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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.]

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

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

It is represented that there is a party in England who are eager for another "little" war after the dramatic success of the expedition to Abyssinia, and who will uphold the government in a policy calculated to insure respect for the British name among semi-barbarous governments. If the report be well founded, this party can soon discover an occasion for demanding the vigorous interference of the government. Affairs in Hayti are in a state of confusion that breeds acts of insolence and injury every day. Telegraphic despatches to-day tell of an infamous outrage committed by the dictator Salnave against British subjects. In order to collect a forced loan of $200,000 from the merchants of Port-au-Prince, Salnave has not hesitated to cast British merchants into prison, and has succeeded in extorting from them their "quota" of the loan. An outrage like this cannot surely be allowed to go unredressed; and though we do not apprehend that it will be necessary to do more than make a demonstration of force against the ports of the island, we shall expect to hear of vigourous measures being at once determined on in order to prevent a repetition of such acts. Any inactivity or mild tolerance on the part of the government would be exceedingly distasteful to the party of action, who in this case may be counted to include all Englishmen not of the Jamaica committee, or whose ideas of black philanthropy are of that exaggerated kind which lead them to believe that a West Indian negro can do no wrong. In reality this Salnave is a monster. This last outrage is but one of a number of his past excesses, some affecting only the people over whom he rules in terror, but many of them affecting the interests of foreigners, and British subjects in particular.

It may be accepted as a very encouraging circumstance that the violent excitement which broke out among the Anti-Confederationists of Nova Scotia, after the failure of the mission to England, has culminated in no more serious vagary than the resolutions submitted to the provincial legislature by Attorney General Wilkins. It is noticeable too that the speech of Mr Wilkins in the debate, full of invective against the Colonial office as it was, was yet milder in tone than the former utterances of this leader of the Antis, and contained passages leading to the inference that Nova Scotia would accept Confederation and adhere to the union with Canada if she could only obtain certain modifications of the Constitution as the price of "conciliation." This is certainly encouraging so far, and gives ground for hoping that the demand for repeal will yet be changed to the asking for a mere alteration of the Act of Union. A demand like this would at once command the attention of the people of the Dominion. Unfortunately, however, the request of Mr Attorney General Wilkins, so far as he has explained it, is of a very serious and impossible character. It is that we should give to the maritime provinces a majority in the Senate. There are serious objections to any departure from a general principle of representation, and Nova Scotia ought to show some better reason than her own fears in asking for a disturbance of the balance of representation in the Senate. Much more must we view it as going too far when a majority—a sectional majority—is asked for. As at present constituted, the Senate (as is well known) is composed of twenty-four members from Ontario, twenty-four from Quebec and twenty-four from the Maritime Provinces; twelve of these representing New Brunswick and twelve Nova Scotia. It would be fair, we think, for the Nova Scotians to agitate that each seperate colony should send the same number of Senators; but it is preposterous that they should ask through Mr Wilkins for a majority. However, it is a hopeful sign when indications are thus given of a desire to propose terms. Unionists throughout the length and breadth of British North America will be glad to note signs of moderation in Nova Scotia. Upper Canadians, we may say, will invite the Nova Scotians to approach a legitimate subject of discussion, to state their grievances and propose their remedies to the Parliament at Ottawa; and we may hold out to them the assurance of an attentive consideration.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—There were no prisoners at the court this morning, and no business of public interest.

AUCTION SALE.—Remember the auction sale of furniture at Mrs Craig's, Johnson Street, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, August 26.—At the great cricket match the military have made in second innings 86, making a total in two innings of 190. The civilians are in for their second innings, and have made 12 runs for two wickets down. They only made 47 in their first innings, so that the chances of victory are small.

A son of Rev. Mr Sanson was drowned yesterday near Orillia.

PICNIC.—The juveniles of St Paul's Church Sunday School started this afternoon in the steamer Pierrepont, to participate in the pleasures of a picnic on Wolfe Island. The school numbers over 300 scholars, almost the whole of whom with many of their parents and friends were present.

HORSE TAMING.—Mr McGregor has removed his tent to the yard of the Bay of Quinte House, Brock street, where he will continue his lessons in subduing horses until Friday next, when he proceeds to Ottawa. Some of the most vicious horses have been successfully operated upon by the professor, and he has received the most satisfactory testimonials of his ability.

