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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.		
9.45 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	Mixed train 3.15 a.m.
	1:50 "	" " 6.15 "
GOING WEST.		
4.15 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	Mixed train 6.45 a.m.
4.35 "		" " 10.00 "

This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 20 minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.

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Anonymous communications can receive no attention. [illegible] to insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. It is also expected that correspondents will keep a copy of the sheet of paper containing their communications.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

To an outsider the humours of the American electioneering canvass are not without interest. While there is a great deal of blackguard abuse making its way into the less respectable journals, there is also published an infinitude of sparkling sallies, witty rejoinders, and pleasantries of an entirely unobjectionable character. Versification is also employed, and an extensive catalogue of songs might be compiled which owe their birth to the contest between Seymour and Blair and Grant and Colfax. Illustrations, too, occasionally appear, and the force and attractions of caricature are employed in this keen encounter of the wits. Acting on the maxim applied to love and war, that all is fair in such contests, we have politicians who hesitate at no sort of means to gain their ends: Rivalry, in fact, runs to excess, and the excitement is greater than has been witnessed in the past two elections. In this place we could not find room to multiply examples of the style of party warfare now being carried on in the political journals, but the following specimen will serve as a sample bit of sarcasm, with a mischievous sting in it. It is from the New York *Sun*, which is now a Republican advocate:—

"Among the many attractions with which the enterprising publisher of the *Democrat* has surrounded his office, we have noticed for a few days past an organ-grinder seated on the front steps during several hours in the afternoon, and evoking from his instrument the dulcet strains of 'Dixie'. There is a peculiar fitness in the selection of this air for the delectation of Democratic ears. In the first place, it was originally a negro melody, and the negro voters at the South are now the main hope and reliance of the Democratic party. Secondly, it was adopted early in the war by the rebels as their peculiar property, and ex-rebels are now among the foremost Democratic leaders. Play on, therefore, melodious organist! Let the inspiring strains of 'Dixie' continue to revive the memories of the war, and to remind the passers-by that the spirit of the rebellion still lives, as haughty and defiant as ever."

Affairs in Spain are in a very disordered state. A large portion of the fleet has mutinied, and in the interior an active insurrection is on foot which has not yet been disturbed by the royal troops. The insurgents are represented as ready to take the offensive, and we have accounts of the revolted fleet threatening to bombard Cadiz, and of the revolutionary army marching on Cordova. Intelligence from Spain is always of a doubtful character, and a good portion of what is received may not be altogether true; but there is no room left to doubt that a formidable revolutionary movement has been inaugurated, which, if not immediately checked (as it will probably not be), must be attended with the most serious danger to Queen Isabella's throne. We can readily believe that the country is ripe for rebellion. It has suffered long and deeply from the misrule of the Bourbons. The present occupant of the throne has been a scandal in her own person to all Spain. Her government has been administered by merciless adventurers, cruel factionists, and reckless oppressors. The tendency to revolt among the people has been exhibited in different emeutes, quite recently by the affair headed by General Prim, and now by a rising which extends over some important provinces. If we are to believe the account, Queen Isabella already feels the insecurity of her position, and offers to abdicate in favour of her son, the Prince of Asturias. A regency, with Queen Isabella at the head of it, would be identical with the present regime, and quite as distasteful; therefore there is little probability of such a compromise being entertained. Everything now appears to depend on the royal army. If the troops that may encounter the revolutionary forces waver in the least, the Queen's cause is lost. The Spanish soldier is a contemptible being; wretchedly clad, subsisting on a miserable pittance, and leading a hopeless existence, he has everything to gain by a successful revolution. The army, it is to be supposed, cannot be fully relied on, and the first collision will have an interest in so far as it developes or disproves this supposition. Were it not that there is no hope of a reform other than by a revolution, we could not wish the success that we hope may attend this movement. But the fact that the Spanish government is a disgrace to the nations, will cause everyone to rejoice at events which are calculated to effect a regeneration.

BARLEY.—The price of barley continues on the rise. Yesterday the market closed at $1,10, and this evening the highest price paid by buyers was $1,16 per bushel.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—At a meeting held in the Council Chamber this afternoon in aid of the Red River Settlement—J. Breden, Esq., Mayor, in the chair—it was moved by Mr John Creighton, seconded by Dr Barker, and carried—"Resolved, that on behalf of this meeting the City Council be respectfully requested to grant $500 in aid of our destitute fellow-countrymen at Red River." On motion, the meeting stood adjourned until Tuesday next, at four o'clock p.m.

