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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

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

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

(This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 14 minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Communications intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents write only on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

It has been already stated that the dissolution of the present Imperial Parliament will take place on the 9th of November. Some further dates are now published which will be of interest. The elections for boroughs commence on the 13th of November, for the counties on the 16th. The general election will be completed before the end of the month, and the reformed House of Commons will meet in the second week in December—probably on Thursday, the 10th. The swearing in of members will occupy that and the two following days. The Queen's Speech will be delivered on Monday, the 14th, and, in all probability, the division on the amendment to the address will take place on the night of Friday, the 18th of December.

The utterances of the Rev. Dr Vaughan, Vicar of Doncaster, on so vital a question as the future of the Established Church in England deserve, as they will doubtless receive, special attention. The Rev. Doctor sees in the rapid course of events of late years the speedy demolition of all that has been distinctive, all that has been exceptionally advantageous in their position as Church people; sees that the day is not far distant when the Church of England will be thrown altogether upon voluntary offerings for its maintenance. He does not, however, regard this prospect with unmixed alarm or dismay. For the Church, in so far as she is the Church of Christ, he has no fear; his only fear is for those who are benefited by her connection with the State.

The progress of Russia in Bokhara continues to attract attention in India, where there has long been a settled conviction that sooner or later we shall have to fight Russia for the possession of our Indian empire. The London *Times* intimates that the policy of Sir John Lawrence and other Indian statesmen is to make Affghanistan the battle field with Russia, entering upon the struggle as the friends of the Affghans by going to their aid immediately Russia threatens the integrity of their territory. One great recommendation of this policy is that it is not likely to bring us into collision with the great northern power for many years. The *Times* is not disposed to make light of the danger of Russian aggression, and is not overcredulous on the subject of Russian forbearance, but urges that come what will we can gain nothing by precipitating the collision, while we should be almost certain to lose by making further advances to meet the enemy. If the great fight is to be fought out in Affghanistan, we had better have the Affghans as friends than foes, and we should infallibly make them our foes by invading their country. Our true policy lies in vigilance and preparation. At the present moment it may be taken as certain that our only real danger would consist in our rushing to meet an anticipated danger half-way.

THE RIFLE MATCH.—The list of prizes has been made up, and includes several of considerable value. A gold watch has been given by John Carruthers, Esq., $40 by the Mayor, and a similar sum by Mr John McMillan. Full particulars will be given in a day or two.

ESCAPED FROM THE GAOL AT WATERTOWN.—Information was received at the police office this morning of the escape from the Jefferson county gaol, Watertown, on Sunday night, of seven convicts incarcerated there for larceny, and for the apprehension of whom sums for each particular fugitive is offered amounting in the total to $300.

GRAPE CULTURE IN CANADA.—The autumna horticultural shows serve to bring forward a fact which is now quite established, that the soil and climate of Canada are particularly suited to the cultivation of the grape. In Western Canada the growth of grapes and the manufacture of wine even have been successfully accomplished, while the progress made by amateur gardeners in this locality shows what may be done in this part of the country. Among the enthusiastic cultivators of the grape may be mentioned Mr Allen, of Alwington House, who not only grows the hardy open air sorts, but raises the more esteemed European varieties under glass. Mr Allen holds an opinion, we believe, that this part of Canada is naturally adapted for grape culture, and certainly his success, and that of others, who have intelligently entered on the pursuit, justifies the opinion that all the supposed difficulties may be overcome by a knowledge of the proper sorts to cultivate, their habits of growth, etc. We invite Mr Allen to diffuse a little of his information for the benefit of the occupiers of land in this locality. We should be glad to give space in the columns of this journal to practical papers on the cultivation of the vine.

The names of gentlemen mentioned as candidates for the representation of the County of Frontenac in the Legislative Assembly are—John Breden, Esq., Mayor; D. D. Calvin, Esq., Warden; Mr B. M Britton; and Mr George A. Kirkpatrick. It is said that Mayor Breden's address will soon be made public.

