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

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a.m.
4:35 "		" " 10:00 "

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

Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

☞ 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. 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 write only on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Mr O'Reilly has been instructed to take the Crown business at the Ottawa Assizes by the Attorney General for Ontario. We have not as yet learned who is to defend Whalen. Mr John O'Farrell, of Quebec, it is said, has visited Ottawa with a view to retain counsel.

In another column will be found an article from the London *Prototype* respecting the vacancies in the Privy Council. We will not enter upon any criticism of our contemporary's arguments, or undertake the very invidious task of discussing the rival merits of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned as eligible. But we venture to point out to him and to others why it comes to pass that ministers are very often selected from what the *Prototype* very clearly looks upon as the worser part of Ontario. The explanation is not far to seek. Of all professions in the world, that of the politician the most requires steady training and experience. It detracts nothing from the well-known ability of Sir John A. Macdonald to say that he owes a very great part of even *his* influence to the simple fact that he has held a seat in Parliament for nearly five-and-twenty consecutive years. If the experience thus acquired is valuable to a man of the extraordinary natural gifts of Sir John—a man who may fitly be described as a born leader of the House of Commons—it becomes simply indispensable in the case of ordinary public men that they should acquire that experience by a considerable term of service in the House.

It is because eastern constituencies—to their honour be it said—are far less given to change their representatives at every whim and breath of popular caprice; it is because they appear better to understand the value of men of ability when they are fortunate enough to secure their services, that we so very often see gentlemen from this quarter holding seats in the cabinet. So long as western constituencies continue to exhibit that restless, impatient love of change, for the sake of mere change, which, with a few creditable exceptions—(London for example)—has so often distinguished them, just so long will they give eastern constituencies, in this respect at least wiser than they, a decided advantage over them. While politicians exist, seniority and length of service must give claim to promotion. It is hardly as well known as it should be how few in the present Parliament of Canada have served continuously for any considerable length of time. Out of forty-five Upper Canadian conservatives, five-and-twenty, we believe, never sat in Parliament before the last general election. Of the remainder, not more than twelve have sat continuously for five years and upwards; and of this number, seven are from constituencies east of Toronto, and two, if not three, of the remaining five seats are occupied by gentlemen who, for various reasons, cannot or will not take office.

It is within the power of western constituencies to amend this matter in future, and it is to be hoped they will do so in the interest of the public. But protest must be made against the revival of that absurd and unconstitutional doctrine, that not only should each province, but each section of each province, be represented in a ministry. It was, perhaps, unavoidable, but it has none the less become a precedent, to be guarded and restricted rather than extended, that in forming the first ministry of a Federation like ours, offices had to be assigned to each province in proportion to its inhabitants. It by no means follows that this course is to be invariably adhered to, and that no cabinet is to be considered perfect unless it has its five members from Ontario, four from Quebec, and perchance its one or two members from each of the Provinces of Red River, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. Still less does it follow that these appointments are to be apportioned to the various sections of each province.

While concurring in the plaint of the western constituencies, that they have not had all the weight in the councils of the province which might seem to have been their due, we would respectfully urge them to be more constant to their representatives, and to bear in mind that, with all their faults, the leading politicians of Canada, as a general thing, are not sordid or peculative. Of all the men of our day, there is probably not one who could not have earned far more money at any other profession than that of politician. In fact, many of them have lost money by their sacrifices to their party and the country.

While we decline to discuss the relative merits of Messrs. Walsh and Morris, both of whom are well known and esteemed as worthy and honourable men, we must also decline to recognize the fact that one gentleman resides one hundred miles west and the other one hundred miles east of the meridian of Toronto, as affecting in the least degree the qualification of one or the other of them to be summoned to take part in the government of the Dominion of Canada.

The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles will play in the Cricket Field on next Friday, instead of Wednesday in the Park.

☞ Father Smarius, a distinguished Jesuit pulpit orator, is advertised to lecture in St. Mary's Cathedral on Thursday evening next in aid of the poor.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—Catherine Burns, the woman who fell into the well on Sunday in the neighbourhood of Little's Lane, died at two o'clock on Monday afternoon from injuries received at that time.

ABSCONDED WITH THE CASH.—On Monday a woman by the name of McDonald absconded from her husband at Belleville, taking with her $250 in cash and her little girl. The police here were directed by telegram to look her up here under the above name or that of Higgins, but after searching it was determined by the detective that she had not made this place her destination.

