JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST		
1.45 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Mixed train 3.15 a.m
	1.50 "	" " 6.15 "
GOING WEST		
4.15 p.m	3.30 a.m.	Mixed train 6.45 a.m
8.35 "		" " 10:00 "

(This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 1 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. Every [illegible] communication intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. It is also requisite that correspondents should write on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

SEE FIRST PAGE

The members of the local government, of the House of Assembly, and of the press, who have gone on the excursion to the north shore of the upper lakes are expected to return with their minds made up as to the advisability of dealing liberally by the mining region which they are gone to visit. There is a great contrast between the activity that prevails on the American side and the comparative dullness of the Canadian shore. Both are counted equally rich in a natural point of view, and it is certain that the Canadian properties are capable of much greater development than has yet been attempted. It is to be hoped that the ministerial trip will do good; and if Ministers find, what the wags say they have gone to seek—their Mineral policy, the discovery will be all the better for having been made on the spot where it is destined to be carried into effect.

Mr Sandford Fleming has put forward a very worthy suggestion as to the mode of extending help to the suffering people of the Red River Settlement. It is one which, were that country part and parcel of the Dominion, we should urgently press upon the Dominion Government for adoption. It is that the subscriptions raised in Canada should be expended in road-making, thereby giving employment to the distressed, to enable them to live until a new harvest furnishes them with the means of subsistence. Such a scheme would preserve the self-respect of the settlers and lift them above the degradation of pauperism, while at the same time it would give to the settlement permanent benefits in the shape of improved means of communication. The system of expending money in public works for the relief of local distress was tried very satisfactorily in Lancashire during the memorable cotton famine, and it is undoubtedly the true system of extending State aid. There is no valid reason why private contributions should not be similarly distributed. In a new country like the Red River, road-making costs simply the labour expended thereon; the cost of materials is nothing; and therefore the whole amount so spent would be received as wages by the distressed settlers. It would be necessary, no doubt, for Canada to send supplies of food and seed; but the right to receive these might be made conditional with every able-bodied man, that he should perform labour on the roads. Such a suggestion as that put forward by Mr Fleming (and accompanied by his cheque for $400) should commend itself to a people having such a repute for thrift and industry as the people of Selkirk settlement. Were the settlement within the Confederation, it would be an eminently proper thing for the Government to take charge of the construction of a leading road, the improvement of the portages, and similar works that would give employment to persons in want.

THE REV. W. R. CAIRD'S LECTURES.—The Rev. Mr Caird's concluding lecture will be given this evening in the Catholic Apostolic Church, Queen Street, to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The autumn show of the Electoral Division Society will take place tomorrow in the Skating Rink, King Street. The show will be open to the public between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and 7 and 10 in the evening.

The Safeguard Band of Hope hold a social in the Church of the Primitive Methodist body, Brock street, this evening, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

A SLASHING RUN.—The sloop Greyhound, laden with barley, started for Oswego yesterday morning, during the prevailing heavy gale, leaving eleven vessels weather-bound at South Bay. She succeeded in making a fine run, arriving at her destination in six hours without having parted a rope yarn on her passage.

THE CITY'S BANK ACCOUNT.—We have been requested to correct any misapprehension that may arise in the public mind from the wording of Alderman Robinson's resolution on Monday evening in the City Council, viz: "That the account be removed from the Bank of British North America to the Royal Canadian Bank," by saying that the closing of the account was the action not of the city, but of the Bank itself, as communicated to the Council at its meeting on the 6th July, by a letter from Mr Riddell, the Kingston Manager of the Bank. It has been stated to us also that application has been since that time made more than once to the Bank to resume the account, but it was declined.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. DAVID.

Father Point, Sept. 16.—The steamship St. David passed inwards at 11.15 p.m. She brings 12 cabin, 14 intermediate, and 102 steerage passengers.

FIRST FROST.—Last night the cool weather of Wednesday culminated in a well developed and unmistakable frost, and in the neighbourhood of the lower depot and on the low lands adjacent the tender plants of the gardens and fields were totally destroyed, while the half hardy plants show indubitable signs of the presence of the frost king. Yesterday and the previous day the lake was visited by a heavy gale from the southwest. Several vessels laid by weather bound, but we have heard of no disasters arising from the storm.

THE MILTONIAN TABLEAUX.—These fine paintings were exhibited last night to a well filled house, and the beauties of the panorama appeared to be fully appreciated by the audience. The character of the entertainment was varied by the exhibition of the acrobat powers of the Le Roux brothers. The last performance will be given this evening.

