TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

We are glad to read in the Montreal *News* that "Colonel Shaw's Scotch emigration scheme begins to assume a practical shape, and in every quarter he receives assurances of support. He will prove himself a lasting benefactor to the Dominion if he succeeds in bringing out even a tithe of the number he contemplates settling in this country." The organized system of emigration which is being got up in Scotland will have the good wishes and co-operation of all Canadians. This year our farmers have been particularly impressed with the necessity of doing something to bring a better supply of labour into the country, and they will look with great favour on a plan that will help in part to relieve their wants, while in the whole it promises to benefit the entire country.

The English Cabinet is reported to have administered a well-merited snubbing to the French government by refusing to extradite those Communists who have escaped to England. It seems incredible that the French government should be so ignorant of the temper of the English people as to be guilty of this absurdity. It may obtain the surrender of the Communist refugees from the weak, puny government of Belgium, which is frightened out of its wits by the spectre rouge, and, therefore, apt to be led into any reactionary measure, but from a great and free country like England, never! The offences of the Paris Communists are, however criminal in themselves, mainly of a political character. At any rate it is difficult to define and to prove the exact nature of their offences. The authorities of Versailles, have, moreover, by the barbarous treatment of the prisoners at the camp of Sartory and the Orangerie enlisted some sympathy in favour of the Communists.

For some months past preparations for a great military camp and review of thirty thousand men of the British army in Berkshire have been spoken of; but an announcement has just been made that the intention of the Berkshire camp has been abandoned. No reason is assigned, but there is a suspicion that the Control Department is unequal to meet the demand to which it would be subjected by the movement originally proposed. The idea of the inefficiency of the Control Department has given rise to severe comments in the English press; and the affair is made to point a moral as to the necessity of reform in the administration of the army. Thus, we find the following stinging commentary in a London journal:—

"It appears that the Control Department is not in a position to provide after three, or rather six months' notice, for the supply of a corps of 30,000 men for a fortnight. It is astonishing that the officers of that department can venture to make such an admission; and it is still more surprising that Mr Cardwell should accept it. If he is content to acquiesce in such incapacity, the country will admit no such excuses. It requires some patience to argue against them. If the horses in Berkshire cannot be spared from the harvest or its subsequent operations, are there no other horses or counties in the neighbourhood? Or is the department incapable on an emergency of supplying a few hundred horses for a special service? There are, no doubt, men of business who would undertake the task at a week's notice, and if our official resources are to be thus reduced to impotence by a few days' wet weather, it may become a question whether the whole service should not be performed by contract. It is, perhaps, as well that so conspicuous a proof should have been afforded of the necessity for stringent reform throughout our military administration. We pay sixteen millions for our army, and it now appears that after six months' preparation we are unable to march 30,000 men a distance of thirty miles. The explanations promised may be instructive, but they cannot alter these facts."

When a leading English journal can bring a charge like the above against the commissariat of the army, satirists may be excused when they portray in fiction the disasters of the "Battle of Dorking."

All the disasters of the French in the late war are reasonably attributed to the breaking down of the Intendance or supply department; and it unfortunately happens the English Control Department has been expressly modeled upon the French Intendance which proved so unserviceable in time of trial. It follows that the English nation will not be satisfied until the mischievous work so accomplished has been all undone and a better system substituted.

The implacable hatred of the French towards their German conquerors has found expression in the formation of an anti-Prussian league, the object of which is to check all trade with Germany. This league has many adherents, and Frenchmen claim that it is working well. Not a commercial traveller from Fatherland can obtain an order from any French house; and no German can obtain employment from a Frenchman. Nevertheless, German goods are sold in France, but by English houses, and after making a detour which must add to their cost in France. And in some of the Parisian establishments where skilled labour is in request, there are scarcely any workmen procurable save the Germans formerly employed. The expulsion of the Germans from Paris, done as an act of war, was foolish and mischievous, since it has forever deprived France of resources by which she profited, but by which Berlin instead of Paris will now reap the advantage. Thanks to the revengeful league, the work of transferring the arts of Paris to Berlin will be fully accomplished. The behaviour of the French towards the Germans is excessively violent. A Prussian cattle dealer had to run for his life—on being recognized on the boulevards, and lately some Prussian officers on entering the city gates in mufti were nearly stoned to death by the *gamins*, and a policeman attempting a rescue called down the violence of the mob upon himself and received injuries endangering his life. The French government has discouraged these ebullitions, as well it may, since by the treaty of Versailles North Germany stipulated the "most favoured nation" clause, and can and will demand compensation for all wilful injuries done to German subjects. But this popular hatred presages the day of taking revenge; and unless it unexpectedly subsides the popular feeling will inevitably launch France into fresh warlike enterprises against an enemy which is vigilant enough to see what is preparing, and intelligent and energetic enough to provide betimes for the inevitable encounter. The conduct of the French themselves is the reason and justification of the increase in Prussian armaments.

