KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 29, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32° 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
Sunday					74.0	62.5
Monday	68.5	72.5	73.5	80.5		
Tuesday	69.5	73.0	74.0	62.0		
Wednesday	71.0	74.5	76.0	63.5		
Thursday	71.0	71.0	71.5	56.5		
Friday	69.5	72.0	77.0	58.5		
Saturday	69.5	73.5	75.5	69.5		

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows

GOING EAST.

1:45 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Mixed train 3.15 a.m.
"	1.50 "	" " 6.15 "

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	Mixed train 6.45 a.m.
4:35 "		" " 10:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 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 will only write on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

France appears to have arrived at another critical period of her political existence. The present is a time of great uneasiness in Paris. The popularity of the opposition to the Emperor's government is marked, and is shown by the demonstrations which have attended the suppression of *La Lanterne*. Everywhere officials of the Empire are proclaiming a policy of peace, but these assurances do not have the intended effect. Distrust of officialism was never stronger in France than now. The Bourse believes that the Emperor is bent on a war, and that the perfection of French armaments has been undertaken for no other purpose than that of encountering Prussia, and extending the French frontier to the Rhine. Accordingly when a pacific speech is made it is interpreted by the rule of contraries, as it is called to mind that the war against Austria was prefaced by just such pacific utterances. The news by cable to-day contains some particulars which mark the distrust and uncertainty at present hanging over affairs in France.

Of the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for expenditure on colonization roads in Ontario, the sum of five thousand dollars has been directed by the commissioner to be expended on the Burleigh road. This will facilitate settlement in the free grant townships of Cardiff and Monmouth. Mr Richards is evidently progressing eastwards, though slowly. We shall be glad to hear of his giving attention to the townships at the eastern end of the free grant tract, and trust that he will not longer refuse to believe that they are fit for settlement. We have the word of an eye-witness that the new townships in Frontenac and Renfrew contain tracts of land much superior for settlement to any that can be found in the Muskoka district. All that requires to be done is to appoint locating agents and give an assurance that the provisions of the new land law will be carried out with all settlers in these rear townships. That Mr Richards hesitates to do so, while he strives to encourage settlement in Muskoka, is beginning to be attributed by our people to local influences and motives, which, if true, do no honour to him as a public officer. We shall be glad to hear of his disabusing the popular impression that he wishes to advance the interests of Toronto and locality by concentrating settlement in the nearest unoccupied townships to that centre, by at once throwing open the townships of Miller, Clarendon, and Matewatchan to free settlement. These townships are described as containing excellent land, and are destined, under proper administration, to be speedily occupied by the sons of our own farmers and other industrious persons.

A vestry meeting is called for this evening in St. James' Church to prepare a petition to the Provincial Synod on the subject of the novelties in celebrating church worship recently introduced into this province.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr McMillan, grocer, Ontario street, unfortunately met with a very serious accident last evening during the prevalence of the fire at the military cottages. He had gone on board the propellor Bristol, in company with another gentleman to get a view of the fire, when he fell through an unperceived hole or small hatchway in the deck of the vessel to the lower depths of the hold, striking the bilge of the vessel in his progress. He is very badly bruised, and his medical attendant considers it will be at least a fortnight before he is able to resume his accustomed duties.