TOO BAD.—Several large barges from the American side are engaged in Cataraqui Bay loading with bleached ashes for the American farmers, which are applied by them as a top dressing for grass and other land. It is too bad that farmers in the vicinity of Kingston whose farms generally need all the manure that can be obtained for them, should allow so valuable a fertilizer, and one which can be obtained so cheaply and easily, to be appropriated by the American agriculturist.

CRICKET MATCH.—The Grafton club are expected to play the return match with the Kingston cricket club in Kingston on Friday next. Our readers will recollect that at Grafton the Kingston club got tremendously beaten, which was to be expected, considering the team, and loss, for more than half the day, of their best bowler. Mr Agnew, who did not arrive until 3 o'clock p.m. A better result may, however, from the team selected for the occasion, be expected on Friday next. It is the intention of the Kingston club, feeling their obligations to the Grafton club, to give a lunch got up in A 1 style on the occasion of the match on Friday.

We are glad to see the unanimity which prevails in our now very strong club, and sincerely hope that it will ever continue, when we augur well for cricket next year in the good old city.

We wish the good old club all success on Friday, and hope to see the stand filled as it used to be with the beauty and fashion of Kingston. The following is the eleven selected for the match: Draper, Glancy, Hornby, Brown, Burns, Johnson, Barrow, Barrow, Agnew, Baines, Corbett.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—There was nothing of interest at the court this morning, and the business before it was disposed by eleven o'clock. John Whalen, an ex-soldier from Montreal on the tramp, was fined $2,50 for being drunk. John Campbell was ordered to pay $2 for a similar offence, and Joseph Padden, who has been on the spree again for some time past, and bore a wornout seedy appearance very different from that of the days of his two years' teetotalism, was charged with being drunk, but was allowed to depart after receiving a lecture from the magistrate, and advice to return to the paths of total abstinence, an advice which Padden said he was determined to adopt. Mr Adams, the complainant against Heatherington for being feloniously on complainant's premises in Brock street, appeared, and withdrew the charge against the prisoner in consideration of the position of his family. The prisoner was liberated with a caution. In the adjourned case of Enwright for selling liquor illegally, the inspector withdrew his charge, a material witness, a soldier, not making his appearance. Martin James, a cabman, was cautioned respecting soliciting fares on Kingborn's wharf.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, July 1868. New York: L. Scott Publishing Company. Kingston: J. Creighton.

CONTENTS—Life of Garrick; Indian Railways; Coleridge as a Poet; Gunpowder; Marco Polo and his recent editors; History of Lace; Sir Roderick Murchison and modern schools of Geology; Proverbs, ancient and modern; Ireland once more.

The Illustrated Times, monthly part for August, has arrived at the City Book Store. It gives in its illustrations considerable prominence to the events taking place on the continent of Europe, and contains sketches from Paris, Florence, and other places, with a view of the citadel of Quebec. A portrait of General Napier, and some sketches from Abyssinia and Algeria, with engravings of domestic events, are also given.

The southwestern section of Iowa is scourged with the grasshopper plague.

Eight or ten cattle have died at Sing Sing from the prevailing disease.

Fall wheat in the township of Minto yields 38 bushels to the acre, and 64 lbs. to the bushel.

According to a calculation recently made, there were in 1865 no less than 687,434,750 halfpenny cigars smoked in France.

One of the wealthiest citizens of Nashville received bankrupt notices from his debtors during last week, amounting to the sum of $209,000.

The bark Pearl, which arrived at Cienfuegos from Callao with guano, about the 25th ult., is reported to have lost five of her crew on the passage from yellow fever.

It is reported in New-Albany that two men, brothers-in-law, had a difficulty near Valonia, Jackson County, Ind., on Saturday, resulting in the death of one of them. The survivor was at once pursued by a mob, seized and hanged upon the spot. The names of the men are not given.

The Bankers' Magazine gives the estimated "net earning of labour and net income of capital" in the United States during the five years from 1860 to 1865 as amounting to an annual average of $391,900,000.

The proprietors of the Baden-Baden gambling hell sustained heavy losses at the beginning of July, in consequence of the extraordinary luck which an old lady from England had at the roulette table. She won in five days nearly a hundred thousand florins.

The miners in the Scranton and Wilkesbarre regions have demanded an advance of twenty per cent, which, if not acceded to by the operators, will probably cause a total stoppage in those regions.

The farmers of the Western Reserve counties in Ohio are complaining bitterly of the two-fold calamity of the drought and the grasshoppers. Many are selling off their stock of cattle, not finding it profitable to keep them through the approaching winter.

THE MAYOR'S EXCURSION.