SHIPPING NEWS.

At the M. T. Company's wharf the following have arrived since our last report:—The Three Friends, from Port Dalhousie, with 5,724 bushels wheat; the Sylvillis, from Port Dalhousie, with 9,587 bushels wheat; the Enterprise, from the same port, with 18,472 bushels wheat; the Trade Wind, from Cleveland, with 9,676 bushels wheat; the Willie Keller, from Chicago, with 16,473 bushels wheat; and the Garibaldi, with 12,501 bushels from Toledo. The Polly Rogers will clear this evening with 400 tons pig iron for Buffalo.

The Alpha, Annie Mulvey, Orkney Lass, Rutherford and J. C. McGrath, grain laden from up lake, have arrived at Kinghorn's wharf.

At J. H. Henderson & Co.'s wharf the Hattie Howard arrived last night from Milwaukee, with 14,800 bushels wheat. The propeller East lightened 4,000 bushels wheat and proceeded downwards.

At Swift's wharf the propeller Dominion passed up yesterday evening, and the Corsican and America down this morning. The propeller Dalhousie touched yesterday and discharged 2,920 bushels of wheat and 139 barrels flour, and proceeded downwards this morning.

THE LAUNCH.

Mr Charles Gildersleeve's new steamer was successfully launched Wednesday afternoon. The time announced for the ceremony was four o'clock, and by that hour a large number of persons had assembled near the vessel at the foot of Union street, on Henderson's wharf and on the neighbouring barges and vessels. A delay of over an hour was occasioned by some barges which lay in the water right in the course of the launch, which were not removed until half-past five o'clock, by which time a number of persons had become tired of waiting and had gone away. At five o'clock Mrs Gildersleeve and her daughter Maud, after whom the steamer is named, a pretty bright blonde of eight years, whose long loose tresses realized Tennyson's Maud—

"With sunny hair,"

and whose juvenile beauties were hightened with a pure white dress, trimmed with blue, arrived in company with sseveral ladies and personal friends. A temporary accommodation ladder had been arranged on the starboard side of the vessel, which was removed as soon as the party were on board. Miss Gildersleeve immediately on going on board took her position at the bow of the boat and grasped the gaily ribboned bottle, with which the baptismal ceremony was to be consummated. She was supported by her father and Mrs Gildersleeve, and the other ladies stood near. Just at that moment, a few minutes before the bottle was broken and the vessel had glided gracefully into the water, the scene was very pretty, and, as it always is upon such occasions, there was just enough of anxiety and excitement to make the affair interesting. At length all was ready and—

"Loud and sudden there was heard,
All around them and below,
The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the shores and spurs.
And see! she stirs!
She starts—she moves—she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel,
And, spurning with her foot the ground,
With one exulting, joyous bound,
She leaps into Ontario's arms!
And, lo! from the assembled crowd
There rose a shout, prolonged and loud."

And thus amid the plaudits of the crowd the new vessel left her cradle, and as the officiating sprite manfully dashed the bottle against her bows, the newly christened craft slowly and steadily, "like a thing of life," sought the waters of the lake upon whose bosom, it is to be hoped, her future career may be long and prosperous. We have previously given the dimensions of the Maud, and it only remains to add that now, upon the water, her appearance is universally pronounced that of a very pretty little steamer. We understand that she is intended to run between Picton and Belleville, and will be commanded by Captain W. Swales, who has superintended the whole of her iron work during the course of construction.

We are happy to be able to state that the $100,000 stock asked for by the Directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad, has been exceeded by about $80,000; $45,000 having been subscribed by three o'clock today. Nine wealthy and enterprising American capitalists have subscribed $5,000 each. This large subscription from our enterprising neighours shows the favour with which the scheme is looked upon by those best able to judge of its merits abroad as well as at home. We are glad of this, as it not only assists in placing the road upon a firm financial basis, but gives men of means abroad an interest in the road and in the future welfare of our city. What we have long wanted is more foreign capital and enterprise amongst us. This, we trust, is but the first instalment; and that our good old city, in her new life, having attracted foreign attention and capital, may continue to do so in her railroad, manufactures, and business; and that those who are risking their capital among us may find it honestly and carefully handled, and the investment a paying one.

