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The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The London *Spectator* maintains that the landlords are forcing the ballot on the country. The landlords insist on proving that the one evil the ballot will immediately cure is greater than the dozen it will ultimately introduce into the British representative system. The landlords coerce candidates into acquiescence, but the *Spectator* thinks they will coerce the latter into something they themselves will like still less, a free inquiry into the principle of the land laws. This practice of intimidation, it says, is becoming a substantial grievance, as great as oppressive eviction, or the refusal of farm buildings, or the exaction of rack rent is in Ireland, and it will, if maintained, excite at least as bitter a feeling. It thinks these doings of the landlords will excite a tenant-right agitation, which is not wanted now on the top of all other political complications. There are grounds for this warning which is uttered to landlords. In Ireland Catholic farmers have been made aware that they will be compelled to vote against their own church. In Wales, also, there is a struggle between landlords and tenantry. The tenants on a Welsh estate have been warned by a letter addressed to them in a newspaper that the ministers of their chapels will not be able to find them new farms; that in the competition for land, the landlord can, if he likes, let land only to men belonging to the Established Church, or at all events to men who agree with him in political opinion. In England, also, landlords are exerting the influence of their position and power to control the coming election, which is to exert so decisive an action over the questions that form the best battle-ground of their class. Should the sense of tyranny weigh upon the tenantry, upon many of whom it is sure to do, these latter will readily trace the origin of the evil to its source in the monopoly in land, and, if they do not instigate a new and dangerous political agitation in their own country, will be at least open to the suggestion that here across the Atlantic there is no monopoly in land, that every man may be his own landlord if he so wills it. Emigration, so beneficial to us in the colonies, is fortunately a remedy for many of the evils under which the old country labours, and in none of these evils is it more applicable than those which arise out of the unequal distribution of the land.

The London *Standard* gives a summary of a paper by M. Guizot on France and Prussia. M. Guizot admits the existence of the uneasiness caused by the peace or war question. He gives credit to the Emperor Napoleon for a sincere desire to maintain peace, but blames him for his apparent indecision; and, holding that war is not inevitable, nor even probable, M. Guizot advocates the reduction of the French military force to a *bona fide* peace footing, as the only measure which, in the present state of Europe, would be viewed as serious, significant, and effectual. The general tone of the article is extremely kindly, and more than courteous towards the Emperor.

Mr Wm. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, the well known Orangeman who suffered imprisonment under the Party Procession Act, has issued his address to the electors of Belfast. He thinks a redistribution of seats necessary to complete the work of reform in Ireland, a larger share being apportioned to Ulster. He says he is determinedly opposed to a system of universal endowment, "an unhappy movement," he says, "originated by Lord Mayo." He would give a tenant compensation by law for unexhausted and advantageous improvements, and is in favour of a uniform marriage law, "perfect freedom of election," religious but not sectarian education, and the repeal of the Party Procession Act. The success of this candidature is expected by his many friends in Canada, who will therein see the triumph of principles which Mr Johnston has done his best to maintain.

BROKEN BOTTLES IN THE STREETS.—A correspondent justly complains of the prevalent practice of persons throwing all their broken bottles and glass into the public streets of the city, the principal streets not being exempt from the practice, jeopardizing thereby the limbs and lives of any passing horse, besides otherwise constituting a great and unsightly nuisance. This depositing in the public streets of broken glass, old oyster cans, tinware, old hoop skirts and other rubbish of the same class, is expressly prohibited by the city by-laws, and if those laws were only strictly enforced by the fining of one or two persons caught in the act of offending, the practice would soon cease. We call the attention of the authorities to the matter already become intolerable. A valuable horse, for which his owner would refuse hundreds of dollars, may be rendered valueless, or perhaps killed by this slovenly and reprehensible practice. The only public safeguard against fraud.

PRINCESS OF WALES OWN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The matches of the association commenced this morning at the range, Barriefield Common, the weather being most unfavourable, a heavy northwest wind prevailing the whole time. The shooting, however, was very good under the circumstances. The event appeared to excite very little interest among the general public, very few being present except those immediately connected with the shooting.

The Battalion Match, containing thirty prizes, was completed, but it was determined to postpone further shooting until to-morrow on the chance of more propitious weather, the final match on the programme being the All Comers match of seven prizes.

