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GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST

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

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications [illegible] attention. Everything [illegible] published by the name of the writer [illegible] not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts. [illegible]

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

The attention of the Provincial Legislature, it is believed, will be directed to the foolish favoritism hitherto extended to the Upper Canada College. This institution, it is alleged, has fattened on the rightful resources of the Grammar Schools, and without as fair a record of usefulness as these institutions, has been maintained in a style of pompous extravagance ill suited to the circumstances of the country. The greed of the social magnates of our provincial metropolis has from time to time been directed to the centralization of wealthy educational institutions in Toronto, while the most useful county schools have languished for lack of support. There is now a prospect that the endowment of the Upper Canada College will be thoroughly investigated. Hitherto a culpable inattention to the merits of our Grammar Schools has everywhere prevailed; but now that the public mind is in some small degree awakened to their very great claims upon the regard of the community, we may hope for their establishment upon a permanent basis. The time, we trust, is not far distant when villages like Sydenham and Tamworth will possess Grammar Schools, or Union Schools, capable of affording to youth remote from cities a thorough school education. Our own Kingston Grammar School deserves the most active interest in every matter calculated to extend its usefulness, and to permanently secure its prosperity.

The indications derived from the electioneering canvass now being actively carried on in the United Kingdom are that Mr Gladstone and his Liberal followers will be returned to Parliament in great strength. It is now fully anticipated that the effect of the extension of the suffrage will be to throw power into the hands of the Liberal party, as the general effect of the recent measure of Parliamentary reform has been to increase the number of Liberal electors, the gain in the great cities more than compensating for any advantages gained by the Conservatives in constituencies where they exert an influence. Mr Gladstone is the coming man. He will be the next Premier, and very soon, unless Mr Disraeli, by a fresh exhibition of that political dexterity for which he is famous, manages on some excuse to retain his hold of office a while longer. But the influence of place, which was shown in the last session of Parliament, will animate the Gladstonites yet more strongly in the new Parliament, and Mr Disraeli and his colleagues will have to give way. The canvass appears to be very intelligently conducted, and the labour that is being performed on both sides is truly immense. The candidates are almost all engaged in holding a succession of meetings, at which they make elaborate speeches that are fully reported in the cheap newspapers of the day. Every opportunity, therefore, is offered to the electors, new and old, to arrive at an intelligent decision. Moreover, these election proceedings are characterized by great order, and it would seem as if a worthy spirit was abroad prompting the newly enfranchised classes to vindicate their claim to the privileges they now enjoy.

☞ The Lecture to be delivered this evening by Mr Riddell, in St. George's Hall, in aid of the funds of St. James' Church, will commence at eight o'clock.

THE VILLAGE OF BATTERSEA.—We have much pleasure in noticing the rapid growth and widely extending improvements in and around the village of Batterseа. A few years since fifteen families comprised the whole of its inhabitants and its business was confined within very narrow limits, sawing lumber for the Kingston market to a small extent comprising the whole. At present the number of inhabitants and amount of business done is very considerable, and a spirit of enterprise seems to be stimulating the inhabitants to still further exertions. During the last two years Mr Davis has built seven vessels of various tonnage, at an expenditure of about $16,000, and has now nearly completed one of 200 tons, the cost of which, when finished, will not fall short of $9,000. A very fine grist mill has been erected at a cost of $9,000, by Mr H. Vanluven, and is kept actively at work on custom grinding for the surrounding country. Messrs. Hewton and Davis are completing the appointments of a woolen factory, a portion of the machinery being up and in operation; the remainder will be obtained in the United States, and put in operation during the ensuing winter; so the whole factory is expected to be in full work by next spring. Another new feature of the village is the pretty and convenient school house, and the handsome new church should not be forgotten as an indication of the decided progression of the place. We cordially congratulate the inhabitants of Battersea upon the advancement they have made and have in contemplation, and if continued with its present spirit for a few years to come, will place the village foremost among the most thriving of the Dominion.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—The concert given last night by the United Protestant Workingmen's Society in aid of the Red River settlers was well attended.