SALE OF BOOTH SITES AT AUCTION.—The sale took place to-day at the Crystal Palace, and resulted as follows: No. 1 booth, $50; No. 2, $105; No. 3, not sold; No. 4, $55; No. 5, $105.

Mr W. H. Hindmarsh's City Brass Band will play in the Park on Friday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

1. March—Popsey Wopsey ..... Zerney.
2. Song—The Bloom is on the Rye.....
3. Valse—La Balladine ..... D'Albert.
4. Song—The Irish Emigrant.....
5. Galop—Evergreen ..... W. D. Store.

God Save the Queen.

HORSE NEARLY DROWNED.—On Tuesday night a valuable horse belonging to Messrs Robertson & Sons got loose in his stable, which is situated in the rear of Messrs Robertsons store and near the wharf, broke through the floor and was precipitated into the water beneath, which is twelve feet deep. He floundered there until the following morning, when he was found still alive, but completely exhausted. He was rescued with no little difficulty, and is at present quite recovered.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The tenders for the work required upon the Crystal Palace Grounds for the coming Provincial Exhibition were opened on Wednesday, which will at once be proceeded with. The work comprises sheep and fowl pens, eight horse sheds and eighteen horse boxes, thirty bull boxes, four carriage sheds and hay barns, fifteen new pig pens and the repairs to 100 old ones. In addition to the work upon the Crystal Palace, which consists chiefly of fresh painting and decorating and whatever repairs are needed, there will be erected a new building, the Agricultural Hall, 200 feet by thirty; and the whole of the fences are to be repaired and raised two feet higher. This afternoon has been appointed for the sale of the booths, and it is worthy of note that the society has sent from Toronto an auctioneer for that purpose, an unprecedented and needless course, which has served to strengthen the prevailing impression in Kingston that the affairs of the society are at present managed by a clique having in view the interests of Toronto paramount to all else.

MASONIC DEMONSTRATION.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Masonic Hall in Shannonville was performed on Tuesday afternoon, 15th August, in the presence of a considerable number of interested spectators. Upwards of 100 Masons from all parts of the country were present, and the assemblage of people numbered little short of 1,000. At 4 o'clock the stone was laid by R. W. Brother E. C. Flint, W.D.G.M., P.E.D. Immediately after the close of the ceremony, a grand banquet was held in Shaw's hotel, which was attended by about 100 persons. The chair was occupied by W.M. Brother S. S. Lazier. The usual standard and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the proceedings closed at an early hour. The band of the 15th enlivened the occasion with some excellent music.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

MANSLAUGHTER IN TRENTON.—On Tuesday, 15th August, while Michael St. Pierre and Stephen Mickle, river drivers, respectively employed by Gilmour & Co., and Rathbura & Son, were working on a log drive near Trenton, they became involved in an altercation. While quarrelling, Mickle suddenly struck St. Pierre a blow across the head with a handspike, killing him instantly. Mickle came to the village and was arrested. An inquest on the body of the murdered man was held on Wednesday, 16th.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

INJURED.—A labourer engaged in loading railway iron at Henderson's wharf this morning had his foot badly smashed by one of the iron rails, in course of being hoisted, dropping upon it. It will disable him from work for several weeks.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.
(Per Montreal Line.)

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 17.—The Trinity Board have laid down buoys to mark the channel below the foot of the Lachine Rapids, also on the shoals between St Lambert's wharf and the Victoria Bridge.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are laying their track on the eastern portion of Commissioners Street.

The battalion match for the Dominion and provincial cup, valued at $800 was won by the 8th Battalion, Stadacona, with 21 points, the largest score ever made in a battalion match.

There was a heavy thunderstorm last night. Before the storm the heat was intense. To-day it is a few degrees cooler.

Port Colborne, Aug. 16.—The schooner Atmosphere, just arrived, reports having a boy killed on Lake Michigan by the fore boom falling on him. The boy's name was Daniel Mahoney, aged about 16 years, and resided in Kingston. The captain came to at Sheboygan, and had an inquest help and the body buried there.

