how the roses on her pretty cheek were fading through overwork, and lack of necessary recreation! And he wondered that he had never before observed how pretty Jenny White was!

"I dread the change very much," said Jenny, meekly, as she poured out George Martin's cup of tea. "My home here has not been a very happy one, since father died, but it breaks my heart to think of having no home."

If Jenny White had been a heroine of romance, she would no doubt have burst into a storm of grief at this juncture—but as it was, she winked very hard, and kept back the tears!

"Jenny," said George Martin, with a sudden inspiration, "you're a good little girl, and I like you very much. If you'll marry me I'll make a home for you!"

And, within just about a month of that rainy April evening, Mr Martin installed Jenny White in the "second floor" he had rented and furnished with reference to another taste, and looked, with a smile, at her bright enraptured face.

"O, George, how beautiful this is!" she exclaimed, with her brown eyes full of happy brightness. "And how snug—even down to the geranium plants in the window! Dear George, how thoughtful you have been! And I shall be so glad when your Aunt Bridget comes to keep me company in the long days when you are away. Do you think she will like me, George?"

"She would be more than mortal, if she didn't," said George, looking tenderly down upon the contented little being, and mentally contrasting her with Emily Penford. "People can't very well help liking you, Jenny."

"The hot bread is very nice, Jenny, but I like Graham crackers," said Aunt Bridget; "and the hash is seasoned too highly. Besides, I think there's rye, or parched peas, or something, in the coffee—I can't drink such trash!"

"I can make you a cup of tea in a minute, Aunt Bridget."

"No, child—the tea George buys aint what I've been accustomed to. And I wish you'd have the coal stove taken out of my room, and the air-tight wood put there."

"Yes, Aunt Bridget."

"And, Jenny, it's confusin' to my head to hear you singin' about the house. I wish you'd leave it off."

"I will, Aunt Bridget, if it makes your head ache."

"Taint that alone," sighed the old woman, "but the p'ison air of them geran'um plants kind o' gets into my lungs!"

Jenny cast a regretful glance at her favourite flowers, all flushed with umbrels of scarlet bloom.

"I will send them round to my stepmother's, if they annoy you, Aunt Bridget," she said, meekly.

And so they lived. Aunt Bridget was old-fashioned, exacting, whimsical, and not good-tempered—in fact, a daily crown of thorns—but she was George's aunt, and not for one instant did Jenny fail in her dutiful forbearance.

Once, Emily Penford, meeting young Mrs Martin in the street with her aunt, went home to have a good laugh, at the old lady's expense.

"Such a fright," said Emily—"a poke bonnet, trimmed with snuff coloured satin, and a hideous brown pongee dress, without a sign of crinoline! Well, I'm glad I didn't marry George Martin, nor his odious old backwoods aunt! People did say she had a good deal of property laid up, but I don't see any symptoms of it."

But the time came when Jenny was destined to be still more severely tried. Aunt Bridget fell sick, and grew more petulant, irritable, and exacting than ever—but when she died, with her head on Jenny's arm, the girl thanked Heaven that she had been gentle with her to the last!

"Jenny," said George with dim eyes, "I shall not soon forget this ordeal through which you have passed."

And Jenny was satisfied—to her, her husband's approval was the sweetest guerdon she could know!

"Here is Aunt Bridget's 'will' in a leather pocket-book, under her pillow, George—she told me where I should find it," said Jenny, a little while subsequently. "Will you please take charge of it?"

George glanced over the quaint and formal document with a curious smile on his face.

"She leaves you her wardrobe, Jenny, more particularly her brown Pongee dress! An important bequest! Well, poor old thing, it was all she had to give. Put it in the rag-bag, Jenny, or give it to some poverty-stricken soul!"

"Indeed no," said Jenny, reverently folding up the ancient garment, "I'll put it away, and keep it for Aunt Bridget's sake!"

"Isabella and her husband will feel very badly, when they learn what an inheritance they have lost," said George Martin, with assumed gravity. "I wonder if they will come to the funeral?"

But nobody followed poor old Aunt Bridget to her grave, in the quiet shadows of Greenwood, except Mr and Mrs Martin! The dead leaf had fluttered down at last from it's feeble hold on the tree of the world, and there were but few to mourn it's fall!

Years passed on—and the little round dimpled faces began to cluster round George Martin's hearth.

"It takes a deal of money to feed five children," said he, cheerily, as he counted out the 'market funds' for his thrifty wife, "but there is'nt one of 'em we could spare, eh Jenny?"

But when, one dreary November evening, he was brought home on a shutter, crippled and helpless for months, from a fall from a high scaffolding, poor George thought the future wore a very unpromising look!

