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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.]

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

In spite of the disputes and contradictions which have been made relative to the recent speech of Mr Howe, it is evident that he has greatly moderated his tone, and is now showing a disposition to lessen the hostility of his people to the union of Nova Scotia with Canada. Everyone must give Mr Howe credit for great ability and keen political discernment. His astuteness is leading him at the present juncture to take advantage of the turn in men's feelings which he foresees is coming. He is executing a flank movement against Mr Wilkins, which is rendered all the more easy of success because of the ridiculous extravagance of opposition to which the latter has been carried. Not all the blodomontade of Wilkins, nor the excitement of his supporters, has been sufficient to commit Nova Scotia to a belief in annexation, or to revolutionary independence of the mother country. From the moment that moderate counsels prevailed, and it was resolved that legitimate means of agitation to secure repeal should only be used, there came a chance of reaction. That reaction is setting in now. Naturally it is impossible for Mr Wilkins to maintain his extravagant position of hostility, and to utter his meek professions of loyalty, and yet to command the respect of the people. We look upon the Hon. Joseph Howe as the coming man, who will educate his people to plain views of the advantages gained by Nova Scotia under the Union, and who will again be their trusted leader, guiding them in safer paths than Mr Wilkins is inclined to do. Mr Howe's course in the next session of Parliament will be watched with much interest, and it is to be hoped will realize the expectations which his moderate views are now creating.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM COLLINGWOOD.

Collingwood, Oct. 10.—The schooner John Drake, with cargo of corn from Chicago, W. H. Brice commander, reports that to the eastward of the Ducks, about 15 miles, a black fore-and-aft schooner steering for Love Island is supposed to have foundered on Wednesday morning during a heavy westward gale. She was within half a mile of the Drake, when a heavy sea swept the Drake, carrying away bulwarks and boats, and in an hour after daylight appearing nothing could be seen of her from the mast-head with the glass. She carried three jibs, and was about a 13,000 bushel vessel: appeared heavily laden.

THE OLD ALLEGHANIANS.—This old troupe of vocalists and Swiss bellringers, lately returned from England, and now giving concerts in Montreal, are soon to appear in Kingston. Mr D. G. Waldron, their *avant-courier*, is now in this city.

The Blackfellow (Australian) eleven have drawn a match against the gentlemen of Middlesex at Islington, after three days of some of the best cricket of the year.

A very amusing burlesque on Horace Greeley's Busy Life is now offered for sale in New York.

An enterprising beggar in Rome recently died worth 40,000 scudi, equal to $60,000 of our currency.

It is said that grapes will keep fresh until spring if cut with a piece of vine on each side of the stem, one end coated with wax, and the other inserted in a vial of water, all kept in a cool place.

At Perugia, Italy, they have been playing a drama, entitled "Sickles, the American; or Crime and Penalty." The author, one Signor Ricardo Castel Vechio, announces that his drama is strictly founded on fact—and a description of it indicates that such is the case.

We have read more than one sneering allusion to Ottawa as the Capital, as if it were a big village or a wretchedly small city. What say our friends at a distance to the subscription for Red River relief, over $1,500 now, and still going on? What has Toronto done, or even Montreal with its enormous wealth?—*Ottawa Citizen.*

We are happy to state that our respected and talented townsman, Charles Mair, Esq, will leave this town, on Monday next, in order to fulfil the duties of a highly responsible office to which he has been appointed—that of Agent and Paymaster of the Government Survey in connection with the Hudson's Bay Territory, on a section of the proposed road from the head of Lake Superior to the Red River Settlement. Mr Mair will carry with him the best wishes of his fellow townsmen, while they congratulate him on his appointment.—*Perth Standard.*

THE LAKE STEAMERS.—The steamer Athenian is laid up at Kingston. The Columbian is lying in our harbour, and will shortly take the Ontario to Kingston, where all the boats will remain till spring. The Ontario has been on the dry dock here all season, receiving a new bottom. Her machinery is not in order, and she will therefore be towed to Kingston by the Columbian. The Canadian Company now owning these steamers are compelled to take them to the other side in consequence, as they say, of the difficulty in procuring here, ship carpenters to put them in repair. Labour is more plenty in Canada. These boats have not made a successful season. It is probable that next season an entire change of programme will be made in the running of the Lake Ontario boats, and one, it is hoped, that will better serve the public in all respects.—*Rochester Union.*

FRONTENAC ELECTION.

THE NOMINATION OF MEMBERS FOR THE COUNTY.

