KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.		
Sunday	.....	.....	.....	54.5	59.5	36.5
Monday	56.5	58.0	58.5	59.5	60.5	48.5
Tuesday	48.0	54.5	55.0	60.0	60.5	46.5
W'dnesdy	54.0	62.5	64.0	62.0	64.0	48.0
Thursday	51.0	51.0	51.5	51.5	54.0	51.0
Friday	40.0	47.5	50.0	53.0	54.0	38.0
Saturday	48.0	53.0	54.0	53.5	54.0	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 DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

☞ 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. 12.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ Remember to pay your Water Accounts by the 15th and save the discount.

The Montreal *News* discusses the question of immigration, and thus hits the nail on the head by insisting that improved means of access to the wild lands of Canada is required to bring them up to the standard of attractiveness attained by the prairie lands of the west. We quote:—

"We have, as a competitor, the American, with his fertile prairies, genial clime, and a network of railways. We must discover or create some equivalent. It is with regret we make the confession, but it is substantially true, that a free gift of land means a life of misery to the colonist, unless we build roads over which loaded vehicles can travel in safety to reach those lands. There is not from the Saguenay to the Upper Ottawa one truly national road. The resources of the country have been lavished on the Grand Trunk, and now the Intercolonial is ready to swallow twenty millions more; but in no instance has even a hundred thousand been employed to give access to the interior. Take this commercial capital as an illustration. There are large tracts of Crown domain within a hundred miles of this city tenantless, and doomed to remain so, simply because all means of access is withheld. Yet we witness the departure of our youth, who constitute the best settlers, for that western country, where railways invite their settlement. It is computed that a greater number of French Canadians and their descendants now dwell in the United States than are found in this Province, and from every country fresh swarms annually migrate. Our first concern should be to check this depletion of our vital forces. Let us devise some means of inducing those born on this soil to colonize wild lands, and, when we have reached that stage of perfection, we may feel satisfied that the same influences will attract those races to whom a rugged winter and a northern latitude are not insuperable objections."

Lower Canada is much worse off than Upper Canada in the matter of colonization roads. The moneys spent in opening up roads in the Lower Province have been mostly frittered away in short lines devoid of any system. In Upper Canada we have a definite system of colonization roads approaching completion; but the misfortune is that the high ridges of land having been selected, the roads pass through a poor and difficult part of the country.

The cheap railway system should be brought to bear in opening up the wild lands of Canada. The wooden railways now being experimented upon are destined, we hope, to prove of great service in assisting the settlement of our back lands. In Ontario, we hope, public opinion will lead the government to plan a colonization line of railways, and trust to it as a more effective and economical means of access to the back country than the long, difficult, wearisome roads which at present are the only means of communication.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—Cadets who have obtained certificates during the past week:—Henry T. Collins, Simcoe; Lieut. Robert D. McMaster, Georgetown.

CITY COUNCIL.—This evening the regular meeting of the City Council will be held in the Council Chamber at half-past seven o'clock.

FIRE.—About midnight on Saturday last a fire broke out in a small frame building in Ontario Street, between Princess and Brock Streets, occupied by Mr Riley as a hair-dressing saloon. There was fresh breeze blowing at the time, and in a very short period the structure was reduced to ashes. The building, along with the adjacent property, belongs to the Macaulay estate. We are sorry to say that Mr Riley loses all his little stock of goods by this disaster, and also some cash which was in the shop at the time. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire.

THE SCHOONER DEFIANCE.—This vessel, on the shoal off Snake Island, is rapidly going to pieces. She is completely water-logged, and the tugs have totally failed to move her from her position, although part of her deck-load has been removed. A large portion of her stern is gone, and a slight addition to the present stiff breeze would doubtless make short work of her. The steamer Pierrepont removed the Defiance's crew last night. She is owned by a Mr Leonard of Olden, and is partially insured.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIAN.

Father Point, October 11.—The *Belgian* arrived at 6:50 p.m.—100 cabin; 338 steerage passengers. All troops.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—There were, much to the disappointment of a pretty large assembly in the gallery, no prisoners before the court this morning, and the only case disposed of by the bench was that of Patrick Kearns, Montreal road, who was fined $20 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday the 4th instant.