"It's for you and the children I'm worrying," he said, to his wife; "we havn't laid up a cent, though we've lived comfortably, and now Jenny, I don't see what is to become of us."

"Cheer up George," said the little woman bravely; "we'll do well enough. I know of a place where they will give me vests to make, and I can sew in the evenings!"

"Sew in the evening; after you have worked all day long for me and the children!"

"I shall not mind it, George!" said Jenny. "Dear me! it's nothing to the work I used to do before we were married!"

So Jenny kept the household pot boiling, by her own individual exertions—made, and mended, and patched and darned and darned with exhaustless patience.

"Why, Jenny," said George Martin, as he lay on his couch watching her busy fingers, "surely that is Aunt Bridget's old Pongee dress, isn't it."

Jenny laughed.

"Well, you see little Kate needs a new dress to appear tolerably decent at school, and as we haven't the money to buy one, I thought I would just rip up Aunt Bridget's bequest and see what I could do with it. See—it is quite fresh and bright on the wrong side—a little old-fashioned, to be sure, but Kate will not mind that."

As Mrs Martin spoke, she cut the lining away from the skirt with her skilful scissors.

"They made dresses very curiously in old times," said she, smiling, "the lining is elaborately quilted in oblong blocks, and see—it is covered with bits of brown paper inside."

"Brown paper! let me see, Jenny," said George, suddenly remembering the number less eccentricities of his old aunt, and vaguely fancying he knew not what—"why, they are bank notes, child!"

And they were bank notes fives, tens, twenties—even fifties! The lining of the old Pongee dress was literally covered with them, neatly sewed in, so as to be completely concealed from view. For the last few years of her life, Aunt Bridget had been a walking portemonnaie, and Jenny no longer marvelled at the feverish anxiety she was wont to betray about the safety of the brown "gown," as she called it, at night!

"Well, this is curious enough," said George, "now we can account for those flocking rumours of her wealth which we fancied so erroneous."

"How much is there, George?" questioned the bewildered Jenny.

"There cannot be less than three or four thousand dollars," said her husband—"see—here is a hundred-dollar bill, close to the pocket! Ah, Jenny, Aunt Bridget had a meaning when she made the will bequeathing to you, her trust friend and tenderest nurse, the old brown Pongee dress! I'm glad now I did not destroy the paper. I wonder what Isabella and her husband will say!"

"George," said Jenny reverently, "I think God has sent us this money in our time of need. I had not enough left to pay the rent, and I dared not think about the doctor's bill."

The tears of fervent gratitude came into her eyes as she spoke.

Little Kate had a new dress to wear to school, but it was not the brown Pongee. Jenny Martin treasured that up in memory of old Aunt Bridget; while Emily Penford, Cousin Isabella, and that class of people, exclaimed with one accord, "Who would have supposed such a thing possible?"

As it fact were not oftentimes far stronger than fiction!

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows

GOING EAST.		
1:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. / " " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.		
4:15 p.m. / 4:35 "	3:30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a.m. / " " 10:00 "

(This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.)

Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

SEE FIRST PAGE

Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th and save the discount.

A remarkable spirit of railway enterprise is exhibiting itself in the western part of Upper Canada. Several new lines of railway have been projected, and, to judge from the letters which appear in the newspapers, all are receiving an eager support. In most cases the promoters are trying to secure the assistance of the local municipalities, and this they are likely to get in spite of the warning of poor success which has unfortunately too often attended municipal investments in railways and canals in Canada. One of the lines projected in the western peninsula is known as the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway. An appeal for aid has been made by this railway company to the municipalities, and the company has just met with its first success. The township of Albion, in the county of Peel, has passed a by law granting a bonus of $40,000, and the by-law has just been sanctioned by the ratepayers with a wonderful unanimity, the vote standing 331 in favour of and 74 against the by-law. This shows how highly the advantages of a railway are appreciated in that part of the country. Might we look for a manifestation of the same public spirit if an appeal for like purposes were made to the county and township councils of Frontenac? If the townships would not give a bonus, would they make a suitable subscription of stock? There is some prospect of a railway being started through the most eligible part of this county, but not if the whole burden of the cost is left to city capitalists. A railway would benefit the townships through which it passed; and the townships, on being appealed to, should be ready to grant adequate assistance towards an object from which they would realize such an important benefit. On the nature of the answers they may give, we believe, altogether depends the question of a railway to the back townships.

