JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

## Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

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

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 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 forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also required that correspondents write only 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.*

Miss Rye, so indefatigable in her efforts to promote female emigration from Britain to the colonies, has announced her intended departure for Canada in the steamship Nestorian with another brood of her *protegees*. Her efforts have attracted attention and called forth comment in England, some of it unfavourable and based upon instances of failure ascribed to improper selection. As regards this, however, it can only be said that Miss Rye exercises all possible supervision, and is as careful as it is possible to be in holding out no delusive hopes and in making herself sure that she is assisting only girls of good character. If any of these turn out ill, the blame should rather be put upon the circumstances of removal to fresh scenes and the absence of the watchfulness and counsel of friends and family than to any fault on Miss Rye's part. Miss Rye we believe to be a truly philanthropic lady, whose only desire is to benefit her own countrywomen in humble life; and her efforts ought certainly to meet with kindly approval and assistance in England. Her labours will benefit those of her sex who join in the voyage out to Canada, and will also benefit those of the same class who remain behind. The colonies, too, will be decidedly benefitted by the addition of industrious persons to their population. It is this triple benefit which emigration confers that makes the subject important as a matter of State policy, and which so deservedly enlists the sympathies of the philanthropic. We in Canada ought certainly to assist Miss Rye in the best and most practicable way we can; namely, by providing the necessary accommodations for her girls when they arrive, and in assisting them in procuring suitable situations. And of Canadians doing this there need be no fear; for the encouraging example set by Montreal and Toronto on Miss Rye's first visit would be repeated in those and other cities on her second arrival, and in subsequent visits. We feel confident that it is only necessary to give notice of Miss Rye's expected arrival to spur agents and local committees to the desired point of activity. This is a work which ladies should take into their own hands. Miss Rye, however, has asked for government help, and in her letters published in England she gives vent to her disappointment that she has met with so little monetary assistance from the government of Canada. It is, perhaps, natural that she should; her kindly instincts overlook those considerations which are so evident in Canada; but in English journalism we have a right to expect more masculinity of thought than what may be found in the simple letters of a lady philanthropist. The English journals have no right to charge a feeling of apathy upon the government and people of this country, because our public funds are not expended in paying the passages of English servant girls to Canada. The proximity of the United States, and the proneness of all immigrants, particularly those whose highly-coloured expectations have not been realized, to betake themselves thither, is well known in Canada; and the circumstances must always modify any disposition to lend assistance in that form. This view has been long promulgated, and ought to be well known in England.

FIRE ALARM.—The alarm of fire about half-past nine o'clock this (Wednesday) morning was occasioned by a chimney on fire at Mr Campbell's Ottawa House, corner of Princess and Ontario Streets. It was promptly extinguished without having effected any damage.

RED RIVER RELIEF.—We understand that the collection in Chalmers' Church last Sabbath for the benefit of the Red River settlement amounted to one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—To-morrow, being appointed as a day of thanksgiving, there will be service at St. Paul's Church at 11 a.m. The Offertory will be in aid of the Building Fund, and as the present accommodation is quite inadequate, it is hoped the congregation will be very liberal.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade is called for to-morrow evening to consider the Huron and Ontario Canal project. It is expected that Mr Fowler or Mr Capreol will be present and address the meeting.

LONDON SOCIETY. Canadian Agency of W. C. Chewett & Co, Toronto.

Contents: From Albert Gate to Hyde Park Corner; Life in London; the Lost Love; the Married Bachelor; Poppies in the Corn; October Term at Oxford; Everyday Adventures—No. II. At Margate; London Lyrics—The Faces; Is this the First? Our Trip in 'The Dulcinea'; Aberystwith; Corpus Christi Day in Andalusia; the Difficult Circumstances of Captain Manning; the Physiology of the Dance; the City of the Orphans; the Piccadilly Papers.

## *SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.*

ARRIVAL OF THE St. ANDREW.

Father Point, Oct. 21.—The steamship St Andrew passed inwards at 11:30 p.m. with 11 cabin, 81 steerage, and 31 intermediate passengers.

WESLEYAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The first public meeting under the auspices of the above society was held, pursuant to announcement, on Monday evening, in the Sydenham Street Church, for the delivery of the opening lecture of the course intended to be secured for the session now commencing. A large audience comfortably filled the lecture room of the church, and at the appointed hour proceedings were commenced with the usual religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr Irvine, of New Jersey. The Secretary being called upon, then submitted the annual report, from which it appeared that the society, in all departments of its operations, had enjoyed, during the past year, a steady continuance of unusual prosperity. The lecture by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A, had been previously presented before the association as the inaugural address of last year, and was, we are informed, re-delivered on Monday evening in compliance with a request conveyed in a resolution unanimously adopted at the recent annual meeting of the Association. The kindness with which this wish was acceded to was heartily appreciated by the audience, who frequently manifested the pleasure with which they enjoyed the repetition of the rev. gentleman's address. The lecture, of which an outline sketch would convey but a poor idea, abounded in every shade of illustration which could set "The Right" before the mind in all its native purity and power, and all the motives which could impel men to maintain unswerving allegiance to moral rectitude were recounted and enforced. Uprightness in character, in purpose, in habit, in business, in conversation, in every department of responsible existence, was to be prized and preserved for its own sake, and always, and at any risk, infinitely to be preferred to those specious forms of evil which, under the respectable guise of policy, only proved more dangerous the closer their imitation to genuine truth. Though addressed chiefly to the young men of the Association, yet from the able manner in which the majesty, safety, profit and power of the Right were delineated, the whole lecture was well adapted to impart profit as well as pleasure to a general audience. We understand that the next meeting of the Association will be held in Queen Street Church on Monday evening, 2nd proximo.

THE COW AND THE DOG—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.—There is at present in the possession of Mr J. Cunningham, of this city, a cow and a small dog, between whom there has existed for the past few years a strange and remarkable friendship. They are almost always together, and show unmistakeable signs of uneasiness when separated if only for a brief space. The dog follows the cow to the pasture and remains with her, and never at a great distance from her, all day, returning with her to the stable in the evening, and making his bed there during the night. In short, these two friends "Where'er they go, like Juno's swans, are coupled and inseparable." It is not easy to account for this strange affection between two animals so perfectly dissimilar in their natures and habits, but the circumstance is more the less undisputed, and had been the occasion of frequent remarks by many persons acquainted with the fact. On Friday last this queer bond of union between the two animals was the occasion of an occurrence not often witnessed. The dog, as usual, was with his friend in the pasture at the cricket ground, when several small curs pitched upon him, and among them was a large dog of the breed known as the Newfoundland. The cow came to the rescue as soon as she observed the situation of her friend, and dispersed the small fry, and treated the large dog to a toss high in the air as a gentle hint that he was not wanted there. No sooner, however, did the Newfoundland touch the ground than he sprang again upon the dog for a renewal of the contest. This conduct appeared to so exasperate the cow that she attacked the enemy of her friend with great fury, tossed him repeatedly in the air, striking with hoofs after the manner of the bovine race, and left him not until he lay a mangled lifeless corpse upon the sod, when she returned to her friend and appeared to congratulate him upon the result of the battle. Since then she keeps a jealous eye upon all dogs going near her old acquaintance. Naturalists are ever fond of citing instances of sagacity in dogs. Let them record this instance to the credit of the cow.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—John Jones was charged with assaulting his wife, Margaret Jones. The particulars of the case did not transpire, the accused acknowledging having struck his wife "a slap on her gob," being provoked thereto by the extreme virulence of that person's abuse. The cause was one of those instances of "family jars" which so frequently appear before the police courts in which the fiend of the bottle invariably plays a more or less prominent part. The bench suspended its judgment upon the assault, but ordered the accused to find sureties for his future good conduct, which he at once did. An elderly woman by the name of Lowery, of whose irascible temperament and great force of language, heightened by frequent applications to the whiskey bottle, was fined for allowing three pigs to run at large, in the sum of $1 each. Another charge was also preferred against the same woman for assaulting Miss M. Budd on Sunday afternoon last by striking her with a stone, weighing about two pounds, on the temple. The assault was occasioned by the complainant's dog having driven out of her premises defendant's pigs, one of which the dog seized by the ear. This provoked the old woman, who, with an apron full of stones, came to the rescue of her favourites, and struck the complainant a very serious blow on the head. The old woman persisted in considering the assault as having been done unintentionally by a friend of hers, a sort of Mrs Harris, whose name she would by no means divulge. Although, to use her own expression, "methodist and all as she is," and for which religious persuasion she appeared to entertain a profound contempt, being contrained to this secrecy by a warm and friendly interest in that person's well being, and from fear that the bench would be more ordinarily severe upon her. The court fined the prisoner $10 and costs or two weeks in gaol, which latter alternative she expressed herself determined to adopt after having seen the pigs safely cared for, "the crathers." John Conley was fined $2 for being drunk, which he immediately paid.