The following are the names of the winners of prizes in their order, with the total of each man's score:—

PRIZE.		SCORE.
1.	Esford	37
2	M. Strachan	36
3.	E. Baillie	36
4.	W. Baillie	35
5.	Conelly	34
6.	Bell	34
7.	Werner	33
8.	T. Allen	33
9.	Donelly	31
10.	J. Maveety	27
11.	A Rora	26
12	Nelson	25
13.	W. Allen	24
14.	A. Strachan	24
15.	Elliott	23
16.	H. Hora	22
17.	J. Baillie	20
18.	A. Smith	18
19	Saunders	18
20.	Burke	18
21.	McMahon	18
22.	A. Johnson	17
23	Kincaid	17
24	Claxton	14
25	Graham	13
26.	Mullen	12
27.	Wareham	11
28	Tweed	11
29.	Ruttan	9
30.	J. Parnell	9

A prize between T. Allen and Werner for the $5 or $4 prize, each being 33 points, was shot off and decided in favour of the latter, who made a bulls eye, and thus became entitled to the highest prize.

The remaining matches will be proceeded with in the following order: Thursday, 1st October, All-Comers' Match at 9 a.m.; Officers Match at 2 p.m. Friday, 2nd October, Military Match at 9 a.m.; Company Match at 1 p.m. Saturday, 3rd October, Consolation Match at 9 a.m. All entries for the matches must be made before the above hours. There will be a pool target with running man on Saturday, open all day.

At the Provincial Exhibition in Hamilton last week, Mr James Nimmo, of Camden East, was awarded a first prize in the class of "Angus bulls, 1 year and under 3 years," and a first prize for "Angus cow, 3 years and over." Mr Nimmo also gained a second prize in "Durham bulls, 1 year," in a competition with seventeen animals, the first prize having been awarded to Mr Cochrane of Compton for an imported animal, which was six months older than Mr Nimmo's. We take pleasure in recording the success of Mr Nimmo, because this gentleman is the leader of the very few farmers of this section of the country who take an active interest in the improvement of stock.

THE CANVASS.—The meeting held at Glenburnie last evening in the interest of Mr Calvin was well attended. Colonel Waggoner occupied the chair, and Mr Ryan acted as secretary. Mr Calvin addressed the meeting at considerable length, explaining his views on the principal subjects contained in his address, and apparently to the satisfaction of the meeting. Mr Joyner, of Portland, Mr Machar, of Kingston, and some others made addresses. After Mr Calvin's meeting, Mr Britton came forward and indulged in a considerable amount of abuse against Mr Calvin, much to the satisfaction of a number there as well as other places, who are afraid there will not be a contest.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—The namesake of the renowned rover Paul Jones appeared again this morning at the dock on the old charge of drunkenness and vagrancy. He has just spent a profitable ten days in gaol sawing wood, and as there remains a large pile at that place to be fitted for the stoves, the bench considered it would be advisable to send him back to finish the job, and only consented to forego the intention on the prisoner's promising to leave the city immediately, but at the same time cautioned him that if found in the streets after due time to leave, he would get an apprenticeship of thirty days more at the public wood business. Francis Mullen, another devotee of the bottle, appeared with an unmistakeable black eye, and an exceedingly debilitated appearance, was fined $2 for his lodgings in the cells last night during a period of drunken oblivion. John Regan, a lad well known to the police, was complained of by a tall delicate looking youth by the name of Crowe, for having pelted him with stones while driving a cow to pasture on Monday last. The lad Regan and another boy, McMahon, are ringleaders of a lot who make a practice of annoying and insulting the complainant, who is of quiet inoffensive habits, whenever an opportunity presents. The bench remanded the prisoner to the cells until the capture of McMahon could be effected, when the punishment of both would be considered. Mr Mostyn, Inspector of Weights and Measures, yesterday made a seizure of a set of weights belonging to a buyer of grain and general dealer, by the name of Young, a resident of Ontario street, on the grounds that when brought for adjustment the inspection had proved the weights too heavy, the five pound weight which represented 500 lbs. on the platform nearly one ounce over, and the inspector accordingly regulated them by the standard and returned them to Young, who had since altered them back to their original defective condition. Mr Young, who was defended by Mr C. V. Price at the court, contended that as amended by the inspector the weights were deficient when used upon his scales, and wished the opinion of practical men upon the matter in dispute. The case was adjourned for the present to give time for a full investigation of the matter, which is one of considerable importance, and which appears to create much interest, especially among grain buyers. The weights in dispute are stamped with their number of pounds respectively, which the inspector claims must be exactly correct to give the proper number of corresponding hundreds. The defence contends that it all depends upon the scale and its adjustment, and the stamped number of lbs. upon the weights is of no essential consequence, in which view he appeared to be sustained by H. Skinner, who claims to understand the subject, while Mr Hunt, equally well versed in those matters, takes the inspector's view of the subject. It is hoped that a definite conclusion will be ultimately arrived at to prevent any imposition being practised upon the sellers of grain. The execution of the duties of inspecting weights and measures is a disagreeable duty at best, and no unnecessary impediment should be thrown in the way of its performance, as upon it depends the only public safeguard against fraud.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—Maurice Blake, a soldier of the 16th regiment, tried for murdering one of his comrades, has been found guilty of manslaughter only. Davis Wilson of the 100th regiment, tried for shooting Constable Labossiere, with intent to murder, and also with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was found guilty on the latter count.

