JOB PRINTING.

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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 intended 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 required that correspondents write only on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th and save the discount.

We understand that the mayor of Toronto, J. E. Smith, Esq., has been appointed Collector of Customs at Toronto. The appointment, it is considered, will be popular with the mercantile community. We also learn that the resignation of Chief Justice Draper has been accepted. It is understood, however, that the learned Judge will preside in the Court of Appeal.

Another great telegraph enterprise has been launched in Canada, and its promoters, from the encouragement they have already met with, are sanguine of complete success. The new company is known as the New Dominion Telegraph Company. The connection with the American lines will be made across the Niagara frontier, and the first principal office to be opened in Canada will be the one at Hamilton. From Hamilton the wires will be put up as far as Toronto, and thence extend to the chief points east and west. It was the fate of the last venture of this kind, the Provincial line, to be absorbed by the Montreal Telegraph Company, which latter is now a vast and profitable concern, its stock commanding high prices in the share market. If the new company maintains the firmness of its present managers, competition will be brought to bear in the matter of telegraphing, attended of course by a reduction in price. The public are thus likely to gain, though the companies need not lose. The employment of the telegraph in business matters is steadily increasing, and there should be enough to supply both lines at remunerative rates.

The prospect of a settlement of the Alabama claims and the counter claims of the English government against that of the United States was never better than at present. The new American Minister, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, amid all his public speech-making, has evidently been most actively engaged in the proper duties of his office. He has been able to settle the preliminaries of a treaty of naturalization, and he has succeeded in bringing the negotiations concerning the depredations of the Confederate cruisers to a greater state of advancement than was before possible. It is now stated that the scheme of a mixed commission, as proposed by Lord Stanley, has been accepted by the American Minister. This commission is to hold its sittings in London, and will pass judgment on all claims preferred by English and American citizens. This news is matter for general congratulation. It gives assurance of a continuance of the most amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain. It exhibits the triumphs of diplomacy. The Alabama correspondence in its beginning showed the agents of the two governments to be diametrically opposed to each other, and the spirit of mutual acrimony and opposition portended a future war. Happily, the suggestion of a mixed commission has finally met the difficulty. Mr Seward would appear to have abated his earlier pretensions, and to have withdrawn his proposal to make the recognition of belligerency in the Southern States a matter to be passed upon by reference to a commission or to a foreign power. Lord Stanley firmly resisted that proposal on the best of grounds, and we must do the American government the justice to say that they have had the good sense to yield to his arguments, and not allow a preconceived but erroneous notion to stand in the way of a settlement of pressing international claims. It can no longer be charged against the American government that it entertained a secret desire to nurse these grievances, that they might do service at a suitable opportunity as cause for war. The American government is not seeking war. Jonathan is no longer spoiling for a fight. He no longer defies the world in arms. Powerful and invincible he certainly is, as the late war established; but that war in all its lessons taught nothing more pointedly to those engaged in it than the blessings of peace. Jonathan is now quite content to pay off his debt and support the burdens which the war has entailed upon him. In the improved spirit in which these conviction leave the American people, the success of Minister Johnson in advancing this question of claims beyond the stage of despatch writing into that of actual settlement, will cause the same pleasure that it is calculated to excite in British subjects throughout the empire.

The Spanish Revolutionary cause is still achieving distinction by the moderation and liberalism of the Junta. The emancipation of slave children has been formally promulgated—the first act of the series which shall end in the extinction of slavery in the Spanish colonies in the West Indies, and wipe out the last stain of the foul blot which has disgraced the rule of the white man in the tropical regions of this hemisphere. Measures to make religious liberty not a mere name, but a living fact, have been inaugurated; and, strong in the confidence of the people, the new provisional government has both the will and the power to establish all needful reforms. The attention of foreign powers appears to have been favourably attracted, and a diplomatic recognition of the new regime in Spain will not long be wanting to crown the work which has been so speedily accomplished in Spain. With order restored, and freedom guaranteed, the Iberian peninsula will become a favourite resort for tourists, who have been long shut out from visiting that beautiful country, at once so picturesque, so rich in historical associations and antique ruins, and so genial in its climate. We prognosticate a flock of English tourists to Spain. To the high recommendations of the medical faculty as to its salubrity will now be joined the peculiar attractions of the country itself, and the knowledge that all may be enjoyed free from the annoyances of government espionage and the different hindrances which have hitherto restrained the visitor.