A THIEF ARRESTED AND HORSE STOLEN.—The police received a telegram this morning from Belleville, directing the arrest of a man by the name of Bland, guilty of larceny. In accordance with these instructions detective McAuley was on the dock at the arrival of the steamer Bay of Quinte, and there found the man he was in quest of, whom he arrested. He is now in the police cells awaiting instructions from Belleville. Information was also received of a horse having been stolen from the same place. The animal is described as a bay mare 15¼ hands high, 9 to 10 years old, with sand crack on near hind hoof.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—The docket this morning presented nothing but an unusually long list of drunkards. Their names were Elizabeth Smith, Sarah Dwyer, John Kirkwood, Charles Holder, E. L. Whitney and Valentine Fitzpatrick, all fined $2 each or ten days in gaol.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Hannah Noakes, a girl, charged Eliza Lee, another girl, with assaulting her by slapping her in the face and punching her in the region of her ribs. The accused acknowledged having done so, but said she was aggravated to the deed by the exceedingly abusive epithets applied to her by complainant. The court advised an adjustment of the difficulty, which appeared to be an affair of temper and jealousy, after a caution to the defendant as to her future conduct, which advice was followed, the complainant withdrawing her charge, and the defendant paying the costs. Charles Clark, from Michigan, appeared at the bar in a painfully shaky condition from the effects of drink, charged with drunkenness. After paying the usual fine of $2 he was permitted to depart. Thomas Talbot was charged with stealing three pairs of shoes from the store of Mr Hope, Princess Street. Mr Hope deposed that the prisoner had been in the frequent habit of coming to his store, and invariably to purchase a pair of shoe laces. He came so often that it became a matter of remark. Sometimes he had a basket with him, and he presumed that it was upon such an occasion that he stole the shoes, taking the opportunity when complainant's back was towards prisoner selecting the required laces. The property was found in the possession of a well-known second-hand dealer in Princess street by the name of Spencer, who had paid the ridiculously low price of 80 cents per pair for the shoes, worth between two and three dollars, which led the court to remark, at the close of the case, that Spencer must have known perfectly well that the shoes were stolen. A remark of Mr Rose, also a dealer in boots and shoes, to Mr Hope, that Spencer was about to start a shoe store from his purchases, and that they had better institute a search there for goods missed by them, led to the recovery of the property and the detection of the thief. The court remarked upon the facility with which thieves could dispose of their plunder to parties of easy conscience like Spencer, and directed the police to keep a sharp eye upon that worthy. Talbot acknowledged having stolen the goods, driven by the pressure of want, and requested the magistrate to adjudicate, who sent him to the county gaol for two months.

FIRE IN THE MILITARY COTTAGES.—On Sunday evening a fire broke out in the row of Military cottages at Point Frederick, which at one time bid fair to consume the whole of the row. There were sixteen continuous cottages in the row, and the fire was first observed about half-past eight o'clock in one of them near the south end of the row, and the then prevailing breeze being from that quarter, the flames soon spread, making rapidly from house to house towards the northern portion. The alarm having been communicated to the Tete du Pont barracks in a very few minutes the engine arrived at the scene from that place, the hose borne along by members of the band of the R. C. Rifles, taking the lead. Two other engines belonging to the Military were quickly brought to work, but their capacities were so miserably poor that their services were of small account, indeed the one from the Tete du Pont barracks, the best of the three, was a very poor affair. Half an hour had fully elapsed before the locality of the fire became well known in the city, and although the brilliant reflection indicated the presence of a large fire somewhere. Yet these appearances were so decepive that many conjectures were prevalent as to the locality, both by members of the fire brigade and the general public, and no alarm was given nor assistance sent. At length, however, when the truth became known, a very few minutes sufficed to get out Nos. 1 and 2 engines, which, with the whole company, lost no time in repairing to the scene of conflagration, and too much praise cannot be awarded them for the manner in which the brigade did their work when there. The services of the city engines were indeed of so valuable a character that without their aid there can be little doubt but the whole row would have been totally destroyed. The engines were worked well by many willing hands, both civil and military, and great credit is due the sergeants of the R. C. Rifles for the regular and efficient manner in which they organized the men under their directions. The services of Captain Glancy, R.E., and Captain McKay, Town-major, were of a character to elicit the notice and approval of the large numbers present, and were of the most valuable nature, the former gentleman, with coat off and rolled-up shirt sleeves, not only directed the efforts of the men under him, but lent a military hand himself, which is none of the weakest. About half-past ten o'clock the further progress of the flames was stayed, and the labours of the engines ceased, but not however before seven of the cottages had been totally destroyed, and two others rendered useless.

The Mayor and Police Magistrate were on the spot, and the services of the force were put at the disposal of the Military authorities. No. 1 and 2 of the cottages are used as offices of those in charge of the military store department, the books and papers of which were removed at an early stage of the conflagration, and placed under tarpaulin in charge of a proper guard. Each cottage contained four families, so that the number of families temporarily thrown out of their homes is about 36, who will, we understand, be put under canvas until permanent quarters are determined upon. Fortunately the weather is just now extremely pleasant, and consequently less inconvenience will be experienced by them. The origin of the fire is not known; various rumours more or less probable or obscure are prevalent, none of which it is at all likely is really the truth. It is more than probable that it resulted from accident or carelessness, known only, if at all certainly, to the party who occasioned it, and who is not likely to make it public.