Johnsons new map of the Dominion has been purchased by Mr Desberats, Queen's Printer, for $1,500.

Officers of the stations are to examine as to the necessity of every sentry now posted, with a view to reducing them as much as possible before winter.

In a letter in the *Gazette* Canon Balch explained the recent action of the Church in the States in refusing to remove restrictions on Canadian Clergymen going there, was through a misunderstanding which another session of the American Convention will remove.

A fire occurred last night in the stables belonging to Mr Holton in Gnievieve street. The building was gutted and two horses and a cow were burned.

The buildings at Cobourg, lately held by troops, are to be handed back to the Canadian Government.

At the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society, A. Robertson was elected President, and A. W. Ogelvie Vice-President. The Home is reported to be in excellent condition. The Charitable Committee spent $1,650, during the year. St. Andrew's day is to be celebrated by strictly on temperance principles, by a banquet in the evening.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Nov. 5.—The adjourned debate on the address was resumed by Mr McKellar, who observed that almost the entire policy brought down to the House was what was insisted on by the opposition last session. He referred to the free grants act, and the mining bill, and deprecated the harshness employed by the Crown Lands Commissioner in giving peremptory notice to collect arrears upon lands within a month, on pain of forfeiture, in the townships of Wallace and Mornington. He was at a loss to conceive what unpardonable sin those unfortunate people had committed that they should be so singled out for sacrifice. But they were so pounced upon; and he must say a more wicked act on the part of the government could not have been perpetrated. He charged the government with a total want of knowledge of the real wants of the country. Mr McKellar also referred to other topics, as the settlement of land, a homestead law, etc. His speech was decidedly opposition in its tone.

Mr Fraser and Mr McMurrich spoke approvingly of the address.

Mr Monteith referred to the demand for payment of arrears upon settlers' lands, and said the delay that had since been allowed was only a temporary respite. He hoped payment would not be forced. If payments were forced, it would deprive a new district of country of many valuable settlers.

Dr McGill regretted the delay that had been experienced in adjusting the details of arbitration. He hoped the more liberal land measure of the government would be completely successful.

Mr Cumberland said he hoped the policy promised with reference to minerals would be followed with regard to other industries.

Mr Pardee said that the mining bill of last session had one great evil; but he was not willing to find fault with men who wished to do better.

Mr Shaw, Mr Boyd, and Mr Oliver also entered into the debate, and at six o'clock the House adjourned till Friday.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—The names of three inebriates alone disgraced the docket at the court this morning, two strangers, and the notorious vagrant, Bob Elliott. The last named person appeared with a face much damaged and very dirty, and hair unacquainted with the comb since last its owner left the precincts of the county gaol. He pleaded hard to be allowed to join his wife at Toronto, an old plea of Bob's when placed at the bar of the police court. The magistrate was not to be caught by the dodge, and sent him to gaol for one month, to occupy himself in the useful employment of sawing wood. Adam Franklin, from the vicinity of Bath, went to that village last evening to meet his wife, whom he expected to greet on board the steamer Bay of Quinte, but found her not. In the anguish of his disappointment he rushed to the bar of the boat to seek consolation in the stimulating whiskey cup. The attractions of the place proved so great that for some time he was unable to tear himself from its seductive influence, and when at last he did so he found to his dismay that the steamer had left the dock and was fast bearing him towards Kingston. Upon learning his situation he returned to the bar and finished out his carouse by deep excess, and upon his arrival here was taken care of by the police, being in a perfectly helpless condition. The bench allowed him to return home on promise of remitting on Saturday, 14th inst., the amount of the usual fine, two dollars. Will he do so? Robert Prester, a respectable looking man, readily paid his fine of $2 for being drunk last night, glad to leave his unenviable position at the bar as soon as possible.

Fashionable ladies in Paris wear small gilt champagne bottles for earrings.