Gananoque, Aug. 16.—Albert Bullock, son of Mr. Wm. Bullock, of this place, was drowned this afternoon in thr Gananoque river, near the Globe Works, while in swimming with some other small boys. It appears he ventured out too far, and could not swim. When the alarm was given, David Lloyd, one of the men working in one of the factories near by, ran and jumped into the water and got him out, but too late to save him.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

An Indian tomb, with a skeleton, two pipes, and two kettles, was found yesterday at the Prescott gate, Quebec.

The Mayor and Council presented an address to the Governor General yesterday at Cacouna, to which he gave a complimentary reply.

The branch line of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Railway, which is to cross the Rideau Canal to tap the Chaudiere region, is fast approaching completion.

The collectors appointed to obtain the $1,800 for the McGill scholarship, to commemorate the Scott Centenary, have had great success. $1,000 has been already subscribed.

Frauds in coal delivery, and it is to be feared among coal dealers, are again reported in Montreal.

A petition, numerously signed, has been forwarded by the people at Valleyfield to Ottawa, praying the Government to take immediate steps for the shutting up of the Beauharnois Canal on Sundays.

A heavy rain storm yesterday morning somewhat checked the bush fires raging around Stratford, Goderich and other places in Ontario. A great many fences and a large amount of wheat and other crops have been destroyed by the fires, as well as houses and barns.

The Directors of the Company formed a few days ago for the manufacture of steel had a meeting yesterday and unanimously subscribed the required capital. The principal offices of the Company will be at Quebec.

A deputation of the clergy and laity of Bedford has had a conference with His Lordship the Metropolitan on the subject of dividing the diocese of Montreal. His Lordship received the deputation kindly and promised to give the subject his serious attention.

Says *Le Pays*:—We repeat various rumours of changes from which Montreal is to derive considerable benefit. The St. Patrick's Hall is to be rented to an American company and transformed into a magnificent theatre; the St. Lawrence Hall is to be demolished, and a company is to be formed to erect in its place an edifice which for luxury and accommodation will compete with the finest on the continent.

At Toronto, on Tuesday morning, while some boys were driving some horses, which were running at large near the corner of Church and Carleton streets, one of the boys, who resides at 96 Ann street, was severely kicked in the head, fracturing the skull, and bruising the face and arm.

TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

London, August 14.—Batavia papers, received by the overland mail, via India, contain details of a terrible calamity which has visited the small island of Tagolanda, in the Malay Archipelago, about fifty miles northeast of the island of Celebes.

The volcano of Ruwang broke out, after a long interval of inactivity. It was proceeded by a terrible earthquake, which uprooted the dwellings and rent their walls asunder.

The eruption was of the most fearful character. Several craters opened around the side of the volcano, and continued their action at the same time, the rapidity of the explosion causing a tremendous roar, which was heard all over the neighbouring islands.

The outbreak was accompanied by a concussion of the sea. A wave forty yards in height issued with lightning speed, and swept all the human beings, houses, cattle and horses from the surface of the island. From every crater proceeded flashes of electric lightning and volumes of smoke. Red-hot stones disrupted fragments of rock, and currents of mud were thrown with immense force high into the air, and the earth was rent open all around the volcano.

Besides covering the whole surface of the island the matters thrown out accumulated in some places, forming hills several hundred feet high. Amid the most terrific explosion an island suddenly rose up from the sea.

Four hundred and sixteen persons, all Malays, are stated to have perished by the eruption. Not a single being on the island could be saved.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

At the banquet recently given by the Lord Mayor of London, Minister Schenck having been called upon to speak at the close of the French Ambassador's remarks, said that after the eloquent speech of his honourable colleague from across the Channel, he might refrain from any response to the toast which had been so kindly proposed and drunk. But he could not forget that, though America was divided from England by a wider channel than France, there were a great many things which connected their country with his. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor had reminded him that Americans were but the children of this country; speaking therefore, in the presence of his grandfathers and grandmothers (laughter) he felt justified in saying that he felt closely allied. Though the ocean which separated the two nations was so much wider than the strip of sea which separated them from France, it was yet but the pathway of commerce which united English and American interests, and the bed of a means of communication which transmitted across the wide Atlantic feelings and sympathies which were daily and hourly bringing the two nations nearer together. (Cheers.) But there were bonds which united England and America more closely than even the steel wire could. They had met on the occasion of a festival given to the Ministry of this country, and it was not for him to speak of the way in which they attended to the duties of the country; but, as an American, he could no more forget than any Englishman that this Administration, conquering prejudice, passion, spleen, and whatever else happened to separate two countries that ought to be so closely united as England and America, had brought about an arrangement which promised to bind the two peoples together in bonds of peace and true friendship for evermore. (Cheers.) His friend from across the channel had reminded them of the friendly claims of France, and on the part of Americans he would remind them that great allowance ought to be made by Englishmen for his countrymen; for, whatever might by the faults and virtues of Americans, they derived very much of both from England. (Cheers.) He believed Americans had very much of the solidity and obstinacy of Englishmen, and if they could only unite the qualities derived from England, and such as they had in a certain degree set up for themselves during their century of independent existence; if they could only unite the "all right" of England with the "go-ahead" of America, they would probably not easily be resisted by any other combination upon earth. (Cheers.)