It is proposed to place the projected park under commissioners.

A concert is to be given in a few days in aid of the Red River Settlement.

The men of the Grand Trunk brigade who were Court Martialled, were honourably acquitted.

It is not expected that the Local Legislature will meet before the beginning of December.

It is believed that Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Smith, Mr Cassault and Mr Harwood are about to be appointed Deputy Adjutants General under the provisions of the new Militia Act.

Weather stormy.

Mr O'Reilly, of Hamilton, formerly County Judge, has been appointed law clerk for the Ontario Legislature.

It is said that Lord Napier's share of the six months' batta granted for service in Abyssinia will amount to 29,850 rupees.—*United Service Gazette*

One of the heavy plate glasses in Stewart's new store in New York was smashed the other day before being put in. Loss about $1,200.

It is reported that Mr Cunard will shortly replace the European steamers lately withdrawn from the route between Boston and Liverpool.

The trustees of Knox Church, Galt, have decided to appropriate the money raised for the sufferers by the Quebec fire, to the inhabitants of Red River, raising the amount to about $150.

It is currently reported that the London Eleven have challenged the twenty-two who contended against the Englishmen at Montreal. Terms to be the same as those on which London challenged the Civilian Eleven. The match to be at London, and the Londoners to pay all expenses if defeated.

A steam corvette of the Prussia navy has been taking part in the evolutions of the ironclad squadron commanded by Admiral Boukatoff. As the corvette had on board the director of the Prussian navy and five captains of the Federal fleet, this visit assumes the importance of a delicate attention paid by Berlin to St. Petersburg.

Commissioner Sargent, of the United States Customs Bureau, has recently returned from a fortnight's visit to the revenue posts located along the northern border. He started from Boston, and inspected the whole Canada line to Detroit, Mich., and found everything working in satisfactory order. The Commissioner believes that the organization of the forces for the prevention of smuggling was never more effective.

The *Journal de Paris* asserts, as of its own knowledge, that the Austrian government recently informed its agents abroad that in case of a war between France and Germany, Prussia must not at all count upon an Austrian alliance. The empire having above all things need of peace, a war breaking out on the frontiers would be of itself a most serious calamity, in so far as it would tend to retard the work of the construction of the monarchy, and Austrian diplomacy would do its utmost to avoid the dangers of such a conflagration. It is added that Prince Metternich either has renewed or will renew to the Emperor Napoleon pacific declarations in the above sense.

The people of P. E. Island are in the midst of their harvest work. The crops have not for many years promised so well. A large quantity of mussel mud has been used by the farmers with very encouraging results—fields under ordinary culture yielding 10 and 12 tons of hay, with the aid of this fertilizing mud yield 25 to 30 tons. The potato crop promises to be immense. The culture of wheat is also progressing favourably. Many farms have a fine crop this year. The weevil had almost banished wheat from the island for some years. It is hoped that this prince of cereals may yet be grown successfully on this fertile soil. If the weather prove favourable a more bountiful harvest than has ever hitherto rewarded the toil of the husbandman on this island will be realized.