The agent of the Muskoka District reports that up to the early part of the present month 14,010 acres were actually located by 137 locatees, of whom 111 were new men. Then there were 7,650 acres taken up, but the requisite affidavits had not yet been received; 2,141 acres were sold for which affidavits were also required. These amounts, with 2,000 acres reserved for locatees who applied to the department here, make in all 26,154 acres of land disposed of in this district alone for actual settlement.

A letter from Bombay states that Feroze Shah has declared himself the ally of Russia. This alliance is represented in many quarters as dangerous to the British power on the North-Western frontier of her possessions in Afghanistan.

In London it is argued on the part of the English that the progress of Russia in no degree equals that of the British in India; for the tendency of the latter has been to develope resources more than to extend dominion. Russia, it is acknowledged, has subdued the tribes of the Caucasus, conquered Bokhara and penetrated from the unknown north into the circle of Asiatic potentates, has established herself on the Oxus, and from Samarcand can exert a potent influence among all the Tartar tribes; but the British have conquered the Kalsa army and annexed the Punjaub, carrying their empire of India to its natural frontier, the mountain barrier that walls it in. Railroads connect their cities to which scarcely roads led in the days of Lord Auckland. The Indus flows almost from its source to the sea through the British dominion, railroads run along its banks, and fleets of steamers ply on its waters. Communication is almost instantaneous with England, and the overland route has developed into a great highway. The recognized chief of the Tartar tribes, with the banner of Islam raised for a crusade against the Feringhees in India, would, it is avowed, be a potent enemy, and might repeat the conquest of Hindostan by the mountaineers of Central Asia. But it is asked, can a Russian General succeed in such a *role*? It is wholly opposed to the principle upon which Russia acts. She cannot maintain a policy in Europe directly at variance with the policy in Asia. She cannot lead a Christian rising against Moslem supremacy in Turkey, and a moslem rising against Christian supremacy in India.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets obtained second class certificates at the Military School during the past week: Gilbert J. Vanslack, Prince Edward; George Hanwell, Hastings.

A NEW LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.—A telegram received by a house in this city to-day, states that at a large meeting held in Syracuse last evening for the purpose, and presided over by Mr Vanderbilt, it was determined to establish a new line of steamers for Lake Ontario, to run from Niagara to Montreal.

THE PRESENTATION TO LADY MACDONALD.—The presentation of the grand prize piano, selected by a number of subscribers, to Lady Macdonald, took place in the City Hall this afternoon, in the presence of a goodly throng of ladies and gentlemen. The seats were comfortably filled. An address was presented to Lady Macdonald, along with the gift, to which she read a pleasing reply. Sir John A. Macdonald made a speech. Singing and playing on the prize instrument occupied the rest of the afternoon. The proceedings having terminated close upon the regular hour of going to press, a more particular account must be deferred till our next issue.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—There was a large run of business at the court this morning which commanded considerable public attention. John Cross, of Cape Vincent, a lad, was fined $10 or 14 days in gaol for assaulting Mrs Griffin in the Market Square yesterday, by striking her in the face and for using abusive language to her. E. Smith appeared a second time at the bar for drunkenness; he was on his way to Montreal, but all his money except $2 having been squandered, the magistrate gave orders for his detention in the cells until the sailing of the boat to-morrow, when the police would see him safely aboard. Hunt and Walsh for larceny, remanded from Wednesday, were committed for trial, the court refusing to accept bail. Mr Macaroni appeared for Dell. Walter Mallard was placed at the bar charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and pleaded not guilty. Mr McIntyre appeared on the prisoner's behalf.

Mr James Woolley, sworn, deposed that he is a money broker of the city, and first became acquainted with the prisoner on Thursday the 9th instant at the Burnett House. Prisoner represented himself as a person of property in the United States; the owner of a livery stable in Albany, and a part owner of one in 42nd street, New York, and as having $25,000 in his possession at the present time. He stated his present business to be the purchase of a span of horses for Dr. Herrick, of Altany, N.Y., which he had in vain tried to obtain in Brockville. Witness interested himself in endeavouring to aid the prisoner in getting the horses. Prisoner got $15 for his immediate use, and also $5 from witness' clerk, on which he said he would repay as soon as his immediate necessities became certain, when he would exchange greenbacks. In fact the whole evidence of Mr Woolley went to show that the prisoner completely drew the wool over the eyes of himself and others by his business tact, and for a while he had no idea but all was right, the sharper being too much for the money changer. At length, becoming suspicious, witness to test the prisoner's worth asked him for the loan of $300 in greenbacks, for which witness would pay Canada currency, as he needed them. The prisoner professed his willingness to do so, and left witness to go to the hotel to get the money but did not come back with it, nor did witness see any of the prisoner's money at any time.

