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GOING EAST.

1:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	Mixed train 3:15 a.m.
	1:50 "	" " 6:15 "

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4:15 p.m.	3:30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a.m.
4:35 "		" " 10:00 "

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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The toasts of the dejeuner given to Sir Narcisse Belleau at Montreal put it prominently forward that the Lieutenant Governor was styled "His Excellency," thus nullifying the Downing street order as to title at the first convenient opportunity. In Lower Canada both the French and English-speaking residents are united in the view that it will not be wise to belittle the local government nor to treat the head of it as of inferior dignity by applying to him a title hitherto not applied to the holder of the office. The new title, "His Honour" is disrelished, and was not used by either chairman or guests.

The London *Spectator* has taken a decided stand in opposition to the movement of railway directors in England for an increase of fares. Hostility to Mr Watkins, as one of the chief movers in the recent combination, may be at the bottom of the subjoined remarks respecting the Knighthood of Mr Watkin, but the general tone of the English journals is one of wonder and inquiry. All are asking what has he done to merit this distinction. The *Spectator* says:—

"Mr Disraeli has knighted Mr E. W. Watkin, Member for Stockport, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and general advocate for the Railway interest whenever it wants to oppress the public, or drive a bargain with Government, or get rid of a law which costs money and protects life. He sits for Stockport nominally as a Liberal, but really as a Chairman; puts Adullamite motions on paper, but gives them up when his constituents open their eyes. He led the forlorn against the public in the matter of the fares, and defends it on the ground that the Companies, even if they have wasted their money in "legal expenses," reckless contracts, and mad feuds with each other, have a natural right to five per cent. He has never done the nation a service of any mark, and can only have been decorated in the hope that he may one day be of use to the party he nominally opposes. We trust the Stockport electors will consider these facts, and rid the House of at least one Director."

Two noted English Church clergymen have declared their sentiments on the Irish Church question, and taken a stand quite opposed to the ideas generally entertained by the mass of the clergymen of the Established Church in England. These two clergymen are Dr. Vaughan and Dr Warburton, whose respective sermon and letter are noticed in the English journals to hand by the last mail.

Dr. Vaughan told his hearers that he doubted if the English Establishment would last, and stated that the late Dr. Jeune entertained a similar opinion. He related that Dr Jeune was accustomed to say, "If I live ten years, I shall be the last Bishop of Peterborough." Dr. Vaughan said that he was far from regarding the prospect with dismay, for he thought the Church was founded upon a rock. Still he "feared something for the average tone of religion in the cottage and in the palace, when there should be no longer one form of worship which had upon it the stamp of pedigree and of custom." This mingled confidence and fear shows that Dr. Vaughan belongs to the class of clergymen who are willing to accept the change, should it be inevitable, and to make the best of circumstances. From such as him the movement of disestablishment, as applied to either Ireland or England, would meet with only a feeble resistance.

Dr. W. Warburton (Dean of Ephin), in his letter, holds that a Church may be disestablished if it is calculated to impede the progress of truth, or is inefficient in promoting it; and this he considers is the case with the Irish Church. Dr. Warburton favours Mr Gladstone's measures on the ground that they will remove causes of jealousy in Ireland.

Great expectations are indulged in on both sides of the Atlantic of a speedy settlement of the Alabama claims. The New York *Tribune* writes: "Our new Minister to Great Britain may not have, as the London *Times* thinks, a *carte blanche* to settle the Alabama case; but that the case will engage his attention more prominently than any other diplomatic subject, no one doubts. The *Times* is desirous of an early settlement, and seems to admit the responsibility of England and her duty of paying an adequate indemnification. The English papers in general talk sensibly on the subject, and are much more anxious to be on good terms with the United States than they were during the war. Although we cannot say that the American people have changed their opinion concerning the conduct of England in our late war, yet the peaceable settlement of our difficulties is a general desire of our people no less than of the English, and we sincerely hope our new Minister may be able to realize the expectations of both countries." It is not known whether Mr Seward has abated any of the pretensions to which he adhered in the course of his long correspondence as to the subject that should come under review in the proposed arbitration. Nor is it known whether Lord Stanley has consented to accept all or any of Mr Seward's points. The probability is that nothing further has been done than the appointment of a new Minister, who has general instructions to maintain a good understanding with the Government of Great Britain. Public sentiment, however, has ripened in the meantime, and out of this alone there is a better prospect of a settlement than ever before. In all probability should Mr Seward leave the State Department in March next, at the end of President Johnson's term, his successor will be free from commitment to any untenable point, and the appointment of a commission will be undertaken at the earliest possible date after the decision of the policy of the new cabinet.

FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax, September 18—The repealers are highly elated at having won a victory in the Legislative Council. The Assembly unanimously passed a bill providing that the militia should not be compelled to serve outside the Province without the consent of the Local Government. The Unionists in the Council strongly opposed it in Committee, and an amendment to defer it was moved. The amendment was lost. As it was a test of the strength of parties in the Council I give the names for the amendment: Messrs Holmman, McKinnon, Creemin, Frazer, Smith, Parker, Cutler and Pineo—8; against, Messrs McNab, Annand, Stairs, Brown, Marteil, Almon, McKinnon, Tupper, Chipman and Whitman—10. The President, Keith, declined voting. The bill then passed. McNab, who voted for the bill, was treasurer in Dr. Tupper's Government, and also in the Hill Blanchard Government. His adhesion to the Repeal party gives to him command of both Houses of Parliament.

In the Assembly this afternoon, Mr Vail, Provincial Secretary, moved an address to the Governor praying him to transmit the Minute of Council and resolutions on Repeal to the British Government, and also praying him to use his personal influence towards obtaining Repeal. The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr Dickie, of Kings, moved his resolution to authorize the Government to borrow $500,000 for unforseen purposes.

Mr Townsend, of Yarmouth, was the only member who opposed it. He said it was an extraordinary mode of voting money, and he must protest against it.

Several fierce Repealers spoke in support of the resolution, saying they would vote the whole revenue of the Province to the Government in the same manner, if it would assist in obtaining Repeal.

Mr Purdy, of Cumberland, made a speech on the route of the Intercolonial Railway in Nova Scotia. Government, by minute of Council, recommended the line by the Acadian mines. Mr Purdy declared that route the worst that could be adopted. He moved a resolution to the effect that the mining interest should not be the only one consulted, and that what is known as the Folly Lake route was desirable.

The resolution passed without division.

The Legislature will be prorogued on Monday afternoon.

General Doyle will go to Newfoundland next week.—*Globe.*

MILITARY CADETS—The following are the names of cadets who have passed successful examinations, and are entitled to 2nd class certificates from the Military School, Kingston:—John Agnew, Portsmouth; Jno. R. S. Burnett, Brampton.

At a meeting of the members of the legal profession, held at the office of Kirkpatrick & Son on Saturday afternoon, Mr Agnew in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That we, the members of the Bar in Kingston, have heard with deep regret of the death of Sir Henry Smith, one of the most distinguished of our profession—a loss which will be widely and severely felt; and we hereby express our sympathy with Lady Smith and the bereaved family on the sad event.

2. That we do attend the funeral in bar costume.

3 That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to Lady Smith by the secretary.

RICHARD T. WALKEM, Secretary.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—A solitary inebriate made his appearance at the bar this morning, giving as his name that of the famed pirate Paul Jones. He was a moody looking man, not at all sociable to look upon, and a stranger to Kingston, and upon being informed that he was fined $2 for his offence, laughed at the idea, and said that it would be sometime before the bench would get $2 out of him.

There was nothing else of public interest before the bench.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—A man by the name of Aaron Adams, a fisherman, died rather suddenly at his home on Wolfe Island under circumstances sufficiently suspicious to warrant the investigation of a coroner's jury. The man had been absent from home some days, but where and with whom his family did not know: but when he returned two or three days since his body was terribly bruised, and his throat bore marks of brutal treatment; he also appeared to have received internal injuries of a serious nature. The medical man who at ended him attributes his death to the effects of these injuries, and a despatch was sent at once to the coroner, Mr Shaw, who left here this morning to investigate the affair; but we have not yet ascertained the result.

The latest London sensation is a breach of promise case between a coachman and a coachman. The faithless swain had committed himself in three hundred letters, and was mulcted in £10 damages.

The female telegraph operators in England have been alarmed by a report that the Government purposed to dismiss them all when it got control of the lines; but the story is contradicted.

A steamer engaged in removing snags from the bottom of the Mississippi river near St. Paul, Minn., last week, pulled up a horse and buggy, all harnessed. The horse was dead, having backed off a ferry boat some miles above, a few hours before, and had been drowned.

THE SHOW OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETY.

The Electoral Division Society's show in the Skating Rink on Friday was far better than was generally anticipated, the late dry hot weather being taken into account, and formed no exception to the rule that the science of gardening being a constant struggle with wild and undisciplined nature, the difficulties which occur serve only as a stimulus to increased exertions amongst its professors. This is so much the case that gardeners who have been accustomed to the most ungenial climates and the most arid soil invariably take the first rank in their profession, and produce results which appear surprising to cultivators in more favoured situations. The fruit and vegetables displayed on Friday showed no signs of the late unfavourable weather, which was only noticeable among the flowers by the absence of an extensive show of those to which a moist atmosphere and copious showers are a most indispensable.