New Brunswick papers make allusion to the splendidly productive hop gardens, owned by Mr C. P. Smith, in the vicinity of Shediac. A contemporary says: "Two years ago, the gentleman having observed how luxuriantly the hop plant grew around his house, conceived the idea of trying it on a more extensive scale. He studied the mode of managing it in those countries where it is cultivated as an important article of commerce, and then proceeded to the United States to obtain the proper description of plants. The result of his first year's experience was a net profit of $500. He then extended his operations, and this year had four acres and a half of hops under cultivation. He finished picking on Friday last, and had obtained 2300 bushels of as fine hops as we ever saw as a return for his labour. When we visited his grounds on Saturday they were undergoing the process of drying. He has constructed a drying house of the most approved form, and with some ingenious improvements of his own, his hops are being prepared for market in the very best style. The profit on this year's crop will probably be from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars."

The breeding stud of Mr John Jackson, comprising forty-four mares and thirty six foals, with seven yearlings and five horses in training, also the four stallions, Blair Athol, Neptunus, and Harry Brailsford, were recently brought to the hammer, at Fairfield, England. Eighty mares and foals made 19,855 guineas, or an average of nearly two hundred guineas. There was quite a sensation when Blair Athol was led into the ring. He looked magnificent, and was as fresh as possible. As it was known that several foreigners had come over with the intention of buying him, great fears were entertained that he might leave the country. When, however, it was announced that the eminent breeder, Mr Blenkiron, had bought him for five thousand guineas, after a close contest with Count Renard, the numerous spectators gave vent to their feelings by loud and continued cheers. The celebrated stallion will be located at Middle Park, where his rival, Gladiator, also stands. The total amount realized was 23,135 guineas, being five thousand guineas more than Mr Jackson had calculated upon.

Galt, Sept. 29.—The 29th battalion Waterloo Volunteer Militia, under command of Colonel Goodman, assembled here to-day, when they were presented by Mrs Wm. Cooke, on behalf of the ladies of Galt, with a stand of colours. After some speeches delivered appropriate to the occasion, the men were invited to a luncheon provided for them on the grounds. The whole proceedings passed off with much pleasure to all.

The sufferers by the explosion in Clerkenwell have had no cause to complain of the indifference of Government or the House. Mr Disraeli's prompt despatch to Clerkenwell on the night of the accident of a confidential agent laden with bags of money will still be fresh in the public recollection. The distribution of the £8,000 voted by the House of Commons now comes as an appropriate sequel to that act. This took place a few days ago. All whose houses and property had been destroyed by the explosion were recognized as claimants, and received a share of the money in proportion to their loss. It is agreeable to learn that they were satisfied with the awards.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Times* of the 14th Sept. says: We have as little reason as disposition to doubt the truth of the report that the question of the Alabama claims is at length in the way of speedy and satisfactory settlement. The new American Minister, it is said, has brought with him full powers for adjusting the differences between England and the United States, without reference to any previous phases of the controversy. He comes, in short, a Plenipotentiary on the question, and such an Envoy was all that was required. It would be childish, as well as useless, to dissemble the truth in this matter. There never was in the case itself any such difficulty as would have precluded a settlement if the Americans had wished it to be settled. The real question between the two countries was not a question of damages or compensation, but of offence given and resentment expressed. Had the general attitude of England during the war been unobjectionable in the eyes of Americans, the Alabama claims would never have been preferred, or would have been settled out of hand. No American statesman ever believed that the Alabama escaped by our wilful connivance, or that she was let loose by hostile design to prey upon Federal commerce. Whether the imperfections of our laws or the remissness of our authorities did or did not render us in any degree responsible for the mischief which ensued might perhaps be a question, but it was not a question which would have troubled the two Governments for an hour had it been approached in a spirit of mutual good will. The real point of contention was something very different, and Mr Seward disclosed the truth when he desired to include in the proposed arbitration our recognition of the seceders as belligerents. Even this the Americans would have found it hard to turn into a recognizable grievance, but it was the one overt act in which seemed to be expressed that feeling or want of feeling on the part of this nation of which the Americans complained. Their true grievance against us was that we had not sympathized with the North in its struggles for union, and not even deprecated disunion as the result of the contest. Then, when the contest was over, they evinced their resentment by keeping open a difference which might otherwise have been settled immediately. We speak the plain truth about the matter; for the Americans are just as conscious of it as we are, and we are free to acknowledge that on some points we were wrong, and that neither the offence taken nor the retaliation practised can be considered as entirely unreasonable. * * *

