KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 17, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday	.....	.....	.....	....	59.0	49.0
Monday	.....	.....	49.5	54.0	55.5	48.5
Tuesday	.....	.....	42.5	48.5	49.5	39.0
Wednesdy	.....	.....	41.5	50.0	51.0	37.0
Thursday	.....	.....	49.0	54.0	54.5	41.0
Friday	.....	.....	44.0	43.0	47.5	40.0
Saturday	.....	.....	30.5	34.5	36.0	28.0

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously a 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 12¼ 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 requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The emancipation of the slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico, the West Indian possessions of Spain, may now be looked forward to almost as a matter of certainty, thanks to the enlightened spirit and feeling of true manhood which animate the leaders of the Spanish revolution. The freedom of slave children to be born after the 17th of this month has already been decreed, and the emancipation of the adult slaves is so sure to follow, that it may be regarded simply as a question of time. The consequences to the world of this enlightened policy will be immense. With slavery extinguished in Cuba, the extinction of slavery in Brazil will be speedily attained. Indeed, it is known that the whole influence of the Emperor of Brazil, and of a growing party in that country, is exerted in favour of emancipation. The era of universal freedom then may be considered at hand. The odious slave traffic may be terminated at once and forever. The British African squadron employed in chasing slavers may be safely recalled. With the servitude of an oppressed race abolished in all parts of America, the traffic in human beings will be restricted to that part of the world where it could only be expected to exist in these days; namely, in the dark interior of Africa, where European civilization has never reached, and where barbarism has its natural home. While the consequences in a moral and philanthropic point of view are of the highest interest, the economic and commercial results of this manifestation of Spanish liberalism are scarcely less interesting and important. It is well known that the British and other free West Indian islands languish and decay because of the futility of the competition of free labour in these islands with the forced labour that is employed in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. With emancipation effected, all the islands will be put on an equal footing as regards the production of sugar and other tropical produce; and we may expect a renewal of prosperity in the British islands consequent upon the complete assertion of the grand principle of human freedom, which, as it has hitherto only been imperfectly carried out, has affected them most injuriously. While Jamaica may recover her old prosperity, there is no reason to fear that a shock to the prosperity of Cuba will be inflicted at all comparable with the injury worked in Jamaica. A certain amount of loss there will assuredly be; but Cuba and Porto Rico will share with Jamaica and the other free islands in the benefits attending an equality of competition.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new post office has been opened in the township of Loughborough, county of Addington. The name is Spafford'on, and Mr Robert McConnell is postmaster.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The detachment o Royal Engineers who have been employed on survey duty at Kingston will return to Montreal about the 20th inst., as the survey in this neighbourhood will then be completed. A party of them will be billeted at the Tanneries, so that they may continue their survey in that part of the province.

THE SPARTAN.—The steamer Spartan went into Tate's dock, at Montreal, on Saturday evening. It will be remembered that on Friday she struck on a rock in the Long Sault Rapids, and the damage proves to be greater than it was first believed to be. Three of her ironplates in front were broken, also the cutwater.

VENTRILOQUIAL MUSIC—A MUSICAL SENSATION.—One of the most telling quartettes sung by the Old Alleghanians—who gave a series of concerts last week at Quebec and Montreal—is Russell's "Ship on Fire," in which the tenor cries "Fire! fire!" ventriloquially several times. One night the audience were so absorbed in listening that when this thrilling word sounded out, several persons more excitable than the rest rushed wildly from their seats ready to enact their part in the panic usual on such occasions. The closing words, "We're saved, we're saved," reassured them, and their over-wrought feelings found a less distressing expression in prolonged applause.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.

CLOSE OF POLL—FIRST DAY.

	Calvin.	Britton.
Township of Wolfe Island	.. 155	25
Village of Garden Island	.. 58	00
Township of Pittsburgh—No. 1	113	50
Do. do. No. 2	55	60
Township of Kingston—No. 1..	53	63
Do. do. No. 2..	100	80
Village of Portsmouth ..	.. 48	13
Township of Storrington	.. 86	86
	668	377
	377	
Majority for Calvin	291	

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY.

