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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 12 minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

American experience of the ballot is not favourable to the views put forward by the advanced Parliamentary reformers in England. With reference to the election address of Mr John Bright, the *New York Times* takes notice of his advocacy of the ballot, and refers to it in the following terms:—"The adoption of the ballot," it says, "will certainly do no harm, and the tendency will be in the right direction; but we must caution Mr Bright and all English reformers not to expect too much from it, nor to rely upon it as certain to cure all the defects and to remedy all the abuses of the English political system. It has had no such effect in this country. It does not prevent electoral corruption; it does not prevent intimidation or undue influence; on the contrary, it is often made the means of facilitating both. But, on the other hand, it may be made to do a great deal of good, and it is not easy to see how it can do any harm. Only it is best not to overrate its advantages, nor to rely upon it with undue confidence." In this country, notwithstanding the near example of American institutions, and the disposition entertained by reforming politicians to copy most of the details of the American system, the advocacy of the ballot has never gained any footing. The reason of this is, no doubt, the consciousness of the defects of this system of voting, and the consciousness of the abuses which have occurred under it, which make it altogether inferior to the open, manly method of casting our votes, which we have inherited along with other British institutions.

PASSENGERS FOR THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.—The steamboats and cars are taking large numbers daily to Hamilton in view of the Provincial fair being held there. Last evening the steamer Spartan arrived here with a large addition to her regular number of passengers which was further augmented before she left by the addition of 150 from this place.

DUPREZ AND BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.—To-morrow evening this famous troupe of minstrels will give their first entertainment in the City Hall. The troupe comprises an array of talent sufficient to ensure full satisfaction to the most fastidious tastes, and therefore the public cannot do better than embrace the present opportunity of witnessing their performance.

A NUISANCE.—We call attention to the presence of a perfect stagnant mud-hole in front of Mr Thornton's restaurant, King street, Market Square. Surely the existence of this nuisance should not be tolerated at least in so public a thoroughfare as the Market Square.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—There was very little matter in court to occupy the time of the Magistrate this morning, and in consequence a large gathering in the gallery, after remaining for half an hour, left the hall with evident disappointment. The police succeeded this morning in apprehending James Roach, the man implicated in the assault upon Sidney Holland in a cab on the 15th instant, in company with Edward Gallagher, the particulars of which were given at the time of the occurrence. The prisoner confessed to the charge, and was fined in a similar amount to that of his companion, $10.50, which was immediately paid.

HEAVY WEATHER ON THE LAKE.—The weather for the past week has been anything but pleasant, cold ungenial rains relieved by occasional gleams of sunshine during the day, the sky becoming clear towards evening preparatory to the advent of hoar frosts has been the rule. Last night the rain fell in torrents, and up to an early hour this morning the wind blew a regular gale, lashing the waters of Lake Ontario to a perfect frenzy, and creating her billows as far as the eye could see with white caps. The steamer Magnet, due this morning at six o'clock, did not arrive until half-past ten, by which time the wind had in a great measure subsided, and the weather had assumed a pleasant aspect.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE "PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN" RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Already acknowledged, $71,50; J. & D. Cunningham, $5; J. Greenfield, $2; Alex. Ross, $2; G. M. Kinghorn, $2; R. Waddell, $2; Chown & Cunningham, $2; James Davis, $2; G. Kemp & Co., $1,50; W. A. Gunn, $1; N. Wilmot, $1; Sheldon & Davis, $1; Mrs Kennar, $1; John Henderson, $1; L. Clements, $1; J. F. Ferguson, $1; John Dunbar, $1; W. Woollard, $1; R. M. McIntyre, $1; J. H. Somerville, $1; R. J. Carson, $1; P. Conroy, $1; J. Swift, $1; A. Falconer, $1; James Kearns, $1; W. Spangenberg, $1; Dr. Skinner, $1; A. Livingston, $1; Geo. M. Wilkinson, $1; small sums, 1,50. Total, $111,50.—DANIEL CALLAGHAN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM PORT ROWAN

Port Rowan, Sept. 23.—Mr Patchen, of Troy, and Mr Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, arrived here yesterday and identified the body picked up by a fisherman on the shore a few days ago by the under clothes found on the deceased which showed it to be one of the Miss Patchens, lost off the Morning Star over two months ago. Coroner McLennan gave Mr Patchen an order for the body, which was disinterred and taken to Buffalo.