FIRST SNOW.—Last night the city was visited by the first fall of snow of the season. The weather for some hours previous was cold, and the temperature ultimately fell to 25½°. The duration of the snow fall was brief, but the weather still continues cold.

FISK AND THORNTON'S MINSTRELS will be in town on Monday next; the public should therefore bear the fact in mind, and prepare themselves for the coming treat.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets have obtained certificates during the past week: William J. Speck, Belleville, second-class; Allen J. Lloyd, Barrie, second-class; John E. Pugh, Portsmouth, second-class.

THE ELECTION.—Monday and Tuesday next are appointed days for the election of the county member for the County of Frontenac in place of the late Sir Henry Smith, deceased. The following are the places of polling:

Kingston—Village of Waterloo, P. McKim returning officer; and the village of Elginburgh, John Stewart, returning officer.

Storrington—Village of Inverary, D. J. Walker, returning officer.

Pittsburgh, Barriefield—C. Belwa, returning officer.

M'Neil's Corners—W. H. Stewart, returning officer; Howe Island is included in the last.

Wolfe Island—At Town Hall, H. Hitchcock, returning officer.

Garden Island—At place where the Council is held, G. Charles, returning officer.

Portsmouth—At Town Hall, John Craig, returning officer.

WRECK ASHORE.—The schooners Sweepstake, and Monterey, laden with wheat from Chicago, got a ground last night on the shoal off Point Frederick. The latter vessel was lightened of a portion of her cargo by one of the Montreal Transportation Company's elevators this morning, and now, in company with the first, is discharging her cargo at the Atlantic wharf. The schooners Antelope and Lucky are also discharging grain at the same wharf, the first from Toledo, the last from Chicago. During the darkness of last night the schooner George Foot, grain laden, from Chicago to Maitland, grounded on the shoal off Snake Island, the spot occupied for some days past by the schooner Defiance. Messrs. Calvin and Breck's powerful tug William, under the management of Mr James Donelly, went to her relief, and after some hours work, succeeded in effecting her release. The water in Lake Ontario being unusually low at the present time the danger of the shoal off Snake Island is much increased.

A GREAT MUSICAL TREAT COMING.—The following extracts we copy from the English, Irish and Scotch press, complimentary of the world renowned Alleghanians, who appear at the City Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, October 22 and 23:—

"It has the charm of novelty both for the eye and ear."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, January 17th, 1866.

"The pieces are executed with marvellous precision."—*London Times*, January 18th.

"No human tongue could discourse more mellifluous music than is uttered by the metal tongues of these magic bells; no such performance has been heard in London within our memory."—*Morning Post*, January 14th, 1866.

"Really marvellous."—*Telegraph*, (London.)

The Illustrated London News gives a panoramic sketch of the city of Arequipa in Peru, destroyed by the earthquake, and other illustrations of the same disaster; a photographic group of the Chinese Embassy, an engraving of the two-horned rhinoceros, fine-art pictures, etc. It is supplied at Henderson's.

The new Paris station building erected for the Great Western Railway, in room of that destroyed by fire last winter, was opened for business on Monday.

The Montreal Bank agency at Hamilton was robbed recently of a bag containing $5,000 in gold. No clue to the thief.

Under the new English Act pharmaceutical assistants are to undergo an examination before they are authorized to dispense poisons. The persons must be qualified before the end of the present year.

The amount of taxation in the United States in 1860 is said to have been four dollars and thirty-two cents a head. In 1868 the tax per head is set down at twenty-three dollars! This statement is made on the authority of Mr Delmar, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics.

