KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday					61.0	56.5
Monday	43.0	54.0	56.5	39.5		
Tuesday	51.0	57.0	57.0	46.5		
Wdnesdy	57.5	58.5	59.0	55.0		
Thursday	48.5	53.5	53.5	45.0		
Friday	41.0	43.0	44.0	40.5		
Saturday	42.5	51.0	51.5	39.0		

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Report on the Line of Route between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement. By S. J. Dawson, Civil Engineer. Printed by order of the House of Commons.

The practical information afforded by this pamphlet renders it not the least interesting of the series relative to the Northwest Territory from time to time issued from the Government press. While on the one hand we are inclined to condemn in unmeasured terms the sluggishness of the Canadian Government in dealing with the enterprise of rendering this great territory accessible to the tide of European immigration, we are willing to admit, by way of excuse, the existence of great difficulties in its way, diplomatic and otherwise, and at the same time to give credit for much that has been done. The large amount of useful, nay indispensable, knowledge of this hitherto unknown land, acquired by the Government explorers, and the reports and maps prepared by Mr Hind and Mr Dawson, in which this knowledge is embodied, show that the first element requisite to the success of territorial extension and development has been wisely considered. The report of Mr Dawson before us affords intrinsic testimony of the highest character to his abilities as an engineer; and in this somewhat lengthy notice of his labours, we shall have occasion to point out the moral value of many observations made by him that will commend themselves to the consciences and charitable sympathies of all good men.

In view of all that has been published by the Upper Canadian press for the past twelve years concerning this territory, we feel now less disposed to condemn politicians than our own people. "The gods help them who help themselves." If the people of this Western province so ardently desire to develope the Northwest, *why do not they do so?* It is by no means necessary to the success of any undertaking that it should be sanctioned by statute. In fact, the less that industrial or commercial enterprises are dependent upon legislative aid, the greater are the chances of their success. The Connecticut or Massachusetts peddler or mechanic carves out a career for himself in the western prairies, whether the territory he has chosen be under State government or not. But Canadian youth seem to have no higher aspirations than to follow counter-jumping in Chicago or other American cities, or to swell the host of lost men whose bones bleach on the western slopes of the Pacific. The lily-handed scions of French *noblesse*, little more than a century ago, directed and personally engaged in an extensive fur-trade with this very Northwest Territory. Since the downfall of their successors, the Northwest Company, American enterprize, though later in the field, has rapidly progressed. Lumbermen, miners, and farmers have so fast and successfully followed the trail of the hunter, that Government action towards the establishment of connection with the territory has become a necessity, lest we lose the territory altogether.

If the enterprize of this Province is now well directed, we will not be long in repairing the injury of past neglect. The numerous flourishing settlements and cities on the American frontier afford a market for lumber, which the country between Lake Superior and Red River can supply. Along the proposed route fertile tracts, at no great distance from each other, invite the attention of enterprizing young Canadians, who will find a ready market for produce among the lumbermen and road-builders. Once the road is built, every portage will have a local industry for teams and labourers. The traffic in exported and imported goods alone, estimated to be in value from four to six millions of dollars, will yield a large revenue to freighters by boats and waggon-trains. And if to this certain traffic shall be added the transport of immigrants and baggage, a harvest of wealth will flow into the laps of those who will but betake themselves to the enterprize of establishing transport traffic between the head of Lake Superior and Fort Garry.

It is too much the fashion in these days to condemn as impracticable and worthless all means of transport necessarily slow, because it is slow. Mr Bridgland, whose letter upon the subject of a railroad to Fort Garry is appended to Mr Dawson's report, has fallen into this error. It was not until vast waggon trains had encountered again and again the dangers of the overland route by the plains, that the Pacific Railroad was projected, and even yet an immense traffic is carried on in the remote western territories by mule and waggon-trains. Upon such means of transport the Red River settlement has hitherto altogether depended, and even with increased trade consequent upon increased prosperity, even with the prospect of the addition of immigrants to its population, a road and water route such as Mr Dawson proposes will serve as fully all the requirements of the settlement as similar routes have served and continued to serve the needs of settlements much more remote than Fort Garry. Even if the elements necessary to the successful projection of a railroad were presented, we would consider it unwise to enter upon its immediate construction. We regard the construction of Mr Dawson's route as the best foundation for a railroad. It might be completed in one year. It would immediately secure the traffic now prevailing between Fort Garry and St. Paul. It would afford the means of earning a livelihood to a great number of people along the line of route. And of equal benefit with all these, we will in the course of a few years be better able to determine whether a railroad will be really advantageous; we will have a more thorough knowledge of the topography of the country; and should Mr Dawson's route prove as successful an enterprise as it bids fair to be, we may the more readily and on better terms borrow money wherewith to build a railroad.