## *FRONTENAC ELECTION.*

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

| | Calvin. | Briton. | Stewart. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Township of Wolfe Island .. | 237 | 32 | 0 |
| Village of Garden Island .. | 68 | 00 | 0 |
| Township of Pittsburgh, No. 1 | 159 | 80 | 1 |
| Do. do. No. 2 | 79 | 92 | 0 |
| Township of Kingston, No. 1 | 90 | 91 | 1 |
| Do. do. No. 2 | 157 | 117 | 4 |
| Village of Portsmouth. .. | 74 | 16 | 2 |
| Township of Storrington .. | 128 | 127 | 0 |
| | 992 | 555 | 8 |
| | 555 | | |
| Majority for Calvin | 437 | | |

## *THE ASSIZES.*

The Assizes and Court of Queen's Bench commenced its sessions to-day (Wednesday) at noon before his Lordship Chief Justice Richards. Upon the Grand Jury being sworn, the following gentlemen answered to their names: Mr Alfred Ayerst, foreman; Messrs R. Atchinson, Thomas Redford, P. Devany, James Draffan, Robert Gibson, James Harty, Evan Jones, Peter Knapp, Charles Lee, Thomas McKeever, Wm. Mudie, B. Nelligan, Wm. O'Reilly, R. M. Rose, J. C. Rattan, D. Spinning, Alex. Smith, W. H. Stewart, Joseph Toland, Joseph Welch, James Wood, and Wm. Thompson.

There was but one case on the calendar for the consideration of the Grand Jury, one of cattle-stealing; and his Lordship occupied but a very brief space in his address to the jury, confining his remarks to the definition of their duties.

The first case was *Green vs. Beecher and Parker.*—An action to recover $750·92, being the amount of a promissory note. One witness was called, but the case was undefended. Verdict for the plaintiff. Mr H. Macdonald, of Brockville, and Mr Sinclair, solicitor, of the same place, for the plaintiff.

*Wallace vs. Yole*—Seduction.—The action was brought by the plaintiff, Hugh Wallace, against Anthony Yole, for the seduction of his daughter Margaret. All parties live in the township of Kingston. The daughter was placed in the witness box, and stated that she was not yet eighteen years of age, and her youthful appearance corroborated this statement; had been acquainted with the defendant for about four and a half or five years, and yielded to the wishes of Yole upon his promise to marry her. He had taken her to Kingston for the purpose of fulfilling this promise, but when there, upon pretence of not having sufficient money, he persuaded her to return with him, and tell her parents that they had been married, and he would tell his parents the same tale. The plan was carried out, and they lived together as man and wife with Yole's parents for some time, the secret well kept between them. At last she became urgent for Yole to fulfil his promise, as she was about to become a mother and felt anxious on the subject. He excused himself from time to time, until at length a female child was born, when Margaret Yole divulged the truth to her parents and the present action was the result. The case occupied a large portion of the time of the court, and the witness was subjected to a very close cross-examination. Messrs. Britton and Price for the plaintiff, and Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C., for the defence.

## WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CANADA.

It is confidently reported in military circles at Chatham, that the authorities at the War Office, in conjunction with the Horse Guards, have determined on making a great reduction in the army at the commencement of the ensuing year. Among the reductions which it is stated will be first carried out is the abolition of most of the depot battalions, the great expense of keeping up a number of depot battalions, with a large staff of officers to each, not being anything like commensurate, in a military point of view, with the advantages gained from the system. Rumour also points to a considerable reduction in the number of troops serving in the North American and Australian possessions, with a view to the whole of the British troops being withdrawn from those colonies at no distant date, in compliance with the growing feeling in this country of throwing the burden of the military defence of those rapidly increasing colonies on the colonists themselves. Should the proposal to garrison Malta entirely by Royal Marines, which appears to be looked upon with favour by the authorities, be carried out, some few regiments will also be released from military duty in that island, and their services rendered available elsewhere.

## NEW ORE SEPARATING APPARATUS.

A number of gentlemen, some of whom are interested in mining enterprises, met on Saturday, in Tiffin's buildings, Great St. James street, to witness the operation of the new process of dry concentration of ores, to which reference has recently been made in our columns.

Among those present we noticed the Hon. Thomas Ryan, Thos. Rimmer, Esq., General Averill, U.S. Consul General, Dr. Girdwood, Geo. A. Drummond, Esq., D. L. MacDougall, Esq., Thomas Cramp, Esq., &c.

The inventor, who was present, explained the nature of the process, and put through the model machine several different kinds of ore.

The first of these was a sample of plumbago which had been already purified by the wet process. To our eye it seemed a remarkably clean sample, but after passing through the separator, to the surprise of all present a large quantity of silicious matter was taken out of it, while the residue was rendered so clean that nothing but pure plumbago could be detected in it even with a strong magnifying glass.

Next was treated a sample of plumbago ore, very poor in the mineral, which, however, was separated from its waste in a few moments, leaving the latter apparently entirely destitute of any valuable contents.

A small quantity of Nova Scotia gold quartz was then treated. The crushed ore was submitted to inspection, and in it no gold could be seen, and it apparently contained only a small proportion of the auriferous pyrites. By the action of the machinery the pyrites was separated from the quartz, and with it numerous particles of free gold, which were examined with great interest by those present.

Some copper ore was next treated with a result as satisfactory as those shown in the other experiments.

To us, it seemed that nothing short of actual working on the large scale could well be more conclusive as to the merits of the invention than the tests made on Saturday, and we, therefore, cordially recommend it to the attention of those who are more immediately interested in the development of our mineral resources.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The English papers state that Major Lord John Taylour, instead of proceeding to India on the staff of the Earl of Mayo, as at one time intended, will be appointed Military Secretary to Sir John Young, Bart., the new Governor of Canada.

THE GORE BANK.—On authority, which we deemed trustworthy, it was stated in our last issue of *The Telegraph*, that upon the recommendation of a committee appointed at the last annual meeting of stockholders of the Gore Bank, Mr W. G. Cassels had been dismissed from the office of Manager. The report, we learn, is entirely without foundation. And we regret exceedingly that a statement reflecting on Mr Cassels's reputation should have appeared in these columns.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

Prussia has disposed of the 40,000 guns captured from Austria in 1866 to the Emperor of China. They are used for parade guns, not being good to hold powder. A nice compliment to the Austrian service.

"Civis Americanus sum pumpkins" is the motto the *Mail* suggests for the Train meetings.

## THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN MINER.

The Windsor *Record* gives fuller particulars of the cowardly and brutal murder committed at the town of Amherstburg on the evening of Tuesday last, by three negroes, who were tempted to slay an innocent and inoffensive man by a glimpse of a roll of greenbacks. The particulars of the horrible crime are as follows:—Captain Oliver Miner, of the tug boat William Goodenow, of Detroit, having occasion to remain with his vessel at Amherstburg on Tuesday, in the afternoon went to a barber-shop to get shaved, and in paying the barber his fee, thoughtlessly exhibited a roll of money amounting to about one hundred dollars. He then returned to the tug; but after a while went ashore again in company with several of his crew, from whom he parted about six o'clock for the purpose of transacting some business; and as he was proceeding along past Salmoni's wood-yard, he was attacked by three negroes, one of whom felled him to the ground with a stick of wood, which, however, did not stun him, for he shouted, "! Murder !" lustily as to be heard by two men a considerable distance away, who immediately hurried off in the direction from whence the cry proceeded. Miner, on regaining his feet, ran across the street, where he stumbled over a log, and as he was rising he received another blow from the club, but did not fall. He continued to run, but ere he had gone many yards a well-directed stroke on the head brougght him once more to the earth, and then cried "My God! don't kill me!" At this juncture the men who heard his first shout approached the spot; the intense darkness having rendered their progress slow, and to intimidate the villains from continuing their devilish work, one of the rescuers shouted, as if to some one at a distance, "Don't let the man be murdered." This had the desired effect, and the negroes made off. Miner was assisted to Bungay's saloon, where he himself bathed his wounds, after which he was removed to Conroy's Hotel. Dr. Lumley soon arived, who with Dr. Landor, the superintendent of the asylum, taxed their skill to the utmost to alleviate the poor captain's sufferings. He died about five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, never having uttered a word after washing his wounds. Amhersburg became intensely excited over the occurrence of the shocking tragedy, and but avery brief intervel elapsed between the announcement of the crime and the appointment of a vigilance committee charged with the duty of ferreting out the murderers. The committee made close and careful search of the entire town for them, but only succeeded in capturing one, and he unfortunately afterwards escaped. Word was sent to Windsor and Detroit early on Wednesday morning, and the police on both sides of the river kept a sharp look-out for the black-skinned and black-hearted wretches, all of whom are well known to many people in this locality. It became known that two of them, Charles Medley and Burk Curtley, had crossed the river and reached Detroit about noon on Wednesday, and Detective Sullivan succeeded in arresting both on Thursday morning, and lodging them safely in prison. The third, George Brown, is still at large, but it is pretty certain that he will soon be caught. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased by John A. Kane, Esq., coroner, on Thursday, at which a verdict of wilful murder was rendered against Charles Medley as principal, and Burk Curtley and George Brown as accomplices. Captain Miner was well known and highly respected by the people of Detroit, in which city he had lived for many years. He was buried on Friday morning, a large number of sorrowing friends attending the funeral. He leaves a wife and family.

Windsor, Oct. 19.—Two of the alleged murderers of Capt. Miner were arrested in Detroit on Saturday, and were at once delivered up to the Canadian authorities and are now in Sandwich gaol. Their names are Charles Medley, Burt Curthey, both coloured. The other murderer, George Brown, was tracked to his father's house but escaped. His father is in custody for aiding him to escape.

The *Times* says that the Earl of Mayo, on Thursday, ceased officially to be Secretary for Ireland and a Cabinet Minister. He will leave for India, it is said, early in November.

Canadian products are in request in the West Indies. The Jamaica Mercantile *Intelligencer* says that a good demand still exists for Halifax provisions.

An American telegraph company offer to lay a new submarine telegraph to connect Prince Edward Island with the main land, on condition of a subsidy of £900 per annum being granted.

The number of children attending schools in the United States, according to an estimate adopted by the Boston correspondent of the *American Publisher*, is 5,000,000. For these there are each year manufactured 20,000,000 text books, costing $18,750,000.

As a lady residing at Hoosac Falls, N.Y., was removing some dresses from a clothes closet in her house a few evenings ago, a large black snake dropped from the folds of one of the dresses, and wound its horrible and slimy length around her arm, raised its head and thrust out its bifurcated tongue. The lady was almost paralyzed with fright. Her outcries soon brought other members of the family, who despatched the monster.

A California correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial*, who has been travelling on the Central Pacific Railroad, says "it costs ten cents a mile (in coin) to ride on it, and if you tender your fare in greenbacks, and insist on their reception, the conductor halts and pushes you off the train. A few days ago a passenger offered a greenback dollar for a ride of 10 miles. He was promptly ditched."

Helmbold, the eminent New York druggist, who has made a fortune from his remedial agents, and the pluck to advertise them more extensively than any other man in the business, has given the princely sum of $40,000 to aid in the election of Seymour and Blair—the largest sum ever given in the United States for election purposes by any one man.