FINANCIAL.—The abundance of money has rendered the procuring of funds at the Banks for some time a matter of comparative ease at 7 to 7½ per cent for good business paper of short dates, higher rates ruling at some Banks according to the class of names. Round amounts on call have been lent at 4 per cent, and short date transactions between Banks at 5. Choice single names have also been readily discounted at rates ranging from 6½ to 8 per cent, according to the nature of the loan. On the open market there is very little good paper offering, any quotations being exceptional. Remittances from the country have improved, and in fact, all the Banks here are better able to extend accommodation than they have been for some months previous. Stocks are fairly active, the demand being for some classes very much greater than the supply.—*Montreal Herald.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—The steamer Beaver, formerly the Laprairie ferry boat, has been put in opposition to the Dagmar, to run between here and Carillon.

The Directors of the Longueuil Ferry-boat Company instead of having the usual lunch on bringing out their new boat, have determined to set aside the sum that would have been thus spent for the relief of the Red River settlers.

A number of invalid soldiers were sent to Quebec by boat last evening to go home by the Austrian.

O'Farrell refuses to appear before Justice Coursol for examination relative to the Blue Bonnets affair, disputing his power to compel him to disclose as a witness information he may have gained in a professional way.

Stormy and cold; said to have been snow last night.

FROM OWEN SOUND.

Owen Sound, Oct. 17.—Last night and early this morning snow fell to the depth of four inches, accompanied by a very heavy wind, which it is feared will do damage to the shipping on the lakes. The schooner Maple Leaf ran in here with loss of jib-boom and three of her crew injured. The steamer Francis Smith is at present in port waiting till the storm is over.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Friday, Oct. 16.

The proceedings of the Council were resumed at half past two o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

Mr Strachan moved, seconded by Mr Smith, brought up his resolution to the effect that as the equalization committee had over assessed the townships of Pittsburgh and Howe Island, the rate payers be relieved to the amount of $250.

Mr Day opposed the motion. He saw no reason for the reduction. The equalization committee had done their duty carefully and fairly.

Mr Smith said it was all very well for the member for Kingston to talk thus, when it was a well known fact that the land in Pittsburgh had been over valued. Improved farms, he said, could be purchased there for $17 per acre, and the average value of farms was about $11, while large portions of the estimated land he would not have upon payment of the taxes upon them. The member, no doubt, he said, was in favour of the action of the committee, but he forgot that Kingston township, whose land, so near the city, would realize $40 per acre, was undervalued.

Mr Strachan spoke in support of his motion, and reminded Mr Day that he had once said that the assessment of Pittsburgh wanted adjusting.

Mr Day explained that he did not mean that the assessment must of necessity be lower. He merely meant that a thorough adjustment was required.

Mr Strachan persisted that Mr Day had meant that the rates were too high.

Mr Joyner moved, seconded by Mr Campbell, an amendment reducing the amount to be taken off the rate payers to $150.

Mr Barr felt that the passage of the motion would form a precedent for many more of a similar character.

Mr Spoor had determined to vote for some reduction, say $200. He thought, however, $250 was too much, and $150 not sufficient.

The Warden was proceeding to put the amendment when it was withdrawn by the mover, and the original motion was carried upon the following division:—

Yeas—The Warden; Messrs Barr, Campbell, Cox, Godfrey, Halliday, Joyner, Mills, Moore, Mudie, Perry, Playfair, McRorey, Shibley, Smith, Spoor, Nicholsand Strachan—18.

Nays—Messrs Day and Fair—2.

On motion of Mr Spoor, seconded by Mr Barr, the sum of $25 was granted to Mrs Reese, matron of the gaol.

A motion for the payment of the committee on County Property for their attendance at the session of the Board of Auditors, was the occasion of a discussion among members as to the necessity of such motion, the law authorising the payment of such attendance.

No motion was taken.

A motion for the payment of a bill of Mr Joliffe, amounting to $15:12½c for coopering, rendered to the county gaol, was brought up by Mr Day, seconded by Mr Mudie.

Mr Campbell requested the reading of the items of Mr *Jollop's* bill. There was, he said, too much of such juleps thrust down the throats of the Council (laughter.)

After the reading of the items, Mr Campbell objected, as an extortion, to the amount of an item of 75c for, as he expressed it, "carting two wash tubs," and insisted upon a division, which took place with the following result:—

Yea—The Warden; Messrs Barr, Cox, Godfrey, Halliday, Joyner, Mills, Moore, Mudie, Perry, Playfair, McRorey, Shibley, Smith, Spoor, Strachan, Nichols and Day—18.