The route proposed by Mr Dawson commences three miles from the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, from whence a road to Dog Lake, distant twenty-five miles, has been partly constructed. At this lake a chain of water communication is entered upon, which is interrupted more or less by necessary portages until Lac des Mille Lacs is reached. Here the "old canoe route" begins, running in a south-westerly direction to Lac les Croix, and thence following the American boundary through Rainy River to that point in it called the Northwest angle, on the shores of the Lake of the Woods. Mr Dawson, in a previous report, commented favourably on a route by the River Les Seines, more northerly than "the old canoe route." If this route by the River Les Seines could easily be extended from the northwesterly extremity of Rainy Lake to Lac au Pin Croche, the American boundary throughout the whole route would be untouched. And there are, we think, very many grave and good reasons why some money should be spent to keep our line of communication with the Northwest as remote from the American boundary as possible. By so doing, we would avoid the possibility of complaints preferred against our people for violation of the American Revenue Laws. We could the more easily guard the territory of the Ojibeways from the incursions of American fur-traders, who most certainly would work mischief. And we would effectually prevent any attempt to tap the traffic it is desirable to secure for the new road. These precautions we regard as vital to our enterprize. It would be a grave, perhaps fatal, mistake to disregard them.

Resuming our examination of the route proposed by Mr Dawson, we find that it runs direct from the Northwest angle of the American boundary across the country to Fort Garry. The total land carriage is given at 131 miles; water carriage 328 miles. To render this available Mr Dawson estimates the requisite expenditure to be $166,500. His estimates are within the mark considerably. Going over the items, which he explains very carefully, and therefore they are more readily corrected, we think not less than $200,000 will be required. And what would the people of the Northwest and of Canada get in return for this expenditure we are called upon to make?

The greater part of the trade of the Red River settlement is carried on with the American town of St. Paul, distant 600 miles. Every 100 lbs carried costs $4.50 for freight. It is shown that goods would be sold cheaper at the head of Lake Superior than at St. Paul, and that by our Canadian route the cost of transport to Fort Garry would be less by two dollars and fifty cents per 100 lbs. With relays of ponies and light carts at the portages, and a fleet of light draught scows on the lakes and rivers, the traffic could be easily and safely conducted. In the course of time small steamers could be profitably employed on the longer reaches.

We had purposed going more at length into the details of the estimated expenditure, and making extracts from the report; but our narrow limits prevent. We cannot close without commending Mr Dawson for his manly advocacy of the rights of the Indian tribes who hold the greater part of the territory between Fort William and Fort Garry. Every line he has written is not only well worthy the consideration of, but the fullest adoption by, the Government. While it is to be hoped the Governments of the Dominion and of this Province will pursue with activity the extension of our trade and the connection of this country with the Northwest, we had rather the territory were lost to us altogether than that under our auspices should be added one more to the long list of *Christian* crimes done to the Red Man. The settlement of the terms of a treaty with the Indian incumbents should be at once set about, by which the most valuable of their fisheries should be secured to them. The tribe appears to maintain something of the dignity of the ancient braves, and to be moral, although so called heathens, in which respect they strikingly differ from converted Indians whom love of fire-water has brought to physical degeneracy and moral ruin.

It is a high privilege to have the opportunity to combine the creation of works of practical and enduring utility with the ministrations of beneficence. Human sympathy, the ties of fellow-citizenship, oblige us to share with the people of the Northwest Territory the bounty wherewith we have this year been blessed of Heaven. In the vicissitudes of time more fertile lands than ours have been visited with dearth of food. We trust that the people of this Province and its Government will give cheerfully and liberally, and at the same time seize the opportunity presented to them to push forward without delay the construction of a road to Fort Garry. During the coming winter a great deal of work might be done along the wooded portions of the route, and there seems to be little reason to doubt that supplies might be thrown into the Red River Settlement by sleighs over the Canadian route.