A LAMENTABLE CASE.—A woman by the name of Seuse was arrested this morning (Monday) by the police in a state of imbecile intoxication, with an infant in her arms. Upon removing the baby from her arms at the station house, it was found to be a stark stiff corpse. It is reported that the woman has been wandering round for some days from tavern to tavern in a maudlin condition, with this dead child in her arms, earnestly begging an additional stimulant to her fearful appetite. Of course the people with whom she came in contact were not aware of the condition of the child. Her husband is in the R. C. Rifles, and a very respectable man, who has vainly endeavoured to rescue his wife from her infatuation for strong drink. The coroner has appointed an inquest for to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, and will order the body of the infant to be examined in the meantime.

FOOT BALL.—On Saturday last the first public match of this popular game was played on the Cricket Ground between the law and medical students, and all others and after an exciting contest of three hours resulted in a draw. A few remarks are necessary upon the play of Saturday last, the more especially as the game is new to Kingston, and very few here are at all acquainted with its laws. The most remarkable feature of the play on Saturday was the continued handling of the ball, a practice which should immediately be put down. Although to some extent allowable, yet it should not be tolerated as on Saturday, to such as excess as to warrant the game being designated "hand ball" rather than its legitimate appellation. The absence of all tripping too, was a noticeable feature, which we understand, was occasioned by the players objecting to that expedient being resorted to. If this is the case, the club may as well give up the game altogether as to rule out one of its most exciting features, tripping, and the one which is calculated to put small and short players on an equality with the tall and larger ones. Tripping is strictly allowable in the play, but nothing in the shape of fisticuffs; and when once the players get the hang of the real spirit of the game, they will be very unwilling to see that feature abolished. The goals of Saturday were somewhat too narrow, but this fault, we understand, will be remedied. In conclusion, we would suggest that the club get the rules of the game printed and distributed among its members, who will thus become fully conversant with its laws.

THE READINGS AT THE CITY HALL.—On the evening of Thursday last a large audience composed of the intelligence and wealth of the city were present in the City hall, to participate in a literary treat seldom presented to the public of Kingston. We allude to the readings of Mr D. C. Bell, professor of elocution, Dublin, and Mr A. Bell, professor of elocution in University College, London, and author of several elocutionary works. A selection better suited to the varied tastes of the audience present it would be hard to have chosen, comprising, as it did, readings in prose and verse, and in English and the Scotch and Irish vernacular. Mr A. Bell first presented himself uninstructed upon the platform, and quietly taking his position at the desk, provided for the occasion, gave the audience one of Charles Dickens' popular and beautiful little Christmas pieces, The Christmas Carol, in an inimitable manner, presenting that writer's graphic style in all its natural glowing colours. It would be perfectly impossible to give this beautiful little moral story in a style superior to that of Mr Bell on Thursday evening last. Mr D. C. Bell followed with Lord Macaulay's Virginus, a lay of ancient Rome, which he gave in a masterly dramatic manner. A capital humourous Scotch ballad of the King's visit to Edinburgh was then presented by Mr A. M. Bell, and the way he rendered the [to Englishman] very difficult Scotch dialect, was very capital, and received the unbounded approbation of the assembly. But Shamus O'Brien, an Irish ballad, seemed to be the favourite with the audience, who were not slow to acknowledge the powers of Mr D. C. Bell in that piece. The evening's entertainment concluded with Mr D.C. Bell reading the trial in Pickwick—Bardell vs. Pickwick, which he did in a manner quite equal to that of the talented author of that popular work. The readings came to a close at ten o'clock, the unbounded interest and attention of all present having being charmed without flagging for more than two hours, without the slightest symptoms of weariness. And it was the undivided opinion of all present, as apparent by their expressions noticeable as the crowd left the hall, that they all had partaken of a treat which they would not willingly have foregone for many times the price of the admission.

Another opportunity will be afforded the public of hearing these delightful readings on Wednesday next, when an entirely new programme will be offered.

The soundings on the coast of South America, since the late earthquake, are much shallower.

The Port Hope *Canadian* says:—New iron is being laid on the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, between this town and Millbrook. It is of the kind known as the "fish" rail, being bolted at the joints, instead of the old-fashioned "chair."