DUPREZ AND BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.—We remind our readers that this evening these renowned performers will give their first entertainment in the City Hall, a second of which will be given to-morrow evening. The troupe is composed of no less than 25 artistes, renowned for the brilliancy, variety and originality of their talents. The lovers of song should embrace the present opportunity of hearing them.

It is gratifying to witness the hearty support which the coming match of the Princess of Wales' Own Rifle Association is receiving from the citizens. In addition to the large sums of money subscribed by various individuals, some of our leading merchants have given valuable prizes. Mr R M Horsey has given a stove to be competed for in the Battalion match. Messrs. Moore and Skinner a pair of cloth trowsers, and Messrs. Robert Walker and Martin Dolan, saddlers, have each given a handsome prize, the former a beautiful English leather bridle and martingale for a lady, and the latter a splendid English leather double rein bridle. Such encouragement cannot fail to have a beneficial and lasting effect with the members of the Volunteer force.

FORESTALLING THE MARKET.—Grievous complaints are being urged by private citizens of the constant practice of forestalling the market, and to prevent which and put down the nuisance as far as possible the police are just now taking more than ordinary pains. In Princess street, at Division and Barrie streets a regular gang of these buyers waylay the farmer, and after taking the choice of his produce, paying a less price than the seller would have obtained on the market, leave him with the refuse and the chance of being fined for a violation of the city by-laws. The hucksters in the market too, are on alert in this game, their proceedings having become notorious that from a dread of their abuse respectable persons relinquish their claim to the purchase of a decent pair of fowls or other necessaries, and put up with the refuse of these termagants rather than contend against their insufferable tongues. When these people were first permitted to occupy stalls in the market it was understood that their dealings were to be confined to the green grocery department, but gradually the deviation from this has been tolerated until they have become, as they now exist, a great monopoly and an extreme nuisance.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Mr Mostyn, inspector of weights and measures, exhibited at the police court this morning a weight representing 500 lbs, which had been used by one of the small class of grain buyers who prey upon the farmer, intercepting him at all corners of the city, touting for the large dealers, and which was nearly an ounce over weight, a difference which would amount to nearly, or quite, a half bushel of grain in favour of the buyer at each draught. A nice little item on his side. Farmers should be careful upon matters of weights and measures in dealing with small irresponsible buyers, as this class of men frequently keep two sets of weights, one by which they buy, and the other used by them in selling. And it is a well known fact incorrect weights have become so common as to call for the strict supervision of the inspector. Let farmers therefore adopt one of two courses, either to sell only to buyers of undoubted reputation, of whom there are sufficient enough in the city for to afford a fair choice, and to have no dealings whatever with these touters whose interest it is to defraud the farmer all in their power, or upon arriving in the city to get their grain weighed at the public scales, and take a certificate of the same which will enable them to insist on a like weight being recorded by those to whom they sell. Either of these plans will ensure them justice in this matter. A further caution is also needed. We allude to the practice of farmers selling dairy and other produce to hucksters and petty dealers who await their arrival at every available spot, and almost always manage to procure the pick of the farmer's waggon at a much lower figure than he would have realized had he taken the chance of selling to the consumer on the public market, besides putting himself in a position to be fined for a violation of the city by-laws. With this fair warning in mind if farmers are defrauded it will be because they do not take the plain and evident precaution necessary to prevent it.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—Cornelius Mullaly appeared at the bar this morning charged with being drunk, and was ordered to pay a fine of $2 for the offence, which was paid very reluctantly and in evident ill-humour. Mary Redfern was charged with vagrancy. She is well known to the police as a woman of low depraved habits. She begged the bench to allow her to leave the city in preference to sending her to gaol, a petition which was granted by the magistrate, the police to see her safely on board the boat for Prescott, where she belongs. William Wilson, a tramp, accused yesterday afternoon of stealing a tape measure, the property of Mr Kinghorn, and allowed to depart at that time by reason of a doubt as to his guilt, was brought up again this morning on a charge of stealing an overcoat, the property of William Scott, from the cabin of the scow Dominion. The man denied the charge, and was remanded until to-morrow morning, to give time to the police to work out the case. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied in the investigation of an important larceny case, the particulars of which, for the furtherance of the ends of justice, it is not advisable to publish at the present time.