ROBBERY.—The police are endeavouring to secure a young man by the name of John Marslan Berry, of whom notice was received this morning, who had absconded from the employment of his master, John James Brown, architect, Montreal, on Saturday, 15th inst., taking with him a large quantity of jewelry and $35 in cash. He is described as 24 years of age, small round head, small light blue eyes, no whiskers or moustache, dark brown hair, short and divided in the centre, almost 5 feet 10 inches high, good looking, and of genteel appearance. It is supposed that by this time he has made good his escape to the United States.

THE BARLEY MARKET.—The market for barley may now be said to have fairly commenced, and the opening prices are even higher than was anticipated, although high prices were confidently expected. The schooners Gazelle and Greyhound which have been refitting here cleared out yesterday for the Bay of Quinte, having been chartered by American buyers to convey barley to Oswego, for which $1,05 per bush was paid, and the Jane McLeod left yesterday for Wellington to convey a cargo of the same grain to Toledo, for which a like price was paid. There is at present a brisk demand in the Western States for barley at prices ranging from $1 to $1,05 Canadian currency.

LET GO THROUGH A MISTAKE.—An omission in the received telegram in not stating the crime with which the man Taylor, charged with stealing $250 from another thief, was accused, was the cause of his not being arrested as desired. The detective here found his man easily enough, but the telegram not stating his offence, but directing inquiries to be made of a person on board the steamer Watertown, he was allowed to go free without any arrest having been made; the only crime the person inquired of knew against him, was that of his having been engaged in a free fight. This the authorities supposing to be the only charge against him, did not consider of sufficient importance to warrant his detention. The constable from Henderson is still in Kingston, not yet having got certain information of the direction of his departure.

THE GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT TORONTO—MILITARY VS. CIVILIANS.—A number of spectators were present, among whom were Major General Stisted, Cols. Radcliff and Terryns, and most of the officers of the Garrison.

The greatest interest in the match will be manifested to-day, as it will be determined whether the military or civilians will be victorious. A military band will be on the ground during the afternoon.

The following is the score for the first day:—

MILITARY

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Pepys (60th) b Draper	10	b Draper	9
Hogge (16th) c & b Rose	8		
Hornby (R.C.R.) b Draper	7	c Hope b Rose	2
Bonny (53rd) b Draper	35		
Wallace (60th) b Draper	2		
Budgeon (78th) b Draper	0		
Elmhurst (53rd) b Draper	0	c Rose b Draper	18
Rawes (R.A.) b Rose	23		
Gancy (R.E.) b Rose	0	not out	5
Balfour (R.A) run out	3		
Clarke (29th) not out	0		
B 8, l b 2, w 6	16	Bye,	1
Total	104		35

CIVILIANS—1ST INNINGS.

T. Wright, St Mary's, b Rawes	7
J. Brunel, Toronto, b Hornby	14
R. Kennedy, Hamilton, c Hogge b Rawes	0
C. Rose, Montreal, b Hornby	2
Kirkchoffer, Port Hope, c Hornby b Rawes	0
R. K. Hope, Hamilton, b Hornby	4
R. Henderson, Toronto, b Hornby	0
J. Laing, Whitby, b Hornby	4
T. C. Patteson, Toronto, run out	4
F. Draper, Kingston, b Hornby	5
T. Swinyard, Hamilton, not out	0
Byes 3, leg byes 3, wide 1	7
Total	47

Wellman's Corners Cheese Factory, Rawdon, has 300 cows. The Cheese Box Factory, in Belleville, has made 13,000 boxes this season so far.—*Intelligencer.*

A cricket match was played at Port Hope on Saturday, between the Grafton and Port Hope Clubs, resulting in a victory for the latter by 109 runs—for Port Hope, Messrs. J. G. Hall got 27 and 23; G. F. Hall, 31 and 19; J. N. Kirchhoffer, 23 and 9; E. J. Burton, 15.

Picton, Aug. 25.—The schooner Ontario left last night with a cargo of 4,500 bushels of barley, loaded at Bog's storehouse; shipped by Mr Colin Gearing. This is two months earlier than the first shipment last year, and one month earlier than in 1866. The schooner Enterprise takes another load this evening.