Some of the Quebec pilot boats are remarkably fast sailers, and heretofore the Joseph Cauchon has carried the broom at the mast head. A few days ago, however, she was obliged to take it down;—for meeting the David Price, a river pilot boat recently built for the Corporation of Pilots by Gingras, she was completely outsailed.

In the approaching Peace Congress at Berne, Switzerland, women will be admitted on the same terms as men, and will be invited to propose questions and take part in the discussions.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—H. H. Bellamy, North Augusta; J. A. Bawtinhimer, Brantford; Robert Thomas and Matthew Collins, St. Johns, Welland County; Daniel McDonald, Jr., Lindsay; D. R. Castiday, Peterboro'; John Lancaster, Brant; T. J. Jones, St. Mary's; William and Isaac Crysler, Thorold; L. R. Collodeu, Seaforth; Wm. Docherty, Seaforth; John Renshaw, Montreal; Daniel and John O'Dwyer, Strathroy; S. A. Vanalstine, Watford; Thos. Bruce, & Co., Montreal.

SABBATH DESECRATION IN QUEBEC.

An "Aggrieved Farmer" writes to the Quebec *Gazette* in the following terms, concerning the desecration of the Sabbath in the outskirts of that city. He says:—It is a great annoyance to the peaceful and well-disposed farmers, residing around the city of Quebec, to see armed bands of ruffians trespass over their fields, Sunday after Sunday, discharging their fire-arms, and prowling about close up to their very doors. For want of better game, these marauding fellows shoot small birds, and it is a known fact that ducks and hens, found at a distance from the farmyard, have been shot by them, and sold in the city. Few unarmed farmers would have the temerity to brave the insults, and perhaps the danger, by ordering these armed miscreants off their grounds.

On last Sunday, when going into the city, I met seven persons on the road outside of Dorchester Bridge, armed with guns—the first armed man was drunk and staggering—next, a man and a boy, both armed, and next four fellows, as they came over from Andersonville, discharged their four muskets, to the terror and dread of some nervous ladies with men on the road.

I would therefore most earnestly ask the authorities, through your most valuable journal, to put a stop to this growing and intolerable nuisance. As these acts are committed outside the city, where the police never come, and where, as I am informed, they have no power to act, then who is to enforce the law—if there be law against these depredations? Could not the city police prevent men carrying arms through the streets of the city on Sunday? Or have the clergy no control over the people of the city in teaching them and enforcing better morals? I was eye-witness to some boys, wearing the Seminary uniform, discharging pistols on the public road on a Sunday.

If there be a law against this wicked practice, I am determined to prosecute the transgressors; and if not, I will do my utmost to protect my own property from the encroachments of these low Sunday sportsmen.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The appointment to the Governorship of Canada rises far above the sphere of party politics; and the selection of Sir John Young will probably give satisfaction to the thinkers of both sides. A trained official; a politician whose parliamentary career dates from the year before the passing of the first Reform Bill; a statesman who has graduated in public business and in the art of governing men, in the several offices of Lord of the Treasury, Secretary to the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and, finally, as Governor of New South Wales, Sir John Young is well qualified to discharge the duties of his new post. The merest sciolist in politics knows how delicate those duties are, and how much depends upon the tact, temper, and skill of the representatives of the English Crown in Canada. A private despatch to the Home Government, from Sir John Young while Lord High Commissioner, led, it has been generally believed, to the cession of the Ionian Islands, and there has been no reason to doubt the soundness of the opinion he then expressed. Indeed it would have been difficult to have found a new Governor for Canada to whom the word "safe" would more emphatically apply; and the appointment announced to-day is in every way a direct antithesis to the ridiculous attempt to foist Lord Mayo upon India. Sir John Young is a liberal of the earnest, thoughtful type, and, like Mr Gladstone, commenced public life as a conservative, afterwards holding a prominent place in the Peelite section of the House. The new Governor assumes the reins of office when the horizon is happily clear, and when none of the complex questions which agitate the Canadian mind from time to time have an aspect indicative of trouble. But the peculiarity of the politics of this great colony is that the points in its internal policy, and the rivalry between its different religious and national elements, are at least as difficult to deal with as their relations with the parent and other States. Matters of intense significance, clouds scarcely bigger than a man's hand, may arise at any moment, and it is satisfactory to know that a statesman of the ability and experience of Sir John Young is equal to all such contingencies.—*London Daily News*

France is adding 16 iron-clads of various kinds to her present iron-clad fleet, 28 in number.