On Tuesday, October 27, the Rev. Dr James McCosh will be inaugurated President of the College of New Jersey. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1811, Dr McCosh became a minister of the Church of Scotland in 1835, subsequently joined the Free Church of Scotland, and since 1851 has held the professorship of logic and metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland. To the literature of philosophical speculation he has contributed several important works, including "Intuitions of the Mind inductively Investigated," "The Supernatural in relation to the Natural," and an "Examination of Mill's Philosophy," and he is understood to be now engaged upon a history of the Scottish philosophy.

The Halifax *Reporter* says that the opponents of Confederation have always declared that connection with Canada proper could never be a benefit to any country and allude to the fact that charters were granted by the Local Legislature, thirty-eight were gold companies, and of these thirty-eight no less than twenty-four were got up in Canada proper, that is, in Quebec and Ontario. Of these seven coal mining companies incorporated four were Canadians. If we turn to other countries we find from this return that England supplied one company out of the fifty—being an iron and steel company; Scotland and Cape Breton one railway company; the United States six gold mining companies, and Nova Scotia one railway, two copper, three coal, eight gold and one "miscellaneous." "Thus," says the *Express*, "it will be seen that the 'hated Canadians' are foremost in devolping our resources."

Horace Greeley thinks that at least ten thousand Republican speakers are now stumping this poor distracted land.—*American paper.*

The house of the Deluge Engine Company, at Northampton, Mass., was recently set on fire by rivals and destroyed.

Ledru Rollin says that the surviving spies of the Bourbons and Louis Philippe were all retained by the present Emperor of the French.

Kansas is being rapidly settled by Swedes. Committees representing two colonies are in the State, searching the best place for settlement. They intend to purchase 26,000 acres of land in a body.

The Russian Princess, who is to be made Queen of Bavaria next year, is a beautiful slender young girl, with sweet and regular face, long, dark brown ringlets, and she with her husband—we quote Jenkins—will be the handsomest royal couple on the continent.

In the drama now being performed in London, founded on Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel," a pack of fox hounds cross the stage in full cry.

In a Republican procession at Logansport, Indiana, recently, some of the participants carried enormous carpet-bags, and one fellow had a trunk labelled "U. S. Grant, White House, checked through."

There was a "tournament" at Green Spring Valley, near Baltimore, on Tuesday, on the grounds of Alexander Burr, Esq. Nineteen knights competed, and Mr Stump won the right of naming the queen of love and beauty, bestowing that honour on Miss Florence E. Craig, of Baltimore.

The New York *Tribune* goes insane with exultation over the Republican victories. It intimates that the future centuries and the future destinies of mankind depended upon the result of the Pennsylvania election, and states (in rhyme) that it was given to the "key stone State" to ruin or to save the country.

The measures adopted by the Russian Government for the Russification of the Lithuanians are as bad as they can be. The use of the Polish language is forbidden, and as a moral justification, Russian journals assert that if the Lithuanians are not really Poles, and that if they tried to please their Polish masters by learning their language 500 years ago, they may now try to please their new Russian masters by adopting their language.

The Marquis of Hastings was driving about at Newmarket at the first October Meeting in an elegant pony carriage, which would not have disgraced Queen Mab herself. Though very ill, his spirits were as cheery as ever, and one never could have believed he had heavy reminiscences—of half a million gone in three years.

A Paris newspaper describes a new rifle, just invented there, which can fire twenty balls in one second. The editor very aptly remarks that it is most singular that when the population of France is, in many parts of that country, rapidly diminishing, it is the very time when the greatest amount of ingenuity is applied to increase the means of destruction.

A religious sect of a peculiar kind sprung up in Russia some time ago, and has suddenly come to nought. The movement broke out among the peasantry of the canton of Mostovin—the adherents denying the efficacy of prayer, and in consequence a number of them ceased to frequent the parish church, and broke to pieces the holy images which adorn every isba, however humble. The authorities had the chief promoters of the movement arrested and clapped into prison, whereupon the rest came and begged to be imprisoned too. Their desire was promptly granted, and in October last more thea 170 of these dissenters were locked up in the prison of Scrapul. A course of confinement, however, has had its effect, and now all the offenders have recanted, and re-entering the orthodox church have been set at liberty.