THE MATCH AT LAPRAIRIE.—Another member of the 14th, Mr F. Werner, has gained a $20 prize at Laprairie.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.—The fifth Provincial Convention of the Sabbath School Association of Canada will be held at St. Catherines, Ont., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th October. Invitations are extended to all pastors of churches, other ordained ministers, and to one delegate from each Sabbath School in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to participate in the proceedings. A printed certificate is furnished to Sabbath School delegates, which should be filled and signed, and sent to the chairman of the Local Committee, D. W. Beadle, Esq., St Catherines, and written notices of intention of being present by pastors and ministers, should be sent to the same person as early as possible, to prevent confusion, and enable the committee to properly provide for all visitors on the occasion. The committee cannot promise to make provision for the accommodation of those who do not comply with those terms. The Revs J. H. Vincent, J. T. Durrek, Dr Hall and others from the United States, have been invited, and the Rev. R. F. Burgs, of Chicago, is expected to afford his valuable aid during the Convention. Professor P Phillips will conduct the service of song. Several subjects proposed for discussion at the last Convention, and which, to the disappointment of many, were not then taken up, will be introduced and considered at the present meeting. The following railway and steamboat companies have agreed to convey passengers attending the Convention on the following terms:—The Great Western Railway, London and Port Stanley Railway, Welland Railway, and the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, the Michigan Central Railway (from Chicago to Detroit), the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway (from Milwaukee to Detroit), Companies will grant free return tickets to all persons presenting certificates of attendance, on their return from the Convention. The Grand Trunk Railway Company will grant double journey tickets for their main line and its branches at one fare, to all persons presenting certificates where they purchase their tickets. As the certificate must be presented at the commencement of the journey, all persons giving notice of their intention to attend to D. W. Beadle, Esq., St. Catherines, or to the General Secretary, Toronto, not later than 21st September, will be duly supplied. The Canadian Navigation Company (Royal Mail Line) will convey passengers by steamers at one fare to all duly certified persons. Other steamboat companies not heard from, but it is expected they will grant like privileges.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—John Garmon was was fined $2 for indulging his whiskey propensities too fully last night, and thereby foolishly losing his berth on board a sloop where he was employed as a sailor, and which took her departure without him. An unfortunate pauper, known as Jane Watson, just discharged from the Hospital, applied to the magistrate to send her to some place of refuge. The police were instructed to endeavour to obtain her admittance into the House of Industry. Robert Spencer, a well known dealer in all kinds of second hand wares, residing in Princess Street, appeared at the bar, charged with embezzling a portion of the tools contained in a chest belonging to one Joliffe, a cooper, which chest of tools had been left in defendant's possession in pledge for the sum of six dollars advanced to Joliffe, and for which a sum of eight dollars was to be paid by him within three months from the date of the advance. The complainant stated that the chest of tools was worth between $40 and $50, and that when his wife paid Spencer the $8, which she did within two weeks after the transaction, that person said none of the contents of the chest had been removed—a statement loudly corroborated by Spencer's precocious children, who are occasionally seen as witnesses at the police court. The missing articles were valued at $7,25, which sum Spencer was directed to pay forthwith, an order he seemed to consider it prudent to comply with at once. It was in this man's shop Mr Hope discovered his stolen shoes a few weeks since, and the magistrate this morning accused the man of being in the habit of buying stolen property upon any convenient opportunity presenting. Men of this class need a strict supervision. The police are active in taking the names of hucksters and dealers who are detected in forestalling the market, an array of which was laid before the court this morning.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand baskets of peaches have been received and marketed at Chicago during the past few days.

The "Chicago Blue Line" has put on a patent refrigerator freight car that arrived in Providence on Wednesday morning, having started from Chicago six days before. It was loaded with game, fresh beef, pork and butter.

A Bury (England) paper says: "It having been known that bees were working in the roof of All Saints' Church, from which honey had been observed to flow for some time past, Mr Barber, the church clerk, obtained authority from the churchwardens to remove them, and in doing so obtained no less than a hundred weight of honey."

The Spanish vintage, according to the Madrid papers, bids fair to be extraordinarily plentiful this year. The vines are literally weighed down by the profusion of grapes, and it is feared the price of wine will fall so low as hardly to compensate the expenses of the vineyard proprietors.

Hiram Falls, Saco River, descends seventy-two feet within a space of fifteen rods. Here cascades, jagged rocks and surrounding forest constitute some of the most picturesque scenery ever beheld. A factory company has constructed a dam, the labour on which was more in removing rocks than building in. Yet by means of this the way is now open to building a hundred mills, with ample power for propelling them all.