The barque Wieland, 642 tons, laden with choice lumber, has left Quebec for Australia.

The Texas cattle disease is raging in Memphis, and appears to be on the increase.

The exodus of miners and their families from Cornwall, England, continues, in consequence of the hard times.

Glacier ice from the Alps has been introduced in Paris, and promises to work a revolution in that branch of business.

Secretary Seward—who, it is unkindly remarked, was born in 1801—is to be married again next week.

Four convicts tried to escape the other day from the Michigan State Prison, at Jackson, after knocking the turnkey off his pins. Two succeeded, but the other two were recaptured.

Hon. Mr Moore, son of the Earl of Mountcashel, has been wounded by the discharge of a revolver by a soldier of the 69th near the military camp at London.

In St. Louis a negro was recently arrested for cutting off a large portion of the mane of a valuable horse. He gave the hair to his "lady" for a chignon.

The Orangemen of Lodge No. 261, Cobourg, instead of joining in the censure upon Mr J. H. Cameron, to which they were invited by Toronto, have declared their approval of his defence of Whalen.

Montreal is suffering from the pig nuisance. A pathetic memorial from the Sanitary Association, addressed to the City Council, has been drawn up, which, it is hoped, will extinguish the "grunters," and let Montreal have peace and pure air.

An old architect in Paris has just invented a universal alphabetical piano, on which children can be taught instantaneously to read, to calculate, and to play music. This interesting and ingenious instrument costs but six francs.

The price paid for flax in St. Mary's is $12 per ton. The *Argus* says that at this price the crop has proved most profitable, and the success attending flax growing will probably induce its cultivation to a still greater extent next year.

The route of the Intercolonial Railroad has been located for about 100 miles. From Riviere du Loup to Rimouski it will run very close to the St. Lawrence, and much of it within a few hundred yards of the leading travelled highway now in use.

Michigan has a city of 3,000 inhabitants, settled almost wholly by Dutch. It is called Holland, and is said to be a very good copy of a city in Holland. It supports three papers published in the Dutch language, which is almost the only tongue used in business and in ordinary conversation.

A man named Hancock, employed in a wholesale liquor store in New York, challenged a person who had offended him to fight a duel in the Elysian field. The challenge was accepted, but all the parties were arrested before the duel commenced except the challenger, who, his courage having failed him, had fled to Philadelphia.

The subject of the issue of the new Commission of the Peace for the County of Brant having been under consideration for some time, Dr. Brown, M.P., for North Brant, says the Hamilton *Times*, "addresses a communication to the Premier of Ontario, inquiring when the issuing of the new Commission might be expected. The answer was that the Government had no intention of issuing any new Commissions of the Peace at present—that it was the intention of the Government to make some important changes in the laws relating to the appointment and duties of Magistrates, and that it would be injudicious to issue new Commissions until the Legislature shall have sanctioned the amendments which the Government proposed to move in relation to the present Act." What these amendments are to be, the Attorney General did not intimate, hence we must wait until Parliament meets for further information.

THE DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS OF LOWER CANADA.

A recent change in the mode of collecting the revenue for school purposes in Montreal has drawn attention once more to the unsatisfactory state of the School Laws in Lower Canada. Under the law as it stood before the present alteration was made, the city of Montreal was taxed to only one-fourth the amount, according to the population, of the rest of Lower Canada, Quebec excepted, and only received from the School Fund in the same proportion. Now it is to be taxed at a rate three times in excess per head of the rest of Lower Canada, while the grant remains the same. In other words, Montreal is to raise a sum twelve times in excess of that which it is to be allowed to draw from the Educational Fund. Were this the whole grievance to be complained of, the matter might be left for discussion in the local papers, as it would possess but little general interest, and need not, therefore, occupy our columns. But the change has raised other points for consideration which must necessarily attract attention, and which would not, with a healthy state of public opinion, unfortunately wanting among the people of Montreal, be allowed to rest unsettled. Possibly, when the tax presses upon the pockets of the rate-payers they may awaken to the necessity of something being done. Nothing else would appear to be capable of rousing them to any sense of duty in this respect. What Shylock the Jew said in bitter irony, may be applied with perfect truth to the Protestant population here. They bear their ratings with a patient shrug, bend low, and in a bondsman's key, with bated breath and whispering humbleness, submit to all the ill treatment that the Minister of Public Instruction chooses to put upon them. The heavy tax may, perhaps, do something to create a feeling of interest in this most important question; nothing else appears capable of doing so.

