and that is to send accurate and impartial accounts of transpiring events, at the earliest moment, written in such a manner as to interest the readers.

To conduct this establishment, a large force is of course required. It prints every day from 1,700 to 3,000 advertisements, and on extraordinary occasions even more. It also prints from twenty to thirty columns of reading matter. To perform the mechanical part of the work, 400 persons are employed at Printing House Square, whilst probably as many more are attached to the paper in literary positions. With reference to advertisements, as the paper is always receiving more than it can print, it promises early insertions to none but the poor people who want places, and a few other urgent classes. No one who comes after twelve o'clock on any day with his advertisement can hope for an insertion in the next day's paper, whilst generally the advertisers do not see their advertisements printed until two or three days, or sometimes as many weeks, after they are handed over the counter. They have to wait their turn, and such is the anxiety to get them in the *Times*, that the English public submit patiently to delays that the American public would never tolerate. The lowest charge is for "wants," in which case each advertiser is allowed three lines for a half crown, about 60 cents, gold. For all others, the regular rate is a shilling a line, 24 cents, gold; but no advertisement is taken for less than four shillings, whilst long avdertisements are charged more in proportion, the rate, after the first fifty lines, being two shillings a line. The cheapest rates are allowed to public charities and similar classes, but nothing extra is charged for favourite positions in the paper.

In the mornings, when the people flock to the *Times* office to hand in their advertisements, Printing House Square is a place of the greatest bustle and activity, but in the afternoons it is comparatively deserted. The advertising pages are made up in a regular order, beginning with the births on the first column of the first page, and the "agonies," as "personals" are called, on the second column, and closing with the auction notices, of which alone in the paper of last Saturday, June 6th, there were twenty-five columns. There are no headings to the advertising columns, each department coming unannounced on the heels of its predecessor, and this course, by bringing "washing taken in" immediately ahead of the aristocratic "tutors," I am told, has caused great complaint among that class of the English community, as they regard their chracters as soiled by the juxtaposition. The office for the receipt of advertisements is conducted by eleven persons, and is devoted to that business exclusively, the publication office being a separate building.

The reading matter is furnished by the editorial, reportorial and corresponding staffs, there being besides, 22 law reporters, 19 Parliamentray reporters, 12 police reporters, and an indefinite number of miscellaneous writers, known as "penny-a-liners" in London; at least 100 correspondents in various parts of Great Britain, and some 40 foreign correspondents in other parts of the world. Of the Parliamentary reporters, 16 are phonographers, two make summaries of the debates in the Houses, and one directs the force. To set up the types there are 130 compositors employed, 60 labouring by day, and 70 at night, whilst 11 foremen and assistants direct their movements. Twenty-four persons are required to read proofs, and three are employed merely to pull the proofs. The advertisements are set up during the day, and the reading matter at night, the advertising pages being made up at from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening. Reading matter is received until daylight and afterwards, and the reading pages are rarely put to press before 4 a.m., whilst leading articles are frequently written on Parliamentary debates and other events happening after midnight, and appear in print the following morning. In all this work the greatest care is taken to guard against mistakes, and every line printed is read over by proof-readers, four or five different times.

Ten stereotypers prepare the plates for the printing machines, by the papier-mache process, and these machines are now run continuously from about eight o'clock in the evening until seven the next morning, besides work during the day upon "second editions." Sixteen firemen and engineers attend the engines and boilers, six men prepare the paper before printing, ninety are employed on the presses, and seven deliver the paper to the news-agents after it is printed. No carriers are employed, but the whole edition is sold out to news-agents, the number of copies printed being no more than the sum total of their orders, which have to be handed in by two p.m. on the previous day.

The wholesale price of the *Times* is 2½d. per copy; the retail price, 3d. For the benefit of the employees, there are established in the office a saving fund, a sick fund, and a cooperative restaurant, managed by five persons, at which all the employees get their food and drink at wholesale cost prices. This is known familiarly as "The Canteen." Stability and comfort are great objects in Printing House Square. The apartments, dingy without, are clean and spacious within, and faithful labourers remain there a lifetime, bequeathing their places to their sons. Many now in the place have worked five-and-twenty years, and two in particular, still hale and hearty, have been in the office respectively 45 and 55 years. Father and son work side by side, and all seem to regard the place and its directors with the greatest affection.

To print the *Times*, seventy tons weight of paper, and two tons of printing ink, are used every week, whilst the average weight of the daily issue of the paper is from 11 to 12 tons. The machines upon which this large edition is printed are the best of their kind. There are two ten-cylinder Applegarth machines; the aggregate actual work done by them being 52,000 impressions an hour, 10,000 from each of the former, and 10,000 from each of the latter. Besides these there is now in use, the "Walter Printing Press," which is a self-feeder, and, managed by a man and two boys, prints a large share of the advertising pages of the *Times*. Its capacity is from 22,000 to 24,000 impressions an hour, and it produces in that time from 11,000 to 12,000 perfect sheets, printed on both sides, and ready for the reader.