Mr Seward has had the satisfaction of rejecting, for himself and countrymen, a very handsome British proposal, and the incident may be set down to the credit side of our account. He now, we are told, cuts all these by-gones adrift, cancels all previous correspondence, and empowers Mr Reverdy Johnson to bring the affair to an end. In that event the thing is as good as done. We have not troubled our readers with any reference to the technical questions of the controversy, because these questions never really impede the sentiment of the dispute. Many nice points of law and morality might be mooted on the subject, and perhaps the international code may be amended or improved by the light of these negotiations. But if all that the negotiators now desire is to measure fairly by a reasonable standard the liabilities incurred by England in the matter of the Alabama, and to assess these liabilities honestly in pounds, shillings and pence, the problem will be the easiest possible, and Americans and Englishmen may enter upon new relations of amity and brotherhood, all the more solid and enduring from this insight into each other's dispositions.

PRIZE WAX FRUIT—THE JUDGES AT FAULT AT HAMILTON.

In the golden days when old Greece was a New Dominion, and in that particular Olympiad of his Honour Lieutenant Governor Pisistratus when the Provincial Exhibition was held at Corinth, two excellent old gentlemen, Messrs. Zeuxis and Appelles, the former from the Township of Halicarrassus, and the latter from the Junction Gore of Sunium, competed for the first prize in the Fine Arts department. Zeuxis, who was a market gardener in his hours of labour, had painted a bunch of grapes charmingly. Grapes so ripe and luscious and tempting, that all the small birds of the neighbourhood, up in town for the show, imagining them to belong to the refreshment section, hurt their little bills and lost their little tempers in pecking at the tantalizing canvas. Huge was the delight of the Halicarrassus men, and emphatic the sarcastic Greek in which they recommended the judges to fork over. Zeuxis, himself, flushed with anticipated triumph, stalked up to where lay Appelles' picture, as yet unhung, and arrogantly challenged his rival—"Come Squire, pull off the gauze, and let's see what you've got under it." But lo! the gauze was the painting, and there was nothing else beside. Whereupon jolly old Zeuxis confessed himself excelled, and bade them hand over the dimes to Appelles, who had got as far to windward of him as he of the cock sparrows. For they did things prettily in those days, and had bricks in the Royal Academy.

Now this marvellous old fable was furnished the other day with a striking modern parallel. A young lady of Flamboro—we trust Miss Lyon will pardon us for revealing her identity—exhibited, here in Hamilton, a beautiful case of wax fruit, in which, as will be seen, she had brought her art quite up to the mythical standard of the oldest Masters. Among the rest was a cluster of purple grapes, particularly well imitated. There being, however, none but very old birds about the palace, we are not aware that the glass shade was dangerously pecked at. But not on that account was Miss Lyon denied a rarer triumph. Exhibiting like Zeuxis, she was rewarded as Appelles. In all, that is, except the dollars, which the judges—of her own sex, be it specially noted—declined to give her. Declined on the grounds that the work was too good to be true; that the grapes were not Art, but Nature; that anybody might see that he could actually squeeze the juice from out the peaches. In vain did Miss Lyon protest—the fair committee was inexorable, and the misguided exhibitor dismissed, with a warning against doing so well next time.

Now, we have seen these apples of discord, if we may use the term, and, being historically mindful of the beguiling influences of fruit upon the sex, can quite appreciate the incredulity of the judges. But, although handling the grapes, we managed to resist the temptation of swallowing them. For us they are for ever sour. A journalist knows far too well his privileges as a working bee to apply wax to the purposes of honey. Not so, we are told, the ladies by whose fiat Miss Lyon complains that she has been wronged. *One grape is missing from the cluster.* Down what direction has it fled? Will anybody, so to speak, own up? Is it possible that after all, Justice has been vindicated, and that Dyspepsia, *Deus ex Machina*, has intervened to avenge Flamboro!

But the most curious part of the story remains yet to be told. In the same department were shown some white grapes, in the manufacture of which glass had been employed to stimulate wax, and to which, notwithstanding, the prize was not denied. Will any body tell us why, or are we to assume that the single fruit of which Miss Lyon has been robbed not only produced a morbid disfavour towards the whole collection in the breast—or rather the stomach—of the judicial experimentalist, but even permanently lodged itself as a standing caveat against too close inquiry in other cases?