The Illustrated London News of Sept. 5 contains further illustrations of the railroad accident at Abergele, sketches from Abyssinia and British Columbia, with other engravings. It has been received at Henderson's.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—Nearly a full docket lay upon the magistrate's desk this morning, four of the names thereon being well-known representatives of the *demi monde*, namely:—Margaret Watson, Mary Daley, Elizabeth Sloan, and Emma Rudkin. These girls had been on a heavy spree last night, and when conveyed to the police station were in exuberant spirits, which found vent during the night in demolishing the glass and sashes of the windows of the general ward of the police station. The effects of the potent spirits consumed during their revels were still apparent among them this morning on their appearance at the bar, where they indulged in a cheerful conversation among themselves, containing their personal opinion of the police fraternity, interlarded with remarks not at all favourable to the personal courage of the members composing it. Margaret Watson, gaily dressed in bright scarlet jacket and feather mounted hat, informed the court that she was lately married, ostentatiously displaying a ring upon her middle finger, and that her husband was about purchasing a commission in the army, which sally was received with loud bursts of approving laughter by her frail companions, while another of them, with an infant in her arms, upon being instructed by the policeman in attendance to stand up, remarked that she would see him "blowed first," and further recorded her opinion that "it is lucking after yer own younguns ye ought to be, instead of prowling round nights to pick up the likes of us poor women, ye dirty spalpeen." The bench sentenced the whole of them to gaol for 30 days each, a decision which they received with loud and derisive laughter as they were hurried from the court by the attendent official. Philip Stenson and William Norris were each fined $2 for being drunk, and a charge of the same nature being preferred against Thomas Stigney, that individual replied "narra drunk yer worship, no man ever see me the worse for liquor." A fine of $2 was imposed upon him, however, which the prisoner upon leaving the court stated his full determination of "repaling."

One of the finest weddings in London this year was that of Sir Ivor Guest, a rich Welsh iron-master, to a daughter of the duke of Marlborough.

The public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1867, was, $2,492,783,365, and on the 1st of September, 1868, $2,535,614,313, showing an increase of $42,830,948 during the past year.

Among the liquor sellers in Boston are a few Jews, who claim that under the provision of the statutes allowing them to do secular business on the Sabbath, they have a right when licensed to sell, to keep their shops open on the first day of the week. The city authorities do not assent to this.

The life of M. de Montalembert has been placed in danger by a carriage accident. Hopes are entertained that he will recover. The Count's servant was killed.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr Andrew Fairbairn, mayor of Leeds; Capt. Arrow, deputy master of the Trinity House; and Mr E. W. Watkin, chairman of the South Eastern Railway, and one of the Liberal members for Stockport in the present parliament.

A duel took place some short time back at Lyons between M. Pouet, editor of the *Courier* of that city, and M. Franiz, a writer in the *Refuse*. Both combatants have now appeared before the Correctional Police, which tribunal decided that the last-mentioned gentleman was guilty of provoking to the hostile encounter, and condemned him to ten days imprisonment and 100fr. fine. M. Pouet was sentenced to a mulct of 50fr., both parties paying the costs.

A letter from Halifax says that members of the House are much annoyed at the tone of the Canadian papers, which charge them with backing down in their dispute with the Governor. They hint that there are letters which, if they could be published, would place the matter in a different light. There is no doubt that the resolution of censure passed unanimously. Although the Government advised delay on both days when the House was in secret session, Mr Pineo was absent. There is a strong feeling that Mr Wilkins has made a great blunder, and made the whole party ridiculous.

The *Jewish Chronicle* complains of the insolence with which the Jewish name is still treated in many of the English journals and magazines. It is strange that it should be possible to make such a complaint in this age.

A fleet of 515 vessels is now on its way from the Black Sea with grain from Western Europe, most of which will be discharged in England. The quantity is estimated at not less than 5,000,000 bushels, and will be landed within the first half of September.

It is announced that the Government intend shortly to recommend the creation of no less than 12 peers. These honours will, it is believed, be conferred entirely upon the most influential supporters of the Conservative party since the period of Lord Derby's first accession to office, but will not include any at present holding office either in the Cabinet or out of it. The twelve alluded to are expected to receive their coronets about the time of the dissolution. The announcement confirms a rumour which has been for some time in circulation, and forcibly recalls the passage in Mr Disraeli's best known novel, in which Coningsby warns Lord Monmouth that the day is past for a factitious aristocracy.

Adolphus (grandly; he is giving his future brother-in law a little dinner down the river): "Waiter, you can—ah—Leave us!"—*Old Waiter*: "Hem!—yes sir—but—you'll Pard'n me, Sir—we've so many Gents—don't wish to Impute nothink, Sir—but Master—Fact is, Sir—(evidently feels a delicacy about mentioning it)—we're—you see, Sir—*Sponsible for the Plate, Sir!!!*"—*Punch.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The following appointments appear in the official *Gazette* of the Province of Saturday last:—

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 12th Sept. 1868.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Thomas Hall Johnson, of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, to be Registrar for the Unorganized District of Nipissing, in the room and stead of Richard O'Reilly, deceased.

