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

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

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The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

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

The disposition of the men at the head of the new government of Spain to prefer a monarchical to a republican form of government is so evident that the result of the revolution has brought with it a sense of disappointment to those who cherish republican principles. In the United States it was thought that the downfall of Queen Isabella would be sure to be followed by the establishment of a republic; and American sympathy was accordingly freely given to the movement, but is now chilled at the preference for a monarchy. The American Minister at Madrid hastened to recognize the provisional government, that any disposition to establish a republic might not be defeated by the influence of the European powers. His hasty action in this matter naturally provokes comment after all that has appeared in American official correspondence of late years on the undue haste with which Great Britain recognized the Southern States as belligerents. That charge is now fairly neutralized by the example of the United States in the case of Spain. But recognized or not recognized, neither the central nor the local Juntas in Spain are likely to pronounce for a republic. The Cortes will in all probability establish a monarchy, with powers limited by a constitution, and held in check by a broad system of popular representation. From all that is known of the Spanish mind and temper, the monarchical form will be the one most likely to command general respect and ensure stability. It is therefore much to the credit of the revolutionary leaders that they are doing all in their power to favour the establishment of a monarchy under a changed dynasty, in the view of preserving a good and stable form of government. They may in this arouse the opposition of republicans, but what popularity they may lose in this respect will be more than compensated by the adherence of moderate and patriotic men, and also by the support which the government will receive at the hands of neighbouring governments, whose good will it is of far greater moment to secure than that of the United States. It may be said, in short, that the provisional government is pursuing a singularly wise and moderate course, a course which inspires the strongest hopes for the final success which the revolution has yet to achieve in exchanging the best possible form of government for that worst possible mode of government under the reign of Isabella.

LECTURE BY REV. MR RYCKMAN.—We direct attention to the lecture to be delivered this evening in Sydenham street church by the Rev. Mr Ryckman, M.A., as President of the Wesleyan Literary Association.

FIRE.—Shortly after eight o'clock on Sunday evening a fire broke out in a building in Ordnance street, near the corner of Sydenham street, and before the progress of the flames was arrested seven tenements were totally destroyed, and four others more or less damaged and rendered quite untenable. The fire was first observed about fifteen minutes past eight o'clock by Mr W. Johnson, who with his mother and brother, occupied one of the houses destroyed, in the small frame dwelling vacant at the time in rear of his residence. He called the attention of his brother to the circumstance, and they both hastened to the spot, and found that a fire was in progress in the vacant building, but had made so little advance that a puncheon of water would have been sufficient to extinguish it. In a very short time, the house being old and dry and a breeze prevailing at the time just sufficient to stimulate the flames and drive them in the direction of the buildings facing on Sydenham street, sufficed to wrap the whole of the corner houses in a dense sheet of flames, which rapidly extended easterly, and at one time bid fair to destroy the whole of the row as far as Bay street. The buildings were rough cast, and the light fabric, when once fairly under the influence of the fire, lasted but a brief space, the flames burning fiercely, and spreading with fearful rapidity through every portion of the buildings. From the timely notice of the first discovery of the fire the inhabitants of the dwellings had sufficient time to get out most of their personal effects which they succeeded in saving. The firemen were on the spot at an early period of the disaster, and worked with a will while there, and indeed to their efforts is to be ascribed the safety of the other houses in the row which must have inevitably have perished also, and the chance of saving them at one time appeared very problematical indeed. The want of water was, as usual, the disadvantage under which the firemen worked, having for a long time, during which the flames were rapidly increasing in power and extent, nothing to depend on but the scant supply furnished by cart barrels. The site of the fire being so nearly on a level with the Water Work's Company's reservoir the head of water for a long time was insufficient to afford enough pressure for the working of the engines; as it was, one of them remained altogether idle during the evening. The origin of the fire is quite a matter of conjecture, nothing whatever being known other than it commenced rather singularly in the untenanted frame building. The corner building belonged to Mr Connor, who was insured for $300, the next adjoining to Mr Skinner with an insurance of $1,200, while the damaged buildings unconsumed are owned by Mr Routley, who has an insurance to the amount of $5,000. Numbers of persons were present during the progress of the conflagration, and the fire being at its height just at the closing of the services of the various churches of the city everyone appeared to have hurried thence to the scene of the disaster, which soon swelled the numbers to a very large crowd.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORAVIAN.

