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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.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

There is yet an anxiety felt regarding the success of the conciliatory measures to be held out for the purpose of quieting Nova Scotia. Immediate success was not to be expected; and the tactics of the Anti-Confederationists have been so much tinged with prejudice and hostility to Canada, that with all but superior minds, great difficulty must be encountered in overcoming the effects of such political teaching. In point of fact, a degree of blackguardism of expression has been used that can only serve to cover with contempt those who have indulged in it. This blackguardism has crept into the Halifax press, and must have served to influence the minds of readers not capable of rising above the meanness of such a course. The columns of the *Morning Chronicle* have at times been open to writings of a very objectionable kind, but the chief offender is the *Acadian Recorder*, which has the command of a coarse, slangy, vituperative style, altogether ruffianly in character. It was the course of this journal that called forth Mr Howe's manly protest; but after the snubbing, so deservedly administered, it continues to apply such epithets as "rascals," "spies," and "traitors," to members of the Executive Council of the Dominion. We are glad to note, however, a decided improvement in the tone of other anti-unionist journals, and do not doubt the general excellent effect of Mr Howe's letter. This letter has suggested the idea that Mr Howe is quite willing to accept a seat in the Cabinet, and that under his leadership the dissatisfied element will be reconciled, or so broken up and weakened as to give cause for no further concern. Time will prove the justice of this surmise; but this the Nova Scotians may count upon, perhaps to our disadvantage, that out of a desire to keep them quiet and from an anxiety to promote the harmonious working of Confederation in its beginnings, they may get almost whatever they ask for. There is a belief in Upper Canada that the Maritime Provinces are getting the cream of the advantages to be derived from Confederation, but more even would be conferred for the sale of internal quietude. We expect to hear of some favourable result of the visit of ministers; we count further upon a well disposed Parliament which will back up the administration in all its conciliatory measures, and we expect these to prove successful. If they fail, or if a huckstering spirit be developed in the course of the demands of the Nova Scotians, Upper Canada, and, we doubt not, Lower Canada, will prefer that Nova Scotia should withdraw from the Union for a season, experience the poverty of its own isolation, pay off the debts which the Dominion has assumed, and then after a bitter experience and conversion find out the benefits of Confederation. There is a limit to our tolerance; but from the indications given thus far we have hopes that it will not be reached.

CRICKET MATCH.—The match of the C.C.C. married vs. single men of the club came off this afternoon. The total of the first innings of each stood thus—Single, 105; Married, 39.

CRICKET.—Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, versus Royal Canadian Rifles. This match will commence to-morrow at 1 p.m. sharp, on the Kingston Cricket Ground, which has been kindly offered for the occasion by the President and members of the K. C. C.

ALMOST ANOTHER VICTIM.—On the night of Wednesday last the guns of Fort Henry announced the absence, and probable desertion of some member of the military force. The party absent at that time was an artilleryman, whose name we did not learn, but whose love of whiskey obliviated all recollections of military discipline and duty, and who quite oblivious of his actions strolled down the railway track beyond the l'ete du Pont barracks, and arriving at the bridge seated himself upon the edge of it, his feet hanging over the water at the side. In this perilous position sleep overcame him. The first gun fired at the Fort partially aroused him, but the thundering reverberations of the second brought him in some measures to his senses, and starting up, supposing himself to be comfortably reposing on some tavern bench, or similar congenial seat, he fell with a sudden and unexpected plunge into the water beneath. For some time he struggled violently for very life, but muddled and confused and not fairly able to comprehend his situation from the effects of liquor he soon became exhausted, and each minute his efforts became weaker and less effectual. At this critical moment, when all but helpless, he was rescued by some bargemen near by, drawn to the spot by his cries and struggles, and who thus prevented one more name from being added to the list of suicides occasioned by the use of strong drinks. That man should abjure whiskey for the remainder of his life.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 7.—The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association have finally decided that the great Rifle meeting will take place on Laprairie common on 15th September. The locality is one of the finest for the purpose that can be found in Canada. The meeting will last eight or ten days.

The meeting of the Medical Association of Canada in Montreal on September 2nd will be celebrated by a conversazione on the first day, and a farewell breakfast on the morning of departure. The *Gazette* urges that a public reception should be accorded to the Association.

The weather to day is cool, with a bright sky.

FROM BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Aug. 7.—The wholesale grocery store of C. Watts was entered last night and the safe blown open, and between two and three hundred dollars taken. An entrance was made through the back window. The burglars left behind them two pop bottles, containing powder and oil, and other tools. No arrests have been made as yet.

