J. C. Clark,

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OFFICE,

ONTARIO STREET.

GOLD, Silver, and American Money bought and sold on the best terms. American drafts bought and sold.

June 22.

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.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Mr Thomas White, jr., has returned to Canada after a very successful mission in England and Scotland as the special immigration commissioner of the government of Ontario. He has delivered very attractive and interesting lectures in different parts of the United Kingdom, and has done this country a very good service. His friends in Hamilton, glad at the success of his journey, have tendered him a warm demonstration of thanks and welcome on his return to his home.

Mr King, of the Bank of Montreal, has been outbidding the Bank of Commerce for the stock of the Gore Bank. Mr McMaster offered 55 cents in the dollar; Mr King offers 57½ cents. He is also bidding for the purchase of the Royal Canadian, and the *Leader* reports him as offering 79 cents for the stock. These offers have both to be considered, but it is evident from this and other tactics that the Bank of Montreal desires to get a stronger foothold in Upper Canada, and to recover in some measure the ground that it has lost by not properly cultivating this field for the employment of money.

The approaching departure from this country for England of our Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr Rose, has served to draw gentlemen of all parties together in Montreal to consider the propriety of tendering him a banquet as a mark of public respect. The first preliminaries having been taken, an influential deputation of gentlemen of mixed politics waited on Mr Rose, and ascertained that gentleman's willingness to accept the proferred honour. It was next decided to call a public meeting on Saturday afternoon. The best possible feeling has been evinced so far, the hatchet of party strife having, as the *Gazette* says, been buried, and men of all sides uniting to pay a tribute of respect to Mr Rose's personal character.

The plan of government telegraphs managed in connection with the post-office, and embodying the uniformity, cheapness and convenience of the postal system, has not up to the present found much favour with the American press. The scheme has been warmly proposed and supported by a few sanguine public men, but the great telegraph corporations and the public press in the United States have directed an influence against the scheme. The determination and courage exhibited by the English government and the confidence of the British public and Parliament in adopting the plan as a national benefit and public economy, are now, however, beginning to have a natural effect in renewing the attention of the American press to this subject; and we note that the journals deal with it in a fairer spirit, and as a practical issue well deserving of being fully and impartially considered. The New York *Herald* now strongly advocates the adoption of the English plan in the United States.

Just before the close of the session of the Imperial Parliament Mr Lefevre brought up a bill in the House of Commons, which is really a Code of Mercantile Marine Law. Its introduction enabled Mr Lefevre to make a most interesting statement. The Mercantile Marine of Great Britain has increased until it is equal to the collective marine of all other countries in the world. These ships, 7,500,000 tons of them, are manned by 197,000 sailors, of whom only 12 per cent are foreigners. The laws regulating their engagements, treatment, mode of paying their wages, the examinations of their officers, and numerous kindred questions, have been consolidated, and with them the laws about harbour dues, pilotage, lights, wreckers, measurement, registration, and so on, till the Bill has become a complete code.

The particulars now coming to hand relative to the international University boat race show it to have been a most interesting event. As a spectacle the struggle must have been of absorbing interest to the many thousands assembled on the banks of the Thames to witness it; and as a contest it has very fortunately passed off with the utmost fairness. Not a single suspicion arises to mar the conditions of fair play. The causes of success to the Oxfords and of defeat to the Harvards lay all within themselves and in the systems of training and rowing which the crews respectively followed. Beyond this we may, we think, draw conclusions as to peculiarities of national character exhibited in the race. The American crew were nervously anxious and excited. The Oxfords manifested the English phlegm and coolness. The Harvard boat got off with the greatest promptitude, as we should naturally expect an American to do in almost any undertaking. Getting the start by adroitness and celerity of movement, the American boat was propelled at great place by a furious and characteristically wasteful expenditure of force, the crew wielding a strength and forcing a speed they could not hope to maintain to the end of the long and tiresome course. The Oxfords, on the contrary, were thoroughly schooled and confident in their system, and had no reason to be at all disconcerted or shaken in their confidence when they saw the Americans overtasking themselves at the outset. Their more sagacious tactics availed them, for while the Harvards were soon overtaken by nervous exhaustion and loss of morale, the husbanded strength of the Oxfords could be expended to advantage, and soon gained them a winning position in the race. The American correspondents award unanimously the palm of superiority to the Oxford boatmen; but though it appears certain that the American crew committed imprudent errors, we think that they made an honourable competition, and have no cause to be ashamed that their gallant challenge resulted in defeat.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The harbour presented rather a dull aspect today, there being but few arrivals and little business other than that of the usual transit.