This machine is somewhat similar to the American Bullock press. It prints from a large roll of paper containing 2,500 to 3,000 sheets, cuts them apart after printing, and then delivers them by a double motion into two piles. It has been pronounced a success by competent judges here, and will probably revolutionize the printing business in England, on account of its great capacity, and the cheapness with which it is operated. This wonderful machine was invented and constructed by Mr John C. MacDonald, one of the leading men of PrintingHouse square, and has been named by him the "Walter Printing Press," in honour of the proprietor of the Times. He spent six years of constant, anxious labour in building and effecting it.

There is little more to say of this great newspaper. It circulates not only throughout Great Britain, but all over the world. Its policy in the treatment of public affairs is not a fixed one, but is governed by expediency. Who directs its course or controls its opinions, however, is a sealed book. The editor is invisible, nor are the writers known except by hearsay. It tries to draw an impenetrable veil over the individuality of all connected with it, and what this or that writer may say is buried in the great mass of leaders, news, and other matter which the *Times* presents to the world on its sixteen or twenty broad pages every week day morning.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Every article proposed for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is also requested that correspondents will invariably write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, JULY 22.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The usual political dulness of the season would be maintained were it not for the violent attacks which have been made on the Hon. Mr Howland by the former leading organ of the Reform party on his appointment to the honourable post of Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. We are sorry to see these attacks. Though probably their violence renders them harmless, as being plainly dictated by a feeling of personal hostility, yet a Governor, as the head of the Executive and the representative of royal authority, should be shielded from such violence of animadversion. It would have been preferable, we think to have appointed a gentleman for the Maritime Provinces, Lieutenant Governor of this Province; and on the same principle, of appointing a stranger unconnected with the strifes of local politics, and with a view to cement the Union, it would have been well to have sent an Upper Canadian to New Brunswick; but these appointments having been once made, we respect them, and claim immunity from newspaper attack for the gentlemen selected. The *Globe* seeks to fasten a of charge desertion of party upon Mr Howland. It says that a very large proportion of the people of Ontario are convinced that he has "earned his place by selling his party and his former principles to their most dangerous enemy." The facts are, that Mr Howland joined the Confederationist Cabinet along with Mr Brown, and has since remained a consistent advocate of confederation. Mr Brown left the coalition government for reasons which have not been shown to be of any other than a purely personal nature; but as Mr Howland would not leave with him, and even afterwards joined the new administration of the Dominion, there has been an increasing manifestation of hostility on the part of Mr Brown's newspaper, that had reached its highest pitch on the occasion of Mr Howland's elevation to the Lieutenant Governorship. The personal nature of the hostility can readily be perceived. It is a pity that the old bitterness of party spirit is sought to be revived by making violent personal attacks. Mr Howland has been guilty of no dishonourable conduct, either to his party or the country. On the contrary, he has patriotically assisted in the inauguration of the great work of Confederation, and he now meets with a fitting reward for his disinterested services to the country. The Reformers of Upper Canada have reason to view Mr Howland's appointment with pride as giving honour to their party, and we do not expect that they will lend themselves to the business of weakening that most useful respect which the Canadian people entertain for those placed in authority. Respect for the office, as well as esteem for the worthy occupant, will save the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario from the force and influence of the shameful attacks which are now being made upon Mr Howland in the *Globe*.

If arguments were wanting to show strong grounds for an alteration in the administrative organization of the British army, the result of the Abyssinian campaign, and the special despatch of Sir R. Napier to Sir Stafford Northcote, might be quoted as irresistible evidence that the time has now arrived for such a change. The management and disposition of the British army is eminently aristocratic and exclusive in its fundamental points and in its bearings to the rest of society. A man may possess the genius of a Napoleon, or the capacity of a Wellington, but if he have not money or interest, he stands but a poor chance of promotion in the army. Within a few years, by accident, and a departure from the general rules of the service, at two crises in British history, have two men, almost unknown to fame, Havelock and Napier, arisen to vindicate the honour and sustain the arms of their country in dangerous, difficult, and distant fields of action. Neither is it long since that the absurd system of seniority prevailed in the selection of generals to command a dangerous and formidable expedition on an almost unknown shore. Raglan, Simpson, and Codrington had entrusted to their keeping, against a powerful enemy, the honour of England, with the lives and fortunes of her soldiers, because their age and senority entitled them to the honour for which their very qualifications unfitted them. Disgrace, but not defeat, marked the administration of these imbeciles, till a soldier of fortune, educated, like Napier, on the battle-fields of India, came to the rescue. Sir Colin Campbell, who in a subordinate position, stood at the head of that "thin red line," which wondrously beat back the advancing squadrons of Russian horse, on which depended chiefly the fortunes of the day, came to the front, and brought order and confidence out of chaos and confusion.