On Friday afternoon the quiet little village of Waterloo was aroused from its customary state of lethargy by a large number of visitors, and its streets and taverns presented an unusually busy and animated appearance. The nomination of candidates seeking the honour of representing the County of Frontenac in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario in place of the deceased Sir Henry Smith, was fixed to take place there at noon of that day, and before the advent of the hour the taverns were filled to repletion with a numerous and miscellaneous assembly, composed of all classes, from the well-to-do farmer, and mechanic, to the street loafer and rough of Kingston, whose only business there was, according to the ancient and well honoured custom of his class, to get as much whiskey at the expense of the candidates as possible. The sheds were filled with horses and every description of vehicles, while groups of persons were congregated in the streets, canvassing the respective merits and chances of the different candidates expected to come forward.

The nomination took place at the Town Hall, a husting having been erected in front of the building. A portion of the platform was allotted for the speakers, and was protected by a railing from the pressure of the crowd outside, and where also, by the forethought of Mr W. Ferguson, the Sheriff, a convenient seat and desk had been arranged for the accommodation of the reporters, an unusual courtesy, for which that gentleman is entitled to the thanks of the press. By twelve o'clock a large number of persons had assembled, which, shortly after that hour, was largely increased by the arrival of D. D. Calvin, Esq., and his personal friends. It was pretty well understood among most of those present that Mr Britton had determined to offer himself as a candidate, but as that gentleman had not yet arrived there was some talk among those who knew little upon the subject that Mr Britton had backed out and would not appear, and there was great fear among a class that the whole affair would turn out tame and unexciting, but those of his friends who were present knew better, and only smiled at the absurd rumours, which were dissipated in a brief space by the appearance of that gentleman, who drove up and took his place upon the hustings, greeted by the cheers of his friends.

The Sheriff, immediately after, proceeded with the usual preliminary business on such occasions, of showing his authority for calling the present meeting, and before he had finished reading the writ appointing the election the assembly had swelled its numbers until it became evident that each person in the different townships whose business calls permitted was present at the meeting, and that each township was well represented. After a few words requesting the proper observance of quiet and order during the proceedings, the Sheriff called upon the assembly to nominate their candidate.

J. A. Allen, Esq., stepped in front of the hustings, and in an eloquent and exceedingly able speech, proposed D. D. Calvin, Esq. The nomination was received with repeated cheers, and the remarks of Mr Allen appeared to be received with a large share of favour. E. Waggoner, Esq., seconded the nomination.

P. Day, Esq., of Kingston Township, in a brief pointed speech nominated B. M. Britton, Esq., and it was quite evident from the roars of cheers that the proposed member had many friends among the electors present. Samuel Campbell, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Mr D. Branigan, seconded by Mr Thomas Gulliver, nominated Dr. John Stewart, whose name was received with loud applause.

Christopher Langwith, Esq., seconded by T. L. Snook, Esq., proposed Colonel Herchmer Hamilton.

Mr Jonathan Knight, seconded by Mr John Pope, nominated Wm. Ferguson, jr., Esq.

Mr R. Spooner, seconded by Mr John Ferris, proposed Elijah Joyner, Esq.

George Kirkpatrick, Esq., was nominated by Mr Alfred Ayerst, seconded by Mr John Bush of Wolfe Island.

R. J. Cartwright, Esq., was nominated by Maxwell Strange, Esq., M.P., seconded by G. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

A poll was then demanded by Mr Kirkpatrick on behalf of Mr Calvin, when the Sheriff informed the electors that as it was now necessary that the election should go to the hustings, it only remained for him to name the appointed time (Monday, 19th inst.) and places, which he proceeded to do by reading from the published placard, which is still before the public, and informed them that the places therein named would remain unaltered.

Upon loud and repeated cries of "Calvin, Calvin,"