It is reported that the reason of the alarm bell on the City Buildings not having been sooner rung last night, was occasioned by a dislike felt by those who could have done so to incur the responsibility of so doing, and of incurring the charges allowed by the corporation for such service, which the parsimonious tactics of that body—the fire being out of the corporation—it was feared would object to pay. This of course was an absurd idea.

The majority of the soldiers' families saved their property, but several of them lost a good deal of their little effects, which it is hoped will be made good to them.

One Hugh O'Neil, a dock thief and "loafer" in general, has been sent to prison in Buffalo for swindling an old woman. He is a brother of the Fenian 'General' O'Neil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR: Allow me to draw the attention of your readers, many of whom doubtless use *Worcester's Dictionary*, to an error in that generally trustworthy work. Wishing to assure myself regarding the value of the old Scotch coin, the *Merk*, I consulted Worcester under the word, and found the following explanation "An ancient Scotch silver coin worth 13s. 4d. sterling (about $3.22)" I felt certain that this was an overestimate of its real value, and it occurred to me that Worcester must have confounded between Scotch and Sterling money. Now it may not be known to all who use Worcester, that the Scotch pound is nearly equivalent to the German *gulden*, the Dutch *guilder* or the French *florin*, that is, about 20 pence sterling; and that therefore a shilling in Scotch money is equal to a penny sterling. Accordingly a *Merk*, if worth 13s. 4d. in Scotch money, should be equal to 1s. 1½d. in sterling money, or about 26½ cents. To make sure of this I turned up *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, which is referred to by Worcester as his authority, and I obtained a fresh example of the necessity of verifying such references, by finding in Jamieson: "MERK. An ancient Scottish silver coin, in value thirteen shillings and four pence *of our money, or thirteen pence and one third of a penny sterling.*"

I am, &c.,

J. CLARK MURRAY.

Queen's College, 28th August, 1868.

CRICKET MATCH.

The team of the Kingston Club on Saturday came out in strong force, and both batting and fielding were very good; and in remarking the results of some of the most successful players, it is almost invidious to particularize when all did so well. And at the same it should be remarked that those names which do not appear were none the less prominent in the field in conducing to the grand successful final.

In the first innings of the Kingstonians, Mr Hornby ran up 38 in splendid style, and in the second he went to work with equal spirit, finishing off with 27, making some capital hits. His score ran—3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1 when he finally sent a catcher to Beattie who accepted the present, nothing loth. Glancy in the first innings had to be content with 8, but in the second he rather astonished the bowlers, who had to allow him 36 before he succumbed to a ball from Patterson. His first hit sent the ball over the fence nearly into the park, which was good for a 4, and the second ball received similar treatment, and then followed a 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, and another into the park avenue for a 4, then came 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1. When he retired, as with Hornby, the spectators greeted him with a perfect ovation of applause. Agnew rattled off 22 in the first innings, and was finally caught by Rogers. In the second innings he was ruled out leg before wicket when he was doing heavy damage to his opponents, but not before his score had made the very respectable appearance of 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, the ball taking the park avenue for the 4. Brown and Corbett made some capital batting, the first making 34 in his second innings, although he had to retire with a balloon in the first, and the second scored up 13 in the first innings and 20 in the second in a very spirited manner.

The Grafton men played well in both innings, but especially so in the second innings, when the score was finally run up to 110. R. Z. Rogers' score was 22, run up as 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, and a 5, swelled to that number from a three by the bad return of the ball by their opponents, and four ones, when one of Agnew's balls found his wicket, and he retired amid the loud clapping of the spectators. Cummings carried out his bat with 34, done with consummate skill and perseverance, and despite every effort to reach his wickets by his baffled antagonists. Bruce, Burnett, Rogers, and Beattie all deserve notice, and showed that they each knew what cricket was, although less fortunate than on former occasions, owing to that uncertainty in the game which renders it so exciting. By-the-by the last named gentleman on the first day received one of his opponents' balls in his eye, which the following day gave him an appearance of having participated in "a mill" and received a facer. He should remember the old rhyme in Bell's Life years ago, the advice of which is not bad, though not always practicable.