J. McKay, proprietor of the Burnett House, deposed to letting the prisoner, who was boarding at the hotel, have $10 upon his general representations, and upon the occasion of his receiving the money he made witness feel his waist round which he said there was a belt containing $3,500. Witness felt, but was not convinced of the presence of the belt. The prisoner had concluded a bargain with witness for the Burnett House, and went round with witness and pointed out the alterations he should make upon coming into possession. Prisoner talked big, said he owned a house in Washington street, Albany, worth $7,500, had the free run of the bar, on the strength of the purchase of the hotel, punished several bottles of champagne, run up a long liquor score by treating right and left, and to wind up decamped to Prescott, the money lent by witness being pleasantly convenient to pay the fare. Witness never had any of the prisoner's money whatever, he had not even paid his board bill. The above is in brief the evidence against the prisoner, who is a stout vulgar looking fellow with a burly red face and an address anything but that of a gentleman, and the wonder is that such a person could so deceive men so usually astute as the two witnesses.

After a patient hearing the court committed the prisoner for trial, consenting to accept bail.

LONDON SOCIETY, July. Canadian agency of W. E. Chewett & Co. Toronto.

Contents—How Algy won the Bet; Society at the Zoo; Tenby and its Neighbourhood; Visits to Country Houses; The Piccadilly Papers; The Physiology of the Dance; Codes of Ceremonial; Twice Trapped; Madame de Pompadour; East London Opium Smokers; On the Cliff; Mr Fairweather's Yachting; Ne Gentle Craft; Poppies in the Corn; A Drawing-room Ballad.

CRICKET MATCH.

The match yesterday (Friday) between the Belleville and Kingston Clubs excited a good deal of interest, and in the afternoon large numbers of spectators were present. The weather was intensely hot, and but for the refreshing breeze which prevailed during the greater part of the play, the work would have been fatiguing in the extreme. As it was, some of the men who did the greatest share of the work showed unmistakeable signs of weariness towards the close. The ground was not in its best condition, being much too dry for good foothold; nevertheless, an occasional good dash of fielding was exhibited. The play commenced about eleven o'clock, a couple of hours having been wasted for some reason not accounted for, to the intense disgust of many spectators, who were led by the public announcement to expect the play to commence at 9.30 sharp.

The Kingstonians went first to the wickets, and certainly made good use of their time while there, in spite of the efforts of their opponents, whose fielding was anything but bad. The highest score was made by Hornby, who totted up 73, being within one of as many as the highest total of an entire innings of the other side. When Hornby had become careless from the weariness of protracted work, a ball thrown by Clark stopped his play, and he retired, "his blushing honours thick upon him." Brown's batting was excellent, and when he retired amid the loud applause of the crowd, the telegraph gave notice of 30 to his credit. Mr F. C. Draper also ran up a like number in a rapid and slashing manner, the like of which has not been seen on the ground for many a day. His play in this instance was certainly the brilliant feature of the day, his score running—3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 4—nothing short of a double each hit, and each time in the true cricketing style; and when the player relinquished his bat, stumped by Clark, the ground resounded with applause. The other players of the Club did fair service, Meagher adding 10 to the score and G Barrow 9, while Hewett and R. W. Barrow walked out with 4 and 3 respectively to their names. At the close of the innings, when Mulkins carried out his bat, having got as high as 6, the total of the Kingstonians was 188.

The Belleville team, although the chances of war were against them in the present instance, played well and pluckily. Their fielding was rather above the average, and some very good batting was diplayed by several of them. In the second innings, Mills and Benjamin did their work in brilliant style, while Starling and Reeves were hard on the bowlers. In the second innings, Benjamin sent Hewett a catcher at long point, which that gentleman accepted with alacrity; and a well-directed ball from Draper prevented Mills from doing further mischief by adding to his score of 22. Brown's ball stopped the proceedings of Starling, whom, by the way, we know as an old hand, and have seen run up his score of 60 in brilliant style, but who now consented to allow 18 to figure to his credit; and Reeves carried out his bat in both innings. C. Henry, Holloway, and Lister added their share to the total.

In the second innings the Belleville played in fine style, and had it not been their fate to experience one of the rubs so common to cricket fortune, the result would have been different. That they are a game lot all who witnessed the play were satisfied of, and another time fortune will no doubt be propitious—indeed they have little to grumble at on that score, as the day previous they defeated the Pictonians in a well-contested field. Next week they proceed to Oswego to take the measure of the club there, when we augur for them a brilliant success.