Morgan Caldwell, of Walkerton, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public within and for the Province of Ontario.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 16th.—It is reported to-day that Patrick Buckley is crazy; he does not seem to know his friends, and talks incoherently.

P. A. Eargeson, Thomas Murphy and James Enright will probably be admitted to bail. Duggan and Slattery will very likely be held over.

Whelen persists in saying that he is not the man who murdered Mr McGee, but that he knows all about how it was done, and who did it.

THE RIFLE MATCH AT LAPRAIRIE.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—The firing in the All Comers' match was not resumed until long after 11, and even then the wind was very high and the weather unpropitious. The firing came to a close at half-past five, and will likely be resumed on Saturday, when the forty competitors who made the highest score fire off for the prizes indicated in my last. So far, Capt. Worsley of the 60th Rifles has made the highest score, 37, Sergt. Doudiet comes next, 36. The following is a list of the names and scorers of the remainder of the forty competitors: Gibson, Maritime, 35; Clark, Royals, Toronto; McDougall and Rogers, Montreal, 32; Fisher, Hamilton, and Mundy, Montreal, 31; McLean, 43rd Bat.; Dugmore, R.C.R., and Cawsel, 31; Ferguson, Quebec, Bell, Queen's Own, Jaques, 52nd Batt., and Overy, each 30; Denison, Montreal, 29; Marsden, Quebec, Stanley, Toronto, Hair, 52nd Battalion, 28; Price and Adams, Halifax, Glanfell, G.T.R., 27; Leslie, G.T.R., Daile, and Andrews, Montreal, Russell, Ottawa, Freebourne and Thompson, 36th Bat., Smith, 50th Bat., 26; Cole 41st Bat., Irvine, 78th Highlanders, Field, Montreal, 25; Fletcher, 21st Bat., McGillivrey and Jackson, Brockville; Cotton, Civil Service, Carruthers, G.T.R., and Campbell, 18th Bat., 24.—*Globe.*

THE BUTLER MISSION.

The visit of three Congressmen, on a mission to Prince Edward's Island, appears to have had a sort of secret character about it, but enough is known of their movements to show that they were not idle. The party comprised Messrs Butler, of Massachusetts; Beck, of Kentucky; and Poland, of Vermont. The mission was arranged with a view of ascertaining what terms could be made with the Island with regard to fishing, it being most desirable that the Americans should have more room for fishing than they now possess. The object being understood, the following propositions were submitted to the American Commissioners:

"That the products of the mines, forests, fields, and fisheries of the Island, except live stock, salmon, mackerel, herrings, cod, and canned shell fish, be admitted free into the United States, and that the duties of the excepted articles shall not exceed $7 per head on horses and mules, and $5 per head on cattle, and 50 cents per head on calves, sheep, and swine, nor exceed 50 cents per 100 lbs on codfish and mackerel, and 25 cents per 100 lbs on salmon, herring, and shell fish.

"That all charges for light money, compulsory pilotage, anchorage, and Consular fees, be abolished, and that certain manufactures of the Island, such as ale, beer, boats, casks, &c., should be admitted at duties not to exceed ten per cent, to be fixed by joint commissions. Also, that all the natural productions of the United States except cane sugar, molasses, and tobacco, be admitted free, and that all their manufactures also, except spirits and patent medicines, be admitted at duties not to exceed ten per cent, to be fixed by a joint commission, and that the same right to fish within the three mile line be conceded to our vessels that is given to the vessels of the Island."

To this the Commissioners are to respond in writing. In the discussion they admitted that the interests represented were reciprocal; the United States needed the productions of the British Provinces; they wanted to fish nearer to the British coast than they could do at present, and required access to the ports for shelter, repairs, and supplies. As an evidence of the requirements of Prince Edward's Island, it is said that one manufacturer in Massachusetts has shipped one thousand mowing machines thither. This is, doubtless, an exaggeration, but, if only partly true, it shows the necessity of Canada doing something to supply Prince Edward's Island with agricultural implements. It is to be feared that the annexation idea is at the bottom of Butler's mission.—*Spectator.*

The United States Hotel at Saratoga which was destroyed by fire in 1865, is to be rebuilt immediately by a stock company, at an expense of from $800,000 to $1,000,000.

