JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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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. Mixed train 3:15 a.m.
	1:50 " " " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

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

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

A variety of suggestions have been made for the effectual removal from Canada of the surplus American silver with which the country has been flooded since the time when the adoption of an irredeemable paper currency in the United States drove their silver coinage out of circulation, and forced its shipment to Canada, Cuba, and other countries, where it could be used for the purchase of commodities urgently demanded by the Americans during the great war. In this way the silver coinage of the United States has accumulated in Canada to such an amount that it is felt its removal will have to become a matter of governmental interference, as the prospect of a speedy resumption of specie payment in the United States is still very remote, and all expectations of a natural return of the money to the country where it properly belongs must be put off to a period not yet in view. One of the best of the suggestions made to meet the desired end is, that the government should receive the silver at a discount in payment of customs duties, and so withdraw it from circulation in Canada, either by exporting it and bearing the loss, or by melting it up and recoining into Canadian money. That the government, as the representative of the public, will have to bear the loss is conceded, and it is to be expected that these demands for governmental interference will continue to be made until they are answered by a measure calculated to get rid of the evil.

At the recent meeting of the British Medical Council in London, the long-mooted question of registering in Great Britain the qualifications of colonial practitioners came up, and appears to have advanced a stage. A somewhat favourable response was made to an application by the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, and the Council passed a resolution to the effect that previous residence ought not to be required from graduates of the University of Melbourne as a condition of admission to registration. The debate which led to this action indicated a wider liberality of feeling than has yet been entertained, and several of the members spoke in terms of much appreciation of the standard of medical education in the colonies. Dr. Andrew Wood said many of the colonial universities, as those of India and Canada, gave their students as high an education as was given in Great Britain. The *Lancet* also has warmly advocated the cause of colonial graduates, and has expressed the opinion that the holders of colonial diplomas, or rather of such of these diplomas as the Council sees its way clear to recognize, should be registered as a matter of law, not of favour or special order. They should, the *Lancet* thinks, be registered on the same terms as those licensed at home are registered in the colonies. The expression of views like these exhibits a decided advance, and it may be concluded that the question is approaching a favourable settlement, and that the former antagonism between the Medical Council and the Colonial Office, on the question of amending the Medical Act in this regard, is undergoing a desirable modification.

14TH PRINCESS OF WALES OWN RIFLES.—The arms, accoutrements and uniform have been called in for inspection. No pay will be issued until all are returned to the armouries. All members of the Battalion are urged to comply with this order without delay.

THE PRESENTATION PIANO.—Lady Macdonald's piano was despatched to Ottawa this afternoon, per steamer Ottawa, in charge of Mr Reyner, who accompanies it.

COMMON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The semi-annual examination of the scholars of the Common Schools commenced this morning. In the forenoon the scholars of the Depot School were examined, and the Charlesville School in the afternoon.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ST. HELEN.—The steamer St. Helen, while on a trip between Trenton and this city, became disabled by the breaking of her shaft-pin. She was towed into this port this afternoon, by the Ellen Jeffers, to get her damages repaired.

The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles will play in the Park to-morrow evening, commencing at 5 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

Overture—The Merry Wives of Windsor .. .. .. Nicolai.
Quadrille—Herold .. .. .. Strauss.
Selection—Don Pasquale .. .. Donizetti.
Valse—Der Morgenstern .. .. Labitzky.
Selection—Faust .. .. .. Gounod.
Galop—Jongleur .. .. .. Zikoff.
God Save the Queen.

The Chief and Deputy Chief of Police, of Hamilton, have been dismissed from their offices by a unanimous vote of the City Council, after hearing the report presented by Recorder Start. The report was based upon evidence taken before the Recorder in an investigation which has been going on for many days. The prosecution was commenced at the instance of Matthew Howie, who preferred the charges which appear to have been substantiated by evidence.

The St. Louis police have made 74 raids on gambling hells since the 1st of May.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 21.—At the inspection of the Garrison Hospitals to-day, they were found to be comparatively free from contagious diseases.

The two batteries of Royal Artillery stationed here were reviewed at Logan's Farm at four o'clock this morning.

The building of a new convent at Coteau St. Louis is to be commenced in the fall.

Twelve persons now confined in Montreal gaol have been pronounced by the board of inspectors to be labouring under mental alienation.

The *Gazette* this morning says the rumour that Dr. Giard, Secretary of the Educational Bureau, will be appointed Queen's printer by Mr Chauveau, is hardly credible.

The sky to-day was overcast, with some indications of change.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, July 21.—At a meeting of the merchants and others interested in the silver question, held here last night, the special committee appointed at a previous meeting to obtain signatures have handed in an agreement, signed by 97 merchants and business men, generally agreeing to receive and pay American silver according to the Toronto platform, to come into effect on the first of August.