FROM GLENCOE.

Glencoe, Sept. 23.—A bold and daring robbery was committed in the vicinity of Glencoe last night by a party of three armed men, who drove to the door of Duncan Michel's house, when two of them knocked in the door; after getting in, one of them fired off a revolver, at the same time singing out, "Your money or your life." The flash from the shot revealed to them another door, where they saw two men in the act of getting up. The second shot was then fired at the two men, fortunately missing them and doing no more harm than tearing up a little of the floor by the ball. The robbers succeeded in carrying off a large trunk containing one hundred dollars in gold some distance from the house, where they broke it open and carried off the contents. They have not been heard of as yet.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, Assistant Adjutant General of the garrison, has returned from England, and resumed his duties here.

The body of Lachapelle, a carter, was found in the river.

The great cricket match was continued with much animation during yesterday afternoon. The Canadian twenty-two finished the first innings at 2.30, scoring only 28, with 21 wickets down. Humphrey and Jupp, of the Eleven, then went in. The fielding of the Canadians was excellent and the batting proceeded continuously. Humphrey made 8 and Jupp 22, when the former was bowled by Draper. He was replaced by J. Smith, who made 8 more before the wickets were drawn at 5:30.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR—The *Whig*, with its usual obtuseness speaks of the voice of the city as having fallen on Mr Breden as candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Sir Henry Smith. I question the fact very much, but the *Whig* should have remembered that it is the voice of the County which is important. Doubtless a considerable influence which no candidate could afford to neglect will be exercised by the city in the election, and there are many voters who reside in town, but it is the people of the county who are to be represented, and it is they who decide the election. I have nothing to say against Mr Breden, but I believe that the voices of both county and city are more likely to pronounce in favour of our excellent Warden, Mr D. D. Calvin, a resident in the county, and long identified with all its interests.

Yours truly,

FRONTENAC.

Sept. 23.

LITERARY EVENING.—As will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns, the literary entertainment promised by Mr A. Melville Bell and his brother will be given in the City Hall on the evening of Monday, the 5th proximo.

The end of the track of the Pacific Railroad on the 1st of September was 1,387 miles west of Chicago.

The very latest town on the Pacific Railroad is Corrine, on Black's Fork, fifteen miles west of Green River. Lots are $250 each.

It is said of the late Mr John Douglas Cook editor of the *Saturday Review*, that he never wrote a single line in the journal he created and watched over incessantly till the day of his death.

Don Jose Ferrer de Conto, the editor of the Spanish paper *El Cronista*, in New York, has initiated a subscription in aid of the sufferers by the late earthquake in Peru and Chili, heading it with $100 in gold.

YOUNG GRASS FOR CATTLE.—It would be a wonderful advantage to the country if farmers could be induced to discontinue the suicidal practice of keeping their grass standing till it has become more like old thatch than succulent herbage. Ninety-nine acres out of every hundred are partially or completely ruined for making good hay, and not only is the hay of a vastly inferior quality, but the land and the future crops of grass are both injured beyond all ordinary calculation. And there is but little if any force in the common excuse that where so many acres have to be harvested, it cannot be helped, for if any man lacks the courage to employ sufficient hands to gather his hay as fast as it ought to be proceeded with, he is unfit for the occupation of so many acres. When a field of wheat is fit to cut, it is done, and men are found to do it, and it is the same with oats; but because, instead of losing the grain, in the case of grass standing too long, the loss is not so palpable, at all events not to common observers, the farmer muddles along with about the usual force he employs at other seasons, regardless of the fact of hollow stems, leaves dried up and wasted away, and a mass of withered, dead stuff, which has no sap in it when cut, and has little more nourishment in it than the leaves which blow from the trees in autumn.