The proportion of Roman Catholics in Montreal as compared with Protestants is about two thirds of the former to one-third of the latter. It was known that at the last meeting of the Local Legislature, Mr Chauveau had determined to bring forward proposals for changes in the School Act. It was notorious that the Educational Endowment Fund had been wasted and frittered away—we will not say misapplied, as from the state of the accounts it is impossible to say how the Fund stands. This much is known, that the Jesuit Estates, which should have produced a large revenue, now yield nothing, or next to nothing, and no explanation has been given of the manner in which this has been brought about, no one in Parliament having apparently the courage to demand or the perseverance to insist on a close and searching investigation into the state of affairs. The Fund being bankrupt, some means, it was felt, must be resorted to in order to supply to some extent the deficiency, and certain members of a committee which was formed in Montreal to look after Protestant interests, proceeded to Quebec to exercise some sort of supervision over the doings of Mr Chauveau. As might have been expected from the primary blunder committed in giving the name of a committee to promote Protestant education to a body which should have steered clear of everything bearing the appearance of sectarianism, and whose object ought to have been to insist on the establishment of Common Schools, pure and simple, the Committee which went down to Quebec to watch over the Bill were outwitted, and we have no doubt laughed at by the astute managers of the Education Office. A promise was made (they are easily made) that a clause should be inserted in the Bill that the proceeds of the tax should be appropriated to Roman Catholics and Protestants in exact proportion to the amounts contributed by them. That this was of some importance is evident from the fact that while in Montreal the Protestants only number one-third of the population, they pay more than two-thirds of the taxes. Of course the clause was not inserted, some good and sufficient reason being given—want of time, or something of that kind, we believe. The consequence is, therefore, that of $50,000 to be raised in Montreal, the Roman Catholics will pay one-third, and receive two-thirds; the Protestants will pay two-thirds, and receive only one-third. To show still further the iniquitous nature of the new Act, it is only necessary to state that one of the clauses legalises illegal expenditures, and gives power to those who have committed the illegal acts to collect the amount of the costs levied on them by a court of justice at the instance of those resisting the unjust demands. The object of these clauses is to allow the religious brotherhoods, who, in defiance of the law, were spending large sums on school-houses out of the rates, to recover the amounts from the unfortunate ratepayers, as well as the costs.

But there is another view of the subject which must come up, and that at no distant day. When the property of the Church in Ireland is threatened with confiscation, because it suits the exigencies of political parties, other institutions must be prepared to have their acts and doings investigated. The lands held by the Seminary of Montreal were granted for the education of the people, and the support of the poor; the deeds by which these lands are held are explicit on the subject; visitation by Commissioners is provided for; it is enacted that accounts shall be rendered from time to time, and that these accounts shall state fully and clearly how the revenues have been applied. According to the interpretation of the best lawyers, every cent contributed for school tax in Montreal has been illegally exacted, the revenues of the Seminary being specially set apart for that purpose, except as much as is required for charitable purposes; Protestants and Roman Catholics alike are entitled to come upon the funds for education, and assistance in poverty and sickness. How far has the law been complied with in this respect? Have steps been taken to prevent the misappropriation of the funds? Have the accounts been examined to ascertain how much of the revenue, applicable solely to religious, educational and charitable purposes in Canada, has been sent, in defiance of the law, to France, to the Sulpicians, or some other body? What amounts have been sent to Rome under one pretext or other? What have been the donations to the great Cathedral now building in the United States? These and other questions ought to be answered. If the enormous revenues of the Seminary and other Roman Catholic institutions have been misapplied, the public has a right to know what remedy, if any, can be found. It has lately been discovered, in the case of Protestant Establishments, that they have no rights in the lands and revenues specially set apart for their support, but that the will of the Legislature is sufficient to destroy their titles. In the case of the Clergy Reserves of our own Church and of the Church of England here, this rule was applied, and the lands were confiscated—secularized was the term used. There was no pretext that either one Church or the other had committed any wrong in the matter, except the grievous sin that they derived benefit to a certain extent, and that of this they must be deprived. In the case of the Seminary, there has been gross misapplication of funds. Taxes to which they had no legal claim, and which should never have been levied, have been appropriated by them; large sums have been sent out of the country which should have been spent for the benefit of the population here; no account has ever been rendered of their intromissions with what is in reality public property, being funds and revenues held by them for the public benefit; they now hold lands in mortmain far exceeding the limits the law allows, and yet the community must ask no questions, demand no investigation. When even priest-ridden Austria has risen, it is not too much to ask when Canada will bestir herself, and begin to look into the reasons for suffering a burden to continue which is crushing out the whole vitality of Lower Canada. The answer may be delayed, but it must come some day.—*Presbyterian.*