Mr Calvin came forward, and was received with loud and prolonged cheers. After requesting permission to keep on his hat while speaking, he said that he came forward to solicit their suffrages that day not from any seeking of his own. He had been asked by his friends to do so, and he had reluctantly consented to their wishes. Mr Breden had first come forward, but after twenty-four hours had withdrawn, much to the regret of numerous supporters and himself among the rest. It was to supply Mr Breden's place that he had been induced to come forward as their representative. The withdrawal of Mr Breden had been a matter of much regret, he assured them, to him (Mr Calvin), for he considered Mr Breden was a most eligible person to represent them. It also had been a matter of regret to his partner, Mr Breck, who very reluctantly had given a consent for him (Mr Calvin) to take the place of Mr Breden, Mr Breck being very unwilling to be deprived of the speaker's services in their mutual business operations. He held in his hand, he said, Mr Britton's address, somewhat tardily presented to the electors, and he would proceed to consider it. (A voice, it is a good text for you.) That address set forth Mr Britton's views rather vaguely, he thought, and that gentleman had not committed himself to promoting anything in particular. He had in fact promised nothing. The speaker here read from Mr Britton's address as follows: "As most of you know my views on the questions that will be likely to come before Parliament, I need not now say more than if elected I shall support measures for the good of the country from whatever party they emanate, and shall oppose bad measures, even if introduced by my friends." And continued. What did this mean more than that the electors must trust implicitly to Mr Britton's judgment as to what was right and what was wrong. No views upon the matter were set forth. Why, any one could promise as much as that very safely. If the ministry brought forward measures which Mr Britton thought right, then would Mr Britton support them, but if the measures did not meet the approval of that gentleman then he would oppose them. This was not telling what he (Mr Britton) wished done or what he wished to advance, but he (the speaker) would tell them distinctly what he would do (cheers.) The speaker denied that Mr Britton had come forth at the call of the electors; on the contrary, at a meeting of the delegates of the township, held at the city hotel, he (Mr Calvin) had received the support of the delegates by a majority of 19 to 10. (Cheers.) Had Mr Britton come out in a straightforward manner to seek the suffrages of the electors? No. All he had done was to follow him (the speaker) round to his different meetings during the last fortnight, without an expense of five dollars, picking flaws in his (the speaker's) addresses, but without telling the electors the first thing which he (Mr Britton) meant to do for them, if lucky enough to get into parliament. (He would get there, and cheers.) Mr Calvin again referred to the address, and continued. As to the measures he (Mr Britton) would or would not support it was a mere matter of Mr Britton's judgment, and he put it to them that, supposing neither of them to be pledged to any particular course, whose judgment the electors would prefer to rely upon, his or Mr Britton's. (Yours, yours, and groans from the opposition.) The electors knew him (the speaker); he had as a member of the County Council, and as its Warden, been before them for years, and his conduct patent to them all, and he defied any one to say but that his conduct there had been directed by views for the best interests of the county, and with the strictest impartiality (cheers and "you are no office seeker either" from a voice.) Has Mr Britton said anything respecting his views upon road appropriation, upon crown lands administration or upon educational questions? No, not one word. Again, further in his address Mr Britton speaks of supporting the government. How long has this been the case? It was in the speaker's recollection, and no doubt in many of those present, that not long since Mr Britton has said that a coalition government was a bad one. Now he says it is a good one. (Laughter.) Very consistent this (renewed laughter and cheers), but do you believe him? (No, no.) Depend upon it he would only support the government until he could circumvent his downfall. That's about the support he would give it (cheers). The speaker would here take up his own views as put forward in his published address. That he had been for thirty years a farmer, it was known to many present, and therefore he was practically conversant with the business of the farmer and his wants; he was both a farmer and a merchant (cheers.) He was in favour of a better management of the Crown Lands; was in favour of the actual settler having the benefit of the land, and not in favour of the present policy which sent the settler as far back as Clarendon, 40 miles farther back than he need go to find land; he (the speaker) was in favour of the settler having the first piece of wild land he could find, if it was in the middels of the city of Kingston. His opponents would say, no doubt, that in this he was opposed to the ministry, but this was not so, for he would support the ministry and the ministry would support him. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) He had a talk with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who had told him that the government was actually in favour of a more liberal policy with respect to free grants of public lands. With respect to education he was in favour of all religious denominations having the benefit of any large public grant for educational purposes divided among them, and be allowed to use their own particular channels as the means to disseminate its benefits. He distinctly advocated the continuance of the grants to the Colleges of Ontario. He got it from a man who heard Mr Britton say that he (Mr Britton) would go for it when they got an endowment, which meant just this, that when they were rich enough to do without it he would go for no such grants; but he (Mr Calvin) would stand up for the colleges whether they got an endowment or not. With respect to any difference of opinion which might exist or arise between the speaker's views and the government, this gentleman wished it to be distinctly understood that he would try every means in his power to win the majority to his views as expressed to-day, but he was not prepared to vote a want of confidence in them in the event of their not seeing fit to support him in his opinions. He had said all at present necessary; he had met them at about 16 meetings already, and they were pretty familiar with his views, but he would continue to meet them and exchange views with them until the day of election. The gentleman sat down amid prolonged cheering.

