travelling, the force of the collision is said to have been most severely felt by the whole of the passengers. Thomas Hinton, the rear guard of the mail, was knocked down in his box, and remained some moments unconscious. On his recovering himself, the sight that presented itself was most appalling, and, notwithstanding that some of the passengers travelling in the after-part of the train were ready to render him assistance, their joint efforts to extricate the poor creatures from the burning carriages were utterly futile. They succeeded, however, in uncoupling the fourth carriage from the engine, and thereby prevented further destruction of life and property. When this was done it was impossible to get within 18 feet of the burning carriages, for the liquid had spread rapidly, and the flames were travelling up on each side of the carriages, travelling through the windows and thence to the roof. Death on all sides was inevitable, and beyond the hissing of the flames and the ejaculations of horror among the surviving passengers, not a sound could be heard. It is conjectured that the effect of the shock in the first instance rendered the passengers there insensible, so that their unhappy death was probably not accompanied by much personal suffering. The death of William Smith, the fore-guard, is attended with the most melancholy result. The poor fellow was literally burnt to a cinder, only a few inches of his remains being found; and it was but by the discovery of his time-piece among the burnt fragments of his body that he was at all recognized. His wife, we understand, has recently been confined, and she is thus left a widow with four young chidren. The fate of Lord Farnham, his two daughters, and a maid servant, seems certain. With regard to the other victims, identification will be next to impossible, as it is said that unless some fragments of ornaments or wearing apparel be found, the remaining traces of the deceased will afford but a faint clue. None of the passengers who booked this side of Chester were in that portion of the train destroyed, so that a more ready knowledge of the unfortunate sufferers may be arrived at. Hinton, the rear-guard, has arrived in London with his arm in a sling and the side of his head cut.

With the exception of the Post office van, none of the London carriages were seriously affected by the accident. The carriages destroyed are the chief guard's brake, which immediately followed the tender' and those coaches which were taken on at Chester, viz., one composite, two first-class carriages, and one covered carriage, consisting of second-class compartments and a luggage box. These carriages have been destroyed, and of their inmates it is feared not one person has escaped. The engine, tender, and guard's van alone left the rails. The four carriages enumerated remained on the metals and were burnt to cinders as they stood. Hinton, the surviving guard, states that not two minutes elapsed after the collision before the whole of these carriages were enveloped in flames, and so sudden was the shock and its consequences that not a solitary cry for help was heaped by him from any of the burning carriages.

Abergele, Friday Morning.—Lord and Lady Farnham, Sir Nicholas and Lady Chinery, and one of the Irish Judges are amongst the killed; but their bodies are so charred that there is no recognizing them.

The axle-tree of one of the trucks composing the goods-train broke, and the truck, with two or three that came behind, were thrown, with their load of barrels, full of paraffin, across the line over which the mail was soon to pass. The mail train, with its living freight, dashed into these overturned trucks, smashing its engine from front carriages, and the paraffin, either from the shock, or from coming in contact with the fire of the engine, or both combined, burst forth into a fearful blaze. As there was an incline at this spot in the direction of Chester, the fiery liquid flowed in a horrible river of devouring flame many feet high, and, passing underneath the mail train, carried death and destruction in the most terrific of all forms with it.

Shortly after the accident an express train was expected to follow the mail on the same line, and, as the telegraph wires were snapped by the intense heat of the flames, means of signalling to stop this express were cut off. A person with a flag was consequently despatched at full running speed in the direction of Chester to stop this second train, and providentially succeeded in doing so, at a short distance from the catastrophe, or the consequences would have been something still more terrible.

