KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 3, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 ° 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	3 PM	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
Sunday	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.0	45.0
Monday	.....	.....	58.0	58.5	60.5	55.0
Tuesday	.....	.....	48.0	50.5	52.5	46.5
Wednesdy	.....	.....	51.0	55.0	56.0	40.5
Thursday	.....	.....	39.0	46.5	48.0	34.0
Friday	.....	.....	42.5	51.5	52.5	37.5
Saturday	.....	.....	45.0	50.5	52.0	39.0

Comparative temperature for the month o September in the years of 1866-7-8

	1866	1867	1868
Mean temp	56.2	59.7	58.4
" Max	61.6	65.5	63.3
" Min	50.8	53.8	53.5
Highest	72.7	78.0	77.0
Lowest	36.5	36.5	37.5
Range	36.2	41.5	39.5

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

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

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The municipality of Garden Island does not appear in the list of municipalities to which primary meetings have been called to send delegates to the Convention on Wednesday. How is this? Is it due to omission or is there an intention to keep out the Island? It is certainly as much entitled to be consulted as the Village of Portsmouth, which though not named in the Act of 1867, is regarded as entitled to a voice in the matter of nominating a candidate? Our friends on Garden Island should hold their meeting, appoint their delegates, given them their credentials, and the Convention will feel bound to admit them.

Dr Tupper's proposal to hold a series of meetings in Nova Scotia to arouse and enharge the Union sentiment of that Province appears to be altogether distasteful to the Anti-Confederationists. Just as their organs tried to promote an exhibition of violence on the visit of the Canadian Ministers, so again encouragements to annoyance are held out against Dr Tupper. Uninfluenced by these crafty but transparent threats, it is to be hoped Dr Tupper will succeed in gaining a dispassionate hearing among his countrymen, to whom he has it in his power to offer explanations well calculated to turn the tide of popular favour to the support of Confederation.

The facts, of the revolution in Spain, and our knowledge of them on this side of the Atlantic, exhibit in a striking light the utility of the Atlantic telegraph. The latest European journals to hand are of course silent on the momentous state of affairs in Spain. The only reference that could give any inkling of the impending storm is a statement from the Spanish official organ, of the fact of a small insurrection by a hundred peasants in a distant province, and the despatch of force to put it down. The telegraph, however, has informed us of the rapid stride of events between the departure of the mail steamer from England and its arrival on these shores. The Queen af Spain, who was at that time in the enjoyment of a pleasure excursion, is now an exiled monarch. The motive of her interview with the Emperor of France at San Sebastian, ascribed to a desire to assure Napoleon of her willingness to send a Spanish expedition to Rome to relieve the French troops, that they might be recalled to France to be in readiness for fresh European complications, has been completely defeated. If these were really the plans of the French Emperor and his royal neighbour, the denoeument is something to set Louis Napoleon quite aghast at the extent to which they have gone wrong. Queen Isabella, instead of earning another golden rose and a fresh title to the gratitude of the Pope for contributing to his protection, is a dependent on the liberality of France, and quite powerless to carry out the pious intentions whereby she sought to expiate a shameless life. The fates were against her and the holy father, and the star of free Spain and free Italy has shown itself in the ascendant. Events have marched with all the rapidity of a stage drama. A fortnight ago there were vague indications of the revolution in the shape of an insurrection, but such insurrections had become chronic, and had often been put down. To-day, however, we know that the revolution has proved fully successful, and that those who have conducted it to this issue are possessed of fixed and temperate views, animated by good principles, and destined to be instrumental in inaugurating a new and enlightened era of liberal education and political freedom in Spain. The Duke of Vittoria, formerly Regent during the minority of Queen Isabella, has been called to the head of the State, and a Cabinet has been formed in which the revolutionary generals, Serrano and Prim, hold honourable positions. Serrano is President of the Cabinet, and Prim Minister of War. All that remains to complete this change is the recognition by foreign governments of the new government. Of this, however, there can be no doubt. England, Italy, and Prussia will naturally at once recognize the *de facto* government, and under the recognition of these powers the national life of new Spain is guaranteed. The French Emperor, we doubt not, will accept the situation, and in time acknowledge a government so evidently founded upon the will of the people. Indeed it would already appear that he accepts the inevitable. It is stated that he is making terms with the Italian government, and the French troops will probably be recalled from Rome, independently of the impossible substitution of a Spanish expedition, which he had looked forward to. All this wonderful history of events we have been put in possession of through the agency of the Atlantic telegraph, and it serves to show the power of the telegraph in annihilating distance, to compare its intelligence of the progress of events with the latest news supplied by the steamer. And to vary this reflection, we gain an idea of the astonishingly rapid career of the Spanish Revolution.