The snow sheds built for the protection of the Pacific railroad last winter proved a complete failure, and were all crushed by the weight of the snow. Much heavier sheds are now being constructed, and twenty-two saw mills are running night and day to furnish the necessary lumber. Thus all the obstacles to this stupendous enterprise are being rapidly disposed of.

MURDER OF A CANADIAN.—We (Belleville *Intelligencer*), regret to learn that our old fellow townsman, John B Jordan, so long and favourably known here, was shot dead in Lexington, Missouri, on the 11th inst. From a private letter dated Lexington, 12th August, 1868, we make the following extract: "On the 11th he was well and happier than I have seen him in a year. At six o'clock in the evening he sat on the steps reading a letter from Amelia (his daughter). After he had finished he walked down street, four houses from his house, and stepped into a saloon, and took up an apple and was eating it, when a man came in drunk, who had been pointing his revolver at a number of men in the town during the day, and commenced the same thing in the saloon, when some parties attempted to arrest him, and Jordan said to him, 'Ob, Tom, put up your arms, I would not have them out here,' at which he turned and said, 'I will shoot you, you —— son of a ——,' and shot him through the heart. He never spoke to any one after receiving the shot."

SIR GEORGE CARTIER, BART.

Whitehall, August 8.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto George Etienne Cartier, of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, Esq., Minister of Militia in the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:

Mr Cartier, of the Canadian Privy Council, has been created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. The honour is well deserved. The Governor-General has no more faithful or trustworthy member of his Council than Mr Cartier, and during the threatened Fenian invasion of 1866, he was of scarcely less service than the late Mr D'Arcy McGee in checking any tendency to local disturbances. Mr Cartier was, however, more to be depended on in a crisis than Mr McGee, owing to his quiet habits of life. He is of French descent, and, we believe, has always stood high in the estimation of Lord Monck, and of the colonists generally.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN ST. ROCHS.

Quebec, August 24.—A horrible murder was committed yesterday. The particulars are as follows:—Between one and two a.m. yesterday, the sergeant in charge of St Joseph street station received information from a man named Grateau that a murder had been committed in Crown street, St. Roch's. Constable Talbert was immediately sent to the spot where the occurrence took place, and on arriving at the corner of Prince Edward and Crown streets, he found a young man named Joseph L'Heureux lying on the sidewalk in a pool of blood, with a wound in the abdomen from which the intestines protruded. L'Heureux was removed to the Marine Hospital, where he died about four o'clock—two hours after being stabbed. From the time he was first found by Talbert up to the moment of his death he was insensible, though he muttered a few words. The man charged with committing this great crime is named Quinn, a labourer, who resides in a small house on the corner of Prince Edward and Crown streets. A short time ago he was arrested and bound over to keep the peace, upon the affidavit and information of a man named Flynn, who also resides in Crown street, and is a neighbour of Quinn, the deceased. The two last named persons were engaged in conversation in a gateway near Quinn's house, when L'Heureux, the deceased, passed, and at the request of Flynn, who appears to have anticipated some danger from Quinn, L'Heureux came over to where they were standing. Angry words were passing between Quinn and Flynn, when L'Heureux came up. L'Heureux who during the last winter season had been engaged with Quinn drawing ice from the River St. Charles, said—"Well, Jim, will we work together again next winter?" Quinn, in answer to this question, said, "No, and I don't think you will ever take out any more ice." Upon this he drew his knife, and stabbed L'Heureux in the abdomen, causing a wound about six inches long, extending from the navel to the upper part of the groin. Flynn then caught L'Heureux in the act of falling, and removed him to the opposite side of the street. The blood poured from him all the time, leaving a track from the spot where he was stabbed to the place where he was discovered by constable Talbert.

THE ARREST.—The accused James Quinn Flynn and his wife, were all taken into custody, but the two last named were released a short time after. Quinn has since been removed to the common gaol, where he will remain until after the Coroner's investigation, to be held to-day. He persists in his denial of having committed the crime, although he was seen by Flynn, his wife, and a Mr Blais, a grocer, who resides in the vicinity of Crown and Edward Streets.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF RAILROADS

