The Daily News,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE MOBBING OF FATHER LYNE.

What is the meaning of all this disturbance about Father Ignatius, or Mr Lyne? The thing is so childish that we scarcely know how to notice it seriously, but, it has produced certain consequences, which are so discreditable to this city, that we cannot venture to treat it with the contempt that it deserves. Fancy what a foreigner must have thought who found himself in Lombard street on Friday afternoon! In one of the busiest parts of this busy city, during its busiest hours, he finds the street blocked up, and traffic almost stopped, by a large well dressed mob, who seem to have nothing to do but yell outside the gates of a church, and now and then, to insult just those persons who would seem most entitled to courtesy—ladies, clergymen, and foreigners. On inquiry he learns that the only reason for this extraordinary scene is that a fortnight ago a clergyman, more remarkable for his eccentricities than for his common sense, ventured to denounce in very strong terms of abuse, the character of those who do business in Lombard street. And all this in the heart of London, the capital of the country whose special boast it is that she is, of all countries, the one in which liberty of speech and freedom of conscience have fullest play. If there is place in which the utmost licence of speech has always been permitted, it is the pulpit; and if there is any sort of abuse to which it might be thought that the most sensitive men—far more practical men of business—would be impervious, it is that which consists in accusing them, not individually, but as a large body, of all sorts of atrocities. A man may not like to be told that his clothes are shabby, or his conversation prosy, but who would take the trouble of crossing the street to resent the charge of combining all the worst characteristics of Nero, Heliogabalus, and Theodore? And this sort of violently feeble invective is launched at thousands from the pulpit. Only the other day all England was laughing at the much ado-about-nothing which the French made in the affair of young Cavaignac. What must Frenchmen think when they hear that Lombard street—hitherto that synonym for all that sounds solid in cash or common sense—was for two hours in an uproar because a not over-wise preacher had compared its inhabitants to those of Jericho?

Our neighbours will assuredly laugh, but we wish they could only laugh. We would then gladly join. But, unfortunately, discreditable as the disturbance is, its consequences are still more discreditable. The modern "reign of roughs" is national disgrace enough, but still the "rough" is avowedly an outlaw, who has counterparts all over the world wherever there is a chance of stealing. It is only because we allow him so many chances that he is peculiarly a disgrace to us. Nevertheless, it makes an Englishman ashamed of his country to find that in broad daylight, and in the open streets, a foreigner has been robbed with as great impunity as if he had been travelling through Abyssinia. But this disgrace is nothing to that which the well-dressed "rogues" have inflicted on London. In theory, these men represent the education and manners of the entire community. They can understand such phrases as liberty of speech, freedom of conscience, courtesy, humanity, decency—phrases which have very little meaning for the regular "rough." Their offence is a hundredfold aggravated by the fact that they sin against knowledge. It is bad enough that they should create a riot. But it is intolerable that they should insult ladies and clergymen, guilty of no other offence than that of going to a church of their own choosing. Indeed, some had not ever committed this atrocious crime. A Russian priest was shamefully insulted simply because he was a Russian priest. The system of "leaving a brick at a stranger" must no longer be considered peculiar to the mining districts. London may in future share the credit.

We are not without hope that the general disgust excited by their conduct may keep these well-dressed "roughs" in better order. It would be as well, however, for the police to take all the necessary precautions. We are sorry that we cannot congratulate the police upon their management on Friday. They deserve the praise of good temper, but nothing more, and their good temper has been attributed to a sort of Protestant sympathy with the rioters and dislike to Father Ignatius. It was probably due rather to the policeman's intuitive respect for a good hat and coat. If the mob had consisted of ordinary "roughs" we much question whether any Protestant sympathy would have saved many of them from broken heads. There was probably, however, a good deal of so-called Protestantism at the bottom of this attack on Mr Lyne. If so, all the Protestants are by no means "wise in their generation." We have as little sympathy as they with the eccentricities of Mr Lyne, but for this very reason we should never dream of persecuting him. But for this persecution how many people would ever have cared whether he was preaching in Lombard-street, if for the next ten years he had gone on comparing it to every den of thieves in history? Now all London is agog to stare at him. Last Friday his church was filled to overflowing, and if he is allowed to preach next Friday, Lombard street will not hold his congregation. All his friends, too, are now rallying round him as a martyr, and even our Gallios consider him an ill-used man. If his Protestant enemies can only succeed in upsetting his cab or smashing his hat, he is a made martyr for life—perhaps at last, after so many failures, the founder of a sect.