THE ANNUITY TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

On Monday, July 31, the House of Commons went into committee, and Mr Gladstone moved that, in accordance with the precedent pursued in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh, £15,000 per annum should be allowed to Prince Arthur William Patrick, third son of Her Majesty, now that he has attained his majority. He contended that Her Majesty's income was not sufficient to provide an adequate support for her younger children when they came of age, as out of £380,000 which the Sovereign received £131,000 was given in salaries and superannuations. It was true that there was no covenant by which the Sovereign could claim provision, but there were other forms of engagement beyond written ones; there was the moral liability of Parliament, which they had always acknowledged and could not now repudiate. Her present Majesty had been a most prudent Sovereign, and had never called upon the nation for any further amount than that originally awarded to her when she ascended the throne. He hoped the sum would not only be voted but cheerfully voted.

Mr P. A. Taylor said the Government had not distinguished themselves this session, and perhaps it was more unfortunate for them than otherwise that they had twice in the same year to call upon the national revenues for provision for younger children of Her Majesty. It would seem as if "they did continually cry, 'Give, give.'" The income of Her Majesty and her family was from three-quarters to one million sterling, and it was vastly too large for the necessary support of the Royal household. Economy had been the cry of the people, and the popularity of a Liberal Government would by no means increase by such grants, and they would do well not to defy the sentiment of the masses. He opposed this grant, therefore, on two grounds—first, that it was proposed to tax the people with the amount; and secondly, because already a sufficient sum had been voted for the support of the whole Royal family. Rumour, that was generally correct, had represented the young Prince Arthnr as reflecting credit and honour on the nation, but he thought he would reflect more honour upon himself if with all the advantages His Royal Highness possessed he turned his abilities into some useful channel and gained wealth by his own exertions. He entered his protest as strongly as it was possible against this grant, which he considered unconstitutional, for let them remember the Crown land was but another name for national property, and should go to the people's exchequer without accepting an unreasonable claim from Royalty. Sir Robert Peel, in 1843, spoke of it as a recognized thing that the daughters of Royalty, until they married should be maintained at the expense of the parent, and Lord Brougham acknowledged in 1850 that the grants made to them upon marriage were strictly just, so long as that infamous, immoral, impolitic and unchristian Act the Royal Marriage Act—restrained the freedom of their choice. If the Civil List was sufficient it was uncalled for and improper to ask the House for more. Mr Hume proposed to diminish the amount by £50,000 on account of the crown retaining the revenue of the two duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; Mr Grote appealed in vain to a reformed parliament with the same view, and it would no doubt be in vain to appeal now to a reformed parliament, for they found the right hon. gentleman now at the head of the government more prone to extravagance than ever. One word as to the characteristic extravagance of the amount that was asked for. Fifteen thousand a year for the establishment for a young man who was just about entering upon his majority! A Liberal Government which took its stand upon economy, if upon anything, dared to propose a grant of £15,000, and to take credit for moderation. Upon these grounds he called upon the House to reject this grant.

Mr Dixon bitterly complained of the heavy expenditure, which, he contended, served to strengthen that waning loyalty amongst the masses. He was not, however, prepared to go the length of Mr Taylor, but would propose that the grant be reduced from £15,000 to £10,000.

Mr Disraeli said, of the two propositions he would prefer Mr Taylor's, for Mr Dixon admitted the principle, but wished to reduce the amount. The right hon. gentleman at some length showed the right of the Queen to the Crown lands, and the obligation of the government when they took her hereditary property into their own hands as trustees; and further assured the House that the working men were both wealthy and loyal, and that a Republican form of government was actually more expensive than a Monarchical one; and as Her Majesty had relinquished her estates to the people, it was not generous, but just, that a sufficient provision should be made for her children.

On a division, Mr Dixon's amendment was negatived by 289 to 51. On the original motion of £15,000 another division took place, when only 11 voted in the negative against 276 in the affirmative.