The English Government has already acquired powers under an act of Parliament to buy up the telegraph wires throughout the United Kingdom, and it is evident that, at the first lull in the storm of party politics, the movement in favour of the purchase by the nation of the railroads will develope into the most important domestic question the day. The idea has been started by aggrieved travellers, acquiesced inby ruined shareholders, argued by political economists, and savagely denounced by speculators and directors; but, on the whole, it gains influential support every day. There is no country in the world where proper railroad accommodation for the public could have been secured with greater certainty of profit to the shareholders than in England. And yet private enterprise, controlled by Parliamentary supervision, has failed lamentably. The system under which a Parliamentary Committee of to-day can reverse all the decisions of a similarly constituted committee of the previous session seems especially calculated to encourage ruinous competition between rival companies, while the only remaining alternative is a coalition between contiguous lines, with the object of victimizing the travelling public. One of the greatest grievances of the working classes of London is their liability to be summarily ejected from their homes by railway companies eager to construct new lines, and, when driven into the suburbs, to find themselves at the mercy of other companies who take advantage of the situation by immediately doubling their fares.

While the railway companies are thus exciting popular indignation in every direction, there are already signs that any proposition to transfer the entire railway property of Great Britain into the hands of Government, would meet, even now, with very influential support. The London *Spectator*, for example, speaks of the railroad companies as "banded enemies of the community," and openly urges their absorption by Government. It is true that such a step would be opposed to what are termed "English instincts." But the failure of the present system is admitted on all hands; it ruins shareholders without benefiting the public. And it is certain that if the existing railroads were bought up at a fair valuation, a central and efficient Government administration could work them at an enormous profit, and at the same time insure far greater advantages to the public than they now enjoy. It is impossible to conjecture what view the new Parliament is likely to take of the matter, but it is easy to see that a measure which would satisfy shareholders, guarantee quick and cheap traveling, and result in a profit to the Government which would enable it to lighten taxation, would meet with wide and popular support. It has been calculated that if British railroads had been originally constructed by the nation, and properly managed, a large proportion of the national debt might have been already discharged. And even now, the profits to be obtained by the substition of good management for bad are sufficient to make the tax-payer eager for their acquisition.

A submarine telescope has lately been tried on the river Eure, France, with great success. It is stated that the smallest pearls and the barnacles attached to the hull of a large ship were plainly seen, and that fishes were seen passing back and forth without being disturbed.

The "movement" in favour of four and ten per cent on American silver has failed in Hamilton, Brantford, Dundas, Kingston, and several other places. Of course Toronto cannot keep it up, without great loss, unless the rest of the Province co-operate. There has been just complaint of the use which some make of this movement, and of the loss which others have to bear; and many feel that only the Government and Legislature can deal effectually with the question.—*Christian Guardian.*

THE NEW PRINCESS.—The daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who was christened August 6, received the names of Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary. The sponsors were Her Majesty, the Queen, represented by the Duchess of Cambridge; the Emperor of Russia, represented by the Russian Ambassador, the Baron de Brunnow; the Queen of the Hellenes, represented by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz; the Dowager Queen of Denmark, the Grand Duke Cæsarewitch, Prince Arthur, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, Prince Louis of Hesse, Princess Frederick of Anhalt Dessau, and Prince George of Hesse.

SAD DEATH OF A MOTHER AND CHILD.

On Saturday afternoon a shocking accident occurred on the Erie Railway, one mile from Springwater, in which a mother and child were killed. At this place a man named Murphy, employed on the road, has a shanty near the track. Mrs Murphy was in the shanty, when she heard a train approaching (the 4 o'clock express), and she ran out to see that her child, four years old, was safe. She saw the child on the track, and rushed forward to save it. Just as she seized the child, the pilot of the engine struck her, and both mother and child were instantly killed. The engineer attempted to stop the train as soon as he saw the danger, but the momentum was so great that he could not accomplish what he undertook. The train was stopped, however, as soon as possible, and backed up to the scene of the accident. A gentleman who was a passenger describes the scene as most horrible to look upon. The body of the child was frightfully mangled by the wheels of the car, while the body of the mother lay at a considerable distance from the track, where it was thrown by the engine.

THE REV. W. M. PUNSHON AT NIAGARA.