The Halifax *Express* says: People in the country say they would not know whether they were confederated with Canada and New Brunswick, only for the Anti papers continually dinning the fact in our ears. They do not experience any hardships to remind them of the existence of the Union Act. One man's politics in a certain county west was, whether he would get the office of Judge of Probate or not. Our militiamen believe that Confederation is not so bad after all, now that they get paid for drilling; and they say there are worse men than Sir George Cartier—the Hon Mr. Whitman to the contrary notwithstanding.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM PORT COLBORNE.

Port Colborne, Sept. 28.—A young man named Eli Randall, formerly in the R. C. Rifles, but lately employed on one of Mr Carter's tugs, was drowned in the harbour Saturday evening.

FROM CLINTON.

Clinton, Sept. 28.—On Saturday a young man named John Innis, while employed at a threshing machine at Thomas Grant's farm, fell from the mow into the cylinder of the machine which was in the barn, and had one of his legs torn off. He died three hours after.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Sept. 28.—The schooner Ariadne, of Port Newcastle, went ashore on Saturday at 11 p.m., a little to the west of Port Granby. The vessel was loaded with barley for Oswego, and had just left the harbour, when, owing to the heavy swell, she struck the ground outside. The crew endeavoured to pull her off by the anchor, which dragged, the wind being very high and blowing from the South. She beached about 150 yards west of the pier. There is about three feet of water now in the hold. The vessel and cargo are partially insured.

FROM ANCASTER.

Ancaster, Sept. 27.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning the Ancaster House, a hotel owned and occupied by John Crann, and the adjoining building, owned by A. Raymond, the lower storey of which was occupied by him as a drug store and dwelling, the upper storey as a Good Templars' lodge, were discovered to be in flames, and in a very short time both buildings, together with most of their contents, were consumed. J. Crann only insured for $600; Raymond, no insurance. Total loss about $5,000.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—The champion Lacrosse matches were played on Saturday afternoon, time only permitting of one game in each. In that of the Caughnawaga Indians against twelve all-comers, the former gained the victory in one hour and two minutes. In the match of Ontario against Quebec, the former won after a hard struggle in one hour twenty minutes.

The grand jury brought in "No bill" in the case of Wm. Rhind, Manager of the Quebec Bank, indicted for perjury, alleged to have been committed in an affidavit made by the accused for the purpose of obtaining a writ of attachment against the Drummondville Bark Extract Company on the ground of insolvency, &c.

St. Paul's new church was formally opened yesterday. The services were conducted by Dr. Jenkins in the morning, Dr. Mathieson in the afternoon, and Dr. Snodgrass in the evening.

The ship Gleniffer arrived below on Saturday on her third voyage this season.

It is stated that the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe is about to retire to St. John's in order to diminish the expenses of his see, which is much involved.

Weather unsettled and stormy looking.

The City Council.—The regular meeting of the City Council will be held this evening in the Council Chamber at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Princess of Wales' Own Rifle Association.—The annual rifle match of the 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifle Association will commence on Wednesday next at the rifle ranges, Barriefield Common. The prize list contains—1st, Battalion Match with 30 prizes; 2nd, All Comers' Match, 7 prizes; 3rd, Officers Match, 10 prizes; 4th, Company Match, 2 prizes; 5th, Military Match, 3 prizes; and 6th, the Consolation Match of three prizes. The matches are limited to the Government Enfield or Snider Rifle and ammunition. A printed programme of the regulations and prizes has been issued, the former appearing to have been got up with sufficient care to ensure the perfect success of the match.

The Illustrated Times, monthly part for September, has been received at the City Bookstore, and contains numerous illustrations—sketches in London, the streets and theatres, the great railway accident, the Emperor's fete day in Paris, portrait of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, fine-art pictures, etc.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Whitby, Sept. 26.—Last night, at half-past 9 o'clock, Mr Thomas Chatterson, an old farmer residing about a mile east of Whitby station, was run over by a freight train going west and instantly killed. It appears he was helping a neighbour at a threshing machine near Whitby station yesterday and undertook to walk home on the railway track. When he got about a quarter of a mile east of the station the whole train passed over him, leaving his mutilated remains on the track. The train ran over the lower part of his body, completely severing both legs and otherwise mangling the body in a terrible manner. His wife and son went to meet him, and they were the first to find him, about five minutes after the accident occurred. An inquest was held to-day on the remains of Thomas Chatterson, before Dr. Carson, County Coroner. After hearing the examination of several witnesses an adjournment took place until 8 o'clock this evening, for the attendance of the engine driver. Chatterson was a resident of the Lake Shore, township of Whitby, for nearly forty years. Both legs and one hand were completely severed from the body.