In answer to the call of the Sheriff, Mr Britton came forward, and was received with the cheers of his friends and the yells of his opponents, and so great was the uproar that some moments elapsed before he could get a chance to be heard. He commenced by asking their attention, and had proceeded thus far, when he was interrupted by several roughs slightly under the influence of whiskey, who appeared determined he should not be heard. He at intervals continued—if you will listen I shall say nothing to hurt your feelings. (You can't—you ain't big enough.) I wish to tell you that if you are paid to come here to put me down you will be disappointed, I will be heard—(here a perfect pandemonium was present, for a while oaths and yells and cries of "we pay our own bills")—you are excited, but I'll convert you yet—(more confusion, one or two endeavouring to get on the hustings.) The Sheriff threatened, and Mr Calvin and Mr Allen stepped forward and endeavoured to call the leaders of the disturbance to reason, but for some time without effect, and it was not until the Sheriff, in answer to the necessary written request, had sent for a bible to swear in special constables, and the friends of Mr Britton had quietly got good possession of the ground in front of the platform, that order was in a measure restored, but occasional outbursts of intemperation occurred, more or less, during the whole of his speaking. If you will listen, he continued, we shall yet part friends. If, as you will admit, your interest to elect the best man among the many candidates nominated, therefore you should calmly and deliberately consider what are the qualifications necessary to the place to which he is to be appointed. I have been charged with inconsistency respecting my views of the government, but this is soon explained away. At one time before the government had gone into operation, I did express myself as adverse to coalition governments, as being generally a failure, and as being always expensive; but now, after a year's trial, the government has been acting with economy, and he gave it credit for it. The government is something like a joint stock company, and the majority has decided for coalition, and I have bowed to the majority as the minority should always do; it was consistency to oppose them then, and consistency to support them now. I have said I will support all good measures of the government, (voice, who is to be the judge?) I suppose myself a Mr Calvin (hear it was impossible to follow the speaker from repeated interruptions, but he was understood as saying) —that Mr Calvin had explained himself unwilling to come forward, but he called upon the electors to give no credence to that assertion as there was no one more eager than Mr Calvin. He had been closeted with Mr Allen who had got up the address for him, and who had been present there on the platform prompting him, a most extraordinary proceeding. (groans.) At each meeting there was Mr Allen prompting—but he would tell them that in the house he could not have Mr Allen at his elbow—(interruption)—and who was this prompter? why Mr Annexation Allen, a man notorious for his advocacy of the Union of Canada with the United States (great interruption.) Is this the kind of man that Conservatives approve of? if so, God deliver him from Conservatives, and he thought they had sadly fallen from their high estate. He, the speaker, was opposed to annexation, and considered that with a good government and proper management, Canada was quite able to hold her own among the nations of the earth (immense cheers.) Mr Calvin boasted of his love of economy, of government, and his independence of government—let us see. In 1860-1, Mr Rose, then the Commissioner of Public Works, in his report proposed to withdraw the government subsidy to Mr Calvin's line of tugs for the sake of economy, and he meant to tell them that Mr Calvin was well paid by owners of vessels for every service rendered by his tugs, independent of this subsidy. But Mr Rose thought in consideration of the expensive steamers procured by Messrs Calvin and Breck, that the grant should not be at once withdrawn, but should run for an interval of two years, but was it withdrawn. Seven years have elapsed, and still the subsidy was paid of $20,000 annually, and Mr Calvin had threatened to withdraw his tugs if this sum was not paid. This was advocating economy with a vengeance. (Cheers and some interruptions, one man climbing on the stand who was ignominiously pushed over by Mr