The game terminated shortly after six o'clock, and upon its conclusion Mr Starling, the captain of the club, in a humorous speech proposed three cheers for the Kingston Club, which were given with a will; and to the call of Mr F. C. Draper, three roarers and a tiger were returned for the Belleville Club. The club then separated, mutually satisfied with the day's play.

We would suggest, in conclusion, that before the next match the club remove the scoreboard (or shanty or hovel) to the other side. The telegraph, as the constant passing and repassing of spectators to inspect the score is a perpetual annoyance to the scorers, and sadly interferes with their work.

The following is the score in full:—

KING TON—1ST INNINGS.

G. R. Hewett, c Henry, b Holloway	4
G. Barrow, c do. b do.	9
C. L. Hornby, thrown out Clark	73
A. W. Brown, c Hall, b Mills	32
T. Glancy, b Mills	30
R. W. Barrow, run out	0
J. P. Gildersleeve, c Benjamin, b Holloway	3
D. Meagher, b do.	3
F. C. Draper, c Clark, b Hall	10
J. Hale, run out	30
S. Mulkins, not out	1
Byes, 9; leg byes, 6; wides, 4,	19
Total,	188

Scorer, W. P. Phillips. Umpire, J. Linton.

BELLEVILLE.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Mills, c Glancy, b Brown	3	b Draper	22
C. Henry, b Hornby	7	b Brown	1
Lister, c Draper, b Brown	2	c and b Draper	2
Starling, hit wkt, b do.	12	b Brown	6
Benjamin, run out	5	c Hewett, b Draper	21
Clark, b Brown	2	b Draper	0
Davy, b do.	5	b do.	0
Ridley, b do.	3	b Brown	2
Holloway, c Gildersleeve, b Draper	0	thrown out Hewett	1
Reeves, not out	5	b Draper	6
B. o, l b 1, w 1,	8	Byes, 6, wides, 2,	8
Total,	55	Total,	74

Total number of both innings, - 128
Majority in favour of Kingston, - 60

Scorer, S. Stephens. Umpire, Sergt. Fields.

CITY FINANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR: In the "Abstract Statement" of the Revenue and Expenditure of the city of Kingston for the year 1867, as published in your paper of the 9th instant, I find a balance or surplus of receipts over expenditure of no less a sum than six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and seventy cents. There must be great carelessness somewhere, in making up the estimates of the year, in not approximating nearer to the actual sum required by the city for its expenditure. Had the Finance Committee or the official whose duty it is to attend to these matters, calculated more closely the amount required for city purposes, our taxes would not have been so *fearfully* high as they are at present. The rate of taxation for the past two years has been one fifth higher than it ever was before—and in all conscience they were even then high enough. In 1865 the rate of taxation was 20 cents in the dollar—in 1866 this was raised to 24 cents, and has so continued last year—when a lesser rate would have answered all purposes. It is the duty of the City Council, as I understand it, to put on a sufficient taxation to cover all the necessary expenses, but surely it was never contemplated to have the large surplus of six or seven thousand dollars on hand at the end of each year. There must be a screw loose somewhere, and I would respectfully ask our worthy Mayor or some of our City Fathers for an explanation. They boast of their economy, and all that sort of thing, but how is it that our taxes are higher now than they have ever been before? Is it owing to this large surplus they have on hand? if so, then strike it off the estimates, and let our taxes for the present year be placed at a reasonable figure. This is the very best evidence they can give us of their desire to economise.

But what is to be done with this balance or surplus of some thirteen thousand dollars now on hand for the past two years? Let it by all means go to the erection of suitable premises for a House of Refuge and Reformatory—a thing so much required and so strongly recommended by all sensible thinking men for several years past. By this means we will get rid of paying that extravagant sum to the County Council for the use of gaol and court house, which we have been in the habit of doing for several years. Now is the time to do this, and I am glad to see that Alderman Kinghorn has already moved in the matter, and I trust he will lose no time in carrying it through. It is much better that this Thirteen thousand dollars should be expended in this way than invested in such stock as that of the late Commercial Bank.

I would also like to know how it is that nearly seventeen thousand dollars of the sinking fund money is allowed to remain uninvested.

Your obedient servant,

A RATEPAYER.

Kingston, July 18th, 1868.

LETTER FROM MR TILLEY.

(From the St. John, N.B., Morning Chronicle.)

MR EDITOR—As much misapprehension prevails in this province in relation to the taxation imposed by the Union, and by Parliament, and especially as to its effects upon the inhabitants of this portion of the Dominion, I desire to submit a few facts, gathered from New Brunswick's first year's experience of Union, and ask for them a careful consideration of the public.