The Hanlons.—Despite the inclement weather of last night, this favourite troupe were favoured with a good house, and the performance passed off, as usual, to the satisfaction of all who were present. Their merits have become so well known to our citizens, that any further comment on our part is unnecessary. This afternoon they give a matinee at half-past two o'clock, for the special accommodation of ladies and children, on which occasion adults will be admitted to all parts of the house at half fares, and children under 13 at 12½ cents. To-night the Hanlons make their final appearance in this city, when they will be favoured with the patronage of Major-General Bissett, C.B.; Col. Peacock of the 16th; Major Cooke of the 100th Regt., and the officers of the 13th Hussars. A choice programme will be presented, and a crowded house may confidently be anticipated. In conclusion, we would remark that the visit of the Hanlons has been a successful one, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but also in regard to the favourable impression they have created by their strictly first class entertainment, and were it not for their prior engagements, they might remain, with advantage, for some time to come. We cordially commend them to the people and press of Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, which cities they are about to visit, and can assure them of a hearty welcome if they ever re-visit Montreal.—*Montreal Herald.*

FRONTENAC ELECTION.

MEETING AT WATERLOO.

A meeting of the electors of the township of Kingston favourable to the return of Mr Calvin as member to represent the County of Frontenac in the Legislature of Ontario, vacant by the lamented death of Sir H. Smith, was held at the Town-hall, Waterloo, on Saturday afternoon last, Dr. Beamish in the chair. Mr Craig, County Clerk, acted as Secretary. The chairman briefly explained to those present the object of the meeting, and called upon Mr Calvin to state his views on the leading questions of the day.

Mr Calvin came forward, and went over the several items in his address, delivering his views on the various subjects in a plain, straightforward and sensible manner, stating that among the principal measures with which the Local Legislature had to deal were, the enactment of laws for the management of the Crown Lands, the fostering of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the amending of the Municipal and Assessment Laws. He gave the present Government great credit for the economical manner in which they had managed the affairs of the Province, and would give them his cordial support, at the same time he would urge upon them a more liberal policy for the settlement of the Crown Lands, his (Mr Calvin's) opinion being, that inasmuch as the Crown Lands belonged to the people, every good and loyal subject should be entitled to his one hundred acres wherever he could find them, the nearer to market the better. By this means the country would be rapidly filled up, and roads established. He condemned the present system of sending emigrants to the far-off townships until all the lands in the front were taken up by actual settlers. With respect to the Municipal and Assessment Laws, he considered them in a very unsatisfactory condition, and would give his best attention to have them amended. Mr Calvin stated in conclusion that he was prepared to answer any question that any elector might wish to ask him. He then resumed his seat.

Mr Britton, the opposing candidate, was present, and at the request of Mr Calvin, who expressed a wish to hear what he had to say, came forward.

Mr Britton commenced by dissenting in toto from everything that Mr Calvin had said; and, taking advantage of the privilege given him of addressing a meeting called solely in the interest of Mr Calvin, began to open out on that gentleman a tirade of personal abuse for his presuming to think of becoming a candidate for Parliamentary honours; but in finding fault with Mr Calvin's policy he did not suggest a remedy, nor did he say what wonders he would perform if elected.

For his very ungentlemanly conduct Mr Britton was sharply called to account by Mr George Kirkpatrick, who was present, and in doing so asked him how he could now conscientiously turn round and support a government which no longer than a year ago he had vilified all over the county.

Several questions having been asked and satisfactorily answered by Mr Calvin, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING AT PORTSMOUTH.

A meeting of the electors of the village of Portsmouth, favourable to the return of Mr Calvin, was held on Saturday evening last in the Town-hall, which was filled to completion.

George McLeod, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Mr Craig Secretary.

The chairman in opening the proceedings stated that Mr Calvin was present to solicit their suffrages at the ensuing election, and called upon that gentleman to address the meeting.