FROM GODERICH.

Goderich, August 7.—A large frame dwelling house was burned last night about ten o'clock. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as it had been unoccupied for a week, and shavings were found in the kitchen by parties who first discovered the fire. Loss fully covered by insurance of eight hundred dollars in the Home Insurance Company.

FROM COLLINGWOOD.

Toronto, August 5.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special says a terrific fire is now raging at Collingwood. The woods at the back of the town, for a mile, are in one mass of flames. There is danger to the town, and there is great fear that some portion will be destroyed. The fire engines and inhabitants are out, but their efforts are of no avail. The fire was raging fiercely at one o'clock.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"Union Jack" is informed in answer to his communication that the silk American flag carried by the Kingston Firemen on their late visit to Belleville was worked by the fair hands of the ladies of Watertown, and presented by the fire brigade of that place to their brethren of Kingston. On gala days or holidays the flag, as is customary with such presents, occupies a conspicuous position in the procession of the company, and is much prized by them. The present of a Union Jack from the Kingston Fire Brigade to that of Watertown is invariably accorded a similarly honourable position in the ranks of the Firemen of that place on festive occasions. The matter was noticed and explained in yesterday's *News* under the head of "Pic-nic and Excursions." In addition it may remarked that the flag itself bears an inscription explanatory of its origin.

THE ELEVATOR HOPE.—Messrs. Calvin and Breck's workmen are at work on the elevator Hope, which sunk about a week since at the wharf of the owners, the Montreal Transportation Company. The boxes are down, and the men are hard at work with the pumps, and it is expected that by to-morrow evening their efforts will be crowned with success.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—The only prisoner at the bar this morning was Margaret Spooner, charged with vagrancy. This miserable unfortunate is nearly blind, and has been under the protection of the police for a great length of time, in fact the gaol is her only home, and where, upon the expiration of each term of service, she is regularly retained by the police magistrate. It certainly is a great stain upon the character of the city of Kingston that there exists no place of refuge for persons of the prisoner's class. What has become of the committee appointed to attend to the matter respecting the house of refuge for such on the Montreal Road? Some carters in arrears for their licences arranged their difficulties with the inspector and police magistrate, and constituted the only other business before the court.

It is said they have patent eyelashes (for the ladies) for sale in New York.

A Cincinnati paper says that the head of one of the Seymour, Ind., robbing gangs, the man who is said to have taken the largest share of the $96,000 stolen from the Adams Express Company, in May, has gone to Europe on a tour of pleasure.

The traction engine has arrived at Guelph, and proves a grand success in scaring horses, some half-a-dozen smash-ups having occurred in consequence.

The citizens of Hamilton will be called upon on the 1st September to vote yea or nay on the by-law transferring the stock held by the city in the Great Western to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

The silver movement continues to work well in Belleville. Some little difficulty was experienced at first, but that has been removed. Farmers demand the discount on the market, and of course willingly pay the discount to those with whom they deal.—*Intelligencer.*

A horse belonging to Mr Pallissier, Smithville, which had been bitten by a mad dog a few days ago, was shot yesterday. For the last day or two the animal showed evident signs of hydrophobia, rolling and kicking, and gnawing the stones with its teeth. It was a humane act on the part of its owner to put it out of existence. We understand several other animals were bitten by the same dog.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

The *Farmer's Advocate* says: In the county of Peel there is a most noxious weed. It is worse than Milkweed, Wild Mustard, or the Canada Thistle. It is the Wild Oat. It ripens quicker and grows faster than other grain. It has a species of small hook or hooks, and it will hang to anything. It is the hardest kind of weed to exterminate that we have heard of. Should any of our readers ever see anything resembling it, endeavour to get rid of it immediately.

A correspondent of the *London Field* relates the following curious incident: "Having been told by my brother that a blackbird had taken possession of a hen's nest in the hedge of the farm garden, and had been sitting upon a hen's egg for the last ten days, I went up to the farm to satisfy myself as to the truth of the story, and there sure enough was the blackbird on the nest. I put her off and examined the egg, which was quite warm. The farming man told me that when first he found the nest there was only one egg in it, which the blackbird was sitting upon, but that since that time the hen has laid regularly in the nest, and he has always removed the new-laid egg. During the time the hen is laying, the blackbird perches in some pea beds by, and seems anything but pleased by the intrusion."

FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6.—Last evening, after three days' session, the Repeal caucus adjourned until Friday, having appointed a committee, which is to report to the convention what steps are most advisable in the present crisis. The attendance at the caucus was very full. Sixteen members of the Dominion Parliament were present, being all, save Dr. Tupper and Mr Campbell. Of thirty-six Anti-Union members in the Legislative Assembly, thirty-four were present. The other two are in Europe. Ten members of the Legiflative Council and Senator Locke were present.

The committee consists of seventeen members, including the whole nine members of the Local Government; Messrs. Howe, Killan, McLellan, Chipman, and H. McDonald, of the Commons; Almon and Stairs, of the Legislative Council, and Smith, of the Assembly, late delegates to England.

It is believed the extremists have a majority on this committee.

Antis insist that in the convention they were unanimous against making any terms with the Dominion Government, though there were differences as to the policy to be adopted. It is evident from the protracted sittings of the Convention, and the appointment of the Committee, that these differences are very grave, and many Unionists are confident that some members of the caucus would accept the situation if they dared.

The tone of the Antis, especially of local members from rural districts, continues very violent, and the wildest measures are freely threatened.

The legislature met to-day at noon. In the Assembly Attorney-General Wilkins said gentlemen were aware that a Convention composed of members of the Dominion Parliament, members of the Local Assembly, and other persons interested in the public welfare, had assembled for the purpose of discussing the state of the public affairs. That Convention having made some progress yesterday, had come to a resolution to appoint a committee of seventeen gentlemen, who would furnish their views in a report to the Convention. The Government desired that the Committee should not be interrupted in its labours; and inasmuch as it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with legislation of any consequence until after the important question of confederation was determined, he would ask the House to adjourn until Monday at three o'clock. Adopted unanimously.

Though there seems excitement in town about political matters, very few persons were in the galleries of the House today. Union papers continue to express doubts as to the propriety of a conciliation policy. The *Reporter* this evening advised the members of the Privy Council to go home.

After the adjournment of the Convention last night, the repeal committee organised by choosing Hon Joseph Howe chairman, an resumed business to-day at ten o'clock, in the new province building, over which the Nova Scotia flag floated in honor of the occasion. The committee sat some hours and adjourned till to-morrow morning.

"It is believed in ministerial circles that if only the Dominion members were to be dealt with, conciliation could be had; but no one has much hope of conciliating the local members.—*Globe.*

COLONIZATION IN LOWER CANADA.

The Montreal *Witness* says: Great efforts are made by our French countrymen to open and secure new lands in the townships north and south of the St. Lawrence. The sum remaining in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture from former grants amounted to about $60,000 for colonization roads, and it is stated that the dryness of this summer has been most favourable for such a kind of work, which has to be carried on amid forests whose soil is usually very damp and swampy. The principal roads which have progressed this season are those of Lake St. Johns in the Saguenay. The Masson road in the county of Terrebonne has also progressed, and the road from St. Urbain to Ha! Ha! bay has been thoroughly repaired. The Mantana road was nearly finished when the fires in the woods stopped the works and destroyed many bridges. Two bridges on the Kinagomi have been also rebuilt this year. The persons who show most zeal in this work are members of the clergy, foremost among whom are the Rev. M. Tremblay, curate of Beauport; and Rev. M. Marquis, whose particular labours are most specially confined to the Eastern townships. We fear that their laudable efforts, in a general point of view, will be defeated in the end, if some new law as to tithes, and the building of churches disproportionate in style and cost with the means of the new settlers, be not promptly adopted.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND RECIPROCITY.

The Summerside *Journal* says: "Our 'tight little island' is about, it seems, to have a special Reciprocity Treaty offered to it by the United States. Mr B. F. Butler, in the House of Representatives, on the 6th of July, introduced a resolution that the actual productions of Prince Edward Island, including fish, be admitted into the ports of the United States duty free, whenever Prince Edward Island should give free admission to all American productions, admit fishing vessels to its bays and ports for shelter, supplies, and refitting, free of duty; and give fishing licences not exceeding five dollars for any one vessel. The Chamber of Commerce is about to take the matter up. The whole affair looks like an attempt to separate these parts of the British Empire still more widely from one another. The New York *Tribune* expressly states that this is a measure intended to pave the way for the annexation of the island. Our American Cousins will however find, we opine, that while young Prince Edward Island is as anxious as anybody to drive a good trade, and will gladly enter into a reciprocity treaty, she has no idea of doing anything more. If we are offered free trade through the itchiness of the palms of the Americans, we will take, and while making the most out of them, will still, on any signs of too close and familiar an embrace, be the first to cry out "Hands off!"