	Calvin.	Britton.
Portsmouth (3 o'clock)..	.. 64	15
Pittsburgh No. 1 (3 o'clock)	.. 153	76
Kingston No. 1 (12 o'clock)	.. 64	67
Wolfe Island (3 o'clock).	.. 227	29
Garden Island (3 o'clock)	.. 68	00

Four votes in all were recorded for Dr. Stewart, viz, two in the village of Portsmouth, two in the township of Pittsburgh, and one in the township of Kingston.

The proceedings throughout have been of a very quiet and orderly character.

THE ASSIZES.—The sessions of the Court of Queen's Bench commence to-morrow at noon before Mr Justice Richards.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—There were only three prisoners before the court this morning. There were Edward Kelley and the perpetual Mike Murphy, charged with drunkenness. The first appeared with a black eye occasioned by his electioneering propensities, and the last with a very rueful countenance, evidently foreseeing his destiny to return to assist in the wood sawing at the gaol, which he had relinquished some few days since. They were fined $2 each or ten days in gaol. A stranger, Ambrose Grasse, by name, was sent to gaol for 30 days as a vagrant.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—With the exception of two cases of drunkenness, Robert Burke and James Campbell, the first a well known vagrant, who were fined $2 each or ten days in gaol, the whole of the time of the court this morning was taken up with the investigation of a charge against Daniel McGinty for cattle stealing From the evidence of Mrs J. Solley, who lives in the township of Pittsburgh, about a mile from the village of Barriefield, it appeared that about one o'clock yesterday afternoon the prisoner was driving a cow along the road in the direction of Gananoque, and when he came to her residence he wished to get admittance to the house, but was refused, and informed that there was a tavern farther on. He then went away and witness watched him, and saw him, when he had got as far as Mr Ryan's lot, stand on the fence, apparently viewing the cattle in the lot. She next saw him let down the bars and drive into the road a fat steer belonging to Mr Ryan, and proceed to drive it away. Witness then told her husband. J. Solley, husband of the last witness, testified that when his wife spoke to him he went after the prisoner, and endeavoured to drive back the steer, which action the prisoner resisted. He managed, however, to get the steer back into the lot, the prisoner having run after the cow which had eluded the prisoner during witness's endeavours to get the steer back, and ran back towards Barriefield. The prisoner did not succeed in overtaking the cow, and from the manner in which he gave up the pursuit witness suspected that the prisoner had stolen the animal. Witness then went to a neighbour, who said he knew the prisoner to have been a penitentiary convict. Witness then arrested the prisoner, whose conduct was very violent. The witness swore positively that the prisoner was driving the cow before him and pelting her with stones to increase her speed. The prisoner denied the charge, and said that the cow was running along the road under the influence of sexual excitement, and he was not driving her, and that the steer was also in the road, and he, the prisoner, turned the animal into the lot and put up the bars. The bench at once committed the prisoner for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

Montreal, Oct. 20.—A cable telegram reports that the steamship Nova Scotia arrived at Liverpool to-day.

Bringhurse is the singular name of a Philadelphia undertaker.

It is said there is not a single Hebrew beggar in New York city.

The "On to Cuba" fever is prevailing all over the South.

The first turret ship in the French navy has been launched at Brest. She is to be called the Ocean.

A German paper gravely announces that the Lord Mayor of Dublin has been appointed Governor General of India.

It is said that Mr Tennyson has another and longer poem in hand, and that it may be expected to appear by the end of the year.

The report lately circulated that the Prince of Wales had been shot while hunting in Scotland is flatly contradicted by the *Times*.

Kleptomania, violent assault and wife-beating are among the most recent instances of civilization as it exists in Toronto.

The recumbent statue of the late Prince Consort, by Baron Marochetti, has been brought to Frogmore, to be placed on the tomb of the Prince.

In England, Mr Burlingame's Chinese title is announced as Poo-an-Chen Chen-Chi-choong-jen-tachea. Sounds much like a prolonged sneeze.

197 books were issued by American publishers during the month of September—a month considered unfavourable to book publishing.

The *Patrie* announces that immediately on Count Walewski's death being made known, all his papers were sealed up. This in France is one of the consequences of dying a privy councillor.

The Great Eastern came into the Medway on the 3rd instant in readiness for receiving on board the new Atlantic cable which is to be laid between France and the United States.

The new Midland Railway terminus at King's Cross, London, has the largest area (4¼ acres) ever covered by a single roof. The refreshment department is said to be almost French in its luxury.

From May to September last the fog signal at St. John, N.B., has been kept going in all 906 hours. During the preceding seven years the greatest number of hours in any one year was 732.

