about the streets of our cities unable to obtain employment, and with their families consequently in distress, the question is one which is worth serious consideration, even if it does not furnish good raw material for pompous eloquence and ornamental rhetoric.

If Protection would save us from this distress why has it not saved the United States? We want no "pompous eloquence or ornamental rhetoric" about the American war, we reply. Give us a plain, straightforward answer.

REGATTA NOTES.

The arrangements for a sailing regatta are complete, and on Friday next, with Old Probs favour and approval, there will be a series of races which will serve to maintain the yachting reputation of Kingston. The programme is published in another column, by which it will be seen that liberal prizes are offered, and it is expected the entries will be numerous and that the day's boating will be completely successful, and be attended with very pleasant memories.

The prime movers in the regatta were limited in time and were somewhat hurried in their plans. A late start was unfortunately made, and it required haste if desirable to have the presence of the large yachts which entered and in the Belleville, races of yesterday. The races will be exclusively confined to sailing. The affairs of the regatta are in excellent hands—hands that will make the best of the situation. The course and other information are given in the advertisement.

BELLEVILLE REGATTA.

The third Bay of Quinte regatta took place yesterday over the course on Big Bay. The following first-class yachts participated: Annie Cuthbert, Lady Standley, Ina, Dauntless and Brunette. The start was made from a buoy opposite Massasaga Point at 11:30 a.m. The courses was 35 miles, and the race was finished about 3:30. On the home stretch the winning buoy was passed as follows: Ina, Cuthbert, Lady Standley, Dauntless. The Brunette having met with an accident, losing her rudder near Northport, had to be towed to port. The race was decided: Ina 1st, Standley, 2nd, Dauntless 3rd. The Cuthbert was beaten badly by the Ina without time allowance.

In the second class, the entries were: Surprise, of Trenton; Katie Gray, Peerless, Leo and Enid, of Belleville; and race decided:—Leo 1st, Enid 2nd, Katie Gray 3rd, Peerless 4th. The Surprise was disabled and had to return to port.

The third class entries were: Trouble, of Sacketts Harbor; Maaj, of Trenton; Venus and Amerrette, of Napanee; Sea Bird, Rob Roy, Lady Kate and Sunbury, of Belleville. The race was won by the Sunbury. A heavy south west wind blew all day.

All the first and second class boats were closely reefed with topmasts housed.

Rowdyism.

(*To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.*)

DEAR SIR,—Complaints of rowdyism in the city are frequent, and doubtless you often hear of them, as editors are supposed to know and hear everything, including, sometimes, female gossip, to which, however, I understand, they always turn a deaf ear, and quite right for so doing. But to the point. I was sitting quietly in an up-stairs room of my home a few evenings ago, surrounded by my wife and children, when, suddenly, crash went a pane of glass and in came a stone, which came very nigh striking the baby in its mother's arms. This infant had a narrow escape, I assure you. My first impulse on the perpetration of the outrage was to run out to the street and give chase to the mischievous persons who threw the stone, but—well, I didn't. To cut the story short, and not to impose on "your valuable space" I put my head out of the window and heard persons running down the street laughing, doubtless enjoying the joke. But throwing stones into one's window is no joke, Mr. Editor—is it? This is my story—this is my complaint. I suppose I cannot help myself.

Yours, &c.

DUX.

September 21st, 1875.

THE *Rochester* to-day passed down the river with an excursion party from Bay of Quinte ports to Prescott. They go from thence to Ottawa, on a flying visit to the Exhibition.

THE LATEST.—"Mother, is the home lonely?" for voice and piano, is the latest musical publication by Irving & Co. of Toronto. The words are very pretty and the music equally so.

CHEESE.—The business is reviving a little. Yesterday 10,000 boxes were sold at ½tied from 10½ to 12¼. The trade was reported sharp and exciting.

TAKEN.—Mr. Martin Dolan, rented his Farmers' Hotel, Princess Street, to Mr. Michael Walker, Glenburnie.

VISITING.—A large number of people are off to the Capital, the Fair being the cause or attraction.

Prohibition.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. MR. MOCKRIDGE.

Last evening the Sons of Temperance Hall was comfortably filled by an audience who had assembled to hear the temperance address of the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, of Wellington.

The chair was occupied by Mr. S. S. Hersey, W.P. of the Order.

The proceedings opened with the singing of an ode, followed by prayer by the Chaplain, Bro. Hersey.