A letter from Rome, in the *Liberte*, says:—Arrests continue in Rome. The police have discovered the printer of the two proclamations of the "Popular Roman Club." Advices received from Milan Florence, and Naples, say that a fresh attack against Rome is imminent. It is said that Cattabeni is at Sora with a considerable force of Garibaldians; that Canzio, Garibaldi's son-in-law, is recruiting volunteers in Genoa, and proposes to march; and that Menotti meditates a descent upon a point of the Pontifical coast.

Taxation this year on real estate in New York will be about $2.75 per $100—an increase on last year's rate.

The introduction of low French dances into the entertainments given at London music halls may be objected to on many grounds, but the directors of such places care very little so long as the scheme pays. And we regret to observe that it does pay very well indeed. According to the report of the Alhambra Company, a larger number of visitors attended the performances during the past half year than was ever known before. The consequence was that the directors were able to declare a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum. But this is not all. "Harmony had been restored at the Board, and the prospects of the Company had greatly improved." If dancing such as would shame the lowest nautch girl at an Indian orgie can produce a 15 per cent dividend, and "harmony at the Board" into the bargain, complaints on the score of decency and taste are not likely to produce much impression.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The New York *Democrat* says: Our railways are so wretchedly built, and managed with such ill-judged attempts at economy at the cost of the public, that we have little hope of seeing any important improvement in them for a long period yet to come. Though a single track road is so dangerous a nuisance that no company ought to be permitted to operate a line which has not a double track throughout its entire length, yet very few of our roads have more than a single line of track. Not only must we ultimately build none but double track roads, but the time must come when all important roads will have four lines of track, two for freight and two for passenger trains. Nine out of ten railway accidents are due to the difficulty of managing the immensely long and heavy freight trains. Keep these entirely out of the way of passenger trains, and accidents will be so greatly diminished that it will be possible to travel on an American railway without a risk much greater than that which attends a soldier going into battle.

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF ONE AND THE SAME THING.—*Young Mamma*: "I trust you slept well, Mr Mountfidget, and were not disturbed too early. Did you hear the dear children pattering overhead?"—*Old Bachelor*: "No, Madam, I did *not* hear any '*Pattering!*' What I heard was *Pounding!*"—*Punch.*

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

DEBATE ON THE NEW CANONS.

Rev. G. Black moved, and the Rev. Mr Darling seconded, that the Canons reported by the committee be read by the Secretary and considered *seriatim*. Carried.

The Secretary stated that they were to be found on p. 42 of the Journal of last session.

The first Canon was read from the chair.

1. All manner of persons within the Church *in this Diocese*, shall from henceforth celebrate, and keep the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, and other Holy days, according to God's holy will and pleasure, and the order of the Church of England prescribed in that behalf; that is, in hearing the word of God read and taught; in private and public prayers; in acknowledging their offences to God, and amendment of the same; in reconciling themselves charitably to their neighbours, where displeasure hath been; in oftimes receiving the communion of the body and blood of Christ; in visiting of the poor and sick; using all godly and sober conversation.

Dean Hellmuth objected to the expressions "Other Holy days, according to God's holy will and pleasure," which seemed to imply that certain holy days were expressly commanded to be observed.

The Prolocutor explained that the words "according to God's holy will and pleasure," in the sense of the Committee, referred merely to the Sabbath.

Rev. Dr Caulfield suggested the omission of the word "of" in the clause "in visiting of the poor and sick."

Archdeacon Brough thought that the Canon seemed like the superseding of the decalogue.

It was agreed that the word "of" be omitted, and that instead of "this Diocese" it read "the Ecclesiastical Province."

The Canon as amended was agreed to.

The second Canon was read.

2. All Ministers likewise shall observe the Orders, Rites and Ceremonies, prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, as well in reading the Holy Scriptures, and saying of prayers, as in the administration of the Sacraments; without either diminishing, on account of preaching, or in any other respect, *without the sanction of the Bishop*, or adding anything in the matter or form thereof, unless it has been authorized by the Synod of the Province.

A member proposed to omit the words "without the sanction of the Bishop."

Rev. S. Givins proposed the following addition:

"And whereas the rubric ordering that such ornaments of the Church, and the ministers thereof at the time of their ministration, shall be retained and be in use in the Church of England, by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward IV., has been found liable to diverse interpretations and been alleged to justify the resumption of various obsolete vestments and ornaments, contrary to the canons of usage of the Church of England, for the removal of all doubts and diversity of orders, rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, the 58th Canon of 1603 is hereby declared to be the authority for the practice of the Church, in so far as relates to vestments within this Province, and also, that special prayers, forms of thanksgiving or humiliation may be added, by order of the Metropolitan, and a psalm or hymn may be sung between prayer and the communion service."