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1:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:15 "
GOING WEST.		
4:15 p.m. / 4:35 "	3:30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a. m. " " 10:00 "

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

The text of the Duke of Buckingham's despatch is now published in a complete form. The reason given by the Colonial Minister for declining to recommend the Royal assent will certainly command attention, but we doubt whether they will do anything more. We do not anticipate that they will convert either the House of Commons or the country to his Grace's view of the case. These representations, unfortunately for the preservation of harmony between the Canadian Parliament and the Colonial office, are made too late. The question of the Governor General's salary has been already thoroughly canvassed. From the moment that the British America Bill was published, it was felt that the salary of the Governor General had been named at too high a figure, higher than the salary of the President of the United States, higher than this comparatively poor colony could afford to pay. The fact of the Governor General's salary being excessive was used by the opponents of Confederation as an objection to the new order of things, and as introducing a scale of extravagance in official emoluments from which they desired to see the country spared. The sentiment of aversion to the high salary became very general. Members of Parliament did but reflect this sentiment when they voted the amending Act and passed the reduced appropriation. Ministers were either indifferent to the matter, caring little to preserve the unity of the work of the London delegates, or they feared to bring on a crisis by stoutly maintaining this one feature of the Imperial Act. Lord Monck certainly acted a prudent part in referring to the Imperial Government a bill that would so seriously affect his successor; but it is a pity that the Duke of Buckingham and his associates have not seen fit to accede to the wish of the Canadian Parliament in this matter. They have thereby raised an issue, the result of which will go against them, while a feeling will be stirred that had much better been avoided.

The Duke of Buckingham's comparison of the salaries of colonial governors is of no application unless the circumstances of the different colonies be taken into account. The circumstances of Victoria, with an inflated standard of value consequent upon the gold discoveries, and those of Canada, where cheap rates and inexpensive social enjoyments prevail, are widely different. We have a standard to ourselves—one that has been made in part by past Governors, and which is conformable with the ideas that popularly prevail. Our people well know that in times past the Governors General of Canada have managed to support the dignity of the office, and carry home a large balance at their bankers, as the sum of savings from their five years' salary. The Duke's fine phrases are simply a cover to the sordid views which animate the protegees of the Colonial Office. If we get a Governor by profession, we may expect to find him neither better nor worse than those of whom we have already had experience, and for such a one the salary of thirty thousand dollars, with residence, garden, etc., all attended to at the public expense, will be amply sufficient to meet all demands that may be made upon him. If it be necessary to send out a diplomatist, the question of salary cannot affect his influence with the United States. Prime Minister Bismarck's influence is not measured by his salary, neither is the position of the President of the United States measured by his annual income. If honour and position are to go for nothing in securing a Governor, but if salary is to be made the sole criterion, then it must be confessed that our system of colonial government is defective, and needs to be amended in this particular.

There can be no question as to the power of the Parliament of Canada to fix the salary of the Governor General. This power is admitted by the British North America Act. The 105th section of that instrument runs as follows:—

105. *Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada*, the salary of the Governor General shall be ten thousand pounds sterling, etc.

There is no ground for the disallowance maintained by the Colonial Minister based upon the British North America Act, nor upon any other constitutional ground. But for the right of our Parliament to review and alter the sum fixed upon in London, the moneys of this country would be legislated away by the English House of Commons. There is an important principle of representative and responsible government at stake.

As we find the matter viewed by the people in this locality, the Duke of Buckingham has provoked a dispute involving the question of responsible government, hitherto so fully conceded to this colony, that, in whatever way it may be settled, must be more or less destructive of the harmony which should prevail between colony and mother country. There is an anxiety to hear how the matter is viewed by the English public, and to see whether with a change of Ministry consequent upon the new election, Ministers might not come into power who would have no hesitation in recommending her Majesty to accede to the wishes of the people of Canada as expressed legitimately by the Parliament of this Dominion.

THE BISHOP OF RUPERT'S LAND.—The Bishop of Rupert's Land, on a tour in behalf of his diocese, will preach on Sunday next in the morning at St. George's Church, in the afternoon at St. John's, Portsmouth, and in the evening at St. James', at half-past six o'clock.

COUNTERFEIT HALF-DOLLARS.—There are in circulation at the present time large numbers of counterfeit American half-dollar pieces, so skilful an imitation of the genuine coin that without close inspection an expert would stand great chance of being deceived by them. Parties receiving packages of silver of this denomination would do well to inspect them closely, as there is little doubt that this method of disposing of the spurious article has been, and will continue to be, adopted by unprincipled persons. The only chance of detecting the false coin is from its light weight; a test not usually applied in the hurry of handling and counting coin. So good in the present instance is the imitation, that some of our bankers have actually taken the coins as genuine.