Father Point, Oct. 19.—The steamship Moravian passed inwards at 12 o'clock. She had on board 44 cabin and 45 steerage passengers.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.

The polling commenced this morning at the various polling booths in the County of Frontenac. Very little stir has been manifested on this the first day. The returns so far indicate the return, by a large majority, of Mr Calvin. At noon Mr Calvin had preponderating majorities in nearly all the townships, while Mr Britton had a slight advantage in Storrington. The following is a return showing the state of the poll at one o'clock:—

ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

	Calvin.	Britton.
Wolfe Island (majority)	100	00
Garden Island	54	00
Pittsburgh No. 1	54	26
Do. " 2	25	22
Kingston No. 1	21	35
Do. " 2 (majority)	7	00
Portsmouth	22	10
Storrington	46	54
	329	157

Calvin's Majority 172.

The complete returns of the first day's polling will probably not be received in time for this edition, but it is not too much to expect a majority of at least 300 for Mr Calvin, which is sure to be increased on the second day.

It is said that numbers of electors have held back from voting, probably expecting to find an advantage in doing so. The same course was followed in the last election when the prompt retirement of Messrs Cartruthers and Fraser put a stop to all expectations of bribery, and disappointed the venal.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following insolvents are gazetted:—Corneliurs McMunn, Perth; Ed. T. Kniffen, Simcoe; C. B. Taylor & Co., Stratford; Henry Moth, Montreal; Geo. Terryberry, St. Catharines; Jno. Huntman, Ingersoll; J. G. Shead and, Wm. Camerford, New market; Thos. Forbes, London; Robert Hammond, Orangeville; Benjamine Connor, do.; Thomas McCready, Montreal; Brown & Watson, do.; Wm. Sweet, do.; Alex. Warwick, Woodstock; Wm. Davis, Belleville; Wm. Ferguson, Goderich; Henry R. Reid, Bowmanville; G. M. Gilmore, St. Catharines; Henry Leadley & Sons, Toronto; Warren Bostford, Brockville; Ira Henry, Sombra: Perese McCushing, Ridgeville; Charles Storms, Napanee; Michael Downs, Sombra; Martin Neslor, St. Catharines; Theodore P. Williams, Napanee; W. M. Phillips, do; Jas. Dickson, Mount Forest; Thos. Wilson, do.

A new Canadian steamer called the Wanda is to commence running between Buffalo and Chicago, as a passenger boat, next spring.

The Picton *Nation* says a fine new schooner, the Heatherbell, owned by Messrs W. Ross & Co., was launched from the shipyard of Messrs Redmon & Tait, on the 1st inst., at Picton. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 98 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 8½ feet, with a capacity of 9,000 bushels.

The steamer Magnet is to have a new engineput in during the winter.

The steamer Spartan, of the Royal Mail Line, struck in the Long Sault Rapids yesterday. She received little or no damage, however, and arrived in port this morning.

The people of the village of Ayr intend holding a public meeting shortly to discuss the action of the Government in relation to the Intercolonial Railway. It is not improbable that this meeting will be the forerunner of others in Ontario, having the same object in view.

The Toronto Hibernian Society as a Fenian organization has been fully established by the Secretary, one Nowlan, who has 'got away,' with the funds of the institution. Nowlan's conduct is truly patriotic from a Fenian point of view.

Mr. Farquharson, of Edinburg, has been making some astonishing shooting at the Tir National at Brussels, with the Henry breech loading rifle. He lies upon his back and rests his gun upon his knees and toes. At 500 yards he scored five bulls-eyes out of seven shots.

Instead of the Qubec Local Government having a surplus, there is a well founded rumour that there is a deficit of some $162,000.