Mr Calvin came forward and stated that he was a candidate for the representation of the county of Frontenac in place of the late Sir Henry Smith. He stated that he had occupied his present position of Warden of the County for several years, and he trusted that he had honestly managed the financial affairs of the County during that period; his having done so would be a guarantee for his continuing the same course in Parliament. He was in favour of amending the municipal and assessment acts, as he was aware of many bad features in the same, one of the worst was the sliding scale in the assessment act which led to abolish, and which was enacted to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor rate-payer. He was also in favour of reducing the franchise in certain cases, as he understood that by the passing of a recent act, about one-third of the householders in Portsmouth were disfranchised. He would support the granting of Government aid to denominational colleges, provided the same was distributed on equitable terms, otherwise that the grants should be withdrawn and applied to the support of the schools. He was in favour of a more liberal land policy, and would urge upon the Government his views on that question, he thought all the crown domain should be opened on the free grant system, and the unoccupied lands in the front townships settled first. By this means good roads would be opened through the fertile townships and the back country more rapidly filled up. With respect to the navigation laws, he would urge upon the local government the expediency of memorializing the Imperial authorities to amend the same for the benifit of colonial-built vessels.

In answer to a question about the tug line service, Mr Calvin stated that the contract was let out annually by public competition, and furthermore he was now willing to give up the contract to any party who would pay him one half for his steamers what they cost him. Mr Calvin stated his willingness to answer anything that any elector present might wish to ask him, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

J. A. Allen, Esq., of Alwington, being called upon, would only make a few remarks. He stated that he had been waited upon by several gentlemen, and solicited to come forward as a candidate, but had declined that honour. He was well aware that Mr Calvin, from his long experience in business matters, was more fitted than him to represent the county. He had known Mr Calvin for many years, and had always found him strictly honest, upright and conscientious in all his business transactions. He therefore intended to give him his cordial support.

William Mudie, Esq, Reeve of Portsmouth, being called upon, would say that he had been a colleague of Mr Calvin in the County Council for the past eight years, and had every confidence in him as an upright honest man. He had used the strictest economy in the management of the county funds, and was satisfied that if elected he would work for the best interests of the county.

Mr Price, the law partner of Mr Mr Britton was present with others from Kingston, and being granted permission, addressed the meeting amid considerable interruption.

Mr Geo. A. Kirkpatrick was also present and addressed the meeting on behalf of Mr Calvin. At the close of his remarks, the following resolution was put into the hands of the chairman:

Moved by William Mudie, Esq, Reeve, seconded by Dr. Johnson,

Resolved, That having heard Mr Calvin's explanations, which we consider satisfactory, we, the electors of this municipality, pledge ourselves to use every effort to secure his return as member for the County of Frontenac.

On a show of hands being taken it was carried almost unanimously, only some two or three voting in the negative.

A vote of thanks being proposed and carried in favour of the chairman and secretary, the meeting broke up, not however without first giving three rousing cheers for Mr Calvin.

A speculator in Meriden, Ct., fearing a crisis some years ago, turned his property over to his wife, and she refused to give it up. Even now, after her death, by the provisions of her will he can only have the income of the property, and that only so long as he remains a widower, the property in the case of his marriage going to one of the churches of that place.

THE MADOC GOLD REGION.

The prevalent tone of feeling as to the future prospects of the Madoc Gold Mining Region is about equally compounded of hope that they are at last brightening, and of depression as to the effect of the intended application of the Richardson Mine Co. for a special act of incorporation, with power to levy assessments on the shareholders to pay off the debts of the Company. This is feelingly described as an attempt to "freeze out" the smaller and poorer stockholders: and it is feared that portion of the public which might have otherwise invested in mining undertakings will now take alarm, and steer clear of the other joint stock companies, lest the same game should afterwards be played by them.

A good deal of quiet prospecting by resident speculators is still being carried on; and as much energy is shown in endeavouring to find capitalists to take hold of the discoveries which have been made. Another class of prospectors consists of Americans who have had some experience in gold-mining, and who can tell a likely looking lode when they see it. Some such are now carefully examining the country, and the result of their investigations, we believe, will, in the course of a few months, either lead to the investment of large sums of money, or to a full determination to give up all idea of operating in this region.—*Madoc Mercury.*

GOVERNMENT RELIEF TO THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

The Minister of Public Works has addressed the following letter to the Toronto *Telegraph*:—

Sir—I fear your remarks of yesterday, on the subject of "Government Relief" for the inhabitants of Red River, may create some misapprehension as to the nature and extent of that relief.