The average expenditure in New Brunswick for Roads, Bridges, and Education for the seven years terminating in October, 1866, was $233,649 per annum. The sum estimated under acts of the Legislature and voted for these services the year previous to the Union was $267,280, whilst the amount provided for the same services by the Local Legislature, in 1868, the first year of the Union, reached $273,960—$16,530 more than the appropriations of 1867, and $40,311 over the average expenditure of the seven years preceding.

These figures clearly show that as far as the local services are concerned, they are provided for on a more liberal scale under the Union arrangement than they were previous to Confederation.

I now give a statement of the taxation of the fiscal years 1866 and 1867, as compared with the collection from all sources of the year ending the 30th June, 1868. The public records and accounts for 1865-6 show that were was collected in New Brunswick from Customs, Railway Imposts, Light Duties, Sick and Disabled Seamen, Buoy and Beacon Funds (less drawbacks) $1,021,765. That from the 1st July, 1866, to 30th June 1867 (the year preceding the Union,) there was collected from the same sources (less drawbacks) $950,915; whilst during the first year of the Union, there was collected from Customs, Railway Imposts, Light Dues, Sick and Disabled Seamen, Buoy and Beacon Dues, Excise, Stamps and duty on Bank circulation—all the sources of Revenue—$909,250, showing a reduction of taxation as compared with 1867, of $44,265, and with 1866, of $15,515. The sum of $906,250 paid to the Dominion Treasury is as follows:

Customs, Railway Imposts, Light dues, Sick and Disabled Seamen and Buoy and Beacon Fund (less drawback) ..	$880,000
Inland Revenue Department	24,000
Duty on Bank Circulation, say ..	2,250
	$906,250

These comprise all the items of taxation, the proceeds of which pass to the Treasury of the Dominion. To complete the amount received from New Brunswick by the General Government, we have to add the difference between the receipts and expenditure of the St. C. & N. A. Railway. The Superintendent furnishes me with a statement showing the receipts to be in excess of the ordinary expenditure, $29,940, from which is to be deducted $13,460, payments on account of Locomotives, freight cars, and permanent way, leaving a balance to be added to Customs, Excise, &c., of $16,486, making the contribution from New Brunswick to the Dominion Treasury for the year to be as near as may be $922,740.

I now give the sums paid, or to be paid from the Dominion Treasury on account of New Brunswick for the year ending 30th June 1868, exclusive of $410,764 paid on account of railway stock and railway subsidies:

Interest on debt of New Brunswick, commission and charges connected therewith	$378,006
Subsidy to Local Government	314,637
Salary to Lieut. Governor	9,415
Judges' salaries and travelling expenses	25,200
Marine and Fisheries, Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons, Marine Hospitals, Sick and Disabled Seamen	40,525
Provincial Penitentiary	8,200
Election Expenses	4,725
On account of Geological Survey ..	15,000
Immigration and Quarantine	2,000
Militia, as furnished by Accountant of Militia Department—$27,000, of which for Camp of Instruction ordered, and contribution to the Provincial Rifle Association	66,761
Subsidy to Steamers	7,000
Inspection of Steamboats	1,000
Indians'	1,700
Collection and Protection of the Revenue, including Excise and Registration of Shipping	55,000
Post Office deficiency, estimated at ..	24,000
	$939,163

These figures show that during the first year of the Union, New Brunswick has received from the Dominion Treasury $938,153 for services for which she, before the Union had settled upon to provide, and $16,453 more than we have paid into the General Treasury from all sources of revenue; consequently we so far have not contributed a *dollar* toward the expense of the General Government, Public Departments, Parliament, Ocean Steamers service, Intercolonial Railway Survey, the purchase, extension and furnishing of the Governor General's residence, maintenance and repair of public buildings, the publication of the Laws, *Gazette* or Public Printing. So much for the past year.

The provisions of the Act of Union and the appropriation of Parliament will require to be paid on account of New Brunswick for the current year $1,082 437, or $159,763 in excess of what we have contributed to the Dominion Treasury during the past year. They may be stated as follows:

Interest on Debt of New Brunswick, commission and charges connected therewith	$424,000
Subsidy to Local Government.	314,637
Governor's Salary	7,000
Judges' Salaries and travelling expenses	29,000
Penitentiary deficiency	8,200
Observatory	750
Geological Survey	5,000
Immigration and Quarantine	5,200
Militia, Stores, Military Schools, Drill Sheds and Barrack Rent	80,000
Steam communication..	10,000
Lights, Buoy and Beacon, Sick and disabled Seamen and Light Houses.	48,150
Dredge and Scows for Harbour of St. John	22,000
Fishery Overseers	5,000
Indians	1,700
Expenses incurred by New Brunswick on account of Delegation for settlement of Union	29,200
Collection and Protection of the Revenue, Customs and Excise	68,000
Post Office deficiency	24,000
	$1,082,437

This is exclusive of the $1,175,000 voted for payment of Railway Stocks and Railway Subsidies.