The whole Democratic ticket in Idaho is elected.

The Emperor of the French, on the occasion of his *fete* day, granted commutations of punishment to 938 soldiers in the military prisons, and to 1,553 convicts in penitentiaries and other correctional establishments.

The Washington *Schuetzenfest* and the Pittsburgh *Saengerfest* are keeping the German citizens of the United States in a state of pleasing excitement. There is a constant flow of harmony and lager beer.

Mr Adams, of London, writes to the *Times* stating that, in addition to the two cargoes of sheep infected with small-pox already reported, 671 sheep from Harlingen by the Nora, and 2400 by the Lion, from the same place, have been condemned for slaughter at the water side. Small-pox in sheep is said to be now generally prevalent in Holland.

THE TRIAL OF WHELAN.

Ottawa, September 3.—Whelan was brought into court about half past one today and placed in the dock, carefully guarded by policemen. He exhibited a good deal of nervousness. He conversed occasionally with Mr O'Farrell and Mr Hillyard Cameron. By agreement with the Crown, the case was set down for Monday morning next, at 9 a. m. Policemen then advanced and put a pair of handcuffs on his arms, and he was led out of court between two policemen to be taken to the gaol. Mr M. C. Cameron arrived to-day to aid the defence. The Crown has about 31 witnesses: the defence about 12. Turner, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who was put in gaol yesterday, has been liberated to-day. Falkoner, a witness for the Crown, was drunk on the streets to-day and was almost speechless. He was taken to the police station for safe-keeping. There is very little excitement in the city.

SPEECH OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILKINS.

Halifax, September 3.—The Assembly met at half-past two. Being the last day for receiving private Bills, a large number—chiefly to incorporate mining companies—were introduced.

At a few minutes to four o'clock, Attorney-General Wilkins rose to close the debate on the Resolutions. He said Nova Scotia is bound to listen to any proposals England or Canada may make. If the Legislature refuses to do so, it would ruin the cause of Repeal in England. There were two grand points which Nova Scotia would demand as the first step towards conciliation, namely, the construction of the Senate in the same manner as in the United States, and an Imperial statute providing that the Province could withdraw from the Union whenever the Legislature desired it. Referring to his speech delivered in 1854, quoted by Mr Blanchard, he said it had been garbled and made to say what was not its intent. He was then and is now as strongly in favour of Legislative Union as he is opposed to Confederation. The American Constitution was a miracle of wisdom compared with the Union scheme, which was an abortion, destined to be drowned like a supernumerary puppy before its eyes were opened. It must not be assumed that because Nova Scotia had not taken up arms against Confederation she accepted it. He said:—I now give notice to Canada and to England, and they will hear me, that if the grievances of Nova Scotia are not redressed, and the liberties of the people restored before the next session of this House, then we shall undertake to redress them ourselves. Mr Blanchard told us that if we declare ourselves out of the Union we have no law to collect the revenue. We shall at the next session pass a Tariff Bill, and command the Customs officers to be governed by it. Mr Blanchard asked who will assent. I reply—Let not the honourable member imagine that there will be any difficulty on that point. We have made our calculations and know what we are about. I repeat it—Nova Scotia will, in the contingency stated, proceed to redress her grievances, and if she is not able to do so alone, she will appeal to others for assistance.

Several times he was applauded, and at this point loud cheers were given by the House and galleries.

The Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared, and the House adjourned a few minutes after.

Mr Wilkins spoke an hour, and will continue to-day.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S DESPATCH.

The following is a copy of the despatch from the Colonial Minister respecting the withholding of the Royal assent from the bill to reduce the salary of the Governor General from $50,000 to $30,000:—

Copy.

CANADA.
No. 167.

Downing Street,
30th July, 1868.

My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge your despatch No 85, of the 23rd May, transmitting a Bill passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, "to fix the salary of the Governor-General," which Bill you have reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure:

I need scarcely say that it is with reluctance, and only on serious occasions, that the Queen's Government can advise her Majesty to withhold the royal sanction from a Bill which has passed two branches of the Canadian Parlinment. The present, however, is a measure which has important bearings far beyond its first aspect as a mere reduction of expenditure.