The Chairman having introduced Rev. Mr. Mockridge, he commenced by expressing the gladness he felt at meeting so many of the temperance people, the more so as he represented a branch of the same institution in the village from which he hailed. He was at present the Worthy Patriarch of that Division, one that was in excellent working order, and one that had been the means of accomplishing much good by reason of the influence which the members thereof had cast around them. He hoped it was the same here; it must be so every place where the proper exertions were exercised. He mentioned that it must not be expected that the spread of temperance principles could produce immediate results; they were more preventative than curative. They do all they can to reclaim the drunkard, to put him in the right state of mind; to remove what is vicious in his habits; but occasionally it is unfair to judge of the progress of their work by the effects they produce upon such persons, it being almost impossible to reform them. When a man's wife and children cannot reform him, or the knowledge of his loss of self respect cannot do it, a body of temperance men can scarcely be expected to bring him back to the path of virtue. Where the temperance societies do most good is caring for the young men in preventing them from learning bad habits—in directing the mind in the channel against intoxicating liquor. In this way the societies have been enabled to do most good. He spoke feelingly, and from experience, knowing what benefit the society had been to the community among whom he lived and laboured. The great question before them was that of PROHIBITION. On this great question he had that evening been invited to speak to them. He had just returned from Montreal, where the late Temperance Convention had been held. The Convention, he intimated, was ably presided over by Hon. Mr. Vidal, and the speeches were generally to the point. The general expression of opinion was strongly in favour of total prohibition in the manufacture, as well as sale, of liquors in this country. The delegates attending the Convention did not expect, so soon as it was over, to have prohibition; they did not look upon the meeting in that light; but it was a commencement—a very good beginning. (Hear!) They had at the meeting the presence of a number of distinguished visitors; among others Hon. Neal Dow, the father of prohibition in the State of Maine. The meeting, he repeated, was the most interesting he had ever attended in his life. From Hon. Mr. Dow they enquired as to the operation of prohibition in Maine. His statements were perfectly satisfactory—such as inspired the advocates of the cause with fresh courage and hope. He felt that the people of Canada were thinking favourably of prohibition, and the feeling of the large number of delegates attending the Convention was sufficient to convince any one of the growing popularity of the movement; and those present at the Convention would go home and agitate the question until it became a political one, which he felt it would have to become before their aim could be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) And they had to separate it to a certain extent from religion; they must look at it more in the light of philanthropy. He urged it as a political issue, advising electors to support no one seeking Parliamentary honors unless they were agreeably pledged to prohibition. (Applause.) If the question came to that they would undoubtedly have prohibition. The success of the scheme rested with the people themselves. If they made this the chief plank in the electoral platform, worked as organizations, as individuals, and even sunk political prejudices in the great battle, and the popular voice of the people clamoured for prohibition it would be assuredly forthcoming. (Hear.) He took up and discussed the objections made against the passage of the Act. First of these was the revenue. It was stated that a large portion of the revenue of the country was derived from the sale and manufacture of liquor. This was certainly true. But the question suggested itself, was this means of raising revenue right or wrong? If right that was a complete answer to prohibition; if wrong the objection went for nothing. They should not barter in anything which so destroys happiness and makes people miserable. There were other ways of making up the revenue; it could come from the rich, rather than depend upon the small pittance spent or squandered by the poor in intoxicating drink. Another objection was that the act would be inoperative—men will have liquor even should it be passed. He did not expect that the passage of the act will stop drinking altogether; but they expected it to close up the taverns and other drinking saloons, in which young men learn to become drunkards—it will end that most abominable system of treating. Drunkards are not raised suddenly; they are not made so in a day; intoxicating habits come on them by degrees, generally beginning with that system of treating. One glass generally leads to another, until finally it settles down a confirmed habit. Another objection urged against prohibition was that it interfered with the rights of the subject. He narrated two instances given by Neal Dow, of the execution of the law in Maine. Complaints having been made a search was instituted and a bottle of liquor taken from the frock coat tail pocket of a man in one case and from the bed room of a wash-woman in that of another. It was a generally understood maxim among Englishmen that his house is his castle. The answer is: that the subject has not liberty to do just what he pleases, not even with his own; and to illustrate his argument he said that after a man has built a house he cannot burn it down, because the law holds that in so doing he may imperil the property of some one else. Just so with prohibition. It was again held to be an unfair and disadvantageous law to those engaged in the manufacture of liquor; that men now rich would be reduced pecuniarily, and perhaps become comparatively poor. This was simply a question of ways and means—a matter for the Government to deal with. If the Government saw fit to compensate these men for their losses of trade, etc., well and good. When the country was prepared they would insist upon prohibition. Possibly time could be given the men so employed to seek other work; or the makers to dispose of their stock; but the objection was certainly not valid or pointed against prohibition. If the people want the Act they will not allow the question of compensation to stand in the way. When prohibition passed in Maine they thought nothing about these considerations. The speaker said we are shaping towards prohibition. Our laws governing the liquor traffic at the present time show it. We have prohibition to a certain extent now, inasmuch as only one in about every 100 have the right to sell the poison. Why not extend it a little further, and say that the whole 100 shall not sell? (Hear, hear, and applause.) We have prohibition, too, at certain times. People are not allowed to sell from Saturday night until Monday morning. If wrong to sell within that time why is it not wrong to sell for the balance of the week. He contrasted theft with that of drunk, and argued that it would be as reasonable to make the law of larceny so exceptional as that of the liquor traffic. What was badly wanted was total prohibition. He referred to the glorious reaction which had lately been effected in Prince Edward County, in which the Dunkin Bill had been carried by a large majority. Then returning to the main question he said it must be pushed on political grounds, and taken hold of in that spirit. There was no danger of it being carried. He fancied the cities and towns will go against the measure; but the rural districts would strongly support it, and surely carry it. In electioneering for the Dunkin Bill in the County of Prince Edward he had met people lukewarm in reference to the success of the measure which had a local application, but these persons assured him that when that when the general Act were submitted to them it would receive their cordial support. He contradicted the impression that all the tavern keepers were opposed to prohibition. This was a mistake. He noted several cases where these people actually favored the cause. It may be asked, what did the Convention accomplish? They passed a resolution in the first place strongly in favor of a prohibitory law for the Dominion; in the next place, the Members of Parliament were called upon to use their best endeavors to procure the adoption of such a law by the House of Commons. If the Legislature will grant this request of the temperance men, the matter will come before the people plebiscite style, that every elector can express himself for or against the cause. It seemed then this course was most like business. If the Government give the people a chance this will be the best way of disposing of the question to the satisfaction of all parties. It is possible that the first attempt may be a failure; but they must try, try, try again; they must renew their efforts until they accomplish their purpose. (Applause.) But should prohibition pass the work of the Temperance Societies does not end. It really only begins. They have something tangible to work upon, but their labour will be lightened. They must still be watchful of their common enemy—drink. He then gave some of his experience as a clergyman of the Church of England, and spoke of the disheartening influence intoxication had in retarding the work of the Christian ministry. He went on to remark that when a man was sobered that he was not christianized; but the minister's labour was lightened, and his hands were strengthened where sobriety abounded. He repeated his gladness at meeting so many as were present, and in being surrounded by the mottos of the Order, "Love, purity and fidelity." He enjoined them to toil energetically and harmoniously, so that the temperance organizations of the country may bring an agency to bear upon the Government of the day, so strong as to secure for them a prohibition law.