Meanwhile, anyone whose curiosity may be excited can see the grapes at Storror's, and, we will take it upon ourselves to say, has Miss Lyon's full permission to swallow every one of them if he has a mind to.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

A steamer was seen to be on fire off Flamborough Head on the morning of the 9th inst. She was drifting to the southward at the time. The Hornsea and Withernsea lifeboats belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution were speedily launched through a heavy surf, and were taken in the direction of the vessel, and, after a long pull, had nearly reached her, when she was seen to founder. The boats passed amongst portions of the burnt wreck and trusses of hay, but nothing was seen of the crew, who were afterwards found to have been picked up by the Swedish vessel Gevalia, which was in the vicinity, and which took the men to Hull. The steamer proved to be the Baltic, of Whitby. The fire is believed to have originated spontaneously.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CABLE GRANTED.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces, officially, that the Government concession lately granted in favour of MM. Erlanger and Reuter, of the Franco-American Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America, under certain reserved conditions, has become definite and complete, capital to the amount of 27,500,000f.—the main condition—having been subscribed for the undertaking.

The concession for this great work bears date July 6, 1868, and confers the privilege of laying and working a submarine telegraph between France and the United States.

The cable will, as at present proposed, be laid in two sections; the first from Brest to the French Island of St. Pierre, off Newfoundland; the second from St. Pierre either to New York direct or to a point between Boston and New York, with a special line for New York. The length of the cable is as follows: First section, from Brest to St. Pierre, 2,325 miles; second section, from St. Pierre to the United States, about 752 miles. Total, 3,047 miles.

A contract has been entered into with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, to manufacture and lay this cable for the sum of £950,000.

The financial calculation and scientific experiments of the new company set forth the following results:—The power of transmission of the cable is estimated at a minimum of twelve words per minute, which, allowing fourteen hours a day for waste time, and only ten hours a day for actual work, and taking 300 working days in a year, gives, at the rate of £2 per message, an annual income of £432,000. The working expenses of the line are calculated at £30,000 per annum.

In connection with this enterprise, it is interesting to state that the French dispatch-boat Travailleur, from Rochefort, has been ordered to the Mediterranean, to assist in laying down the submarine cable to connect the telegraphic lines of Algeria with the coast of France.

GALLANT LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—WRECK ON THE IRISH COAST.

The ship R. H. Tucker, 1100 tons, of Wisconsin, U.S., is reported to have been wrecked and burnt on the Blackwater Bank off the coast of Wexford. It appears that she left Liverpool with a general cargo for Boston, U.S., on the 6th inst., and the following night, during foggy weather, the lights on the Irish coast were mistaken, and she stranded on the Blackwater Sandbank. As soon as the intelligence of the stranding of the vessel was received, early on the following morning, the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution stationed at Rosslare, Cahore, and Courtown, were launched to her assistance, and proceeded to the Sandbank. The Rosslare boat went out in tow of a steamer, and the latter brought ashore the captain's wife, mother, sister, and child, and the ship's steward, who were taken off the vessel by the Cahore lifeboat. It was blowing a severe gale at the time, accompanied by a very heavy sea. The coastguard galley from Morris Castle station, the nearest to the spot, had arrived first at the wreck, but she at once returned to the shore with a telegraph message, leaving the chief boatman of the coastguard on board. The Cahore lifeboat on reaching the vessel was requested to remain by her, and the crew assisted to lighten her by throwing overboard some of the cargo, and in this they were aided by the crew of the Courtown lifeboat. After a short time this was found to be useless, the wind and sea increasing, and the ship labouring heavily, the lifeboatmen therefore returned to their boats, and eight of the vessel's crew were also taken into the Cahore lifeboat, when a tremendous sea struck her, and covered all, so that for a time it was actually thought the lifeboat had gone down, but she behaved nobly, and speedily emptied herself of water; still she was much damaged, and it was thought advisable for the safety of all to cut her adrift, which was done. An attempt was afterwards made to regain the ship, the coxswain of the lifeboat being on board her, but the crew were unable to do so, and the boat anchored about 400 yards away. As the Courtown lifeboat was then seen to be getting up alongside, it was concluded she would be able to rescue the remainder of those on board the R. H. Tucker, and the Cahore boat therefore returned to the shore and was beached at Blackwater. The Courtown boat remained alongside at the request of the master. About two hours afterwards the vessel caught fire, and the lifeboat was then hauled alongside again, and, as there was no chance then of saving the ship, took off the fourteen persons left on board, consisting of the master, first and second officers, eight of the crew, the coxwain of the Cahore lifeboat, the chief boatman of the coastguard, and another man. When the lifeboat got inside the bank she was anchored, to see if the vessel would be totally consumed, and shortly afterwards the masts fell and the ship being all in flames, the lifeboat came ashore, all being landed in safety. Had it not been for the lifeboat it is probable that the poor fellows would have perished, as there were no other boats alongside when the vessel took fire. The lifeboatmen appeared to have behaved in a most gallant manner in this service, and they speak most highly of the admirable behaviour of the lifeboats in the fearful weather they experienced, and state that they have the greatest confidence in them. The Curracloe coastguard boat had attempted to reach the wreck but failed to do so, and in returning ashore she was unfortunately capsized and four men drowned.