Nay—Mr Campbell—1.

Mr Cox, seconded by Mr Nichols, moved for a grant of $30 to a poor man in the township of Barrie, John ——, who had twice broken his leg and had no means of support.

Mr Spoor reiterated his former objections. Motions of the character of the present one would pour in thick and fast, he anticipated.

Mr Shibley would vote for every such motion, no matter how many, so long as there were no houses of refuge provided for the indigent poor.

Mr Joyner knew the present case to be deserving of sympathy, and although objecting to the method of relief as a rule, should vote for the motion.

Mr Day opposed the motion.

Mr Campbell handed the Warden for his inspection a motion for the immediate erection of a house of refuge in Inverary, and an impromptu plan of the building "to stop this sort of thing", which caused some merriment. The motion was carried.

Mr Spoor, seconded by Mr Strachan, moved for the repeal of the present law respecting taxes on dogs and indemnity for losses sustained by sheep-owners from canine depredations.

Several members spoke against the law as affording facilities for dishonest persons to extort payment for sheep killed otherwise than by dogs, or dying through disease, old age, or from want. Also, to the great difficulty experienced by assessors in getting anything like an approach to the correct number of dogs.

Mr Day was in favour of taxing ever dog in the sum of $2, and every bitch $4.

Mr Campbell considered the law was good enough in itself, but was, like many other laws, not carried out according to its spirit. No action was taken.

A committee composed of Messrs. Mudie, Strachan and Day was appointed to investigate the petition, handed in by Mr Playfair, and opposed by Mr Barr, of 54 residents of the township of Palmerston, for a separation from the municipality of Bedford, and report thereon.

On motion the Council adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

A preliminary meeting has been held for the purpose of establishing a pottery company on a large scale in Nova Scotia.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Algoma, which left Collingwood for Fort William on the 30th ult., since which time she has not been heard from. Since turned up safely.

The Montreal car-wheel works have contracted for 800 change-gauge wheels for a company in Kingston, who have contracted with the Grand Trunk to furnish 100 box-cars. Those cars will doubtless come into general use because they can run on broad or narrow gauge. Mr Shackell, of the Grand Trunk, is reported to be the patentee.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA—VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH AGENT.

Sir—You are already aware that I have, for some time past, in England, advocated a system of emigration to Canada, under the impression that any plan which would secure an increase of population and consequent increase of revenue and trade, together with a decrease of the existing high rate of labour in the Dominion, would receive the cordial support and encouragement of the Canadian people and government.

With this conviction I have come in order to see if arrangements could not be made here to further a scheme which I believed would be so agreeable to Canada, and means adopted for the satisfactory settlement of the intending emigrants, and I confess that I have experienced no small feeling of disappointment on learning the views held by some of the leading men in this Province, and which, if they really represent the policy to be adopted with regard to emigration for the future, will be a complete damper on any effort that we have made, or movement we may endeavour to foster in the mother country on behalf of Canada.

I have been informed that it is useless for Canada to compete with the United States for the influx of people coming westward, as the States have so many and such superior resources which must entirely outbid those of the Dominion. That people, even if they came in the first instance to Canada, can never be induced permanently to remain there, as the prices offered for labour in the States would soon draw them away. That the best prairie lands west of Chicago would necessarily attract all the settlers who might turn their attention to agriculture, or even if some could be induced to go back and settle on the Canadian wild lands, they would necessarily result in utter failure on account of the difficulties of clearing, and do more mischief than good. All these and many other arguments against taking steps towards opening up the country or to energetic action of any description, have been reiterated to me in many forms, and which would have applied years ago when the first inexperienced European settlers came to the new world, but I confess that, although the proximity and rivalry of the United States appears to me to be a strong and additional reason why the Canadian people should throw aside the slothful indolence which is reducing what might be a powerful state into a mere province waiting for the first opportunity to be absorbed by its more active neighbours, yet I can see nothing in the relative advantages of the two countries which should create such a miserable feeling of despondency in the Canadian view of the case. Whatever the advantages the States may possess are counterbalanced by corresponding disadvantages, and it requires only a little energy and perseverance in taking care that these relations, advantages and disadvantages should be properly put before the work-people in England in order to secure Canada her full share of popularity amongst them which she certainly has not hitherto possessed, and for which she has no one to blame but herself. Suppose the Americans do give more wages for their labourers—their wages are paid in greenbacks, and the cost of living is proportionately high. There are disadvantages connected with prairie lands in the scarcity of fuel and wood, which one Illinois farmer at least told me more than balanced the advantages of an untimbered soil. The climate of Canada, which is one of the great bugbears of those who take the despondent view of the case, I believe to be more suited to the English race than that which is produced by a hotter sun—and the certainty of failure of an English settler on wild land I do not believe in, but I do believe that the examples of this want of success have been selected from a class of men who must not be taken as fair samples of English energy or English skill. They are merely the feeble results of a feeble policy, and a far different story would be told if the matter were once taken up in earnest, and it was meant to do something where something could most undoubtedly be done.