Peat beds have been discovered near Grafton on the Grand Trunk Railway, at Duck Harbour, and near Cobourg.

Twecty-one miles of boats, from Utica are lying in "Erie ditch" waiting for water.

A singular accident occurred on Main street, about two o'clock this afternoon, which excited both the sympathy and the merriment of the beholders in a high degree. An inhabitant of the agricultural regions was driving along the street with a load of hay, his faithful spouse being seated beside him on the top, enjoying the city scenes from her lofty position. While thus engaged, a carter drove up beside with his emaciated nag, and the animal intent on seizing a wisp from the tempting load, the driver being too drunk to notice the impending danger, the two vehicles were brought into violent contact. The shock caused the woman to lose her equilibrium, and, partly falling, partly sliding, in a moment she was seen mounted fairly astride of the carter's horse. The animal, seized with a sudden energy from the increased burden imposed upon him, travelled briskly the distance of half a block before obeying the rein and shouts of its driver, *equestrienne* meantime maintaining her seat with heroic determination, until a spectator of the scene gallantly assisted her to dismount. The occurrence created great merriment among a few, which was somewhat exceeded by the profanity of the carter and he of agricultural walks.—*Hamilton Times.*

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Council met at half-past ten o'clock, and resumed business, the Warden in the chair, and the whole of the members present.

Mr Spoor brought up his motion for taking measures to repeal the existing law respecting dogs and the indemnity of sheep owners for losses sustained through dogs.

Mr Joyner opposed the motion, and quoted instances of the beneficial working of the law in the United States as illustrative. The allusion was received with facetious remarks by members, and one from the Warden to the effect that if he had alluded to the neighbouring states Mr Joyner would have been the first to sneer at it.

Mr Joyner took all in good part, and remarked that as "a Briton" he had a right to allude to any portion of the globe he pleased, which an American in that Council had not.

Mr Spoor pointed out the ill-working of the law, its abuses, and the expenses Wolfe Island had incurred through it.

Mr Godfrey had once considered the law favourably, but had since been convinced of its utter failure to remedy the evil intended.

Mr Shibley opposed the motion.

Mr Toland spoke in favour of the repeal of the law.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr Godfrey, seconded by Mr Cox, moved for a grant of $75 to purchase about two acres of land from Mr Purdy for the purpose of widening a road west of Hinchinbrooke in the 8th concession of the township of Portland.

Mr Godfrey spoke in favour of advancing money for opening out or improving roads, the more especially in cases like the present, where the original road had been presented to the municipality by the owner of the land.

Mr Shibley entered into a detailed explanation of the road. It was known as the Frontenac Road, and required widening on account of the heavy snow drifts prevailing in the winter blocking it up in its present narrow condition. It was proposed to widen it ten feet, the whole length of Mr Purdy's gift, and for the proposed sum that person would remove the fence and place it in its proper position with the road extended, replacing materials, which although sufficiatly useful where they now were, would not bear removal. Mr Purdy had built a substantial fence on the east side of the road. The speaker considered the purchase was a most excellent bargain.

Mr Toland raised an objection on account of there being other roads similarly requiring widening, which he considered it was the duty of the townships themselves to attend to and pay for the improvements, but withdrew the objection, when

Mr Shibley explained that the road was a gift from Mr Purdy, and that the utility of the road was not confined to any particular township. It was a colonization road.

Mr Barr spoke from experience of the advantage of the road, and its impassable character from snow drifts in winter.

Mr Joyner spoke in favour of opening such roads as being a general public benefit. He regretted that the county had, as a rule, shown great apathy in questions affecting the public welfare. What, he asked, had the county, for instance, done in answer to the late call of the fishermen of Nova Scotia? It had done nothing, while the city of Kingston had nobly come to their relief. And what were they likely to give to Red River? He thought—Nothing.