Swift & Co's wharf—The steamers St. Helen and Magnet passed up this morning, touching. The schr Pearl will leave this evening for Brockville with a general cargo.

Glassford, Jones & Co's wharf—The barges Waterloo and John Munn, with combined cargoes of 26 000 bush wheat, cleared for Montreal.

J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf—The schr Sweepstakes left this afternoon for Cleveland with 108 tons scrap iron, $1 gold.

The services of All Saints' Church will be resumed to-morrow at the usual hours. The new incumbent, the Rev. Mr Cooper, will officiate.

In consequence of the repairing of St. James' Church the services will be held, until further notice, in the Court House.

EXCURSION TO CLAYTON.—We remind the public of the contemplated excursion to Clayton in the steamer Watertown on Monday next. The excursion is got up by the Kingston Lacrosse Club, who have spared no pains to make the affair the pleasantest of the season.

SUICIDE.—Charles Thompson Farnesworth, a druggist who formerly held situations in Mr Hobart's and Mr Parker's stores in this city as assistant, committed suicide on Friday evening in his room at Monkhouse's Hotel, Toronto. He had been engaged with Messrs Sharpton & Owen, Toronto, for a month, but having left a fortnight ago he had been out of employment since, drinking excessively, according to the evidence at the inquest, and getting into reduced and desperate circumstances. The unfortunate deceased poisoned himself by a dose of cyanide of potassium.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—The court this morning was perfectly crowded, originating from the public knowledge that a row between the police and the rowdies, who undertook to rescue a prisoner last night in Wellington street, would be investigated this morning. The case occupied the whole of the forenoon, and is fully explained by the evidence appended of the policemen, whose bitten hands, black eyes, and torn coats, appeared to substantiate their statements. Mary Redfern was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Policeman Stacey was sworn—About a quarter to nine o'clock last night, whilst Lane and I were on duty on Wellington street, we heard a noise and shouting in the neighbourhood of Queen street. We passed up Queen street, and when opposite the end of Bagot street, Lane arrested the prisoner. She was the person making the noise, and was drunk. I advised her to go along quiet, and she did so till we reached Wellington street. She then said she would not go any further, and laid down. We caught her by the arms and took her to the east side of Wellington street. She was hallooing and making a great noise, and a crowd began to gather around us. I then sent for a cab, and in the meantime Alderman Allen came along and asked what was the matter. I explained matters to him. He asked me if the girl had a home. I said not, and that her character was very bad. He ordered me to let her go, when I replied that I could not do that. We had some words about it, and in the meantime so great a crowd had gathered that we could do very little. Alderman Allen threatened to have me discharged; called upon the mob to rescue the woman, and caught hold of me, and whilst he held me I was kicked and struck by some of the men present. John Maloney then came up and attempted to take my baton from me. I told Alderman Allen that he was acting the part of a rowdy in thus encouraging the mob to persevere in their wrong doing. Before the cab came the crowd got the girl away, Lane followed, and as soon as I could get away from Alderman Allen, I went after him. When the cab came it was assaulted with stones, and the driver to save his property was advised to go away. Shortly afterwards the Mayor came to our assistance, as well as other members of the police force. Another cab was procured and the prisoner was brought to the station house.

Policeman Lane sworn—I have heard Stacey's evidence, and fully corroborate it. I was hauled away from the prisoner by Alderman Allen, and knocked down by the crowd. John and Patrick Maloney were the two most active in the interference with us. To the best of my belief it was John Maloney who struck Stacey.