Among the oddities which one sometimes comes across is the following from an American paper, the quaint satire of which on men and women needs no comment, headed:—"Proposals Wanted.—The undersigned feeling the need of some one to find fault with and grumble at when business matters go wrong, and being lonely, with no one to hate him, and having arrived at the proper age, has therefore now determined to 'come out!' Sealed proposals will be received until twelve o'clock p.m. on the 31st of December, 1868. Applicants must possess beauty, or its equivalent in currency. The one to be chosen must promise not to chew gum. Nor frequent sewing-circles. Nor go round begging for charitable purposes. Nor trade off my clothes to wandering Italians for flower vases. Nor borrow money from my vest pockets while I sleep. She must believe in sudden chills, and make allowance for their effects upon the nervous system. When her 'old bear' comes home from a 'few friends' rather affectionate, she must not take advantage of his state, and wheedle him into trips to watering places. And, above all, she must not on such occasions put pieces into the tea she prescribes for his 'poor head.' A lady possessing the foregoing qualifications, positive and negative, can hear of something to her advantage by addressing the undersigned, inclosing a stamp. All proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of the ability of the applicant to support a husband in the style to which he has been accustomed."

MR ROEBUCK'S SPEECH AT THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST.

Mr Roebuck said: I am called to return thanks for the House of Commons. That, Sir, I consider to be a great honour. I am a member of that House. (Hear, hear.) I have long been one of the members of the House of Commons, and I may use the words of Gratian, who, speaking of another House of Commons, said he was present at its cradle and attended its hearse. I now am attending on the hearse of the present House of Commons. That House has done for England what England will ever remember. (Hear, hear.) Aye, though it may have done the work slowly, it has done it surely. At length the House of Commons has admitted to the government of this country the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I say we are bound to thank that House of Commons for what it has done. And I, as representing it here, take pride to myself, the pride of having taken part in it. (Hear, hear.) So much, Sir, for the House of Commons. Now, on the present occasion I congratulate the Master Cutler on the great guest (the Hon R. Johnson) who sits on his right hand. (Loud cheers.) He is come to England, he tells us—and I entirely believe him—as a messenger of peace. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He comes as the representative of the haughty offspring of a haughty parent, and I feel certain that in his hands nothing will be done degrading to one country or the other. There will be no paltering with great interests. There will be no sham expressions of grandeur on the one side or humbleness on the other. (Hear, hear.) We shall meet on perfect equality as friends, both desirous of doing all that can be done for our two countries and for humanity. (Cheers.) I hope and believe that Mr Reverdy Johnson, from his known characteristics and his antecedents, will so conduct the negotiations between his country and ours that there shall be no lack of honour on the one side or the other. (Cheers.) Here, Sir, I believe, if I were a prudent man, I should end. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But I am not a prudent man. (Cheers and laughter.) In this meeting I believe I have many friends. (Cheers.) I wish to express the feelings of my heart as to the great changes that have taken place in the Government of the country since we last met together. Now, we must all understand that the Government of this country is no longer in the hands of the aristocracy represented by Lord Wharncliffe, nor of the middle classes represented by the Master Cutler. The Government of the country is in the hands of the working classes, and we must not hide that from ourselves. The thing has been done, and we must meet it. Then comes the question which I want to talk to you upon—whether we may expect good from this or not. I am glad that Mr Johnson sits upon the right hand of the Master Cutler on this occasion. The experiment has been made in America, and I believe under more unfavourable circumstances than in England. I am quite sure Mr Johnson will bear me out when I say that the favourable circumstances in America are the almost boundless powers they have of granting land to every man that goes there. That we have not; but then the Americans have this difficulty. There is poured into the tide of American life year by year a feculent torrent of the mischief, turbulence, and vice of Europe. We have the wild Irishman, we have the fiery Frenchman, we have the assassin Italian, we have the dumbfounded Spaniard, all going there in one mass—rushing to fulfil all the expectations they have formed in America. I know my friend Mr Johnson, and I am proud to call him my friend, will echo every word I say. I don't say he will dare to get up and do it now—(laughter)—but I will say it for him. Our experiment is made with our own people alone. We have Englishmen, we have Irishmen, and we have them alone to deal with. My confidence is so strong in the good feeling of my countrymen that I believe no harm will happen from their having power. There will be an end of complaint on their part. Let no man say hereafter "we are cursed; we are slaves under the aristocracy of England." The power will be in their own hands; the government of this country will be in the hands of the people of England, and I believe that government will be conducive to the happiness of the people of this country. I would call your attention to this fact, and here again I would solicit as witness Mr Reverdy Johnson. In America it has been found for the most part that the better-to-do classes, the educated classes, have withdrawn themselves from political life. For the most part, all educated Americans, all persons who are well to do in life, step aside and say, "Let pass the political current; we shall be perfectly happy, we shall be perfectly contented in our lot; we do not care what may happen, we shall be safe," and they let political power rest in the hands of the buccaneering population. If you do that, great danger will happen in England. What I ask of you is to take part in every political movement. Do not as the old landlord used to do, coerce anybody. That I do not ask. What I ask is this. Jeremy Bentham made a grand and most pregnant distinction between the power of will over will and the power of mind over mind. The power of will over will means the power of the landlord to turn out and coerce his tenant. That I do not ask; but I do ask you to use the power of mind over mind—to tell your workmen and the people at large what you believe to be true and right; appealing simply to their judgment, not coercing them at all; leaving them to do exactly what they like, but telling them what you believe to be right. (Cheers.) That I believe is in your power. If you withdraw from your present position in any disgust, or under any feeling of inferiority created by the present law, you will do an unwise thing. You should take up your position; tell the men under you what you believe to be right, let it work upon their minds as mind upon mind. Then my belief is we shall see, what the world has never seen, a people governed by itself. America does not do that. There is a Government and a people outside America; here we have a people inside of ourselves. What I ask of the people here is that they will not be coerced by anybody; not to believe in leaders, but as they are righteous, and their judgment is convinced—not to be frightened—not to be coerced by unions, not to be anything but Englishmen, governing themselves by their own judgment. What they ought to decide is, that what is right they will do, not considering whether their leaders think them wrong or not, but considering simply the good of their country. Then they will be what they profess to be, the patriots of their country. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, I say this to this assembly. I know they are my friends; I believe them pretty nearly all to be my friends; but I say it for the purpose of its going out to the working men of this country. I ask them to have that confidence in themselves, in their own sufficiency, and in the dignity of their own nature, that they shall not be coerced or frightened by anybody to do other than that what they think is right, and what the country demands. With this I thank you for having proposed my name with your toast, and I bid you farewell. (Cheers.)