A "Scarlet Chapter" will be opened in the Orange Hall, Kincardine, on the 14th inst.

Pork in Ottawa sells for $7,50 for best quality. Lighter kinds at $5,50 per 100lbs. Beef sells from $3 to $4 per 100 lbs.

One firm in Salem, North Carolina, has sent off this fall 800 barrels of dried blackberries, and will probably send 200 barrels more—the whole worth $40,000.

A spiritualist has been arrested in Naples, who, by professing to communicate with the souls of eminent men, swindled one of his dupes out of $60,000.

Miss Rye arrived at the Bonaventure street station at nearly one o'clock this morning, and was met by Mr J. E. Pell on behalf of the St. George's Society. She had ninety girls with her and left only six here, Mr Dakers taking two. One went to her sister's, and the remaining three were taken to the St. George's Home. The rest proceeded to Toronto.—*Witness.*

Father Point, Nov. 5.—The Allen Company's freight steamship Germany, bound inwards, passed here at 5:45 a.m. The number of passengers, if any, is not given.

RED RIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Mr Editor—Are we going to do anything as a city for our suffering countrymen at Red River? I am aware that a number of our citizens have liberally given their share as a Church, but surely we do not intend the liberality of the people of Kingston to such an object as *this* to be represented by the liberality of a single congregation! "Times are dull" in Kingston, no doubt, but we evidently have money to spare for amusing ourselves at theatres, concerts, &c. Shall we not then be able to do *our* share in supplying food to our starving fellow colonists, at a time when, contrary to the fears at one time entertained, we are ourselves enjoying the fruits of a bountiful harvest? Surely, if so, we ought to be ashamed of ourselves!

Our neighbours in the United States and other cities in the Dominion have done nobly; shall Kingston not do *her* part? In Montreal, one Association, instead of enjoying their usual "lunch," gave what it would have cost to aid this object. May we not take a suggestion from their course, and if we cannot spare in any other way a liberal subscription, let us all by tacit consent, now that the season for social festivities is approaching, restrict our expenditure for unnecessary luxuries, in order to answer the appeal of those who, bound to us by ties so close, stretch out their hands to us, across a continent, asking *bread!* In so doing we should be acting out the true spirit of "Christian" hospitality, and should give ourselves and each other more real enjoyment, than by providing luxurious entertainments for those who can so easily do without this unnecessary appendage to social enjoyment.

I remain,

Mr Editor,

Yours, &c.,

A KINGSTONIAN.

Nov. 5, 1868.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir: I am much pleased with your able editorial on my communication about the proposed ship canal, because my object in writing it was simply to promote the consideration of the subject, and I request you to further that object by publishing the following remarks:

There is need for this canal, because the many already constricted means for the conveyance of the products of the interior to the seaboard are inadequate for the purpose. The projectors even of the Welland and Erie canals seem to have underrated the growing requirements of the inland trade, for both of these canals have been improved since their original construction. Who then can estimate the extent to which the still latent resources of the Great West will be developed? And knowing as we do that through our Province lies the most direct and cheapest way to the ocean, we may safely conclude that not only this canal but the one to the Ottawa River will yet be constructed and employed to their fullest capacity.

It is also said that the satisfactory accomplishment of the work has been declared, by those qualified to judge, to be quite feasible both as to the excavations and as to the greatest supply of water that can ever be required for lockage purposes. The great amount of lockage which will be required however on account of the high lands through which the route must pass may lessen that saving of time which this canal is intended to effect; but any hazard about the success of the work would be removed from us by giving it to the company.

In other respects I agree with you that it would be better for us if the government would take the work in hand.

The government will doubtless act deliberately on account of the vast interests involved. But it is to be hoped that if the work is not to be a governmental one, that no dog-in-the-manger policy will be pursued. The government can so regulate the conditions under which the company should act as to prevent monopoly or any other exercise of power which would be prejudicial to the prosperity of the people.