MR SEYMOUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The letter of Mr Seymour, accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, is published. He says: "He has delayed the letter, to see what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm on their part, at the prospect of a change of political power, thus bringing to light what has been done with the money drawn from the people. He criticises at some length the admission of Representatives from the Southern States to Congress, characterizing it as a new element of discord and violence when the country needs peace; while the chiefs of the late rebellion submitted to the results of the late war, others thrown by the agitations of civil convulsions into positions of honour and profit are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation. Events in Congress, since the adjournment of the Convention, show that the Republican party cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy. They have had much power, and their action has been so unchecked by any opposition, that they have run into excesses which have been a source of regret to many of their own party. The election of the Democratic ticket would not have the effect of producing sudden or violent changes, but would serve as a check to those extreme measures deplored by the best men of both parties."

The remainder of the letter is chiefly devoted to the responsible nature of the Presidential office, and to the action of the Convention which nominated him.

A FRENCH MINISTER ON ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by his Excellency M. Drouyn de L'huys to a friend in England:

"Leicester, July 17.

"Moncher Comte—You are becoming an agriculturist; you will, therefore, allow me to give you my 'impressions de voyage' through Leicestershire.

"I had been fully able, during a former stay in England, to notice the fine appearance of your white and green crops, the beauty of your sheep and horned cattle, and the prodigies wrought by your high farming under so many disadvantages of soil and climate. By dint of that unflagging perseverance which is your eminently national characteristic, you have so thoroughly supplied deficiencies, that in no country is a larger proportion of produce obtained in return for the labour and capital expended.

"The peculiar features of your rural economy have often been pointed out. With you the possession of estates and their management seldom remain in the same hands. Hence agriculture has become a regular profession, taken up by none but duly skilled persons, and such as are at the head of the outlay required to provide the land with live stock and mechanical implements of the best description. Such a transformation could only ensue from the vast development of trade in England. A prosperous industry and commerce can alone procure to agriculture the two great incentives of production—an extensive market and an unlimited supply of capital. It is to the demand created by your numerous manufacturing population that your farmers are indebted for both these resources, and it has aptly been remarked that to James Watts and Arkwright's powerful inventions the improvements carried out by Bakewell owe their first impulses and their lasting success.

"Another distinctive trait of British husbandry is the innate taste for rural life which prevails in all ranks of society. Not only are its pursuits and enjoyments a source to all of comfort, of liberty and domestic happiness, but by them a man attains to consideration, and even to power. Besides the advantages which accrue to the peasantry from a closer contact with the landlords, the constancy with which your aristocracy has remained attached to its country residences has interwoven its interests with those of the inferior classes, and has proved its greatest strength. The rural spirit pervades the whole national body, and its healthful influence has preserved you from the convulsions which have torn asunder your neighbours. The efficient patronage of your wealthy noblemen has done much to forward the cause of agricultural progress, and the native country of Arthur, Young, John St. Clair, Bakewell, Ellman, Collins, Turner, Jonas Webb, and Fisher Hobbs, may well add to that glorious list the names of Townshend, Portland, Bedford, Leicester, Spencer, Yarborough, Ducie, and Richmond.

"I am, &c.,

"DROUYN DE DHUYS."

A YOUTHFUL ADVENTURE.