Britton, upon his impertinently interrupting.) It seemed that according to Mr Calvin's party's ideas that it was a bad thing for a member of the house to be able to make a speech, they laid so much stress upon Mr Calvin's advantageous position in not being able to do so; if that were so they had better get a wooden man cut out by a carpenter and send it there. (Cheers.) Mr Calvin was a sort of a funnel, at least so he appeared, what Mr Allen put into his ear he spilt out of his mouth. Mr Calvin has no hobby of his own, of course, which he wants you to pay for, and pretty well too—oh, no. What then is his protection hobby? You all know he is a protectionist, and he wants the poor man to pay pretty dearly for this hobby—(cheers, and cries of 'we won't do it.') What has he done for the advancement of good government? he has always done what he has done to-day, by bringing over his Garden Islanders, and choked off free discusion whenever opposed to himself, (a perfect Babel of confusion, Mr Britton's supporters however holding their ground. To the Garden Island voters Mr Britton said—you know you are sold to Mr Calvin, and bound to vote as he directs, and you, gentlemen of Wolfe Island, have been insulted by this man who has publicly declared that you were afraid to oppose him, that he could control you also. Mr Calvin pretended that he was anxious for the election of an honest farmer—what did he say about that at the bar of the city hotel at the time of the convention—why he said, taking out rolls of money, show me the farmer that has this, this will elect me; he thus boasted of his money, but he, the speaker, would tell him that if he got into Parliament he would need all his money and his $20,000 subsidy besides, (loud cheers.) It was the time for the farmer to be up and assert his rights. [Cheers.] About the Crown Lands. Mr Calvin wanted settlers to have lands in Hinchinbrooke, when they all knew the land was not worth a cent, and was infinitely superior farther back, and every one knew it; it was a mere clap-trap of Mr Calvin, like the rest of his speech. What did Mr Calvin say at the excursion given by the Mayor this summer, when the speaker was one of the guests? Why, he [Mr Calvin] said he was in favour of big men like John Cauntrers buying up large tracts of land and selling them again at large profit to the poor immigrant. [Oh, oh, and cheers.] This was one way of befriending the actual settler; at the time when Mr Calvin said this, Sir Henry Smith was alive, and he [Mr C.] had no idea of, as he has to-day, coming forward to seek the suffrages of the electors. He did not then know that he was using a two-edged sword which might cut him as well as an opponent—"children and fools should not play with tools," they might remember [loud cheers.] The speaker was in favour of advancing education and the continuance of the grants to the colleges, and also the promotion of immigration to the country, and of giving the immigrant every possible chance, and not as now, induce him to come, and when by misrepresentations he had come, he found his hope blighted and his last cent spent; he cursed the country which had deceived him. Another thing he was in favour of: if a member after being elected, misrepresented instead of representing his constituency, that member should return to his constituents and resign; it was monstrous that a man should continue in Parliament after he had lost the confidence of his constituency. Pointing to the person alluded to, he said—there was Maxwell Strange, a nice representative he had been, bad he not, and if they elected Mr Calvin there would be a pair of them. [Loud cheers.] One word about the convention at the City Hall—Garden Island very properly had not been included because they were Mr Calvin's paid servants, and a vote was about to be taken at that meeting as to their admission to the delegation, when, would it be believed, the Garden Islanders were allowed by the chairman to vote whether they should vote themselves in or not! [Loud cheers, and by no means complimentary remarks to Mr Mudie, the chairman of the convention, and much confusion.] After a few more remarks, in which the speaker asserted his independence of position and unbiassed judgment, that gentleman apologised for the length of time he had detained them, which, he said, they had to thank Mr Calvin's independent Garden Island electors for, who had persistently interrupted him during the whole of his address. The gentleman retired amid a perfect yell of cheers.