THE REGATTA AT CAPE VINCENT.—The following Kingston boats are entered in the regatta at Cape Vincent which takes place to-morrow:—Mr Cunningham's Pride of the Wave, and Mr Jamieson's Canadian Life.

CRICKET.—As a proof of the rapid spread of the reviving interest here in this truly manly game, we are informed that a new club has been organized, to be called the "Union Cricket Club of Kingston," so named in memory of the old union club, which our readers will remember, flourished here a few years since. Nearly forty gentlemen have already connected themselves with the movement, including many whose business and professional habits would hardly awaken a suspicion of their cricketing proclivities. A complete staff of officers has already been elected, and regular morning practices have been commenced. A committee appointed to treat with the Kingston club as to the use of ground, &c., were accompanied last evening by a return deputation extending an invitation to amalgamate with the senior club, and, as the new beginners will then be able to share the laurels which the Kingston club has so handsomely won during the present season, and, at the same time, profit at practice by the superior play of the Kingstonians, it is more than likely that the union will be effected. Should the two clubs unite, as proposed, Kingston will soon be able to boast a club which for numbers as well as play will be second to none in the Province, and nothing would be easier than the selection of a strong team at any time to uphold the honor of our good city, once so famous for its cricketers.

If a hint is allowable, we would suggest to the united clubs the propriety of recovering the only "lost ball" this season from their friends in Oswego, who confessedly carried it away by a narrow victory, which was only won by skillfully preventing the completion of the recent match. We wish the strengthened clubs of Kingston a repetition of its past success.

THE HAMPTON SCHOOL CONCERT.—Another of these popular entertainments by the pupils of the Hampton School came off last evening. The rooms were prettily decorated with flowers and flags, the latter kindly lent by Capt. Gaskin for the occasion, and, as usual, a large and fashionable audience was present. The invariably pleasing programme was presented, and as on former occasions was well and spiritedly carried out, and elicited the highest marks of the approbation of the audience. Some of the songs were given by the youthful vocalists with more than ordinary ability, and there is an evident improvement in the performers at each receiving concert. Misses Carson, Lister, Draper, Stacey, Saunders, Crook, and Short, were the principal performers. The first part of the programme was terminated with the "French Canadian Voyageur Song," and "God save the Queen" terminated the second and concluding portion.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A sad case of loss of life by drowning occurred at eight o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, near the Batteau Channel, Wolfe Island. Two nieces of Captain Staley, of the barque George Thurston, whose family reside at that place, and respectively ten and thirteen years of age, accompanied by a little boy of the Captain's, four years old, proceeded to the Batteau Channel for the purpose of bathing the latter. By some accident one of the little girls and the boy slipped off the bank, which is steep, into the water, about five feet deep at that spot. The other girl ran affrighted to the not far distant house, and gave the alarming information to the mother, who frantic with excitement, rushed to the spot, and without the slightest pause plunged into the water. It is probable that in her haste she must have unwittingly struck a deep spot in the water, as she at once sank and did not rise again. The child on the bank contrived to extricate her sister from her perilous position, but the little boy and his mother were both drowned, no persons other than the children being near at the time of the accident. Captain Staley is at present away with his vessel, and is not yet aware of the heart-rending news awaiting him.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday—Mrs Pogue and Mrs Davis appeared on remand for the decision of the court. The prisoners having left the locality of Little's Lane, the magistrate allowed them to depart, suspending his judgment for the present to give time for the future conduct of the prisoners to develope. John Hanley and John Dwyer, rival porters, were charged by policemen Lane and Cook with quarrelling on Swift's wharf on Sunday morning last, on the arrival of the Mail steamer. The prisoners did not deny the charge, and appearing to be sorry for its occurrence, the magistrate in consequence remitted the usual costs in inflicting a fine of $2 each. James White, from Ogdensburgh, was charged with drunkenness. He was on the tramp in search of work. The court imposed a fine of $2 or ten days in gaol. The prisoner having no money, pleaded hard to be allowed a chance to earn money, which he would surely apply to the liquidation of the fine. The court gave him the trial, and the Yankee departed, no doubt laughing at the easiness of a Canadian Police Court. The prisoner will be sure, however, to give Kingston a wide berth in future, and the ends of the magistrate will be accomplished.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held last (Monday) evening in the Council Chamber. The Mayor occupied the chair, and all the members were present with the exception of Aldermen A. M. Brown, Brophy and T. Robinson. The clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Intercolonial Commercial Convention, inviting attendance on Tuesday, 4th proximo, at Portland, Maine, "to take into consideration the various measures and plans now before the country to increase the facilities of intercourse and trade between the Atlantic seaboard and the interior of the continent. To adopt measures to secure a line of railway across the continent at its widest part from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas, connecting Halifax, Portland, Rutland, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco, in an unbroken line, and the completion of a direct line from the St. Lawrence waters to Puget Sound, &c, &c."