Upon the call of "question," the gentleman sat down, and the motion for the grant was carried upon the following division: Yeas—Messrs. Barr, Cox, Day, Godfrey, Joyner, Mills, Moore, Nichols, Perry, Playfair, McRorey and Shibley, 12

Nays—The Warden, Campbell, Fair, Halliday, Mudie, Smyth, Spoor, Strachan and Toland—9.

Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr McRorey, introduced a motion for the grant of $300, to be expended on the Perth road leading from Loughborough Lake, a very bad spot, to aid the expenditure of a mining company of $600 in the same locality.

Messrs. Campbell and Barr spoke of the character of the road, and the improvement required at the particular place where it was proposed to apply the grant.

Mr Shibley spoke highly in favour of the grant. The mining company he said should be encouraged even had they asked the Council to grant all the funds required. There was great travel on the road which was at present in a measure interrupted by its bad condition.

Mr Smith opposed the grant. If any mining company found it profitable to invest in that locality they would build the roads or make the necessary improvements themselves, he said. It was for their benefit, therefore let them pay for it.

Mr Shibley contended that the sentiments of the last speaker were those of a hundred years since, and he repudiated the narrow-minded sentiment which refused a benefit for fear its influence should extend equally to others. The company, he contended, would be the means of the formation of a large settlement, and of doing much good, by developing the resources and opening up the back country.

Mr Joyner went for the motion.

Messrs. Toland and Spoor opposed it.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr Day brought up the report of the committee appointed to investigate the petition of 54 ratepayers of Palmerston for a separation from Bedford.

The report was as follows:

"Your committee beg to report that they have examined both the petition and the assessment rolls of the said township, and find that the roll contains 72 ratepayers, the names of fifty of whom are on the petition.

"The committee consider that the petitioners have fairly complied with the requirements of the statute made and provided for such cases, contained in section 29 of municipal acts."

Mr Barr contended that there was something behind the scenes not right in the petition, and wished the consideration of the separation to be laid over until the next session of the Council, which would give him time to inquire into the wishes of the inhabitants of Palmerston, which if he found were in favour of a separation he pledged himself not to oppose.

After an hour's discussion upon the subject, and an opposition from Mr Playfair, to lay over the petition, that gentleman plainly stated that he wished the Council to come at once to a definite determination upon the petition, either rejecting or granting it.

A motion to postpone the further consideration of the petition to give Mr Barr a chance to investigate, introduced by Mr Joyner, seconded by Mr McRorey, was lost upon division. Nays, 12. Yeas, 8.

Mr Playfair, seconded by Mr Cox, moved the passage of a by-law separating the township of Palmerston from Bedford municipality, and the formation of a separate municipality of Palmerston and South Toronto.

The Clerk having read the by-law a first time the Council went into committee of the whole for its second reading, Mr Toland in the chair.

The chairman having reported the passage of the second reading of the by-law without amendment, the rules were suspended and the by-law passed and signed by the Warden.

Mr Cox, seconded by Mr Moore, moved that the following reductions be made in favour of the ratepayers in the township of Olden, $35, township of Oso, $20, and in the township of Barrie, $20.

Mr Spoor already saw the working of Mr Strachan's motion for reduction in Pittsburgh. If this was to continue, he saw little good that the labours of the equalization committee would have effected.

Mr Day agreed, and thought there was nothing to show in favour of Pittsburgh over the townships in the present motion. The motion was carried.

A motion was carried, moved by Mr Day, seconded by Mr Fair, that the County engineer be instructed to survey the North boundary line of Kingston and Ernestown.

It was moved by Mr Spoor, seconded by Mr Strachan, that the Warden be authorized to borrow $2,000 to meet the present liabilities of the county.

Mr Playfair moved, seconded by Mr Mills, that the special auditors receive $300, the balance of their salaries.

After a discussion of some length, in which some members contended that the $300 was not an absolute sum agreed upon, but a possible and limited amount, a motion was put on the suggestion of Mr Shibley, and supported by other members and carried, that the special Auditors, Messrs. Ryan and McArthur, receive $200 each on account.

The report of the special auditors was then read and, on motion, adopted.