A "Short Dress Pic-nic," in the interest of the dress reform movement, was recently held in Newburgh, Ohio. The gathering is to be repeated annually.

The present consumption of water in New York averages 60,000,000 of gallons per day, or sixty gallons for each inhabitant. This supply, after deducting the quantity necessary for extinguishing fires, for washing, and other purposes, would appear to be liberal, though not equal, if we may believe history, to that provided for the citizens of Imperial Rome, who were at liberty to use something like one hundred gallons per day each.—*Engineer.*

AMERICAN RIVER STEAMERS IN BRAZIL.

Why is it that the Americans, who build the fastest and best steamboats in the world, have no orders for river steamers from South America? It is easily answered. Sixteen years ago the Peruvian Government wanted a steamboat for the Upper Amazon. A couple of New-Englanders, of that stamp who think that you have the better right to cheat your fellow-man the greater the distance he is from you, contracted for those steamers, and made them to "sell." Honest, conscientious work was not done. The boats were taken; they soon went to pieces, and so evident was the cheat that for a long time the Peruvian Government refused to pay anything towards the vessels. To-day the crumbling wrecks of these steamers at Nauto and Omaguas, on the Upper Amazon, are monuments of the folly of a class of men who think they can with impunity cheat their neighbour because he lives a little way off. The result reached far beyond the individuals immediately concerned. Brazil began steam navigation on her part of the Amazon in 1853, and sent to England for her steamboats. Upon my inquiry, "Why not go to the United States for river steamers?" the answer would invariably be, "Oh, American steamers; we have had enough of them on the Amazon!"—*Letter from Brazil.*

It is demonstrated from official reports that the United States Army cost $11,800,000 during the month of August, 1868. The cost in September and October will be less than $11,000,000 for each month, and has averaged this in a time of peace. In three consecutive years of peace the expenses of our military system reached $675,070,000, and even Mr Welles is forced to admit that the cost of the last year was $123,000,000.—*New York Star.*

A gentleman who writes from Sumter, South Carolina, says that families in that region are rapidly and successfully adapting themselves to the new order of things. "Many of the most respectable households do not now employ a single servant, and, with the aid of labour-saving appliances and various modern conveniences, manage their domestic affairs with more real satisfaction and comfort than when they numbered their servants by the dozen. The new system promises well; it tends to develope mind and muscle in the rising generation, and teaches them habits of industry and self-reliance."

The Burlington *Free Press* says a disgraceful row took place in the college chapel, at Middlebury, on Wednesday of last week, between the Sophomores and Freshmen, in which one young man was knocked down and plenty of blows and hard words were expended. The Sophomores were the aggressors, and in consequence of the transaction and the attitude taken by the class in reference to it, the entire Sophomore class in the college was suspended by the faculty. The Sophomores sent a delegation to the university at Burlington to get admission there, but were refused.

The New York *Tribune* in discussing the annexation of Cuba says:—"The proposal of *The Mobile Register* that we should take advantage of her present confusion of authority to acquire Cuba should be scouted and execrated by our people. Its morality is that of the thief who takes advantage of a fire in his neighbour's house to plunder that neighbour's cash-box. Spain prizes Cuba as her chief jewel; and this is the sentiment, not of her Court and aristocracy merely, but of her whole people."