It is said that the physicians of the Princess of Wales have advised her Royal Highness not to pass the winter in England, as they fear a renewed attack of rheumatism during the inclement season. It is also said that in consequence of this advice her Royal Highness will visit her brother George I., King of Greece.

GORE BANK.—At a meeting yesterday of the committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Gore Bank stockholders, held on the 3rd of August, we understand that a resolution was adopted recommending that Mr Cassell, the Manager, should be dismissed. We hear that the recommendation has been already acted on.—*Telegraph.*

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE MASONIC HALL

The corner stone of the new Masonic Hall, King Street, Market Square, was laid to-day at noon, with the usual imposing ceremonies of the Masonic brotherhood observed on such occasions. A large number of persons had assembled on the spot, which had been gayly decorated for the occasion with the national flags of Great Britain, France and the United States, some time previous to the arrival of the procession and the officiating officer, Mr W. B. Simpson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The procession formed at St. George's Hall, and proceeded to King Street in the following order:

Tylers with drawn swords, followed by the band of the Princess of Wales Own Rifles.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Craft.
Master Masons.
Royal Arch Masons.
Architect with plan.
Cornucopia with corn.
Two Kwers with wine and oil.
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Superintendent of Works with Inscription.
Grand Secretary with Book of Constitution.
Grand Treasurer with purse.
Corinthian Light.
Column of Grand Junior Warden.
Grand Junior Warden.
Doric Light.
Column of Grand Senior Warden.
Grand Senior Warden.
Grand Junior Deacon.
Three Great Lights.
Grand Chaplain.
Deputy Grand Master.
Ionic Light.
Standard of Grand Master.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Knights Templar. { GRAND MASTER. { Knights Templar.
Senior Grand Deacon.
Two Grand Stewards.
Grand Tyler.
Grand Steward and Banners at intervals throughout the procession.

The procession proceeded along Wellington to Princess street, along Ontario street in front of the City Buildings, and through the centre of the Market Square to the site of the proposed building in King street, and upon arrival the members formed themselves into ranks on each side to admit the Grand Master. The Knights Templar first passed through, and having arrived at the barrier, formed an arch of steel by the union of the points of their swords, under which the Grand Master and Grand Officers passed. The Grand Master then declaimed a brief address and the Chaplain uttered a suitable prayer. The Superintendent of Works having read the inscription, the trowel was presented to the Grand Master, his Deputy on the right and the Warden in front.

The Grand Master then took his position in the East, the Deputy on his right, both Wardens in the West, the Chaplain with the elements of consecration in the North, and proceeded to spread the mortar.

The stone was then lowered by regular steps to the strains of solemn music.

The Grand Master next ordered his Deputy to cause the stone to be proved, which process is completed by the first named with the words:

"Well made and truly laid!"

After prayer and benediction by the Chaplain, the Grand Master anoint the stone with corn, wine and oil, with Grand Honours.

The Grand Master addressed the architect, and returned his plan, and also acknowledged the gift of the trowel. He then addressed the public as follows:—