The annual salary of the Governor-General was fixed at £10,000 so lately as last year by the Imperial Act of Union. Within the first few months of the existence of the new Parliament of Canada, it is proposed to reduce that salary to £6,500.

I fear that the effect of such a reduction, if assented to, must be prejudicial to the interests of Canada. The Governor's salary in the colony of Victoria is £10,000 per annum; there are several Colonies in which it is £7,000; in Canada the amount contemplated by the Bill under consideration is £6,500. Instead of being, as it ought to be, an object of the highest ambition, the office of Governor General is, by this proposal, placed, so far as salary is a standard of recognition, in the third class amongst Colonial Colonial Governments.

The effect would be not merely to restrict her Majesty's Ministers in the choice of Governors General, to those who may follow the career of Colonial Governors as a profession, but further, to confine the choice, even amongst those, to gentlemen who are still rising, and who would have to look to other places than Canada as offering the highest reward for approved abilities and success.

But the Governor General is the representative of the Queen, and the highest authority in a Dominion, vast in extent, occupied by several millions of people, comprising within itself various Provinces recently brought together, which can only be knit into a mature and lasting whole by wise and conciliatory administration. Nor is the position insulated. The Governor General is continually called upon to act on questions affecting international relations with the United States. The person who discharges such exalted functions ought to possess not only sound judgment and wide experience, but also an established public reputation. He should be qualified both to exercise a moderating influence amongst the different Provinces composing the Union, and also to bear weight in his relations with the British Minister at Washington, and with the authorities of the great neighbouring republic.

I am sure that the Queen's advisers in this country would at all times wish to obtain for Canada a Governor General so qualified, but they could not invite his services if the income of his office is not sufficient to meet the demand on his resources, and to uphold in a becoming manner the dignity of the Queen's Representative in Canada.

For these reasons her Majesty's Government have felt it their duty to advise her Majesty not to pass into law, by giving the Royal assent, the Bill reserved for her Majesty's pleasure for the reduction of the Governor General's salary.

I have, &c,
(Signed) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.
Governor

The Right Honourable
Viscount Monck,
&c., &c., &c.

The lecture by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, on "Daniel in Babylon," to be given in Newburgh, has been postponed until Monday, the 21st day of September.

REPEAL DELEGATES' REPORT.

(From the Halifax Express, Aug. 26).

The report of the Repeal Delegation, in printed form, was laid on the table of the House yesterday afternoon, and is signed by Joseph Howe, Wm. Annaud, Jared C. Troop, and H. W. Smith, the four delegates from Nova Scotia. The Report says that at the first interview with the Duke of Buckingham, the general subject was discussed with His Grace and with Mr Adderley and Mr Elliott who were present at the Colonial office, at the time of the interview. This lasted more than hour, and the conversation, says the Report, ranged over the whole field of controversy. The delegates say, they "kept strictly within the limits of their instructions, asking for a Repeal of the British American Act, as related to Nova Scotia, and urging all the arguments that occurred to them as bearing on the accomplishment of that object. Though no formal decision was announced, it was apparent from the earnestness and vivacity with which their arguments were combatted, that unless a very strong pressure was brought to bear by public opinion and Parliament, the Government would meet the prayer for repeal by a direct negative. At the close of the discussion His Grace informed them that the subject being very important, he would not undertake to decide it, but would bring it, at the first convenient season, before the whole cabinet."

They then go on to state the mode adopted to combat the difficulties they had to contend with, and to counteract the many influences opposed to them. Their position, in fact, is admitted to have been a difficult one "from the fact that both the great political parties in the State stood pledged" to the policy of Confederation.

As it appeared to them very desirable that the legal argument constructed by the Hon. Attorney General, should be either sustained or eliminated from the field of controversy, they thought it prudent, after consultation, to retain James Crowdy, Esq., a gentleman standing high in his profession as a Solicitor, who recommended that a case should be prepared, and the legal points raised by Mr Wilkins, submitted to eminent counsel.

Sir Roundell Palmer, and Vernon Harcourt, Esq., Q C., were selected, and the delegates held with them an interesting consultation. The following are the questions submitted and the answers elicited thereto:—

1. Question—Has the Imperial Parliament the right to legislate away the constitution of a Colony granted by Royal Charter and developed into 'Responsible Government,' as was the case in regard to Nova Scotia.