His Worship the Mayor's annual excursion and picnic came off on Monday afternoon, the steamer Watertown having been chartered by his Worship for the occasion. A large number of invitations were issued, and the following gentlemen availed themselves of the courtesy:—M. W. Strange, Esq., M.P.; James O'Reilly, Esq., Recorder; D. D. Calvin, Esq., Warden of the County; Wm. Ferguson, Esq., County Sheriff; Aldermen G. Brown, A. Livingston, H. Cunningham, E. Chown, W. Allen, W. Robinson, R. Gibson, A. M. Brown, T. Robinson, B. Nelligan, C. F. Gildersleeve, G. M. Kingborn, G. Davidson, W. Brophy, and Dr Sullivan; Messrs M. Sweetnam, M. Flanagan, R. Chanonhouse, T. Mostyn, W. P. Minnes, J. C. Iunes, J. Flanigan, W. Breden, J. Breden, jun., W. Auglin, Lieut.-Colonel Shaw, H. C. Voigt, S. T. Drennan, P. O'Reilly, G. E. Small, J. McKelvey, D. Macarow, J. Shaw, G. A. Kirkpatrick, B. M. Britton, W. P. Phillips, F. Tutton, Major Drummond, and Lieutenant Graham.

The steamer decked with her gayest colours left the dock at 2 o'clock, and with her jovial freight proceeded towards Gananoque, the fates of the weather having lent their best services to increase the pleasure of the excursion. A splendid dinner was served on board, got up by Mr Elliott, the steward of the boat, which would have done credit to the best hotel in the city, and which was discussed with a keen enjoyment by all present. Shortly after the repast had been partaken of, the steamer arrived at Gananoque, when it was resolved to land for a short time and enjoy a ramble in that pleasant locality. After passing an hour in the inspection of the factories and the picturesque beauties of the place the whole of the party went in like boys for foot races, long leaps, and various other rural games, which went off in capital style and amid roars of laughter.

Upon the return to the boat, the dessert, a very fine show, was already spread upon two well arranged tables. His Worship the Mayor presided at the first, supported on the right by the Recorder, and on the left by Mr J. Carruthers; the vice-President being Mr Davidson, supported by D. D. Calvin, and B. M. Britton.

Mr C. F. Gildersleeve took the head of the second table, supported by M. W. Strange, Esq., M.P., and Wm. Ferguson, while Alderman Robinson, supported by J. Flanagan and J. Shaw, did the duties of Vice.

After the customary loyal toasts, which were responded to by Mr Gildersleeve's singing the National anthem very effectively, the health of the Governor General was given and responded to by Alderman A. M. Brown. The following toasts were then drunk with all honours. The Army and Navy; responded to by Lieut. Col. Shaw, the Parliament of Ontario, acknowledged by M. W. Strange, M.P.; The Warden and County Council, responded to by D. D. Calvin. Toasts to the following gentlemen were given and acknowledged by them in person or by the friends of those who were absent—G. M. Kingborn, John Carruthers, J. O'Reilly, Wm Ferguson, and John Creighton, also the ex-Mayors of Kingston and the officers of the Corporation, the first responded to by J. Flanigan, and the second by M. Flanagan and R. Chanonhouse.

Several songs were sung with much spirit and good execution during the evening, and after a very pleasant and social time, and when the boat returned to the wharf at about ten o'clock at night, every one who participated in the festival declared themselves much pleased and gratified with the pleasures which had been provided for them.

The Bank of Montreal will be instructed from the Receiver General's office to pay 7 per cent debentures of 1866, on presentation at any of the agencies, free of charge, and forwarded to Ottawa for collection.

At the Bristol assizes on Monday, two men, named Cogan and Morris, who had been convicted of personating voters at the last election at Bristol, were sentenced by Mr Justice Mellor to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Several mill operatives at Lewiston, Me., are building houses in their spare hours. Working in the mills nearly twelve hours per day, they manage to secure a little time in the morning before the bell rings, and after they come out at night, which they devote to building operations. A short time ago one of these persevering men was seen shingling after 11 o'clock at night, and the next morning was at work almost before light.

Among the candidates for seats in the new British Parliament several are or have been connected with the newspaper press, including Mr Lowe, Mr Baines, Mr Roebuck, Mr John Walter, principal proprietor of the *London Times*, Professor Morley, of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr Edward Miall, of the *Nonconformist*, Mr Tillet, editor of the *Norfolk News*, Mr Jaffray, of the *Birmingham Post*, and Mr Gorrie, formerly editor of a Scotch paper.

The Mayor of Chester and the magistrate's clerk of that venerable city, who is properly named Sharp, have distinguished themselves by sending a poor woman to gaol for three days for gleaning a handful of wheat. The woman was unconscious of wrong-doing, and apologised over and over for the offence. Mr Johnson (one of the magistrates) repudiated all connection with the sentence of the court, which Mr Sharp, clerk, justified as the only way to put down the offence. The defendant is the mother of four little children, one of them being an infant at the breast.