He then said that he would earnestly exhort the members of the House to put aside all party feeling, and endeavour to heal the divisions which were threatening the unity of the church. He differed from many in so far as he thought there was danger to be feared from these divisions; this might, in the opinion of some, be owing to senile timidity of feebleness, but such was his feeling. He wished to speak briefly and with true charity of the danger which seemed to impend. It had been his honour to serve as chaplain to the late Bishop of Toronto, and, in that capacity, he had travelled over a great extent of the country, and he had observed with pain the sentiment of apprehension amongst friends of the Church in widely distant parts. Senior members had spoken to him again and again as to whether nothing could be done to avert the dissensions which seemed to be threatening. Disaffection was already prevailing. Many valuable members were already threatening to leave the Church of their fathers rather than submit to the annoyance occasioned by the practices of—well, he would not say whether they were young or old ministers (hear). These desertions, it was to be feared, would be so numerous, unless a stop could be put to the practices complained of, as to be the source of serious embarrassment and weakness to the Church. Some remedy should be discovered and applied. In coming down from the hospitable mansion where he was staying, he had to cross an unfinished street on one side of which there was a steep precipice (a laugh). If he were to come that way at night he would stand a fair chance of breaking his neck (laughter). Well, perhaps that might not be a matter of great consequence (roars of laughter), but it would serve to illustrate this point. The City Fathers were of course bound to see that such a possible source of danger was removed. But suppose they were to refuse to do it and were to delay, and quote precedents, bye-laws, and usage, in defence of their so doing, would their conduct in so serious a matter—one so affecting the public safety—commend itself to the judgment of society? (Hear.) Yet that was exactly what was being done in reference to the danger to which the Church was at present exposed. Suppose the authorities of the Church were to come out boldly on the question, and say plainly "we must put all this nonsense and rubbish aside,"—the Church would gain immense strength. (Hear.) The other day, when listening to their friend, Colonel Lowry, he (the speaker) was beyond measure glad to hear of the desire of the Synod of Nova Scotia for union with this Synod, and felt encouraged as he thought of the prospective success of the Church. But while there was this to encourage them, there was this growing evil threatening dissension and disruption. He could not endure to see the hankering after things which must have this effect more or less. It was offensive to see clergymen of the Church of England appearing in cassocks and buttons right down to the very ground. (Hear and laughter.) On Saturday it turned his stomach to see within the very precincts of the spot where their beloved Metropolitan was being interred two clergymen arrayed in the livery of the Church of Rome.

Dean Lyster—Will the reverend gentleman name the clergymen he refers to? (Cries of "No, No," and "Go on.")

Mr Givins thought the sense of the Synod seemed to be against his mentioning their names. (Hear.) It was an exceedingly painful thing for him to speak on the subject at all, for he felt he was passing judgment on brethren whom he esteemed and loved. He was not a party man, and had no wish to connect himself with any party, but simply to do his duty to his Church and to his God. (Hear.) Resuming his argument, Mr Givins said that on no subject were more dangerous views being propagated than on that of the Holy Communion. He was told that in this diocese these views were being spread. The constant preaching of the doctrine "hoc est meum corpus" was taking such a hold on the minds of some members of the Church that it was thought to be sacrilege for persons to take the consecrated bread into their hands, and they therefore took it in a manner contrary to the rubric. It was so with the cup. He could say that he regarded the Holy Communion with as much reverence as any one, but the man who, after signing the articles of the Church of England, could do that to which he referred was in his opinion a traitor to the Church. As he had already stated, he had been informed that this was the practice in some places in this diocese. He would not pursue the subject further. In the burial service it was truly said we continue in no certain stay of life, and this was also true of ecclesiastical affairs and religious movements. It was therefore most desirable that they should see clearly what they were doing and whither they were tending. He entreated members to lay aside all their technical objections—he would not say quibbles, for that had been objected to (laughter)—and to let them have more of Gospel and less of law. He would now place this amendment in the hands of the Prolocutor, and having done so would have done with the subject too. (Cheers.)

Mr Scott (Quebec) seconded the amendment, but withdrew in favour of the Rev. George Slack, who was proceeding to address the Synod when the Rev. E. J. Boswell requested the Secretary to read the proposed canon, which was accordingly done.

Rev. E. J. Boswell rose to a point of order, namely, whether it was competent for them to propose any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer. The speaker commenced an argument, when

Mr Hall said the proper way was simply to state the point of order.

Rev. E. J. Boswell was attempting to proceed, when

Rev. Mr Givins asked the Prolocutor whether he (Dr. Boswell) was the seconder.

The Prolocutor—No.

Rev. Mr Givins—Then it is Mr Slack who has the right to the floor.