I should be very sorry to find that any suggestion of mine, or that any action of the Government, had checked the voluntary efforts of individuals to extend succour to our unfortunate fellow-subjects at Red River. To prevent, if possible, such a result, allow me to state that the Government has not "taken in hand" the task of "applying a remedy to the prevailing distress" in that distant region, except indirectly, and to a limited extent.

Moved by considerations of humanity as well as public policy, the Government has authorized the Department of Public Works to commence immediately the construction of a waggon road from Fort Garry to the Lake of the Woods—a distance of about 90 miles. A sum sufficient to complete what Mr Dawson calls the Prairie Section, extending 30 miles from Fort Garry, has been placed at my disposal, and an experienced officer has been instructed to purchase at the most convenient point in the Western States a large supply of provisions, and to transport them to Fort Garry without delay. Thus provided, he will confer with the local authorities, and having secured their acquiescence, commence at once the Fort Garry section of the line.

No doubt the stores of the Government Agent will so far "relieve" the draft on existing supplies, for it it may be assumed that the labouring population of the settlement will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to earn the means of subsistence, but if the "Fall Hunt" should fail, as it probably will, a general scarcity of food throughout the whole territory over which the locust scourge passed will inevitably result, and the Indians of the plains, driven in upon the trading posts and settlements by the common distress, will, perhaps, add murderous violence to the other horrors of famine. What I have been authorized to do will in such circumstances avail but little, and I therefore earnestly hope that no one who has been, or may be, prompted to extend a helping hand to our famine stricken fellow subjects in the far West—soon likely to be brought into closer relations with us—will withdraw it in consequence of the action of the Government.

Thanking you for the favourable views you have expressed of that action, in a case confessedly outside the limits of ordinary administration,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
WM. MCDOUGALL.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILKINS' SPEECH.

The following is the official report of Attorney General Wilkins' speech, or rather of that part of it on which Lt.-Governor Doyle thought it necessary to question his Minister:

I sincerely hope that the English Government will hasten to fulfil the solemn promise which it has given us, of causing the injustice inflicted on this loyal population to disappear. Unless it makes haste, the consequences of its delay may be in the highest degree fatal, and I should not do my duty to my Sovereign if I did not warn her Ministers of the danger of all delay. It is not by acts of tyranny voluntarily undertaken by the Queen that our rights have been trodden under foot. No, but we have been reduced to the abject condition of slavery by the cunning and astute policy of the profligate politicians of Canada. This we will never tolerate; and I add that the casting off of the Federal yoke is not for us an affair of choice but of imperative necessity. We shall not remain under the yoke of Canada; and for the simple reason that we cannot; and I do not fear to say that if within the next six months, from now to the next meeting of this House, steps have not been taken to do us justice, the people will no longer submit; but will be forced to do away with the injustice of which it complains, and to reconquer the constitution which it holds dear. All that we ask is that our constitution should be restored to us—all that we wish is to live under the sceptre of our sovereign; but what we will never permit is that Canadian ministers should reign over us, and before long it will no longer be a question of constitutional methods, nor of passive resistance. Such an event would be deeply to be regretted, and it is because that is my feeling that I conjure the Ministers of Her Majesty to prevent it by accomplishing at once their promise, and by doing away with the wrongs committed against Nova Scotia. The honourable leader of the opposition foresaw this fatal termination of the crisis, when he told us in a tone of menace that we could not prevent the Government of Canada from collecting the revenue of this Province. You are under the Canadian, said he. You have no other, and consequently if you refuse to pay in virtue of that tariff, you will have no revenue. To that I reply that this Legislature will be able easily at its next session to draw up a tariff, and to order the collector to pay it into the Treasury of this Province. Let the hon. member tell me how we can be prevented from adopting that measure.

Mr B. Blanchard—Who will sanction the bill?

Mr Wilkins replied—there will be no difficulty on that head. The affair may be arranged before the next session. We have the solemn assurance that Great Britain will never employ force to make us submit to the Canadian yoke. It is even said that the word *coercion* has been effaced from the code which governs the relations between England and the Colonies. England will not draw the sword against the people of Nova Scotia, and if Nova Scotia is too weak to struggle against the Canadians, and if she is resolved to recover her liberty by force, in that case she can obtain the support of other nations.

In consequence of the loud applause in the House and the galleries, the Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared, and shortly after the House adjourned.