The speaker, who spoke earnestly, eloquently and with good effect, resumed his seat amid loud applause.

A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, moved by Mr. McFarlane, seconded by Mr. Jones, after which the meeting closed with singing and the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Be prepared for the Monster Sale of Dry Goods at McKay & Co's. commencing Thursday.

The Guilbord Burial

—Yesterday, at St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Dowd, referring to the Bishop's Pastoral of "Interdict" on the Guilbord grave, counselled the Faithful to avoid demonstration of any kind or degree should the parties moving in the matter of the Institut Canadien, against the discipline of the Church, persist in their irritating design of interring the coffin of the excommunicated Catholic within the boundaries of the Catholic cemetery. The Church, he stated, had the power within itself of vindicating itself; and already the decree had gone forth cutting off, now and for all time, the particular portion of holy ground dishonored and desecrated by the attempt and its accomplishment from any participation in the privilege which desecration had conferred. The place once sanctified by sacred ordinances would be so separated from the benefit thereof by the solemnity of ecclesiastical interdiction that it would in the future be an object of horror instead of a spot of reverential association; and the people whose feelings had been aroused by the notion that the remains of one who had died in disobedience and under the displeasure of the Church should be deposited by the side of friends and relatives who had departed in faithful communication therewith, may have their scruples appeased by the action of those to whom was committed the guardianship of "God's Acre" and the preservation of the Church's dignity. It is stated on good authority that the burial of Guilbord has been again postponed, and that no further efforts to cause his interment will be made for several weeks.—*Montreal Sun.*