It is not generally known that the late Lord Brougham was a Freemason, and the remote Hebridean Island of Lewis, or Lewis, can claim the distinction of being the place where he was enrolled a "brother of the mystic tie." The name of Henry Brougham appears in the records of the Fortrose Lodge of Stornoway, under the date of August 21st, 1799, when Brougham was in his 21st year. On that day he was admitted a master mason, along with Charles Stewart (one of the Bute family), Robt. Campbell (late of Islay), and John P. Stroud, (an English gentleman). The most illustrious of this group was then at the Scottish bar, and the other three gentlemen had joined him in a cruise in a yacht known as the "Mad Brig." The fact of their becoming Freemasons at such a time, and in so distant and obscure a place as Stornoway then appeared, must have originated in one of the wild freaks or "high jinks" then not uncommon with the choice spirits at the bar and their associates. It is a stock anecdote of the lodge that, when Brougham was initiated, he emphatically demurred to one of the conditions, offering cogent reasons for remaining free, and completely posing, by his volubility and powers of argument, the simple-minded brethren who sought to bind him. At that time Stornoway, now grown to a considerable place, contained only some 30 or 40 houses, including two or three humble inns, in which, however, pure Cognac and genuine Scheidam could always be obtained. One of these hostelries was kept by a person named Crichton, a rather fine looking man, but whose knowledge of the world was limited to the island of which he was a native, and whose mind must have partaken largely of the superstitions of the place and time, for he was a firm believer in the second-sight, and in every description of ghostly agency. The "Mad Brig" party having taken up their quarters at Crichton's house, were not long in discovering that the character and peculiarities of their host only required to be drawn out to afford an infinite fund of amusement. One night they invited Crichton to become their guest, and they sought to outdo each other in relating stories of diablerie and horrors, with anecdotes of their own prowess and desperate valour, all of which the credulous host speedily devoured. When his fears and wonderment were sufficiently excited, Brougham abruptly addressed him—"Mr Crichton, these gentlemen and myself have set out on an expedition in the brig which you see in the harbour, for the noble purpose of succouring damsels in distress and of vindicating their honour. It has come to our knowledge—whether by means of dreams, second-sight, or special information does not matter—that you have led a very gay and immoral life, too often fatal to female innocence. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the heinousness of your conduct. (Here he turned round, and exclaimed, 'Campbell, bring the pistols'). But, of course, you must make due atonement." The pistols were brought, and looking out to the inn-yard, Brougham said, "See that cock strutting so proudly among his paramours, soon shall his career close!" And, firing his pistol, he shot the offending chanticleer dead. "You perceive, Mr Crichton," he added, "I never miss my aim. Not, however, to be severe on one who has entertained us so well, and supplied us with such excellent Cognac, we shall be content if you go down on your knees and promise faithfully to relate all your love adventures and deceptions practised on the fair sex since the days of your youth—and, remember, we have the means of ascertaining falsehood, so beware!" The poor landlord, not knowing what to make of his wild customers, made a show, of dropping on his knees, and promising to comply with the strange request, which he did in all sincerity, running over the story of his life, like Othello, even from his boyish days, while his tormentors listened with mock gravity, occasionally interposing questions and remarks. Ridiculous and incredible as this incident may appear, we believe it is substantially true and correct as related here.—*Inverness Courier.*

The Temperance people of Trenton intend having an excursion to Kingston, on Saturday, by the Bay of Quinte.

The Belfast papers report an extraordinary Fenian alarm at Banbridge. A report came after midnight that the Fenians were about to destroy a mill at Laurencetown in revenge for the dismissal of some Roman Catholics who had been concerned in counter-demonstrations against the Orangemen on the 12th. The town bell was rung, and the inhabitants turned out, divided whatever arms they had, obtained more from the hardware shops, and marched out, to the number of several hundreds, to meet the enemy, firing shots as they approached. When near the village they were met by the owner of the mill, who explained that the rumour was unfounded.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Although the report that mosquitoes have appeared in England has been questioned, there is no room to doubt the fact. A week or two since they were at Woolwich, and now we hear of them at Chatham. We are told by a medical correspondent, who has had experience of mosquito bites in tropical climates, that at Woolwich two artillerymen have been temporarily blinded from swollen eyelids, whilst inflamed hands and faces are common. The invaders are this week very troublesome in the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich.

EXTRAORDINARY INGENUITY OF A LUNATIC.

The Irish Lunacy Commissioners, in their report on the lunatic asylums in Ireland, furnish some curious particulars respecting a poor fellow who has recently died in the Central Asylum, and who, in spite of his hallucinations, was a prodigy of mechanical skill. He was aged 74 at the time of his death, and had been incarcerated for 38 years. This is the account of him which is given by the Commissioners:—"He was a most ingenious mechanic, originally a gunsmith, and was of very industrious habits, being constantly employed either as a smith, carpenter, turner, &c.; and it was specially remarkable and interesting that he, in the first instance, manufactured his own tools, planes, saws, drills, turning lathes, files, chisels, everything in short that he required; in fact, he was wonderfully clever in works of his own invention; and with a fire, a hammer, and some iron, could make anything in that line, and could afterwards use the tools so made with no small amount of skill. His insanity, too, was rather extraordinary. He professed to be "Rex, Royal High Priest, Master of Arts, and Gunmaker"—said that he could create sun, moon, and stars, and that he could ascend into the skies. On one occasion, after boasting in this fashion, he pleaded strongly to be allowed his liberty, that he might go to Dublin, upon which it was replied that he might make an ascent into the skies and then go where he liked; but he had enough mind to see the absurdity of the proposition. He was a very inoffensive, good-natured, kindly, and useful man in many ways; and, strange to say, just before he died, he went about bidding good-bye to all his friends amongst the officers and patients.

The midge is doing considerable damage to the spring wheat in Peel, Maryboro, Downie and Ellice, (Ont.)