A correspondent writes: I hear from London that the guarantee or rather subscription which was promised Mr Mapleson from New York is not forthcoming, and that his projected trip to the United States will have to be abandoned. You can judge of the necessity of this guarantee when I mention to you the sums which he had agreed to give the artists who were to accompany him: Tietjens, $5,000 per month; Kellogg, $3,200; Demerie Lablache, (contralto,) $1,600; Bulterini, (tenor,) $2,000; Finenzi, (tenor,) $1,200; Santley, (baritone,) $2,200; Foli, (basso,) $1,600; Arditi, (conductor,) $2,000. All these monthly payments, be it remembered, are to be made in gold. Add to them the salaries of the *comprimari*, chorus and orchestra, travelling expenses, rent, advertising, &c., and you will have an outlay such as no theatre in America could support.

The Guelph *Advertiser* says: Some of the farmers of this neighbourhood are dissatisfied with the profits from their milk when converted by the factories into cheese, and have resolved to begin anew their butter making. It requires so much milk to the lb of cheese, that with the expense of collection and manufacture, and the low price of cheese in the market (9c), the farmer realizes much less than he was originally led to expect. The result is that the cheese trade is dull and drooping, while the butter business, which was for some time neglected in favour of cheese, is rapidly springing up to its former dimensions. Another argument used in favour of butter, is that the churned milk can be used to fatten pigs and young stock, while in the other case it is taken and kept from the farm entirely. It is pleasant to note also, that the quality of the butter now brought into market is decidedly superior, and that shippers can with confidence demand the very highest prices at the hands of purchasers.

Among the gifts to a newly married pair at a town in New Jersey, the other evening, was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me,
Its use I would commend;
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms the other end."

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

At the Wesleyan Conference, recently held at Liverpool, fraternal addresses were read from the Canadian Conference and the Conference of Eastern British America. Committees were appointed to draw up replies to these addresses. A report in the form of a letter from the Rev. W. M. Punshon, giving an account of his delegation to America, was read. The last Conference (British) appointed Mr Punshon to the presidency of the Canada Conference for 1868, and to the presidency of the Conference of Eastern British America for 1868. Mr Punshon was appointed representative to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and he was also authorized to visit such places in British North America as might be thought fit.

Mr Punshon reported favourably, and Dr Osborn moved that a suitable record should be made of Mr Punshon's services abroad. Mr Punshon had conducted the duties of his delegation with ability and discretion, and his services had been most welcome to Wesleyans in Canada and America.

THE VACANCIES IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(*From the London Prototye*).

The Belleville *Intelligencer* has taken us warmly to task because we suggested that, in filling up the vacancies in the Privy Council, occasioned by the death of Mr Ferguson Blair, and the elevation of Mr Howland, the government should, if practicable, give the preference to a western man—a man representing the interests of the western peninsula. We pointed out the fact that, of the three Ontario ministers in the Privy Council, two are residents and representatives of Kingston, and Mr McDougall is the representative of the Ottawa district, being member for Lanark. We did not find fault with this. We believe in men of talent, and political experience, who have raised themselves to a high position in parliament, being placed in office as ministers of the crown, no matter from what part of the Dominion they may hail, or what constituencies they may represent. But we did say that, in filling up the present vacancies, if a western man could be found, possessing political influence, holding a good status in the house, and likely to make a good departmental officer, that he should have the preference, *cæteris paribus*, to any one selected from another section of the Province. We say this, considering the rather remarkable fact that, for a great many years, the ministers of the Crown have been mostly from Central Canada. We do not believe that all the representatives from Western Canada are so poverty stricken in point of intellect, and so destitute of political influence, that they should be systematically and continuously ignored. In advocating this view, we do not think we are "cursing the country with the cry of sectionalism," or raising a sectional cry at all. We merely put the idea forward for the consideration of the government; if they act upon it, well—if they allow it to weigh as an element in the choice of a colleague, supposing all other considerations equal, well; if not, then there is no harm done. The ministry are the most competent to judge what the political situation requires, and in the choice of colleagues, we have no doubt but they will act for the best.