Those who desire to become stockholders can easily inform themselves of the value of the land which they ask as well as of the geological and geographical nature of the country through which the canal will have to pass, and doubtless have done so already. They may not intend that the canal should be a counterpoise to their expenditure, but may, and likely are, influenced by other considerations, such as the fact that as a general rule canal stock pays, and railroad does not; and also that as the rate of interest in England is very low at present it would be better to speculate with it than to lend it. Whatever their reasons may be, it seems to be our duty to conceal nothing from them; they may then be safely left to their own judgment.

Yours &c.,

M.

FROM CHICAGO TO BOSTON.—The brig Sailor Boy passed this port to-day from Chicago to Boston direct with grain.

BROKE HER WHEEL.—The propellor Bruno arrived this morning with a broken wheel, which accident occurred at the head of the Matilda canal, and was occasioned by the present extreme lowness of the water. A similar accident happened the Arcadian some time since at the same locality.

We regret to announce the death of James Harty, Esq., at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years. Mr Harty has been one of the leading merchants of the city for over twenty years, and was widely known and esteemed as a man of probity and high honour. His death was quite unexpected. He had been indisposed for ten days previously, but his illness was not supposed to be dangerous. This morning at an early hour the bell of the Roman Catholic Cathedral was heard to toll, and soon it became known that one of Kingston's most respected men was no more. The funeral will take place at half-past nine o'clock, a.m., on Monday next. As a mark of respect to his memory the flags on the City Hall and public buildings were placed at half-mast.

Miss Rye arrived in Toronto this morning about twenty minutes past three, by special train, having with her 73 girls of various ages—between sixteen and thirty. They were conveyed in waggons to the Girls' Home, where temporary quarters have been provided for them. They left Quebec at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, having arrived by the Nestorian. Although the passage out is said to have been very stormy, the girls look vigorous and as if the rough weather did not have any bad effect upon them.—*Globe, Nov. 6.*

LATEST NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Sir Roderick Murchison announces the receipt of letters from the explorer Livingstone, written in October and December, 1867, and dated at Marungu and Cazembe, places lying south and south westerly of Lake Tanganyika.

When these letters were written, Livingstone had been living three months with friendly Arabs, waiting for the close of a native war before proceeding on his way to Ujiji, and he told an Arab messenger that after exploring Lake Tanganyika he intended to return to Zanzibar. This is the first announcement from himself that he intends to leave Africa by that route.

Sir Roderick remarks:

"With the authentic data now before us we may well believe that the news which came by telegraph from Bombay, dated October 3, was perfectly correct; for, after Livingstone quitted the southern end of Tanganyika, he will have had about ten months to explore the whole course of that lake, and afterward to find his way to the seacoast. The ordinary post from Zanzibar, whether by the Seychelles or the Cape, usually takes six weeks or more to reach England, and hence if my distinguished friend reaches that place in a week after the departure of the steamer which carried the news to Trincomalee, some weeks may probably elapse before we can know of his arrival at Zanzibar. He may, indeed, bring the news himself, and enable his admiring countrymen to give him a hearty welcome before Christmas."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—ITS DIVISIONS AND PROSPECTS.