Queen's University and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons will open their winter sessions on Wednesday at three o'clock, when an address will be delivered in Convocation Hall by Professor Mowat. The attendance of the public will be welcome as usual.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr Samuel Gaw is duly authorized to receive the annual subscriptions of the friends of the Religious Tract Society, and will wait upon them till the collection is completed, commencing to-day.

ARRIVED IN LEAKY CONDITION.—The schooner Ariadne, which went ashore off Newcastle last week, laden with barley, was towed in here on Sunday afternoon, and is now discharging her grain into the cars for Toronto, at the Market battery wharf. Messrs. Calvin and Breck's steam pump is at work on board keeping down the water, while numerous hands are engaged getting out the grain as fast as possible.

THE VOLUNTEER CONCERT.—We are requested to remind our readers of the concert to-morrow evening, which will be a rich musical treat. The Glee Club have prepared three beautiful pieces never before heard in Kingston, and two of their number are to sing solos. The other amateurs are well known favourites. During the evening the winners in the late Battalion match are to have their prizes presented.

THE SEASON FOR TRAPPING.—A couple of Indians were brought before the Police Magistrate on Saturday afternoon, charged with having in their possession a lot of muskrat skins and offering the same for sale, contrary to the provisions of the game law. Both the men were totally ignorant of any such law, and one of them stated that the animals furnished an article of food with them, and had been taken for that purpose. They appeared to consider it hard that the white man, not content with appropriating to his use the land of the Indian, were bent also on depriving him of one of his staple articles of food. The magistrate explained the law to these sons of the forest, and after a caution allowed them to depart. We remind those interested in trapping that the law provides that no beaver, muskrat, mink, sable, otter or fisher shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed between the first day of May and the 15th day of November of any year on penalty of fine or imprisonment. The purchaser of fur is also liable.

THE CANVASS.—On the evening of Saturday the 3rd inst., a large and influential meeting of Mr Calvin's friends was held at Mr Carson's Hall, in the Township of Storrington, near the village of Battersea. At about seven o'clock the meeting was organized by Mr Vanluven being called to the chair, and the appointment of Mr Davis as secretary. Mr Calvin being introduced by the chairman, explained his views and policy in a manner which gave general satisfaction. When Mr Calvin sat down, the chairman requested any one present who wished to address the meeting to take the floor. After some minutes, no one appearing desirous to speak, Mr Donald B. Sherwood rose, and in a very dashing and eloquent manner challenged any opposition to the views of Mr Calvin. After Mr Sherwood sat down a considerable time elapsed before any one took the floor. At length Mr Wright, of Storrington (formerly member of the County Council from Storrington), rose and stated that for the sake of opposition, and in order to enliven the meeting, he would say a few words. In a very effective and witty speech, he then pitched into Mr Calvin and his friends, giving the opposition which had been asked for. Messrs. Strange, Kirkpatrick and Ryan followed, refuting the statements made by Mr Wright, after which three cheers were given for Mr Calvin, and the meeting dispersed.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—There was a fair run of business at the court this morning, occupying the whole of the forenoon. Wm. Graham was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace being charged on the docket with being drunk and disorderly, and kicking up a disturbance in his domestic circle. Mike Murphy was up again for being drunk, and ordered to hand over two dollars or help to saw wood at the Corbett Hotel. Mike scratched his head and appeared to be in a dilemma, when a friend stepped forward and whispered consolation in his ear evidently, for he looked up and grinned and said he'd pay up. John Wilton was ordered to follow suit for a similar offence, and James Loughlin quickly followed to the same game. Mary Roy was sent to gaol for 14 days for stealing wood belonging to Mr Gildersleeve from the St. Lawrence wharf. Mary had snugly hid a stick or two at odd intervals when the chance offered under the wharf of the G. T. Depot until she had laid up about a cord thereof, when alas! the hidden store was discovered and ruthlessly dragged to light, and Mary was given over to the tender mercies of the police. John McCabe, a lunatic, was handed over to the care of his friends, who it is to be hoped will take care of him in future. When in the police ward last night he made fuel of his coat and hat, and appeared to think the act was meritorious.