Mr Shibley moved, seconded by Mr Godfrey, a resolution which was unanimously carried, to petition for a daily mail to Harrowsmith, and a tri-weekly mail thence to Parham.

Mr Spoor's motion, seconded by Mr Halliday, was put and carried, empowering the Warden to memorialize the legislature against the existing law respecting dogs.

A motion for a December session of the Council was carried.

It was moved by Mr Day, seconded by Mr Strachan, and carried, that the special auditors' interim report be printed and published along with the minutes of the proceedings of the Council.

A motion of Mr Joyner, authorizing the payment of $18 to Mr Craig, for making out the militia report, was carried.

Mr Moore stated that there was some misunderstanding existing, whereby the treasurer of his township had been applied to for the sum of $64, a receipt for which he held. The gentleman entered at length into a detail of his grievances, but the confusion of the Council, being about to adjourn just at that time, prevented the reporter from following the speaker. A committee, however, composed of Messrs Spoor, Nichols and Strachan was appointed to inquire into the matter and report.

An account brought in by Mr Day, of Mr Johnson Day, was ordered to be paid.

An account of the *Daily News* office for printing, brought in by Mr Shibley, was ordered to be paid.

The minutes of the Council were ordered to be published.

A motion for adjournment until the call of the Warden was carried, the motion for a December session having been rescinded.

MR DISRAELI'S ADDRESS.

The following address of the Premier to the electors of Buckinghamshire was issued on the night of Oct. 2:

To the electors of the county of Buckingham—

Gentlemen: Since I last addressed you, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon the retirement of an illustrious statesman, to intrust to me the chief conduct of public affairs.

Having enjoyed the entire and unbroken confidence of the Earl of Derby for twenty years, during which we worked together in a harmony never interrupted, I was thoroughly acquainted with his policy, and I have pursued that policy without deviation. I may, therefore, in asking a renewal of your political support, take a general view of the conduct of affairs since the accession of the Conservative Government to office in 1866.

The question of Parliamentary reform had then, for a long series of years, disquieted the country, and embarrassed and enfeebled successive administrations, and had failed to lead it to any happy conclusion. We were of opinion that this state of affairs should terminate; and by a series of measures, in the course of two years, we brought about a settlement of the question, broad in its principles, large and various in its provisions, but, as we believe, in unison with the character of the country, and concluded to animate the spirit of the community, and add strength and stability to the State.

The conduct of foreign affairs has obtained the sympathy and confidence of the various Courts and Powers; the just influence of England has been established; and it has been used for the maintenance of peace and the interests of civilization.

The legacy of insult and difficulty which had been left us in Abyssinia could only be successfully encountered by a responsibility from which we did not shrink. The result of the expedition to that country vindicated the honour of the Crown and the cause of humanity and justice, and it obtained for her Majesty's forces the admiring respect of Europe.

When we acceded to office the state of the navy was one which occasioned serious anxiety; the fortresses on which the late Ministry had expended millions were without artillery; the British soldier was armed with inferior weapons; and the military service of the country was so unpopular that if no change had been devised we might have been driven to the principle of a conscription. At present it cannot be denied that the strength of the navy is materially increased, the defences of the country much advanced, the soldier admirably armed, and enlistment become so popular, that not only is the voted number of our forces no longer in arrear, but many thousand veterans who were about to claim their discharge have remained in the army. Such great results have, of course, not been obtained without an increase in our expenditure, but the expenditure has been on objects of the first necessity, and, while it has been defrayed without adding to our taxation, it has entailed no burden on posterity.

Economy does not consist in the reckless reduction of estimates. On the contrary, such a course almost necessarily tends to increased expenditure. There can be no economy where there is no efficiency. And to secure efficiency you must be vigilant in administrative improvement. Influenced by these views her Majesty's Government, by placing in the hands of a single individual a control over the expenditure of the War Office, commenced a considerable reform during the late session in the administration of the army, which will conduce to greater economy both in peace and war.