"Ye cricket loving worthies all,
Who with your bats let fly,
When ere you wish to catch a ball,
Don't catch it in your eye."

In conclusion, the game, as before remarked, was the best of the season, and we hope that the Grafton team went back perfectly satisfied in every respect.

The Chatham *Banner* says: "In connection with the rumour of the removal of the *Spectator* to Toronto, it is stated that the London *Free Press* will go to Hamilton to fill the *hiatus* caused by the withdrawal of the *Spectator*.

Three young lawyers of Rochester, N.Y., were recently arrested in Buffalo, at a circus, and held in custody some time on the charge of being pickpockets. Their likenesses agreed with those of three of the filching fraternity of New York, and hence the arrest.

The following insolvents are gazetted: John Hiscocks, Gananoque; George Brown, Meaford; Jos. Bradley, Guelph; J. Dickson, Maryford; A. Currier & Bro., Windsor; J. J. Bonner, Stratford; George Demsay, do.; John Crabb, London; James Dunlop, do.; John S. Robinson, London; Edward A. Talbott, do.; J. J. Reves, Montreal; James Cromack & Co., do.; George Ahern do.; Alex. Proudfoot, London; Andrew Fair, Maryboro'.

Among the indications that the English Quakers are losing their distinctive characteristics is the appearance of pamphlets, essays, and letters, written by members of the society, which are decidedly unorthodox in tone and matter. The headquarters of the new school are at Manchester, but representatives are scattered here and there over the whole country. At the yearly meeting the conservatives are largely in the majority, but at a late meeting at Manchester at which the propriety of expelling a heretic came up for consideration, while twenty-seven spoke for his expulsion twenty-four spoke in his defence, and nothing was done. The Quakers are changing in many things. The abandonment of the peculiar garb is almost universal among the younger members. The Scriptures are frequently read at their meetings, Sunday schools are being established, and it is said that some daring innovators are proposing an occasional hymn.

One of the greatest facts, says the New York *Times*, in the political economy of the day is the assumption of all the telegraphs in the United Kingdom by the English Government—a change that will produce a variety of other changes, and at the same time disturb some of the forgone conclusions respecting government. The Ministers now propose to turn every Post-office and letter station into a telegraph office, and send messages all over, at shilling rates, to correspond with the existing penny or two cents rates. A man may spend his shilling on his correspondence, if it is worth it. The result of all this would be a lessening of the customary letters, and in time the Post-office would be all telegraph, nearly—except love-letters and parcels. Population and confined space are turning Britian into a large family, for whom such a system would be advantageous.

FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax, August 30.—The *Express* gives a rumour that Howe has been offered the chief railway commissionership at a salary of $10,000 per annum, and that he has accepted it. The rumour, though current, has no foundation.

THE TRIAL OF WHALEN.

Ottawa, August 29.—Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C., of Kingston, arrived here to-day to prepare for the prosecution of the Crown business at the Assizes, which commences on the 2nd of September. It is said that Whalen, Doyle, Buckley, and Slattery will be arraigned on charge of the murder of Mr D'Arcy McGee. It is thought probable that the grand jury will bring in true bills by Thursday next, and that counsel will agree to have Whalen's trial commence in a week from next Monday. As there is a large number of witnesses, and the trial is expected to occupy at least three days, it would, no doubt, be desirable to have the trial commence at the beginning of the week and go on to its end without interruption.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Sunnidale, Aug. 30.—The fire has been raging around here for the last week. Yesterday, about 11 a.m., a high wind raised, and in about two hours the village of about twenty houses was on fire. All were completely burned except one house, the railroad station and freight house, together with about 1000 cords of wood. The inhabitants fled to New Lowell and Angus, about three quarters of a mile off. The telegraph poles were also burned. There were at one time great fears of New Lowell being burnt; the wind moderating a little, there are now hopes of it not reaching there. No lives were lost; the damage is not yet known.

THE HIGHLANDERS IN CANADA.