Frederick Hudson, long the managing editor of the *New York Herald*, is writing his recollections of journalism.

It is said that the Australian Colonies are to be united under a form of government very similar to that of the Dominion.

The feminine uprising of 6,000 women of property in Manchester, England, demanding to be registered as lawful voters, and other demonstrations in favour of female suffrage in that country, are indications that woman is to be enfranchised sooner than we have imagined. The moment she makes a general stand in favour of gaining her right to vote, she will get it.

A great many desertions from the Papal troops continue to be reported, almost all of them from the foreign regiments. The conduct of the Pope's indigenous soldiers does not appear to be uniformly praiseworthy. A letter relates that a butcher who supplied the troops with their rations of meat had to go to Frascati to buy cattle. Carrying with him a large sum he asked a colonel for an escort as protection against the brigands. Two soldiers were sent with him. A few hours afterwards he was found bleeding to death in a wood, with bayonet thrust in his body. The country was almost scoured by detachments, and the murderers were caught, just as they were about to pass the frontier, with all the butcher's money in their possession.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

The *Times* says the accounts from Natal appear, in an increased degree, to justify the colonial expectations as to the extent and size of the South African gold discoveries. Several specimens of the quartz had been obtained, one of which—of small size, but great richness—has been received in London. The exact distance from Natal to the gold fields is 760 miles, and, for all emigrants by sea, Turban is the nearest port. The original party of explorers are without crushing machinery, and have had little experience in mining, but orders for machinery were already in course of execution, and several persons, well acquainted with mining in Australia and California, were on their way from Natal, the Cape, and elsewhere.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE—RESULT OF OBSERVATIONS AT ADEN.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR—As the result of the observations taken by our astronomical expeditions in Southern India can only have reached England through the medium of electricity, I avail myself of the passage of a mail steamer to communicate what was observed at this station. The only astronomers and photographers that have come to Aden are all Germans; three of them, Dr. Weiss, Navigating-Lieutenant Rhea, and another gentleman, are Austrians. Their chief object was to make observations on the constitution of the corona. From the observations taken by these gentlemen there can be no doubt that the problem is now solved, several varied experiments proving in a most conclusive manner that the corona merely consists of inflammable gas in a high state of combustion. The North German party consisted of one astronomer, Dr. Thiel, of Bremen, and four Prussian photographers working under the direction of Dr. Fritch, of Berlin. This party devoted their attention chiefly to photographing the various phases of the eclipse, having selected Aden as the most likely spot in the zone of "totality" to be free from clouds.