OFF ON THE CURVE.—Messrs. Ben Folger and C.V. Price, of Kingston, Canada, were in the city yesterday. They were not sure but thought they came here to act as delegates for the Dominion of Canada at the Republican Convention held yesterday afternoon. They had never seen either of the proposed candidates, Harder or Smiley. Ben, with his accustomed good humour, thought he'd smile-a-ny way, and Price thought he had a Harder task than he ought to wrestle with. So they adjourned to dinner at the Woodruff House, and after partaking of a large supply of this world's dainties felt more happily disposed towards people in general and themselves in particular. Ben said if he was only in Canada he would go straight for Sir John Macdonald, no matter whether his name was on the ticket or not. Price vowed he'd vote for McKenize with the last breath he drew. Another row being imminent, friends stepped in and a better feeling was established. Mr. Monk, Superintendent of the R.W. & O. RR., finally came to the rescue and invited them to take a ride in his carriage drawn by an iron horse. They left at 3:40 and by this time they are no doubt rusticating in Kingston.—*Watertown Despatch.*

This is quite true, with the exception that Ben raised the row because they wanted to coax him into supporting the Republican candidate for Assembly-man, and rather than do that he would see them D—mocrats first. He isn't that kind of a delegate.

"NEW DOMINION."—Such is the title of a weekly journal published by Mr. S. T. Wilson, Hamilton, and devoted to instruction, literature, science, fashion and agriculture. It looks neat and spicy.

NO BAND.—The Battery Band cannot play in the City Park this evening. Perhaps it is as well, as we could not afford to have several bandsmen frozen to death.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

—Mr. Geoffrion is now reported much better.

—The new Beecher trial has been further adjourned.

—Mr. McKeller has been sworn in as the Sheriff of Wentworth by the County Judge.

—A large quantity of war supplies has been successfully landed in Cuba by friends of the insurgents.

—Westervelt has been found guilty in three of the five charges made against him in connection with the abduction of C. Ross.

—There has been, according to the Mark Lane Express, a universal decline of one to two shillings per quarter in the price of wheat.

—The Mechanics' Bank, of Montreal, is embarrassed and its bills have been refused. An effort is being made to secure help from some of the other institutions in that city.

—Mr McGowan (Opposition), and Mr. Garbutt (Ministerial), were nominated yesterday as the candidates in the election of a member to the Ontario Assembly for West Wellington. The voting will be on next Monday.

The Central Fair.

The appointed Judges in the various departments are:—

On Horses—Jas. Dempster, Gananoque; Benj. Gilbert, Belleville; Wm. Nelson, Lynn; J. J. Fralick, Picton; A. M. Harris, Watertown, N. Y.

On thorough-bred cattle—Hugh Brodie, Rural Hill, N. Y., Sheriff Ferguson, Kingston; Maj. Penner, Kingston; Col. Cameron, Kingston.

On Fat Working Cattle and Grades—T. Keys, Senr., Wolfe Island; E. Joyner Loboro'; Joseph Hawley, Bath; J. Gale Kingston.

On Sheep—W. Lawrence, Loboro'; R. Garbett, Belleville; W. Howard, Amherst Island; D. Fraser, North Port.

Swine—John McLean, Kingston, Jno. McGrath, Sunbury; Capt. Patterson, Amherst Island; Davis Crammond, Wolfe Island.

Poultry—Wm. Miller, Napanee, H. Bates, Kingston; C. Corbett, Kingston; —Monahan, Kingston.

Grain, Seeds, Roots, &c.—James Fisher, Portsmouth; James Glassford, Glenburnie; A. McGuin, Cobourg; J. Legge, Gananoque; J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh.

Fruit and Vegetables—Prof. Williamson, Kingston; T. Briggs, Kingston; J. Duff, Kingston.

Dairy Products, Groceries &c.—G. Vanarman, Kingston; W. Burrows, Kingston; D. Gibson, Kingston; W. Begg, Kingston.

Agricultural Implements and Tools, Building materials, Machinery Castings, and Miscellaneous—H. Wilmot, Pittsburgh; C. Grass, Kingston, Mr. Conolly, Yarker; F. Bennett, Kingston; J. G. Handy, Kingston.