A curious rumour is in circulation in Pesth concerning the last child to which the Empress of Austria gave birth. It is said and believed by many Hungarians that the babe was a Prince and not a Princess, and that the latter was only substituted for the former, lest the Hungarians should proclaim their independence in the name of the young prince. In Vienna the rumour is ridiculed as a miserable invention of the Hungarian malcontents.

The *Siecle* has the following: "Letters from North Schleswig state that the betrothal of the daughter of Charles XV. of Sweden, the Princess Louisa, to the Prince Royal of Denmark, must be considered an occurrence of great political importance. For some time past this event has been anticipated as flattering to the *amour propre* of the Court of Denmark, and congenial to the aspirations of that of Sweden. King Charles having no male successors, the crowns of the three northern kingdoms may be one day united on the heads of the young couple. The tender age of the princess will unquestionably retard the marriage for some time; but when it has taken place ulterior movements to establish the Scandinavian union may be confidently expected."

OYSTERS SUN-DRIED.—We have several times mentioned in the Bulletin the oysters of West Mexico on the eastern gulf coasts, as being much used round Guayamas, and other Sonora towns, in a dried state—desiccated in the sun like California 'charqui,' or hung beef. From your shipping reports it appears that the Mexican steamers, during the past twelve months, have brought up to San Francisco one or two hundred bales of this article, and we suppose the trade must be now well inaugurated, as the article would not be brought to California if they were not eatable and in demand; and it is well known they are in common use in the large towns of Sonora, Durango, and Jalisco, every year during the season often, and were from ancient times in those countries. The oysters from the Bay of Fonseca are also dried in this way, and form a regular article of trade to the upland towns of Central America. There are also stated to be small coves in the Bay of Panama. Smoke dried oysters are a common article of trade in China, and found in every grocer's store in that country.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE MOSQUITOES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—If you have never been in British Columbia you do not know anything about insect persecution. A wanderer from my boyhood, I have met with these pests (mosquitoes) in various parts of our globe, and I imagined that I had endured the maximum of misery they were capable of producing. I was mistaken; all my experience, all my vaunted knowledge of their numbers, all I had seen and suffered, was as nothing to what I subsequently endured. I can convey no idea of the numbers, except by saying they were in dense clouds, truly, and not figuratively, a thick fog of mosquitoes. Night or day it was just the same; the hum of these blood-thirsty tyrants was incessant. We ate them, drank them, breathed them; we lighted huge fires, fumigated the tents, but all in vain. They seemed to be quite happy in a smoke that would stifle anything mortal, they grew thicker every day. Human endurance has its limits. A man cannot stand being eaten alive. It was utterly impossible to work. Our camp had to be abandoned; we were completely vanquished and driven away—the work of about a hundred men stopped by tiny flies. Only one thing deters mosquitoes; that is water. After once attaining the winged state they will not venture far over water. The Indians take advantage of this, and during the mosquito season live on the lakes, and sleep on platforms supported on poles driven into the mud. But if restless or troubled with nightmare, the sleeper is apt to roll off the platform into the lake.—*J. R. Lord.*

A ROYAL TRIP TO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.—Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, has recently returned to Portsmouth from a cruise beyond the Arctic circle, the purpose of which still remains one of the official mysteries. This magnificent vessel is, we believe, the first of her size and costliness which has made the attempt to penetrate the fiords and intricate channels of the Norwegian coast, and it is to be presumed that the object of the voyage was commensurate in importance with the risk incurred. The ship left Portsmouth on the 1st of June, and arrived at Bergen on the 4th. She remained there two or three days, while the paddle steamer Vivid, which was detached for duty as tender to the yacht during the cruise, conveyed the Prince of Leiningen and others of the officers up the Hardenger fiord. On resuming her voyage the yacht proceeded to Drondhjem, calling en route at Grandsunde and Molde. During this part of the voyage the ship kept well in shore, steaming slowly up the fiords and among the innumerable islands that bound the Scandinavian coast, and she sometimes found herself in rather critical positions. In some places the channels were so narrow, with rocks towering some hundreds of feet above on either side, that it seemed to be almost impossible for a ship to pass, but the yacht answered to her helm admirably, and she was fortunate enough to have skilful pilots on board. Under these circumstances she made her way through the intricacies of navigation without a casualty and without appearing any the worse for her voyage. To a traveller unaccustomed to the northern latitudes the physical phenomena were most marked and interesting. After leaving Drondhjem the voyagers had the advantage—if it is an advantage—of perpetual daylight, and the mountains between that point and Hammerfest were capped with snow. The thermometer on board the ship was down to freezing point, while the sun, an early riser in these regions, was well up above the horizon at midnight. The yacht steamed slowly northward to Hammerfest, generally anchoring for the night, and afterwards rounded the North Cape, which is over 70 deg. north of the Equator, and, therefore, some four degrees within the Arctic circle. The ship remained two days at this point to coal for the homeward voyage, and then shaped her course southward, calling at Drondhjem and the Shetland Islands on her way, and arriving at Portsmouth after an absence of twenty-eight days. The only surmise we have heard expressed as to the object of the trip is that it was undertaken as a sort of trial cruise, with the view of its being repeated on some future occasion for the benefit or pleasure of the Royal family. The only visitor of distinction on board, however, on this occasion was the Princess of Leiningen. The weather was very cold and wet during the greater part of the voyage.—*Express.*