Answer—As a matter of law, properly so called, we are of opinion that there is no limit to the authority of the Imperial Legislature over a Colony in the situation of Nova Scotia.

2. Question—Supposing that there is in the Imperial Parliament the inherent right to deal with a Colonial constitution such as that possessed by Nova Scotia, is the right absolute, or must the legislation of the Imperial Parliament receive the ratification by statute of the local Legislature, before it can become law, for the Province to be affected by it?

Answer—As the authority of the Imperial Legislature is absolute, it cannot in any legal sense be held to be dependent on the consent of the Colony testified in any particular form?

3. Question—How is the validity of an Act of Parliament affected by the fact that the statement in its preamble, on which it professes principally to proceed is based upon entire error?

Answer—The recital in the preamble is very important, as evidence that the Imperial Legislature did not, in fact, intend or assume to exercise its extreme rights, but founded itself on the supposed consent of the Colony. This may afford a valid argument for the repeal of the Act, if the fact of this consent should be disproved; but such a recital, not being essential to the foundation of the authority of the Legislature, which is supreme and independent, cannot affect the legal validity of the statute.

4. Question—How far does the judgment given by Lord Mansfield in Campbell v. Hall, Cowper's Report, p —, establish the independence of a self-governed colony from the control of the Imperial Parliament in matters affecting that colony's constitution and revenues.

Answer—This is answered by the reply to the first question.

5. Question—The Delegates from Nova Scotia who joined last year in the London Conference, in preparing the Confederation scheme, afterwards enacted by the Imperial Parliament, were appointed under a resolution of the Local Assembly to arrange a basis of union for five provinces, with representatives from all five. Two of these Provinces, whose presence in the Union was contemplated by the resolution referred to, refused to join in the conference; and in their absence could the remaining Delegates constitutionally proceed, under the resolution referred to, to arrange a more limited scheme than that which their instructions indicated?

Answer—We are of opinion that the authority conferred upon the Delegates by the Resolutions of April, 1866, ought to have been strictly followed, and that they had no authority to negotiate any union but one of the whole Provinces, if (in the general terms used) Prince Edwards Island and Newfoundland were, in fact, intended and understood to be included. This defect, however, in the original authority, would be cured by a subsequent ratification of their acts by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

6. Question—Assuming the power of Parliament to be absolute, would not the hasty and arbitrary exercise of that power, without respect to the wishes of the people, where they had neither forfeited rights nor surrendered them, be unusual, if not unconstitutional?

Answer—In our opinion, the Imperial Legislature did not assume to extinguish the existing constitution of Nova Scotia, or to impose upon it a new form of government without its consent. To have done so, would, in our judgment, have been an extreme exercise of its legal powers. The preamble of the Act 30 Vic. Cap. 3, shows that in fact the English Legislature proceeded on the assumption of a real and substantial consent by the Province of Nova Scotia.

ROUNDELL PALMER,
W. V. HARCOURT.

Inner Temple,
April 16th, 1868.

It will be perceived, say the Delegates, by the perusal of these documents, that the view taken by the Attorney General has not been sustained by Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr Harcourt, who hold that Parliament had absolute power to bind us by a statute, either with or without precedent legislation.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was held in the Natural History Society's rooms, Montreal, on Wednesday. An address was delivered by the chairman, Dr. Tupper. In the evening a conversazione was held in the rooms of McGill College. The following was the report presented on preliminary and professional education:

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

Dr. Howard read the following report on Preliminary Education:

The committee on Preliminary Examinations beg to submit the following recommendations:

1. That all persons intending to study medicine in the Dominion of Canada be required to pass a matriculation examination in preliminary education, and that their professional education shall be held to commence from the time of their having passed the matriculation examination.

2. That the Matriculation examination for students in medicine in the Dominion of Canada shall be (with some alterations to be presently mentioned) that recommended by the Council of Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain, and adopted in the amended Medical Act of Upper Canada, and shall be as follows:

"Compulsory—English or French language, including grammar and composition; Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; Algebra, including simple equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin, translation and grammar; Natural History and Logic, and one of the following optional subjects:—Greek, French, or English (according to nationality of students); German—and the Committee are of opinion that Mental and Moral Philosophy should be made compulsory at as early a period as possible."