The prisoner was allowed to depart upon agreeing to leave the city. She has constituted one of the standing nuisances of the city for many years. The other cases were of little interest. Betsey White, a squaw, was charged with being drunk and was allowed to depart, her conduct on hiding her face in her blanket evincing the shame she felt at her position. Eliza Irvin, a stranger, for being drunk, was admonished and discharged, as was also Henry Saunders. Edward Cochrane, for being drunk and disorderly, and tearing the coat of policeman Hoyle (as it was a first offence) the magistrate merely fined him $5, the price of the damaged coat. The adjourned case of the Captain of the St. Helen for running the boat without a licenced engineer, was tried at six o'clock this morning, and resulted in a full acquital of the accused.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S GOLDEN MENAGERIE.—Everybody is on the *qui vive* for the great Golden menagerie which will exhibit in Kingston on Wednesday Sept. 8th, and from present indications the enormous pavilion—the largest ever made—will for once have its capacity fairly tested, for everybody in town is going to see the wild beasts and witness the performance of the trained animals, and be sensationised by the thrilling feats of the lion king, in his den; and the country promises to send such a delegation of sight-seers as have never come to town before, and all of these will, of course, go to see the menagerie, and take their wives, sweethearts and little ones. The first performance will be given at 1 o'clock p.m. It is so long since Van Amburgh's show was in Canada that a fresh generation of little ones have sprung up, and every one of them must be taken to see the elephants, rhinoceros, lions, tigers, and all the rest of the wild animals, while everybody, old and young, will avail themselves of this opportunity for seeing the many rare specimens of the animal kingdom which they have never seen before, and which can be seen only in the great Golden menagerie. The grand procession, with all its glittering display and the living lion loose in the street, will take place at 10 a.m. After the procession the lion will be transferred to his cage, in presence of the public, and the initial exhibition will take place at 1 p.m. It will be remembered that there are no circus performances connected with this highly moral, amusing, interesting and instructive exhibition, for in the eyes of the management spangles are a delusion and a snare, and sawdust is an abomination. Agile goats will, however, disport themselves in the palace of agile athletes; lithe monkeys will supersede lithe acrobats; cunning ponies will fill the space left vacant by the absence of calico horses; ponderous elephants will usurp the place of the Gordian knotted contortionists, and sportive dogs will do all the bareback riding on the fleet and fiery ponies, while camels and all sorts of the trained quadrupeds will compensate for the plentiful "lack of wit" in the absent clown, who will not, on this occasion, "inflict his tediousness" upon us. In fact, we are to have, at last, a real, genuine, old-fashioned caravan, such as we used to enjoy in our youthful days, and such as we have not lost the capacity for enjoying now. So let us all—taking wives, sweethearts, or children with us—after we have seen the grand procession, go and see the wonders of the great Golden menagerie.

The Hamilton *Spectator* says:

Hamilton was in a state of unwonted ferment yesterday. The rural districts within a circuit of ten miles were represented by thousands, and at an early hour in the morning the principal streets were thronged with an excited and expectant crowd of citizens. The cause of the excitement was the visit of Van Amburgh & Co.'s Great Golden Menagerie, which entered town about nine a.m., with drums beating and colours flying, and its immense retinue of tableaux cars, chariots, vans, dens, cages, and aviaries, containing their large and interesting Zoological collection. The procession was the finest of the kind ever seen in the Province, and was received with loud plaudits and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, especially when the Grand Golden Chariot of Cleopatra made its appearance, with a splendid Numidian Lion—sometimes *couchant* and sometimes *rampant*—upon its broad summit, entirely loose and free from restraint, his ever vigilant keeper by his side. The procession, of course, whetted the curiosity of the populace to the highest pitch, and the enormous six pole marquee, or pavilion, was densely crowded both afternoon and evening. The collection of animals is very fine, and numbers a great many which are entirely new to this latitude, such as the lordly Eland, from the plains of Central Africa, the Rhinoceros, the Impoon—a perfect love—the Bles-Bok, the Spring-Bok, the Gnadad, the white Vartany Yak, a very remarkable beast; the Cariboo, and others, besides lots of lions, elephants, lions, panthers, and all sorts of gay plumaged birds. The ring performances there are no circus performances whatever—were exceedingly amusing, interesting, and a lecture on the habits, etc., of the various animals was given, to which the audience listened with much pleasure and attention. The attendance was very large, and among the crowds was all the clergy of the city, and our most respected and fashionable people. Every thing was satisfactory, the best order prevailed, and the whole town seemed to be happier for the visit of this excellent and respectable establishment.

SHOCKING MURDER NEAR OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—A shocking murder was committed last night in the 4th concession of the township of Osgoode, on the town line of Gloucester, 12 miles south of this city. On proceeding to the spot I found the following to be the facts: Thomas Shaw, a native of Scotland, and farmer, who had been residing about eight years on his own farm, was lying in his gore in his bed room, where he had been shot last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock. It appears that deceased was sitting at a table reading an almanac, with his back towards a window, when a shot was fired at him from behind, the bullet going through the back part of the head and out at the right temple. The bullet was large, and after passing through the old man's head it went through a board partition and across the kitchen into the wall, from which it was removed in a flattened state. The muzzle of the gun had evidently been placed against the window within 10 feet of the old man's head. The bullet tore a frightful hole through the head, scattering pieces of the brain on the table, wall and floor. The old man seemed to have sprung up and fallen on his face. Suspicion pointed strongly to the sons of the old man, James and John, the older about 30 years of age, the second about 22. Old Shaw was aged about 60. He had married a widow woman, and the neighbors say there was a continual family squabble, in which the boys and Mrs Shaw took part against the old man.