HORSES IN BATTLE.

Mr Kinglake, in one of the new volumes of "The Invasion of the Crimea," says of horses on the battle-field:—"The extent to which a charger can apprehend the perils of a battle-field may be easily underrated by one who confines his observation to horses still carrying their riders, for as long as a troop-horse in action feels the weight and hand of a master, his deep trust in man keeps him seemingly free from great terror, and he goes through the fight, unless wounded, as though it were a field day at home; but the moment that death or a disabling wound deprives him of his rider, he seems all at once to learn what a battle is—to perceive its real dangers with the clearness of a human being, and to be agonized with horror of the fate he may incur for want of a hand to guide him. Careless of the mere thunders of guns, he shows plainly enough that he more or less knows the dread accent that is used by missiles of war whilst cutting their way through the air; for, as often as these sounds disclose to him the near passage of bullet or round shot, he shrinks and cringes. His eyeballs protrude; wild with fright, he still does not commonly gallop home into camp. His instinct seems rather to tell him that what safety, if any, there is for him must be found in the ranks; and he rushes at the first squadron he can find, urging piteously, yet with violence, that he too, by right, is a troop-horse; that he too is willing to charge, but not to be left behind; that he must and he will 'fall in.' Sometimes a riderless charger, thus bent on aligning with his fellows, will not be content to range himself on the flank of the line, but darts at some point in the squadron, which he seemingly judges to be his own rightful place, and strives to force himself in. Riding, as it is usual for the commander of a regiment to do, some way in advance of his regiment, Lord George Paget was especially tormented and pressed by the riderless horses which chose to turn round and align with him. At one time there were three or four of these horses advancing close abreast of him on one side, and as many as five on the other. Impelled by terror, by gregarious instinct and by their habit of ranging in line, they so 'closed' in upon Lord George as to besmear his overalls with blood from the gory flanks of the nearest intruders, and oblige him to use his sword."

A royal decree has recently been issued by the Queen of Spain, by which the differential Port and Navigation Dues exacted upon foreign shipping in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands are equalized with the dues levied on Spanish vessels, provided that foreign vessels belong to nations in whose colonies a similar equality of dues is granted to Spanish shipping. This concession is of great importance to the shipping trading between the Maritime Provinces and Cuba and Puerto Rico, as the tonnage dues in both these islands have been felt by shipowners in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to be excessively high.

A singular case of superstition is reported from Cornwall. A "white witch" of Liskeard was consulted by the son of a farmer, supposed to be "ill-wished" by the wife of a labouring man residing on the estate. On the recommendation of the witch the latter was discharged. The "ill-wished" man fell sick, and during the night was visited by the village blacksmith. The latter, on going to the sick man's house one night, saw something like a goat; the next night it assumed the form of the devil. The witch on being consulted ordered that a gun should be kept loaded, charged with fourpenny pieces broken into small bits. The blacksmith kept a strict watch the succeeding night and fired, to the alarm of the villagers. It is said that the case is to come before the Cornish magistrates.

The Paris *Star* says, about ten days ago Mr Cyrus Nixon, before going out into the harvest field, prepared a drink to be used during the day, from water tartaric acid and ginger. Mr Nixon, his two sons and hired man, partook sparingly of the mixture on going to the field, and very soon all were affected with the symptoms of poisoning and general prostration. A day or two afterwards, it was discovered that powdered white hellebore had been used by mistake in place of ginger. The hellebore had been purchased for destroying caterpillars and was marked poison, but as the parcel was lying open Mr Nixon did not notice the mark. Mrs Nixon's presence of mind in administering mustard to all the patients was probably the means of saving their lives.