Your country to my eyes is rich beyond measure—the land that is barren for farming purposes, will, one day, if properly managed, be more valuable than that which seems so now. You might fairly compete and rival the States, and I believe that country is in no small degree covetous of our possession. You only require two things—capital and labour to develope your resources, and these, if properly supported, I can promise you, to their advantage and to yours, but if you neglect the opportunity that offers, all that has been done or we may yet do, will ultimately fall into the hands of your more energetic rival.

I am sir, faithfully yours,

W. FRANK LYNN.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1869.

THE INSOLVENT LAW.

We (Montreal *Herald*) copy from the *Leader* part of an article upon the operation of this law which shows two things: First, how rogues cheat their creditors; Second, how difficult it is for the creditors to punish them. [The article referred to has already appeared in the *Daily News*.] The last point is one of great—we believe, of controlling—importance, and it is one which appears to us to be too little appreciated by those who suffer from the present laxsiate of commercial morality. It has been our lot to have frequent conferences with gentlemen who have had only too just reason to complain of the facility with which fraudulent transactions are carried on under the very eyes of the persons who are defrauded, without these last finding means to help themselves; and it has usually been our duty to point out to these sufferers that the present insolvent law affords them, so far as law can, exactly the remedy which their case requires. But in the last analysis the evil comes to that point indicated by our Toronto contemporary—the point that is, where a jury is invoked to find the rogue guilty, and instead of doing so, acquits him and leaves the wronged prosecutor a little more a loser than he was before he began the criminal proceedings. So long as we have juries such as now whitewash our criminals, we cannot hope to obtain frequent convictions against offenders, whose crimes are not of a kind to excite much indignation in the jury-men class. You cannot punish until you convict; and you cannot convict, while you have juries who you know beforehand habitually let loose nearly every person accused of offences of which violence is not an element, and a very large per centage of those who are accused of offences in which violence is an element. No insolvent law, therefore, can meet the case of punishing fraudulent debtors while our criminal tribunals remain as they are. All that such a law can effect, is to give the creditors an opportunity of discovering the facts, by eliciting such information from the insolvent as he will give frankly, if an honest man, or as they may extract by ingenious cross questioning and by a comparison of his statement with independent facts, if he be a rogue. In this way they may get possession of portions of estates which have been kept back, as we see was done in the Montreal case quoted by the *Leader*; and may also obtain facts which justify an indictment either for fraud or perjury, as was done both in the Montreal case and in that one of which the *Leader* renders an account. That is one of the benefits which the present insolvent law has conferred; for before its enactment there would have been no means either to obtain goods fraudulently conveyed away, nor to discover and expose villainy, which if it do nothing else should set a mark upon those who have practised it and prevent them from repeating their evil practices. It should be understood on all hands that that is the extreme point to which an insolvent law can go—that it cannot be converted into a supplement to the criminal code, and was never intended to be so converted. In fact, our present insolvent law, conforming in that respect as we judge entirely to the spirit of the mercantile community, has gone entirely in the opposite direction from that of certain punishment by getting rid almost wholly of the public tribunals in the normal management of insolvent estates and commits that management, as a private matter, entirely into the hands of the creditors, who by the act of insolvency become the owners of debtors' assets. At the same time we are inclined to think that creditors, at the expense of some sacrifice, though probably a very small one, might themselves inflict severe and appropriate punishment in numerous cases where they now absolutely give a premium to insolvency, which if not absolutely fraudulent, approaches by the extreme of recklessness or negligence to the very verge of it. Our opinion is, in short, that it would answer the purpose of established houses who expect to live and to pay 20s. in the £ themselves to lose a few cents on the dollar on a few insolvent estates for the purpose of closing the mercantile career of the insolvents. If, for example, such an insolvent house has been spreading mischief among honest traders by pushing business at losing prices; or if having small capital, it has built up a large trade by means of loans obtained at ruinous rates; or if the personal expenses of its members have been manifestly of a kind to bring it to grief at last, in any or all of these cases it concerns commercial morality, and ultimately the fair profits of fair business, rather that the career of such a firm should be stopped than that a dividend should be obtained by means of arrangement a little larger than would perhaps be obtained by a sterner process. In the first case, the event would be a lesson. No apparent gain to the insolvents would result, but on the contrary annihilation of the work of years—of work, which being built on fraudulent bases ought to be annihilated. In the second case the younger and more thoughtless men of business in the community have set before them the spectacle of a person who, perhaps, began business without capital or with a very small one, and who has both traded and lived a reckless life; but who has had a capital created by the process of first piling up a mass of debts, which, like those of the fine old Irish gentleman, are worth something, and then paying them off by a composition.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Thursday Oct. 15.—There is a steady demand for all the leading securities, and prices generally have advanced.