Dr. John Stewart was then announced by the Sheriff, who with a copious bundle of notes in his hands and a small parcel under his arm—which latter turned out to contain specimens of his skill as a terraculturist—came forward and after the cheers with which he was received had subsided, in a clear distinct voice said

Gentlemen—In accordance with the intimation made through one of the city papers, I now proceed to address you. To those who have resided any length of time in the county, and who have paid attention to what was occurring in it, it will be unnecessary to say anything regarding myself personally, with the view of establishing a claim to represent an intelligent British constituency, but to those who have not, a few words of a personal bearing may be necessary, in order to assist in forming a judgment in this respect. I came to Kingston in 1841 to practise the profession of medicine; and from 1841 to 1845 devoted myself to it. In September 1845, in consequence of an attack made upon me in one of the city papers I issued, a small sheet called the *Argus*. This sheet contained, it was alleged, a libel; but on appealing to a jury the alleged libel was decided on oath to be no libel. The jury was charged by the late Chief Justice Robinson, and the crown was represented by the then Attorney General Draper, now Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. I was my own lawyer, and the speech I then made was my maiden one. In consequence of my successful defence a number of persons requested me to conduct a larger paper for the purification of the moral atmosphere of the city. Accordingly subscriptions were made, presses and types ordered from New York, and the first number of the larger *Argus*, issued in January 1846. How I repressed the ignorant, how I lashed the vicious, and how I stimulated the wise and the virtuous to increased exertions during the three years I conducted the paper must yet remain fresh in the recollection of many of you. In repressing the ignorant and fearlessly lashing the vicious, a large share of practice in the civil and criminal courts naturally fell to me. (Laughter and cheers.) In this practice, whether as plaintiff or defendant, I was generally successful, although having arrayed against me the leading members of the bar, and often complimented by the court. You will thus perceive that should I be elected by you, I shall not require, like Nathaniel Winkle, Esq., M.P.C. (member Pickwick Club) to practise shooting at stuffed partridges stuck on a cedar post at short range with a pop-gerry, but that I should be able to bring down at long range with the most approved breech-loader all bipeds that may rashly cross my path (loud cheers and laughter). In 1854 I was solicited by the taustees of Queen's College to institute a medical faculty in the University, which I did, notwithstanding the very great lack of education and talent which existed among the medical practitioners of the city (laughter), and when my connection with the College ceased in 1862, I had a copy of a minute of the Board transmitted to me, in which their very great regret was expressed at the loss to the College of my "talent and energy"—(cheers)—those were the words. Since 1862 the medical faculty has been broken up, but no regret expressed at the loss of the "talent or energy" of those who were turned out (laughter). Here is another guarantee should you elect me that there will not be wanting in the advancement of the interests of the country generally, and of yours in particular, that talent, that education, and that energy, without which no one should presume to offer himself as the representative of an enlightened community. Having thus shown that I have the ability to advocate any measures that I may deem for the advantage of the country, let me glance at some of those which may seem most prominent. To a representative of an agricultural constituency, the scientific cultivation of the soil will naturally be a subject of the deepest consideration. It is not the cultivation of the soil only, however, that should attract attention. The living creatures for man's use that exist on the farm are fully as important. Money at an easy rate for improvements might, I think, be obtained by wise legislation, and farmers be thus rescued from the grasp of those 20 per cent harpies, ever watchful to take advantage of their necessities (long and loud cheers). Measures for your relief in these respects, therefore, never yet dreamt of in the philosophy of those who have hitherto asked your suffrages, will claim my first attention. By a scientific system of cultivation fifty blades of grass will be made to grow where one now rises. By attention to the insectivorous tribes and vegetable parasites which affect your crops, blights will cease to exist. By greater care in the breeding of stock, one half the food now required to fatten will suffice. And by a plentiful supply of the sinews of agricultural as well as of military warfare—money, namely—at a cheap rate, your homes will be made happy, your sons independent, and your wives and daughters radiant with smiles (cheers.) In me you will have a practical cultivator of the soil (here the doctor cast among the crowd specimens of his ability as an agriculturist and horticulturist, in the shape of a huge cabbage leaf, roots of clover, &c., &c., which were received with roars of laughter.) Connected with agriculture we have to consider emigration. Many promises have been made for its promotion by those asking your votes, but not a word spoken nor a line written in fulfilment of the pledges made. From the dreadful time of 1847, when the British emigrant was cast upon Canadian shores afflicted with a direful disease, up to the present time, little or nothing has been done to secure the comfortable settlement among us of those seeking our shores, although much money has been spent in payment of officials (cheers.) This error will require from an intelligent representative immediate attention. The subject of immigration naturally leads to that of grants of land for their settlement. These must be made sufficiently free to secure a rapid settlement by industrious emigrants. As to the Homestead Law, I would take care that it was not so "liberal" that a man could thereby cheat his creditors (laughter and cheers of approval.) With reference to denominational grants, I think that every man who considers his church or his college worthy of support, should give that support himself directly. The system of those who are seeking the suffrages of the people by approaching them at each election with promises of grants of public money to their churches and schools has done more to demoralize the country, socially and politically, than anything else that I am aware of. Why are we so many ignorant, needy and unprincipled adventurers working, under the name of legislation, the ruin of the country? And why is it that mendacity and the grossest sensual indulgence are the chief features of