Several English amateurs, officers of the army and navy, also contributed their help in recording various experiments according to their respective abilities.

The weather for a week preceding the eventful 18th had been unusually cloudy for Aden, and prevented the *savants*, who had arrived at the beginning of August, from making as many observations as they would have wished. The mornings had been particularly trying, the sun rising among thick banks of purple grey clouds.

On the evening of the 17th, almost all the rank and fashion of Aden made an exodus to Marshag hill, the eastern promontory of Aden, where the German party were established with all their instruments. The night was very cloudy, and much anxiety was felt by all interested in the success of the observations. At grey dawn, however, and just before first contact, the banks of clouds separated into broad bands, occasionally shutting out a view of the eclipse. Totality commenced at 6 hours, 29 minutes, and 28 seconds a.m., and lasted 2 minutes and 55 seconds, during which interval a most magnificent view of the phenomena was obtained, and four most successful photographs were taken.

The only planets and stars observed during the totality were Venus, Jupiter, and Sirius, which at once shows that the darkness was not great.

At the time of the totality, the height of the tide was seven and a quarter feet, or for Aden a good average spring tide. The preceding spring tides (about a fortnight before) were very bad, the rise and fall not being more than four feet.

On first separation a most beautifully soft light stole out from behind the moon, lighting up the sea and rocks of Aden in an indescribably beautiful manner.

The sun was, unfortunately, behind a cloud at the final separation, which could not be, therefore, determined within a second of time. The times were of:—

	H. M. S.
Totality	6 29 28
First separation	8 32 22
Totality	0 2 55

The German party were delighted with all their experiments, and consider themselves amply repaid for their trouble. They had most superb instruments, and were particularly civil and obliging in explaining their use, mechanism, &c. Among the most interesting was a photographing telescope, which is made self-acting by by means of a most ingenious clock-work mechanism, which, with the help of a simple pendulum and endless wheels, is so delicately adjusted as to counteract the motion of the earth, and to keep the telescope rightly fixed on the star or planet during the ten or fifteen seconds required to receive the impression.

I send a rough representation of the corona. Its size was accurately measured by means of a telescope with small squares in the diaphragm. These values can be exactly determined by experiments with the same telescope in the distance between known stars, which can be brought to scale.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ADEN, Aug. 21.

A. G.

The Paris *Liberte* now informs us that a new artillery locomotive has been tried, armed with two pieces of artillery and intended to perform scouting duty.

The *Patrie* announces that Queen Victoria was desirous of going to Fontainebleau to pay the Empress a visit, but the state of her health is such that her doctor forbids the journey as too exhausting.

We observe by an exchange paper that a firm in Boston is building a new description of vessel suited to the importation of molasses and other liquid matter in bulk. This mode of transit will save much expense, and would assuredly create considerable business in cooperage at the port of reception.

The Wickedest Man is paid $350 a month for the use of his bar-room for one hour a day for religious meetings, provided the sale of whiskey and the former business of the place are discontinued during that period. The contract runs to October 1. The Howard Mission people deny that this money is for rent, but for the support of nine girls whom Allen maintains to keep them from pursuing their former evil calling. Kit Burns is to lease his rat pit one hour a day, for prayer meetings, for $150 a month. Tommy Hadden is said to have simulated reform to escape punishment at the next General Sessions, for shanghaiing a citizen of Brooklyn. John Allen seems to have made a mess of his lecturing project. He professed to have resolved to follow it till he had earned $100,000, with which he would found a Magdalen Asylum up the North River and install himself as chief manager. But John could not let whiskey alone, hence his opening effort as a speaker, on Friday night, at Stamford, Conn, was a wretched failure, the man being too far gone in *delirium tremens* to be presentable. His own agents were both keepers of Water street dance houses. They had received $4.50 for admission, and would probably have taken in all $50; but were obliged to shut up the hall and return the money.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Mayor of Norwich, at a meeting last week, stated that a friend of his went into a barber's shop, and that worthy tradesman said, "I don't think much of this British Association; nine out of ten don't shave at all, and the others shave themselves."