Great public advantage may be anticipated from this measure, and the different departments of the State will be revised in the same spirit. This revision will assist the retrenchment which the pressing exigencies of the public service have alone prevented.

In the government of Ireland we had to encounter a dark conspiracy of foreign military adventurers, acting on the morbid imagination of a limited portion of our Irish fellow-subjects, and whose active combinations, had they been successful, would have led to general disorganization and plunder. That conspiracy has been baffled in every instance and in every quarter by vigilance and firmness, which, being the consequence of conscious power and not of panic, have led to no unnecessary severity; so that even the discomfited have admitted that their treatment has not been marked by vengeance or cruelty.

Notwithstanding this untoward state of affairs, we have pursued toward Ireland that wise policy of sympathy and conciliation which has been followed by all parties in the State for the last thirty years. Justice has never in that country been administered with more impartiality; and whether with respect to the tenure of land, or the facilities for education, we will continue to give our earnest consideration to every suggestion which is consistent with the rights of property and with the maintenance of our Protestant institutions.

In this state of affairs we had reason to hope, and it was generally contemplated by the country, that we might have tranquilly wound up the business of the late session, and then asked, according to the provisions of the great statute which we had just passed, the public verdict on our conduct. Had it been propitious, we might, by the favour of the Sovereign, have continued to serve her Majesty, and enjoyed an opportunity of effecting those social and legal improvements which are so much required, and to the necessity of which we had proved we were not insensible. Had the verdict been adverse, we should have retired from office without a murmur, conscious that, when we had the opportunity, we had endeavoured to do our duty, and still prepared, as representing one of the great parties of the State, to co-operate with our rivals in public life for the public good.

This, the natural current of events, was to be interrupted. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons seized the opportunity of an expiring Parliament, which had proclaimed its inadequate representation of the country, to recommend a change of the fundamental laws of the realm, and to propose a dissolution of the union between Church and State.

Her Majesty's Government offered, and will offer to this policy, an uncompromising resistance. The connection of religion with the exercise of political authority is one of the main safeguards of the civilization of man. It instils some sense of responsibility even into the depositories of absolute power. But under any circumstances, the absence or severance of such a tie will lower the character and duties of Government and tend to the degradation of society.

But it is urged that in the present instance the application of the new policy is only to be partial, and that only one portion of her Majesty's dominions—Ireland—is for the present to be submitted to the revolution; and on this plea that in Ireland the members of the Established Church form only a minority of the population.

If this numerical test is to be accepted, its application cannot be limited to Ireland; and if in a country of entire toleration, a local instead of an imperial gauge be adopted, the religious integrity of the community will soon be frittered away.

Instead of Ireland being made an exception to the fundamental condition of our constitution, there are many secondary reasons why the Established Church should be maintained in that country.

Its subversion would aggravate religious hostility and party rancour; would suppress a resident class of men whose social virtues are conducive as all agree, to the welfare of the country, and would further diminish the security of property in a land where its tenure and enjoyment are not as unquestioned as they hitherto have been in other parts of her Majesty's dominions.

But even in Great Britain the spoliation of the Church of Ireland will not be without its effect. Confiscation is contagious, and when once a community has been seduced into plunder, its predatory acts have seldom been single.

There are, however, even weightier reasons why this new policy should be resisted.

The religious liberty which all Her Majesty's subjects now happily enjoy is owing to the Christian Church in this country having accepted the principles of the Reformation, and recognized the supremacy of the Sovereign as the representative of the State, not only in matters temporal, but in matters ecclesiastical. This is the stronghold of our spiritual freedom. So long as there is in this country the connection through the medium of a Protestant Sovereign between the State and the National Church, religious liberty is secure.