The Illustrated London News of Sept 12, to hand at Henderson's, contains a view of San Sebastian, Spain, sketches of the launching of the great floating dock, portrait of the American Minister to England, an engraving of the Luther monument and other sketches from the continent.

CONVIVIAL TOAST.—(For a Temperance fete.) Fill high: Drink L'eau.—*Punch.*

Captain George Johnston, of the ship Tory, who was convicted at the Old Bailey upwards of 20 years ago of murder and cruelties on the high seas, but with the qualification that he was of unsound mind, and who has since been confined as a criminal lunatic, has been liberated under certain sureties, his health having, it is believed, been completely restored.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, September 24.

The great cricket match was resumed this morning, and up to half-past one the English Eleven had increased their score to nearly one hundred, with only three wickets down—the day dark and unfavourable, and ground heavy.

The Provincial Rifle Match yesterday, fired for by fifteen from each Province, resulted as follows:—Quebec, first, 361 points; Nova Scotia, second, 355; Ontario, third, 325; New Brunswick, fourth, 342. The Military District Match was next shot for, ten competitors from each district. Toronto made 297 points; New Brunswick, 292; Montreal, 279; Brockville, 299.

The Esculapian Cup, for which there were seven entries, was won by Dr Banting of St. John, N. B., 31 points; Dr Parks, Quebec, second, 26; Dr Ross, Montreal, third, 23. The All Comers' International and Military are the only matches remaining to be finished.

A fire in the stables of F. X. Cussin, St. Joseph street last night destroyed three horses.

The champion Lacrosse match between Quebec and Ontario is to take place on Friday, and Caughnawaga Indians against All Comers on Saturday.

The Court of Queen's Bench opened this morning, Justices Badgley and Monck presiding.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—Admiral Mundy and suite left this morning for Montreal.

Mr McDougall left for Toronto this morning.

Sir John A. Macdonald did not leave here to-day, and is not going west at present.

Messrs Cartier, McDougall and Campbell leave for England by steamer from Quebec on the 3rd of October.

The crowd of railway speculators here is not very large at present, although when one leaves another arrives. It is rather singular that American contractors do not appear to take any interest in the matter.

THE IMPERTINENT SIDE OF POLITICS.

A very stupid joke has been played off by some political dunce, who is dull enough to believe that anything personal is sure to be regarded with some attention. It was written that there was a doubt as to Mr Disraeli's title to be considered a Christian, and it was doubted whether he had ever been baptised. The suggestion was exceedingly impertinent, and coming from a professed friend was more than impudent. Some good Samaritan who knew where to go for his information had the parish registrar of St. Andrew's, Holborn, examined, and there found the entry of Mr Disraeli's baptism and of his reception into the Church of England, of which he is now the champion. It is, however, very vulgar that little questions as to the early life of any public man should be raised in this way for the gratification of a doubtful taste. The incident, however, does not stand alone, for people are eager to tell the most authentic tales of the early careers of some of our foremost men. It is melancholy to know that it seldom happens that these tales end, or are intended to raise the character of the men whom we all so much admire in the intellectual sense. We may have our objections to Mr Gladstone or Mr Disraeli according to the views of the party to which we are attached, but it is mean and petty in the lowest degree to descend from high politics into the details of what must have happened thirty or forty years ago. Some people like to wallow in the mud of slander, and a General Election is a grand opportunity for them to revive the scandals that the imagination invented in the days of our grandfathers, and which ought to have been buried with them. There are people born to be impertinent, but they are a very dangerous addition to any party, and of such we may say, with truth, "Save us from our friends."—*London paper.*

"A Mother and a Grandmother," has written to the *Times* to complain of domestic servants, who habitually, either through neglect, depravity of disposition, or mere wanton barbarity, ill-treat their young charges. According to this lady, parents are little aware of the hands into which they often entrust their children, and "anyone walking leisurely for health or recreation in our parks or in Kensington Gardens, morning or afternoon, must frequently observe how much nurses neglect or absolutely ill-treat the helpless beings committed to their charge." Who are to blame for such evils? Careless, ignorant, and frivolous ladies. Mothers are apt to neglect one of the most important of their maternal duties; they have grown too grand to supervise the economy of their own nurses.