3. That although an acquaintance with Greek is very desirable, yet, as the British Medical Council have (at their meeting in July last, 1868,) deemed it advisable to defer at present enforcing a knowledge of Greek on all medical students in Great Britain, this Committee, while recommending that language to all students, doubt the propriety of at present fixing the period at which a knowledge of it shall be compulsory.

4. That with the view of rendering the Matriculation examination efficient and uniform, it be conducted by persons engaged in general teaching, and officially connected with the Universities, Colleges, or Seminaries of the Dominion.

5. That the certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination shall testify that the student has been examined in (1) English or French language, including Grammar and Composition; (2) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; (3) Algebra, including simple equations; (4) Geometry, first two books of Euclid; (5) Latin, including translation and grammar; Natural Philosophy and Logic, and in one of the following optional subjects: Greek, French, or English, according to nationality of student; German.

6. That a degree in Arts of any British or Canadian University, or of any other University of good standing, be accepted as a sufficient qualification to enter upon the study of medicine.

7. That all the students presenting themselves for this examination shall pay the sum of ——— dollars prior to examination, and, in the event of failure, half the sum shall be returned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. P. HOWARD, Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

The following was also read, and, on motion, laid on the table for future consideration

Report of the Committee on Professional Education.

As the curriculum of professional study required before obtaining a license to practice is now, since the action of the Medical Council of Upper Canada in 1866, almost the same in Upper and Lower Canada, your Committee have not many new suggestions to make, but rather to reproduce, with such alterations and additions as have appeared to them advisable, the regulations at present existing in the Province of Ontario and Quebec, with the view to their adoption by the sister Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

1. The Committee recommend that professional education shall extend, as now, over four years from passing of a matriculation examination, not less than three of which should be passed at an incorporated university, college, or school of medicine approved of; but your Committee strongly recommend that the above period of four years be so passed.

2. That besides the six months' winter session there shall be in each year a summer session of three months, so that nine months in every year shall be spent in the continuous acquisition of professional knowledge and training.

3. That the following branches of Medicine shall constitute the minimum curriculum of Professional Education, which all medical students must furnish proof of having pursued before presenting themselves for a licence to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery:

Descriptive Anatomy; Practical Acatomy or Dissections; Chemistry; Materia Medica; Institutes of Medicine (consisting of Physiology and General Pathology); Theory and Practice of Medicine; Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children; of each of which two courses of six months shall be required. Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; of each of which two courses of three months shall be required; Botany; Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Chemistry; of each of which one course of three months shall be required.

4. Provided, however, that two or three months' courses of Practical Chemistry may be accepted in lieu of one six months' course of Theoretical Chemistry; and one three months' course of Practical Physiology, with a three months' course of Pathological Anatomy, may be accepted in the place of one six months course of Institutes; and a three months' course of Public Hygiene may be accepted in place of the course of Medical Jurisprudence.

5. Every student shall furnish proof of having studied Practical Pharmacy for a period of three months.

6. All students must give proof by ticket that they have attended during twelve months the practice of a General Hospital whose daily average of in-door patients is not less than 50, and that they have attended the practice of a Lying-in Hospital for six months.

THE STORY OF A POPULAR SONG.

W. W., in the *Stationer*, gives the following account of the singing of "Father, Come Home," in one of the Music Halls, in London: "Having reached the Hall we paid an admission fee of sixpence. There was a very neat stage, with gaudy drop scene, side wings, and a tolerably good orchestra. In the stalls sat the chairman to keep order over as motley an audience as ever was seen out of the gallery of the Victoria Theatre. "Costers" seemed to predominate. All appeared plentifully supplied with porter, and all were enjoying their pipes to such an extent as to make the place almost suffocating; for there must have been an audience of nearly five hundred. A nigger "walk round" was just being finished, and the shouts of "encore!" whistling, and stamping of feet, made the hall perfectly bewildering. A name was announced from the chairman, which we could not catch, and amidst clapping of hands and stamping of feet, there was a buzz of "This is the song!" The waiters called loudly "Any more orders?" and these being taken and duly executed, all seemed to settle down quietly to listen to the song. There was the symphony, and another buzz of "This is it!" and we began to feel anxious. Presently a female came in front of the curtain, amidst great applause, and commenced "Father, dear father," &c. Every word was distinct, and she sang the ballad with great feeling. In order, however, to fully describe the scene which followed each verse, it is necessary to give "little Mary's" song:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now;
The clock on the steeple strikes One!' (gong)
You promised, dear father, that you would come home.
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark,
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor little Benny so sick in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