STEEL-CAPPED RAILS.

The Rochester *Union* says: The destruction of iron upon railways is enormous, and the cost of upholding the rails is the great drawback upon the profits and earnings of the railroad stockholders. Motives of economy, as well as of safety, are constantly urging railroad men to look for something better than the common T rail, which is the best that was known until a recent period.

What is to be done for rails? If what has already been invented will not present sufficient advantages to enable it to supersede the rails in present use, then ingenuity must be further taxed, and continue to be taxed till it does yield what is demanded. We are persuaded that a rail has been invented that will meet the want in most all other respects. It is the Dulpex Steel and Iron Rail, invented by J. L. Booth, of this city.

Mr Booth's rail is nearly in the form of a common T rail. The bottom, upright standard and a small head is made of iron; over this head is laid a cap or tread-piece of steel, which forms the face of the rail, and is held in its place by clenching the head under on either side. These steel caps are rolled into place when the iron rail is cold, and are as firm as though the rail was one solid piece instead of two. If the caps are laid loosely upon the rail, experiment has demonstrated that the tread of the car wheels will in a short time make them tight. The iron rails and the steel caps are brought here from the factories and put together, and the rail is finished, ready for use. The bars are put into acid, and the scale removed before they are put together. The ends are then ground and made true, thus producing a finished rail.

The economy of this rail is found in its long endurance. That it will wear five or ten times as long as the iron rail is already proven, but to determine how long it will last is impossible till years have passed away in making the test. Assuming that these steel caps may wear out at some day, however distant, the iron part of the rail, the body, will be sound and fit for a new cap of steel, or if abandoned for rails, it may be remoulded under the hammer and rollers into other forms, while a steel rail cannot.

The cost of this rail is about 50 per cent, above that of iron.

WOMEN AS PRINTERS—RESULTS OF AN EXPERIMENT.

The *World* undertook the experiment of employing women as compositors because it was willing to be at some trouble and expense for the sake of giving practical aid to the movement for enlarging the sphere of women's work. The experiment was fairly tried with results which will be stated further on.

The increasing business of the *World* made it necessary last May to enlarge both its composing room and editorial offices. In the change then made it was found impossible to retain for the occupation of the female compositors the separate room which they had filled. For this reason we sought places elsewhere for the women then in our employ, retaining one only in a more responsible position in the composing room, upon whose industry her mother and two sisters are dependent, and when they had all obtained other places, ceased for the present, with the exception named, to avail ourselves of the services of that "disfranchised class."

From the beginning to the end of our experiment perhaps 100 girls were employed at the case. Of these less than half a dozen could set type when they were first received. Some of them became tolerable compositors and are now making fair wages at book work. The majority of them, with every opportunity to learn, and with better payment on the whole for all they did than our men received for similar work, never reached an equal skill, nor earned so much as they. The moment they were tried by the simple test of so much pay for so much composition, which all male compositors undergo, their earnings fell far below the average of the earnings of the men. They were required for the most part to work only in the day-time; only once or twice were their services required at night. They worked as many days in the week as men, but could none of them work as many hours a day. Seven or eight hours were more than sufficient to tax their strength.

Clean composition was next to an impossibility with all of them in the first instance, and the correction of their "matter" they shirked. Yet they were favoured with the most legible "copy" and were under little stress as to time. To the setting of "reprint," that is, printed copy, these remarks also apply.

Illegible manuscript they were utterly incapable to decipher. The majority of persons write more or less illegibly; but the majority of that majority write with uniformity—that is, their manuscript is obscure in the same manner with the same letters or combination of letters. The same pen tracks do service always in conveying the same syllables. Rufus Choate had a chirography notoriously bad and illegible. It differed from clear and legible manuscript more widely than almost any other man's of his time. But it differed uniformly—the same words. Therefore one had only to learn his system from which we all depart more or less. All good compositors learn to read illegible manuscript, and they learn it, by discerning these uniformities, assisted by the subject, the context, &c. The women whom we have employed never made any progress in this direction. Illegible manuscript to them remained illegible. From the context and the subject they got no assistance—perhaps because they were the "disfranchised class." Punctuation, also, somehow seemed as bad to them as "seven times nine" to Marjory Fleming. It was more than human nature could endure. At any rate, they never punctuated; and their justification must have been by faith, since they never "justified" by "spacing" well.