Halifax, Aug. 27.—Last night Prince Arthur was the guest of Admiral Mundy. The flag ship Royal Alfred was finely illuminated in honour of the occasion. To-day the Prince visited the Halifax Club, and then went on board the French Admiral's ship Semiramis, where a large party was given in his honour. He will leave by special train to-morrow morning for Pictou, and embark there for Charlottetown.

The refreshment booths at the London exhibition were put up at auction on the 20th inst. They realized $1,590.

Rochefort has exhausted his sarcasm in styling Napoleon "Old Mrs Montijo's son-in-law."

Before leaving Liverpool Prince Arthur visited Messrs Lairds' dockyards, and lunched on board her Majesty's new ironclad turret ship Captain, which vessel Messrs Laird have just completed for the Admiralty.

Australian loyalty is genuine, for it stands the money test. The *Melbourne Argus* announces that the Duke of Edinburgh's club bill for cigars and wine being left unpaid, was discharged by a colonist, while his bill from the furrier and jeweller for presents to his friends was paid out of the funds voted by the Colonial Parliament. Moreover, a motion is to be made to pay to Great Britain the sum of £3,400 voted in the estimates of this year for the presents distributed by the Prince, and a return asked for of the more valuable presents made to him. The colonists are not kind in the comments they make on the Prince's forgetfulness, but still they cash up, and that is with royalty, as with commonalty, the main point.—*London Spectator.*

Buffalo, August 25.—Rev. Father McMahon, the guest at present of Bishop Ryan in this city, studiously avoids all public demonstrations, and as soon as his health will permit will leave for his home in the West. By the advice of eminent counsel in the United States he will at an early day proceed to Washington and represent his wrongs to the Cabinet, demanding damages for false imprisonment, &c., from the Canadian government. His long and close confinement and privations have seriously injured his health. He is now suffering from partial paralysis, lung disease, and other bodily affections, caused by his prison life.

The Governor-General of the New Dominion has taken the trouble to explain how he had been wrongly reported as saying that the people of Canada might possibly desire to "change their *allegiance*." He repeis the charge that he had made use of such language, and shows that what he referred to was the possibility of Canada wishing some other "form of *alliance*," meaning alliance with England. He does not indicate, however, the nature of the possible change in the form of the Anglo-Canadian alliance; but merely says that the English Government will be guided in the matter by the desires of the colonists themselves. We suppose Sir Sir John Young "understood himself" when speaking in this way.—*New York Times.*

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Saturday, Aug. 28.

There was a well supplied market this morning notwithstanding the unpropitious condition of the weather, the rain falling steadily during the whole of the forenoon. There was no change in prices in the various departments, with the exception of poultry, which was slightly lower. Game is coming in more abundantly.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., sup extra..	0 00	@	5 50
No. 1 Superfine	4 90	..	5 10
Do. per cental	2 50	..	0 00
Buckwheat flour	2 25	..	0 00
Corn Meal, per cental ..	1 80	..	1 90
Barley per bushel	0 65	..	0 70
Rye do	0 00	..	0 60
Peas, do	0 00	..	0 70
Oats, do	0 00	..	0 37½
Buckwheat do	0 40	..	0 42
Wheat, per 60 lbs	1 00	..	1 05
Corn, "	0 00	..	0 00
Potatoes, per bushel ..	0 40	..	0 50
Turnips, per bunch ..	0 03	..	0 00
Carrots, per bunch ..	0 00	..	0 03
Green Beans, per peck ..	0 00	..	0 20
Cucumbers each ..	0 02	..	0 05
Cauliflowers, each ..	0 12½	..	0 25
Cabbages, each	0 10	..	0 12½
Celery, per stick	0 00	..	0 07
Huckleberries, per quart ..	0 00	..	0 10
Vegetable Marrows, each ..	0 10	..	0 15
Beef, per 100 lbs	0 07	..	8 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10	..	0 12½
Mutton, per lb per quarter..	0 05	..	0 07
Veal, do	0 04	..	0 06
Lamb, do	0 07	..	0 08
Hams, do	0 14	..	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl.. ..	24 00	..	26 00
Prime do., per bbl.. ..	20 00	..	0 00
Salmon trout, ...	0 75	..	1 20
White fish per pair ..	0 60	..	1 00
Pike, fresh, per pair ..	0 20	..	0 30
Eels each	0 12½	..	0 25
Lard, per lb	0 14	..	0 18
Tallow, do	0 00	..	0 08
Butter, do (fresh) ..	0 15	..	0 20
Butter, do (packed) ..	0 15	..	0 00
Cheese, ...	0 10	..	0 11
Eggs, per dozen	0 15	..	0 17
Turkeys, each	0 75	..	1 50
Woodcocks, per brace ..	0 30	..	0 50
Honey, ...	0 12½	..	0 15
Spring Ducks per couple ..	0 60	..	0 75
Fowls, per couple	0 50	..	0 60
Spring Chickens, per pair ..	0 60	..	0 75
Wild ducks	0 30	..	0 75
Plover	0 30	..	0 00
Salt, per bag	0 80	..	0 90
Hay, per ton	6 00	..	8 00
Straw, per ton	4 50	..	7 00
Wood, per cord	2 50	..	4 00
Coal, ...	5 50	..	9 50
Hides, per 100 lbs.. ..	5 00	..	0 00
Sheep's Pelts each	0 25	..	0 30
Lamb Skins "	0 25	..	0 40½
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	..	0 12½
Deacon calf, each	0 40	..	0 60
Wool	0 00	..	0 30