THE FLOWERS

In the floral show the asters were the most prominent feature, and fine specimens of this beautiful flower were present in profusion. Phlox Drummondi and the perennial variety and numerous other varieties were shown, all sufficiently beautiful. Of the former Mr Laws and Mr M. Flanagan had the choicest specimens, while Mr Nelson, of the Depot, took the lead in the latter. The first-named gentleman deserves credit for the skill displayed in a splendid show of balsams which were unrivalled. Some magnificent cockscombs stood in undisputed grandeur among the collection, and should be credited to Professor Williamson. Mr Nicol of Waterloo exhibited a fine general collection of flowers, beside several specimens in various departments, all worthy of his skill as a nurseryman. Zinnias, pansies gilliardias, and the usual array of floral favourites were not wanting, nor was the few fine specimens of dahlias be forgotten, while fine specimens of fuchsias, geraniums, and other bedding plants, foliage and other greenhouse plants lent their aid to make up the triumphancy of the whole. Mr Nelson and Mr Flanagan exhibited a fine collection of the beautiful everlasting flowers so welcome for bouquets during the long winter, and in this department Mr Nicol, too, lent his assistance. Of the bouquets there were the usual number, and each of them as usual of the stiff, formal *geometrique* class—if indeed we except a pitcher of balsams which had been placed with the bouquets and, it is presumed, must be classed with them—stood unaided by any arrangement in all their native beauty and natural grace. With the single additions of floral wealth these beautiful gems might have been made into a bouquet unrivaled by any upon the stand. The best vase bouquet of the lot stood to the left of the stand as the visitor faced it upon entering, and the best arranged fan bouquet, both in shape (and we suppose this is to be considered very material) and in arrangement of colours was accredited to the taste of Mrs M. Flanagan, while Miss Fraser exhibited some beautifully arranged hand bouquets. The hanging baskets were a great improvement upon former shows, and the exhibition of those at the upper end of the table displayed more than common taste in their arrangement and design. Before leaving this department we cannot refrain from condemning the bad taste shown in the display of a large fuchsia stretched upon a huge frame, surmounted by wooden effigies of birds so excessively hideous that the beautiful plant was unable to hide its monstrosity, and indeed its exhibitor appeared to have had no intention of doing so if judged by the addition of yellow and red paint with which which it was bedaubed, and which, if possible, rendered the thing still more really unendurable. We understand this elegant contribution was from the Provincial Penitentiary where, it is to be hoped, it will be returned to remain for life.

THE FRUIT.

In this department the grapes deserve the first notice, and than which certainly nothing could be finer. Although the exhibition of this fruit was not large, its merit was unquestionable, and will serve, it is to be hoped, as a stimulus to the cultivation of this delicious and easily raised fruit. In fact the show of fruit generally should do much towards inducing the the people in the vicinity of Kingston to give more attention to fruit culture, and supply those wants in this respect for which we are now dependant upon foreign importations. Such exhibitions as on Friday to be really useful should encourage that class of persons who do not enter into the culture of fruit from the fear that it requires more time, patience, skill, knowledge, and experience than they possess, while at the same time they should demonstrate to another, and more numerous class, that the reason when they have plentied out fruit trees they have failed to realize their expectations, is not owing to any fault in the trees themselves nor unsuitableness of climate, but simply to their own neglect and a want of due care and attention in after cultivation. This class do much mischief by relating their experience and failures, discouraging others who might do better from planting, without being able to give their true causes.

In the show of grapes Mr John Fraser exhibited splendid samples of Rose Chasselas, flame-colour d Tokay, black Hamburgh, Wilmot's Hamburgh, all raised under glass, and a fine specimen of the Isabella, open air culture, very nearly ripe, also a very fine tray of different sorts

Mr J. A. Allan, an enthusiast in grape culture, came out in great force, showing Adirondac, de Fontainebleau, black Hamburgh, black St. Peter, Delaware, Concord, Diana, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, some exceedingly fine Sweetwater and Rose Chasselas.

Mr Thibido confined his contributions to fruit grown under glass, and had splendid specimens of black Hamburgh, black St. Peter, Rose Chasselas and golden Muscat.

Professor Williamson took the lead in apples and pears, which were very fine, while good specimens difficult to separate from his were exhibited by Mr Briggs and other gentlemen, whose names we did not learn; some 16 varieties of plums were on the table, and three plates of peaches of very fair size, but all apparently unripe.

VEGETABLES.