Father Point, Oct. 4.—The steamship Austrian, bound inwards, passed this point at 6:45 a. m., with fortyseven cabin and three hundred and eightytwo steerage passengers.

CRICKET MATCH.

The match on Saturday last between the clubs of the Canadian Engine and Machinery Works and the Victoria Foundry was won by the former with 22 scores to spare. There was some very good play shown, and both clubs are evidently on the gain, and deserve great credit for the progress attained. The engineers won the toss and took the initiative, the foundry men sending Elliott and Waddel to bowl, which they did in a very fair manner, and their style being good will, no doubt, attain with ordinary practice a dangerous proficiency. Dr. Fenwick and Mr W. McRossie, K.C.C. acted as umpires, and Messrs. Jas. Devlin and Wm. Sherlock officiated as scorers. The following is the score:

MACHINE WORKS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
T. Abernethy, b Elliott	4	l b w, b Waddell	1
R. Chanonhouse, run out	7	run out	0
T. Griffin, b Waddell	0	b Waddell	0
A. Shaw, b do.	0	b do.	4
T. Sullivan, c Smith	5	b do.	2
A. Crow, b Waddell	4	b do.	0
J. Carey, c Elliott	5	not out	5
D. Flagerty, b McNeice	2	c Elliott	4
R. McLeod, b Waddell	0	b Waddell	21
J. Taylor, b do.	3	b do.	0
H. Youlder, not out	14	b McNeice	33
Byes	6	B 10, l b 1, w 1, n b 2	14
	50		84

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS	
T. Robinson, b Carey	5	b Hagerty	3
W. Smith, b Shaw	2	b Shaw	7
T. Leary, c Hagerty	0	c Hagerty	0
W. Waddell, b Shaw	3	c Carey	17
W. Elliott, c Shaw	0	b Carey	8
W. Perry, c Carey	0	c Carey	0
R. McNeice, b Shaw	0	not out	6
W. Hunter, b Carey	3	b Carey	4
M. Foley, b Carey	2	b Carey	15
D. McLeod, b Carey	2	b Hagerty	0
H. McGurl, not out	16	b Taylor	7
Byes	3	Byes	9
	36		76

INCENDIARISM AT BELLE RIVER.

Two lads, named Chisom and Robarst, aged respectively about ten and fourteen years of age, were caught on Saturday almost in the act of setting fire to the shingle factory of Mr Bouteller, Belle River. They are the sons of the men who are in custody charged with being implicated in the recent supposed murder and incendiarism at the same place. Upon the arrest of the boys the younger one confessed the whole matter, upon which the elder boy, Robarst, was sent to gaol to await his trial. Father and son will thus be tried at the same Assizes for similar crimes, only that the elder has attached to him the graver suspicion of having committed a triple murder as well as being an incendiary. "Like father like son," is an old adage the truth of which seems to hold good in this instance at least.—*London Free Press.*

A Boston cigar dealer says he sells 300 cigars daily to women.

A. T. Stewart earns $10,000 a day by fourteen hours work.

The writ of habeas corpus, in the movement for the release of Mudd and others at the Dry Tortugas, has been denied.

Toledo has nearly doubled its population in three years. The newspapers there are surprised that their lists of marriage notices have not experienced a proportionate increase.

It is rumoured, says *Punch*, that Calcraft is engaged in compiling a history of hanging down to the date of the abolition of public executions. He intends to call it "The Decline of the British Hemp-ire."

The following insolvents are gazetted: A. W. Wall, Smith's Falls; James Brown, Montreal; M. Zacharias & Co., Montreal; W. D. Barre, Montreal; L. L. Charbonneau, Montreal; Timothy Findley, Chatham; A. O. Boyle, St. Thomas; M. King, Newcastle; Fittenger, McCord & Co., Toronto; Henry Saul, London; Samuel Gurney, Morrisburg; John Taylor, late of Fergus; Patrick Scanlon, Phelam township; Walter Ross, Cobourg; R. C. Coote, Hamilton; Wm. Wait, London; F. G. Crosby & Co., Crosby, Ottawa; James Delaney, St. Catharines; Jas. Christie, Elora; Henry Winter, Sombra; Calvin Hall, Manvers.