A doubt having been expressed whether the Premier had ever been baptised, the following authentic document sets such pious doubts at rest: "Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the City of London, and in the County of Middlesex.—Extract from the Register Book of Baptisms.—Page 80.—Baptised, July 31, 1817, Benjamin, said to be about twelve years old, son of Isaac and Maria D'Israeli, King's road, gentleman. Ceremony performed by S. Thimbleby. (No 633.)"—The above is a true extract from the register book of baptisms kept in the parish registry.

LORD PALMERSTON'S MOTHER.—Something under a century ago, there lived in "The Liberties," then a fashionable and busy part of the City of Dublin, a worthy hatter, named Meehan, a genuine Milesian patronymic, but which he had pared down to "Mee," to suit the rising Anglomania of the period. Like many other hatters before and since, he annually let his first floor to Members of Parliament coming up for the session, and one of his lodgers was Lord Palmerston, the father of the lately deceased lord. His lordship fell sick with an attack of that "ossified sore throat," which finally killed him, and believed that he owed his life to the tender nursing of Miss Mee, one of the most beautiful girls in all Dublin. She was not only beautiful, but clever, as Irish girls often are, and Lord Palmerston, on his recovery, evinced both his gratitude and love by tendering his hand in marriage. Miss Mee consented, to oblige her father, but not without a struggle, as tradition hath it she could not quite forget a young lover in her own station in life, who was then beyond the sea. However, the espousals took place, and "Our" Lord Palmerston was the eldest child, which his father took good care should be born in England. Here, then, is an ethnological lesson. All our experience of public men shows that cross breeds are better than pure breeds, as witness Brougham, Peel, Lyndhurst, Disraeli, &c, and that a cross between the steady, reflective Saxon and the lively mercurial, witty Celt, is the best cross of all. Lord Palmerston was a cross between upper and trading classes, and a cross between Saxon and Celtic races, and the result was a composite man such as the world has seldom seen, and may hardly hope to see again. In stature he was a bare middle size, but of a splendid muscular development. He measured forty-six inches round the chest up to a very late period of his life, and in his youthful days had a waist like a lady or an Arab. He was once the best dancer in England, and was the first adept in the waltz who exhibited at Almack's. He rode well, but not very boldly, and, on the whole, preferred Rotten Row to the hunting field. He was a generous but not a great feeder, liking what was good, but never too much, except of fruit, of which he was immensely fond. Of late years he confined himself to the glass of sherry at dinner.—*Court Journal.*

THE TRIP OF THE CHICORA.

The following are the resolutions passed on board the steamer Chicora:

1. Moved by Mr S. McCall, M.P.P., seconded by Mr Rufus Stephenson, M.P.P.:

"That we tender to the Government of Ontario, especially to the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, our thanks for having organized the trip which has combined much information with great pleasure."

2. Moved by Mr G. Carnegie, M.P.P., seconded by Mr J. S Smith, M.P.P.:

"That this party expresses in the most cordial manner its appreciation of the extremely kind and generous treatment which we have received from our American friends at Sault St. Marie, where the General and officers of the garrison gave a most gratifying reception, and also at Marquette, where the directors of the Marquette and Ontonagon railway placed a special train at the service of the party to visit the Iron mines free of charge.

3. Moved by Mr P. Gow, M.P.P., seconded by Mr T. Matchett, M.P.P.:

"That we tender our thanks to the directors of the Northern, Grand Trunk and Great Western railways for their kindness in affording free passes over their respective roads, and to our friends on the Canadian shore for the hospitality everywhere extended to us by them during our trip."

4. Moved by Mr J. Eyre, M.P.P., seconded by Mr D. Sinclair, M.P.P.:

"That we have great pleasure in testifying to the capabilities of the Chicora as a steamer easy and safe in rough weather, and unusually swift at all times, and recommend it with the utmost confidence to the travelling public of Canada and the United States."

Moved by Mr A. McKellar, M.P.P., seconded by Mr H. Finlayson, M.P.P.:

"That the enterprise of Messrs. Milloy & Co., in placing a large and rapid steamer on the route between Collingwood and Fort William (Lake Superior) in connection with the Northern railway, is one worthy of encouragement on the part of the government and the public."

Moved by Mr Simon Cook, M.P.P., seconded by Mr James Throw, M.P.P.:

"That in Captain McLean, of the Chicora, we have found a gentleman able and cautious in dealing with the intricate navigation of the Georgian Bay, Saint Mary's River, and Lake Superior, and hereby tender him our thanks for the urbanity and attention exhibited by him during our trip, extending over thirteen days."