The Prolocutor desired Dr. Boswell to state his point.

Rev. Dr. Boswell said that the ecclesiastical law of England had been adopted in the Province of Ontario as part of the statute law. The book of Common Prayer was part of the ecclesiastical law of England, and therefore part of the law of Ontario. He was not speaking without book, for every lawyer in Upper Canada to whom he had submitted the question, said that he was right in the opinion which he entertained. (Hear, hear). It was not in their power—it had never been supposed to be in their power—to alter the book of Common Prayer. There was nothing in the declarations which admitted the right of the Synod to modify it, and if it were claimed and exercised a severance would be allowable.

Canon Anderson then rose to a point of order.

Mr Harman wished to know whether a point of order could be raised to a point of order.

The Prolocutor ruled that it could not.

The Rev. G. Slack said he had scarcely expected that at that stage of the proceedings the whole subject would have been brought forward. Still he was glad that it had been introduced, and that the subject had been introduced in so kindly a spirit by one of their number whose experience and position in the Church entitled him to be heard with respect. He was anxious not to mar the impression which that speech had left by any remarks of a harsh or uncharitable character, for he had always endeavoured to manifest a spirit of candour and forbearance in regard to the opinions of others while consistently maintaining his own. The course now proposed was in his opinion the best. It was not possible or desirable to bring down every man to a Procrustean measure or endeavour to attain perfect uniformity. There must be some liberality felt and displayed. He would admit this. Still there was great danger, from he would not say ritualism, which was an improper term, for he trusted that they were all ritualists, but from excessive attention to ritualism. They could not read the history of their country without being satisfied as to there being danger from this cause, and perhaps that danger was nearer than any of them supposed. He would endeavour to point out the germ of danger in excessive ritualism. If it were merely a matter of the colour and form of the vestments used by the clergy, it would have little or no importance in his opinion; he would then allow his brethren the full liberty which he claimed for himself in trivial matters. But there was a meaning in their vestments. (Hear). He protested against them because they had this significance, and he was a Protestant. He was not one of those who spoke slightingly of the term Protestant, for if they were not Protestants they were intruders, and had no standing here. Need he remind the House, which comprised many who were more advanced than he in age, and learning, and experience—need he remind his fathers and brethren what was the doctrine of the nature of the communion? It mattered not what the strange doctrine, which it was attempted to introduce, was called—whether consubstantiation or transubstantiation, or what else—they, as members of the Church of England, could not meddle with it at all. There was danger in it. Let them take the Prayer Book—let them take every part of the Book of Common Prayer having any bearing on the subject—and find it if they could, the doctrines which were symbolized—for he held that it was intended to symbolize these doctrines—by the objectionable practices referred to. He was not a Low Churchman; he was a true Churchman; neither was he a party man; but he trusted he would never be backward to avow his Protestant principles. Many of his brethren, like himself, were labouring in country districts—and it was there, more than in Montreal and other large cities, that the effects of the movement were most apparent. It was in these country districts, in which he had laboured for twenty-five years with such ability as God had given him, that the possibilities of disaffection and disruption to which Mr Givins had referred were most apparent.

Canon Loosemore moved, seconded by Judge Jarvis, that the judgment of this Synod concerning the amendment to the second Canon under discussion, pending the consideration and adoption of the report by the Committee on Ritualism, which was presented this morning, be reserved in order to give to members of the Synod an opportunity of acting in accordance with resolutions IV and VII of the Pan-Anglican Conference.

The Canons of 1603 were read at the request of a member.