NEW LIGHTHOUSES.—The last number of the Green Bay *Advocate* contains some facts in relation to the lighthouses built this season at Chambers's Island and Eagle Bluffs, on Green Bay. The former, to guide vessels through the west channel, is located on the northwest side of the island, and south part of the harbour. The tower, octagonal in form, is connected to the residence for the keeper, both being made of the same materials—brick, stone and iron. The light, a revolving one, will be placed in position about the middle of next month. Two buoys, each made of boiler iron, are anchored near by—the black one on what is known as "Frying Pan Shoal and the red one on the Whale's Back." The sum of $14,000 had been appropriated for his work. The Eagle Bluffs, at the south part of the entrance into Eagle Harbour, to guide vessels through the east channel, is not as near completion by two weeks. Its lights are what are termed "fixed." Cost of this, near $10,000.

THE DISPUTED JUDGMENT.—The Cobourg *World*, in referring to the decision on the wax fruit case, remarks as follows: We have conversed with two different parties, one a judge in that department, and the other a prominent member of the Association, (the President of the Mechanics' Institute Association,) who, before the ticket was removed by the Directors, and before the young lady from West Flamboro entered her protest, actually ate some of the grapes and raisins from the group of fruit which had been palmed off as wax. They pronounced the grapes pretty good. After this the lady slipped out the ripe grapes and the raisins, and made a fuss about the change of the card and the judges' injustice. Being clearly convicted of this and other little tricks, the said lady has been debarred the privileges of the Association for all time to come. We understand she is now exhibiting her wax fruit in Hamilton, with the ripe grapes and the nice raisins removed; (the judges having eaten them,) as a standing rebuke of the injustice and obstinacy of the "ignoramus" who detected her.

We yesterday heard rather a good story on one of our city ministers. During last winter a revival was in progress in one of our country churches near the city. Among the attendants of the meeting was a beautiful and estimable, but rather unsophisticated young lady, whose friends were very anxious to have her unite with the church. She seemed, however, reluctant to do so, and the minister in question was requested "to talk to her." This he did several times, on one occasion saying in a jocular manner, "Miss M——, if you'll join the church I'll marry you," meaning he would perform the ceremony. The girl seem pleased with the proposition, and a few evenings after came up to the altar and united with the church. Several weeks after this the minister preached at the church, and after services met the young lady. "Brother ——," she said, "you know you promised to marry me if I'd join the church. Are you going to do so? I don't want to wait any longer." The minister saw his dilemma, and attempted to explain. "I meant I would perform the ceremony," he said, "that's all. I can't marry you myself, for I am already married, and love my wife too much to swap her off for another." The young lady became indignant, declared that she'd leave the church, and that she "never did have much faith in these town preachers." Our ministerial friend declares that he will never again use any other than Scriptural argument to induce a young lady to join the church.—*Evansville Journal.*

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.—We find, in the Colborne *Express*, a notice to the effect that "Application will be made to the Parliament of Ontario for an act to authorize the construction of a Railroad (Rails of Iron or Wood) for Presque Isle Harbour, thence through or near the Village of Brighton; the Village of Norham and Warkworth, in the Township of Percy; the Villages of Meyersburg and Campbellford in the Township of Seymour, in the County of Northumberland; the Township of Belmont, in the County of Peterborough; the Township of Marmora, to some point within the Township of Lake, in the County of Hastings."

PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MILITARY MATCH.

This match, which came off on Friday, was between men of the R. C. Rifles and Royal Artillery, the distances being 200, 400, and 600 yards, the R. C. Rifles to allow the Royal Artillery 1 point at the two first distances, and 2 points at the latter. The Royal Artillery used the 5 grooved Snider Enfield carbine, while the weapon of the R. C. Rifles was the 5 grooved short Snider Enfield Rifle.