The despatch in question of Sir R. Napier vividly and almost individually depicts the character and achievements of his soldiers, gathered, as they were, from the British Isles and the furthest parts of India, ready for that master mind to wield into one great and mighty engine, either for destruction or defence. The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed, and actuated all branches of the army, for the furtherance of the great object it had in view. The pioneers sank wells and made roads with marvellous rapidity; crack corps, engineer and artillery, gave a helping hand. The General, speaking of Murray's Armstrong Battery, says:—"It mattered little whether they cleared the obstructions in seven miles of road—carried water to support a working party—broke in mules to harness, or fitted them with pack-saddles; everything was done with the same ability and zeal that has carried the battery over eight hundred miles of mountains in efficient condition." Another battery, rather than lie idle, while waiting at Zoulla, volunteered in carrying treasures and stores to Senafe, and marched nearly one thousand miles. The cavalry had a difficult duty to perform; they had long lines of communication to keep open quite unsupported. The supplies for the troops, on which the safety of the army depended, were effected by the ability and trustworthiness of a non-commissioned officer of cavalry.

No greater testimony than this is required to raise the ladder of promotion to all British soldiers, since they have proved so worthy and capable of advancement. An army of volunteers like the British should have the prospect of promotion open right from the ranks; every man that enters therein should have a marshal's baton in his knapsack; like other professions, it should confer honour, rewards and promotion on the most worthy. Democracy is making rapid strides at home—let the Horse Guards then make these graceful and willing concessions to the rank and file of the British army before it is forced upon them by the irresistible current of events and the unmistakable voice of the nation

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM FERGUS.

Fergus, July 22.—The merchants and other business men of this place entered into bonds, at a meeting last night, to take, commencing 1st of August next, American silver only at a discount of ten per cent on small, and four on large, the same as adopted by Toronto and Guelph.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 22.

A number of Editors and other gentlemen from Troy arrived last night and proceeded to Quebec this evening. After a short stay there the excursionists will spend some time in this city.

Another match for $150 a-side will come off on the Longueuil Racecourse on Friday between "Rifleman" and "Deerfoot."

A new drinking-fountain, erected by the Corporation, is in operation to-day on Dalhousie Square.

A workman named McBraedie, a somnambulist, walked out of an attic window in his sleep, and was severely injured. He is now under treatment at the General Hospital.

A cricket match will be played on Friday and Saturday on the Garrison Cricket Club ground between the Quebec eleven and Young America Club of Philadelphia.

The first meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association will be held in September near Montreal, probably at Laprairie. $500 will be the first prize in the Dominion grand match, with 60 others down to $10. There will be a provincial match of fifteen marksmen from each province, and an international match, open to the world.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The inspection of the slaughter houses of the butchers of the city took place yesterday afternoon, and policemen Hisey and Bennett, to whom the duty was delegated, report all the establishments in a proper state of cleanliness.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—There was nothing of interest before the court this morning. The following were the only cases: M. Laprebu and John Roberts paid a fine of $2 each for being drunk last night Emma Sherwood, a vagrant, was permitted to leave the city. Eliza Mills, one of the same class, was sent to gaol for one month or the option of paying a fine of $2, and old Archy Buchanan, for his inveterate habits of drunkenness and vagrancy, was sent to gaol for ten days.

The operative bricklayers of New York have made a decidedly practical movement in opening an office and inviting orders for contracts and jobs.

The principal increase in the emigration from Great Britain, during the past year, occurs in the members classed as gentlemen, professional men and governesses.

Some enterprising publisher in Halifax published and distributed in pamphlet form the Rev. Mr Punshon's lecture "Daniel in Babylon," before it was delivered in that city. Several of his auditors took the pamphlet to the lecture hall, and followed Mr Punshon throughout, tracing each line to find whether he delivered the production *verbatim* or not.

More than one hundred guests of hotels in Owensboro, Kentucky, were poisoned by drinking milk at supper Saturday evening. They were all very sick at the same time, and great excitement and consternation prevailed. They are all in a fair way to recover. Some of the milk is being analyzed.