That security is now assailed by various means and on different pleas; but, amidst the discordant activity of many factions, there moves the supreme purpose of one power. The philosopher may flatter himself he is advancing the cause of enlightened progress; the sectarian may be roused to exertion by anticipations of the downfall of ecclesiastical systems. These are transient efforts; vain and passing aspirations. The ultimate triumph, were our Church to fall, would be to that power which would substitute for the authority of our Sovereign the supremacy of a foreign prince; to that power with whose traditions, learning, discipline and organization our Church alone has, hitherto, been able to cope, and that, too, only when supported by a determined and devoted people.—I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient and faithful servant,

B. DISRAELI.

Downing street, Oct. 1, 1868.

By advices received by the last English mail we learn that the following sales of Canadian built vessels have recently taken place in Liverpool, viz.:—Quorn, 1228 tons register, built at Quebec in 1865, classed A1 7 years, £5600. DeCourcy, 926 tons register, built at St. John in 1865, classed A1 7 years, £5800. Aberdeen, 374 tons register, built at Quebec in 1868, classed 3-3s, in Bureau Veritus 7 years, £3000.

The co-operative store at Galt has proved a failure, the sales having fallen off until they do not meet the actual expense. Under these circumstances, coupled with the fact that a number of members are desirous of withdrawing their share, the committee of management have decided to close up the store and wind up the society's affairs, as being the most equitable plan for all parties. The goods are now being sold off at reduced prices, so as to close up by the first of November.

The Lower Province papers comment, with some severity, upon a recent deprivation of office by the local government in Nova Scotia, simply because of the office-holder avowing himself a confederate. A Mr Rowley, of Yarmouth, has been, it seems, for nearly twenty years Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown. He is a strong lover of Colonial Union, and has not hesitated, on occasion, to say so. For this the local government recently removed him, and appointed a Mr Murray in his place; but so much is Mr Rowley respected by his neighbours as a man, and an efficient and painstaking official, that they were indignant, and the person appointed to his place—a Mr Murray—refused to act, until persuaded by the judge that he should do so, in order to prevent the injury which delay would inflict upon suitors.

A London paper says:—On Tuesday morning great excitement was occasioned in the neighbourhood of Dilston by Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater, with a retinue of servants, arriving at the old baronial castle of her ancestors, Dilston, Old Castle, and at once taking possession of the old ruin. Her ladyship, who is a fine-looking, elderly lady, was dressed in an Austrian military uniform, and wore a sword by her side in the most approved fashion. She was accompanied by several retainers, who were not long in unloading the waggon loaded with furniture which they had brought with them, and quickly deposited the various goods and chattels in the old castle, the rooms of which, as most of our readers are aware, are without roofs; but a plentiful supply of stout tarpaulings, which are provided for that purpose, will soon make the apartments habitable, if not quite so comfortable as those which the countess has just left. In the course of the morning her ladyship was visited by Mr C. G. Grey, the receiver to the Greenwich Hospital Estates, who informed her she was trespassing upon the property of the commissioners, and that he would be obliged to report the circumstance to their lordships. Her ladyship received Mr Grey with great courtesy. She informed that gentleman she was acting on the advice of her legal advisers, and was quite prepared to defend the legality of her proceedings.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—A correspondent of the *Times*, who signs himself "Pro Lege," London, proposes that the Irish Church should be disestablished, but that the sum which Mr Gladstone wishes to leave to it as compensation for life interests, and as a fair allowance to break the transition from Establishment to Voluntaryism, should be handed over to trustees for the disestablished Protestant Church, and should constitute its future endowments. The rest he would give to Commissioners in trust for the Roman Catholics, and all further accumulations should go towards their support as that of the National Church of the country. Further, any Church building from which Protestants should withdraw should be handed over to the same Commissioners for the Roman Catholics. The Regium Donum to Presbyterians should be continued. We should have no objection to this scheme on principle, though it would have little chance of success. But we fear that an endowment of Catholicism in Ireland would be not only rejected by the priests as likely to undermine their influence, but wisely so rejected. Catholic priests receiving State aid would lose all hold of the disaffected peasantry. And Government would soon find that it had destroyed the power of political allies, who, if not always as hearty, are still powerful, because they are known to be perfectly disinterested, enemies of active rebellion.—*London paper.*

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, Oct. 19.—Flour—market still dull and few transactions; a decline of 10 cents since last quotations in No. 1 super. Super extra unchanged. Wheat weak. Barley declining; 1,40 paid to-day. Oats unchanged. Corn nominal. Buckwheat dull. Butter firm; prices of last week fully maintained to-day. Lard called for.