Our young men, in the new style of box coat, look like meager monkeys. Of all the pipe-stemmed, chicken-chested chaps in the world, the New York clerk, in the latest style, is the pipedest and the chickenested.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

L. D. Porter, of East Berlin, has been swindling merchants in Hartford, Conn., and vicinity by means of forged acceptances to the amount of $16,000. Parties in Meriden and Middletown are also sufferers, making the whole amount of the forgeries $30,000. Porter has left for parts unknown.

A Belgian paper observes that one of the innovations in Russia especially indicative of moral progress and improvement has been the establishment, at St. Petersburg, of a university for women, where they receive a superior education.

UNJUST CENSURE OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.

We have observed a disposition on the part of a certain portion of the press of the country, as well as on the part of private individuals, to very severely criticise the conduct of the counsel for the prisoner at the late trial in Ottawa for engaging in his defence. To us this censure seems manifestly unwise, and decidedly unjust. It is argued by some over-zealous individuals that because the Hon. J. H. Cameron is a prominent member of the Orange Society, that he has sullified himself, and shown that all his former protestations of ardour and love for that society have been but the natural ebullitions of one who seeks to gain political popularity or personal aggrandizement, and when this object has been attained to cast the bauble from him. But there is undoubtedly a large class who are not guided by these narrow-contracted views. For our own part we see much in the conduct of this gentleman to admire, rather than to condemn. It certainly would not be in accordance with that justice and British fair play of which we frequently boast, and which the whole civilized world has at all times been willing to acknowledge, that because the counsel for a prisoner holds religious or political views antagonistic to the one whom he is called upon to defend, that he necessarily sets all his former actions at naught. We contend, and we believe that the majority of the community will agree with us, that the way in which the case was conducted at Ottawa was perhaps the best way in which a fair and impartial trial could have been given. We find that by the course pursued no opportunity is afforded for any one to justly say that there was anything partial or one-sided in the whole transaction.

There we find the Crown Prosecutor—Mr O'Reilly—a Roman Catholic, labouring zealously and diligently for the conviction of a Catholic, while his defenders all profess a different religious persuasion, and one of his most eloquent defenders—who not only used every exertion which the most careful and diligent labours could suggest, and brought into play all the natural tact and ingenuity which has placed him at the head of his profession in Canada—to secure his acquittal. It certainly speaks volumes for the day and age in which we live that whatever views one may privately entertain, these opinions are not allowed to interfere with his duties in his profession—and he can go into court unbiassed by personal feelings, and plead for an erring brother regardless of his religious views or political bias. We certainly do not think that if the conduct of Mr Cameron were viewed in the broad light which the principles of this society are supposed to inculcate, that those who have been so ready to condemn, could find anything in this organization to justify them in their hasty and ill-judged censure. That the conduct of this gentleman is worthy of commendation we are freely willing to accord as our belief, and we hope the day is far distant when the private religious views of any individual will be allowed to in any way whatever interfere with his professional or official duties.—*Picton Gazette.*

Velocipede races in which ladies will take part are now announced in France. The French Empress, it is said, is very partial to this kind of exercise, and rides in the park, and takes long excursions into the country on her mechanical steed.

It is not a grandson of the late Emperor Iturbide, but his son, who is living in Courbevoie, a village near Paris; and he does not keep a coffee house, but a dance house, where the admittance for gentlemen is four cents, and for ladies two cents.

There is some talk of a marriage between the Prince Imperial of France and the Princess Royal of Belgium. The two countries might be thus united.

Belgium has given orders that no railroad train containing inflammable substances shall be allowed to stop at intermediate stations. This is in consequence of the late catastrophe to the Irish mail train at Abergele.

The Princess of Mingralia, now the wife of Achille Murat, turns out to be by no means so rich as she was generally believed to be. Her magnificent jewels, which, at her wedding, excited the admiration and envy of all the ladies, it appears, were not paid for, and the jeweller who sold them to the Princess has now sued her husband, Prince Achille, whose purse is none of the longest, for the whole amount.

BIRTH.

In Kingston, on Monday, 28th September, the wife of Mr A. N. Gurney, of a son.

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 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 9½d
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 newest 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 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 until they have examined our Stock and marked 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 in 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, TABLE LINENS, and PARLOR 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 until 9 p.m.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY!

FERGUSON BROS.,

PRINCESS STREET

September 14.