Archdeacon Palmer resumed the debate on Ritualism by remarking that he considered the subject to be one of the utmost importance to all, and he was glad to see that the subject had been approached in so commendable a spirit. It had always been his anxiety to be on the best of terms with his brethren, and it therefore pained him to have to give expression to opinions in which some of them would not concur. He had brought this matter before the Synod of Toronto, but had failed to carry his point. Since then he had not spoken or written anything on the subject, but the matter had now been brought up for discussion, and he trusted with God's help to do his duty in regard to it. The speaker began his argument by referring to the vestments used in the time of Edward VI, which he said he was not at all disposed to wear. He did not think it safe, (hear and a laugh), and he was disinclined to run any unnecessary risks. He was decidedly in favour of their accepting Mr Givins' amendment, and he was not prepared to support Canon Loosemore's amendment to it. If this opportunity of acting in the matter were allowed to go by, three years would be lost, and during that long interval many excellent men would doubtless be severed from the Church. He cited the remarks made by the late Metropolitan at the last meeting of the Synod of Montreal, on the necessity of dealing with this matter, and the manner in which it should be taken up, and then resumed—It was a matter which they could not afford to leave unsettled for years. They were told when they were assembled in their Diocesan Synods to wait for the decision of the Pan Anglican Conference. It was the bounden duty of this Synod to take action now in the important matter. They were in a different and more favourable position than was occupied by Churchmen in England. There they were hampered by their connection with the State; here, thank God, they were no longer so. If in England they were as free as our churchmen were here, the Bishops, he believed, would be glad to take the measures necessary to put down extreme ritualism. It was an evil, the constant tendency of which was to progress and extend. What was the character of all idolatry? Was it not progressive?—beginning with the worship of the Sun—the purest of created objects—and then descending step by step till inanimate things became objects of reverence, and even the base passions of human nature. It might be said that here there was no necessity for immediate action as was the case in England. But by way of illustration he would ask them what was done when the cattle-plague was prevalent in England? (Loud laughter). Did they wait till diseased cattle might be sent over, bringing the infection with them? Most certainly not; those in authority prohibited the transportation of animals which might have spread the plague here. And it was just what ought to be done in regard to the extreme ritualism of which complaint was now being made. Last year it was his privilege to attend the Conference at Wolverhampton, and he had then an opportunity—he doubted whether he could call it the privilege—of attending the wonderful exhibition of ritualistic vestments. It was a large room—perhaps as large as that in which they then were—and it was filled with articles of clerical attire which really astonished him. There was one garment ticketed "To be given to the first clergyman in the diocese of York who will wear it," the fact being that the Archbishop had forbidden his clergy to use it. A Roman Catholic priest who visited the exhibition was asked what he thought of the vestments displayed there. He said they were very fine indeed, much superior to anything the clergy of his Church could afford. He was then asked what he thought of their suitability to clergymen of the Church of England, and his answer was that they were all right if English clergymen were sacrificing priests, which he said he knew they did not pretend to be, but if they were not sacrificing priests, the vestments, etc., were all humbug. (Cheers). The speaker next quoted, at length, from Archdeacon Freeman, and enlarged on the necessity of action in the matter. If their neighbour's house were on fire they would think it high time to look out for their own. If they would but consider how prevalent extreme ritualism was in the mother country and how rapidly it was extending, if they reflected that the mother country could be reached in a fortnight, and that books and other publications were being freely transmitted from there, they would at once see the necessity of bestirring themselves. He would remind them of the tactics of the ritualistic party. Dr. Pusey had said that they must not attempt to go too fast, and that they would have to Romanize England after the model of the encroachment of Russia in Asia.

Rev. Mr Darling wished to know whether Dr. Pusey said his object was to Romanize England.

Archdeadon Palmer replied he thought he had had the paper within reach; he had only quoted from memory. He then cited largely from Roman publication to show how much the members of that church are excepting from the movement in the Anglican Communion. In the *Catholic World*, a monthly periodical published in New York—(A member—Is it Roman Catholic, or English Catholic?) The writer called himself a Catholic, but he (the speaker) called him a Roman Catholic. (A laugh). In the *Catholic World* for 1858, a writer speaks of the present spread of Catholic principles within the bosom of the Church and actively employed in their propagation. The writer further stated that persons were constantly knocking at the gates of the Catholic Church for admission, encouraged to do so by their own teachers. The establishment was said to be dying by the hands of its own pastors; the public mind, it was said, was stirred on the subject of the Romish faith; Ritualistic practices were described as paving the way for Roman Catholicism; and it was stated that within a comparatively short time two hundred and six religious houses had sprung up to repair the loss of six hundred and eighty monasteries secularized at the Reformation. He (the speaker) had made these citations to show how the matter was viewed by Roman Catholics, and the benefits which they expected would accrue from the present movement. He had seen a statement in one of the papers quoted from the London *Times*, to the effect that the constitution of England had ceased to be Protestant; its laws had ceased to be Protestant; the Empire had ceased to be Protestant. He trusted that by the grace of God the time would never come when the Church of England would cease to be Protestant. (Cheers).

At Tamboff, in Russia, south-east of Moscow, a young man named Gorski, a pupil in the college, and only eighteen years old, who had been convicted of assassinating a whole family of seven persons, was lately led out for execution. He was conveyed on a cart, and guarded by a military escort. The gibbet—for the prisoner was to be hanged—was prepared, and a great crowd had assembled to witness the last act of the law. The judgment having been read, the criminal was clothed in a long white robe, the hood of which was placed over his head; he was then placed on a high stool, which was to be withdrawn from under his feet as soon as the rope was adjusted round his neck. But at that moment an official came forward and read an imperial decree commuting the penalty of death into one of hard labour for life. The criminal was immediately clothed in a convict dress and taken back to prison, whence he will shortly be sent to Siberia.