7. Moved by Mr T. Graham, M.P.P., seconded by Mr W. T. Hays, M.P.P.:

"That we respectfully urge on the Ontario government, as one of the results of that which we have seen, the improvement of the navigation of the Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay, the throwing open of the land on the north shore of Lake Superior, and the exercise of a liberal and generous policy in the mineral districts, in which case we look forward with the utmost confidence to the rapid settlement and development of the extensive and important region we have visited."

8. Moved by the Hon. John McMurrich, M.P.P., seconded by Captain Thomas Dick:

"That from the representations of Capt. McLean and other mariners, it is a matter of urgent necessity that lighthouses should be constructed at the following points to ensure the safety and despatch of the steamers and sailing vessels navigating the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, viz, on Lonely and Sulphen Islands, Georgian Bay; on Point Porphyry and Michipocoten Island, Lake Superior.

It is reported that a descendant of the doges Foscari has lately been discovered at Venice, in the capacity of porter in the palace of his ancestors, and that a subscription, headed by Victor Emmanuel and his family, has been opened in Italy to ameliorate the condition of this obscure descendant of an illustrious house.

Mr Purdy's return just issued shows that the number of paupers (except lunatic paupers in asylums and vagrants) in receipt of relief on the last day of the fourth week of June last in England and Wales, was 922,563. At the corresponding period of the previous year the number was 884,829. The increase is therefore 37,734, or 4.3 per cent.

We have to announce the death of Lord Ashburton, which took place on Sunday. He had been in weak health for a long time past, arising from mental illness. The deceased, Francis Baring, third Baron Ashburton, county Devon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the second son of Alexander, 1st Baron, by his wife, Anne Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr W. Bingham, of Philadelphia. He was born May 20, 1800. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, born in 1835, and married to the Hon. Leonora Caroline, second daughter of Lord Digby.

A friend informs us that before the Hon. John Hilliard Cameron left for the West, a somewhat rich scene transpired in the Russell House. A gentleman who had just arrived here on business from the West, and who had never happened to have become acquainted with Mr Cameron, entered the Russell House and prepared to make himself comfortable. As luck would have it, he took a seat beside that of Mr Cameron. A friend, who had known the stranger before, took a seat opposite him, and after the usual interchange of compliments, opened the conversation with, "Well, Mac, what do they think of this trial in the West?" "What do they think of the trial?" exclaimed the stranger, "they all think that the two Camerons ought to be dragged through the lake as long as life remained in their bodies; and the Orangemen swear that they will hang Hilliard Cameron without judge or jury the moment he returns." The stranger went on to describe the indignation ready to burst on the heads of the Camerons the moment they showed their faces amongst their old friends. As may well be supposed, the stranger felt somewhat crestfallen a few moments later when he was taken aside and told that he had been saying all this in the very face of the Hon. John Hilliard Cameron himself.—*Ottawa News.*

ON TRIAL.—GOOD SOCIETY.—The Honourable Burt Lollpop was the next witness. He said: He was a member of good society. He went out a good deal. He could not say why. Supposed it was because it was the correct thing. Yes, he could say how he spent his day. His fellow called him at one. He took his breakfast attired in a dressing-gown and smoking-cap. He dressed before three, and then strolled into the Club. This was the worst part of the day, and sometimes it bored him dreadfully. Later he did the park. He flattered himself his turn-out was correct. Driving it bored him awfully too. Drove it because it was the thing. Dined somewhere or other at eight. Yes, he often dined at the Club. Dinner cost him about one £1 15s. Though it was dear, but supposed it was the thing. After that, dressed for the evening. Went to several houses where he had invites. Did not know why he went. Hated girls awfully. Thought evening parties the worst bores he knew of. Liked Lady Yamflash's "at-homes" best. They were so crammed that he never was bored by having to go up stairs. Stood on the first flight for five-and twenty minutes, and then left. Did about five hours each night in this way. His usual hour of going to bed was four. Considered that his day was well spent. Would like to know how the Commissioners proposed to improve upon it. He had no ambition. Believed he was intended to take the family seat some day. Thought the House of Commons a vulgar place. Had no predilection for any profession. If he had to choose he could not fix upon anything. He thought he would rather drive a Hansom. Chose that because there seemed less bore about it than about anything else. One would not have to get down, and if one wanted to talk, one had only to open the hole. The witness here refused to proceed with his evidence, and retired apparently much exhausted.—*Tomahawk.*

"SHANGHAI-ING."