The communication was a very lengthy document, and after the clerk had given a portion the Council dispensed with the reading of the remainder, and referred the matter to the consideration of the Board of Trade.

A communication from the City Engineer, stating that he had received no fees for frontage of drains, and the reason, thereof, was laid before the Council.

Mr Chown did not think the city engineer's report was sufficiently explicit, and was in favor of its being referred back to him, and moved a resolution to the effect that he be required to furnish a report of all the houses built since his term of office.

Alderman Gildersleeve thought it was asking too much of that officer to furnish the information extending back to an indefinite time, as the mover had no idea how long Mr Innis had been in office.

Alderman J. Cunningham was of the same opinion, and thought it would be impossible for the engineer to give such information, and that the Chamberlain would be better able to do so.

Alderman Henderson agreed with them.

A communication was read from the corporation of the county through Mr Irwin, County treasurer, giving a statement of an amount which it claimed was due it by the city, and which the county insisted must be paid by the 31st proximo. The amount claimed was $12,102:12. It was referred to the finance committee to take what over legal advice they should deem necessary upon it, and to report the same to the Council.

A communication from Mr Agnew, city solicitor, stating that the corporation had obtained a verdict in the case of Cunningham vs. Manning.

PETITIONS.

Alderman H. Cunningham handed in the petition of George McCullough to open a drain, which was granted upon the usual conditions.

The petition of J. & D. Cunningham to lay down building materials was brought up by Alderman Kinghorn, and granted under the supervision of the proper officer.

Alderman W. Robinson brought up the petition of — Livey, and Alderman Dr. Sullivan that St. T. Bowes, to erect signs, both of which were granted on the usual conditions.

Alderman Chown brought up the petition of Samuel T. Drennan, praying the consideration of the Council as to a remission or reduction of the city's claim against him as endorser with Mr McKay for the firm of A. & D. Shaw, which transaction had been pending some 12 years, and which an arbitration had lately decided in favor of the corporation. Mr McKay having made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors threw the whole of the burden upon Mr Drennan, and a writ had been issued by the city solicitor against Mr Drennan; it was imperative, he claimed, that the matter should be at once settled, if any alteration should be entertained by the Council. The petition stated at great length the reasons for the recommendation of the matter by the Council.

On motion it was decided to hear Mr Drennan's attorney, Mr Bawden who was present, and was prepared to make certain statements of figures which would tend to render the matter plainer to the Council, certain particulars which were unknown at the time, and had not been brought before the arbitrators.

The petition gave rise to a long and warm debate, and several methods of disposing of it were proposed by members.

A motion to refer it to the financial committee was met by decided opposition of the members composing it, who argued that the affair had been referred to an arbitration, and that to refer it back to them was merely a desire on the part of members of the Council to shirk the responsibility of meeting the question themselves. The committee refused to reconsider the matter, it having once been before them, and thought that it was, as it appeared to be, the wish of the Council to do any act of grace to Mr Drennan, then it was the place of the Council itself to do it, and not to expect the committee to advise any such proceeding, and thereby assume the onus of such acts. The subject was even blistered for over an hour, and after each member had spoken once, and some of them many times, it was finally resolved that the following be a committee to inquire into the subject of Mr Drennan's petition, and to report to the Council on Monday night next, when a special meeting would be held for the purpose of receiving it, and the proceedings against Mr Drennan be stayed in the meantime: Aldermen Gibson, W. Robinson, Henderson, G. Brown, H. Cunningham, Allen and Kinghorn.

The original motion respecting the hearing of Mr Drennan's solicitor was rescinded.

Aldermen Gildersleeve, Livingston, and Kinghorn, and the Mayor, all of the finance committee, were firm in their resolve not to take, nor advise any action to be taken, respecting a matter which had been taken out of their hands, and decided by the verdict of an arbitration appointed for the purpose.

Alderman McMillan moved, seconded by Alderman Nelligan, that the Chamberlain be instructed to collect the rents of the butchers and others during the illness of Market clerk, which finally passed, with the addition of the messenger, a scheme under the instructions of the Chamberlain.

There was some discussion and two or three motions put relative to the appointing a policeman to act for Mr Smith during his illness, but they were subsequently withdrawn. The Council appeared to wish it to be made patent that there was no intention whatever of depriving or interfering with Mr Smith's salary.

After having passed a very stormy session the Council somewhat abruptly terminated their proceedings, and adjourned at 10 minutes to eleven o'clock.