The liberty which it offers may be large, but it is not enough; it is becoming morally impossible to keep within the same limits the two opposing forces, with whatever apparatus of cunning articles and ingeniously devised sets with meshes warranted to stop nobody. If it takes one side of the profound controversy it ceases to be national; but if it takes both it will apparently find that the power of compromise is limited. We may yoke together the ox and the ass, but hardly the wolf and the lamb. It is true indeed that many old dogmas have ceased to possess any meaning, but they are not for that reason the less cherished and enforced. The party which rests upon authority rather enjoys an obsolete dogma; there is no such proof of unreasoning obedience as to declare your belief that a nonsensical declaration is necessary to salvation. It is at once the boast and the inevitable misfortune of this party that it is bound to keep on forcing down the throats of their disciples, doctrines at which the ordinary digestion revolts. It may be true too that we are on the road to unity of opinion even on religious matters. But the process by which unity is reached is not that of a gradual decay of animosities and differences. Rather it seems to be that each of the two opposite parties is slowly but surely rallying for a final contest. To one side gather all who fear the consequences of unrestricted discussion, and prefer in the face of modern thought to hide their heads in the best bush they can find. To the other gather those who are resolved to pursue the process of free inquiry, whatever may be the results to which it leads them. We know not how long it may be before the two antagonistic bodies are in presence of each other, nor how long it may take to decide the contest. Doubtless the contest will not finish in a grand theatrical catastrophe, but by the slow decay of the weaker body. Yet everything shows that the difference is becoming more hopelessly irreconcilable, and the divergence more distinctly marked. We cannot but think that under these circumstances the prospect of peace held out by the essayists is somewhat premature. What they call the truth may prevail, but it will only prevail after long and weary wrestlings with error. And meanwhile the tendency at present is to deepen the distinctions and cause them to turn upon more important matters than before. The issues at stake are so tremendous, the discussions of the day turn upon points so vital, that the old theological controversies become insignificant as well as obsolete. You may explain away the doctrine of eternal punishment and leave many minor controversies to the repose of dusty libraries. But when one set of disputants are arguing that we must lay aside reason altogether, and bow humbly before the decisions of the Church, and another that we must altogether expel theological methods in favour of science, it is hard to bring both parties into the same arena. When everything has been done to loosen the bonds of creeds and articles, they will still be uncomfortable trammels for men devoted to unlimited freedom of thought. The Broad Church party is after all composed as it were of that small margin of a much larger number of thinkers, which contrives to reconcile the results of modern thought with the thirty-nine articles. They are constantly weakened by deserters who prefer boldly to cross the border, and repudiate all allegiance to the older forms of thought. They stand upon a narrow platform, which constantly threatens to give way beneath their feet. Neither can we anticipate that if they triumph over the extreme left of their own followers, they will within any short time succeed in conquering the High Church party. The High Church party, on the other hand, contains a large proportion of the zeal, though not much, it may be, of the brains, within the Establishment. If they should be turned out by their adversaries, they would simply increase the number of antagonists to the Establishment. If they should triumph, their own principles would be fatal to the theory of an Established Church; and they would place the Church in hopeless opposition to the main current of progressive opinion. If both parties remain within the Establishment, the struggle seems likely to become so severe that Demos will find it very hard to understand the policy of maintaining a house so divided against itself.—*Fraser's Magazine for October.*

Fresh attempts are being made to recover the Russian military chest which was thrown into the lake of Keloenthal, Switzerland, during the retreat of 1799.

There was great alarm in a Gloucester, Mass., household the other day, the blessed baby, six months old, having disappeared. It was found at last in the attic, where it had been safely laid away in a basket of rags by a family dog.

Mr Daniel Bedell of Newbridge, R. I., was out trolling for bluefish one day last week, when a whale came up under the stern of his boat and threw it out of the water. The stern of the boat was torn off, the mast thrown out, and the boat completely wrecked. Mr Bedell was taken out of the water by another boat, which fortunately was near at hand.

The coal supply of the world is in no danger of giving out for a few centuries to come. Foreign scientific journals report that recently large and most important discoveries of coal have been made in Russia. The mines of one district alone are, according to the St. Petersburg journal, *Golos*, capable of supplying annually 400,000 tons for one hundred and fifty to two hundred years.