those who have wormed themselves into the very highest places in the councils of the Dominion? By teaching the people to take an interest in the maintenance of their schools and churches benefit will result to clergy as well as laity, for what respect can an individual have for the teaching of a pastor who to-day preaches against the indulgence of the flesh, and to-morrow hugs the most abandoned sensualist if he but offers a vote of public money to his college or his church? The election law must be mended. Under the present system no one, however high his qualifications, need expect to represent the people unless he places himself on a level with the most ignorant and worthless aspirants for what is ludicously called "honour." Legal goslings, partially fledged petifoggers (loud laughter) are hired to perambulate the country, lying and drinking, and inducing the "free and independent" to drink at the candidates' expense. Even teetotallers preaching against drunkenness do not hesitate to adopt this course to secure their election, excusing themselves with the hypocritical argument that although tee-totalism is a very good thing on ordinary occasions, rum sucking and whiskey swilling are legitimate operations during an election. Bribery is another expedient resorted to by political aspirants with more gold in their pockets than brains in their crania, or honesty in their hearts. And thus the elective franchise given for the freedom of the people is converted into an instrument of their slavery. Look to what has occurred among yourselves. "We regret to say that the county of Frontenac is one of the most venial counties in Canada. Knowing that Mr Carruthers was a rich man who might not dislike to pay for getting in hundreds of electors stood off on purpose to plunder him. At the polls in Pittsburgh there were upwards of thirty men the first night all pledged Carruthers' men, who would not then poll their votes but hung off until next day under the hope and expectation of getting thirty dollars a piece for their votes. We are glad these rascals were disappointed. There was too much money spent on both sides as it was!" Remarking on this editorial of the *Whig* an eminent searcher of the scriptures, thus attempts to explain the venalities of the county. "When Abraham pleaded with God for the salvation of Sodom from fire and brimstone, the original number of righteous persons necessary to save the city specified by Abraham and assented to by the Almighty was fifty. By the pertinacity of Abraham and the goodness of the Lord the number was gradually reduced from fifty to ten. That number not being found, Sodom was destroyed, Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt by her idle curiosity, and the race of the Moabites and Ammonites thus given to the world, the descendants of whom have built shanties in the County of Frontenac, if we may judge by the gross corruption which exists in it." How this state of affairs is to be remedied, if remedied at all, is thus suggested. "The best way to prevent bribery is for those who call themselves respectable to vote for no man who does not offer himself independently, begging no man's vote and allowing no one to beg for him. Let the candidate make the electors know by his acts that he feels he is honouring them by offering himself instead of their honouring him by accepting of his offer." Should I be elected by you I will endeavour to have a law passed suppressing all drunkenness and bribery at elections. Closely bearing upon the vice of drunkenness is the question of instituting an asylum for inebriates. It is melancholy to reflect upon the injury inflicted upon individuals and families by this degrading vice, which owing to the example set in high places, and exercised by those whose duty it is to denounce it, is becoming more and more prevalent. How many a wife has to mourn at her lot of being the victim of a degraded husband! How many a parent to mourn over a son ruined by a dangerous passion. It will be my duty, if elected, to advocate such a measure as will place such persons under restraint. The laws regulating municipalities will require revision, guided in a great measure by those best acquainted with such matters, without regard to party squabbles. I shall endeavour to have those laws amended. To secure health to the agricultural interests the commercial must be attended to. These, therefore, will be watched, and care taken to prevent monopolies. With regard to politics I am a monarchist, but a British Tory, and adverse to Republicanism. I hold that no man who is a republican at heart should represent a British constituency, and a British constituency especially which claims to be conservative. I look upon British monarchical freedom as the only true freedom, and therefore am averse to the spurious freedom of republicanism. Any proposition to be connected politically with the neighbouring republic will ever meet with my determined opposition. I do not come before you nominated by any man or set of men. Mr Calvin comes before you, I understand, as the result of a meeting of five persons held in the law office of Mr Alexander Campbell, and, as a consequence, has the support of Mr Maxwell Strange, Mr Campbell's brother-in-law, who is going about boasting of his influence. It will be proper then to inquire what influence either Mr Mr Campbell or Mr Strange should have in forcing a representative upon you. The gentleman here reviewed the antecedents and early history of Messrs Campbell and Strange in no very favourable manner, but the scandal so elicited seemed particularly to suit the tastes of the audience. He then concluded—Should my views have a response in your bosoms, it will remain with you to adopt such measures as you may deem requisite to secure my election. I would suggest then that committees of independent men incapable of taking a bribe (a voice, where will you find them) be formed in each electoral division. No expense need be incurred. The numbers of such committees would receive, on my being made aware of their names, authority to act for me. By a very little energy on the part of the intelligent and respectable portion of the community a moral victory would be gained greater than any political one that could be achieved, and Frontenac, instead of remaining branded as one of the most venal counties in Canada would stand forth as the noblest in the Dominion. Mine has been the duty of offering myself to you; yours will be the victory of having accepted that offer. After being elected I shall go among you and inquire into your wants. And, dear friends, praying that He by whose tender mercies each of us is allowed to move may so guide you on this occasion that you will be supplied with wisdom to perceive the path of rectitude, and virtue to pursue that path when perceived. I leave you to reflect upon what I have said, not in bar rooms amidst drunkards filled with Calvin's tug line whiskey, but at your own homes, surrounded by your own families.