Oswego despatches of 12:30 o'clock to-day report: Wheat dull; no sales. Corn dull; held at 1,08. Rye unchanged and dull. Barley very dull; no buyers; prime barley offered at 2,25 to 2,31. Sales 1 boat load up lake 2,23. Receipts 80,000 bushels

MONEY MARKET.—Gold 137½. Silver buying at 3½; selling at 3 per cent discount. American currency buying at 72; selling at 73; sterling exchange 9½. Freights to Oswego 4 cents, American currency.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, Oct. 19th.—Flour—Superior Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 5,20 to 0,00; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 5,20 to 5,45; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 5,20 to 5,25; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,75 to 4,90; bag flour 2,50 to 2,60. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,22 to 1,25. Spring, 1,18 to 1,20; Western, 1,17 to 1,18. Oats—per 32 lbs, 45 to 46. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,25 to 1,30. Butter—Dairy 20 to 24c; store-packed 20 to 24c. Ashes—pots, 5,65 to 5,70. Pearls, 5.50 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 136¾. Pork, Mess, 24,00 to 24,50; Prime Mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00 to 00,00. Peas, per 66 lbs 0,98 to 0,99. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour—receipts over 10,000 bbls; market quiet, rates unchanged; Welland Canal sold at 5,20; single hundred of Canada within quoted range. Wheat nominal. Pease unchanged. Provisions generally unchanged. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, Oct. 19.—Gold 136¾, closed 137¼. Flour 5 @ 10c lower; receipts are 20,000 bbls; sales are 7,800 bbls at 6,30 @ 9,85 for superfine state and western; 6,95 @ 7,75 for common to choice extra state; 6,90 @ 8,15 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour dull at 6,00 @ 8,25 Wheat drooping; receipts are 8,900 bush. Rye heavy. Corn dull; sales are 42,000 bush at 1,13 @ 1,17 for western. Barley dull. Oats firm; sales are 26,000 bush at 75c for western. Pork dull at 28,62 @ 28,90 for mess. Lard droop- at 17 @ 19½c.

The Toronto *Telegraph* says:—"The course of the Barley market this year has completely "beaten" the great majority of dealers. A rise from 60c to 65c per bushel since the opening of the season was as unexpected as it is unprecedented. The necessary result has been great profits to the majority of those who have handled it. On the other hand it is reported that a commision house, which has always stood high and done a large business for a number of years, and which sold barley for October delivery at a price considered very high at the time, is now compelled to ask a compromise. If this is refused, it is believed a suspension may ensue.

The Social Science Congress met on Wednesday at Birmingham, when Lord Carnarvon delivered an address that was almost a complete survey of the various topics of the Congress—maritime law with regard to private property at sea in time of war, sanitary laws, overcrowding, the poor laws, criminal law, the treatment of criminals, capital punishment, education, the degree of compulsion desirable in education, technical education, trades unions and their benefit funds, co-operative societies, railway management, international currency, meteorology, and the late President, Lord Brougham. The survey was terse to a fault, a real ground-plan of the field of view which the Association covers.

DIED.

At Portsmouth, on the 17th instant, Esther Glaister, wife of Robert Dunlop, aged 54 years.

MARRIED.

On the 19th instant, at Queen Street Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. Mr Ryckman, M.A., Wesley Ballin, Esq, merchant, of Belleville, to Mary Jane, only daughter of Charles Gay, Esq, of Kingston.

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 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 coat, 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, 1s 10½d per yard.

Linen Huck Towels, at 7½d each.

Linen Glass Towels, at 5½d each.

Plastique Hoop Skirts, 1s 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 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.

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 Reppe.
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, DOE MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE NAPKINS.

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

MACNEE & WADDELL,

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th September.