AN AMERICAN SKETCH OF EARL RUSSELL.

Any body, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who ever saw Lord John might well believe he was destined to reach the age of Methusaleh. He's a little, weazen-face, withered, shrunken up old chap, and in his big baggy clothes, reminds one of a hazel nut shrivelled in its shell. But he is as full of life as an egg is of meat, and perhaps one of the most remarkable proofs of this, vitality is the vigour with which he habitually uses his nasal organ just before rising to speak. After having taken several reefs in an enormous bandana handkerchief, he envelops his nose in its folds, applies both hands, and gives such an unapproachable blast, accompanied by a spasmodic movement of the whole body, that it seems as if his little frame would fly apart in all directions, from the sheer violence of the convulsion. When he sits down, he retires beneath the shadow of a monstrous broad brimmed hat, cocks his knees up against the desk or table in front of him, buries his head in his breast, and, to all appearances, becomes the very embodiment of profound resignation.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.
(Per Montreal Line.)

Montreal, Aug. 17.

Bank of Montreal—270, 272½.
Merchants Bank—131¾, 132½, 132.
Bank of Commerce—129, 130.
Ontario Bank—110¼, 110¾.
Bank of Toronto—187, 189.
Royal Canadian Bank—105¾, 106¾.

MONTREAL MARKETS.
(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, Aug. 17.—Flour—market quiet and a shade easier, though quality unchanged; extras pressed, and sales noted at 5,60; fancy still and small supply, and parcels on spot of speedy delivery fetch 5,40; supers sold to small extent 5,10; for ordinary No. 2 may be quoted 4,75 to 4,80. Wheat—no reported transactions; No. 2 Western offered at 1,15½. Peas lower; refused at 92½c per 66 lbs. Provisions dull, at late rates. Butter quiet, at 15 to 17; as to quality. Cheese offering at 8 to 8½c. Ashes quiet at former rates.

NEW YORK MARKETS.
(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

New York, Aug. 17.—Gold 112⅜ to 112½. Exchange 109¼ to 109¾. Cotton quoted at 18¾. Flour in buyer's favour; receipts 10,000 barrels; sales 8,000 barrels; at 4,40 to 4,95 for superfine state and western; rest unchanged. Rye flour quiet. Wheat dull and in buyers' favour; receipts 156,000 bushels; sales 47,000 bush; at 1,30 to 1,31 for No. 2 spring afloat; 1,38 to 1,40 for winter red and amber western; 1,42 to 1,45 for amber Michigan; 1,46 for white western. Rye quiet; receipts 24,000 bushels. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 349,000 bushels; sales 63,000 bush; at 66½ to 67c for good to choice do. Barley dull and nominal. Oats firmer; receipts 162,000 bushels; sales 38,000 bushels; at 40 to 48c½ western and Ohio. Pork dull; at 13,25 to 13,50 for new mess. Lard steady at 9 to 9⅛c for steam; 9⅝c for kettle rendered. Butter 10 to 30c for new State and Western. Cheese 6 to 10½c for common to prime.

A whale 61 feet long was towed into Quebec by the Druid steamer, and was on exhibition yesterday.

Chicago is to be the place at which an agricultural convention is to be held on the 24th inst. It is to be composed of all those who take a deep interest in agricultural science, and may be attended with important and advantageous results.

In a New York paper of a recent date there appears a letter on the question of gas measurement, wherein the writer, evidently a practical man, asserts that they gas companies will not purchase meters which do not register 25 per cent in their favour! The remedy for this would seem to be the establishment of an office, in connection with some other inspection, where all citizens might have their meters tested whenever they felt so disposed.

Peaches are so plenty in New York that they have inspired the *Mail* editor to go into the following fruitful speculations: "One for every man, woman and child in the United States nearly. Thirty each and to spare for the inhabitants of Manhattan Island. Enough to reach, if placed in a line, nine hundred and fifty-seven miles, say to within a few miles of Milwaukee, or in another direction to Mobile. More than enough to bring Mr Bergh down on fifteen hundred carters, if with one horse each they attempted to draw them away, for each would have to drag at least two tons. Enough to fill a line of carts, two tons each from the City Hall to Harlem. The arrivals of thirty days, at this rate, would, if strung together, make a girdle for the earth on the line of the Equator!"