The Irish Methodists have just accomplished a work which is in itself a significant and exemplary fact. They have established, opened, and set at full work a College of their own in Belfast. The College has cost £26,000, to which British Methodists generally have contributed. In addition, £10,000 sterling provided as the nucleus of an endowment; that of the professorships will be in a great measure supplied by the subscriptions of the American Methodists. The Dublin *Evening Mail* pertinently remarks—"The Methodists do not place themselves in antagonism to the Queen's Colleges," (some of the professors of which delivered speeches at the opening of Belfast Methodist College), "nor do they ask for charters or grants."

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The following official notice appears in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 19th September, 1868.

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

James David Edgar, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, barrister-at-law, to be a Notary Public within and for the Province of Ontario.

James Waterford Stuart, of Port Dover, and William Henry Miller, of Vittoria, Esquire, M.D., to be Associate Coroners within and for the county of Norfolk; and Jonathan McCully, of the township of Howard, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the county of Kent.

Abraham Diamond, Esquire of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate of the town of Belleville, in the room and stead of Smith Bartlett, deceased.

A proclamation also appears calling Parliament together for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the 3rd of November next.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

Owen Sound, Sept. 21.—A melancholy accident took place lately on the Georgian Bay, by which two persons lost their lives. It appears that on Tuesday the 18th inst., Mr George Brown, postmaster, Mr G. A. Fothergill, late of the township of Derby Mr John Robins n, and a man, named Charles Kennedy, started from here for Colpoy's Bay in an open sail boat, having on board some thirty bushels Scotch wheat and other produce. Not arriving at their destination it was at first thought that, as there was a strong head wind and heavy sea they had put into some of the small inlets to have shooting, as they had guns and a dog with them. However, as no satisfactory information reached their friends here, the tug Champion was chartered to go in search, leaving here last Sunday at noon. Early on Sunday morning Mr Brown's boat was discovered beached on the north-west corner of White Cloud Island, having still a large portion of the wheat in her, and also a gun. His dog was seen on the Island but could not be caught. Near by was found the body of Kennedy, lying partly in the water and in a very disfigured state. He was placed in a boat and brought here. About this time the weather became so stormy as to render further search fruitless. The Champion therefore returned about 5 o'clock. An inquest was held on Kennedy's body this morning. Mr Robinson was a gentleman from New Orleans, who together with his brother, had come here to engage in business.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—The Synod met at 10 o'clock. The minutes were read, with the amendments on the canons passed yesterday, and confirmed.

The Prolocutor read a message from the House of Bishops transmitting a canon regulating the appointment and duties of Missionary Bishops.

A conference was requested with the House of Bishops on some particulars in amendments to the Temporalities Canons, Mr Cameron to be the Committee.

Archdeacon Fuller read an amended draft of an address of condolence to Mrs Fulford and family on the death of the late Metropolitan.

Canon Bancroft read the report of the Committee on Canons, acknowledging receipt of the digest of the Canons of the General Council of the Church in the United States. The report stated that a similar digest of the Canons of the Provincial Synod would be made by the Committee, which also asked leave to sit again. Report adopted.

The Canons sent down by the House of Bishops were referred to the Committee on Canons who were requested to report at the next session of Synod.

The consideration of the canon for the appointment of Missionary Bishops was proposed to be taken up.

Dean Helmuth thought that so few being present the consideration of so important a subject should be deferred.

Archdeacon Palmer believed the subject to be so important that no delay should be interposed to the settlement of a Bishop in regions where there is no episcopal supervision.

Several members objected to going on with so important a subject in so small a house.

Canon Balch thought the principle of the message should be recognized unanimously, although he did not see that they could bind themselves to details.

Mr J H Cameron could not see why a canon should not be prepared on the subject of such appointment. The canon on appointment of a Bishop would require to be confirmed at a subsequent Synod and unless something were done now it would be six years in the ordinary course of events before a Bishop could be appointed.

The following resolution was ultimately adopted on motion of Archdeacon Palmer, seconded by Canon Anderson—

That this House thanks the House of Bishops for its message on the subject of the appointment of a Missionary Bishop, that it is deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, but, that considering the small attendance of members in this House at this late period of the session, it does not feel that it would be justified in going into the details of the proposed canon. This House, however, willingly concur with the Upper House as to the expediency of petitioning the great Church Societies of the Mother Country for aid with a view to the early election, in such a manner as the Synod may determine, of a clergyman to be consecrated as our first Missionary Bishop, and beg to inform the Upper House that they have referred the proposed Canon to the Committee on Canons to report at the next session of the Synod.

Concurrence in amendments to the Canons of Temporal Management from the House of Bishops was agreed to.