The Chicago police have raided upon 72 disreputable houses since Sunday, and rescued the inmates.

Peterboro, July 20—At 5 p.m. to-day a fire broke out in the stables attached to Mogan's hotel, late McGregor's. Before the flames could be subdued the hotel, stables, grocery, and Hafey's dry goods store, were consumed.

A mob of women in Toledo, Ohio, a few nights since, made an assault, with bricks and stones, on a building for the purpose of driving away a woman who had enticed away the husband of another woman. The windows of the building were completely shattered, and the police, who could do nothing with the belligerent mob, rescued the assailed party and conveyed her in safety to the station house.

The recent poisoning of a congregation of Dunkers in Illinois has brought that obscure denomination into notice. Some of their peculiarities are very singular. They are a branch of German Baptists, so strict in their close communion principles that they will not commune even with "regular Baptists," but insist that the candidate for immersion must be tumbled forward and not dipped backward, and that the immersion is good for nothing unless performed three times in succession, being once in honour of each person of the Trinity. They neither take oaths nor fight; they celebrate the Lord's Supper, with the accompanying love-feasts, the washing of the feet, the kiss of charity, and the right hand of fellowship. They also anoint the sick with oil for recovery.

FRANK LESLIE IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

In the Common Pleas yesterday, a motion for alimony was made in the suit brought by Frank Leslie against his wife. The complainant says that in 1850 Mrs Leslie ran away with one Croxon, to St. Thomas, and from there to Toronto; that Mr Leslie pursued them to Toronto, but ultimately forgave his wife and lived with her; but that her intimacy with Croxon was continued in Boston. He also charges more recent adulteries. The adulteries except that which he forgave in 1851, was, he says, unknown to him till recently. Her father denies all the adulteries but that with Croxon, makes a special averment that her husband purposely threw her in his way and then abandoned her, so that she might be dependent on him for pecuniary aid, and might appear to be guilty with him. She further charges adultery on him with a number of women. The affidavits produced by her on this motion are much fuller. They aver that they were married in England by his, then, name of Carter; that on one occasion he took from her all their furniture; that when about to leave England, he sold all the furniture and a great lot of her clothes, and left her with but £20 to support herself and her three children for six months; that after they had been here a short time, her husband became estranged from her, and on his repeating the averments as to Croxon, she became deranged in health and mind, and went, she knew not where, but without actual crime. That her husband subsequently sought her of his own will, and she consented, on his entreaties, to reside again with him. That afterward, she had continual reasons to suspect his fidelity, and at length left him and entered into negotiations for a separation. That she has since discovered proof of infidelity by him since the separation. As to one of the persons with whom she is accused, she says that she does not know his name. The affidavits of the others denying the charge are appended. That of Benedict, he, counsel, adds a full account of the negotiations entered into by him with Mr Leslie for a separation, and says that at one time Mr Leslie was desirous of having an absolute divorce. That even the amount of the alimony was agreed on, but the negotiation went off through the failure of Mr Leslie to give security. He denies the charge of adultery, and says that he believes Mr Leslie only prefers these charges to frighten Mrs Leslie's friends. An affidavit of Mr Fortune is added—he is the proprietor of Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Illusturte Zeitung, Illustracion, Fashion Magazine, Boys' and Girls Weekly, and was, under his brother's name, owner of the Lost Sensation, for which The Days' Doings has been substituted, that he owns four or five printing establishments, whose furniture is worth at least $150,000, and that his income is more than $100,000. Mr Leslie's affidavit is, he has been restrained by self-respect and a regard for his children from answering the attacks made on him, but a time has now arrived to break silence. He was born at Ipswich, England, in 1821. At 19 he became acquainted with Sarah Ann Welham, whom he married when he was 21, she then being 16. By his marriage he alienated his father's family. He devoted himself to wood-engraving, and, by labouring 16 hours a day, procured a livelihood. His name was Henry Carter, but having used the name of Frank Leslie as a nom de plume, and also in the publication of his newspapers, he caused his name to be changed in 1857. As to his selling the furniture before leaving England, he says that in his struggles he gave a kind of a chattel mortgage on his furniture which was found, on one day during his absence, but, on his return at night, he proceeded to make his family comfortable, and the furniture was returned in a few days. Finding the long credits of England fatal to him, he resolved to come to this country, and sold off his furniture, but not her clothes, and made, as he supposed, an equal division of the proceeds, giving her £20 cash and about £100 in notes. When he landed in New York, in 1848, his capital was about £50. The notes were not promptly paid, and Mrs Leslie suffered some inconvenience. Mr Leslie then gives his account of the elopement in 1850. He entered into a publishing speculation in connection with Jenny Lind's concerts, which necessitated his travelling with the troupe. This he did with his wife's consent. He left her in a well furnished house and gave her money for household expenses. Just before leaving he sent her a $300 piano. As soon as he realized anything in Philadelphia he sent her $25, and similar sums from other cities. He received no letters in reply. On his return in May, 1851, he found his house occupied by strangers, and all his letters but one unopened. She had eloped with Croxon, taking her youngest child. The other two he found with a poor woman, Fretter by name. He had found that they went to Toronto, and pursued them there, but they had been warned, and had gone in different directions a few hours before, Mr Leslie for New York. He telegraphed in the name of Croxon to a hotel-keeper at Albany, and thus stopped her. On her entreaties and penitence he forgave her and they went to Boston, but he says that within one week she renewed her connection with Croxon, taking advantage of her knowledge of his business hours. Of this he knew nothing till November, 1867. After a year's residence in Boston, they returned to New York, and in 1854 to bar-keeping. She has annoyed him too by demands for money, by her discouragement of his exertions, by her exhibitions of a morose disposition, by her insults to the friends he invited home, and by her accusations of intrigues with every woman with whom he conversed. He then accuses her of most gross neglect, resulting from a severe accident in December 1859. He says that the idea of his permitting a divorce was suggested by her counsel, but the demands for alimony were raised continually, and he found it impossible to make any arrangement. This was after a separation in 1861. After this he allowed her $20 a week, until, as he says, he found that she was circulating injurious reports concerning him, and stopped it; that she has continued these annoyances down to the present time. He denies the charge of adultery, and says that it is an effort to drag into this controversy the names of respectable married ladies, to stir up enemies against him, and to prevent his enjoying respectable society. A number of affidavits are annexed supporting the individual averment of Mr Leslie's affidavit.