Bank of Montreal—Considerable amounts have been placed at 135, 135¼ and 135½, closing with buyers at 135½ and sellers at 136.

Bank of British North America—Has been dealt in to a small extent at 104¼. It is now held for 108½, with buyers at 104.

City Bank—Is scarce and in demand at 103½ to 104.

Molsons Bank—None in market; 108½ is offered for it.

Merchants' Bank of Canada—Has been dealt in at 106 to 106½, closing firm at the latter rate.

Mechanics' Bank—Is inquired for at 97½.

La Banque du Peuple—Is rather heavier at 105 to 105½

La Banque Jacques Cartier—Sales to some extent at 108, which price would still be paid.

Quebec Bank—Is inquired for at the quotations of last week.

La Banque Nationale—Neither buyers nor sellers in the market.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—Buyers continue to offer 102, with sellers at 103.

Eastern Townships' Bank—Has been dealt in at 96, at which it is still offered.

Ontario Bank—Sales reported at 100½ to 100¾, which are the closing rates.

Bank of Toronto—There are buyers, but no sellers, 116 to 117.

Gore Bank—Has been very heavy throughout the week, and to-day there are sellers at 35 and no buyers.

Royal Canadian Bank—Is rather firmer, with sellers at 91½.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Is in demand at 103.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Is to-day procurable at 130, but buyers will not advance over 128.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company—Holders ask 111; buyers only offering 107.

Montreal City Gas Company—Small sales at 132½ and 133, which would still be paid.

Canadian Navigation Company—There have been several sales in this stock at 108½, 108¾ and 109.

Richelieu Navigation Company—Has been largely dealt in at 111 to 112.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Nothing whatever doing.

Montreal Mining Company—Continues dull at $2.50 to $3, notwithstanding the undoubted richness of the silver deposit on the companies' property.

Montreal Corporation Bonds—Are without change. The only transactions reported were long dated bonds at 92½.

Canada Debentures—There has been a very active demand for all descriptions throughout the week. Dominion stock has been sold at 2 prem., and is now held for 2½.

Mortgages—Are offering to pay 7 per cent; investors asking 7½ to 8 per cent.

Exchange—Has advanced to 9¼, which is the closing price both here and in New York.

Money—Very abundant.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Saturday, October 17.—Flour dull and declining. Barley declining, 1,50. Wheat weak. Rye firm. Oats unchanged. Buckwheat lower. Butter unchanged. Tallow firm—rough 5c, tried 8c @ 8½c. Lard none. Fresh pork a trifle lower, 7,00 light, 7,80 heavy.