The *Intelligencer* thinks none of the men whose names have been suggested will be appointed to the head of the executive department, unless there is no member of the House, who claims to be a Reformer, that can be found to accept; and that Sir John will carry out the principle of the compact established at the formation of the cabinet. How does it now? Sir John will no doubt keep faith with Mr McDougall, the only member of the cabinet of July, 1867, remaining in office, but it is to be observed that things do not stand in the same position now that they did then. Previous to the election, it was reasonably supposed that, as Reformers had a numerical majority in the Privy Council, they would be well sustained by the intelligent Reformers of the country, and have a good following in the House. But it has only been so to a limited extent. Nobody pretends to say that the Conservative party from Ontario, in the Commons, are not numerically the predominating party—the party that principally sustains the government—and we can see neither reason nor justice in the distribution of the offices of the Privy Council which gives three members to the so-called Reformers, and only two to Conservatives — without whose support the government could not stand a day. We think simple justice would suggest the propriety of inverting the ratio, and giving us three members of the cabinet. We do not exactly believe, no matter what our Belleville political coadjutor may think upon the subject—no matter how liberal he may be to Reformers, or how anxious to carry out "the principle of division of party, established at the formation of the cabinet"—in the propriety or political morality of buying Reformers by the bribe of office. It is true, there are no real differences of political principle subsisting between parties now. Reformers have nothing to reform; Conservatives have nothing to conserve, and therefore any man might take office without an abandonment of principle. The contest—the political difference—now pertains to men; and those who feel that Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues are quite as able and experienced administrators of public affairs, as Mr Alex. Mackenzie and the Hon. George Brown would be, can, without any violence to their conscience, or their principles, take office with them. This is the true state of the case. Grit editors, and stump orators, talk of their party, and their principles, but it would take a shrewd detective, with a search warrant, to find out what those principles are, that differ from the principles of any other intelligent liberal man. We have not seen them trotted out since Confederation settled our past political questions.

But this talk of preserving the principle of division of party, established in July, 1867, is all moonshine. The supporters of the government are all one party, and the sooner they recognize the fact the better. Mr McDougall cannot go back to the party who say he has deserted and sold them—no more can any Reform ministerial supporter. They are already ostracised. Their lines are cast with us, and their political future depends upon building up and sustaining the moderate party with which they have cast their lot. This being the case, it does not matter so much about preserving the ratio of Reformers and Conservatives, established at the formation of the present government. When we spoke in favour of a western man, as the successor of Mr Howland, we had left the question of political creed entirely out of sight. There is no use in keeping up a sham. We say still, after considering the question in all its aspects, and without the slightest desire of awakening a feeling of sectionalism, give us a western man in the place of Mr Howland, if one can be found fully adequate to the position.

Mr Joseph Stone Williams, of the Jamaica bar, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the island of St. Helena. The appointment is worth £700 a year.

The Secretary of State for War has, under the provisions of the new army organization system, appointed Commissary-General Drake, C.B., Comptroller of Army Expenditure in Ireland. From the 1st October he will have the supervision of the military store, purveying, and barrack departments in Ireland.

The Irish Central Protestant Defence Association have passed a resolution "repudiating the calumny uttered by Mr Gladstone in addressing his constituents in South Lancashire," that "Ireland is at present only in a degree removed from civil war." They appeal to the remarkable absence of crime at the late assizes, and to the fact that "not a single individual, native or foreign, is now in imprisonment under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act," as proof that the country is in a state of quietude.

Madoc has enjoyed a great sensation in the visit of Thayer & Noyes' circus, the first that has ever stopped at the place. The *Mercury* says it indicates that the country village has "crossed the line which divides backwoods insignificance from the more advanced stages of civilization," and adds that the enterprizing proprietors of this popular entertainment were well satisfied they had been well advised in bringing their circus to Madoc; for all the world, with his wife and family, for miles around, were there to "see the elephant."

EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

The London *News* of the 8th has the following account of the last emigration to Canada: Yesterday afternoon the final batch of emigrants selected by the East London Relief and Emigration Committee for despatch to Canada took their leave of Millwall, in the good ship St. Lawrence, Captain James, commander. They numbered 64 souls in all—men, women and children—making a total of 804 sent out by the committee during the last twelve months. They seemed full of hope and gladness as they crowded the foredeck of the spacious steamer, from which the empty and desolate houses of Cubitt town were clearly visible. Each family was provided by the committee with an outfit, and in several cases friends had scraped together the means of purchasing a few additional comforts and necessaries. There was a large crowd assembled to watch the departure of the vessel from the Millwall docks, but there was little of grief observable, the predominant feeling being apparently one of regret that the spectators could not accompany their fortunate brethren. The scene was very suggestive. Some of the men displayed features furrowed with lines of care, their clothing was that of labourers and mechanics, and as they gazed on their friends who crowded the quay, a stray tear might be seen here and there; but one glance at the gloomy region lying beyond the dock was sufficient to restore their spirit, for they felt that they were at last in the way of escape from the bitter privations and suffering they had so long patiently and uncomplainingly endured."