Mr McKeon and Mr Campbell for the plaintiff, urged that the first adultery was not even denied, and that her position was not one commending itself to the favour of the court. The court should either give no alimony whatever, or, if any, the smallest possible amount. The court reserved its decision.

It was rumoured in Halifax a few days ago that Mr Howe was about to resign his seat in the Dominion Parliament and seek election to the Local Legislature.

The Vienna journals publish accounts of a singular disturbance which took place on the Prater. An aeronautic event had been previously announced on three different occasions, and each time the public had been disappointed. The people had assembled for the fourth time, and seeing the balloon ready for a short distance, attached by a rope, and without any car, they thought that some fresh mystification were intended; they broke through the doors, and, after cutting it loose, broke to pieces everything capable of being destroyed. The mounted police at first endeavoured to interfere, but not being able to advance, and not liking to use their sabres, they withdrew, hooted by the crowd. The mob then returned to the streets in disorderly bands, and on arriving at the square of St. Stephen, created a great disturbance, and raised insulting cries beneath the windows of the Archbishop's Palace. They were at length dispersed by the armed forces, after the riot had lasted three hours.

WOMAN'S WORD-BOOK.—Theatre: a place of exhibition where the only serious comedy is played in front of the house.—Thought: A bird salt on its tail.—Time: Woman's rival: for no tight lacing can compare with the waist of Time.—Tinsel: The patent of stage nobility—but all the world is a stage.—Tombstone: The stamp on Death's little bill.—Tongue: The unruly member for Ply-mouth.—Tooth, Tooth: Singular, a tusk. Perfec.-plural, a set of pearls.—Treasure: The husband who has left you a widow.—Truth: An invisible girl condemned in hatred of chignons and false charms to remain at the bottom of a well.

A GERMAN GAMBLER.

Blanc, the proprietor of the gambling hell at Hamburg, is said to be worth 60,000,000f. Thirty years ago he arrived at Frankfort with only twenty francs in his pocket. He is nominally the President of a Stock Company, but he waters the stock constantly and keeps most of the shares in his pocket. The other stockholders do not complain, because they get from sixty to ninety per cent interest on their capital, although they are entitled to much larger dividends. When business at the roulette and trente-et-quarante tables is dull, the news is spread everywhere that somebody has won enormous sums of money from the "bank." Gudgeons from all the other watering places then flock to Homburg.

It was Blanc who first introduced into his gambling hell the feature of female decoy-ducks. Ladies generally shrink from gambling there if the seats at the tables are all occupied by the lords of creation. The shrewd Blanc, therefore, employs half a dozen Parisian cocottes, with somewhat faded charms, to sit all day long at the tables, and gamble with funds which he furnishes to them. They are very richly dressed, croupiers address them with "Duchess" and "Countess" and the like; but these wretched women have to doff their finery at 11 o'clock at night, when the kursaal is closed, and when they return in their own humble toilet to the garret where they live. Their expenses are paid by Blanc, who gives them, in addition, five or six francs a day.