A comparison of the receipts from the first quarter shows that the post office department has sustained a loss of about twenty-five thousand dollars in consequence of the reduction of the letter rates from five to three cents. The estimated loss for the year was one hundred thousand dollars, but as it is believed a considerable sum of old postage stamps were held, it is believed the loss from the reduced rate will be less, when the year's returns are in.

In the biography just published of a popular evangelical curate, who was in his way a rival at Brighton, in England, of the lamented Frederick Robertson, a letter appears, in which the deceased clergyman narrates an anecdote of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Crimean war. "He asked me," writes Mr Elliott, "to dine with him; and after dinner carried me to the back drawing-room, away from the rest of the company, and let me into some of the secrets of the Crimean war, amongst which was this: that, not being supported by the ministry at home as he ought to have been, for three days he was in distressing anxiety, knowing that peace and war trembled in the balance which he held in his hands. At last, after a sleepless night, he awoke early in the morning, and, in his night shirt, unable to resist the clear impulse which succeeded his agitation, wrote the note to Prince Menschikoff which decided the war."

THE ROMANCE OF A LEAD MINE.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican, describing a visit to the lead region of Illinois and Wisconsin, tells this story:

One of the richest mines in Mineral Point has a story of some interest. Many years ago a party of speculators, adventurers all, three in number, bought a tract of land on which to demonstrate a theory in regard to mining which one of the party had originated. The other men, his companions and partners, were the money-men of the company, who had been duped by the one who had the pet story.

One entire season, from early spring to autumn, was spent in hard labour by these men. Their expenses were ruinous. No matter, it was all in vain; labour and money were alike unavailing, and when the winter of that year (1847) came on, they found themselves unable to proceed, and still very far from success. They "pulled up stakes" and went away to a neighbouring settlement, where they tarried for a few weeks, putting up at the only public house in the place, hoping, as a last resort, to effect a sale of their property and utensils for a sum sufficient to help them out of the scrape somewhat.

At length a stranger arrived at the same hotel. He was a Welshman, a miner of some experience, and honest and credulous as the day is long, but unused to dealing with sharpers, having travelled very little, and recently arrived in this country. He was looking about, undecided as to what branch of the mining business in thir region he would engage in, if any.

It was not strange, therefore, that the three bankrupt speculators should succeed in roping in the believing Welshman, and induce him to purchase their old traps, together with the land. He purchased the whole for $300, and thought he had a nice thing, for the rogues had assured him that, having a large fortune each, they cared little for the land on which it was secured.

The poor fellow went out to his place in the dead of winter, wallowing through a deep snow all the way. Once there, he found only a wretched little cabin, which would but poorly shelter a man at such a season. However, he held on hopefully and patiently, confident that his day would soon come. So he wore out the long, hard winter, and when spring finally came he was found hard at work with a will. In spite of continued labour, he kept on month after month, loath to leave all in which his money was invested.

In time, however, just as the poor man was on the point of abandoning the place, a stranger came to his cabin. He was a geologist and a miner of particular experience. He had traced a rich vein of mineral through a long distance, and located it at last right in the midst of the poor Welchman's possessions. The two men went to mining together, and before two years secured independent fortunes. Right there are still some of the richest mines in the region.

The New York *World* says:—"Two or three infatuated persons, probably driven mad by protracted tortures on the street railway cars, or by the spurns which patient pedestrians of the omnibus take, have made up their minds to introduce into New York the modern French velocipede. This is simply a contrivance for enabling able-bodied persons of a malicious turn of mind to make catapults of themselves. Such persons, leaping on a velocipede and putting it to full speed by rapid pulsation of either leg, can launch themselves with terrific force and fury against the legs of their fellow-creatures. No matter what damage they may inflict upon their victims, they can always get out of the reach of an indignant populace long before the nearest policeman can reach the spot.

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March 15, 67.

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CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
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☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.
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St. Lawrence Wharf
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

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Losses paid in 49 years, ... $23,000,000.
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The Medical Times and Gazette, January 18th, 1866, states, "It has an immense sale amongst the public, and is prescribed by scores of Orthodox Medical Practitioners, and, of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.
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FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).
COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.
LEATHER: Blue, Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.
WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water, then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.
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BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.
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