At the conclusion of the last line the drop-scene drew up, disclosing the father sitting at the door of a public-house, in a drunken bemuddled state, with pipe and pot before him. Little Mary was trying to drag him from his seat, at the same time pointing to a curtain behind, as she took up the refrain from the lady, and touchingly sang, "Come home," &c. This other curtain was now drawn aside, disclosing a wretched room, with the poor mother sitting on the ground with a sickly-looking boy in her lap, and in the act of feeding him with a spoon.

Simultaneously with the drawing of the curtain, the lime-light was brought to bear upon the tableaux, giving them a truly startling effect. After a moment or two the act-drop came down, and the lady proceeded:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock on the steeple strikes Two!' (gong, gong)
The night has grown colder, and Benny is worse,
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse, mother says he will die,
Perhaps before morning she'll dawn,
And this was the message she sent me to bring—
'Come quickly, or he will be gone.'
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

The act-drop rises again, and now the child has hold of the pewter pot, trying to take it from her drunken parent, and, as she continues the two last lines, "Come home,' &c., the other curtain is drawn aside, and we next see the child lying stretched out on its mother's lap, and as it just raises its little head and falls back with a grasp, with the lime-light reflecting strongly upon it, there was a reality about the whole terrible to view. Sobs were heard from all parts of the hall, coming from the female portion of the audience, while tears trickled down many a rough male cheek. We have seen "Susan Hopeley," "The Stranger," "Jane Shore," "East Lynne," and other effective pieces played, but never before did we witness such a scene of general crying. The principal feature called to mind the picture of the "Sister of Mercy," with the dying child in her lap, and the death was fearfully natural. Even the lady who sang the song was affected, and could scarcely proceed with the third verse:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes Three!' (gong, gong, gong)
The house is so lonely, the hours are so long,
For poor weeping mother and me,
Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead,
And gone with the angels of light!
And these were the very last words that he said,
'I want to kiss papa—good night!'
Come home, come home, come home,
Please father, dear father, come home."

Again the drop rose, disclosing little Mary on her knees appealing to her father, who, with not elevated, is in the act of striking her with it, as she sings, "Come home,' and then the back curtain draws aside, showing the mother praying over a child's coffin. But now the sobs burst out still more freely, and two females were carried out fainting. The scene was truly harrowing, and we gladly turned our eyes away.

An additional verse was sung about "Poor Benny" being with the angels above. The drop rose: the father, sober now, is weeping over the coffin with the mother, and little Mary, on her knees, singing, "Home, home, father, dear father's come home!" At this moment the other curtain is drawn aside, and little Benny is suspended over the coffin with wings, smiling down upon them and pointing upwards. The father falls forwards on his face, the act-drop descends, and for a minute all is hushed save the sobs of the females.

"There!" said a working man by our side as he heaved a sigh of relief, "Mr Spurgeon never preached a better sermon than that!"—an expression to which we assented, and then left the hall.

THE QUEEN IN SWITZERLAND.

The Wallace Villa, the Royal residence, is delightfully situated. The house is commodious, the dining room a magnificent *salon*, with such a view from the windows! The "Countess of Kent" transacts business early in the morning with Lord Stanley when necessary. The Royal dinner hour is two o'clock, when all the Royal family assemble. There is a dinner again, or supper, at half-past eight, which is living according to the German system of feeding. The Countess of Kent and *suite* are accommodated with horses and carriages of the place, but there are some pony cattle which look like importations from England. The Countess drives out daily in a four-horse carriage; it is a good way up the hill to the villa. There is little, or rather no State etiquette observed; the servants are dressed in black, with the exception of one who is in Highland costume. The Countess of Kent is looking very well, in a simple dark dress and a broad black straw hat. There is a steamer on the lake at the disposal of the Court.