Rev. Mr Holland moved that the House of Bishops shall be asked to call a meeting of Synod next year, on account of the amount of unfinished business. Lost.

On reassembling, after adjournment, the members of the Lower House repaired to the House of Bishops. The presiding Bishop delivered his closing charge, reciting the various Canons that had been passed during the Session, and formally prorogued the Synod.

Several hop-picking machines have been tried in Wisconsin, but they have all failed. Inventors are still at work on the problem.

Several gentlemen have determined on meeting the present railway difficulty by trying the experiment of journeying from the outlying districts to the outskirts of town by the aid of velocipedes, after the fashion recently adopted in the neighbourhood of Paris.—*South London Press.*

The ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge are showing a valuable activity in extending their operations. At Oxford, regulations have just been issued with regard to members of colleges who prefer being in lodgings (which has not hitherto been allowed), and members of the university not attached to any college. Both classes are requested to reside in lodging-houses licensed by the university, and under the control of the authorities, housekeepers and students being bound to observe strict rules as to hours and other matters. The unattached students are to have a choice of tutors, specially appointed by the university for their instruction. An application made to the universities for the institution of examinations of teachers, by passing which a person may become a licentiate in education, has been favourably received at Cambridge. If the suggestion be adopted, a valuable certificate of competency will be within the reach of all who deserve it; and we may hope that in time the scholastic profession will be weeded of unqualified pretenders.—*Athenæum.*

London, September 21.—At a meeting of the grocery trade held in London, Monday afternoon, a motion was made to return to silver at par, which was carried on a vote of 10 to 6. After some further discussion, a motion was made that the bond be cancelled, which was also carried on a vote of 14 to 8. This is the end of the silver movement here so far as the grocery trade is concerned.

MR REVERDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH AT SHEFFIELD.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson was received with long and enthusiastic cheering. He said: I return you my most grateful acknowledgments for the kind reception you have given to the toast; and to you, Mr Smith, for the very complimentary terms in which you have thought proper to propose my name, my warmest thanks are due. I came to your country as a messenger of peace. That messenger I mean to be; I cannot be otherwise if I carry out the instructions of my government. I feel my reception the more, because it assures me, in addition to the assurances which I have had since I landed on your shores, that you entertain friendly feelings towards the Government and the people of the United States—and I am most happy to assure you that your feelings are warmly reciprocated. I speak what I know. With every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sentiments of my country, I know that towards no people on the habitable globe is there a kinder feeling than from the people of the United States to the subjects of her Majesty. We are in fact by origin, by institutions, one people. We have a common name, a kindred blood, similar privileges, and equal laws, and these, in the language of one of your philosophic statesmen who taught the world what it is to be just and right, are tiesstronger than links of iron. During the domestic trouble which lately agitated our land and brought to almost every house sorrow and death, differences of opinion were entertained, and it is not, therefore, wonderful there were such differences also in England, as to the causes and the justice of the struggle in which we were engaged; but that struggle is now, thank God! at an end. Our differences have disappeared. And I rejoice to believe—and every day of the short period I have lived among you justifies the belief—that such differences here also have disappeared. We have become convinced that we must be one and indivisible. Nature by her mountains and her rivers and her oceans has proclaimed to us that we must be one. And I beg you to be assured that as we are one, that very unity which will increase our prosperity and our power will increase also your power and prosperity. Our political institutions are like yours. They are fashioned on the same principles, and at their foundation is a deep and never-dying attachment to human liberty. In our hands—I mean in our joint hands—that liberty will live for ever. The troubles to which I have referred, great as they were, sad and heart-rending as they have been, have been attended by one compensation. We had an institution not indigenous to us—brought to us by a common ancestry human slavery. Four millions of our fellow-countrymen were in that condition, and how to abolish slavery without dangers even worse than those which attended its existence was a problem that none of us were able to solve. Our domestic strife has solved that problem; slavery, thank God, is now extinguished—and no footprints are to be seen on the soil of the United States but those of free men. And dreadful as the havoc has been, prevailing as the slaughter was, literally miring almost every battle-field with blood, in aftertime it will be said that all was well spent in getting rid of that blot—not of our own creation—of that blot which tarnished the fair fame of the United States, and gave the lie to the declaration of independence by which we claimed our right to be free and equal. What is man without liberty? It is liberty alone that gives to right its lustre and perfume, and we are weeds without it." Mr Master Cutler and gentlemen, a political canvass is now on foot in the United States involving the question of who is to be at the head of the Executive of that country. But I beg you to be assured, from my knowledge of both the candidates, that whoever may be the choice of the people, you will find in him a friend to England—and in your political contests, my lords and gentlemen, in which you are engaged, we have no other interest than this: that however it may result, your Government may be strengthened and not weakened. We look—and we have philosophic statesmen among us as you have for years had among you—we look to the continuance of this government as the best security that political freedom is to be our law for ever. With your government and ours united in friendship, as I have no doubt they will be through all time—we may defy the world. Liberty we have, and it is like your own liberty; liberty restrained by law—liberty which finds its own safe protection only in the restraints to which it is made subject by law. Mr Master Cutler and gentlemen, do not believe that I am a stranger to your association; we have felt you in every form in which man be felt. Your cutlery, your penknives, and your steel are just as well known to us as they are here, and they have benefited us as much as they have you. We have, I believe, in some measure provided for ourselves what is called a table cutlery, but in the way of pocket cutlery and in the way of razors, you beat the world. Then we all acknowledge your superiority in one other class of goods, and that is in your manufacture of steel. Nothing can be finer, and nothing has contributed more to our own success than the state to which you have brought that particular manufacture. I trust that in all the skill which from time to time you have manifested you will never construct an instrument which will cut the cords which bind us together as one nation. I have said more, gentlemen, than I intended, and more than I fear you expected. (No, no) I came here not willingly, but eagerly. I refused at first, or rather declined at first, the invitation of the Master Cutler, because I supposed that I should be obliged to see her Majesty the Queen for the purpose of presenting my credentials; but the moment that I heard that she would not be in England as soon as I expected, I changed my mind, and the happiest hour I have had was when I advised that I should be here, at least except that I have been a great deal happier since I have gone. Your Government, my lords and gentlemen, is dear to us. It would under any circumstances, my Lord Wharncliffe, be dear to us. Your father was a guest of mine a few years back for some four or five days. There was then a Presidential Convention to nominate a candidate, and the late Lord Wharncliff did me the honour to remain with me till the Saturday, in the hopes of ascertaining in what the nomination would result. But he failed to discover till he got to Philadelphia, and he there wrote me a long letter, in which he stated that as he had never heard the name of the gentleman nominated, he did not exactly know how the parties could stand together. But we have stood, and we mean to stand; and I trust ever stand we will as long as we shall be your friends, warm and sincere, and willing and solicitous to be by your side if at any time you should be in serious trouble. (Loud and continued cheering, during which the honourable gentleman resumed his seat).