Ladies and gentlemen, and Brethren of the mystic tie—Having laid the corner stone of this building with Masonic honours, it may not be amiss that I should address a few words about our Order. Of all human institutions with which history or my experience has made me acquainted, Masonry holds, and ever will hold, the most distinguished pre-eminence. It instructs us to value more than life the sacred obligations of honour, truth and friendship, and all those charities which bind man to man; and to adorn, by our public and private conduct, the dignity of our profession. One of the features of Masonry which is peculiar to itself, is, that whilst it speaks by signs, well understood, an unusual language, it unites in the same bond of brotherly affection the native of Europe, of Asia, of Africa and America, and reconciles, as into one mass, all religious and political prejudices, whether of education or of habit; and acknowledges no other distinction than that of vice or virtue, good or evil. Indeed, all the worst passions of men, which intemperate discussion, of those important subjects is calculated to arouse, seem to be hushed to rest in a Lodge of Free Masons; and the reflective mind contemplates with delight a scene of harmony unequalled in any other association. Men, unacquainted with our mysteries, are apt to imagine we have nothing to conceal, and will frequently contend that the whole of Masonry consists in conviviality and in ceremonies, at once trifling and superficial. Our secresy, of itself, is a virtue, and our ceremonies, as every brother well knows, who has paid them the attention they deserve, are not only useful but necessary. Every sign we make, every implement we use in our labour, every object we view in the Lodge, inculcates some moral lesson, and presents to our mind's eye some error to be avoided, or some duty to be performed. When we advert to their origin, we perceive clearly how insensibly our mysteries would sink into disregard if they should cease to be mysterious. We dwell with pleasure upon the ideas they convey through the senses to the soul; and we learn to estimate their value only, from their propriety and usefulness. By simple and suitable symbols we learn the difference between physical and moral good, to judge of the Creator by the works of His creation, and to infer from thence, that our Wise Master Builder, who has planned and completed a habitation so suitable to our wants, so convenient to our temporary residence here, has exercised still more wisdom in contriving, more strength in supporting, and more beauty in adorning those Eternal Mansions where he has promised to receive and reward the faithful hereafter. Thus our Faith and Hope are exercised by the study of Masonry; but there is a virtue which Divine authority has pronounced greater than Faith or Hope, and to this excellent virtue of Charity are our Masonic labours more especially directed; to visit the sick and the fatherless in their affliction, to comfort those that mourn, and to carry, as it were, into the dungeons of human misery, the Divine essence of Masonry. These are our professions in the Lodge, and should invariably regulate our conduct out of it in our commerce with the world. In what, Brethren, would Freemasonry excel, if it had no influence upon our general deporiment? It is only by acting upon the Square, and living within the Compass—by practising the duties of morality, and limiting our desires—that we can demonstrate to the ignorant and the prejudiced, the well founded superiority of our pretentions. If our Order be built upon the basis of brotherly love, of truth, of temperance, of prudence and of justice, let us be careful "to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called." For be assured, that if in our conduct you forget that we are men, the world, with its usual severity, will remember that we are Masons. Let therefore our conduct be a better recommendation, "seen and read of all men"; thus a good life will be an unanswerable refutation to every charge. Finally, my brethren, if we have any true love for Masonry, let us be careful not only to rule and govern our faith, but to square our actions by the Holy Word of God, which is the unerring standard, of truth and justice, which is the Great Light of Masonry; and while with each other we literally walk upon the level, may we keep within due bounds with all mankind. Thus shall we merit and obtain the reputation, not only of good men and true, but of wise and skilful Free and Accepted Masons.

The treasurer put the customary coins on the stone, and three cheers were given for the Queen, the band playing the National Anthem. After three cheers for the Grand Master, the procession reformed, and retired in the same order in which they arrived, to the British American Hotel, where refreshments had been prepared.

The trowel used for the occasion is a very handsome piece of workmanship, the production of the skill of Mr O. Meves, Princess street. The blade is of silver surrounded with a richly engraved border of wreaths of wheat and cassia (both masonic emblems), and bearing in the centre the following inscription:—

"Presented to Most Worshipful Brother W. B. Simpson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, on the occasion of his laying the corner stone of the building known as the Masonic Hall, King Street, by brother Richard Town.—Kingston, Ontario, Oct. 20th, 5868."

The handle is of highly polished boxwood inaid with the jewel of the Past Grand Master, nd terminated at the end with the emblematical sun in silver.

FROM SARNIA.

Sarnia, Oct. 19.—The heavy gale on Friday night dismantled several vessels on Lake Huron. One lumber barge was lost—name not ascertained. The barge Paragon, loaded with lumber, was waterlogged about 25 miles outside. Two men, one woman and her little daughter (aged about eight years) perished—the men jumping overboard, and the woman and child dying on the wreck from the effects of the cold weather. The balance of the crew, captain and two sailors, took to the rigging. Her Majesty's gunboat *Prince Alfred*, on her way down from Goderich on Saturday afternoon, fell in with the wreck, took off the men, and succeeded in towing the barge into this port, where Lieut. Parsons handed her over to the United States consul. Had it not been for the timely assistance of the gunboat the captain of the barge states that all hands would have been lost. The bodies of the woman and child were buried here yesterday.

EXPLANATION OF THE HAYDOCK HARVEST FESTIVAL.