Mr David McRae, writing to the Glasgow *Herald* in reference to the Highlanders of Canada, says:

"Within a few hours' ride of Montreal by rail there is a colony of from twenty to twenty-five thousand Highlanders. The county of Glengarry, on the Eastern frontier of Upper Canada, is full of them. Macdonalds and Macdonells, Maclenans, Mackinnons and Macraes are thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. It is a saying that if you meet a Glengarry man and forget his name you are always safe in calling him "Mr Mac." In one part of the county lately, in a jury of twelve, there were nine Macdonalds, and six of these were Donald Macdonalds.

The Glengarry Highlanders enjoy the reputation of being a brave, loyal, industrious and prosperous people. Every man owns the house he lives in and the land he tills. There is not much of accumulated wealth, but the people have abundance for themselves and their families, and are content. In the back settlement they retain their ancient language, sing their Gaelic songs, and have their Gaelic preaching every Sunday. About half of them are Catholic and half Protestant; but they are said to get on harmoniously together—a state of things inconceivable to an Irishman, but happily possible where both parties are Scotch.

The Glengarry men are renowned in this part of Canada for their size and strength. It is said that the townships of Kenyon and Lochiel alone could turn out a thousand Highlanders, not a man of them under six feet in his stockings. I hear many people speak with great admiration of the regiment mustered in Glengarry for the defence of the country during the Fenian excitement of '66. Maclennan, one of the best athletes in America, is a Glengarry man. His namesake, Mr Maclennan, of the Customs here, has promised to go through the country with me on my return from the States; but says if I am to claim kindred with my gigantic namesakes in Glengarry I must either carry proofs or add a cubit to my stature.

The Highlanders of Canada have produced more than muscle, not to speak of Wm. McDougall, C.B., Commissioner of Public Works; the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, politician, speaker, and temperance reformer, and others. Sir John A. Macdonald, who has ruled Canada for sixteen years, is a Highlander, as Highland as Mull or Lochaber. Let it not be said then, that the Scottish Highlander, when placed in circumstances to call his powers into activity, cannot hold his own against all comers."

A MAN ATTACKED BY SWALLOWS.

The Milwaukie *Wisconsin* says: All those persons who have had occasion to pass Young's Block, on the corner of Wisconsin and Main streets, in the evening, have had their ears deafened by the incessant clatter of numberless martins, which have built their nests under the edges and about the roof. These birds have become a most intolerable nuisance, and efforts have been made unsuccessfully to drive them away.

Last evening Mr Desforges, the superintendent of the Wisconsin News Company, went upon the roof of the building to see if something could not be done to abate the nuisance. He had no idea that the adventure was attended with any danger, and took with him only a short handled broom

As soon as he made his appearance among them there was a wild commotion among the martins. They flew from one nest to another, and seemed to be labouring under the wildest excitement. Mr Desforges made an examination of the ground, and a note of what would be necessary to keep the pests away, and had just turned to go down, when something struck him with much force in the back. At the same moment the excited and angry martins, fairly making the air black from their numbers, and making it hideous with their chatterings, gathered about him. They seemed to come in numbers that the gentleman had never dreamed, and to exhibit a boldness unprecedented in such little creatures. They seemed to forget themselves in their efforts to drive away the intruder. With open mouths and with the constant chatter from it they flew about—they came up and forced their bills fairly into Mr Desforges' face, and screamed with anger. They pecked at his clothing, and endeavored to thrust their bills through it. Mr Desforges for a few seconds was considerably amused at the action of the little birds, and watched them with some interest. To try the effect, he swung his broom among them, when instead of being intimidated they more boldly gathered about and utiered their notes until the sound was deafening—and pecked away as if they would tear Mr D. to pieces. He began to think the affair was getting a little warmer than he had counted upon, and he started for the sky-light. His first movement exasperated the martins, and they renewed their efforts. They gathered in dense numbers before Mr D. and fought every inch of the ground. Their thrusts were not serious, for by an effort Mr D. kept them out of his face, and let them peck away at his clothing, which they could not pierce. Twice Mr D. was thrown on the flat roof, and each time the martins, fairly crazy, made their efforts with renewed energy and determination, and finally Mr Desforges was compelled to lie down on his body, and by the aid of his hands to crawl along to the sky-light. This new tactic nonplussed the martins, but did not send them off the field. Mr Desforges finally succeeded in getting beneath the roof, while the martins gathered about the skylight, and uttered their shrill notes of defiance.