A correspondent of the London *Free Press* furnishes that journal with the subjoined pleasing, and, we believe, characteristic sketch:

"The Rev. W. M. Punshon, M.A., President of the Canada Conference, is here visiting the Falls. He stays at the Clifton House, which is now quite full of visitors. Being almost incessantly engaged in laborious and exciting duties since his arrival in this country, he thought of taking a few days' rest here. But the Rev. Mr Laird, Wesleyan minister at Drummondville, having lost his only daughter, by diphtheria, on the 15th inst., and his friends hearing that Mr Punshon was at the Clifton House, they went to him late on Sunday afternoon, stating their position, and the affliction in their minister's family, and requesting him to take the pulpit in the evening. Though this would be a violation of his purpose in visiting the Falls, yet with the true affection of a father's heart, and the warmest sympathies of a noble, generous, and Christian soul, he came forth from his retreat and took the pulpit. The news rapidly spread, and a large congregation assembled to hear this Christian orator. His sermon was most appropriate on the occasion. Full of gospel and heavenly consolation, it was indeed as balm to the bruised heart, and Mr Laird, though his dear child was a corpse at the parsonage, was to the church, and expressed himself as greatly comforted. Such an act in Mr Punshon's life is worthy of record; it shows that he is not only great but good—that he is not only a man of mighty intellectual powers, but a man possessing a feeling heart."

WATER SPOUT ON GEORGIAN BAY.

Yesterday about eleven o'clock our town was visited with a very unusual phenomenon—a water spout. The whirlwind gathered up the water about six miles out in the lake, the wind blowing from the north-west, lightning and dark ominous clouds overhead. It first appeared as a small bright speck in the black cloud, something in the shape of a cone turned upside down, but quickly increased in volume and length until it had the appearance of an immense jet rising several hundred feet in the air. When reaching Nottawasaga Island the column of water was divided, the larger portion taking a direct westerly course across the southern part of the island, picked up a sailboat which was moored at the wharf, belonging to Captain Collins, and lifted it bodily, turning it upside down, depositing it across the dock, without any further injury. A son of Capt. Collins had a very narrow escape from being carried into the lake; it required all his energy in holding on to a stump to prevent the wind carrying him away. Crossing the island it proceeded to the shore, where it lifted up large trees and hurled them along with it as so many ships. While the larger body was thus tearing along in a westerly direction, the smaller swept along towards the town, lifting the water when it came near the shore in an immense mass about 60 or 100 feet square, and about 20 feet high, boiling and seething as if in a cauldron. It struck Hotchkiss and Peckham's lumber yard about the centre, lifting the boards from several of the piles and hurling them about 150 feet through a board fence belonging to the house occupied as a boarding house for the mill. Here the boards were deposited, broken into small pieces, at the same time tearing a portion of the verandah from its position. Passing along, it levelled fences, sent shingles flying in every direction, carried away boards, &c., until it crossed Hurontario street, a little above Kelly's Hotel, where it rose and appeared to have lost some of its force. There was no serious injury done. It was rather amusing to see the people, however, running to escape its fury. The tug George Watson had a narrow escape from injury, as it took every particle of power in her machinery to escape being caught in the whirlpool, having only a few feet to spare when it changed its course and left her clear of danger.

Immediately after the passing of the waterspout, there was a heavy rain and hail storm, which lasted for about twenty minutes. The rain fell in torrents.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

A new method has been discovered of separating honey from the comb, by centrifugal force. The process leaves the cells so little injured that the sweet creatures which fill them can go to work filling them again after a short season spent in repairs.

The St. John *Morning Journal* says: "We learn on the best authority that the amount agreed to be paid towards the construction of the Eastern Extension Railroad will in all probability be assumed by the Dominion Government, as no doubt that road will form part of the Intercolonial line, unless, indeed, the company demand a most unreasonable price. If the amount, $400,000, be assumed by the General Government, the New Brunswick debt will probably reach no higher than $7,300,000. In this case $15,000 a year will have to be deducted from the New Brunswick subsidy. But even then, after 1881 we shall have about $90,000 a year more for roads and bridges than the average of the appropriations for those purposes for the last eight years."

The St. John's *Telegraph* makes the following remarks, while commenting upon the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham, laying down the order of precedence for officials in the Dominion. "Then we have Archbishops and Bishops in point of seniority." Here is food for thought. The provision may be suitable in England where there is an Established Church, and where the Moderator of a Presbyterian Synod, or the Chairman or President of the Wesleyan Conference or Baptist Association, is not entitled to recognition in "Tables of Precedence;" but in Canada all religious bodies are equal in the eye of the law, and an Archbishop or a Bishop of the Church of Rome or the Church of England enjoys no higher *status* than the principal office bearer of any other religious body. We are satisfied that this question, and the arrangement of the Table, will give rise to controversy, and the sooner the difficulty is grappled with the better. No special recognition of a particular religious body, to the exclusion of others and branding them with the mark of inferiority, will be tolerated in the Dominion, at all events in this section of it."