The Pope gives the following prayer a place amonst his customary devotions:—"O God, grant your Vicar upon earth fresh force fresh vigour of voice and arm, that he may be allowed, as a sign of reconciliation and of peace, again to bless the Catholic people from the loggia of the Vatican, when by your help, society shall have returned to peace and to the practice of the Christian virtues."

Salesmen Wanted.

TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the Dry Goods Trade. Apply to MACNEE & WADDELL.

Aug. 17.

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE.

FOR AUGUST,

BOW BELLS,

EVERY MONTH,

&c., &c.

Hearthstone, August 19.

New York Ledger and Weekly.

Saturday Journal.

Saturday Night.

All the Latest Novels.

Newest Music.

School Books.

Cheap Stationery, &c.

At Henderson's,

PRINCESS STREET.

August 17.

SILVER-PLATED

ICE PITCHERS,

BUTTER COOLERS,

CAKE BASKETS,

CARD BASKETS,

SPOONS,

FORKS,

KNIVES, &c.,

CHEAP, AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

C. GRIGOR.

Aug. 17.

FALL, 1871.

RECEIVING AND OPENING OUT daily, large deliveries of

New FALL GOODS

Great inducements offered to cash and close buyers.

☞ Inspection invited.

Macnee & Waddell,

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JUST RECEIVED,

ONE CASE ROUILLON'S JOSEPHINE or HARRIS'

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES,

FIRST CHOICE,

All Colours,

At Macnee & Waddell's,

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TO THE TRADE.

40 BALES WHITE COTTON YARN.
5 do Coloured do do
20 do COTTON BAGS.
50 do COTTON BATTS.
20 do White and Grey WADDING.

Macnee & Waddell,

Princess Street.

Aug. 17.

GENUINE SALE

OF

Summer Dry Goods

At WALDRON'S.

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST will close out the balance of all SUMMER GOODS at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

BARGAINS

In all Fancy Dress Goods, Black Gros Grain Silks, Japanese Silks, Lustres, Poplins, Muslins, Brilliants, Prints, Marseilles, Alpacas, Grenadines, Sheetings, Lace Curtains, Marseilles Quilts, Tweeds, Cloths, Parasols, Umbrellas, Trimmings, &c., &c.

R. WALDRON,

Wilson's Buildings.

Aug, 1, 1871.

Wanted an experienced Salesman.

THE

Great Clearing S

OF

DRY-GOO

STILL CONTINUES AT THE

Montreal Ho

ALL GOODS FURTHER RE

STOCK

To be Cleared Out if possi 1st January.

WE UNDERTAKE to give you

GREAT BARGA

In Black Broad Cloths and Tweeds, also Cheap Lines in Goods, and French Merinos. Carpets under Cost Price, Rich Cost, also the balance of our Fancy ses. Particular attention drawn Stock of Linen Goods and Drapery Oil Cloths at 65 cents per yard. Kid Gloves in choice colours 5c. Unusual value in White French Prints at 8¼. Best Silk veteens at 75 cents. Magnificent Curtain Damasks one Dollar per tearable Tickings at 12½ 31. Felt Carpeting 3s per yard. off in Large quantities at prices to Dealers. Our Sheetings, Napkins Linens are first rate value. All should largely patronize this rendered necessary by the rebuilding of the Lambton Mills ers, Messrs Macnee & Waddell.

We notify all indebted to the that we expect a prompt settlem Accounts just rendered.

JAMES DAVIE,
Montreal, Lambton

Kingston, July 31, 1871.

Cheese Factories

W. BURROWS,

Produce and Commission M

CURRENT PRICES paid for CH BUTTER, LARD, TALLOW, &c OFFICE—Clarence Street, one American Hotel.

Kingston, June 8, 1871.

BENJAMIN HOLDE

Auctioneer, Appraiser and Com Merchant.

SALEROOMS—Princess Street, Ka

REFERENCES:—Hon. JAMES PA MR SAMUEL MACKESSON, Ma SIMPSON, Ma G. M. WILKINSON MR S. T. BRENNAN.

Kingston, June 6, 1871.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

CABLE NEWS.

Aug. 16.—The statements of the York papers in respect to the finance city are the subject of editorials i the journals today.

trial of Dobson an American, charge settling an English ship, has resulte in the conviction of the accused, wh sentenced tomorrow.

Aug. 16.—The House of Com is rapidly disposing of the accumula business before it. The Customs an Revenue bills were passed today.