The Vicar of Haydock has sent the following letter to the London *Times*:

Sir: In consequence of what has lately appeared in the papers with regard to our festival, it has been suggested that it would be well for me to explain the principle on which the offerings were made and received on that occasion. With a view to this explanation, I think I cannot do better than give the purport of my sermons before and upon the day of the festival; but before entering upon the subject I must at once acknowledge to having made a mistake in presenting some of the offerings at the altar, which I now find was not in accordance with what has been the practice of the Church. In my sermons I endeavoured to show how, before the fall, all things were in harmony, how there was then but one worship and no principle of disunion at work. I went on to point out that the disorganization induced by man's decline from his original righteousness had worked a separation between man and God, between man and man, between man and creation, and between creation and God, and had thus destroyed the proportion and perfection of worship. Man's intercourse with God was marred, and its unity being broken, creation could no longer adore its own Creator as one. I then referred to the restoration of this harmony as having been one of the great objects of our Lord's coming, a restoration which in our present order is but partial and initial, but will in time be perfect and complete. Our thanksgiving was thus intended, not only as an act of praise for harvest blessings, but we took the occasion of the harvest, God's greatest blessing in the natural year, as a time for a general act of thanksgiving and adoration, as well in things of nature as in things of grace. We worked in the spirit of the sublime ascription of the Psalmist, "All Thy works praise Thee, O God." It was to us an antedating of the time when all things shall have received of the fullness of Him who filleth all things, a recognition of the Great Being who is all in all, a partial return to the true united worship and long lost harmony. The outside procession, with its gifts, included other things besides corn, so as to acknowledge the universality of God's blessings. It was meant to typify the lifting up of nature's voice and heart in an act of adoration, and its entrance into the Church of the redeemed was to show how the kingdoms of nature and grace might present a united worship to their Common Father and God their Creator as well as their Redeemer, the gifts of each kingdom being sanctified through the one offering. The offerings, in addition to their bearing upon God's worship, were made for the benefit of the poor; some of them were given to the sick, and others sold for objects connected with the Church. With regard to the pig's head which has provoked so much discussion, it was offered in the kindness and good intention of the giver's heart, and however offensive to the æsthetic eye, it might surely take its place uncondemned among the rest of the visible creation, in which there is now nothing common or unclean.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
ALAN GREENWELL,
Vicar of St. James the Great, in Haydock.
Haydock, S. Remigius Abp. and Conf., 1868.

A "Sewing Machine Operators' Union" has been formed in New York, which is expected to better the social condition of industrious seamstresses. Some very painful facts as to the present rates of remuneration commanded by this class of labourers were elicited at the meeting. One work-woman had taken a piece of work from one of the largest dry-goods houses in Broadway, worked 72 hours upon it, and on account of the unusual elegance of her execution, was paid as high as $3.75 (currency.) The material was worth $25, and the finished article was marked for sale at $85. The clerk stated to customers that the work upon it was worth $35. Another work-woman was paid nine York shillings for making a suit of boy's clothes selling for $35—material worth $5. Four cents per pair is the price for making drawers (Government contract.) Five pairs could be made in a day. Eight cents per dozen for button holes. A "chemise yoke," whatever that may be, paid for at $1, is sold at $5. It was stated incidentally that there was a large growing demand for female type setters. We may mention in connection with this subject, that the recognized price for making ladies' cloth mantles in London is two and six per dozen, the workwoman finding thread, &c.

A familiar figure in railway circles has just disappeared from the scene of life. Sir Cusack Roney, whose name is intimately associated with railway history both in the old and new world, died on Wednesday morning, September 30, at his residence in Cleveland-square. The deceased knight first became known as the secretary of the Eastern Counties line, an office which he filled while Mr George Hudson was still the leading potentate of railways. He was afterwards closely connected with the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway and with Irish and Continental railway enterprise, his long experience of all matters pertaining to railways rendering his services valuable when any new scheme had to be launched or any grand plan of operations to be accomplished. A few months ago Sir Cusack published a voluminous work relating to railways, in which an immense number of facts and anecdotes were presented in readable form. Immediately before his death he spent a few weeks at Brighton for the benefit of his health, but unhappily the hopes of restoration were disappointed. In society, and among all his associates, the deceased was a favourite, on account of his amiable temper and genial disposition. He died in the 60th year of his age, leaving a son and three daughters to lament a real loss.

THE ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia despatch of Wednesday reports the following: "Policeman John Young, who was wounded last night in an incipient riot in the Seventh Ward, died this morning. Samuel Holt and Charles W. Powell have been arrested on charge of killing the brothers Byrnes. The former was a Sheriff's deputy. Fortytwo arrests for rioting and illegal voting were made on Tuesday by the Mayor's police. Nearly all captured were armed with pistols. Eleven persons were shot in the disturbances in various parts of the city during the day and evening.