The Princess of Wales give birth to a daughter, her fourth child, at half-past four on the afternoon of the 6th inst. A bulletin issued at Marlborough House on the morning of the 7th says that the Princess of Wales is progressing as favourably as possible, and that the infant Princess is quite well.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

The prize list prepared by the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, was submitted to Sir George E. Cartier on Saturday, and approved by him. The present list is based on the Government grant of $5,000. The Council will issue supplementary lists from time to time as the exent of the contribution will warrant. The list has been prepared with good judgment, and will call out a most wholesome competition. The following is a summary of the prizes offered:

A prize open to all comers, members of the Dominion Rifle Association, $600 in all, the highest amount to a single competitor being $250, the next highest competitor getting $100, the balance being divided among 25 competitors, in $20, $10 and $5 prizes; the ranges for these prizes are 400, 600, 800 and a thousand yards. Open to any rifle in any position.

The Dominion of Canada prizes open to all certified and efficient members of regularly embodied corps of volunteer militia or militia, and to members of the staff who are also members of the Canada Rifle Association. The first prize, to go to a single competitor, is $500; there are 30 prizes at $20 each, and 36 at $10 each, making the whole sum competed for $1,400. These prizes are to be competed for on two stages—the first at 300, 400 and 500 yards; the second at 600 and 700 yards. The Enfield and Snider Enfield to be used.

The Provincial Match will be shot for by 15 competitors from each Province. The 1st prize will be a piece of plate worth $600; the highest score will get $50, the next $30, next $20; ranges, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards; five shots at each range; arms, Enfield and Snider Enfield; the prize of $800 to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition.

The All-Comers' Intercolonial match will be open to all comers of any nation and any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulation. 1st prize, $200; 2d, $100; and ten prizes of $15 each; ranges, 400 and 800 yards.

The Affiliated Association Prize is to be competed for by members of affiliated associations. The first prize of $4,000 will be left to the decision of the winning association, and will be paid to the treasurer. The highest individual score will get $50; 10 second highest, $15 each; the next ten, $10 each. Ranges, 300, 600, and 900 yards; open to rifles coming within the Wimbledon regulation.

Military District Prize—To be shot for by ten competitors from each district. The highest aggregate score, $400 in plate or money; highest individual score, $50; next ten highest, $10 each; next 10 highest, $5 each.

The Battalion Match—To be competed for by six from each battalion, officers and men; 1st prize, $250; highest individual score, $30; second highest, $20; ten next highest, $10 each; ten next highest, $5 each. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards; individual possession of the prize of $250 is to be decided by three shots each at 500 yards.

The military prize, open to non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. regular forces in Canada:—1st prize, $40; 2nd do, $30; 3rd do, $20; 4th prize, $15; and 20 prizes of $5 each. Ranges, 300, 400, and 600 yards; Enfield and Snider Enfield rifles.

Pool targets are to be provided at different ranges, and sighting shots will be allowed at 10 cents each. The committee have adopted the Wimbledon regulations of 1867, as far as applicable to the prizes to be offered.

THE WILD MAN OF THE MANITOUS.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A few weeks ago we published a letter from a correspondent on one of the Manitou Islands, giving an account of the discovery of a wild man on one of the islands, forming what is known as Manitou Islands, situated in Lake Michigan, between fifty and sixty miles from Sleeping Bar Point. We have lately received another letter from the same correspondent, which we give entire:

Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, June 21, 1868.—Editors Plain Dealer: I informed you in my last, dated June 10, of the discovery by one of my comrades, on the Little Manitou, of a wild man, and of the unsuccessful chase we had for him; also, of our intention to again visit the island for the purpose of capturing him, or of learning something of his history, if such a thing was possible. Owing to the heavy rains which prevailed until the 18th, our plans were delayed, and not until the morning of the 19th were we able to land upon the shores of the Little Manitou. Our party consisted of six men and two boys, with several dogs that we proposed to use in case a chase was necessary. On reaching the island we divided into three parties of two each, the boys going by themselves. Signals were agreed upon in case we came upon the strange monster, and we all started with a firm determination to thoroughly explore the island and capture the creature if possible.