Such was the incapacity of the four or five-score women we have employed as type-setters, and such its kind and degree. Their hands travelled tolerably well and swiftly from the case to the stick, when the boxes had been learned, not so well from the stick to the case, in "distributing;" but all the compositor's art beyond that purely mechanical part they recked little of. It remains only to add that they were all faithful to the extent of their abilities, neat and decent in their dress, and well-behaved, and that most of them had had an ordinary common-school education.

Such are the facts; whoever pleases may preach the sermon.—*N. Y. World.*

Just to keep up the credit of Irish elections we have now and then a bit of fun, although it must be confessed that humour is rather dying out. Mr Sullivan, Solicitor-General under the late Government, has been addressing his constituents at Mallow, and his style seems to be eminently adapted to the tastes and feelings of a small Irish borough. "What," he exclaims, was my boast in the House of Commons? My boast was that I was a Mallow man." We do not remember his mentioning this circumstance to the house, but the Mallow men received the remark with tremendous cheers. Mr Sullivan, however, regards the women with even more admiration than the men. He says:—"If the women and girls of Mallow had votes he would be returned more than unanimously."

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, Sept. 23.—Flour—Superior Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 0.00 to 0,00; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; bag flour 0,00 to 0,00. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00. Spring, 1,29 to 1,30; Western, 1,29 to 1,29. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00. Butter—Dairy 00 to 00c; store-packed 00 to 00c. Ashes—pots, 5,65 to 5,70. Pearls, 5.30 to 5,35. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 000. Pork, Mess, 00,00 to 00,00; Prime Mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00 to 00,00. Peas, per 66 lbs 0,97½ to 1,00. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour—receipts 1,700 bbls; market dull and drooping; quotations mostly nominal; buyers continuing to hold off. Wheat weaker. Peas easier. Provisions unchanged. Ashes—pots unchanged. Pearls declining.

TOWN SEWAGE FOR MANURE.—This has been a good year for testing the value of town sewage. The Warwick Corporation, threatened with Chancery suits for polluting the Avon, rented a farm of 109 acres, and diverted over it the flow of the town sewage. After three weeks' irrigation, there was a promising ryegrass crop on the land, the green appearance of which contrasted strikingly with the parched state of the country round. And, in spite of the great heat, there has been no smell sufficient to cause any annoyance. Banbury was in the field before Warwick, being warned that it must no longer go on poisoning the Cherwell so as to even injure the cattle food on the banks. 135 acres were leased, and the sewage was passed over them, though open trenches, before entering the river. Had not the land been laid with drain-pipes, very little of the fluid would ever reach the river. As it was, the little water which ran off was perfectly pure. And during the drought it almost ceased running. The land costs £4 10s an acre. On 18 acres an oat crop brought £198 by public auction; on 35 acres ryegrass had realized, up to 12th July, £379, and there are more crops to follow. The rest of the farm was laid down for mowing. The whole of the sales have brought in nearly £1,000. This is better than going to law with the landowners about the state of the river. As a proof of the efficiency of sewage, we are told that sand taken from the Maplin and irrigated with Barking sewage has, this year, grown excellent potatoes; while on stiff clay the sewage is a wonderful help to the wheat crop. By-and-by we shall probably be as careful of it as the Chinese have been for the last few thousand years.

One of the singular customs of the city of London is that every year the Corporation presents four yards and a half of the finest black cloth that the country can produce to certain officers of the Crown. The amount per annum thus spent is set down at £230. The opinions of antiquarians as to the reason of this singular presentation in kind to the high officers of the Crown and others appear to be rather conflicting, but it is generally believed that it must have been for the purpose of encouraging the woollen manufactures in their earlier stages, and to show to the highest in authority the progress was made from year to year in that particular branch of industry. From a list which has been kept in the Chamberlain's office for nearly the last century, it appears that the gentlemen who receive the compliment are the First Secretary of State, the Lord Chancellor, the Chamberlain of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, the Lord Steward, the Comptroller, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Recorder of London, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Common Sergeant.