Among the minors in the peerage who attain their majority during the autumn are the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Ilchester, both in September, and the Duke of Norfolk, who attains his majority on the 27th of December.

Several gentlemen have determined on meeting the present railway difficulty by trying the experiment of journeying from the outlying districts to the outskirts of town by the aid of velocipedes, after the fashion recently adopted in the neighbourhood of Paris. One expert traveller has proved the possibility of outstripping the steamhorse by gliding along at the rate of 15 miles an hour.—*English paper.*

The correspondence of the Agricultural Department for August and September has been very voluminous and indefinite concerning wheat, furnishing numerous and contradictory elements in a calculation of quantity. Statements of disappointed expectations in threshing are sufficiently abundant in the South, in Wisconsin, and in other parts of the West, to furnish themes for agricultural croakers. On the other hand, cases are mentioned of a three-fold acreage, with half an average yield, giving a 50 per cent aggregate increase. Notwithstanding the loss, the numerous returns we have declare the present the largest crop in many years, and the majority in view of the general increase in acreage show a better result than that of last year. After accounting for the losses in the yield, the average yield per acre of the whole country is scarcely equal to that of 1867, but the increased area sown will secure an aggregate somewhat larger than that year.—*Washington despatch.*

THE QUEEN'S ASCENT OF MOUNT PILATE.

We have already announced her Majesty's return from Switzerland, but the following sketch of her visit to Mount Pilate, which we take from the *Saturday Review*, cannot fail to be interesting. Our contemporary says: Our readers will be glad to hear that her Majesty has made a pleasant ascent of Mount Pilate. Of the two rival Mountains that guard the entrance of the St. Gothard gorge, near Lucerne, the most frequented by travellers is the Rigi, but the grandest by far is Mount Pilate. Its wild precipitous aspect, however, is sufficient to deter mere excursionists from approaching it, and it is even said that there was formerly a cantonal law forbidding the attempt in consequence of its dangers. A still more deterrent cause is probably the frequency of fogs and clouds on the summit which destroyed all chances of a view. A weird legend that Pilate, seized with remorse while traversing the spot, drowned himself in a little lake cradled in one of the ravines, has given its name to the mountain; and, according to the popular belief, his spirit still haunts the neighbourhood. Woe to the unlucky wight who encounters the ghost of the Governor of Judæa! some terrible misfortune will overtake him before nightfall. Besides this distinguished shade, fairies, hobgoblins, and gnomes of all description swarm about the precipices, or, issuing from the caverns which are supposed to lead to the centre of the earth, exert their influence for good or evil over the mountaineers and their herds. But the great increase of tourists has banished these ethereal beings, and modern philosophers have dared to doubt the truth of the legend of Pontius Pilate, and ascribe the true derivation of the name to Pileatus, or capped (with clouds). The best road from the plain to the summit leads from Hergiswyl and the traveller obtains magnificent views as he zigzags upwards. After passing the Klimsenhorn he will have to climb a ladder through a tunnel cut in the rock, called the Krisiloch, and on emerging will be repaid for his toil by a prospect of extraordinary grandeur. The other road to the summit leads from Alpnach, and it was by this that Queen Victoria last Monday ascended the mountain. Princess Louise was with the Queen as well as Prince Arthur, who has already earned for himself a reputation as an Alpine climber. Her Majesty rode her English pony, and was escorted by her Highland attendants, who if report speaks truth, have outdone the Swiss hillmen in mountain walking. H. Hoffman, the well-known guide, led the way to the top, and accomplished the distance in four good hours. The highest peak here is the Esel, reached by a precipitous path, and so narrow on the summit that there is scarcely room for a dozen people to stand together, but the view is inexpressibly grand; the whole range of the Alps from the Glarnitsch to the Blumlis Alp stands out clearly on the horizon to the south, while the low ground and lakes are stretched out like a map at the foot of the precipices. If the view at midday is glorious it is doubly so when the sun sets or rises, and colours the whole of the snowy peaks with molten gold; but the royal party did not remain till the evening. The following names were inscribed in the travellers' book at the Bellevue hotel:—The Countess of Kent; the Lady Louise Kent; Lieutenant the Honble. Arthur Kent, R. E.; the Marchioness of Ely; Colonel Henry Ponsonby, G. C. The route taken for the descent was the same as that for the ascent, and its gentle declivities enabled the horses to proceed without difficulty. The glorious moonlight evening, making all things as clear as noonday, tempted many tourists to ascend at night, and the magnificent sunrise well repaid their exertions.