A gentleman just in from Cheyenne tells a strange story: Sitting in the Rollins House talking with a friend named Summer, another man, name not known, came up behind them and addressing himself to Summer, said, "—— you, you've seduced my wife; I'm going to kill you," and suiting the action to the word, shot him in the fleshy part between the shoulder and the neck. Summer got up, and drew his pistol and remarked that he'd like to have a hand in the little game. "I beg a thousand pardons," said his assailant; "I mistook you for another man." Summer returned his pistol to its place. The other was arrested, but at Summer's instance discharged. He said it was a mistake, and he shouldn't appear against him. As good luck would have it, the ball neither broke a bone or cut an artery, and Summer is attending to his business as usual. Altogether, we regard the above as a rather rich incident.—*American paper.*

Liverpool is at last allowed, by special act of Parliament, to have tramways, or street railway tracks laid down, on a scale sufficient to test their usefulness. The bill granting this privilege to a company was passed in spite of very persistent opposition.

New York is once more looking at its docks and finds nothing to be proud of. It is proposed to encircle the city with a row of granite docks to take the place of the present wooden ones, but it is objected that there might be a difficulty about obtaining a free circulation of water, and the stagnant water, containing the filth and garbage of the great city, would endanger health.

Spanish bull fighting will probably be introduced into France by degrees, allowing the popular taste to become accustomed to it. The London *Lancet* says of this novelty: We have been accustomed to regard the horse as a good servant, and a sort of companion—as an animal high up in the scale, with a corresponding nervous organization and sensitiveness to pain and injury. We regret, therefore, that any attempt should be made to introduce into France the cruelties and degrading effects of a Spanish bull fight, and we sincerely hope that it may never become a pastime among a civilized people like the French.

A New York paper says that imitation has been carried to its culminating point in the matter of jewelry and trinkets. In several Broadway stores there is now to be seen a display of pearls that would drive Cleopatra to drink were she there to see them. They are made of steel. The fictitious amethysts, emeralds, rubies, and all other stones that are accounted precious, mounted in fictitious gold, would deceive the scrutiny even of an expert.

A new safety lamp has been invented in England, which it is believed will render explosions in mines much less frequent than with the lamp now in use. It appears that the extreme ignorance of the miners renders it dangerous to allow them to open their lamps, so the new ones are to be closed entirely against the men who use them. Giving the poor and overworked miners some chance of improving their minds, would probably answer a better purpose, and at the same time advance the cause of humanity.

M. Skatchoff, the Russian Consul-General at Pekin, has lately made a collection of Chinese works consisting of 1607 volumes, 1168 wood engravings, and 276 manuscripts, which is said to be the richest Chinese library in the world, some of the works being wholly unique. He offered to sell the library for 9000 roubles ($7000) to the imperial library and to the Russian Academy of Sciences, but both were obliged to decline, from lack of funds.

The so-called Autier sympathetic ink, for giving a copy of a letter without any press, and without previously moistening the copying paper, consists, essentially, of a decoction of Brazil wood and glycerine. When any paper is written upon with this ink and laid on tissue paper, the simple rubbing over with the finger is sufficient to produce the transfer.

The election of Councillor J. V. Mackey, a Conservative and a Protestant, to the Dublin Mayoralty of 1869, has been rescinded, after an exciting discussion, by a majority of 28 votes to 23, on the ground that "Mr Mackey's nomination had been boasted of by the *Globe* and other Conservative journals as an evidence that the Dublin Town Council and the citizens were in favour of the maintenance of the Irish Church." Much local bitterness of feeling had arisen during the contest.