The shooting was extremely good, as the following score will demonstrate:

	Yards. 600	200	400	Total.
Private Bryan	12	15	15	42
Col.-Sergt. M. Coyne	9	16	17	42
Corp. P. H. Joynt	11	12	16	39
Private P. Burke	11	15	13	39
" P. Looney	8	17	14	39
" H. Quinn	5	17	17	39
" J. Tulloch	8	16	14	38
" J. Newman	8	17	13	38
" W. Hiscett	4	16	17	37
" T. Hipkiss	8	15	13	36
" S. Spence	5	15	16	36
Lance-corp. J. Ward	4	17	15	36
Sergt. P. Brogan, R.A., (allowance 4)	6	12	13	35
Private J. McCarier	9	16	9	34
Lance-corp. R. Carson	7	14	12	33
Col.-Sergt J. Stewart	3	15	14	32
Private J. P. Delph	6	14	11	31
Lance-corp. G. Kennedy	4	17	10	31
Private T. Shelbourne	2	16	12	30
" M. McGuinness	8	17	5	30
" Lowrey, R.A., (allowance 4)	3	11	12	30
" Jones, R.A., (allowance 4)	7	8	10	29
" J. Austen	7	10	11	28
" E. Hill	0	12	15	27
" Kervill	3	13	10	26
Lance-corp. D. Shea	0	14	11	25
Private J. Lovett	6	13	5	24
" T. Beven	0	15	8	23
" T. Callaghan	0	11	7	18
" Selby, R.A, (allowance 4)	0	9	4	17
" Murray, R.A., (allowance 4)	2	4	2	12

There were three prizes of $14, $4, and $2 respectively, the first to be divided among the 7 highest winners. Corporal P. H. Joynt and private P. Burke tied at 39 for the third prize, which was decided by the shot-off in favour of the former.

THE COMPANY MATCH.

The company match was won by No. 4, private J. Baillie taking the second prize of $5 for the highest score made. The company's prize was given by the Mayor, and consisted of $25, to be divided amongst the men of the winning company. The shooting was very good. Privates Bell, Esford, J. Baillie, M. Strachan, A. Strachan, and Donelly, shot remarkably well at the long range.

No. 1 Company—	200	Yards. 400	600	Total.
Sergeant Smith	17	10	7	34
" Donelley	11	15	9	35
Corporal Hora	5	12	4	21
Private Esford	19	18	10	47
" Werner	15	15	8	38
" Mullen	14	14	6	34
" W. Allen	14	15	8	39
" A. Hora	15	15	8	38
" T. Allen	16	12	7	35
" La Chapelle	16	12	6	34
Total				355
No. 4 Company—				
Captain Macaulay	15	13	12	40
Sergeant McMahon	18	17	5	40
" J. Baillie	18	18	12	48
Corporal Nelson	16	18	5	39
" Baillie	17	15	5	37
Private M. Strachan	16	17	9	42
" P. Burke	16	18	7	41
" A. Strachan	7	12	9	28
" J. Bell	11	11	12	34
" Redman	18	17	0	35
Total				384

Majority in favour of No. 4, 29 points.

CONSOLATION MATCH No. 1.

Open to the unsuccessful competitors in matches Nos. 1 and 4. Ranges 450, 550 and 600 yards. The first three prizes presented by Alderman McMillan, the fourth by Mr W. P. Lacey, dry-goods merchant.

1st prize $15—W. La Chapelle, 26 points.
2nd do $10—Thomas Esford, 20 do
3rd do $5—William Rodgers, 16 do
4th do Guernsey shirt and drawers—Michael Burke, ... 13 do

CONSOLATION MATCH No. 2.

Open to unsuccessful competitors in previous matches. Range 400 yards—5 rounds of ammunition each:

Private M. Carten, R. C. Rifles, 11 points.
" Delph, do do 10 do
" Shelbourne, do do 7 do
Sergeant Hersey, P. W. O. Rifles, 6 do
Private Lovitt, R. C. Rifles, 5 do

With the completion of the Consolation, which was finished on Saturday morning, the regular matches of the Association terminated, and the shooting at the running man, open to all comers, regulars, volunteers and civilians, upon payment of an entrance fee of 10 cents, commenced. The running man was an iron figure of an infantry soldier in the usual red uniform, and by means of a platform and ropes, it is made to pass across a space of 18 feet at the ordinary smart space of a man. The pool composed of the entrance fees was divided amongst the hits at the close of the proceedings, after deducting expenses. The skill of the shooters was estimated by considering a hit on the head of the figure as a bull's-eye, on the body a centre, and on the limbs an outer. There were not many people present at any one of the matches, very little interest having been shown by the public. The shooting at the running man, the most interesting match of the series, falling on Saturday unfortunately, prevented many from being present at that time, the usual business of that day preventing. The distribution of prizes will take place at the City hall to-morrow evening.