It must have been 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the report of a gun from one of the exploring party gave us notice that the unknown had been discovered, and we all at once hastened to the spot. I was so fortunate as to be within a short distance of the scene of the discovery, and was soon upon the spot, and found two of our party parleying with something or somebody that they had chased into a tall beech tree. His description tallied exactly with that given in my former letter. It was a form that had an appearance of a man, at least eight feet tall, entirely naked, with his body covered with hair. His face had the appearance of intellectuality, his brow being quite high. His beard descending nearly to his stomach, and his hair was disheveled and coarse; though I am of opinion that he could not have been over six feet high, my companions differ with me. His language was perfectly unintelligible, sounding more like the growl of a bear than that of a human being. When we pointed our guns at him he would howl and gnash his teeth, and run like a monkey higher up the tree. After holding a consultation of war, we concluded to adopt peaceful measures, and sending for our baskets of provisions and laying aside our guns, we after an hour or more spent in conversing, induced the stranger to descend the tree. He had no sooner struck the ground than one of our dogs started for him, and, evidently frightened, he started upon a run, we all following him closely. He gained rapidly upon us, but the dog overtaking him, he turned, and grasping the animal by the throat, tore him to pieces. Throwing the dog's carcass upon the ground with evident disgust, he again started towards the lake, where, as he arrived on the edge of the sand, we saw him throw himself fearlessly into the blue waters of Lake Michigan. For a time he swam out boldly and gracefully, but while some of our party went in quest of our boat, those who remained behind to watch him saw him rise several times in the water as though in agony, and then beheld him sink to rise no more. He was gone. Who he was, what he was, or where he came from, no one will ever probably know. Some person may be able to trace out all the facts of this strange creature's life. I have merely endeavoured to give you the facts just as they occurred, and just as they are.

Yours,

J. R. ANDERSON.

The Picton (N.S.) *Standard* says: "We are glad to learn that there are some propects of a revival of the coal trade, if not to its accustomed activity, at any rate to a considerably improved condition from its present prostrate state. Arrangements have been made to ship a considerable quantity to Montreal, and it is certain that a large amount will be required for the United States market.

We are informed by a prominent official of the Grand Trunk Company that, in view of the apparently enormous crop about to be harvested in Western Canada, the company intend withdrawing as much as possible, from the through freight business, and devoting the entire resources at their disposal in the moving of the new crop. The fact of their having 25 new locomotives this year in addition to the old stock, will assist them materially. For our part we hope that the above information is correct, and, if carried out, will undoubtedly not only be more beneficial to the shareholders, but will be an immense benefit to the whole country. There is no doubt but that during the last few years incalculable loss has arisen from the inability of the company to furnish grain cars to move the produce when required.—*London Free Press.*

WATER SPOUTS.

Steamship Nevada,
Off the Coast of Guatimala, June 3, 1868.

This morning, June 3—Latitude, 13 deg. 15 min N, longitude 91 deg. 52 min W., air 86 deg., barometer 27 deg. 72 min —while the sun was partially obscured by considerable masses of showery clouds, two water spouts were seen two and a half or three miles due west, the ship's course being west north-west. They seemed slowly to approach, the water beneath being in great commotion, part from atmospheric disturbance, and in part from the gambols of an enormous school of porpoises which appeared to have chosen this arena for their exploits. At the base of the column, the spectacle was suggestive of a seething cauldron, or a section of the "Cave of the Winds" at Niagara, clouds of vapour being drawn up with terrific violence. Above rested a heavy penumbra of dark cloud moving sluggishly, until after an interval of 15 or 20 minutes the column, at first upright and rigid, could hold together no longer, and the whole fabric suddenly vanished. The companion spout was separated only by a short distance, but was of less magnitude, and disappeared almost simultaneously.

The temporary alarm immediately subsided, when a small pear shaped cloud was observed forming overhead, of a whitish ashen colour, and the steam began slowly to elongate. At the time there was no perceptible disturbance of the water beneath, but within five minutes light feathers of spray began to fly from the crest of the waves at a distance not exceeding 1,000 yards, and almost immediately upward, and descending funnels of vapour met in mid air, forming a close connection. Rapidly this column began to revolve, and acquired a steadily progressive motion; the sea at its base was changed to a bed of foam and vapour, rounded into a fleecy cushion for the support of the lofty superstructure: a sound as of a "rushing mighty wind" became distinctly audible—this alone breaking the deathlike stillness.

The scene was sublime beyond description. Even the occasional reverberations of thunder were hushed. But feelings of awe quickly gave way to impressions akin to terror, when it became evident that the ship lay directly in the path of the waterspout, which by this time had grown to huge proportions, dark and threatening, its approach being heralded by screaming birds and portentous roars. Quickly all hands were ordered below deck, the passengers rushing pellmell down the companion way, some of them with affrighted shrieks. The brass gun on the forward deck for the moment proved unavailing, the cartridge having been rammed down wrong end foremost, and the priming was mislaid. "For God's sake fire that gun," somebody cried, "or we are lost!" Meanwhile the steam whistle shrieked, and the ship was steered on a different course, one or two volunteers assisting at the wheel. In the interval of extreme solicitude that followed, imagination occupied itself in depicting frightful disaster.