A courteous man often succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability fail. The experience of every man furnishes frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability or the reverse creates instantaneously a prepossession in his favour, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men civility is, in fact, what a passing appearance is to woman; it is a general passport to favour—a letter of recommendation written in a language that every person understands. The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness; whereas men of inferior abilities have frequently succeeded by their agreeable and pleasing manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the advantage, and by far the better chance of making his way in the world.

THE GIRL MARKET IN INDIA.—The native writer of a letter in the *Shome Frokash*, one of the leading native papers in India, gives the editor an account of a sale of girls near Calcutta at which he was present. When he first heard that such a sale was going, on he could scarcely believe he was living under the British Government; however, he found that he had been but too correctly informed, for on going to a certain quarter of the bazaar at Manickgunge, he saw a cluster of girls, of from two to thirteen years of age, standing up for sale. The brokers were very busy summoning customers, as they received a commission of ten per cent on all the bargains effected through their instrumentality, besides some trifling offerings. The prices varied according to the age and beauty of the children; girls of seven ruled at about 400 rupees; an old man of 70 whispered an offer of 750 rupees for a very beautiful girl of 13, who was surrounded by a crowd of bidders. An exchange of daughters was taking place in another part of the bazaar. The writer of the letter, who appears to have been greatly horrified by what he witnessed, implores the editor to direct the attention of the Government officials to this matter and save many Brahmin families from perdition.

DIED.

On the 7th instant, Jane Magdalene Arthurs, grand-daughter of Mr David Alexander, aged 1 year and 10 months.

On the 6th instant, Elizabeth, wife of William Swift, aged 50 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Gordon street, on Saturday, at three o'clock, to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF

DRY GOODS

AT THE

OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

Corner of Princess & Wellington sts.

R. WADDELL & Co.

THE following Goods are amongst those will have a large reduction made: The Summer Season being advanced, determined to clear out the whole of to make room for our large Fall Importation.

Muslins, Barege, and Fancy Dress Challies, Checks, and all Fancy Dress sold by the yard.

Shawls—in Cashmere, Barege, Paisley and Cloth.

Mantles and Jackets—in Barege, Paisley and Cloth.

Rich Black Gros Grain Silk Dresses, wide width, $12, and $15 per Dress of 12 yards.

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks at cost.

All kinds of Straw Hats and Bonnets at less than cost.

Parasols, Hosiery, and Gloves.

Corsets and Hoop Skirts.

Sheetings, Towellings, Table Linen and Toilet Covers, Quilts, and Blankets.

Carpets, Moreens, Damasks, and Oil Cloths.

Muslin and Lace Curtains.

Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Ticks, Tickings.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh supply of Jouvin's Brilliants and White Lawns for Skirtings.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—10 Dozen Lavender French Kid Gloves, slightly soiled, at 2s 6d, former value 5s.

☞ Remember the place,

THE OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

R. WADDELL & Co.

Kingston, July 24, 1868.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Summer Dress Goods, Prints, &c.

AT

JOHNSTON & KING'S

Corner Princess and Montreal sts.

July 14.

ARRIVING DIRECT

Ex Ship GLENIFFER, from Glasgow:

500 Doz. GUINNESS' XXX DUBLIN PORTER.

100 Doz. JEFFREY BROS' EDINBURGH

100 Doz. BASS' ENGLISH ALE.

ALWAYS ON HAND—

CANADIAN ALE AND PORTER

WELL UP

W. R. McRae & Co.

July 28.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Liverpool, August 6.—Jefferson Davis arrived here by the steamer last night.

Paris despatches from various parts of Europe represent that the whole country is in a state of disquiet. The utmost efforts of the Government are required to prevent an outbreak.

Paris, August 6.—Queen Victoria landed at Cherbourg yesterday, and reached this city last evening. She was received by the Empress Eugenie and proceeded to the Tuileries. The Queen will leave Paris tonight for Switzerland.

Madrid, August 6.—The Spanish Government has declined to assume the Protectorate of St. Domingo, which was proffered by one of the political parties in that Republic.

Liverpool, August 7.—The steamers Java and Java from New York have arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, August 7 1:20 p.m.—Consols 93¾ for money and account; Erie 37¾; Illinois Central 92¾; Bonds 71¼.

Liverpool, August 7, 1:20 p.m.—Market quiet. Wheat firmer; California white 12s 3d; Western 10s 9d. Peas 45s. Pork flat at 82s. Cheese 59s. Tallow 45s. Clover 112s. 6d. Breadstuffs, provisions and produce unchanged.

New York Press Despatches.

Atlanta,