Carriages and Cabinetware, Saddles, Harness, &c.—J. Pope, Elginburgh; W. Wilson, Kingston; F. Oliver, Kingston; M. Bedfour, Bath; B. Holder, Kingston; S. Baughan, Newburgh.

The judges on ladies work, woolen, flax and cotton goods, and the fine arts have not yet been appointed; being left to the President, the Vice-President and Secretary.

Wm Breden was appointed umpire, to decide any disputes among the Judges on all classes of live stock, and R. J. Dunlop the General Superintendent of the Fair.

The President, General Superintendent, James Daly, Jas. Fisher and Wm. Breden a committee to appoint the different Sub-Superintendents for the Exhibition.

On Thursday next McKay & Co. commence their great Clearing Sale of Dry Goods. Great Bargains may be expected.

MONTREAL FLOUR MARKET.

Montreal, Sept. 21.

Flour—receipts 6,587 bbls; sales 2,300 bbls; market this morning was more active; rates though easier were more settled; sales—100 choice superior extra at 6,00; 300 extra superfine at 5,90; 100 fancy at 5,50; 500 Welland Canal spring extra inspected at 5,35; 700 Canada at 5,10 to 5,20; 150 superfine 4,75 to 5,85; and 300 bbls rejected coarse grades; 2200 city bags at 2,60 to 5.62. Wheat—one car golden drop at 1,16 yesterday. Peas firm; sales 1500 Morrisburg at 21c, and 1000 western at 20c yesterday and today. Cheese—9½c have been paid for a few lots choice; feeling improved; pork steady. Ashes unchanged.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Sept. 21.

Bank of Montreal—186½, 186, 80 at 186½, 13 at 186, 50 at 185¾.

Merchants' Bank—93½, 95½, 1 at 96¾, 170 at 96, 100 at 96½, 25 at 96½.

Bank of Commerce—123, 122½, 100 at 122½.

Ontario Bank—106, 104, 1 at 104½.

Bank of Toronto—187½, 185.

Royal Canadian Bank—95, 93, 10 at 94.

City Bank—600, 000.

Montreal Telegraph—147, 146¾, 125 at 147, 5 at 147½.

ELECTION TRIALS.—The appeal against the decision of Chief Justice Draper, by which Mr. Barber, of Halton, was unseated and disqualified, was yesterday disposed of by Chief Justice Richards, the former judgment being sustained. Judges Strong, Burton and Patterson concurred in this ruling. The respondent was ordered to pay the costs of the trial and of the appeal. In the case of Peel, in which Chief Justice Draper unseated and disqualified Mr. Kenneth Chisholm, a new trial was ordered, the evidence given at the trial having been conflicting.

MISSING.—Henry Baird, lately a porter at the Walton House, Clayton, accompanied by one Louis Roderick, went out last week for a row. They at first went to Hickory Island, and from there started for some place on Long Island, several miles distant, and at last accounts had not been seen since. The boat and appurtenances were found at Gananoque, to which place they had evidently drifted.

GOING TO BUILD.—Last evening the Young Men's Christian Association held a business meeting, at which it was decided to commence the erection of a building to bear the Association name. The structure, the rough sketch of which was presented by Mr. R. Gage and approved, will cost $9,000. Building operations will begin shortly we presume.

How remarkably chilly it keeps! Those with whom experience has had a long acquaintionship over that once those equinoctials are over, we may expect nice enjoyable weather.

SWIFT'S WHARF.—Steamers sailing: Magnent, from Charlotte; Prop Acadia, and Corsican, from Hamilton.

THE Brown Stockings and the Senior Cricketers were to play a match this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Look out for the Sale at McKay Kay & Co's on Thursday. Goods actually given away.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MAN KILLED AT ERNESTOWN.

An old man, named Martin Aylesworth, was struck and killed by a freight train going east yesterday morning, about 9:30. He attempted to cross over the iron bridge one mile west of the station ahead of the train, and the engine man made every effort to stop the train when he was seen going on the bridge. He was thrown to the side of the track several yards. His neck was found to be broken; also other bones. Dr. Ashton held an inquest last evening at the station, when the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased was accidentally killed, and that the train men are exonerated from any blame."

GRAIN PRICES.—The buyers of grain have been obliged, in consequence of the great difference in quality, to make three prices representing so many classes or grades of barley. The first quality sells at 85c; the second at 80c; and the third at 70c. Farmers could make a better sale frequently if they but give the grain a perfect cleaning. If the buyers are obliged to do this, they will have their allowance for it, you may be sure.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such a article of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

BIRTH.