The vegetables were all well up to the standard mark, with the exception of cauliflower, the only really good ones of which were exhibited by Mr Laiden. Gigantic drumhead savoys were shown by Mr H. McAuley, and Mr Berry and Mr Watts were among the most conspicuous cultivators in this branch of the department. Mr Wright and Mr M. Flanagan exhibited some capital celery, peppers and parsnips.

There was a very fine show of tomatoes and egg plants, the latter both picked and attached to the vine, and squashes and cucumbers were represented by gigantic individuals, some of the former weighing 104 lbs. In roots grown for the table there were the usual fine samples, and those of field culture for stock feed were presentee, some excellent and well grown varieties. Mr Nicol was a large contributor in this department.

FINE ARTS AND LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Of the pictures very little need be recorded; the gentleman who acted the part of judge certainly had no enviable task, and one by no means congenial to a connoisseur. There were some really good pencil drawings, and one tolerable water-colour landscape of Loch Lomond. We strongly recommend the abolition of this branch in future exhibitions; it is a complete farce. The ladies' department was a great favorite, and displayed articles of great beauty and in endless variety all arranged with much attraction, taste and skill. We would not venture upon a description of its component parts, for fear of incurring the wrath of the fair sex by the dreadful blunders we should most certainly commit.

THE POULTRY.

The poultry was not so largely represented as common, which is to be ascribed to the unfitness of most birds for exhibition at present from moulting. It appears to be almost useless to comment upon the miserable coops birds are constantly exhibited in, and some kind of imperative rule should be laid down by the society upon this subject as a remedy. The miserable apologies for pens so very generally used are not only unfit to display the birds, but are positively an unsightly addition to any well regulated show. Exhibitors should also bear in mind, all else equal in exhibited birds, those in proper coops will always receive a preference from the judges. Again, in all cases the birds should be presented clean of feather, with their feet and combs washed, and to ensure cleanliness during the time they remain on view the bottom of the pens should be strewn with sawdust, and no sand admitted.

A fair specimen of grey dorking and black Spanish, the last showing a fine face but bad comb, a pair of good black-breasted game (a cockerel and pullet), a tolerable silver Hamburg, and a very fine show of feather-legged bantams, were the most worthy of notice. There were two pairs of fine turkeys, but a great deficiency in ducks and a total absence of geese. The usual fair show of those general favourites, the pigeons, was present, and some very pretty Angora rabbits. The cage birds were poorly represented, being confined to a few canaries and an English linnet.

HOUSEWIFERY, DAIRY, &C.

In the dairy and housewife department there appeared no deficiency: excellent bread, butter, cheese, and the various other requisites in the department were temptingly spread out, and appeared to meet the full approval of the judges who lingered lovingly over their merits for a considerable length of time. Among the miscellaneous articles exhibited may be noticed a very fine boat; a model of a force and suction pump invented and exhibited by Mr Edwin Horsey; also a garden engine by the same gentleman; Mr Gage's new quilting frame; also a Mexican saddle and accoutrements, shown by Mr Thibodo as an article of curiosity.

The visitors to the show were numerous during the afternoon, but in the evening the attraction of the band of the R. C. Rifles increased the number, and the whole who were present appeared to consider that the present exhibition was in no way inferior to its predecessors.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

THE DEBATE ON THE CANONS.

Montreal Sept 16—Canon 8 and said he believed that it would be possible to arrive at unanimity. The High Churchmen were ready to remove the offensive practices which were complained of, and the Churchmen were of the same mind. The question now was whether the Church should continue to maintain her character as a true Protestant Church, or whether it should be brought into conformity with the Church of Rome. People said the lawyers in England would decide for them. What did the Synod care for those lawyers? The Church of this Province would look at what the Synod said, not at what lawyers in Eng and might say. And he felt that clergymen who might differ from the Synod would, nevertheless, be ready to obey.

Rev. W. B. Bond said as to there being no ritualism in Canada, he need only quote the saying of a gentleman in that Synod—that if their lighted candles were blown out he and othe s would be blown into another Church—he did not say the Church of Rome. There was extreme ritualism, and those who practised it would be the last to deny it.

Rev Mr Smyth exhorted the Synod if possible to unanimity; he and his friends were ready to give up the black gown, and he called on other parties to give up the alb, chasuble and dalmatic—things which they did not know even the shape of; and which even his friend, Mr Darling, would believe him to be mad if he should put on on returning to his Diocese.