Since Tommy Hadden emerged from the obscurity of his Water street den and became one of the prominent topics of reportorial industry, the art of Shanghai-ing has also been dragged into public notice. Some days ago the old tar who begged the prayers of the noon-day assembly at John Allen's in behalf of Tommy Hadden, said that he was "a heap wickeder nor John, cause he Shanghais sailors." And the claim was well founded; for there has never been any wickedness devised half so cruel as Shanghai-ing.

To Shanghai a sailor is to stupefy him with drugged liquor, and then sell him to some outward bound ship as an able seaman. When the sailor who has been thus entrapped regains his senses, he finds himself—perhaps on a China-bound vessel—so far out to sea that escape is hopeless, and so he has to submit to the situation and go to work as one of the crew.

The sailors who are usually selected as victims by the "Shanghai-ers" are such as having just come home from a long voyage and been paid off, have their pockets full of money, and are rampant for a spree. They are got drunk as soon as possible, robbed of all their money, and then "Shanghaied." The poor fellows of course feel the outrage bitterly when they come to their senses. Having just come off from a tedious voyage, and got their pay for their hard work, they hard expected to have a good long rest on shore, and to have a chance in some cases to run up into the country to the dear old homestead, and carry home the presents for father and mother, and little brothers and sisters—presents which they had gathered in far distant lands, and treasured all the way across the seas. And then to have been entrapped and robbed, and shipped off again to years of toil while they were insensible, without a chance either to go home or to send their cherished presents thither—it is a terrible business. The stout-hearted fellows often cry and sob like children, when they awake to their situation, and there are now and then cases of suicide among them in the first burst of despair which sweeps over their souls.—*New York Com, Advertiser.*

News from New Zealand states that a fresh outbreak had taken place among the natives, caused by the escape of some Maori prisoners.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 22.—A telegram was received here this morning to the effect that a rowing match between the Ward brothers and the St. John Paris crew, has at last been arranged to come off on the 21st of October, at Springffeld—$1,500 a side, as first instalment, has been paid in. A match has also been arranged between Brown of Halifax and Fulton of the Paris crew.

The Indians are promising themselves a visit from the Duke of Edinburgh in the course of a few months. Sir John Lawrence is to be in waiting at Calcutta to receive his Royal Highness, and there will be a reception such as no one has ever seen in India. We hope the people of the capital will not be disappointed, and certainly the Prince would have no cause to repent his visit. If the Indians could only induce him to stay there, they would never ask for another Governor-General. But when the last mail left they were discussing the probabilities of having Mr. Bright sent out.

A DEFIANT JOURNALIST.—In the last number of *La Lanterne* published in Brussels, and circulated widely in Paris in spite of all attempts at suppression, M. Henri Rochefort declares open war against the Emperor and his dynasty as follows:—"The imprudence of the persecution against me sufficiently indicates its object. The intention of the Greeks, who 'manipulate laws as they would cards' (see Victor Hugo) is to bury the *Lanterne* dead or alive. Now the task I have set myself is to prevent the premature interment of the *Lanterne*. My publication must be a source of terrible uneasiness to you, since it makes you brave the enormous unpopularity which you get by your scandalous manœuvre to put it down. You must confess, (Commander Pinard), that I should be too simple if, while I can continue to show you up in your true colours to France and Europe, I should give up the game when all the trumps are in my hands. Before excepting martyrdom, I will prolong the combat. The wrestler who feels able to go on renders a greater service to his cause than the victim whose sole heroism consists in resignation. To suppose that any good can be done with the men of December 2 by stretching out your wrists for their handcuffs, and saying, 'Here I am, do with me what you will,' would be stupid indeed. Such a course would be duly justifiable when one feels impotent to be of any more use. That is not my case. I shall redouble my blows in order to precipitate the *denouement*. Ah! you sentence me to sixteen months' imprisonment. Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years of the *Lanterne*. Your idea is to put down a journal which frightens you, mine is to prosecute you by persistence of this journal. To give up my personal liberty in pursuance of your sentence of imprisonment would be to kill the *Lanterne*, which lives by me alone. The only way to extinguish the *Lanterne* would be to expel your glorious Emperor from the Tuileries. Whenever that devoutly-to-be-wished consumation happens, I will put out the *Lanterne* with my own hands. Belonging as I do, to a political and literary school diametrically opposed to that of Boileau, I am quite willing to leave off writing, but Napoleon must first cease to reigu. [This is an allusion to Boileau's celebrated courtier-like line, "*Grand Roi, cesse de vaincre, ou je cesse d'ecrire.*"] Now, I announce this—that every Saturday the *Lanterne*, illegally strangled in France, will appear in some foreign country. It will filter through the French frontiers, and will be circulated in Paris to an extent that will astonish you. Your police pretend to be formidable, but my contraband police will be found to match them. You may send to every railway station as formidable armies of the police agents as you please; while they search innocent travellers and find nothing, the *Lanterne*, which so alarms you, will be distributed by mysterious hands in workshops, in drawing-rooms, and in barracks—in barracks especially, for there our soldiers are beginning to read my writings, and I will continue to teach them that love of country is even better than love of discipline, and that they must beware of the adulterated drinks which it is customary to serve out to them on the eve of a *coup d' etat*. I am perfectly well aware that the 'strong' French Government will lose no time in demanding my expulsion from Belgium. But I have already taken every precaution not to embarrass this generous country, which puts ours to shame by its respect for law, its communal franchises, and the energy of its liberalism. I am ready for the French Government on that ground. My domicile will be here, and there, and everywhere. I resign myself to play the part of a wandering journalist and a literary poacher. One day I shall date the *Lanterne* from Geneva, another from London, Baden, Heidelberg, Ostend, or Cologne; and when you come to demand my expulsion, you must apply to some fifteen Governments, of whom fourteen at least will laugh in your face."