On the 20th instant, the wife of Mr R. Bannerman, of a daughter.

DIED.

On Sept. 17th, on board steamer *Alexandria* between Brockville and Gananoque, Annie, the beloved wife of Mr Walter Ross McRae, of Belleville.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, &c

ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The Subscriber will sell the Household Furniture belonging to

Mrs. James O'Reilly,

BARRIE STREET,

Consisting of Drawing Room Furniture, a magnificent Mantle Clock, (cost $50) Mantle Ornaments, Pictures, a costly Sideboard and Telescope Dining Tables, a Set of heavy Electro Plated Dish Covers, 10 Morocco Seated Dining Chairs of great durability, a case of Silver Plated Knives and Forks, very handsome Dessert and Tea Sets Silver Plated and Cut glass ware, Knives and Forks, Bed Room Sets, Chairs, Tables, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

ALSO

A Magnificent Miscellaneous Library in Excellent Condition.

And containing about 1,000 volumes, composed largely of many of the Choice Standard and other valuable works, usually found in a gentleman's library, such as the Encyclopedia Britanica, Burke's Royal Family, Stephens in the English Constitution, Lodges Portraits, Institutes of Justinian, Washington Irving, Swift's Works, Macaulay's England, Haines' England, Benjamin Franklin, Gibbon's Rome, Napier's Peninsula War, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, Works of William H. Seward, Tows of the Chief Justices, Prescott, Conquest of Mexico, Marie Antoinette, Origin of Civilization, History of the Protestant Reformation, Lord Byron, Alison, Sydney Smith, Wilson, Jeffrey, Carlisle, MacIntosh, Macauley, &c.

Sale at 10 o'clock

CHAS. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

September 21, 1875.

TO THE FARMERS

ATTENTION.

THRESHING AND OTHER MACHINES repaired at

D. McEWEN & SON.

Also, a few Cheese Factory Heaters.

Sept 21, 1875.

KINGSTON REGATTA,

Friday, 24th September.

COMMODORE OF THE DAY:
C. F. Gildersleeve

STEWARDS:
His Worship the Mayor, Judge Burrowes, The Right Hon Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. R. J. Cartwright, M.P., Col James O. A. G. William Robinson, M.P.P., C. F. Swales.

SAILING COMMITTEE:
G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., A. Macphie, W. R. Mongave, James Wilson.

MEASURING COMMITTEE:
Captain T. Allen and Thomas Power.

TREASURER.
Geo. Osgood.

Sailing Races.

A.—For all standing keel and centre board Yachts over 10 tons. First Prize $100, second Prize $40. Entrance fee $5.

B.—For all centre board and slip keel Yachts under 10 tons and over 21 feet keel. First Prize $30, second Prize $20, third Prize $15. Entrance fee $3.

C.—For all Boats 21 feet keel and under. First prize $25, second prize $15, third prize $5. Entrance fee $1.50.

SAILING CONDITIONS, &c.

For the First Class Boats the Rules of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club will govern.

For the Second and Third Class Boats no planking out will be allowed, and each boat must carry throughout the race all ballast on board at the time of starting. No restrictions as to sails. Tonnage allowance half a minute per ton.

No boat may compete for more than one prize. Three boats in each class to start or no race. The contest in each class to be completed by 6:30 o'clock p.m. or no race.

In all matters of dispute the decision of the Sailing Committee to be final.

All entries must be made, and positions drawn for before 10 o'clock the evening previous to the race, with the Secretary at the British American Hotel.

The Boats will be started as follows, viz.—The First Class at 10 o'clock a.m., the Second Class at 10:30, and Third Class at 11. Each boat shall be at her allotted starting place at least fifteen minutes before the hour herein named for starting. The start will be made from stationery and numbered buoys off Swift's Wharf, where the winning buoy will also be placed.

COURSES.

First Class Boats. From place of starting to a buoy off the foot of Garden Island, thence back to the starting place, thence to a buoy off Portsmouth, thence to a buoy at Four Mile Point, thence to starting place and repeat, thence to Four Mile Point, thence to starting place.

The Second and Third Class Boats will run over the same course as that of the First class, except the last run to Four Mile Point.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Kingston, Sept. 20th, 1875.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE OFFERING

AT LOW PRICES.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
Coloured Gros Grain and Glacie Silks.
Handsome Striped Silks.
New Shades in Japanese Silks.
Real Irish