THE DROOPING EARS OF ANIMALS.

Our domesticated quadrupeds are all descended, as far as known, from species having erect ears; yet few kinds can be named, of which at least one race has not drooping ears. Cats in China, horses in parts of Russia, sheep in Italy and elsewhere, the guinea pig in Germany, goats and cattle in India, rabbits, pigs, and dogs in all civilized countries, have dependent ears. With wild animals, which constantly use their ears like funnels to catch every passing sound, and especially to ascertain the direction whence it comes, there is not, as Mr Blythe has remarked, any species with drooping ears except the elephant.

Hence the incapacity to erect the ears is certainly in some manner the result of domestication, and this incapacity has been attributed by various authors to disuse, for animals protected by man are not compelled habitually to use their ears. Col. Hamilton Smith states that in ancient effigies of the dog, "with the exception of one Egyptian instance, no sculpture of the early Grecian era produces representations of hounds with completely drooping ears; those with them half pendulous are missing in the most ancient, and this character increases by degrees in the works of the Roman period."

Gordon has also remarked that "the pigs of the ancient Egyptians had not their ears enlarged and pendant." But it is remarkable that the drooping of the ears, though probably the effect of disuse, is not accompanied by any decrease in size; on the contrary, when we remember that animals so different as fancy rabbits, certain Indian breeds of the goat, our pointed spaniels, bloodhounds and other dogs, have enormously elongated ears, it would appear as if disuse actually caused an increase in length. With rabbits, the drooping of the much elongated ears has effected even the structure of the skull.—*Darwin.*

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CHIEF AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE.

Hamilton, July 20.—At a meeting of the City Council tonight, the report of Mr Recorder Start on the charges against Chief Police Nicolls and Deputy Chief Ahrens, was read. Referring to the charges against the Chief, relative to the alleged improper sale, or making away with gambling apparatus, also goods supposed to have been stolen by the Jeffery gang, the Recorder found no evidence whatever was offered in support of the charges, and the same are wholly groundless. On the charges against Ahrens of improperly endeavouring to procure evidence in the Magill and Reid case, the Recorder finds Ahrens guilty of reprehensible conduct, incompatible with the interests of justice. On the charge against the chief, of illegally detaining from Ovid Brown, a prosecutor, some $10 of $200 odd which had been recovered, the Recorder finds such conduct on that of the chief in this instance would soon lead to the total failure of justice. He is unable to understand why all the services which could properly be charged were not rendered in an account to the County Council. The Recorder's report virtually leaves the Chief of Police liable to be paid by the county, demanded and enforced payment from parties in error. The Powers bond case reported was a good deal similar to the above. The pressure brought to bear by the chief to compel giving a reward to himself was neither right nor proper, but was, on the contrary, totally opposed to the requirements of his office and position. His duty is to facilitate the identification and restoration of stolen property, and not to raise issues calculated to delay the same. The charge of want of diligence in not arresting a party who offered bonds for sale, is not considered established. With reference to certain minor charges, the Recorder finds it established as a fact that the chief in some instances demanded and received money which he was not entitled to, and his conduct in this respect is characterized as not being calculated to have a good effect on the general public. There has been no methodical or practical system of keeping account of property and money received, and no proper check against wrong being done. There must be some way of keeping proper accounts and fixing responsibility. Referring to this, the Recorder says in conclusion, "I regret this has not been done, and this investigation should have been felt necessary by the Council. I can only say that I believe that the Chief has been furnished with every power required to enable him to perform the duties cast upon him by both Council and Commissioners, and I have endeavoured to faithfully take the evidence given before me, and shall be unprepared to discharge any further duty which may devolve upon me as Recorder, arising out of these proceedings."

A motion recommending the dismissal of both Chief and Deputy was offered by Ald Kelly, and was unanimously adopted after a brief discussion. The vote was received with manifestations of applause by the audience. The portion of the chamber reserved for the public was densely crowded.

A motion for a vote of thanks to Matthew Howie, the prosecutor in the case, was lost—yeas, 5; nays, 9.

After rendering black and desolate nearly 4,000 acres of moorland, the further progress of the fires on the North Yorkshire moors has been arrested.

A Russian has invented an ingenious piece of mechanism by which, when a person places a letter in the postal boxes, a receipt, dated and signed, is returned.

Gold to the amount of 850,000 ounces, was exported from Melbourne in the month of May. This shows an increase of 160,000 ounces over the exports of the corresponding month last year.