Rev Mr Holland, approving heartily of the desire for unanimity, could not consent to adopt a canon which professed to explain a rubric in a manner contrary to what was almost universally held to be its meaning; and which seemed to him to be in restraint of liberty. He said this without any leaning towards extreme ritualism. On the contrary he was shocked with the articles in the interior, and the advertisements on the outside of the English High Church periodicals, and in England he was so deeply grieved with the ritualism of St. Albans and elsewhere, that he did not find himself in a fit frame of mind to receive the Communion. With these views, however, he held that being a branch of the Church of England and Ireland, the Church in Canada had no right to legislate either on ritual or doctrine. He therefore held that they were bound to the Prayer book, and had no moral right to touch it. Nor did he see the expediency of this movement. They were asked to take this step on the ground of the wide spread alarm which prevailed, but which he thought was unfounded, inasmuch as the Clergy of the Province had no tendency to ritualism. He ridiculed the objections made to peculiarities of dress, and to such symbols as he saw on the walls of that room—(Crosses with legends.) Besides, this cry of popery had been raised against every rite and ceremony of the Church, including the use of the white surplice in the pulpit. The change, too, would only be the beginning of further changes. Any absolute legislation on the subject, especially with the doubts prevailing as to the right of the Synod to tamper with this prayer book, would produce resistance, and thus cause the very evil it was intended to prevent; though short of legislation he would join in the most stringent declaration against extreme ritualism—by which he meant anything going beyond the practices which had hitherto been in use.

Archdeacon Palmer said he desired to fall in with the views expressed by several speakers on the subject of vestments—the defining of what vestments should be used, and the prohibiting of what should not be used, as being thought to be of a Romanizing character. He held that Mr Givins' proposal relating to vestments would be incongruous, as an addition to the Canon on Rites and Ceremonies which were not vestments. There was another Canon which was expressly applied to vestments—he meant the 13th Canon. He desired, therefore, instead of tacking on words to the 2nd Canon, that the Synod should take up and amend the 13th Canon. In reply to Mr Holland, he said that he thought there was reasonable ground for alarm—not so much from what had been done in Canada, but certainly from what was done in England; and he quoted a witness before the Ritualistic commission in England, who stated that the chasuble was an emblem of doctrine—the doctrine of sacrifice, and it showed that he was a sacrificing Priest. He held that the differences which separated that man from Rome was very slight indeed. For these reasons he hoped that Mr Givins would withdraw his motion, and Mr Losemore his amendment, in order that the desire of the Synod might be obtained in the mode which he now proposed.

Rev. Mr Losemore would prefer that his amendment should be voted on in order that it might appear on the record. It was according put and lost without division.

Archdeacon Palmer then moved in amendment that the 13th canon be now considered. The opinion of the House of Bishops was that the House should regulate the question of vestments by any means that it could legitimately employ; but that their Lordships also thought that anything that should be done ought to be temporary pending the decision of the Court of Arches. He appealed to Mr Givins to drop his motion, and move to bring up the 13th canon, on which he (Archdeacon Palmer) would retire.

Rev. Mr Givins then withdrew his amendment for the present, and the House agreed to take up the 13th Canon. This Canon is to the effect that officiating ministers shall wear bands and decent comely surplices with sleeves, and if any question arise on the decency or comeliness, the same shall be decided by the Bishop; that graduates shall wear hoods indicative of their orders, and all priests scarfs or robes of silk.

The Rev. Dr. Balch then moved:

That the House concur with the House of Bishops in the resolution sent down to this House on the 15th inst., and subsequently explained by the House of Bishops in Conference; and that this House adopt in addition thereto, the resolution submitted by the Rev. Mr Givins, and that this resolution be transmitted to the Upper House with a request that they will accept it.

He said that fifteen years service as Secretary of the House of Bishops of the United States had given him an opportunity of observation, and observation had taught him that some of the best expounders of the Gospel of the Lord and Saviour were High Churchmen; and that some of those most loyal to the Church were Low Churchmen. He therefore had long ceased to believe in parties, and had learned to think that there was a greater degree of unanimity in the Church than the outside world supposed. He thought also that it would be possible to bring a large body of that Synod to a unanimous conclusion on the important and delicate matter which was before it. There was one fact that would settle the question of importance for him. It was that one of whom it had been well said that he never spoke without deliberation nor wrote without caution—their late reverend Metropolitan had writ en and had advised the Diocesan Synod to adopt a resolution asking the Provincial Synod to adopt a resolution asking the Provincial Synod to remove the ambiguities in the rubric which had caused so much trouble in England and might cause trouble here. What was it that caused the anxiety felt by the Church for earnest legislation on a subject which appeared to be trifling? It was not because some brethren had adopted some indifferent dresses and customs which others still rejected. If that were all, the attention of the Synod could not have been so long held attentively to the subject. It was because underlying this question of vestments was the grand doctrine of the justification of the sinner. It mattered little in what garb a minister were dressed if his ministrations saved souls; but if it was represented that a certain form of garments or particular genuflexions became a matter of the highest importance—as important as the soul itself. In fact with one form of the garment and of the celebration of certain rites, there was connected the doctrine of justification by works; with the other form the doctrine of justification by faith, which was the very foundation of the reformation.