In the garden of Captain David E. Moore, Lexington, Va., there is growing on a grape vine a fully developed apple. On one side of the apple is an appearance of what might have been a grape bloom. This interesting *lusus naturæ* is, so far as we know, without precedent, and, of course, it has attracted marked attention, and caused no little speculation in the circle learned in such matters about Lexington, whose community, we may add, compares advantageously in this particular with almost any other in the State. The prevailing opinion, we learn, is that an apple bloom, falling accidentally upon a grape bloom, became incorporated with it and produced the result; but, if so, is it not singular that such an accident had never occurred before? And if so, again, does it teach that the grape and apple may be grafted on each other? We hope the pomologists of Lexington will note very carefully all the phenomena of this rare freak of nature, and that they will have the apple photographed, with a portion of the vine, before its removal, for engraving and publication in horticultural journals.—*Richmond Whig.*

A man named Jack Stead, who had been shot by an Indian, was brought recently to the hospital in San Francisco, being considered almost incurable, and it was there concluded best to cut the man open and take a look inside of him. He was placed under the influence of chloroform, and an incision of six or seven inches in length made through his left side, through the cavity containing the heart and lungs. Looking through the incision, when it was held open, the heart could be plainly seen. The lungs could also be distinctly seen, and the left one was found to be collapsed, flat and dead—he was only breathing by the aid of the right lung. One of his ribs was found to be shattered, and a section some three inches in length was cut out of it, leaving the ends smooth. Several pieces of splintered bone were taken out of his chest, and water or some other liquid was then poured into the cavity of his chest, agitated therein, and afterwards turned out, when the incision was sewed up. The man was kept about an hour under the influence of chloroform. It was not supposed he could recover.

A BITER BIT.—While a recent prospecting expedition to the bog-country southeast of here were on the return trip to the city, an evening or two since, a practical joker amongst the party with the assistance of his usual confederate, thought to play off one of the ridiculous pranks for which he is famous, and suddenly feigned a violent attack of illness, his case presenting the precise symptoms of Asiatic cholera. Considerable excitement was created among those on board the car by the sudden prostration of this merry fellow, whose oily jokes were wont to keep the company in a roar, and assistance was sought in all directions. The confideace gentleman in collusion finally sought out a well known medical gentleman who happened to be on board the train, who gave ready attendance. After examination of the patient he pronounced the case not an alarming one, and not resembling Asiatic cholera in his opinion, and thought that no further stimulating medicine would be immediately necessary. In fact the professional gentleman readily detected the hoax, and before departing he informed the patient that his usual charge for a night call was $5. The bill, we understand, was presented to-day, with an intimation that if not promptly paid, the usual means of collecting such accounts would be adopted.—*Hamilton Times.*

THE VELOCIPEDE FIFTY YEARS AGO.—The "velocipede," which is now attracting attention, and of which an exhibition is to be given on Boston Common, is simply a new name for the same kind of invention which was in quite general use some fifty years back. It was then called a "dandy horse" in England, probably from the period. At that time the fashionable men might have been seen on any popular drives, propelling along, with their coat-tails at an angle of forty-five degrees, to the infinite satisfaction of themselves and the envy of the non-possessors of the coveted establishment. The vehicle of that period was constructed like those lately introduced, excepting that it lacked the pin on the front wheel by which it could be kept going when once fairly started. It was propelled by the feet upon the ground, and after a good speed had been attained the feet were temporarily rested upon a small projection at each end of the front axle until the horse required further propulsion. The dandy horse, however, died out of use about the year 1820, in some measure owing to several serious accidents through their use, chiefly ruptures, which the springless nature of the rider's seat was very apt to produce. But they were in high feather once, and Fox, Pitt, and Sheridan, and other notables of the period, patronized them extensively in St. James' Park, taking their "constitutional" on the dandy horse after a hard night spent in the House of Commons or around the gaming table.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

RISING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A correspondent at Grahamstown, in a letter dated June 30, gives the following account of the troubled state of various parts of South Africa:—"We have this moment received by telegram the news of a rising in the Orange Free State. The English party, with the assistance of some of the Dutch, had taken Aloemfontein. Seven English were killed. People at home will not understand probably the difference between the Dutch party and the Hollanders. The Hollanders, who are accused of getting hold of all the Government offices, and of forming a clique to the injury of the country, are men born in Europe, who have come out since we gave up the Orange Free State. The Dutch party are the colonial-born Boers. Many of the Dutch party, however, side with the Hollanders. President Brand was born in this colony, and was for a long time an advocate in a country town. Annexation with us is eagerly desired by the English party. The Hottentots have attacked a small settlement of English at Walwich Bay. It is a little group of men who trade with the interior and fishermen of the Cape, about latitude 22 south, on the west coast, some distance north of our boundary. There is also a missionary station there. The Europeans (by letter dated May 29, 1868,) had repulsed the natives, but had lost all their cattle. Jan Jonker and Jan Boys were the euphonious names of the chiefs. The Governor has sent her Majesty's ship Petrel to render assistance. An American trading schooner (Gertrude Howes) was in the bay at the time, and the crew rendered every assistance. The women were sent on board. A man named Iverson was cruelly murdered when looking for stray horses. Letters state that the traders and missionaries are in terrible danger."