A communication in the Rome (Ga.) *Courier* thus describes the proceedings at the coloured church in that city recently: "At a recent attendance on this abominable mockery of religious service, we heard a whining voice sing out, 'I'm gwine to heben on a white hoss.' Another jumped up and echoed, 'Bless de Lord, here's a poor sister gwine to hell on a black mule.' One raised her hands, and, with eyes fixed on the ceiling, screamed, 'I see Jesus, I see Jesus, I see Jesus a lookin' at me.' Another replied, 'I see him too, a lockin' out de winder at me.' Another cried out, 'Bless de Lord, tell Jesus to send down a rope and I'll climb up to heben.' This last idea struck a dozen or more with force, and they jumped up and down, shouting, 'Send down de rope, and we'll all climb to heben.'"

THE PEACH CROP.—The peach crop of Monroe county is nearly or quite a failure. There are few orchards that are anything like full, and many that are without a peach. The cause of this failure of a crop that is sometimes so large and profitable to the growers, is attributed to a chill which the blossoms received at a time when they were susceptible to cold. We hear of one or two orchards in Brighton and Henrietta which have a full crop, which was obtained by keeping the trees back in the Spring, by mulching—that is by depositing straw and coarse manure on the ground before the frost comes out in the Spring, and thus retarding the opening of the buds. This process practised generally by the peach growers would insure their crops.

The Lockport papers report the crop of peaches in Niagara to be large and excellent. Contracts are made at from $3 to $3:50 per bushel.

The Deansville *Express* says the peach crop in the Genesee Valley is unusually large. This of course relates to the valley in Livingston Co.

The peaches now offered in this market come mostly from Ohio, and sell at from four to five dollars per crate of one bushel or thereabouts.—*Rochester Union.*

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. Masda
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 [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 Goods [illegible] unprecedentedly low prices.

A call respectfully solicited. Note the [illegible]

JOHNSTON & KIN[illegible]

Corner Princess and Montreal-st[illegible]
August 14.

NEW FALL GOO[illegible]

AT THE

OLD GLASGOW WAREHOU[illegible]

R. WADDELL & Co

Are now receiving and opening out the [illegible]

FALL IMPORTATION[illegible]

Kingston, August 21, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE

FERGUSON BRO[illegible]

GREAT CLEARING SA[illegible]

OF

DRY GOOD[illegible]

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 FA[illegible]

WINTER DRY GOODS, the balance [illegible]

SUMMER STOCK is offered at very Low [illegible]

FERGUSON BROS.

PRINCESS STREET.

August 20.

LARGE ARRIVALS

OF

NEW AUTUMN GOO[illegible]

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Wad[illegible]

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th August.

The Daily News

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—Bishop Rat[illegible] has been banished to Siberia for refusin[illegible] to send a delegate to the Catholic Syno[illegible] about to be convened by order of the Em[illegible]

Paris, Sept. 3.—The Emperor has go[illegible] to the Camp de Chalons.

London, Sept. 3.—An unsuccessful attem[illegible] was made yesterday to launch the Be[illegible], a vessel next to the Great Eastern [illegible]

London, Sept. 3.—The increase of bullio[illegible] in the Bank of England for the past wee[illegible] £73,000.

The *Standard* to-day has an editorial o[illegible] the American treaty with China. It say[illegible] We cannot share the jealousy and suspicio[illegible] with which the London *Times* regards th[illegible] treaty. In it we see nothing which show[illegible] that the United States has acquired a mo[illegible] monopoly of privileges, nor does the treaty giv[illegible] evidence that China is fastening itse[illegible] to the rock of sloth and stagnation; but o[illegible] contrary it gives proof that the Chine[illegible] are preparing for an advance, by openin[illegible] windows in the great wall which divid[illegible] the celestial empire from Western civil[illegible]tion.

London, September 3.—The contractor[illegible] who built the Metropolitan underground[illegible] followed in this city have made a provision[illegible] for to construct the proposed underground[illegible] road in New York city, and to furn