DIED.

On Wednesday, 30th September instant, aged 13 years, nine months, William, beloved only son of James Downing, of the firm of Hayward and Downing.

☞ Friends and acquaintance are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from Mr Downing's residence, King Street West, on Friday, Oct. 2nd, at 2 o'clock p.m.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr Wilson, M.A., at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on the 22nd inst., Edward Jackson, Esq., merchant, Ithaca, State of New York, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Northmore, Esq., Cataraqui, near Kingston, Ontario.

TO THE PEOPLE.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

SUGAR

AND

General Groceries.

W. R. McRAE & Co.,

BROCK & PRINCE SSSTREETS.

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 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 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.

September 21. JAS. GREENFIELD.

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 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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

...ns, Sept. 29.—Mr Henry M. Watts ...d an audience with the Emperor of ...s at which he presented his creden... and was received as Envoy Extraordi... and Minister Plenipotentiary of the ...d States to the Court of Vienna.

...ap Serz has been indicted for issuing ...oral address against laws passed by ...ta.

...s, Sept. 29.—The *Moniteur* has the ...ing news from Spain:—The city of ...gona joins in the revolt. Marshal ... of the royal army at last accounts ...mpleted surrounded by the insurgent ..., and is probably captured by this ... The insurrection is general through... ...ain. It is thought that Concha him... ...ill soon join the insurgent Gen. Serrano. ... The rebels have retaken Santander, ... has been declared a free port by the ...tionists. The Paris journals despair ... Queen's cause.

...ris, Sept. 29.—The Queen of Spain ...mains at San Sebastian. She is at... ...d by Carlos Merfort, one of the mem... of the last cabinet.

... *Moniteur* says that Jose de la Concha ... head of the government in Madrid, ...anuel de la Concha in command of ...y in the field, have both sent in their ...ations to the Queen. In the com... ...tion they inform her Majesty that ...fusal to return to Madrid unless ac... ...nied by her minister Merfort, des... ...all hope of checking the insurrection. ...Queen has accepted the resignations of ...conchas, and has sent for the Count of ... to form a new ministry. The Queen ...ho summoned a council of State to ... at San Sebastian.

...ndon, Sept. 29, 10 p.m.—The follow... ...s been received from Spain to-night: ...artero is sick and unable to take an ... part in political affairs. General ... is hourly expected to arrive off Barce... ... It is believed that the city will de... ...ainst the Queen as soon as the fleet ... able.

... It is rumoured the insurrection ...as broken out in Madrid, and that ...een had left San Sebastian and ... the French frontier.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

...ndon, Sept. 30, a.m.—Money quiety, ... 94 for both money and account; ...an securities steady; Bonds 73¼; Erie ... Illinois Central 95¾.

...erpool, Sept. 30, a.m.—Cotton buoyant, ... gold and steady at 27s 6d. Corn 35s 9d. ... quiet.

New York Press Despatches.

... York, Sept. 30.—Advices from Par... ... state that a mine had exploded at ...