The *Evening Bulletin* says: "Mob law ruled in Philadelphia yesterday. It swaggered in our streets; swarmed at our polls; it flooded our ballot boxes. Armed ruffians roamed from one Precinct to another, voting in many places with unchallenged impunity. Citizens were hustled from the polls in more decent wards, while in many Precincts in the lower parts of the city no Republicans were permittted to vote. They were knocked down, kicked, beaten, shot, and murdered by these gangs, imported by the Democratic managers from Baltimore and New York for the purpose." Making every allowance for party exaggeration the picture is sufficiently shocking.

THE JONAH OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The following is from the text of the *World's* article referred to in our telegraphic column on Saturday, as indicating the purpose of the party to throw General Blair overboard:

"The great and gallant fight which the Democratic party has made in the October elections, increases the pride which his friends have always felt in its indomitable courage and energy. If these October elections were the final contest, the result would fill us with the profoundest regret that such a wealth of high and noble qualities should have brought us so close to the summit of success, and yet have stopped just short of it.

"If an elephant is to pass a river on ice not quite heavy enough to bear him, he had better lose a tusk than be drowned in the stream.

"The military prestige of the Republican candidate has really nothing to do with the questions of policy involved, and yet that has deprived us of more votes than were necessary for our success in every State. But this is an element which we cannot eliminate. Another thing which has arrested the tide of our gains, and has done us far more injury than the military popularity of General Grant, is the use that has been made of some inconsiderate expressions of General Blair previous to his nomination.

"The public mind is educated quickly by events, slowly by arguments. What is needed is some event, of such a nature that no voter in the United States can ignore it; of such significance that it can, by no possibility, be misinterpreted. This requires something of the boldness of a great soul, equal to the demands of a great emergency. A bold manœuvre, after a repulse on the field of battle, has two good effects: it places the men where they fight to better advantage, and it keeps up their courage by showing that their commanders are competent to deal with new features of the situation. * * * * * *

"No democrat admits that the success of the party binds it to use the army to disperse the new State governments. And as the party has no such intention, why should it bear the odium of the damaging imputation? As it contemplates only peaceful and legal modes of redress, it is simple justice to the party that its skirts should be cleared of aspersions, which, so far as they are believed, repel voters from its ranks. The party as a body, has no other means of clearing itself of this injurious imputation than by futile contradictions in its public journals. But there are individuals who can extinguish this calumny in a moment, and silence it forever. And this must be done, if we are to win the election. This is a time for plain talk, and we trust we have spoken intelligibly enough for those whom it most concerns to take our meaning."

On the previous day the same authority had thus spoken:—

"It requires some greatness of soul to cut out a bold part in an unexpected crisis, when everything hangs upon a swift and courageous decision. In this hour, when the party stands with one foot over the brink of peril, and the other on the edge of victory, the capacity of a few men to form a great resolution may shape the destiny of the country. We speak as unto wise men; judge ye what we say."

The relations of the Holy See with Austria are very cold and almost hostile. The Pope has sent Mgr. Fabeinelli to Hungary to command the priests to have nothing to do with civil marriages and declare them void.

The audacity of thieves in the old capital of Quebec is reaching a truly alarming degree. We see it stated that they have destroyed a whole garden within the limits of that city, and carried away the whole crop or produce in carts.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: On many plantations in Louisiana there will be raised fifty bushels of corn to the acre this year, besides other crops. This is an unusually large yield, as hitherto twenty-five to thirty bushels was about the average. It has only been a short time since our sugar and cotton planters bought all their corn at the West. They will now have corn to sell.

A man need not bury his wife unless he likes. This at any rate is the impression of one of the London stipendiary magistrates who was applied to for a summons against a man for neglecting to bury his wife, and her funeral had to be undertaken by the parish. Mr Dayman said he was not aware of any law which gave him power to interfere. It had been decided that a man was not bound to bury his child, though its body might be in a most offensive and dangerous condition, unless he had the means to do so. He declined to grant the summons.