Aug. 16.—The Assembly to elected M. Grevy as President of th

proposition to draw up a Constitutio rejected by the Assembly.

court-martial today M. Sullier de had anything to do with th tion of the prisoners or the incen of the Commune, or that he ha to make himself dictator. Th appeared to be much depressed

Aug. 16.—Difficulties have arise in respect to the evacuation of th tments of France still held by the The French government has i nce refused to admit Alsatian pro French markets until after Germa leave the soil of France.

Assembly yesterday, M. Rive a proposition that the Presiden communicate with the Assembly by of messages.

Aug. 16.—It is rumoured that th ving of France to the Duke d'Aumal he refused it.

Aug. 16.—General Garibaldi i and his son Ricciotti has been sum to his bedside at Caprera.

Aug. 16.—The Emperor an of Brazil and suite have arrived i

Aug. 16.—An important link i chain of cable and land line soon encircle the world is now Telegraphic communication i with Japan. Messages have from this city to Japan and an turned today.

August 17.—A French deputa Ireland for the aid extended ed of the war arrived in Dub evening. The deputation was re the municipal authorities headed Mayor amid a large concourse o The people are wild with ex The streets through which the and its escort passed were lined ds of people. All traffic was ob City bands, arrayed in green fol the procession, playing American French national airs, also some tunes. The police abstained from ference. The deputation proceeded Shelborne Hotel, and came out on ony amid the vehement cheering of tators. Mr John Martin, member ment, addressed the crowd. He ly alluded to the many ties of y existing between the people of and Ireland, and proposed three r the French Republic. The crowd d with great enthusiasm.

Marshal Macmahon has arrived. loudly cheered by thousands of His reception by the authori the people of this city is worthy of The houses were illuminated at there is a tremendous enthu

Aug. 17.—The French deputa has been so enthusiastically re Dublin, is headed by the Count de

accident occurred last night at pton in Staffordshire, twelve Birmingham. Thirty persons or less severely injured.

the American, convicted of scut ish ship, was sentenced today to ths imprisonment.

ther throughout England is fair able to crops.

ht the statement of the Bank will show this evening an in nt £400,000 in bullion.

CIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

August 17, 11:30 a.m.—Consols ney; 93⅝ for account. Bond 65, old, 93¼ ⅛ '67, 92¼. Ten

August 17, 1:30 a.m.—Cotton firmer. Prices advanced. Up Orleans 9½d. Lard 44s.

ORK PRESS DESPATCHES

k, Aug. 16.—Coroner Keenan' Westfield case returned the fol ict:—"That the deceased, An and others, died through a rup sion of the boiler of the ferr d, on July 30th, 1871; that th n or rupture was caused by a flaw and by the negligence of the er nson, in carrying an over-pressur that the company are responsibl ter, as the defect could have bee f the Staten Island Ferry Compan competent superintendent enginee s in their employ, and are there ally negligent. We recommen Attorney to take prompt actio We also think that the gov pection is very imperfect as no There was one dissentient, M o believed the flaw could not be di the ordinary method of inspectio nan, after the verdict, retired t rants for the arrest of the Pres ors and Superintendent of th Ferry Company; also for the a nson, the engineer, which warran sed in the hands of the police s for service. They will be r e substantial bail to await the a grand jury. Captain Alsir, of th , to whom will be entrusted th the arrest of the President, D officers of the Staten Island Fe , received instructions from th make only a formal arrest, and se to appear before the coron t 11 a.m. tomorrow.

ugh, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Bar who claims to be an ex-Catho member of the inquisition attempted to speak here last nig ation of Popery. His remar ive to Roman Catholics presen ently assaulted, and the meeti . He was carried away in a c

Custom House,

Kingston, Aug. 14, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Goods imported in the port prior to July last that have not been duly entered be sold for duty, at

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

Tuesday, the 29th of this m

W. P. SHEPHERD,
Collector.

Rockwood Asylu

SEALED TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersi ed until noon

On Wednesday, 23rd August

From parties willing to furnish

STEAM BOILER AND FIXT

for Rockwood Asylum, at Kingston.

The Boiler to be of the description kn the "Cornish Boiler," a specimen of will be furnished to parties who may d Tender, and a pattern boiler may be use at Rockwood.

Two responsible sureties will be re the due performance of such Contract be entered into.

The Boiler and fittings must be del complete, in front of the Boiler House at wood Asylum on or before Saturday, the day of October next.

JOHN CREIGHTO
Warden

Kingston Penitentiary,
12th August, 1871.

ALL CLEARING OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS BELOW COST, AT THE Glasgow Warehouse.