FARRAGUT AS A RECRUITING OFFICER.—*L'Esperance*, a Paris publication, states that people have long wondered why the American squadron under Admiral Farragut remains so long in the Mediterranean, and explains the mystery by announcing that large numbers of recruits are enlisted in every port in Italy, and are now on board the American fleet. The above paper does not know whether these recruits are for Prussian, American, or Garibaldian service, but says that the fact was discovered in the following manner: "One of the ships belonging to the American fleet ran ashore lately, and was in great danger, when several Italian sailors went on board to help the threatened crew, and they found, to their great astonishment, the vessel full of Italian volunteers."

AN EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A few days after the massacre of June, 1848, a young man, elegantly dressed, accompanied by a domestic, arrived in Paris by the Northern Railway. At one station he left the railway and took a carriage to make a circuit round Paris to the barrier of the throne. His idea was to come into the city on foot by the Faubourg St. Antoine, which begins at this barrier, in order to judge better of the disorder caused by the terrific insurrection, which was hardly then terminated. He was walking quietly towards Rue St. Antoine, having gone the whole length of the Faubourg and crossed over the Place de la Bastille, when he met groups of workmen and workwomen who were occupied in replacing the paving stones which had been pulled up to make the barricades.

Hardly had he advanced into the street, remarking everything with much curiosity, and intense interest, than an old woman, lifting up her head, cried out: "I say, you gentleman with the yellow gloves, in place of sauntering among us here, you would do much better to help us replace the pavement and put things in order!" "You are right, my good woman," replied the unknown individual, quite unmoved, "and it is for that reason that I have come here—to replace the paving stones and to re-establish order." Then taking off his gloves and giving them with his cane to his domestic, he stooped down, took a paving stone and replaced it side by side with the others. He then quietly continued his route, after having bid good-bye to the old woman, who, thunder-struck, watched him as he moved down the street.

This man was the Prince Louis Napoleon, to-day Emperor of the French.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

The Chicago *Post* had the following editorial remarks upon the corner in No. 2 wheat, which was just then at about its acutest angle:

As many of our country readers may not be aware of the methods by which, No. 2 spring wheat is held up among speculators in this city to $2 15 per bushel, while it is being sold to millers for grinding at $1 80, we make haste to explain. A party of men with abundant means take a survey of the market, and find as the result that there are in store here say 300,000 bushels of this grade of wheat. They quietly buy it all up by their brokers and agents; and having done so, go to work taking all contracts that are offered for delivery at the end of the month. Of course, the "shorts" have no wheat; but looking for, or rather betting on, a decline, they expect to be able to buy what their contracts call for before they mature, or to settle differences on the day of delivery in money. In the present "corner," report hath it that the winners hold contracts for half a million bushels to be delivered at a stipulated price. As the day approaches on which delivery is to be made, or differences settled, the unfortunates who have sold short find to their dismay that they have agreed to furnish what they have not got, and what they cannot buy save at a price ruinously in advance of that at which they are under obligations to deliver. The "ring," or in other words, the gentlemen who organised the "corner," are found to own all the No 2 in the market, and, of course, having the temporary control, they fix the rate at any figure that pleases them best,—just high enough usually not to "burst" the parties whose contracts they hold. In the present "corner" the contracts expire to-day at 3 o'clock p.m. At that hour No. 2 may be $3 per bushel; this evening it will go down to $1 75 to $1 80, and the country will wonder at the sudden and violent fluctuations of the Chicago market.

Certain parties who were caught in a "corner" on Harlem stock in the New York market applied to Commodore Vanderbilt for advice, the Commodore being the holder of every obtainable share of stock. He heard their story with great apparent gravity, and immediately closed the interview thus:—

"You say, gentlemen, that you sold 'short' in Harlem; if I understand the term, I believe it means that you sold what you had not then, and have not now got. Am I right?"

"Oh, yes, Commodore, perfectly right."

"And now you want my advice as to what you shall do?"

"Thank you, Commodore; that's what we came for."

"My advice to you, then, gentlemen, is, Never presume to sell what you don't own! Good morning, gentlemen."

The Commodore made two millions by that "corner;" what he made somebody lost. His advice was sound, nevertheless.

The Tribune of Wednesday speaks thus of the result of the corner:—Five minutes before three o'clock yesterday afternoon wheat sold readily in Chicago at $2,20 per bushel. Five minutes after three o'clock it was freely offered at $1,85, but no one wanted it—no one bought a grain.

The difference of 95 cents per bushel was not caused by a break in expectation of a panic. It ensued simply as a natural sequel to the "corner." 875,000 bushels have been sold within the past three weeks by parties who agreed to deliver it before three o'clock yesterday. The purchasers took care to buy up all the grain arriving in this city, so as to force the option-sellers to buy from them (the purchasers of the options) at balloon prices. The scheme worked well for its engineers; they have been successful. The grain, bought by them from $1,80 to $1,95 per bushel, has been bought from them at $2,10 to $2,20, and re-delivered in fulfilment of the contracts. The schemers have raked in their pile. Their prima facie gains will equal at least 25 cents per bushel on 875,000 bushels, or an aggregate of about $220,000.