Oswego despatches of 12:30 o'clock to-day report: Barley quiet; offered $2,30 for up lake; no Bay of Quinte. Receipts 28,000; sales none.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., Sup extra	7 25	..	7 50
No. 1 Superfine	5 55	..	5 75
Do. per cental	3 00	..	3 50
Corn Meal, per cental	1 80	..	1 90
Barley per bushel	0 00	..	1 50
Rye do	0 00	..	0 90
Peas, do	0 92	..	0 95
Oats, do	0 45	..	0 48
Buckwheat do	0 00	..	0 50
Spring Wheat, per 60 lbs	0 00	..	1 13
Corn, "	0 85	..	0 90
Timothy Seed, per bushel	1 25	..	1 75
Clover, do	5 50	..	6 00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	..	0 80
Turnips, per bush	0 00	..	0 50
Onions, new dry per bush	1 20	..	1 80
Beans, per bushel	0 00	..	0 00
Tomatoes, per bush	0 00	..	0 80
Apples, Canada, per bush	0 70	..	1 50
Apples, per bbl	3 00	..	4 00
Pumpkins, each	0 05	..	0 10
Pears, per bush	3 00	..	4 00
Grapes, per lb.	0 12½	..	0 25
Cucumbers pickling, ⅌ pck.	0 75	..	1 00
Cabbage, each	0 03	..	0 10
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05	..	0 15
Celery, per head	0 06	..	0 08
Beef, per 100 lbs	4 50	..	5 00
Beef, per lb.	0 00	..	0 12½
Pork, per 100 lbs	7 00	..	7 50
Mutton, per lb	0 08	..	0 10
Lamb, do	0 07	..	0 09
Hams, do	0 14	..	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl.	24 00	..	25 00
Prime do., per bbl.	20 00	..	0 00
Salmon, fresh, each	0 25	..	0 80
Pike, fresh, per pair	0 20	..	0 30
White fish, do	0 25	..	0 40
Bass, per pair	0 15	..	0 25
Eels each	0 12½	..	0 25
Lard, per lb	0 13	..	0 15
Tallow, do	0 07	..	0 07½
Butter, do (fresh)	0 20	..	0 25
Butter, do (packed)	0 21	..	0 22
Cheese, do	0 10	..	0 12½
Eggs, per dozen	0 00	..	0 16
Turkeys, each	0 75	..	1 00
Geese, each	0 50	..	0 00
Ducks per couple	0 40	..	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 35	..	0 40
Wild ducks, per pair	0 40	..	0 50
Partridges, per brace	0 40	..	0 50
Woodcock, "	0 40	..	0 00
Snipe, "	0 20	..	0 00
Golden Plover, "	0 20	..	0 25
Gray do "	0 15	..	0 20
Wild pigeons, per couple	0 12½	..	0 00
Salt, per bag	0 85	..	1 00
Hay, per ton	11 00	..	12 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	..	5 50
Wood, per cord	2 00	..	4 00
Coal,	6 75	..	7 00
Hides, per 100 lbs	5 00	..	6 00
Sheep's Pelts each	0 50	..	0 70
Lamb Skins "	0 50	..	0 70
Wool, per lb	0 18	..	0 25
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	..	0 00

In the mountains of the Tyrol hundreds of the women and children come out when it is bed time, and sing until they hear their husbands, fathers, or brothers answer from the hills on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic, the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset, and sing a melody. They sing the first verse and listen for some time; then they sing the second verse, and wait until they hear the answer from the fishermen, who are thus guided by the sounds to their own village.

It is the intention of President Johnson to pay a visit to this country as soon as his term of office expires. Mr Johnson has never yet been in England, and he has frequently regretted his want of familiarity with European affairs and nations since he has occupied his present position. His intercourse with foreign Ministers has increased his desire to see the countries they represent, and we believe he has informed Mr Thornton, our Minister at Washington, and Mr Reverdy Johnson, of his purpose to come to England soon after next March.—*English paper.*

Next week, a most singular entertainment is to be given in two halls at once in Boston. Music, vocal and instrumental, is to be supplied by performers of real eminence; a glee club is to sing in impartial alternation the campaign songs of both political parties; speakers of note are to address the audiences on both sides; and every ticket holder may cast a harmless ballot for his or her preference for the Presidency.