THE PROBABILITIES OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

Opinions are hardly yet settled. It would appear that in the Western States it is of very meagre importance to speculators there which direction other markets take. They have been able to maintain high prices and to have almost supreme control of this market, latterly influencing prices in Britain, and assisting them to keep them up. It is astonishing how trifling a report it takes sometimes to turn the market; and these turns are often made good use of, that buoyancy is imparted, and the market becomes active to a degree which, without speculation, would never be experienced. In these days of cheap cables, it is easy to secure what is wanted, provided the price is paid; but England has lately had to pay so seldom the price of the shipper here, that in place of ordering cargoes, it has been found cheaper to wait the arrival of stocks and take the chances of the market. It was certainly very discouraging to have to export so largely last year on the mere chance of securing a market at paying prices, but when the harvest in Britain has been an average one, we need not anticipate a lucrative business, unless the crops of some other countries prove a decided failure. And in connection with this, the impression has been gaining strength that several of the large producing countries, as well as England, will hardly approach an average. It is certainly true of some of the places named, although it cannot yet have been fully ascertained to what extent. The reports of the British press for some weeks have been unfavourable, the expectation being that much of the yield would not thresh out nearly so well as the crop of 1868. That the fears entertained are not without some assurance, is obvious. Great Britain has been, and continues be, a large buyer in this market, and at prices which are above the range of those ruling at the close of the winter season. The greatness of the consumption in that country must always, when her own production is short, create more active markets in every part of the world. France and the north of Europe will not have so large a quantity for export, and the United States, although it is not yet accurately known, will not ship more liberally than the past season, because it is manifest that unless California can realise more than they did last spring and fall, they will not ship at all, for the reason that it would pay farmers as well to let their wheat rot. Excepting what may be held at points in California, the stocks are small in all the leading ports in the United States, but California's productive power must, for many years to come, play an important part in establishing the price of wheat, so long as it does not, by excessive yields in other countries, touch so low a rate as to prevent the possibility of its being shipped at all. In a very few weeks, a more decided indication of the course of the market will appear, but even in the absence of that evidence, which most men would desire to have, to warrant operating on the probabilities of higher prices being realised, we think we are not without that which shows the chances in favour of the market becoming stronger at longer prices than those now current for wheat and flour. Our own crop, it is generally believed, will be large, but there is still a considerable portion of it to be harvested yet, on account of the backward state of the weather. But while our own local prosperity depends much upon the result of our harvest, it has little or no part to play in establishing the World's price of bread.—*Montreal Herald.*

Newspaper literature has even invaded the Turkish harem. The Zeraki of Stamboul now issues an edition *de luxe*, printed on fine tinted paper, for exclusive circulation amongst Turkish ladies.

In order to draw a large crowd to the Chicago Lyceum, a debate is announced on the subject of divorce. "All ladies and gentlemen interested in such exercises are invited to attend. A lively time is anticipated."

A journal at Dieppe complains of the number of children of from twelve to fourteen years who are to be met in the streets of that city in a state of intoxication.