But a calmer mood returned when the dreaded spout was seen astern, about to dissolve and pass harmlessly away. The last movements of dissolution were like the expiring throes of the dolphin, so rapid and varying were the different phases presented. The column which at first stood nearly perpendicular, dark, rigid and heavy against the clouds, was now attenuated to a mere film—a spiral tube of most delicate texture, within which was observed a tremulous motion, as though the lifting power was being relaxed, and it was uncertain whether the dark body of water within should finally yield to the power of gravitation or ascend heavenward. For a moment the light spiral network of the tube was darkened by the downward rush of waters. Then followed a partial return, when, lo! the structure separated in mid-heaven and an immense body of water literally sold down the tunnel with a heavy thud, as falling lead, into the bosom of the deep. In other words, the upward motion of the enclosing cylinder of white vapour was reversed, and then followed a headlong rush to the sea, down the inclined plane. But this was not all. The falling column assumed the appearance of a coil in a rope (a lariat for example); the film that was drawn upward was also coiled.

After receding a space the lower section seemed instinct with life, and reerected itself heavenward. The union thus formed was but momentary, for when a clap of thunder was heard the parts were disengaged, one falling into the sea, and the other floating away with the clouds—as the tail of a kite follows the wind if broken from its fastening. In the descent a dark spherical body was observed, having nearly the apparent diameter of the moon at its full, which was plausibly explained to be nothing more than an end or sectional view of the same object. And thus ended one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most sublime, and it may be said, terrific spectacles, (for such it was to some in truth,) ever afforded in the field of natural science.—*Correspondence New York Times.*

A venerable looking English bull's-eye watch was found in the stomach of a large catfish lately caught in Monroe County, Ind.

Capt. Thomas Cochrane, late of H. M. S. Wolverine, which was stationed at Montreal last year, is appointed to the command of the Duke of Wellington, 49.

The lobster business in the State of Maine is increasing. One Boston company, with two factories at Jonesport and one at Mt Desert, give employment to 150 men and an equal number of women. For the live lobster they pay one-half cent per pound. They are put up in one pound cans, chiefly for the English market, and sell at $2 25 per dozen. Seven hundred and fifty thousand cans are put up in a single season, the market value of which is about $140,925.

The U.S. Post Office Department has arranged the basis of a new Postal convention with the British office upon satisfactory terms, modifying in some important details the old convention, but embodying substantially the features of that instrument. The British office yields its objection to those provisions of the present convention which empower each office to make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the other. One of the objects of the British Government appeared to be to complete an agreement by which the mails would be carried upon the Cunard vessels, but this failed, and the compact provide that each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the other office, by well appointed ships sailing on stated days, and shall at its own cost remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of mails. The U.S. Postmaster General sought to have the reduction of international postage to 10 cents, but did not succeed, however, and the further consideration of that subject was postponed until next year. An arrangement was concluded for the sortation of letters on board steamers doing mail service, and the service by vessels of approved speed, as well between New York and Southampton as from New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

It appears from a recent despatch from Mexico via Cuba that the Mazatlan imbroglio is by no means ended. The despatch in question says that the Mexican Government had forwarded its decision to Gen. Corona in the matter of the British man-of-war Chanticleer at Mazatlan. A memorandum of the same decision had been sent to Captain Bridge, of her Britannic Majesty's navy. Its tone was anything but pacific; but it sets forth that in case the Custom House officials have been culpable in the premises they shall be punished. On the contrary, if Captain Bridge has violated the laws of the country he must submit to the consequences. It is the determination of the Mexican government to sustain the honour of the republic and its laws at any sacrifice. Should the blockade be continued and reprisals made by the British men-of-war, retaliation will be resorted to and the property of British subjects made to suffer the consequences. The Mexican press sustain their government in the whole matter. President Juarez had sent orders to General Corona to have the Custom House officers at Mazatlan summoned before the civil courts for trial, and that a thorough investigation be made into their conduct and the action of the British commander. The money taken from the purser of the Chanticleer was to be kept on deposit until the conclusion of the trial. Private orders were at the same time despatched to General Corona to repel by force any naval attack by the British commander.

A PRUSSIAN EXECUTIONER.

Reindel, the Prussian headsman, lives in a very fine house in the neighbourhood of Havelberg, and is well off; but his neighbours studiously refrain from holding any intercourse with him. He says he never yet met with a criminal who was to be beheaded but whose courage finally gave way. He thinks hanging would be a better mode of execution, nearly every criminal being afraid of the pain which they think the axe, in cutting off their heads, would give them. He says the most trying moment for him is always that of his confronting his victim for the first time for the purpose of looking at his neck and cutting off his hair.