The applications for naturalization in New York are daily increasing. Many have been refused. The number granted is 2,710.

By the decrees of the Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church at Baltimore, now published by the Diocesan Synod of that Church in New York, Balls and Pic-nics are strictly forbidden.

Nothing has yet been heard of the schooner Persian, bound from Chicago to Oswego with wheat, which collided with the schooner E. B. Allen some 15 days ago on Lake Huron.

Mr O'Farrell addresses Mr Guimet, through the Quebec *Chronicle*, insisting upon an official investigation of the recent attempt to upset a train near the Tanneries.

The Government of Quebec is taking prompt measures for having a survey made of the public lands on the line of the Intercolonial Railway for the purpose of colonization.

The St. Hyacinthe *Courier* says that a young Canadian woman, who was emigrating to the United States, found herself deprived of means to continue her journey. She was stating her case to an American lady, who gave her $100 for her hair. Several of her countrywomen, well favoured in that line of beauty, imitated her example, and thus discovered in the fashion of waterfalls the foundation of a fortune.

PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND.

We are favoured by the general Government of New Zealand with a copy of official tables, showing the principal results of the census of that colony taken on the night of December 19, 1867. They relate to population, land, cultivation, crops, and live stock. According to the census enumeration, the population of the colony (exclusive of the military and their families, and of the aboriginal natives) was in December, 1867, 218,637. There can be no doubt, however, that the actual number exceeded this, as, besides individual omissions, there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of obtaining a correct enumeration of the gold-digging population. Had such an enumeration been practicable the total would probably have been several thousands more than it is. But the numbers, as they stand, show an absolute increase, as compared with 1864, amounting to 46,479, or 26.99 per cent. Of this population (1867) the Northern Island (comprising the provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay) had a total of 79,913, or 36.55 per cent; and the Middle Island (comprising the provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland), a total of 138,540, or 63.37 per cent of the whole population. The addition of 184 (or .08 per cent) for the Chatham Islands, will bring out the general total as above. The enumerators were instructed to arrange for the separate exhibition in their returns of the population of the chief town in each province. The result is the following numbers, viz:—Auckland, 11,153; New Plymouth, 2,180; Wellington, 7,460; Napier, 1,827; Nelson, 5,632; Picton," 465; Christchurch, 6,647; Lyttelton, 2,510; Dunedin, 12,776; Invercargill, 2,006. The military and their families in New Zealand numbered, in December last, officers and men, 918; male children, 175; women and female children, 362; making a total of 1,455. This number added to the population, shown by the census, gives a total of 220,092; viz., 133,102 males, and 86,990 females. The columns in relation to houses or dwellings show a total of 54,009 in the colony, against 37,996 in 1864. Of this total, 38,840 were wood, 1,182 brick or stone, 868 raupo, and 13,119 other materials, including tents, which numbered altogether 4,595. Although the numbers of the aboriginal native population are not ascertained by the census of the colony, returns supplied from the native secretary's office afford a basis for an approximate estimate of them. Indeed, as respects the provinces of Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, an enumeration described as a "census" was taken in the early part of this year, which shows for those provinces a total of 1,433, of whom 535 were males and 427 females, above 14; and 263 males and 203 females under 14 (with five children "sex not known"). For the north island, with the province of Nelson, and the prisoners at the Chatham Islands, the numbers stated are 14,897 men, 12,353 women, and 9,857 children, making a total of 37,107. These numbers, however, are only given as approximate, and in one or two instances are represented as probably underestimated. Taking the figures as they appear, however, they show an (estimated) native population of 38,540 in the colony. This number added to the population shown by the census, and the military and their families, would make the aggregate number of the inhabitants of New Zealand 258,632. The total quantity of land fenced—which in 1858 was 235,581 acres; in 1861, 409,763 acres; and in 1864, 1,072,383 acres, had increased in 1867 to 3,455,525 acres, and the total quantity under crop—which in 1858 was 141,007 acres; in 1861, 226,219 acres; and in 1864, 382,655 acres, had increased in 1867 to 676,867 acres. The aggregate numbers of live stock of all kinds (excepting poultry), which in 1858 were 1,728,093; in 1861, 3,038,557; and in 1864, 5,316,062, had increased in 1867 to 8,924,489. Taking sheep separately, the total number in the colony—which in 1858 was 1,523,324; in 1861, 2,761,363; and in 1864, 4,937,273, had increased in 1867 to 8,418,579.