The well-informed Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says in a recent letter that—"Certainly the population of the Pontifical States never evinced so much discontent, and there are incessant small collisions between the people and the troops. A few days ago there was a bloody struggle in Rome, and another at Monte Testaccio. To-day there was a conflict on a larger scale at Rocca Canterano, between Tivoli and Subjaco. The rabble were here joined by the shopkeepers, and were only put down by a large force, which they compelled to fire two volleys. Both sides sustained a loss of killed and wounded, but I cannot ascertain the number, though it is reported as considerable. The authorities have sent to Rome for reinforcements. Great excitement prevails at every point, and the people lose no opportunity of manifesting their antipathy to the Papalini or adherents of the Pope."

TRADE WITH THE UPPER PROVINCES.—Commercial travellers from the Upper Provinces who have been through New Brunswick have done a good deal to injure the business of the houses which they represent. We understand that in some instances beautifully got-up packages of samples have been exhibited to country traders, and, on the strength of these samples, together with low prices and long time, large orders have in many cases been given. When, however, the goods came to hand they did not turn out equal to the specimens, and much dissatisfaction resulted. This fact, we believe, is true, more especially in regard to clothing and boots and shoes. Indeed we will not be surprised to hear that, in both of these descriptions of goods, dealings with Montreal and Kingston will be suspended. Whether the fault lies in the goods themselves or the incorrect representations of the "travellers" we are not prepared to say positively; but our impression is that our St. John workshops can more than hold their own in the articles we have named. In tweeds, however, and in agricultural tools (in these, at least) a good trade may continue to be done; and in many other articles, perhaps including furs, we shall be able to buy more cheaply in Montreal than elsewhere. Flour, of course, we are bound to import from Ontario largely, although large quantities of U. S. flour have been arriving in St. John and Halifax of late. It is a fact, however, that more wheat is raised in New Brunswick this year than for a number of years past; so that our general import of flour will not be so large as usual. The enormous quantities of oats and buckwheat sowed, with the splendid prospects before our farmers in regard to these crops, will also affect the flour imports. Nova Scotia, on the other hand, is sending a large proportion of her coal to the Upper Provinces, and Montreal and Ontario capitalists are investing largely in her mines, both of coal and gold.—*St. John Telegraph.*

PORTUGUESE ONIONS.

ARRIVED this day a small lot of Portuguese Onions, very fine.

W. R. McRae & Co.

Oct. 17.

Finnan Haddies! Finnan Haddies!

RECEIVED THIS DAY, Prime Lot FINNAN HADDIES.

October 14. 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.

REMEMBER,

YOU can buy READY-MADE CLOTHING cheaper than at the cheapest Tailoring establishment in the city.

GREENFIELD'S LIVERPOOL HOUSE the place to leave your Orders if you want a proper fitting suit of Clothes, and where a perfect fit is guaranteed.

IF you want a fine suit of Black Cloth, a serviceable suit of Tweed, or a good Overcoat, any of which will be made better and lower than the lowest, go to GREENFIELD'S before purchasing elsewhere.

TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

J. GREENFIELD has just reduced his stock of DRY GOODS as follows:

Fancy Dress Goods, sold at 1s per yard, reduced to 7½d per yard; at 1s 3d per yard, reduced to 1s per yard; at 1s 6d per yard, reduced to 1s 3d per yard; at 1s 9d per yard, reduced to 1s 6d per yard.

French Merinoes are still lower in price.

A splendid Linen Damask, half bleached, at 1s 10½d per yard.

Linen Huck Towels, at 7½d each.

Linen Glass Towels, at 5½d each.

Plastique Hoop Skirts, at 9d each.

All Wool French Delaines at 1s 3d.

36-inch Factory Cotton, at 6½d per yard.

Paper Collars at 6½d per box.

We have a few more pairs of soiled

BLANKETS!

at a still greater reduction in price.

JAS. GREENFIELD.

October 16.

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 goods 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.

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF

NEW FALL GOODS

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Waddell

PRINCESS STREET.

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

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

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

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

MACNEE & WADDELL,

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 19th September.