The *Times* speaks editorially of the Spanish Revolution as "the most notable event of the kind even in this age of political change. Since the first fall of the French Monarchy in 1792 there has been no revolution so indicative of a transformation in the popular character of the nation that has effected it. The fall of Charles X, or of Louis Philippe, of the Italian Princes or of King Otho, were events at which we can feel no surprise; but taking into consideration the circumstances under which Isabella came to the throne, the great traditions of her House, and the hopes which all Spain conceived of her government, it is impossible not to be conscious that the national heart must have been slowly chilled and hardened by tyranny before such a retributive could have fallen on the Royal head," and adds, "the Divine right has seldom had a more complete overthrow."

A MERCHANT SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS FAMILY.—Nicholas Father, doing business in the hardware line, indulged too freely in beer and wine. He returned to the store, evidently intoxicated, but not so much so as not to know what he was about. In the rear of the store were his wife and two children, while three or four clerks were present, closing up the day's business account. He appeared in very excellent humour, and after some conversation with his family and the clerks, he took up a revolver of a new pattern—a number of which weapons he had received as a consignment during the day—and commenced playing with it. After having examined it for a few moments, he loaded and capped the weapon. He was then standing with his face toward that part of the store where stood his wife and children watching his movements. Suddenly he exclaimed, "Goodbye," and turning round on his heel, placed the muzzle of the revolver to the left side of his breast, discharged the load into his body, and fell to the floor. The ball was found to have taken effect in the left lung, just above the heart.—*Chicago Journal.*

LUMBERING DIFFICULTIES ON THE GATINEAU.—A correspondent of the Ottawa *Times* states that affairs in the Gatineau are in a state dangerous to the public peace as well as to individual rights and safety, and adds:—On certain limits, location rights have been granted, while lumbering licences, extending over them, are in full force. And this, not to actual settlers, but to speculators, whose sole object is to cut the timber, for which they make arrangement, and are supplied with means by outside firms, who adopt this piratical mode of invasion of the just rights of others. The licence holders very naturally demur to this, and proceed to cut timber over the whole limit, and of their indefeasible right to do so it is scarcely possible to entertain a doubt. Two of the leading firms have engaged not to go upon lands suitable for cultivation, and which can be shown to be taken up for actual settlement, but to the mere timber hunters, who, by a side wind, have made raids on them, they are not inclined to show any forbearance. The raiders threaten resistance, and by force (as I have heard more than one of them assert) even of arms. In some instances this was not mere vapouring, but was more than likely to be carried out; and should it be, the serious question arises, who will be responsible for the consequences? It surely cannot be the licence-holder! He has purchased his limit; he has paid for his licence; he pays his timber duties; he pays his ground rent, and every other incidental charge; he has expended large sums in roads and slides, and dams, and booms, to make his acquisition available and valuable; and proceeding in the exercise of his indubitable rights, in no way violating his contract with the Government, he suddenly finds his property invaded, and a hoard loosed on him to filch the fruits of his skill, his labour, and his capital.