A Freehold (N.J.) firm have just commenced the manufacture of a new machine for sorting potatoes, the invention of Mr Lewis Perrine, of Freehold. The machine is a very simple one, and performs its work at the rate of about a bushel per minute.

Chicago hopes before long to have a park that will completely eclipse the little spot in New York known as Central Park. It is to be called the Riverside Park, is seven miles from the city, and contains eleven hundred acres.

The well-known British naturalist, Waterhouse Hawkins, has accepted the invitation of the New York Central Park Commissioners to "undertake the resuscitation of a group of animals of the former periods of the American continent."

An ancient Indian mill has been found in one of the mounds in Utah. It is of conglomerate stone, and very rude of structure.

The Rome (N. Y.) Iron and Steel Bloom Company have bought a tract of ten acres, and will erect five furnaces.

Four soldiers connected with the garrison at Fort Wellington deserted on Sunday night, and appeared in Ogdensburg on the following day.

The Union Pacific Railroad has issued a card time-table in the usual form. Though closely printed, the list of stations fills a card about eight inches long. One is led to wonder what dimensions these cards will assume when the road is finished.

Adirondack grapes have ripened in the open air at Philipsburg, in the province of Quebec, in the middle of August. Grapes of the Hartford Prolific variety were about ten days later in ripening. The hot season has had the effect of hastening the maturity of the fruit.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* estimates that in the Lake Erie island vineyards the Catawba vines will not yield one-quarter of an average crop. Probably three-fourths of the planting are of this variety. Other kinds are doing well.

The *Rondout Freeman* says: "Graduates of Vassar College are to receive the degree of 'Queen of Arts,' so that the first knave that comes along will take them."

The London *Advertiser* notes indications of a brisk fall trade through the western towns.

Bush fires are still raging about Guelph in all directions, causing an immense amount of damage.

The loss sustained by bush fires in Ontario and Quebec the present season is estimated at over five million dollars.

It is said that the three highest mountains on the globe are Gaurisankar, of the Himalaya range, 29,380 feet; Dapsang, in western Thibet, 28,730 feet; and Ranchinjiuga, in eastern Thibet, 28,600 feet.

The organ question has been agitating the Presbyterian community at St. Mary's. A melodeon had been purchased for the use of the Sunday School, and a great deal of contention ensued. The difficulty has been solved for the present by some one stealing the "kist of whistles."

From all parts of New Brunswick we hear the most encouraging accounts of the crops. The hay crop, a large yield, is already safe; the potatoes have wonderfully escaped blight and rust thus far, though they are generally affected early in August, and buckwheat, oats, and other cereals are looking remarkable well everywhere, promising a rich and abundant harvest.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

The Montreal *Witness* says:—Trade is beginning to show signs of returning vitality, and a few buyers are in town whose orders are not any larger than was anticipated. It appears also that the active competition which exists here, and the restiveness felt with regard to times of stagnation, have induced quite as extensive importations as the market under the best circumstances is likely to bear. No sailing vessels are arriving, and business at the wharves is very dull.

The Madoc *Mercury* says of the Richardson Mine Company:—We have heard it stated that at a meeting of the Company held in Belleville this week, it was proposed to reduce the absurdly exaggerated capital stock, and make an effort to pay off the indebtedness hanging over the concern. The new discoveries have come just in the nick of time, as the Sheriff's officers were about the premises last week. Let us hope they have passed the darkest hour which precedes the dawn.

An experiment of great interest in a topographical point of view has just been made by M. Tournachon, the photographer, better known by the name of Nadar, with the balloon "Captif" at the Hippodrome. At a height of 300 metres (984ft.) he succeeded, in spite of the rotary motion of the aerostat, in obtaining several photographic proofs, successfully taken, representing most accurately the panorama of Paris. This is an important step in a strategic as well as in a geodesic point of view.

The annual loss by attrition, in the silver coins of Great Britain, is stated to be increasing. The worn shillings and sixpences are purchased at the English mint. To make up the difference between the real and the nominal value of the silver pieces bought at the Mint for recoinage, the Government granted in 1867 the sum of £15,000 stg., or 300,000 shillings. This amount was estimated as representing the abrasion of the silver coinage of Great Britain during the year 1867. The weight of silver thus rubbed off by constant handling amounts to 54,790 ounces.