The Emperor of the French made no speech at Chalons. The spirit of the army at the camp is said to be very warlike, and the Emperor paid it marked attention. On the occasion of the sham fight his Majesty sent round champagne to the officers and a copious supply of red wine to the men.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—The attempt to throw the Grand Trunk train, with Mr O'Reilly on it, off the track, causes some excitement here. The plot is believed to have originated among the Fenian cutthroats in Montreal.

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 3. This is the end of the silver movement here so far as the grocery trade is concerned.

CONCERNING "THE GREATEST PLAGUE IN LIFE."—The ordinary servant girl is not a very elevated creature. The education she possesses is just enough to enable her to read the very vilest trash, and to write as great, if not as vile, trash to her young man, or men, as the case may be. Her moral education has been worse than her intellectual. The chief attributes of her character are vulgar vanity, gluttony of admiration, and a dread of ghosts. Yet she has one redeeming point—she is very fond of dogs and babies; and she shows her fondness by cramming both with the unwholesomest stuff she can, her notion of kindness being to poison them. Her great ambition is, when she goes out of a Sunday, to be mistaken for a lady; to effect which ends she ought first to make herself dumb, and then invisible. No man can look at her but she immediately begins to giggle, if, indeed she waits to be looked at, and does not take the initiative by sniggering, which she takes for an expression of modesty. If she is ugly, she buys her young man, probably a worthless soldier, who trades upon the only soldier-like thing about him, his uniform; or, if she is pretty, perhaps her young man buys her gaudy bonnets, and sham jewelery. The more ambitious are sensible enough to know the difference between real and sham millinery, and insist upon having everything just like their mistress, real lace, real kid-gloves, &c. This may seem a hard and cruel picture; we wish it were not a true one.—*Tomahawk.*

The East-end of London is not exactly the place where we should look for flowers, yet the Tower Hamlets Floricultural Society is one of the best in London. Its annual summer Exhibition has just taken place, and the show of home-grown London flowers proved the existence of a wide-spread taste for floriculture. Flowers from the windows of London streets, flowers from the little gardens of East-end cottages, flowers from the small greenhouses of those who can afford the luxury, were brought together to make such a show as is seldom seen in the Tower Hamlets. Fuchsias, trained geraniums, and fine foliage plants—such flowers, indeed, as the early autumn has left us—were to be seen, we are told, in great variety and splendour, and all grown under difficulties. But the very difficulties under which flowers are grown in London makes them nowhere so pleasant to see. A house with some flowers in the window brightens a whole street, and one with creepers trailing from window to window brings a breath of the country into the midst of the town. It is surprising to see, too, how well flowers grow in London, and how much of country beauty may be brought into city streets. A little loving care is all they need, and the love of them grows with their culture.