The Grand Jury in the Queen's Bench, Montreal, returned no bill against Wm. Rhind, Manager of the Quebec Bank, maliciously indicted for perjury.

The New York Park keepers provide the sparrows in several parks with grouse feathers with which to protect themselves from the cold of winter. The increase of the feathered tribe in the parks during the past year has been such as to require the erection of hundreds of birdhouses to accommodate them.

Bridget Mary O'Toole, the servant girl who swam out and saved two ladies from drowning at Nahant a few days ago, is to receive a medal from the Humane Society.

The Great Western Railway receipts during the week of the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton were $103,683—$13,290 more than the preceding week. For passengers the Company took $41,632, against $32,711 in the week of the Prince of Wales visit.

Among the novelties brought to New York, by a gentleman recently returned from Paris, is a pair of lady's ear-rings, representing two little yachts, full-rigged, with all sail set, and a ring at the mast-head by which to attach them to the ear. The *Commercial* says: "Ladies who adopt this fashion will now, more than ever, need a helmsman to guide them."

The cattle disease has not disappeared from the vicinity of Chicago. Cattle are dying almost daily, south of the city. Examinations of the cattle that have died of the disease, prove that the spleen is literally rotten. The farmers complain that the measures at the Union stock yards, for preventing the spread of the disease, are not sufficiently strict.

The correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says: "A very extraordinary report has been spread in Paris. It is alleged that the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden to the Confederation of the North has been an accomplished fact for several weeks, and that the treaty of annexation will soon be published. It is even added that the French government has been aware of the fact, but that it resolved to consider it for the present a purely German question, not being yet prepared to engage in war."

On the south side of the Collins Company's joiner shop at Hartford, Ct., the water in the pond comes directly under the windows. The workmen have been in the habit of throwing particles of food into the water, which has attracted large numbers of small fish to the spot; and now at any hour, on rapping on the side of the shop over the water, the fish will come from all parts of the pond, so that the water is black with the vast crowds. Some of them are eight inches in length. They come at any time, whether food is thrown or not, only by gently rapping on the side of the shop.

The London Builder gives a new plan for lighting a dark room shut in by higher buildings. If the glass of a window in such a room is placed several inches within the outer face of the wall, as is the general custom in building houses, it will admit very little light beyond that which it gets from the opposite house. If, however, for the window be substituted another in which all the panes of glass are roughly ground on the outside, and flush with the outer wall, the light of the whole visible sky, and from the remotest parts of the opposite wall, will be introduced into the apartment, reflecting from the innumerable faces or facets which the rough grinding of glass has produced. The whole window will appear as if the sky were beyond it, and from every point of this luminous surface light will radiate into all parts of the room.

All the Year Round has now completed its twentieth volume, and in the last number Mr Dickens announces a new series of that journal, in which improvements in the type, paper and size of page, are promised. The further announcement is made that there are to be no more Christmas numbers. But here Mr Dickens shall make his apology in his own words: "The Extra Christmas Number has now been so extensively, and regularly, and often imitated, that it is in very great danger of becoming tiresome. I have therefore resolved (though I cannot add, willingly) to abolish it at the highest tide of its success." It is understood that Mr Charles Dickens has just entered into an engagement for a series of a hundred farewell readings in England for a sum of eight thousand pounds.

PORT OF KINGSTON.

October 5.

ARRIVALS.