All the women whom he beheaded, he says, fainted as soon as they caught sight of him and learned who he was and what he wanted of them. He denounces as a wanton cruelty the practice of reading once more to the criminal the whole long sentence passed upon him after he has reached the scaffold. He thinks that there is still sensibility in the head for several minutes after it has been severed from the trunk. A woman beheaded in Mecklenburg in 1866 had fainted on the scaffold, and seemed perfectly lifeless when she was tied to the block. After her head was off he picked it up, and saw to his horror that the eyes opened slowly, with an expression of great agony.

He thinks the most humane way of executing criminals would be to kill them in an hour or an hour and a half after their sentence has been announced to them, and not compel them to walk or ride to a distant place of execution, but to execute them, if possible, in their own prison; for the walk to the scaffold, he says, is always a dreadful torture for the criminal, few of the strongest men being able to retain their composure, while the women, without exception, have to be carried to the block. Occasionally, he says, feeble women arouse themselves at the last moment, and offer the most desperate resistance, so that he and his assistants once or twice were hardly able to fasten them to the block.

RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE ABYSSINIAN VICTORY.

(*From the St. Petersburg Birjeviya Vedomosti, July 1.*)

The Abyssinian war places English foreign policy in a striking light. Bold and energetic as ever, the statesmen who planned the expedition have been amply rewarded for their venture, and will derive the greatest possible advantage from the millions invested in it. Without desiring to write a panegyric on English policy, yet we cannot help acknowledging that it is based on a true conception of the interests of their country and carried on with unremitting assiduity to promote the object in view. Of late England has often been reproached with apathy and indifference to current events. Her policy of non-interference, people were in the habit of assuring each other, had lost her the influence formerly possessed on the Continent. But England's centre of gravity no longer lies in Europe. That she exercises the closest vigilance over the interests she has really at heart is sufficiently manifest from the history of her colonies, and also from the present war, which many among us a short time ago were fain to regard as a sort of British eccentricity. In invading Abyssinia England well knew what she was about. Although certainly provoked by King Theodore, she availed herself of the opportunity to strengthen her somewhat declining prestige in Eastern Africa, and succeeded. The battle of Magdala will be an effectual set-off, to French preponderance, so greatly in the ascendant in those parts since the commencement of the Suez Canal. The Abyssinian expedition affords an instructive lesson to the other Powers. We are perfectly convinced that England, were any of her vital interests violoted by European States, would act as resolutely as in this African difficulty. English policy has always been distinguished by a clear notion of the real wants of the country and the immediate aims to be striven for. It is for this reason that England, as a rule, is so unwilling to meddle with the affairs of other States, and to interfere in the complicated questions called European. With her own concerns fully occupying her, she is not very apt to be enthusiastic about "ideas," or to aspire to a prestige which does not produce substantial advantages. She does nothing for the sake of appearance; but is ever ready to sacrifice her millions and pour out the blood of her sons when something worth having is at stake. English policy, both internal and external, is based upon a system established some hundred years ago, and perfectly independent of the men who may temporarily compose the government. To this consistency England, comparatively weak though she is in a military point of view, is indebted for her position at the head of the civilized world. The very reserve which she practices in her relations to other States, and the methodical rigor with which she adheres to her system, enable her in an emergency to sway the decision of most of the questions agitating the world.

Andrew Chisholm, a young man of nineteen or twenty, a sailor on the schooner Andrew Stephens, of Hamilton, was drowned at Pike Creek, about ten miles above Windsor, on the 5th instant, while bathing off the vessel. Another of the sailors who was in company with the deceased heard him making a noise as if seized with a fit, and saw him sink directly afterwards at about one hundred feet from the vessel. He swam at once to the spot, but Chisholm did not reappear. The body has not been recovered. Deceased had been on the vessel about ten days, having shipped at St. Catharines. He told the crew that he lived about twelve miles back of Port Nelson, and his friends are supposed to reside somewhere in the county of Haldimand. His clothing and effects were left at the police office this morning by the captain of the vessel, where they can be obtained by his relatives.

PRIZE-FIGHT WITH FATAL RESULT IN ALBION.—Concerning the fatal encounter in the township of Albion, on Wednesday last, we obtain the following account from the Brampton *Times*. The two men, Squires and Taylor, arranged for a prize fight for $20 a side, and the encounter took place in the second concession of the township. Two blows were only given when they clinched, Squires throwing Taylor. One of Taylor's brothers pulled Squires off, and while so doing, he (Squires) kicked Taylor on his side, killing him instantly. The crowd, numbering over thirty, then engaged in a general scrimmage, in which several black eyes, bloody noses, broken heads, &c., were received. After they had expended their wrath upon each other, they turned their attention to Taylor, when they found him cold in death. This, of course, created a sensation, the crowd scattering in all directions, leaving scarcely sufficient to carry the deceased home. Taylor was thirty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and family; Squires is about thirty years old, and has also a wife and family. The combatants were farmers in comfortable circumstances, but somewhat given to whiskey drinking, which was the cause of the fight, and consequently the tragical end of Taylor. Squires has disappeared, but efforts are being made to discover his whereabouts.