The debit side of the account to the combination will be represented by the loss on 200,000 bushels already sold, and 800,000 bushels still on hand, which probably will be sold at an average of 15 cents less than the price paid for it. Added to this will be the cost of commission to brokers, the cost of storage, and the percentage paid on the use of the money employed in buying up the grain on arrival. This will swell the cost of the transaction to over $110,000, leaving $100,000 or more as the net profits.

Apple trees in Connecticut are said to be bearing a second crop of blossoms this year.

The Portland *Star* says that, during the present season, at least 500 new houses and stores will be built or completed in that city. According to its estimates, this will make a total of about 2,000 erected since the great fire. The number of buildings burned was about 1,700.

The movement in favour of a testimonial to Mr Vial, the Sydney coachmaker, who seized O'Farrel and turned aside his arm so that the second shot fired did not go near the Prince, has assumed a tangible form. Upwards of £300 has been subscribed.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 19th instant, at his residence, Market Square, Mr John C. Aston, aged 37, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and a very large and respectable procession followed the remains of the deceased to the Waterloo cemetery.

GREAT REDUCTION IN Summer Dress Goods, Fri... AT JOHNSTON & Co's Corner Princess and Montreal. July 14.

FERGUSON BR... GREAT CLEARING SA... OF DRY GOODS

AS the SUMMER STOCK must be cleared by July, GREAT BARGAINS will be given to Cash Purchasers.
Dress Goods and Tweeds at half cost.
A few Grenadine and Lawn Dresses cheap.
Choice Printed Muslins from 6c. and 8c. dresses, in various shades.
Double width Berages and Lustres, 8c. and 12c. dresses, in various shades.
A lot of Straw Bonnets and Hats, cheap.
Muslin Collars, to be cleared out at very low prices.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, excellent quality, 9d per pair.
Bonnet Ribbons, good pieces, at half usual prices.
A few dozen Black and White Silk Handkerchiefs at 25c. each, decided bargain.
Special attention is directed to a line of goods which have never been offered before at low prices.
FERGUSON BROS. PRINCESS STREET. June 12.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
WE ARE RECEIVING 100 CHESTS NEW TEAS
Crop 1867 and ...
Which we offer in lots of 1 lb. and upwards at WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE BEST YOUNG HYSON Tea.
The best Old Hyson Tea.
The best Imperial Tea.
The best Gunpowder Tea.
The best Uncoloured Japan Tea.
The best Coloured Japan Tea.
The best Souchong Tea.
The best Congou Tea.
The best English Breakfast Tea.
The best Twankay Tea.
The best value in Tea in the City.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

90 IN THE SHADE
KEEP COOL
CLARETS! CLARETS! CLARETS!
St. Estephe Medoc, St. Julien, Emilion.
Barton and Guestier Medoc.
Johnston's St. Julien, &c.
FROM $3 to $4 PER DOZ.
Sauterne in Wood, very fine.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

VERY OLD BRANDIES
In Wood and Bottle.
JAMES HENNESSY, warranted pure.
J. & T. Martell, warranted pure.
Otard, Dupuy & Co., warranted pure.
Jules Robin & Co., warranted pure.
Charles Comet & Co., warranted pure.
Pinet Castillon & Co., warranted pure.
George Sayer & Co., warranted pure.
Vine Grower Co., warranted pure.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

SHERRY, SHERRY WINE.
JUST RECEIVED 50 Qr Casks very fine Golden Sherry, our importation, from Port St. Marys, which we offer at 10s. per gallon, $48 per doz, and guaranteed pure.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

PORT WINES! PORT WINES!
WE are now offering very fine Oporto, Lagrandy and Tarragona Ports at $1 to 1.50 per gallon, Oporto Ports 10s. to 20s. per gallon, our own importation and warranted pure.
W. R. McRae & Co.
July 14.

The Daily News.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, July 20.—The *Times* this morning has a leading editorial on the finances of the United States. The article closes as follows:—"The true interest of the United States Government lies in its honour and its credit. Heavy as the taxes generally are, it is infinitely better that everything should be taxed than to repudiate the debts upon which the national debt was contracted."

It is announced to-day that Admiral Sartorius will visit Greece at an early day. Lord Napier of Magdala, for himself and the officers and men of the Abyssinian expedition, has made grateful acknowledgements to both Houses of Parliament for their recent vote of thanks.

Cork, July 20.—A gunsmith's shop was broken into last night and plundered of its contents by six armed men. The police are actively engaged in search for the perpetrators, but no arrests have yet been made.

Paris, July 20.—The Emper