The *Scottish American Journal* gives currency to a report that the visit of the Hon. J. Hensley, Attorney General of Prince Edward's Island, to the United States, had for its object, in part, the arrangement of a separate Reciprocity Treaty between the Island and the United States, or looked to such an arrangement. The *Journal* adds that the result of his visit was "eminently satisfactory." We are rather surprised that the *Journal*, which is usually well informed, should entertain for a moment the possibiltiy of such a Treaty taking shape. It is clear that the British Government, in whom is vested the power of making treaties, would not consent to any arrangement which did not provide for the interests of Canada.—*Ottawa Citizen*

The news that a dispute between the Sublime Porte and the United States of America has been referred to the arbitration of England cannot fail to be read with pleasure by the friends of progressive civilization everywhere. It will especially strengthen the hands of those statesmen who, like the Honorable Reverdy Johnson and our own Lord Stanley, are particularly interested in the preservation of the *entente cordiale* between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. And by all others who care to read the signals of the broadening Age it will be hailed as an earnest of the slowly brightening dawn before which the clouds of jealous misconception are to be dispelled, and of the light of the future that can show to each of us that a rival is not necessarily an enemy, and that a common speech may have been granted to two great peoples for nobler purposes than to barb the arrows of a mutual sneer.—*Spectator.*

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—A most malicious and diabolical attempt was made some time during Thursday night to set fire to the building situated at the foot of Mountain Hill, and occupied by Messrs Middleton & Dawson. The outer door was closed by the employees at the usual hour, and in the morning, on their return to the printing office, a pile of faggots and burnt cinders were found in the passage ready for ignition. When will the citizens of Quebec arouse themselves from their present indifference to municipal, matters? Night after night robbers of the most desperate character parade our streets, breaking open stores, shops and private dwellings in the most public streets of the city, and no arrests are made, not even an attempt to discover the haunts of these vile pests with which we are infested. Our police force is a shame and a subterfuge of the worst description. We vouchsafe to state that three-fourths of the body are morally and physically incompetent to perform the ordinary duties of a labouring man. The Council have been appealed to over and over again, asking them, merely in the name of a people heavily taxed for the support and maintenance of this body of worse than useless men, to open an investigation into its present condition and organization. But no! Nonsensical reports are introduced at their weekly meetings, suggesting augmentations to the salaries of already over-paid officials, while the more important business is allowed to pass unheeded. They have been repeatedly advised of the manner in which the city is guarded, and the manner in which the responsible officers of the police force perform their duties. Every Councillor to whom you introduce the subject knows it, and confirms the charge of inefficiency and incompetency, but has not the manly courage to stand up in the Council chamber and ask for a committee of investigation into the subject. The sooner a change is introduced into the government of municipal affairs of this city the better. We all look forward anxiously for a new state of things. Messrs. Middleton & Dawson have not the slightest idea as to the reason of this attempt to burn their premises.—*Quebec Chronicle*

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BELGIUM.

The royal family of Belgium are experiencing the truth, that when sorrows come, they come not singly, but in battalions. To say nothing of the Empress Carlotta, who is now so violent that she has to be tied to prevent her from suffocating herself, and exhibits an extraordinary amount of cunning, their son is almost at the end of his dreadful sufferings. Born on the 12th June, 1859, the Duc de Brabant is consequently in his tenth year. He was strongly built, and presented all the appearances of a robust youth, and his illness is a matter of general astonishment. His education was arranged in a manner calculated to secure a *mens sana in corpore sano*. In summer he rose at six, and in winter at seven o'clock, and after a light breakfast studied under his two governors till ten. Until one o'clock he took lessons in equitation or walked in the park of Lacken when he *dejeunait* with his parents; resumed study until six, when he dined, was free for the day, and went to bed at eight. He was a good, amiable, and loving boy. The first symptoms of his illness manifested itself in an obstinate cold—a dry, violent cough, without expectoration, followed by a discolouration of the features, a falling away in flesh, the certain sign of impoverished blood. A consultation soon revealed that the pericardium was inflamed, and its natural consequence, water on the chest. So enormous has become the inflammation, that it is with difficulty the patient can respire. The cough increased in intensity, threatening to affect the lungs. Though occupying spacious apartments on the basement storey of the palace, they are not sufficient to supply the requisite quantity of fresh air, and night and day two servants keep fanning the atmosphere of the sick-room. But it is only in the open air the Prince gets relief, and there he passes his time, either in a phaeton or in a bath chair round the park and garden walks, followed by his heart-broken parents on horseback, resembling a funeral *cortege*. Strange, he has an enormous appetite, and will never allow one of his governors (Lieutenant Donies) to leave him night or day. Last week the surgeons "tapped" the Prince, which resulted in giving temporary relief. As the patient was placed in the various positions to be operated upon, so changed had the tissues become, that the serous fluid gravitated from one side to the other, like a vessel full of water alternately inclined. During this exciting moment, the disconsolate father wandered from room to room shedding tears feelingly and fast, but the mother remained beside her darling boy, whom she never leaves, except to take a feverish sleep, and to make a daily pilgrimage to the church of Notre Dame de Schent, where only One can here the mother's prayer.