Barque Bessie Berwick, Hamilton, 43 pcs. timber, 41,000 staves
Sloop Monitor, Gananoque, 15,000 bush barley
Barge Quebec, Montreal, 300 tons pig iron
" Energy, " 150 tons salt
Str Ottawa, Hamilton, gen cargo
Prop Magnet, Hamilton, merchandize
" Colonist, " "
" America, Montreal, "
Str City of Ottawa, Ottawa, pass and baggage
" Pierrepont, Gananoque, "
" Spartan, Hamilton, pass and freight
" Rochester, Belleville, "
" Grecian, Montreal, "
" Passport, Hamilton, "
" St. Helen, Montreal, "
" Bay of Quinte, Belleville, "
" Corinthian, Hamilton, "
" Kingston, Montreal, "
" City of Ottawa, Ottawa, pass and baggage
" Ottawa, Hamilton, gen cargo
Prop Colonist, Montreal, merchandize
" Georgian " "
" America, St. Catharines "

October 3.

Schr Wave Crest, Oswego, no cargo
" Rochester, Oswego, pass and freight
" Athenian, Clayton, "
" Magnet, Montreal, freight
Prop Georgian, Toledo, 2,333 bush corn

October 4.

Str Pierrepont, Cape Vincent, pass and baggage
" Kingston, Hamilton, pass and freight
" Watertown, Cape Vincent, pass and baggage
" Corinthian, Montreal, pass and freight

October 5.

Schr Pandora, Chicago, 17,054 bush wheat
" Tecumseh, " 12,161 "
" Gazelle, Oswego, 100 tont coal
" Centurion, Cobourg, 4,000 bush barley
" Ariadne, Port Granby, 1,500 bush barley
" Octavia, Colborne, 5,187 bush wheat
" Persia, Hamilton, 130 pieces timber
Str Magnet, Montreal, pass and freight
Barge Elk, Montreal, 359 tons salt
" Energy, Montreal, 1,496 sacks salt, 2 casks, 1 case
" Crosby, Cape Vincent, light
" Porland, " "
Str Watertown, " pass and baggage

DEPARTURES.

Str Grecian, Hamilton, pass and freight
" Passport, Montreal, "
" St. Helen, Trenton, "
" Bruce, Cressy, "
" Bay of Quinte, Belleville, "
" Magnet, Hamilton, "
Barge Waterloo, Montreal, 11,000 bush wheat
" Stadacona, " 18,902 "
" Oak Leaf, " 3,519 bush wheat, 1,786 bbls flour, 300 bbls pork, 25 tierces lard

THE RULER OF THE FRENCH.—The Emperor of the French is growing old, not in years but in his own feelings and in public estimation. He has lived fast, and he has reigned long over the most difficult people upon earth to govern. The love of pleasure and of power has been sated to the full; but the love of being remembered after death, and the hope that the fruits of his loins should perpetuate his name, still stirs within him, and keeps awake the soul of his ambition. There has never been in him that restlessness of temperament that proved so fatal to his illustrious namesake. It is this predilection for the quiet that permits a man to dream and scheme uninterruptedly, that enables him to invent the Second Empire, and has enabled him to keep it going hitherto without hitch or shock, for the space of eighteen years. He understands better than probably any man living, the nature of the nation which he rules, because he has spent the best of his days in calmly studying their versatile and volatile nature. Napoleon III. understands how strong is the grumbling propensity of the French mind, and knows the pains he has incessantly been at to encourage and develope every species of speculation, whether local or national, petty or splendid, that holds out the promise of sudden and startling gain. This is the secret of the marvelous extent of the application for shares in the recent loan, which it is not even pretended that the multitude of applicants ever thought of as one of investment. They gathered round it as a roulette table of gigantic dimensions; and they would have only stared, and laughed, and shrugged their shoulders had any political *gobemouche* asked them whether they were influenced by any profound or deliberate feeling of confidence in the stability of the existing *regime.—Examiner.*

Smoked Salmon! Smoked Salmon!

RECEIVED THIS DAY

1 CASE SALT WATER SALMON (SMOKED).

W. R. McRae & Co.

NEW VALENTIA RAISINS!

100 BOXES NEW VALENTIA RAISIAS.

W. R. McRae & Co.

TO THE PEOPLE.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

SUGAR

AND

General Groceries.

W. R. McRAE & Co.,

BROOK & 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 sold at Prints
50 dozen Linen Towels, 5½d each; worth a 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.

JAS. GREENFIELD.

September 21.

GREAT EXHIBITION