DIED.

On the 24th inst., at No. 70 St. Denis street, Montreal, the beloved wife of S. Carsley, Esq., late of Kingston.

TO THE PEOPLE.

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 soiled, 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 7½d per 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 at Prints
50 dozen Linen Towels, 5½d each, or 4s 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 they 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 choice, every pair warranted.

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

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

MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th September.

REMEMBER

REMEMBER

FERGUSON BROS

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

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

Great BARGAINS will be given in all the Departments.

Open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays till 9 p.m.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY!

FERGUSON BROS.,
PRINCESS STREET.

September 14.

The Daily News

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, Sept. 23.—The *Times'* Paris letter says:—General Prim has started from Paris. He met the recently exiled Generals at Cadiz, Captain Malcampo, of the Spanish iron-clad Saragossa, who has declared for the insurgents, brought his guns to bear on the barracks at Cadiz, and compelled the royal troops garrisoning the city to surrender the city. Having pronounced for revolution, each General sailed to prearranged points on the coast, where each raised the standard of insurrection, and set the movement on foot in his appointed theatre of operations.

Paris, Sept. 23.—Madrid is quiet. Estrada has been made Minister of Marine. News from the Provinces contradictory. The Queen attempted to return to the capital, but finding the roads in possession of the enemy, was obliged to return to San Sebastian, where she still remains. The rebels everywhere are proclaiming Espartero President.

Ex-Prime Minister Bravos and his colleagues have arrived in France.

London, Sept. 23. 9 p m.—The following news from Madrid is official:—Gen. Novaliches of the royal army is at the head of a large force, and has gone to Andalusia. Troops have also been sent to Santander.

The following additional news has been received from Spain:—The fortified town of Santona in the province of Santander, has pronounced for the revolutionists. The railroads and telegraph lines in the south eastern part of Spain have been cut, and rapid communication is destroyed and the excitement at Madrid is increasing.

New York, Sept. 24.—The *Herald's* London special, dated 11:56 last night, says:—

The Madrid *Gazette* says that Navalichez has arrived on the north side of the Sierra Morena with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry and four batteries.

The revolutionary General Serrano was pushing with a large force on Cordova to give battle to the Royal troops.

Great excitement prevailed. The success of the Revolutionists was considered certain.

Queen Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince of Asturias as King, and to act as Regent until he attains his majority. The revolutionists, however, refuse to accept compromise, and demand the exclusion of the Bourbons and the establishment of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Government.

Queenstown, Sept. 24.—The steamer City of London, from New York, has arrived.

New York, Sept. 24.—The steamer New York, from Liverpool, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, Sept. 24.—Consols 94¼ for money, and 94¼ to 94½ for account; American securities quiet and steady; Bonds 73; Erie 32¾; Illinois Central 92¼.

London, Sept. 24, 1.20 p.m.—Consols 94¼ for money, and 94¼ to ⅞ for account; Bonds 73; Illinois Central 92¾. Sugar easier.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—Cotton flat. Spirit petroleum firm, at 1s 6d to 1s 8d.

Liverpool, Sept. 24, p.m.—Cotton easier. Wheat 12s 3d. Pork buoyant at 90s. Tallow, 48s 3d. Turpentine, 26s 6d. Spirit petroleum, 1s 4d.

New York Press Despatches.

Fort Wallace, Kansas, Sept. 23.—Col. Forsyth's camp, 90 miles north of here, was attacked by Indians on the 17th. Lt. Buchet, and Dr Monro Macauley, wounded and is dying, and Col. Forsyth who is nearly as bad, are lying there with the Indians all around them and eating their horseflesh and waiting for relief. They will be reinforced to-night.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, says Captain Mason was assassinated on the 19th by the Ku Klux Klan. One negro in Lewisburg and three in Columbia County have been killed recently, and several churches have been burned by the Klan.

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
GEO. ROBERTSON & SON.

5 cases oil, 50 bbls currants, 100 cases raisins, 25 bales corks, 35 boxes soap, 2 bales hides, 2 cases stationary, 2 cases brushes, 50 boxes raisins, 200 reams paper, 30 catties snuff, 95 boxes tobacco, 10 bbls cut tobacco, 100 sacks salt, 40 boxes hops, 5 puncheons molasses, 2 bags coffee, 120 boxes biscuit, 1 case glue, 5 cases button blue, 5 cases salmon,