The Swiss Government has made an appeal to other powers in favor of neutralizing the wounded in battle, and of treating as such all persons employed in taking care of them, and who must wear distinguishing uniforms or badges showing their occupation. France, who had previously refused to accede to a similar proposition, has consented to adopt the rule, and all the other governments have agreed to send representatives to a congress to be held for settling the terms of agreement. The venerable General Dufour will represent Switzerland, and preside at the convention.

A dishonest French servant girl, who was suspected of having made away with some valuable diamonds and laces, underwent an examination by the police. The officers walked round and round her, examining, tapping, and searching to no purpose. In fact she rather seemed to like it. At last one old detective began to study a piece of lace which hung from her black tresses. It did not look like a regularly arranged ornament—and it was lace of the most expensive kind. He gave it a twitch, and in an instant a tremendous chignon was unrolled. It gave birth to a box, and in the box were found laces, diamonds, and money.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 12th October inst., Samuel, youngest son of the late Mr Samuel Wilson, aged 25 years.

The Funeral will take place from his mother's residence, 27 Bagot Street, to-morrow, (Tuesday) afternoon at three o'clock, to the Waterloo Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Smoked Salmon! Smoked Salmon!

RECEIVED THIS DAY

1 CASE SALT WATER SALMON (SMOKED).

W. R. McRae & Co.

NEW VALENTIA RAISINS!

100 BOXES NEW VALENTIA RAISINS.

W. R. McRae & Co.

TO THE PEOPLE.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

SUGAR

AND

General Groceries.

W. R. McRAE & Co.,

BROCK & PRINCESS STREETS.

September 14.

JOHNSTON & KING

HAVE REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by George Offord & Co., and are now opening a complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

September 9.

WOOLEN HOSIERY

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IS directed to our LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

Which is offered at very low prices, as the Stock must be cleared out.

Children's Wool Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' Merino, Cashmere, and Lambswool Hose, plain and fancy; Gentlemen's Lambswool Hose.

ALSO,

A large Stock of Gentlemen's Lambswool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, of Canadian and English manufacture.

FERGUSON BROS

PRINCESS STREET.

October 7.

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 and Prints

50 dozen Linen Towels, 5½d each, or 5s 3d per dozen

Our Table Linen, at 1s 10½d per yard, beats the city in price or quality

All other Goods not mentioned, and kept by a First Class Dry Goods Store in general, will be found at the

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

lower than any other house in the city or elsewhere.

Our Clothing Department is now complete, and Customers will find it to their advantage to reserve their purchases and orders until they have examined our Stock and ascertained our prices, which will be found fully 25 per cent under the usual Clothing Stores prices.

September 21. JAS. GREENFIELD

GREAT EXHIBITION OF NEW FALL GOODS AT THE STORES OF Macnee & Waddell

PRINCESS STREET.

THE GOODS have all been bought for cash direct from the leading manufacturers in the British Markets, and they are thus enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

New Dress Goods.
New Empress Cloths.
New All-Wool Repps.
New Glace and Gros Grain Silks.
New Manile Velvets.
New Velveteens.
New Winceys.
New Hosiery.
New Fancy Wool Goods.
New Grey and White Cottons.
New Duchess Kid Gloves.
New Josephine Kid Gloves, first class; every pair warranted.

Special attention is called to our large stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE NAPKINS.

A large Stock of CARPETS, in Brussels, Tapestry, Imperial, and Wool.

MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th September.