Herman Hurschman, a waiter employed at Taylor's restaurant, Brooklyn, has just become heir to $30,000, left by an uncle, one Gottlieb Fischer, a farmer near San Francisco, Cal.

John Roberts, the Billiard Champion, is a bankrupt in London. He ascribes his failure to losses on a trip to America. His debts are £1,429.

Mr Longfellow, the eminent poet, visited Edinburgh on August 7, staying over Sunday. On the next day he left for Stirling and the north.

A boy named Charles Gritt, who confessed to having poisoned the late Miss Emily Collier, daughter of Mr Collier, oil merchant, Newport, Monmouthshire, was taken before the borough magistrates charged with poisoning Miss Emily Collier in April last. The boy does not deny the charge, and expresses his sorrow for what has happened. He says he gave the young lady some poisoned wheat which he got from the Caerleon schools; and when he gave it to her he only did it to see what effect it would have on a human being. Sergeant Huxtable asked for a remand for a week in order to obtain evidence and get the body exhumed. The application was granted.

TERRIBLE CHARGE OF POISONING BY A FRENCH PRIEST.

(*From the London Star, Aug. 13.*)

A remarkable case will shortly come before the French tribunals, in which the Abbe Dionis, the cure of the parish of Baux, in the arrondissement of Arles, in the south of France, is accused of having been an accomplice in the murder of the sacristan of his church, the actual murderer being the wife of the victim. The *acte d'accusation*, which forms so important a part of French legal proceedings, and which is, in fact, a summary of the case for the prosecution, discloses the following facts:

The man whose death is the subject of inquiry, named Tougay, a watchmaker, and sexton at the parish church, died suddenly on the 10th February, after a short illness. The wife, whose character is alleged to have been far from blameless, had for some time had an illicit connection with an old man named Francis Grognard, but this connection she had apparently abandoned for some time, and the gossip of the neighbourhood attached some significance to her assiduous visits to the parish church in the Spring of 1866. The husband appears to have troubled himself very little about her conduct. When the woman, whose character was well known, entered the service of the cure, some of the parishioners remonstrated with the latter; but he replied that he had been the means of reclaiming the woman from evil courses, and that Jesus Christ himself did not refuse to associate with such. The scandal, however, could not be suppressed, and is said to have gathered weight from the previous life of the cure. The ecclesiastical authorities at length decided on removing him to another parish, and he received an order on the 20th January to repair thither forthwith. He did not, however, do so, but removed to a house which he rented for a short term at Blanchon, at no great distance. The death of Tougay occurring on the 10th of February, excited suspicion in the minds of those who knew the relations between the widow and the priest. On the 15th March the body was exhumed, and evidence of poisoning by some preparation of copper, probably vitriol, was distinctly traced. The woman at first endeavoured to throw the guilt on her former companion, Grognard, but the Police soon ascertained that she had purchased poison for rats at a grocer's, and that after her husband's death she had urgently requested him not to mention this fact. After her arrest she was heard frequently to mutter to herself, "My God! If I tell, I shall ruin him." She then told a circumstantial tale, to the effect that she had been the mistress of the priest, and that he had urged her to a frequent observance of all exterior acts of devotion, in order to avert suspicion. After he had been compelled by the remonstrances of his parishioners to dismiss her, the intercourse continued in secret, her visits to the priest's chambers being usually made through the belfry after mass or evening prayer. When he was transferred to another parish, he endeavoured to persuade her to accompany him as servant, provided that she could obtain a written permission from her husband. As, however, this was not to be obtained, he proposed (according to her statement) that she should poison her husband, promising her full absolution. She at first shrank from incurring the guilt of murder, but he assured her that nothing was easier; and on the very day when he received the final order to remove from the parish she purchased at two separate grocers' shops a quantity of rat-poison and vitriol, which according to the instructions of the cure, she administered in a cup of coffee as Tougay was about to leave home. Almost as soon as he left the village he was seized with violent symptoms of poisoning, and on being brought home was confined to his bed for some time. The wife appears to have hesitated, but the priest encouraged her to persevere. By his advice she went to a physician to procure medicine for her husband, but took care that he should not visit the patient to ascertain the real cause of his malady. It is supposed that she subsequently administered more poison to her victim. He died on the 10th of February. The priest seems to have been fully aware that suspicion would fall on him, and he endeavoured beforehand to direct attention to the old man Grognard. It was, indeed, mainly at his instigation that the body was exhumed. When the unhappy woman first accused the abbe of complicity in her guilt, the latter, on being interrogated, made several inconsistent statements, which he endeavoured to retract almost in the same breath, and when brought face to face with his accuser, he remarked to the officers: "Poor woman, if I could but speak with her alone for a moment, she would retract; I see that she loves me still." Several pieces of circumstantial evidence were adduced to strengthen the case. The remains of the poison were discovered in two places indicated by the woman. Moreover, the latter asserted that she had obtained access to the priest's room by a certain door, which the latter alleged had been bricked up for some years. On examination it was found that this door had only been closed by a very slight covering of plaster, easily removed. Some workmen, moreover, were discovered, who testified to having met her coming from the house to which the cure removed, at the time specified by her. She also stated that she had twice confessed to the priest of a neighbouring commune the nature of her absolution. The priest confirms the fact of the confession, although, of course, the revelations made by the guilty woman have not been brought to light. When again brought before the magistrate, she attempted to withdraw the statements she had made, saying, "I ought to have held my tongue for the sake of religion. Cannot I withdraw my declarations? I myself accept the responsibility of what has been done. The conduct of the priest, however, adds force to the evidence of the woman against him. So soon as the legal investigation commenced he left for Marseilles, taking care to be informed by means of a woman named Patin of the progress of the affair; and as soon as he learned that no accusation against him was likely to result, he returned, and by means of the same person contrived to keep up communication with the accused woman.