Mr Jefferson Davis is enjoying the charming scenery of Alton, Staffordshire, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. He was present at the exhibition of the Alton Floricultural Society, held in the beautiful grounds of Alton Towers on Thursday fortnight. He was in company with the Earl and Countess, but some little time elapsed before it was known who the stranger was. As soon as it became known, Mr Davis was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the very large concourse of visitors to the *fete*, who had come from all parts of the Midland counties. A communication has been received from Mr Davis accepting an invitation to visit Manchester, where it is proposed to welcome him at the banquet to be given in his honour.

THE MARTINI GUN.—This breechloader, of which so much has been said lately, is thus described in the report of the Woolwich committee:—"The rifle is closed by a breech-block, which falls and rises on a hinge, and is worked by a lever in rear of the trigger-guard. The method of opening and closing the breech is similar to that of the Peabody. The breech-block contains a spiral spring and piston for striking the cartridge. The action of opening the breech throws out the cartridge by means of a lever extractor, and at the same time cocks the rifle. The ordinary lock is entirely dispensed with. The gun is placed at half-cock, or rather in a position of safety, by pushing forward the lever rather slowly so as not to throw out the cartridge, and pulling the trigger while the breech is partially open. Another slow motion of the lever re-cocks the piece. This rifle can be adapted either to the copper-rim cartridge or to central fire."

THE POTATO RIOT IN CORK.