AN ATTACK ON SUPPOSED PIRATES.

It is now made known that the British gunboat Algerine, in her recently mentioned encounter in the Chinese seas, fired her round shot and grape not into pirates, but peaceable trading merchant vessels. The mistake is an awkward affair, and may cause no small annoyance, if not trouble. The *Strait Times*, of July 4, says the mistake was discovered in this way. One of the captured junks having been towed into Hong Kong, it was ascertained that the supposed fleet of pirates were simply Canton trading junks on their way to Hainan. They had been sailing in company for their own protection. "It must be understood that the trading junks are almost as much in fear of the Chinese Government gunboats as of the pirates. Latterly in particular these revenue cruisers have been levying black mail at sea over and above the regular duty which the Chinese merchants have paid on their goods. Of course such proceedings were utterly illegal, but the victims had no remedy at their disposal. To resist the cruisers they had, it seems, determined to sail on this voyage strongly armed and in company. Of course it is very painful to think that a British gunboat attacked them with round shot and grape, and slaughtered immense numbers of innocent persons. That the junks brought their misfortunes on their own head by pertinaciously refusing to show their papers, is but an imperfect consolation. The Algerine had a Chinese mandarin on board, by whose authority she attacked the junks, and whether he has misled us as to their character, or deliberately made use of the English gunboat as a tool with which to wreak vengeance on the native merchants who had succeeded in escaping from the Government "squeeze," is a question not easy to answer.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SWITZERLAND.

Lucerne, August 11.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria has taken walks over Kriez, through the romantic ravine of the Rouggbach, and has also made excursions on the lake on board the steamer Winkebried, which is kept in constant readiness. The town council has placed the Belvedere on the Guetach at her Majesty's disposal. Lord Stanley arrived here and alighted at the Swiss Hotel. The Queen of Holland, who is at present at Thun, is expected here on a visit.

The *Court Newsman* states that the Queen, after her arrival at Pension Wallis, Lucerne, on Friday, was much fatigued by the journey and great heat, but has been able to drive out in the neighbourhood since her arrival. On Sunday the Queen and the Royal Family, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended divine service in the house. The Rev. R. Duckworth officiated.

The continental papers do not appear to consider it possible that the Queen's visit to Switzerland can be without political significance. The *Nord* even declares that it has already served the cause of peace. According to that journal the Queen, in her interview with the Empress Eugenie, dwelt upon the conciliatory disposition of the great continental Powers, and pointed out that the maintenance of peace solely depended upon France. Another paper states that a Congress is likely to result from her Majesty's continental tour, and a letter from Berlin says that the Queen and Lord Stanley are expected to have long and important conferences with the various Sovereigns of Germany.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The London *Spectator* says: Her Majesty, who has never been in Switzerland, has been ordered thither by her physicians, alarmed, according to the *Lancet*, by a tendency to fainting fits. After a stay of some three weeks at Lucerne, the Queen proceeds to Germany, and will, her subjects hope, benefit as much by her holiday as if she was the wife of an ordinary member of Parliament. She will not benefit, however, if watched, and hunted, and criticized, as her sons have lately been. The conduct of the British public, and particularly the well-fed portion of it, in this matter is utterly disgraceful to them, not only as independent citizens, but as worshippers of rank. If they must be flunkeys—and they must be, or they would cease to be British—let them show their flunkeyism by reverent regard for the Queen's wishes, and let Her Majesty enjoy Mount Pilate without a hundred opera glasses directed on her face.

The London correspondent of an American paper writes:—The Queen has, it is said, recently been suffering from a relapse of the mental malady with which she is afflicted, and her approaching trip to Switzerland, so far from being a pleasure trip, will be undertaken under the advice of her medical attendants, and rigidly superintended by them. Persons connected with the court state authoritatively that the Queen's agitation with regard to the dis-establishment of the Irish Church, has had much to do with the recurrence of her disorder, and that the illusions and phantasies from which she formerly suffered have returned with unusual frequency and vividness. There is no doubt whatever that her Majesty is threatened with the same disease from which her ancestors have suffered, and that only constant change of scene and air has been effectual in preventing its more public manifestations so long. I write under reserve, but the Queen's condition is such as demands the warmest sympathies of her friends and admirers throughout the world.

The Galt *Reporter* learns that the barn of Mr Robert Elliott, Gore of Puslinch, was burned to the ground on the 15th, during the thunder storm which then prevailed. The barn contained the whole of this season's crop that had been gathered, and the loss cannot fall short of $1,000, upon which, we regret to learn, there was no insurance.