It is quite clear that this year the ordinary expenditure by the Dominion on account of New Brunswick must be in excess of the Revenue received, and that we this year, as in the past, will contribute nothing towards the expenses of the General Government, Parliament, or Departments, nor to the expenditure on Intercolonial Railway and Defence.

Surely the people of New Brunswick can have no ground for complaint touching the financial view of the question.

St. John, July 9th, 1868. S. L. TILLEY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 18.—Mr Justice Coursol is holding an inquiry to-day into the circumstances connected with the fire at Murphy's in Bleury street. He does this at the instance of the insurance companies, who have determined to repudiate the Fire Marshal Act and its provisions.

Evidence is being taken to-day in the case of Brooks, who was arrested for obtaining money under fraudulent pretences. The prisoner's plan of proceeding was to waylay some habitant with a load of grain from the country, bring him to a grain-dealer, and leaving the countryman outside, sell the grain as his own, and decamp with the price.

It is expected that the Grecian will be got off the shoal and brought here on Monday. The injury to the vessel is slight.

The garrison paraded this morning in presence of Major General Bissett. Several detachments of the garrison are now at Chambly, about 15 miles off.

A soldier of the 16th Regiment was drowned there yesterday.

SUNSTROKES IN MONTREAL.

Although the weather was not so hot yesterday as the few preceding days, it is our painful duty to record several more cases of death from sunstroke. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Hugh Nolan, a labourer, working for Mr Morrison, plasterer, was driving a horse and cart, the latter laden with plasterers' laths. He was seated on the cart, but when he arrived near the flour sheds, he suddenly fell from it on to the street. He was observed, and carried into the yard of a tavern which stands near the flour sheds; but, in spite of all that the bystanders could do for him, he died almost immediately. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "apoplexy caused by the excessive heat." The deceased had been a soldier, and was a strong, healthy man, of about 40 years of age, and resided in King street. The *Witness* is informed that two medical men were sent for, but declined to come, on the plea that they had already been sent for in similar cases, but no one would hold themselves indebted or liable to pay them for their services. We should like to be furnished with the names of the two gentlemen referred to. We cannot think any respectable practitioner would withhold his aid under such circumstances. In the afternoon, a man named Welch, while walking along Recollet street, suddenly fell down on the sidewalk from sunstroke. Dr. Hingston, was immediately in attendance; but, in spite of his exertions, Welch died, another victim to the excessive heat. At noon yesterday, a Canadian boy, about 12 years of age, fell down sunstruck in St. Mary street. He was carried home by two women. This is the first case of sunstroke that has occurred amongst children. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday forenoon, Mr Macdonnell, in the employ of Mr John Lovell, as collector, was sunstruck in St. Paul street. Happily he is recovering. A Landing Waiter, named L. T. Couillard, son of the late Hon. A. G. Couillard, fell down on the wharf on Wednesday, from the effects of the heat, and shortly afterwards expired. An unknown stranger put up at the tavern of Robert Ray, St. Paul street, on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning he was found dead in his bed. An inquest revealed the fact that he had died from apoplexy, no doubt brought on by the heat. Bernard Donahoe, who was sunstruck on Wednesday, and reported to be recovering in our issue of yesterday, died during the night. Another man named James Gilmore, also called to Hotel was taken up on Wednesday, owing to the excessive heat of the weather, and died at a late hour of the day.—*Montreal News.*

The *Newcastle Daily Journal* reports the case of a seaman, named George Malone, who was summoned at one of the local police courts for refusing to work on a Sunday. He alleged the work he was required to do was not a necessity, but the bench held that he had no right to judge of that, and sent him for a month's imprisonment. The report adds that he looked very much surprised on receiving his sentence.

A clerk in the employ of the East India Company recently penned the following lines to his official superior: "Honoured Sir, I humbly beg you wil excuse my not attendance office this date, cause I got a boil as per margin." In the margin of the letter a sketch of the boil was drawn out, and the writer went on further to say, "The breadth of paper being short I have painted the boil small, but it is double the size."

It is related of the Miss Foote, who has just married Senator Henderson, that once when she and her sister went to a party with their uncle, Senator Foote, now deceased, a grammatical servant of the Hibernian persuasion announced:—"Sinatur Foot and the two Misses Feet!"