The Cork correspondent of Saunders, *News Letter* gives the following particulars of the late potato riot in Cork, an outline of which was received by cable:—

"A riot, which may result in loss of life, and which has not to this moment been repressed, has just taken place in this city, arising out of the following circumstances:—An Englishman, named Martin, has been for the past few days buying up large quantities of potatoes, and exporting them to the other side of the channel. In the early part of last week they were sold in the market here at 6d, per weight of 21 lbs.; but the demand Mr Martin created, and the prices he gave, quickly advanced their value, until this day they were held at 1s per weight. The cause of the advance in price having become known, a mob quickly gathered this day in and around the Coal-quay potato market, where it was known Mr Martin was making purchases. Stones were at once resorted to, and Mr Martin fled for protection into a house close by. The riot increased, and he would soon have been at the mercy of the mob, but for the arrival of some of the constabulary. These had to be strongly reinforced, or the house of retreat would have been dilapidated.

The rioters having increased every minute, as also their violence, it was deemed prudent to remove the cause. A cab was procured, into which Mr Martin escaped, amidst a shower of stones and terrific yelling, and was driven to his lodgings; followed by the infuriated rabble, flinging enormous quantities of large stones. George street is now being cleared of the rioters by a large body of constabulary."

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Private letters from Lima, Valparaiso, and other ports, subject to the recent terrible commotion, give many facts and incidents not alluded to in the newspaper accounts heretofore published. One writer reports a singular and horrible sight that occurred at Arica, on the south side of the ruined city. As the earth opened and yawned, there came up five hundred mummies, who stand in long lines facing the sea, every one of the skeletons in perfect preservation, the hands doubled up and supporting the fleshless body. This must be one of the most frightful sights possible, and quite beyond description. The spot where these mummies now stand was once an old cemetery—some ninety years ago, it is said—and these skeletons are doubtless the fabled Incas and Indians, who either buried themselves alive or were interred in this manner. They correspond exactly to the old mummies of the Incas, which I described in a former letter as among the curiosities to be seen in the museum at Lima. As the ground receded, what a ghastly spectacle, amid the throes of an earthquake, the coming up again to earth of these long-buried skeleton remains—five hundred ghostly mummies!

There are fearful stories of the robberies committed among the destroyed places. Bands of thieves, mostly muleteers and the very offscouring of humanity, having saved their own lives by running to the mountains, have now returned to the ruined towns to rob and pillage. They prowl around the ruined houses, overturning stones and doorways, and pulling out from under the dust and shattered buildings many valuable goods, money, pieces of elegant furniture, trunks of clothing, etc. And they assemble in crowds upon the sea shore and break open boxes, casks of liquors, and goods of all kinds that are washed ashore from the wrecks of ships and other vessels. Nor do they spare the dead, for I have been told by an intelligent Peruvian, formerly doing business in Islay, but who has just returned here penniless, that these miserable thieves will rifle a dead body of everything upon it, and hunting among the ruins for valuables, they will often drag out a dead body, only to pilfer it and cast it back among the fallen ruins. In one instance these ladrones found an immense case of sarsaparilla, washed ashore from some ship, and they drank every bottle of it, imagining it to be beer. The people who formerly inhabited these fallen towns (those who were fortunate enough to escape death from the earthquake or by the incoming of the sea) are living in the most abject want and poverty. Many of them are in tents, but by far the greater number have neither clothing, nor shelter, nor food. Having but a minute to escape to the hills, they are now homeless, houseless, shelterless, and without means of sustenance, and many of them must undoubtedly perish.

Some idea of the suffering may be had when we realize that in the city of Arequipa alone, a place containing from 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, there is not one house left standing—literally "not one stone upon another." A Peruvian gentleman, who was in Arica, has given me many horrible details and incidents. He says: "No one who did not witness it can form any idea of its horror." Groans and outcries, falling buildings and shivered timbers, the air so filled with dust and ashes, so choked with the fine dirt of the above buildings, and so strong an electric smell in the air, similar to the strongest brimstone, that the only way people could breathe or escape at all was by each one throwing him or herself flat on the ground and bury the face flat in the very earth which groaned and opened around them. Parents crying for their children; mothers screaming to their husbands; and a blinding cloud of dust and brimstone, and the crash of tumbling houses, the roar of the terrible in-coming sea, and the shrieks of the wounded dying in the falling ruins. In Moquegua the ground opened, and, as it closed again instantly, it caught the ill-fated people, leaving them partly projected from the earth. Here are to be seen hands protuding, feet and toes sticking out above the earth. The top of a head, and even a whole head and neck of some of the people, fingers and arms, with the bodies to which they belong shut into the gap!