Mr Henricker said he did not live in a large city where, if exception was taken to one place of worship, it was possible to go to another Church. In the country, men had either to go and submit to what took place, or to dispense with the ministration of the Church. He could not help thinking on this matter that latitude to the minister was often not latitude to the people; and he did believe that the clergy ought to remember that they were to minister to the people, and ought not to exercise their individual liberty at the cost of giving offence to the people whom they served. The people, however, in the country parts were very ignorant, and ought to be informed as to what the Church really did allow. He was at that moment under notorial protest as a Churchwarden for allowing texts of scripture to be put up over the principal arches of the Church.

Rev. Mr Darling complained of the want of clearness of statement in almost everything that had been said on the subject. He would therefore define his own position, which was that he was bound by the first rubric which he had declared to be in conformity with the word of God. Notwithstanding what had been said of its ambiguity, he did not regard it as ambiguous. From the first period of the Church of England, with the exception of an interval of seven years, the Church had decreed that the use of certain ornaments should be continued in the Church. He proceeded to say that it was not necessary to go to pictures and brasses to find what these vestments were. The garments themselves were to be found in Westminster Abbey and other places. Now, what were the vestments which the church had thus prescribed? The white alb, plain, the girdle, stole, and chasuble—he put aside the tunic and dalmatic. He proceeded to say that the legality of the use of all these vestments had been determined by the Committee of the Privy Council in England. There was a private interpretation, however, of the rubric with which he did not coincide; it was that interpretation which held that anything was lawful in use in the 30th year of Henry 8th. It was on that opinion that had been founded the elaborate ceremonial described in the *Directorium Anglicanum*, which he thought a pleasant way of saying *Directorium Romanum*. Believing the law to be what had been thus determined, he was opposed to any attempt to legislate in restraint of the liberty which the Church enjoyed As to the legal question he would not come into conflict with the lawyers; but as a plain man he held that the Synod was bound by its deliberate declarations that the Church in Canada was a part of the Church of England, and therefore could not interfere with the law of the Church of England. Every clergyman had declared his adherence to the book of common prayer; but no one had agreed to come into alterations made by that Synod. It might be said that if the Synod adopted this canon he might protest and submit; but he did not believe in the infallibility of majorities in spiritual things, and if it should come to be a question of discipline—such things had been and might again be—he thought it would be well at least to postpone that exercise of discipline as long as possible. He reminded the House of the manner in which the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, passed in a moment of excitement, had become a dead letter. If that House should pass a kind of Ecclesiastical Titles act it might become a dead letter also. He objected to this body being supposed competent to legislate on these matters. Even among the clergy it was doubtful whether many had read elementary works on ritual, and with all his respect for the abilities of the laymen among them, he could not believe that they were competent to deal with subjects as to which they had no training. To pass this canon would strike a blow at Synodal action everywhere, for it would be shown that being free the first use made of freedom was to rescind a law of the church. The anti-vestment party desired to reduce the rule of the church to the terms of the order of 1552; but that order was a concession to foreigners and exiles who had learned their views from foreigners. Seven years after the church deliberately restored the old vestments and had confirmed that act on other occasions, and it not only did this, but it extended a rubric that had previously applied only to the ornaments of the church, to the ornaments of ministers. He held indeed that the rubric could not be held to do less than express the desire of the church that the vestments of Edward 6th should be used. He taunted the anti-vestment "crusaders" with professing an unbounded reverence for reformers at the very time they were seeking to alter their work, and when it was also well known that there were friends of theirs who under the guidance of Lords Ebury and Shaftesbury were anxious to make several doctrinal changes in the prayer book. He was surprised at some of the remarks of Professor Wilson That gentleman had spoken of his love for the beautiful simplicity of the Church of England service. He was quite willing that that gentleman should enjoy that beautiful simplicity in the church where he worshipped; but he (Mr Darling) hoped that, worshipping at Trinity Church, he might still be permitted to enjoy the beautiful simplicity which prevailed there. They had heard of the gorgeous ceremonies of Rome; but all Roman ceremonials were not gorgeous, for the Franciscans and Cisterians affected a kind of puritanism, and that Church permitted very considerable diversity, as did also the Greek Church. Nor did the Church of England require uniformity, but diversity. She prescribed one faith; but she left her children to express their devotional emotions in their own way. Professor Wilson had condemned the ornamenting of the altar according to the use of Sarum, and cited the prayer book to prove that there ought to be no diversity of uses. The passage in the prayer book, however, applied not to the altar decorations; but to saying and singing. The Church of England had, except when the table was used for the communion, prescribed no particular method of altar decoration. There were red, blue, and green coverings in use, and if any gentleman chose to ornament his communion table with white in a particular manner, he could see no reason for visiting him with censure. He justified a variety of covers for the altar by saying that at different seasons of the Christian year, the teaching and the music was intended to express diversity of feeling—of joy and sorrow; and held that it was not objectionable to clothe the altar in mourning by way of commemorating the death of him by whom alone the world had life. He was no apologist for excesses in doctrine, or in ritual, and to come to the manner in which the Lord's Supper should be understood, which was the central point of the whole difficulty, he expressed his horror at the attempts which were frequently made to define the exact character of it. There was to his mind only two possible definitions if any attempt were made to go further than the Church had gone; one of these led to the error of regarding the sacrament as a mere commemoration—as the false figure of a non-existent fact. The other led to transubstantiation. He thought all should be content with the language of the church which declared that the body and blood of Christ were received only in a spiritual manner; but yet affirmed that they were verily and indeed eaten by true believers. In all great movements of the public mind—at the Reformation—at the time the Puritan movement, and at the time of the Wesleyan movement—there had been excesses. There were excesses in the movement now complained of, but he believed that none so large and so beneficial had taken place with less excesses. For his own part he never expected to wear the obnoxious vestments, and if the reverend fathers in God expressed their disapprobation of the use of them he would not think of contravening their decision; but he objected to legislation which should bind him, and he intimated that while he would not affect to threaten, he might find himself called upon to continue the use of these vestments, being as he believed lawful, if his congregation desired it.