## *COMMERCIAL.*

IMPORTS per Grand Trunk Railway—George Robertson & Son.—277 half-chests tea; 30 catties tea; 40 hbds sugar; 11 boxes tin; 102 reams paper; 23 doz washboards; 5 cases sardines; 64 bbls currants; 127 bbls sugar; 4 bags coffee; 1 case tinfoil tobacco; 3 casks Epsom salts; 40 boxes stove polish; 25 boxes candles; 20 dozen mops; 200 catties tobacco; 10 bbls rosin; 1 hhd palm oil; 20 bbls syrup; 5 cases liquorice; 2 bbls sulphur; 6 bbls Brazil nuts; 34 boxes biscuits; 2 cases brushes; 50 bundles cod; 50 do. haddock; 200 boxes layers; 30 boxes corn starch.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, Oct. 21st.—Flour—Superior Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 6,25 to 6,50; Fancy, 5,60 to 5,70; Welland Canal Super, 5,25 to 0,00; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 5,20 to 5,40; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 5,20 to 5,25; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,75 to 5,00; bag flour 2,50 to 2,60. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,22½ to 0,00. Spring, 1,18 to 1,20; Western, 1,17 to 1,18. Oats—per 32 lbs, 45 to 46. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,35 to 1,45. Butter—Dairy 19 to 23c; store-packed 19 to 22c. Ashes—pots, 5,65 to 5,70. Pearls, 5,50 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 136¾. Pork, Mess, 24,75 to 25,00; Prime Mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 17,00 to 17,50. Peas, per 66 lbs 0,98 to 1,00. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour—dull receipts; buyers more disposed to operate, and fair business in Canada supers at yesterday's rates; Welland canal slightly better; fancy sold at 5,60. Grain—wheat—no reported sales; rates nominal. Peas nominal at former rates. Provisions—pork active. Butter—only choice finds buyers. Ashes unchanged.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, Oct. 21.—Gold 137. Stocks active. Cotton quiet at 25½ to 25½c. Flour heavy and declining; receipts are 15,100 bbls; sales are 8,200 bbls at 6,25 @ 9,85 for superfine state and western; 7,00 @ 7,65 for common to choice extra state; 6,90 @ 8,10 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at 6,00 @ 8,20. Wheat dull; receipts are 79,000 bush; sales are 23,000 at 1,63 for No. 2 Spring; 2,18 for amber Michigan; 2,35 @ 2,65 for white Michigan. Rye quiet; receipts are 79,000 bush. Corn favourable; receipts are 46,900 bush; sales are 5,800 bush at 1,12 @ 1,14 for unsound; 1,15 @ 1,15½ for unsound mixed western. Barley dull and heavy; receipts are 8,900 bush. Oats firm and fairly active; receipts are 40,000 bush; sales are 61,000 bush at 75c for new western. Pork heavy and lower at 28,37 @ 28,75 for mess; 28,50 @ 28,62 for old. Lard heavy and lower at 16¾ @ 18¼c for steam.

The Executive Council of Massachusetts have offered the contract to complete the Hoosac Tunnel to Shandlere & Co., of Canada, upon the deposit of a half million security.

The question is now under discussion in France as to whether it would not be advisable to reduce the army by 80,000. Prussia has reduced her army, then why not France?

The other day a porter at St. John, who, like good Mr Pickwick, when he had tasted the orange peel and brandy too often, laid himself down on his wheel-barrow and fell into a sound slumber. Some friend informed his careful spouse, who immediately came with sleeves rolled up, seized the "sleeping car" and bore away its bewildered occupant.

Victor Emmanuel is about reducing the strength of the Italian army by 17,000 men. According to a despatch from Florence on October 1, by order of the Minister of War, ten from every company, squadron, and battery were dismissed on furlough. The men were chosen from the most experienced, best conducted, and those most requiring leave.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, D.D., being 83 years old, thought it was time to be superannuated if he was ever going to be, and made a remark to that effect in the Illinois Conference last week. They told him to hold on another year and make out a half century of presiding eldership, when they would hold a grand jubilee over him, and it was so agreed.

While labourers were demolishing an old building on Twenty-seventh street, New York, last week, they discovered, in an old rat's nest, a roll of bills amounting to $250. Eight years ago the money was lost, and a youthful clerk, then boarding in the house, was suspected and convicted of being the thief. His character was thus ruined, and giving way to dissipation, he died on Blackwell's Island.

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 Tailor's 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 a perfect fit is guaranteed.

IF you want a fine suit of Black Clothes, 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, now to 7½d per yard; at 1s 3d per yard, now to 1s per yard; at. 1s 6d per yard, now 1s 3d per yard; at 1s 9d per yard, now 1s 6d per yard.

French Merinoes are still lower in price.

A splendid Linen Damask, half bleached, is 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.

October 16. JAS. GREENFIELD.

WOOLEN HOSIERY

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IS directed to our LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of

WOOLEN HOSIERY

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

Children's Wool Hose and Half Hose; 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, 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 of the British Markets, and they are thus able 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, MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE NAPKINS.

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

MACNEE & WADDELL,

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th September.