After the applause attending Dr Stewart's speech had subsided, Colonel H. Hamilton came forward and, in withdrawing his claims, advocated those of Mr Calvin. He explained that it was impossible for Messrs. Calvin and Breck to maintain their tug line without a subsidy, and exonerated Mr Calvin from all greed on that score, and thought that Mr Britton had been too severe upon Mr Calvin in that matter.

Wm Ferguson, Jr. Esq, then addressed the assembly, first withdrawing his own claims in favour of Mr Britton, and in a stinging caustic speech compared the merits of Mr Calvin's claims to the candidature.

His remarks were interrupted repeatedly during their course by the opposition, and cheered as loudly by his friends, and at their conclusion, he retired amid a perfect chaos of cheers, yells, groans, hisses, and oaths, which apparently affected him not a whit.

Elijah Joyner, Esq. next took his turn and likewise withdrew his pretensions in favour of Mr Britton. He was severe in his remarks upon Mr Calvin, who he considered one of the worst wardens who had ever presided at the council so far as impartiality was concerned being most unwilling to put to the council any motion whatever clashing with his own notions. He was followed by G. Kirkpatrick Esq. who resigned in favour of Mr Calvin whose cause he ably and warmly espoused. In conclusion he informed the assembly that Mr Cartwright would not be able to be present but directed him to renounce his (Mr C.'s) claims to their suffrages and give them in favour of Mr Calvin.

The hour of four had now arrived, and the Sheriff having stated that the business of the day was completed the assembled multitude very rapidly departed to seek the neighbouring taverns, whose bar-rooms were soon crammed to overflowing, and the town hall once more resumed its usual ugly and dreary appearance, the deserted platform and the bleak walls of the building unpleasantly forcing the idea upon the mind of a gaol and scaffold after a recent execution.

Last week a boy performed an accidental somersault over a ledge forty-five feet high, at Gloucester, Mass., and alighted not much the worse.

Investigation into the late outrage on the Grand Trunk, shows that two other attempts were made previously to upset the train at the same place and in the same manner—one on the 22nd ult., and the second eight days before the last. This would seem to indicate robbery as the object of the guilty parties.

It is not only in Canada that we have discussions about titles. In the *Court Journal* we read that "some discussion has taken place as to whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be called 'his Excellency' or 'his Grace,' many of the official communications from Dublin Castle having remained as formerly with the title of Excellency. By referring to the *Annual Register* it will be seen that any representative of the Sovereign from the rank of Marquis down to a Baronet or Knight is termed 'his Excellency,' but a Duke is called 'his Grace.' Thus we find in official records, 'His Grace the Duke of Rutland's speech to the Irish Parliament in 1794,' and the arrival of 'His Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn in 1867.'"

It is said Mr Roebuck has become more liberal and tolerant than he was formerly. Indeed, this is manifest, judging by the language employed in the address which he has just issued to his Sheffield constituency. He says: "I hope, indeed that experience has not been lost upon me; that as I have grown older I have grown wiser; that age has made me more tolerant, more patient; that now, when my career is nearly ended, I am far more ready to believe than I was when I first became a politician, that men opposed to me and my views are deserving of respect and attention; that Liberal politicians have no monopoly of wisdom and virtue; that differences of opinion need not necessarily lead to enmity and strife; that men may be friends though they habitually take different sides upon political questions."

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* calls attention to a curious blunder of Shakespeare's. One of Portia's suitors—the Prince of Morocco—is represented as an Italian.

"Mislike me not," he says, "for my complexion,
The shadowed livery of the burnished sun."

The title of "Prince of Morocco" figures in the Italian story from which Shakespeare evidently took the idea of the "Merchant of Venice." It was quite natural that an Englishman should have known only of the Morocco in Africa. Nevertheless this was not probably the intention of the original story. Within a few miles of Venice, on the road to Treviso, and about 10 miles south of that town, stood and still stands the town of Morocco, the town from which the Principality of Morocco takes its name.

The Portuguese Government are constructing, and have nearly completed, a magnificent artificial port at Ponta Delgrada, the chief town in St. Michael's, the principal island of the Azores group. This new port, which will be a great boon to the English mercantile marine, is formed by a breakwater 3,350 feet in length, made of enormous blocks of basalt, similar to those used in the construction of the Holybead breakwater. At present on account of the stormy character of the seas round the Azores, the islands have been especially disliked by underwriters, but the construction of the new port will do away with most of their objections. The climate of St. Michael's is one of the healthiest in the world, and the exports include 240,000 boxes of oranges per annum, the majority of which are sent to England, in English vessels trading from the ports of Cornwall and Devon.

The banishment of Bishop Popeil has produced a great sensation in Catholic Poland, and it is likely to widen the breach which already exists between the Russian Government and Rome. The dispute arose in consequence of an attempt to form a Synod in St. Petersburg with the object of entirely supplanting the authority of the Pope. Bishop Popeil and other Catholic dignitaries were invited to this Synod, but most of them refused to come, and the Bishop, as the most refractory, was summoned to appear before the authorities at Warsaw. He was received by Muehanoff, the director of the department of religion, who gave him twelve hours to reconsider his decision. The Bishop passed the time in prayer, and finally declared to Muehanoff that he could not in conscience comply with the demand of the Government. Upon this, sentence of banishment was at once passed upon him, and he is now on his way to a distant part of Russia.

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CHAS. LIVINGSTON.

October 8, 1868.

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