The Prolocutor concurred in the desire expressed for some terms of agreement in which all could agree. He did not, however, concur in the declarations of the resolutions of the House of Bishops that the act of uniformity was in force. The most eminent lawyers in Toronto had confirmed him in the opinion that the colonies were free from that act. The act of Elizabeth had applied to all the Queen's Dominions. The act of Charles had left out the Colonies. Nor was it true that the ecclesiastical law of England was in force in this country; but nothing was more certain than that by the act of 1791, the ecclesiastical law of England was excluded. He had the opinions of Judges Robinson, Macaulay, Draper and J. H. Cameron on this head. The ecclesiastical law of England was excluded except such parts of it as related to marriage and divorce.

Mr Henderson said that the law of 1791 introduced all the laws of England except the poor laws and game laws, and so true was that, that it was found necessary to repeal the law of tythes.

The Prolocutor—At any rate while a Canon or statute expressed the mind of a Church, the mind of a Church may also be expressed by the desuetude of a statute. With regard to this rubric of vestments it still remained legally in force. He had not the shadow of a doubt with regard to England; but he had doubt as to Canada. But many laws fell into desuetude in England, and were, after accumulating some time, wiped out altogether. On the whole he preferred a resolution to a canon; and would go with Dr. Balch if that gentleman would consent to make some modifications, especially to leave out the statement about the act of uniformity.

This led to a conference between Dr. Balch and the Prolocutor with a view to adopting some form of resolution which would be generally acceptable, and several were proposed and amended in an irregular conversation, which lasted till the adjournment.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Thursday, Sept. 17.—There is but little doing in the Stock market chiefly owing to the scardity of Securities.

Bank of Montreal—The transactions have been very unimportant in amount and prices varying from 134 to 134¾.

Bank of British North America—No stock offered.

City Bank—Latest sales at 102; but no buyers over 101½.

Peoples' Bank—Very little doing; sales reported at 104¾, which is to-day offered, sellers asking 105½.

Ontario Bank—Is lower; sellers at 98 and buyers at 97½.

Molsons Bank—Nominal; none offering.

Merchants' Bank—Sellers at 105½; buyers at 105.

Bank of Toronto—None offering.

La Banque Jacques Cartier—Sellers at 108; buyers at 106.

Gore Bank—Sellers at 46; buyers at 40.

Quebec Bank—Nothing doing; nominal as quoted.

La Banque Nationale—No transactions in this market for many weeks.

Eastern Townships' Bank—Nothing doing. Nominally, sellers 98 and buyers 95.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—Nothing doing. Sellers asking 103 and buyers offering 102.

Mechanics' Bank—Sellers at 97; buyers at 94½.

Royal Canadian Bank—Saleable at 90 None in market.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Nothing whatever doing.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Transactions at 134 to 134½ for small accounts.

Richelieu Navigation Company—No late sales.