Several patents have been recently taken out at Melbourne for the preservation of Australian meat for exportation, and various establishments of this kind have commenced operations, and are reported to be rapidly extending their business with the mother country, and with Hamburg, where meat is said to be nearly as dear as it is in England.

Are we to have the American style of reporting introduced among us? The personal description of Mr Jefferson Davis and his family which lately appeared in one of the papers was the most offensive piece of work of the kind we have seen for some time. It is stated that Mrs Davis looked as if she had a "dash of mulatto blood" in her, and that her *children* looked as if they had the same. Can the writer have the least idea of what he was talking about? Supposing that his object was to give annoyance to Mr Davis, was it absolutely necessary to grossly insult his whole family? It will be long, we hope, before paragraphists in this country make themselves the purveyors of such unfeeling personalities.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A VIRGINIAN HIGHWAYMAN.

Reliable information received here leaves no doubt about the fact that Granville Montelle is at the head of a regularly organized band of horse thieves, with active members in many of the counties on the route between Richmond and the Potomac River, and with efficient agents and accomplices in this city, Washington, and Baltimore.

Granville Montelle, the chief and executive officer of the gang, is now known and feared in nearly all the eastern counties, and many are the stories told of his daredevil exploits and "generous forbearance." There seems to be a disposition to make a hero of him; and, indeed, he seems himself ambitious to rank as a "gentleman of the road" with Claude Duval, Dick Turpin, and Sixteen-String Jack, with this difference: his speciality is fine horses instead of fat purses. He scorns a poor animal, and will sometimes even pass by a first-rate saddle horse. He glories in blooded stock and fast trotters. His agents keep him posted as to the whereabouts of two, three, and five hundred dollar animals, and if he slips the bridle over a horse's head that horse is gone. It is said he never takes the last horse from the plough, and swears that he would sooner quit the business than rob a poor man.

It may not be generally known that Montelle is a Richmond man, and is the son of respectable parents. Many of our citizens remember him as a wild, harumscarum, mischievous, but genteel boy. His first known exploit was the stealing of a cow. This crime has been followed by many of the same grade; but he has never been accused of murder, although he goes doubly armed, and has several times exchanged shots with those who have attempted his capture. Once, we remember, in the streets of Petersburg.

Montelle has been three times in the penitentiary and many times in jail, almost as often making his escape. He was last convicted in the Circuit Court of Petersburg, and it being for his third penitentiary offence, he was sent there for life. Being received within those gloomy walls, he behaved himself in the most exemplary manner, winning the commendation of all the prison officers. But four months had not elapsed before he made his escape and with him two other convicts. He did not hesitate at once to resume his old trade, but stole horses for the party as soon as he crossed the line into Hanover county. Since that time his exploits have frequently received notice at our hands. After two or three months in West Virginia he boldly returned to Richmond, and has several times been seen on the streets by those who knew him when he was an honest man. On one occasion he reined up his horse in front of a barroom near Bacon's Quarter Branch, and, handing a bystander some money, requested him to go in and bring out a bottle of whiskey, begging to be excured for asking the favour, but urging, by way of apology, "I am Granville Montelle, and it isn't altogether safe for me to be lingering about Richmond." He got the whiskey.

Gov. Wells would do well at once to offer a reward for the apprehension of this desperado. He swears, however, "by all that's holy," that he will never be taken alive. He is described as about thirty-five years of age, five feet eleven inches high, with dark hair and hazel eyes. He is marked by scars on the forehead, on the fingers of his right hand, and between the first and second fingers of his left; also, by a scar on his left leg, from the kick of a horse. When last heard from he was near Dumfries, Stafford country, probably on his way to the Potomac river. The police should have an eye on his suspected accomplices in this city.—*Richmond Despatch.*

Seven or eight cattle have died of the plague at Amenia, N.Y., and two men have been inoculated with the virus.