The most horrible calamity befel the two cities of Puno and Cerro dePasco—the former containing 40,000 inhabitants. These cities are built near and over the silver mines, and it seems that the very ground on which they stood was one hollow cavern. These caves opened at one wide chasm, and swallowed up the cities and the ill-fated population at one deep and awful opening. They literally fell down into this immense hollow. A number of horsemen rode into Lima and reported the catastrophe, and as the mines themselves are entirely destroyed, we shall probably hear of other towns being destroyed. Cuzco has not "one stone left standing on another," and most of the population were killed.

Uxbridge has granted a bonus of $50,000 to the Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

It has long been a desideratum with photographers to obtain a paper that would properly receive the pictures painted upon it "with a pencil of light"—without having been previously glazed over with white of egg or some preparation that supplies it place. Numerous attempts have been made to discover something that would answer the purpose of albumen, and yet leave the surface dead, instead of shining. The object has been attained at last in Paris, by Chambay. I have seen photographs done on his paper, and they will soon be seen everywhere, for the effect is very beautiful. The photograph has a much greater softness upon the dull paper, and, moreover, photographs taken from engravings are, upon this paper, undistinguishable from the originals.—*Paris Letter.*

The *Jewish Messenger* says that at the auction sale of pews in the new Temple Emanuel, the amount received reached about $750,000. The trustees expected a pre-emption of $80,000, but it amounted to $200,000. The highest price paid was $4,600, the purchaser selecting the pew directly in front of the pulpit. The other members paid various sums, ranging from $4,000 to $5,000. The appraised value of the pews was $800,000, there being twenty at $5,000 each. Many of the seats were sold at a comparatively low price, the trustees very properly declining to neglect the claims of the poorer members. The lowest priced pews were sold for $300, accommodating seven occupants each. By this sale the Temple stands free from debt and with a sinking fund of $100,000.

Some one in the interior of New York claims to have captured the champion mosquito. It is four and three-eighths inches in length. Twelve dollars has been refused for it.

Captain Hall has ascertained that the last two members of the Sir John Franklin's Arctic exploration party died in 1864, near Southampton Island. These two were Captain Crozier and a steward of one of the ships.

The Guelph *Advertiser* says the leanest and most cadaverous mortals, after a month or two's residence in gaol there, reappear before their startled relations in monsterous size, with their coats a foot too short across the back and the flesh bulging out their cheeks like prize Berkshires.

Dr. McCosh has written to Henry M. Alexander, stating that in consequence of illness in his family he is unable to sail as anticipated for New York. His inauguration as President of Princeton College is therefore postponed until the latter part of October.

The members of the National Guard *a cheval* of Paris, according to regulations, ought to be owners of their horses. Yet at the last review of the corps a whole squadron was suddenly missed after having passed the open doors of a large livery stable. The gallant riders were not able to keep their steeds in line.

The new journal *La Cloche*, "The Bell," which succeeds the prohibited *Lanterne*, relates that a workingman, while passing a few days ago one of the doors of the Tuileries, where placards prohibiting the public from entering are posted, wrote quickly with chalk, "but sometimes open to the public."

The Valley of Virginia retains its old reputation for fruitfulness. "Scarcely a vestige of the late war is visible," says the *Lynchburg* (Va.) *News*, "in this beautiful and highly favoured section of country. It was scoured from one extreme to the other by successive inroads of Federal cavalry, and was the theatre of many desperate battles, but every wound has been healed, and every scar has disappeared, and her green fields, full of fertile promise, bespeak a speedy return of the blessed abundance of ante-bellum days."

An account of imprisonment in Siberia recently published in a Paris paper, says the most exquisite torture inflicted upon prisoners is that of the herring. The unhappy man from whom a confession is to be extorted is confined in a well-warmed room, with bread and water and salted herrings for his only food. After several days the bread is withdrawn, and then the water, and the intense thirst which ensues breaks down the prisoner's resolution very speedily, if it does not destroy his reason.

Queen Isabella of Spain weighs 225 pounds. She has become very homely, and when she appears in public with her two eldest daughters, both of whom are very handsome girls, the contrast is most striking. The Queen's husband is the very embodiment of stupidity; he looks in his gorgeous uniform like an idiot wondering why they have dressed him up so nicely. He is always head and ears in debt, and the Queen herself is likewise mostly short of funds. The better classes of Madrid society look with profound contempt on the royal family. As a proof of the Queen's unpopularity at the capital of Spain, it is said that there is in Madrid scarcely a single girl bearing the name of Isabella.