TO THE PEOPLE.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

SUGAR

AND

General Groceries.

W. R. McRAE & Co.,

BROCK & PRINCESS STREETS.

September 14.

JOHNSTON & KING

HAVE REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by George Offord & Co., and are now opening a complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

September 9.

REMEMBER

REMEMBER

FERGUSON BROS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

The FALL and WINTER GOODS which comprise the most extensive and best part of the Stock will be offered at prices which must ensure speedy sales.

Great BARGAINS will be given in all the Departments.

Open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday to 9 p.m.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

FERGUSON BROS.,

PRINCESS STREET.

September 14.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT THE

OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & Co.

Are now receiving and opening out their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Kingston, August 21, 1868.

LARGE ARRIVALS

OF

NEW AUTUMN GOODS

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Waddell

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 15th August.

The Daily News

THURSDAY, EVENING, SEPT. 17.

SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Sept. 16.—The importation of the United States will hereafter only under licence from the Council. The prevalence of the cattle in various parts of America is of this step on the part of the

Sept. 16.—M. Guizot, the distinguished historian and author, has an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the Europe. While he has no doubt of Napoleon for the preservation of peace in Europe, he urges on his of the army as the only effective of peace.

Sept. 16.—Bismarck has been ordered by his physicians to go to England health. King William will review fleet here.

Sept. 16.—The registration of for the forthcoming Parliamentary which will commence about of November next, is being pro rigorously throughout the British At many places women formally demanded that their names be placed upon of voters, on the ground they possessed the property qualification prescribed by the Reform Bill; legal aspects of the question, as well extent of the movement, have excited public interest on the question. Over women claimed the right to be registered Manchester alone, and their demands urged in an able speech before the revising officials by Miss Lydia Becker. arguing on both sides the claim was heard. Similar proceedings took place towns, and in some cases the question reserved for legal decision. The has finally been brought before Courts at Westminster, and they have the application of women to be as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the Reform Bill, which was in the House of Commons by Mr substituting the word "persons" for was rejected, and that by this action has clearly indicated the intent and of the Bill in this respect.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sept. 17, 1.30 p.m.—Consols 94½ Bonds quiet at 72; Illinois Central 90½.

Sept. 17, 1.30—Cotton advanced 10½d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions. Lard quiet. Bacon 57s. Pork

New York Press Despatches.

Sept. 16.—The billiard match championship of America and a $1,000, of 1,000 points, between Dion of Montreal, and John McDevitt of Chicago, was played to-night at Hall. The game was called at 8:15 McDevitt in the 9 innings made the ordinary run of 1,462 points, closing in his favour before 10 o'clock. stood at the close, McDevitt Dion 408. The hall was densely and great enthusiasm prevailed, will feeling or disorder was manifest.

York, Sept. 16.—The great international cricket match between the All-England Eleven and Twenty-two of New was commenced this morning on St. cricket-ground, back of Hoboken, 12 o'clock, by Jupp and Humphreys the bat against the 22, in the field, and Harry Wright, the St. George's nationals, bowling. Messrs. Butterfield Gibbes following Harry Wright in turn change of bowlers, Norley continuing effect without change at his end of wicket, until time was called, when he taken 4 of 7 wickets, which had fallen total of 124 runs. As far as played, batting of the All-England Eleven had completely mastered the bowling of the twenty-two, aided by the shortcomings of Twenty-two in their fielding, most of had met together for the first time without previous practice. The scores of Eleven were got by undeniably good wicket. Playing will be resumed to-morrow.

New York, September 16.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says that gold has continued excited and strong during the afternoon, the price advancing to 144¾ under purchases. Among the reports rumored to have come over the cable, producing this speculation, are the following: That large failures have occurred in London in connection with the South American trade, growing out of the earthquake; London holders of 5-20's cannot any have their bonds carried for them; affairs in Europe have assumed a more aspect, and that large orders have received from Prussia, in England, for clothes. That there is some foundation for these reports is made probable the fact of 5-20's at London and consols having each declined ½ during the The German bankers have been the buyers. London houses do not to have acted upon the rumours, and, as we observe, have not received any of special importance.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—The steamboat excursion and banquet given yesterday by the Commandery of the Knight Templars of Missouri to the Grand Encampment the United States was the grandest and successful event of the kind that has taken place here.

Louisville, Sept. 17.—The rains of the two weeks have swollen the streams Kentucky to a great height. The low are entirely flooded, submerging the crops. This proves a serious blow to the extent of country.

Havana, Sept. 16.—Mexico City advices that a preliminary meeting of Congress was attended by a quorum. The ministerial cris