Henry Richardson was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, charged by Wm. L. Wilcok, of 91 Prince street, with "violating the law to prevent cruelty to animals, by taking on July 10, a common domestic fowl, at 512 Broadway, in the back-room, and then and there cutting off its bill or beak, then pressing out and destroying both its eyes, so as to make it blind; then taking a portion of the brain out, and pulling off the feathers from its head and neck, and opening and skinning the same, and so drawing saidsskin such a position as to make said rooster appear headless. And that such cruel operation caused great pain to the bird, which struggled and exhibited signs of pain and torture for upwards of an hour thereafter." The complaint also set forth that the prisoner was in "the constant habit of performing said practice on roosters, which he sells for public exhibitions, and that said roosters, after having said operation performed, live in pain and torture for periods from between one week and two months, when the same languish and die." The warrant was issued on Sept. 15, but the prisoner was only arrested yesterday, when he was committed for examination.—*New York Sun.*

According to the *Modes Illustrees*, short dresses are to be worn in France this winter, however rude and inquisitive may prove the winter's winds, ladies wearing a waterproof. "The ladies in the streets of Paris," observes the writer with a sigh, "will look like a number of people who have attended a funeral ceremony. Paris will be put in a sort of half mourning. Still," says the promulgation of this waterproof decree, "the ladies will only wear this *capote de soldat* in the streets; they will throw it off on entering the room, as a theatrical fairy gets rid of the gloomy, rusty, witch-like covering which hides the pretty winged costume of another and a better world." The fantastic costumes, the boots, even the false hair that flows from the back of the head, will be shrouded, hid by this cloak and *capote* of waterproof envelope.

The French critics are bestirring themselves: they are vigorously denouncing the conduct of "perfidious Albion" in leaving Abyssinia "a prey to intestine wars and anarchy" as an act of "cruel, cold-blooded selfishness, disgraceful to a civilized nation." These gentlemen are never satisfied: when the expedition was at length resolved on, they indignantly and clamorously maintained that, on the paltry, transparent pretext of releasing half-a-dozen obscure citizens, "perfidious Albion" was about to seize Abyssinia in the jealous hope of counteracting French influence in Egypt.

The telegraphic report of the French Canadian meeting at Springfield, Illinois, was entirely incorrect in stating that resolutions were passed condemning the Confederation of the British Provinces, approving of the proceedings of the Nova Scotians, and recommending Canada to adopt a republican form of Government. The resolutions mentioned, instead of being carried, were almost unanimously voted down. The object of the Convention was not political at all.

The quantity of port wine produced in Portugal in 1868 is about 40,000 pipes, against about 45,000 in 1867, 60,000 in 1866, 96,000 in 1865, 66,000 in 1864, and 83,800 in 1863. The exceptionally fine summer, however, caused the grapes of the upper Douro to mature to perfection, and the gathering was completed under favourable circumstances. This is the first season since 1851 in which the grapes have been perfectly free from oidium.

The receipts of wool in the Chicago market during the past week amount to 254,276 lbs. and shipments to 444,222 lbs. Sales reported of 264,000 lbs., in lots, at 42cs46c per lb. for medium and coarse; 28a30c for unwashed, and 55c per lb. for tub-washed. In the sales thus reported are included one purchase of 156,000 lbs. made to a manufacturer's agent, of medium wool, at 44a45c per lb. A few years since this would have been considered a gigantic operation for Chicago, but now that the western wool trade is more fully developed, a few hundred thousand lbs. of wool closed out in one transaction excites no more attention there than it would in Boston, New York, or elsewhere.

Some of the dames des Hall, the market women of Paris, are very rich. Two of those who keep vegetable stands are known to be worth upwards of two hundred thousand francs. These market women have lately become rabid stock gamblers, and as soon as the clock strikes three, they gather in groups and read the closing quotations of the Bourse.

It is little wonder that it has been so cold in this northern climate when we read that there were four inches of snow along the Erie Railroad, from Susequehanna to Dunkirk, on Saturday. A heavy storm prevailed also at Owen Sound on Saturday, snow falling to the depth of four inches.

The *Mercury* says the Quebec gaol, built on an English model, is not adapted to the climate of that place. "It is a perfect cavern of Æolus, all the winds of Heaven seem to meet there, and what the commissioners can have meant by approving such a construction, except to give a contractor a job at the expense of the country, we should be unable to conceive.

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

IF you want a fine suit of Black Cloth, or 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, 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 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 Reps.
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, DOESKINS, MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE MATTINGS.

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

MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th September.