City Passenger Railway Company—110 is asked and 108 offered.

City Gas Company—Books closed.

Montreal Mining Company—No late transactions No buyers to-day over $2,75.

Canada Debentures—No Bonds in market. Dominion Stock continues to be steadily sold at 101, holders to-day asking 101½.

Montreal Corporation Bonds—No Sixes offered under 93, nor Sevens under 105½. Sales of the latter took place in the early part of the week at 105.

Montreal Harbour Bonds—6½ p c. Bonds due 1878 have been sold at par.

Exchange—Heavy of sale at 8⅞ to 9 for best 60 day Bank Bills. Private Bills in proportion, say 8 to 8½.

Mr Abraham Diamond has been appointed Police Magistrate of Belleville in the place of Mr Bartlett, deceased.

A valuable novelty in politics is brought forward by the Democracy of Memphis, Tenn It is officially announced in their newspaper organ, the *Avalanche*, that "all coloured men desiring to participate in the Grand Procession Saturday night will be furnished with such articles of clothing as may be necessary to contribute to their good and respectable appearance by applying on Saturday morning to Capt. R. T. English."

An idea that Napoleon is intriguing at Brussels and the Hague is disturbing the Continental chancelleries. The notion is that he has a secret understanding with the Dutch court, that Belgium is to be coaxed by great commercial advantages into a commercial Union with France, and that the resistance of Prussia will be quoted as proof positive that Berlin claims to dictate the policy of France.

A French savant estimates the professional longevity of his countrymen as follows;—farmers live to 65; civil servants, 60; clergy and beadles, 55; lawyers and tailors, 54; butchers, 50; masons abandon their scaffold at 47; merchants make their final balance at 44; bakers part with their kneading trough at 41; musicians render their last note at 39; and dancers give their final fling at 38; professors and schoolmasters break their rods at 35 printers are "cases" for eternity at 34; "cabbies" are "o'er all the ills of life victorious" at 32; journalists lay down their pens, and poets' eyes have no more "the fine frenzy rolling at 40.

A new motive power is announced It is said that Mr Ericsson has discovered a means of concentrating the sun's rays so as to make the heat available for raising steam. The exact nature of the mechanism is not made public, but so thoroughly convinced of its practicability is Mr Delamater, the proprietor of the well-known Celamater Iron Works, that he declares, in a late scientific publication, that "before the termination of the present season bread will be prepared from flour ground by the power of the solar engine!"

SELECTING COWS.—"A Vermonter" gives the following as his rules for selecting a cow:—"First I get a broadside view of the animal, at a distance of about two rods, as I have noticed for years that there was a great similarity in the general proportions of all first-class milkers, being very small in girth just back of their forward legs, and compared with the girth just forward of their hips. I have never known a first-rate milker, of any breed, not thus proportioned; so that if this form is wanting in an animal I have recommended to me, I do not care to look at her more, unless I want a breeder for some other purpose than the dairy. For breeding oxen I should want a cow of reverse proportions, a larger girth forward. I next feel the size of the "milk veins," and trace them to their entrance into the chest, which, in superior cows, are large, admitting the half of the larger finger; if divided, or subdivided, as is sometimes the case, I judge of the size of each orifice, as I care less for the size of the vein itself than the orifice. Next, I examine, by sight or touch, this udder or bag, which must be capacious in order to hold much milk, with teats neither apart and free from large seed, wens, or sores of any kind; I then inquire how long she goes dry before calving, as I want a family cow to give milk less than forty-six weeks out of fifty-two; also as to the quality of the milk; and, so sure I milk her with my own hands.

DIED.

On 18th September instant, at Rose Hill, Kingston, Sir Henry Smith, Knt., M.P.P. for Frontenac, aged 56 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

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.

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF

NEW FALL GOODS

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Waddell

PRINCESS STREET.

THE GOODS have all been bought for cash direct from the leading manufacturers in the British Markets, and they are thus enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

New Dress Goods.
New Empress Cloths.
New All-Wool Repps.
New Glace and Gros Grain Silks.
New Mantle Velvets.
New Velveteens.
New Winceys.
New Hosiery.
New Fancy Wool Goods.
New Grey and White Cottons.
New Duchess Kid Gloves.
New Josephine Kid Gloves, first class, every pair warranted.

Special attention is called to our large Stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, DAMASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE NAPKINS.

A large Stock of CARPETS, in Brussels, Tapestry, Imperial, and Wool.

MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.
Kingston, 18th September.

REMEMBER

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FERGUSON BROS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

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The FALL and WINTER GOODS will 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 9 p.m.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY!

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September 14.

The Daily News

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.