The *Monitour* gives the following as the dinner of the ordinary French working-man: Half a pound of bread, a litre of broth, two ounces and a third of boiled beef, and about a pennyworth of vegetables, the total cost being 75 centimes—7½d. The disproportion of meat to broth, and indeed to everything else in the bill of fare, is rather striking. By going to the Prince Imperial's soup kitchen, it appears that the French workman can obtain his dinner for little more than half the above-named sum, without the kitchen losing money. There are twenty of these kitchens in Paris for the supply of cooked food at cost price.

A deputation from the English Church Union waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury on Monday, and presented a declaration which set forth certain statements described as the errors of Dr Colenso, and avowed that its signatories solemnly renounced all Christian communion with him until he repented of having propounded the doctrines complained of.—Earl Nelson assured the Primate that those who had signed the document did not presume to judge Dr Colenso but they took this step because they had heard of his having been deposed by a legal court of the church and excommunicated.—The Archbishop, in the course of a brief reply, said he had repeatedly expressed his belief that Dr Colenso was in grievous error, and he thought he had been spiritually deposed from his functions. A report of the proceedings of the Upper House of Convocation would be before the public in a few days, and, in the opinion of the most rev. prelate, it will give more satisfaction to the church than anything which had yet been done.

Says the St. Albans *Transcript*: Four barrels containing eggs arrived from Montreal last night by express. They were found to be spiced with thirteen one and a half round bottles of Oil of Cloves in each barrel. Value of eggs about $20; value of Oil of Cloves about $250. There must have been a very great oversight in packing, and of course the Custom House officers went for them.

Miss Rye, whose success in importing female servants into Canada has been already alluded to, has written to the London papers that, if she had had 300 more women, she believes they could all have been equally well placed. "We had," she says, "a most hearty welcome at Montreal, where my people, and where, in a few hours, I easily placed about forty women. Toronto has given us if possible a heartier welcome, and my only fear is that we are receiving too much attention and kindness. However, my visit has more than confirmed my belief that hundreds of situations here may be happily filled by some of our poor, under-paid, half-starved women in England, and I see every prospect of the work which has just commenced for Canada being again and again repeated with equal success."

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 18

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Paris, 16th July.—The 'Moniteur' regards the recent speech of Marquis Moustier as proving that the policy of France is one of moderation. No step will be taken by the Government on the part of the Government which has a tendency to quit the public mind. France will carefully abstain from intervention in German questions, but will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

London, July 17.—Lord Stanley stated in the House of Commons last night that the British Ministry had informed the United States Government that they were ready to accept the American view of naturalization but the question was still under consideration, and besides there was not time to pass a bill at this session of Parliament.

London, July 17.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Mill asked the Government what disposition was to be made of the Fenian prisoners, Warren and Costello, who were arrested after effecting a landing in Ireland, with the alleged purpose of exciting an insurrection, and whether the Government intended to mitigate the sentences of those Fenians who had already been tried and convicted.

Lord Mayo replied that there were no peculiar features in the cases of Warren and Costello which would lead the Government to depart from the usual course of the law. Some delay, however, had been caused in the proceedings, owing to the necessity of procuring evidence from the United States to show that the accused were closely connected with the Fenian organization in that country. In reply to a second part of Mr Mill's question, Lord Mayo said the time had not yet come for the revision of the cases of these Fenian convicts who were now filling out their terms of sentences.

London, July 17.—The "Morning Standard" in an article on the subject of naturalization says before any alteration is made in the English laws, much time and the careful consideration should be given to the question of the rights of naturalized citizens. The "Standard" regrets the premature publication of the despatches which have been exchanged between the British and American Government on this question.

Dublin, July 17.—Archbishop Cullen, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, is critically ill.

London, July 17.—The Duke De Montpensier has arrived at Cintra in Portugal.

It is now reported that the exile of the Duke was caused by his refusal to obey orders unless received directly from the Queen, and that the exile of the Liberal Herald was decreed in consequence of its alleged sympathy with the Duke.

Rio Janeiro, June 24, via London, July 17. Official despatches from the scene of war state Paraguayans report the allied forces had commenced a vigorous bombardment of Humaita by land and water. The Paraguayans made a desperate sortie for the purpose of dislodging a detachment of allied troops from the Granchaoo, but the attack was repulsed, and the enemy were forced to retreat to their entrenchments with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

Washington, June 18.—The steamship Vera Cruz from New York, arrived here yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, July 18, 1:20 p.m.—Consols for money 94¼; for account 94¼; Bonds 72¼. Sugar quiet and steady.

Liverpool, July 18, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton heavy; Uplands 11d.

New York-Press Despatches.

Venez