WATER VELOCIPEDES.—An ingenious application of the principle of the velocipede to water-locomotion may now be seen on [redacted] of Enghien, near Paris. The form of this new species of naval construction is that of the twin ship tried some years back on the Thames, the motive power being placed in the middle instead of on each side as in ordinary paddle steamers. A pair of hollow water-tight pontoons, about 12 feet long, ten inches wide in the thicket part, and tapered to a point at each end, and fastened together about 20 inches apart by tranverse bars near the extremities. In the centre is placed the seat, rising about two feet above the water, and supported by iron rods. In front is the paddle-wheel, about three feet in diameter and eight inches broad, provided with sixteen floats, the axle turning on stout iron uprights, and the rotary motion being obtained from cranks worked by the feet. This little vessel is steered by rudders at each of the sterns, and moved by lines. The pontoons being made of thin mahogany planks, the whole construction is very light, and glides along with astonishing rapidity. This water velocipede, having been built as a first experiment, is no doubt susceptible of improvement in some of its details, but the principle may be already pronounced a complete success. The inventor is M. Thierry, an architect of Paris.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Berlin, July 21.—The Grand Ducal G
ment of Hesse has signified its desire
the other German States in concl
the naturalization treaty with
ited States, and Mr Bancroft is expect
Darmstadt to make the necessary
gements.

London, July 21.—Lord Napier of Ma
his to-day received the freedom of the ci
d a sword from the Corporation of Lo
. The ceremony took place at Guil
all and was witnessed by a large asse
ge of ladies and gentlemen. The Lo
yor presided and made the presentatio
d Napier was loudly cheered by the
ence, among whom were many of t
cipal officers of the British army.
and banquet was given to-night in ho
r of Lord Napier at the "Mansi
ouse.

London, July 21.—In the House of Co
ns this evening John Stuart Mill,
swer to a statement made by Mr Vanc
d he had never refused to put an i
ry to Lord Mayo about the case of t
ian prisoners Warren and Castello, an
added that he was not unwilling b
d that the Government should clai
bill for clemency.

Marseilles, July 21.—Prince Napole
rrived at Malta on his return hom
Syra the Cretan exiles presented hi
address in which they expressed th
e that France would not abandon thei
. The Prince replied with reserv
mitting his government to no definit
ory.

Queenstown, July 21.—The steamshi
alia has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, July 22, 1:20 p.m.—Consols for ac
nt 94⅞; Bonds 72⅞ to 72⅞; Erie 42⅞
nois Central 96; Atlantic and Great West
at 38½.

Liverpool, July 22, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton heavy
lands 10½d. Orleans 10¾d@11d. Breadstuff
et. Corn 35s. Flour dull. Wheat dull
ark 7s. Beef dull. Lard 65s 3d.

New York Press Despatches.

New York, July 21.—In General Blair
ter of acceptance he says peace wil
me with the election of the Democrati
ndidate, and not with the election of tha
illed warrior whose bayonets are now a
throats of eight millions of people i
south to compel them to support hi
splendidate for the Presidency, and t
bmit to the domination of an alien rac
semi-barbarous men. No perversion o
ruth or audacity of misrepresentation ca
xceed that which hails this candidate i
arus as an angel of peace.

Omaha, July 22.—Trains are now run
ning seven hundred miles over the Union
Pacific railroad. Twenty thousand men
re at work, and it is expected that not les
han nine hundred miles will be finished
his year, and that the whole line to the
Pacific may be opened in 1869.

A case of cholera was reported in Brook-
n yesterday.

The *Herald's* Washington special says
the Southern members are opposed to
adjournment, as they think some pro-
tion is necessary from Congress.

Buffalo, July 22.—A mysterious Con-
ss of the Union senators from every sec-
n of the Union assembled here this
ning. The meeting was unknown to
e rank and file of the organization, and
culation is rife as to its object.
nators Fitzgerald of Cincinnati,
ningham, of Syracuse, Harlton
New Jersey, Finnegan of Mich-
n, Gallagher of this city, and other
minent Senators, are present. General
n O'Neil, President of the Fenian organ-
tion, arrived last night; General Spear,
mmander-in-chief, is expected to-night.
e sessions of this congress are held with
ed doors and armed sentinels. Further
rticulars will be furnished when procured.
grand Fenian pic-nic is advertised for
nday next.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, July 22nd.—Flour—Superior Extra
to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00
0,00; Welland Canal Super, 6