A Montreal despatch says that a pic-nic is being got up in aid of the Whalen defence fund, and that 400 tickets were sold on Saturday and Sunday.

It seems that the two French officers who went with the Abyssinian expedition, on their return to Paris, expressed the opinion that the English infantry was the most formidable in the world; and that it was a matter for great thankfulness that there was so little of it. The same estimate was formed of the naval brigade and artillery. It is not to be supposed that French officers in the circumstances would be inclined to form an over favourable estimate. We are continually told that Britain is 'effete' and perfectly used up. The symptoms of this are not very apparent when her position and attainments in the arts either of war or peace are considered.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—If the announcement of the appointment of Lord Mayo as Viceroy of India was only put forward as a "feeler," we hope the Government will be satisfied with the expression of opinion which it has evoked, and refrain from pressing it any further. We mentioned our own objections to it some days ago, and two of our weekly contemporaries take a similar view of the experiment which is proposed. It would be an unfairness to Lord Mayo to place him in so false and invidious a position as that suggested by the Conservative journals. The *Spectator* points out that the Governor-General of India has extremely delicate and difficult duties to perform, for none of which Lord Mayo has ever given the world evidence of capacity. "If Lord Mayo sails in November for Calcutta," says our contemporary, "the Liberal Ministry will in December be justified in ordering his recall." We fully concur in the opinion, and it is to be hoped that the Premier will have greater discretion than to challenge so disagreeable a criticism upon the distribution of high offices among his friends.

DIED.

On the 26th inst., Hannah, the beloved wife of B. W. Day, M.D., second daughter of William Ford, jr., aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

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, ¼ and ½ 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. Masdu
Qr. Casks Burgundy, Crown Brand
Bags Prime Walnuts
Bags Prime Filberts
Bags Prime Brazil Nuts
Bags Soft Shell Almonds
Cases Jordan Almonds
Boxes Fresh Biscuits, McKinnon's
Boxes Fresh Biscuits, Wills, 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

The Daily News

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26.

SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

...n, Aug. 25.—Notwithstanding the ...position of a large portion of the ...Press, the appointment of the Earl ... the present Secretary of State for ... to be Governor-General of India, ... determined upon by the Govern... Lord Mayo will leave for India in ... next, to assume the duties of his ...

...harred remains of the thirty-two ... of the terrible railway accident ...bergile, Wales, were buried to-day.

...nbe, Aug. 25.—A grand festival ...d here yesterday to celebrate the ...ary of the establishment of the ...tution. The Minister of War made a ... at the closing banquet. He ex... the hope that the Southern States ...any would soon reunite with those ... North, and thus complete the series ... events which commenced in 1866.

...mpton, August 25.—The interna... regatta at the Isle of Wight, parti... in by the American yacht Sappho ...selected yachts of the British squad... place to-day according to pro... The following are the names and ...ments of the English yachts entered ... race:—Cutter Condor, 129 tons, ... Mr W. Wings, of Greenock; Cutter ..., 163 tons, entered by Mr C. J. Ten... Schooner Alive, 212 tons, owned by ... Sutton, of Portsmouth: Schooner ..., 185 tons, entered by J. Ashbury. ... boats are the champions of ...ur's races. The Cutters had ...is tonnage added. The Sappho ... Olmahra even, but gave the Cam... Alive, 9 min. 12 sec.; and the Con... ...in. The course was from Cowes ...round the Island to the starting ... be made within nine hours. The ...greated much excitement among ... men and others, and large crowds ...tators from London, Portsmouth ...Southampton thronged the shore. ...rable small craft were gather... ...ound the place of starting, ... large