Edmond About is to receive $15,000 a year for writing four articles a week for the new Paris daily paper, *Le Gaulois*, by which the enemies of Villemessant's *Figaro* hope to break up that enterprising paper. Villemessant, however, has made $1,000,000 since 1857 in the newspaper business, and is willing to sacrifice one-half of it in order to maintain the influence of the *Figaro*.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Half Chests Choice Gunpowder Tea
Half Chests Choice Young Hyson Tea
Half Chests Choice Souchong
Half Chests Choice Congou
Half Chests Twankay
Half Chests Fine Japan
Hhds. Cuba Sugar
Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar
Cases Brown Sugar, cheap
Bbls. Dry Crushed
Bbls. Granulated Sugar
Bbls. Ground Sugar
Bbls. Yellow Refined, all numbers
Bbls. Amber Syrup
Bbls. Golden Syrup
Cases Prime Smoked Salmon
Cases Fresh Lobsters, 1lb and 2lb tins
Cases Pickled Lobsters
Cases Sardines, fresh, ½ and ¼ tins
Cases Prime Cone Oysters, in tins
Cases Marmalade, Crosse and Blackwell's
Cases Marmalade, "Dundee"
Cases Bernard's Old Tom Gin
Cases Booth's Old Tom Gin
Cases Green Gin, De Kuyper and Son
Cases Red Gin, De Kuyper and Son
Cases Ginger Wine, "Bernard's"
Cases Ginger Wine, "Thompson's"
Cases Ginger Brandy
Cases Orange Bitters
Cases John Bull Bitters
Cases Italian Bitters
Qr. Casks Old Scotch Malt Whiskey
Bbls Morton's Family Proof and Common Whiskey
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Brandy, Hennessey
Hhds. and Qr Casks Brandy, Otard, Dupuy and Co.
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Brandy, "Julius Robins"
Cases Brandy, Hennessey
Cases Brandy, Otard, Dupuy and Co.
Cases Brandy, "Julius Robins"
Qr. Casks Sherry "Pemartin"
Qr. Casks Sherry, "Cozens"
Qr. Casks Sherry, Duff Gordon
Qr. Casks Marsala Wine
Qr. Casks Sauterne Wine
Cases Claret, Burton and Guestier
Cases Claret, St. Estephe
Cases Claret, St. Julien
Qr. Casks Old Port, Grahams
Qr. Casks do. Sandemans
Qr. Casks do. Masda
Qr. Casks Burgundy, Crown Brand
Bags Prime Walnuts
Bags Prime Filberts
Bags Prima Brazil Nuts
Bags Soft Shell Almonds
Cases Jordan Almonds
Boxes Fresh Biscuits, McKinnon's
Boxes Fresh Biscuits, Willis, Toronto
Tins Edinburgh Biscuits, "Mackies"
Cases Florence Olive Oil in Flasks
Cases Salad Oil, Burton and Guestier
Bbls. Mixed Pickles, Crosse and Blackwells
Bbls. Onions, Crosse and Blackwells
Bbls. Chow Chow, do.
Bbls. Gherkins, do.

W. R. McRae & Co.

GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,
Brock & Princess Streets

REMOVAL.

AS we intend Removing early next month to that spacious and elegant ship at present occupied by George Offord & Co., known as "Marble Block," we beg to advise that during the remainder of this month we will sell our entire stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at unprecedentedly low prices.

A call respectfully solicited. Note the place.

JOHNSTON & KING

Corner Princess and Montreal-sts.
August 14.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT THE

OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & Co.

Are now receiving and opening out their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

Kingston, August 21, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FERGUSON BROS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AS the Store will be closed on and after Saturday, 31st instant, for a time, in order to bring forward the large Stock of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, the balance of SUMMER STOCK is offered at very Low Prices.

FERGUSON BROS.

PRINCESS STREET.

August 20.

LARGE ARRIVALS

OF

NEW AUTUMN GOODS

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Wadde

PRINCESS STREET,

Kingston, 18th August.

The Daily News

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, August 24.—The *Constitutionnel* to-day says that since the pacific speech of the Emperor at Troyes the European situation is more settled, and confidence in the tendency of peace is everywhere gaining ground. The *Constitutionnel* advises capitalists to pressure themselves, and urges them to take the guarantee of security thus given by the Government. M. Magne, Minister of Finance, has made a report to the Emperor on the success of the last loan proposed by the Government. He says every citizen should rejoice to see in this loan the most effectual means of maintaining peace, and making it a source of prosperity to the empire.

London, Aug. 24.—Despatches from Genoa sent to Calcutta to observe the eclipse of the sun are satisfactory in the extreme degrees. The sky was cloudless and the phenomena plainly visible throughout India, except at Bombay, where a heavy rain prevailed.

Marseilles, Aug. 24,—The Grand Duke Alexandrowitch of Russia, who has lately been on a visiting tour in the country about the Mediterranean, sailed from here on Saturday last for the United States.

London, August 24.—Great interest is taken here in the race which is to come off to-morrow between the American yacht Dauntless and the English yachts. The match is considered almost equal in importance to the famous international regatta of 1851. Four of the best and fastest yachts in the English squadron have been selected to compete with the Sappho. The Times, though this morning commenting on the conditions of the trial