The *acte d'accusation* argues at great length on these facts as proving conclusively the complicity of Dionis in the crime. The trial is exciting considerable interest as bearing on the position of the priesthood in France.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. 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 heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½lb., ¼lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Great damage has been done to the crops, roads and bridges in the Eastern Townships by the recent heavy rains.

The London *Telegraph* says that the American Government appointed Mr Haggarty to the Consulship of Glasgow in apparent forgetfulness of the fact of his Fenian proclivities; but that when the unfitness of the nomination was pointed out it at once cancelled it.

After staying for a short time in Halifax, Prince Arthur intends to proceed to Prince Edward Island. From thence he will return to Halifax, then on to St. John's, via Windsor, visit Fredericton, and proceed overland to Quebec, via Grand Falls and Riviere du Loup.

The leather and hide trade of Nashville has rapidly increased since the war. The Nashville butchers take off about ten thousand hides a year, and nearly that number of Texas and Mexican hides arrive there during the same period. There were three hundred and seventy tanners in Tennessee before the war, and more than five times as much leather was made then as now.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, who, by virtue of his rank, is hetman or chief of the Cossacks, has left on a tour of inspection for the Cossack territory of which Sheckask is the capital, and which is one of the most fertile in European Russia. The Cossacks having the privilege of purchasing land, it is believed that they will soon relinquish their ancient and peculiar laws and accept the common law of Russia.

It is stated in the Paris *Siecle* that M. C. Quentin, one of the editors of the *Reveil*, has been closely confined for two months in a cell in the prison of Mazas, and that to this day he has undergone no examination whatever, and does not know of what he is accused. The *Siecle* points out that he is well known, and, if required, could give bail; and it maintains that France is the only country in Europe where a man can be thus deprived of freedom, separated from home, friends, and occupation, without any cause being assigned. "That such a disregard of individual liberty should still be possible in France," it adds, "80 years after the capture of the Bastile and the suppression of *lettres de cachet*, is humiliating to the country, familiarized as it has been by every government with indifference to individual liberty."

Father Point, August 28.—The steamship Nestorian, passed inwards at noon, 124 cabin and 407 steerage passengers.

The Quebec *Chronicle* editorially says on the recent order from Rome about l'Institut Canadienne:—"To excommunicate people for having in their possession, or for printing, or supporting a small French journal, with a circulation of a few hundred copies daily, looks exceedingly severe. We should have thought our contemporary beneath the notice of the august dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, engaged as they are with important questions of ecclesiastical and state policy; but it is probable the enormous wickedness and dangerousness of the *Pays* might never have been discovered had it not been for persons of ultramontane instincts in Canada, who desire to keep alive the spirit of mediæval rigour in this country when the Catholic nations of Europe are gladly letting it die out, or labouring to extinguish it within their respective limits. If the *Pays* is annihilated, what will the poor French *rouges* of Quebec do without an organ? Sir George Cartier will rejoice; the *Minerve* will go off into heavenly raptures, and the religious organs will sing pæans over the ruins of Liberalism and the fortifications of ultramontane orthodoxy in a manner to defy the fiercest storms of modern error."