A circular has been sent from the Home Office to the governors of the different gaols, laying down the following rules with respect to private executions:—1. For the sake of uniformity it is recommended that executions should take place at the hour of 8 a.m. on the first day after the intervention of three Sundays from the day on which the sentence was passed. 2. The mode of execution, and the ceremonies attending it, to be the same as heretofore in use. 3. A black flag to be hoisted at the moment of execution upon a staff placed on an elevated and conspicuous part of the prison, or if an arrangement can be made for that purpose, the bell of the parish or other neighbouring church, to be tolled for fifteen minutes before and fifteen minutes after the execution.

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.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

150 PAIRS Witney Blankets, slightly shaken, from 12s 6d per pair
100 pieces of White Cotton, at 7½d per yard, worth 9d
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, 5s per pair
1,000 yards Dress Goods at 7½d
Double Width Mohairs, in all colours, at 9½d per yard
French Merinoes in all colours, at a price that cannot be beaten
Fancy Dress Goods, at all prices, and newest designs
50 dozen Hoop Skirts, at 1s 10½d each
One penny per yard off all Factory Cottons and Prints
50 dozen Linen Towels, 8½d each, or 5s 3d per dozen
Our Table Linen, at 1s 10½d per yard, beats the city in price or quality
All other Goods not mentioned, and kept by the Dry Goods Stores in general, will be found at the

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

lower than any other house in the city or elsewhere.

Our Clothing Department is now complete, and Customers will find it to their advantage to reserve their purchases and orders until we have examined our Stock and ascertained our prices, which will be found fully 25 per cent under the usual Clothing Store prices.

JAS. GREENFIELD.

September 21.

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 Reps.
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, MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE NAPKINS.

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

MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th September.

REMEMBER

REMEMBER

FERGUSON BROS

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

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. Saturdays 9 p.m.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY

FERGUSON BROS.

PRINCESS STREET.

September 14.

The Daily News

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Paris, Sept. 21.—Some reports say that a rising in Spain is not a movement of the Liberals alone, but is supported by all parties. It is stated that the revolutionists have failed at some points, owing to the want of leaders.

The rumour that Queen Isabella will abdicate is generally discredited.

The *Moniteur* publishes the exciting intelligence received yesterday from Spain, and says the reported accession of some officers of the fleet at Madrid to the revolutionary movement gives gravity to the news, but the accounts so far received are imperfect. It is certain, however, that the Gonzales Bravo ministry has resigned, and that General Concha has been summoned to Madrid to form a new cabinet. At last accounts the capital remained quiet. The *Moniteur* adds that this event prevented the return of Spain from meeting the Emperor Napoleon again, as she left St. Sebastian on Saturday for Madrid.

London, Sept. 21.—Hon. Anson Burlingame and the Chinese embassy have arrived in this city, and are stopping at the Grosvenor hotel.

Munich, Sept. 21.—The military convention of the South-German States commences its session to-day.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The King of Prussia has been received with great enthusiasm on his tour through Holstein and in the city of Hamburg where he is now stopping.

Hamburg, Sept. 21.—King William of Prussia arrived in this city yesterday. He came up the river Elbe on board the steamship Hammonia. When within a short distance of the city the steamer ran aground on a sand bank and was unable to get off. After some delay the King and officers of the royal staff embarked on a small steamer and were brought to this city. The King meets with a hearty welcome from the citizens wherever he makes his appearance. To-day His Majesty made a visit to the bourse, and in reply to an address said, "Peace is desired by all. I have the surest hope that it will not be broken. My speech at Kiel was intended to give the strongest assurance of hope, and I cannot understand how opposite impressions could have been derived from the words I used on that occasion." This explanation was received with great cheering.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The government candidate in the department of L'Eure has been elected to the Corps Legislatif by a large majority.

London, Sept. 21, Midnight.—The following news has been received from Spain: The resignations of Gonzales Bravo and the members of his cabinet have been accepted.

A parley has been held between the royal offices and some of the rebel leaders, the result of which is not known.

A body of rebels, 14,000 strong, has gathered near Valladolid to intercept the Queen and prevent her from returning to Madrid. The whole of Andalusia is in the hands of the Revolutionists.

It is rumoured that the revolutionists are acting in support of the interests of the Duke of Montpensier.

Great excitement prevails in the City of Madrid.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, Sept. 22, 1.20 p.m.—Consols 94¼ for money and account; Bonds 72¾; Illinois Central 91¼; Erie 31¼.

Liverpool, Sept. 23