The Daily News

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Petersburg, Sept. 26.—There is much ment in this city occasioned by the re- of the news of the total wreck of the n frigate Alexander Newski off the of Harbore, Denmark. The Grand Alexander was on board the ill-fated The latest despatches, however, st strong hopes that all hands may be

, Sept. 26.—The news from Spain is Official reports received state that ews favours the Government. The or has invited Prince Napoleon to for consultation on the affairs of Spain. ondon, Sept. 26.—The *Times* this ing has another article on the subject designs of the United States on Mexi- The *Times* would approve of the ption of that country into the American , if it could be assured of two things, ly, the future peace of Mexico and the ent of her debts.

The case of Sarah Rachel Leverson better known as Madame Rachel, who has on trial here for a long time for conspiracy to defraud Mrs Mary Tucker Borrow of a large sum of money, has been mined. The Judge sentenced Madame Rachel to five years imprisonment at hard labour.

Petersburg, Sept. 26, noon.—Despatches have just been received announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safety the Grand Duke Alexis. The crew of wrecked frigate will also be saved in probability.

, Sept. 26.—The *Moniteur* has the ing news from Spain:—Catalonia is News of a battle between the Roy- , under Paris, and the insurgents, Serrano, is momentarily expected, last accounts, the hostile forces were ing each other. Jose Salanueva was to Queen Isabella by General Concha, ing that the young Prince Asturias go to the capital, and assume the ment of the nation. The Queen re- and returned a reply that the Prince not rule a people of robbers and as-

nna, Sept. 26.—The *Debatte*, a semi- organ, says that Roumania took no to prevent the recent disturbances in ia. The Sublime Porte has protest- the great European powers, and make every effort to preserve the em-

, Sept. 26.—A request to send repre- ves to the Peace Congress soon to as- here will be forwarded to the Uni- States Government as well as to the ent European nations.

London, Sept. 26.—It is reported that rid is quiet, but only waits the signal bellion. The Queen has abdicated in r of her son Prince Asturias. General ua is master of Cadiz.

ris, evening, Sept. 26.—The official papers of Spain say that the move- s against the Government are abortive.

nna, Sept. 26.—John Hay, the Ameri- Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*, had an au- ce with the Emperor yesterday.

unt Andrassy, the president of the Hun- n Ministry, has resigned on account health.

London, Sept. 27.—Newmarket races—day—1st race, forlorn stakes, one hun- sovereigns, won by the Marquis of ing's Lady Cecilia. 2nd race—sweep- —won by De Vere. 3rd race, sweep- three hundred sovereigns, won by mult. 4th race—sweepstakes—won by R. Buckley's Martiniquc. Last race—orton stakes, 100 sovereigns each—won Lord Portsmouth's fill.

London, Sept. 27, noon.—No official despatches from Madrid since Friday. The llowing comes from other sources. The volution in Spain is the result of a union Constitutional, Moderate and Liberal rties in an effort to overthrow the reign- dynasty. The fleet has joined the move- nt, because the sailors are unpaid; and greater part of the army has revolted ause they are indignant at the exile of favourite generals. The church, ich is bound by every tie to the Queen, s and holds the masses in check. As as can be ascertained from vari- reports received, the insurrection ads throughout the provinces of Cadiz, lle, Cordova, Huesca, Grenada, Valen- ncia, Alicante, Algesiras, Malaga, Vigo, Fer- ol, Grunna, Logrono, Almeria and Oviedo; many armed bands have appeared in Provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, Ternel Navarre. General Paira has arrived the vicinity of Cordova, but his troops e deserting in large numbers, and he obliged to stop his march and wait for forcements from Badajoz and Ciudad l, which at last accounts had not reached him. The province of ncy has sent troops to San Sebastian for protection of the Queen. In Andalusia telegraph wires had been cut, and the roads torn up.

The official journals of Paris, reflecting feeling of the Emperor Napoleon, are prehensive of the effect of the great revo- ion so near France, and seek in their ding editorials to discourage the move- , but it is generally believed here ction) that the revolution will be suc- ssful, and will result in the expulsion of Bourbons from Spain, and probably in accession of Montpensier to the Spanish one.

Paris, Sept. 27.—General Prim, with the of iron-clads, was at Barcelona yes- day.

Dublin, Sept. 27.—The leaders of the (so- ed) Fenian party in Ireland are every re forming political coalitions with the ders. They even oppose such candidates Parliament as The O'Donoghue in Tra