The cotton and other staple crops which Southern planters will raise this year, it is said, will be their own—to a far greater extent than any crops which they have raised during the last two or three years. Last year, and the year before, a greater part of the crops had to go for the payment of advances that were made to the planters. The proceeds of the crops did not go into the pockets of those who had loaned the means. This year, however, the planters to a much greater extent than before, started out clear. The reason, doubtless, in most cases, was that they could not obtain advances in the North or elsewhere, so hard was money to procure on Southern account. On these grounds, the crop this year in the South will realize more benefit to the planters than in previous years.

A young man from the country went into a Bridgeport drug store the other day, and seeing people freely patronizing the soda fountain, at length stepped up and asked for a drink of "that are" for himself. After swallowing the foaming contents of the glass and laying down his stamps with a satisfied air upon the counter, "Mister," said he, "what do you call that stuff that bites so?" On being told that it was soda water, "Wa'all," said he, "I sposed it was sweetened wind"—*Providence Herald.*

WHAT WOMEN ARE COMING TO.—Mrs E. Cady Stanton writes from Skaneateles, N. Y.: "Before the sun was up this morning, Miss Anthony and two bright girls from Brooklyn manned a small sailing craft, and went up the lake. They invited some young merchant princes to take seats on board, and remain quiet spectators of the scene. They performed some very difficult evolutions. In one rather dangerous manœuvre, a gentleman, becoming a little nervous, was threatened with the fate of Jonah, which immediately brought him to order. It is truly melancholy to see how the young girls on all sides are flying from their sphere. With base ball and boat clubs, gymnasiums, driving, swimming, and croqueting, verily the days of embroidering and crocheting, ruffling and puffing, are fast passing away."

Sir Charles Trevelyan is still pleading for civil appointments to be placed at the disposal of discharged soldiers. The Government will shortly have at their disposal a large number of offices consequent on the passing of the Telegraphs Bill. Why not, Sir Charles asks, reward the best among our soldiers with the places which require merely mechanical duties? At present our constituencies are corrupted by the patronage given to supporters of the Government. Our army is recruited from amongst the lowest class. It is a hotbed of immorality, and our discharged soldiers are poor and ragged. All this might be altered if it were only understood that by good conduct in the army a sufficiently educated soldier might obtain on his discharge a respectable position. If the situations of postmaster, of revenue officer, of telegraph clerk, and the like, were held up to the men entering the army, as the natural result of good behaviour, we should get a military organization from the middle classes. At the same time we should effectually prevent the public service from being used as a *corpus vile* for party purposes.

At the Boston banquet in honour of the Chinese Embassy, Oliver Wendell Holmes read a short poem which we are at a loss whether to regard as irony or sober spread-eagleism. We give a few specimen lines:

"Open wide her gates of gold
To the Dragon's banner fold!
Till Nevada's breezes fan
The snowy peaks of Ta-Sieue-Shan—
Till Erie blends its waters blue
With the waves of Tung-Ting-Hu—
Till deep Missouri lends its flow
To swell the rushing Hoang-Ho!"

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

The New York *World* observes:—The whirligig of time brings in his revenges. Just seventeen years ago, in 1851, the complacency of Britannia, who 'rules the wave,' was sorely disturbed by the arrival of a Yankee yachtsman, who, in his trim, and yet, to British eyes, queer-looking boat, challenged all yachtmen in England to a trial of speed. The race came off; it was gallantly contested; and the result was, to use the graphic phrase of the time, "the American first, the rest nowhere!" Nothing could have been handsomer than the frank and downright way in which our British kinsmen acknowledged their defeat. It was a bitter pill for them to swallow; but they not only took it like men, they made the best of it in all possible ways, and forthwith set to work to study the model of the craft by which their crack-keels had been conquered, and to introduce American "wrinkles" into British yachting.

How great the improvements are which have since been made in British yachting, plainly appeared on Tuesday last. An American yachtsman, who had taken his yacht, the Sappho, across the water to dispose of her in Europe, had repeated the challenge thrown down by the owner of the America to all England in 1851. Four yachts flying the British flag were entered to compete with this new and and peaceful candidate for the broom of Van Tromp. The race came off, and its results exactly reversed those of the previous contest. In 1868 we have "the four British yachts first—the Sappho nowhere."