DIED.

In Niagara, on the 13th inst., in the 71st year of his age, Wm. M. Ball, Esq., father of F. R. Ball, Esq., County Attorney of Oxford, Woodstock, and the Rev. W. S. Ball, pastor of Knox Church, Guelph.

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 damaged, from 12s 6d per pair
160 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 7½d yard
French Merinoes in all colours, at a price that cannot be beaten
Fancy Dress Goods, at all prices, and new designs
50 dozen Hoop Skirts, at 1s 10½d each
One penny per yard off all Factory Cottons and Prints
50 dozen Linen Towels, 5½d each, or 5s 3d dozen
Our Table Linen, at 1s 10½d per yard, beaten only in price or quality
All other Goods not mentioned, and kept by 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 they have examined our Stock and ascertained our prices, which will be found fully 25 per cent under the usual Clothing Stores 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 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, DOESKINS, MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE MATTINGS.

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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, Sept. 22.—Advices from Spain state that Gen. Concha is at the head of the royal troops.

Gonzales Bravo, the Prime Minister, who recently resigned, has fled.

Queen Isabella is at San Sebastian. The war between that place and Madrid is increased with revolutionists to such an extent that the Queen will not make the journey. The present martial law has been proclaimed throughout the whole of Spain.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The *Patrie* yesterday afternoon published the following, furnished by the Spanish ambassador in this city: "Madrid is quiet, though the people are excited. The troops are faithful at Cadiz also; the troops and citizens are faithful, and the garrison has been reinforced as a precautionary measure. The other towns throughout the towns are quiet."

London, Sept. 22.—The telegraph wires in Spain are disordered in every direction. The news received is uncertain and contradictory. Generals Prim and De Roda, at the head of the insurgent forces, are marching on the capital.

Dublin, Sept. 22.—A party of about 60 persons, all armed, and many of them masked, made an attack on the house of a Mr Justice, near Cork, last night, and stopped it of arms, which they carried off. The movement was directed by an American. There was no opposition offered. No arrests were made.

Patrick Doran and Daniel Moriarty, who were convicted of complicity in the Fenian outrages in Australia some time ago, have been pardoned on condition that they do not go to Ireland.

Michael Hanley, of this city, a convicted Fenian, has been pardoned.

London, Sept. 23.—The people of the provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orenze, Ponte, Pontevedra, Murcia, Albacete, Huesca, Saragossa, and Ternel, have pronounced for the revolutionists. The rebels are very strong in the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. It is said that "the sovereignty of the people," and "appeal to the nation," are the war cries of the insurgents.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The *Moniteur* has the following in regard to the royal armies of Spain. General Concha's brother has been ordered to command the centre. General Concha commands in Catalonia; Arragon and Valencia and Gen. Novalicheg in Andalusia.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The report is current that the Minister of War will instantly issue orders for the dismissal to their homes of 20,000 men from the army on furlough.

London, Sept. 22.—Despatches from Naples report that insurrections have broken out in Calabria and Sicily in favour of an Italian Republic. The Italian government is taking prompt and strong steps to put a stop to the disorders.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Telegrams to journals here confirm the news of the rising in the south of Italy.

The *Temps* fears that Italians desire the overthrow of the Monarchy under Victor Emanuel.

The *Gaulois* asserts that Francis II., the ex-King of Sicily, is the prime instigator of the movement and the rebels merely acting under the pretence of republican principles.

New York, Sept. 23.—The *Herald's* London special of last evening says:—Advices from Madrid dated yesterday evening, the 21st, report that a government decree has been issued in the capital, accepting the resignation of all the ministers of the Gonzales Bravo cabinet. The decree named General Jose Concha President of the Council of State, in the Queen's name, but he had not, however formed a ministry when the telegrams were despatched.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 21st announced that a revolt against the Government had taken place at Cadiz and Seville.

The Government had formed the army into three great military divisions, which were placed under the command of Generals Pezuela, Manuel Concha, and Novaliches, and they had decided to attack the insurgents