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, ten per cent off at

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Aug. 17.

ARRIVING,

FRESH TEAS. Season 1869.

Ex-Ships Annie Brightonten and Courser from Shanghai:

Half Chests Young Hyson,
Catties Young Hyson,
Half Chests Gunpowder,
Catties Gunpowder,
Half Chests Imperial.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Aug. 26.

Claret! Claret!

150 CASES CLARET, warranted sound, at 12s 6d per dozen.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Aug. 26.

Old Tom Gin.

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Aug. 26.

Worcestershire Sauce

Just arrived direct.

LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE in pints and quarts. Warranted genuine.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Aug. 17.

Dublin Stout,

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT PORTER in pints and quarts in prime order.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Aug. 17.

Fresh Japan Tea!

ONE HUNDRED HALF CHESTS JAPAN TEA.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Aug. 17.

English Breakfast Teas!

CHESTS CHOICE SOUCHONG TEA.

Chests choice Congou Tea.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Aug. 17.

Arriving, ex-Ship "19 de Junho," direct from Oporto,

Hhds Port Wine—Sandeman's.
Quarter casks do do
Octaves do do

W. R. McRAE & CO.

July 30.

Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

FRESH, in quarter pound packages.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

June 26.

Fresh Walnuts.
Fresh Filberts.
Fresh Almonds.
Fresh Figs.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

June 23.

NEW FALL GOODS.

FIFTY PACKAGES

OF

BRITISH DRY GOODS

WILL BE

OPENED OUT THIS WEEK

AT THE

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

CORNER OF

Princess and Wellington Streets

R. WADDELL & CO.

ALL Goods sold wholesale and retail, Cheap for Cash only, at the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

R. WADDELL & CO.

FOR

Tourists and Travellers

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FRENCH MOROCCO VALISES AND SATCHELS,

PIC-NIC and TRAVELLING BASKETS

CHOICE ASSORTMENT, AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE

PRINCESS STREET.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Aug. 23.

A lot of good Black Silks cheap at the Montreal House.

Aug. 17.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

AT

McNAUGHTON & Co.

500 BLACK LUSTRE COATS for $1 25 and $1 45 each.

300 LINEN COATS for $1 to $1 20 each.

300 LINEN PANTS at 75 cents, worth $2.

300 MARSEILLES VESTS at $1 15, worth $2 50.

A FULL SUIT OF TWEED for $8 50, worth $10.

A GOOD SUIT OF BLACK CLOTH, wool, for $10, worth $18.

A GOOD WORKING PANTS for $1, worth $2 50.

A large quantity of

DRY GOODS!

Cheaper than ever, must be sold during the weather to make room for the

FALL STOCK.

McNAUGHTON & CO., King Street.

July 26.

SAVE TIME AND LABOUR.

BUY THE

DOMINION STEAM-WASHING BOILER

AT SHIEL'S.

May 27.

The Daily News

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

New York, Aug. 27.—Mr Smalley telegraphed from London to the ...ht as follows:—The following letter ...as sent to the *Times*, and will appear ...orrow:—"Sir, after it has been ass... the last three weeks that the Ha... are endeavouring to conform ...le of rowing to that of the gentl... hope to meet on the river to-day ... permit me to say in advance o... that the assertion is groun... believe our style to be exactly ...ted in each of our last three a... against Yale. Our stroke ... of no change; the men who ... been any variation in our meth... ...ing or instruction. It is said ... the Americans will row in an ... boat. This is equally incorrect. ... row in a boat built of Spanish ... an American builder, the fram... ...hich he brought with him from ... the lines of which are identica... ...e on which the boat we rowe... ...was constructed. If we may ... the stress laid on these matters in ... journals they are deemed, as th... ...t to us, of some importance, an... ...leave to place ourselves right ...rd to them, so that whether we ...n or lose the merit of our victory ...e of our defeat may fall where ...

(Signed), "WM. BLAIKIE,
"Sec. Harvard Cl...

London, August 27.—The excitem... ...r over the great international boa... been intense. The banks o... ...mes have been lined with spec... ...an early hour this morning. T... been almost deserted and busines... ...ected. Vehicles of all descri... ...ring the Harvard and Oxford c... ...vily laden with people, crowded ...ds leading to the course; and ... entire day the roads in the vicin... ...ney, Hammersmith, Chiswick, H... ...tlake, &c., were thronged with