Let us emulate the good faith and chivalry of our friendly transatlantic rivals. The Sappho seems to have been thoroughly whipped, and she was doubtless whipped as fairly as thoroughly. Whatever satisfaction the owners of the Cambria and the other victorious British vessels can derive from the fact that they have vindicated the renown of the Union Jack in their own waters is legitimately theirs.

Silver is again at par in Madoc after a short trial of the discount system.

The artesian well at St. Louis is of no use. It yields salt water, and it is thought that if they bore deeper it will not yield fresh. However, they are trying. It is now 3,235 feet deep, and gaining two feet a day.

A firm of Philadelphia builders are erecting a hotel at Kane, near Erie, Pa., in which thick strong paper is used to form the walls and ceilings in lieu of lath and plaster. Another improvement is introduced to supersede the common walls and ceilings,—panels or wainscoting made of fibrous slabs or composition boards, composed of fibre mixed with clay, cement or plaster of Paris, or other similar substance, and resin, size, or other adhesive matter, the sheets being passed under hot calendar rollers, whereby the materials are compressed in a solid form, and the sheets are pressed to a hard, smooth, finished surface. The fibrous slabs are made to fit close together,—the whole being covered with ornamental wall paper. The slabs are about one-sixth of an inch in thickness, the fibre used being cheap cane fibre, disintegrated by the explosive force of steam. The new material is estimated to cost not more than $10 per ton.

We are sorry to hear that the recent increase on the Southern railways does not pay. The weekly receipts on most of the lines have actually fallen off, and there is therefore little hope that the Northern, and Eastern, and Western Railways will follow the example, and so rouse all England to demand the abolition of the Railway oligarcy. It is a pity, for already large public meetings were being held in the Southern suburbs, at which this resolution was carried unanimously:—"In the forthcoming Parliamentary elections no support should be given to any candidate who will not pledge himself to advocate Government control in the working of the railways and regulation of fares, and oppose railway oppression in every form." We trust the towns not affected will help us, and, just to make a beginning, turn out Messrs. Laning and Watkin, while every town in the South should ask, as its first question to every candidate, whether the railway supports him. If it does, he is *pro tanto* presumably a bad one.—*London Spectator.*

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 Bittters
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

REMOVAL.

AS we intend Removing early next m[illegible] that spacious and elegant shop [illegible] occupied by George Offord & Co., [illegible] "Marble Block," we beg to advise [illegible] the remainder of this month we will [illegible] entire stock of Fancy and Staple Dry G[illegible] unprecedentedly low prices.

A call respectfully solicited. Note the [illegible]

JOHNSTON & KI[illegible]

Corner Princess and Montreal-[illegible]
August 14.

NEW FALL GOO[illegible]

AT THE

OLD GLASGOW WAREHOU[illegible]

R. WADDELL & Co

Are now receiving and opening out their [illegible]

FALL IMPORTATIONS

Kingston, August 21, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE

FERGUSON BRO[illegible]

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AS the Store will be closed on and after [illegible] DAY, 31st instant, for a time, in order [illegible] bring forward the large Stock of FALL [illegible] WINTER DRY GOODS, the balance of [illegible] SUMMER STOCK is offered at very Low Pr[illegible]

FERGUSON BROS.

PRINCESS STREET.

August 20.

LARGE ARRIVALS

OF

NEW AUTUMN GOODS

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Waddel[illegible]

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th August.

The Daily News

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Paris, Aug. 29.—It is reported to-day on [illegible] authority, that all of the French troops [illegible] soon be recalled from Rome.

London, Aug. 27.—Mr Reverdy Johnson [illegible] at his hotel in this city last evening. [illegible] his visit to Mr Disraeli.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.—Mr R. A. Card, a [illegible] merchant of this city, died the [illegible] before yesterday. The house of Card & [illegible] was largely engaged in the American [illegible] trade.

London, Aug 29.—It is announced to-[illegible] that Parliament will meet on the [illegible] of December next. The meeting will [illegible] merely for qualification of members and [illegible] other preliminary business. The