OUR ENGLISH EMIGRANTS.—We have been pleased to learn concerning some of the pioneers of an emigration society's efforts, who arrived in this country some months since, that the really pushing men among them, although complaining of much discomfort on the passage out, are reporting themselves very comfortably circumstanced in the new land. Others, on the contrary, are complaining, as is very natural, that all sorts of things are not done for them, now that they are here, by the kind friends who have helped them to come here. The plan of the society is properly, however, limited to securing employment in this country in places where there is reason to hope it may be permanent, and throwing strong men on their own resources for the rest. This policy, although exceedingly distasteful to men coming from England to a land where individual energy, ingenuity, and shrewdness have to fill the place of long established wages, which saved them the trouble of thought, is the kindest which could be adopted, and will develope at once that spirit of independence without which success here is impossible. Numbers are, we hear, soon to follow those who have come, and it is to be hoped that all will do what in them lies to assist and encourage the new-comers until they are fairly established in the country.—*Montreal Witness.*

MR BRYDGES AND THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The London *Times* says: The directors of this company having placed a circular issued by Mr Heseltine, of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Company, dated October 7, in the hands of Mr Brydges, the managing director in Canada of the Grand Trunk Company, he at once, in a letter to the directors, replied to the statements in Mr Heseltine's circular, with a request that his letter be placed in the hands of each bond and shareholder, which has been complied with.

The letter by Mr Brydges to the directors in answer to the various charges and insinuations in the circular of Mr Heseltine, reflecting on some of the officials of the company, states that they are, in fact, totally unfounded. The carting agent in Montreal was Mr J. Shedden. He had not, so far as Mr Brydges knew, any partners, was carting agent for the Grand Trunk Company before Mr Brydges became the manager, and was paid precisely the same rates that had been current in Montreal for carriage long before the Grand Trunk came into existence. He did not believe there was the slightest foundation in the statement that some person who had been in the service of the company for about five years, at a salary of £400 a year, had retired with a fortune of £110,000. The Toronto Rolling Mill Company never send freight of any kind over the railway, or receive anything by it. The contract now in existence with the mill was entered into in 1859, nearly three years before Mr Brydges was connected with the Grand Trunk Company. Since the duty was taken off the importation of rails into Canada, rails had been procured in England to the extent, during the last two years, of 10,000 tons, and to the reduction, of course, of the work done at the Toronto mill. He never had the slightest interest in any way whatever in the Toronto Rolling Mill, nor had any other employee of the company. In regard to the Kingston Locomotive Works, his connexion with it had nothing whatever to do with the management of the works; he was simply a shareholder to the extent of £1,200. The number of persons travelling on the company's business was reduced to the smallest possible list, a return of the passes issued being sent regularly to London. It was not true that he was actively engaged in mining speculations. He owned six shares in a copper mine in Lower Canada which he had seen twice, and in which he had probably seen the last of the money he had paid for the shares. Mr Brydges' letter concludes by stating that he knew that the air had been full of late of anonymous slanders, the dissensions in the company having opened a wide door to the outpourings of discharged employees of the company in Canada, and to those whose schemes of profit and speculation it had been his duty to the company to counteract and checkmate. He would attend the general meeting of the company on Thursday, and answer any questions.

Sunday evening religious services have commenced in more than half a dozen of the London theatres.

The Government of Nova Scotia have contributed $1,000 in aid of the distress at the Red River Settlement, and the people of Halifax have contributed $2,000, making together $3,000 from the Government and the city of Halifax.

The Italian Government is sparing no expense in making the port of Spezzia complete and to place it on an equal footing with Cherbourg and Toulon. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, and can safely contain the united fleets of Europe.

A number of German emigrants returned from the Western States to Toronto yesterday, after a short sojourn there. They intend to settle in the vicinity of Ottawa, and proceeded thither by G. T. R. to-day. It would be gratifying if we could think that this is the setting in of the return tide.

It is reported in Yorkshire (says the *Church News*) that the Archbishop of York, stimulated by the Bishop of Ripon and Dr. M'Neile, is about to commence proceedings against the Rev. Chas. Voysey. He will do so most reluctantly, our Yorkshire correspondent informs us, because he is a relative or connection of Mr Voysey. But obedience to public opinion has led him to this step.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, alluding to the recent report of reductions in the army, says that the authorities have not yet come to consider any of the arrangements regarding the strength or cost of the army next year. The same paper states that the Secretary of State at War is about to contract for 300 iron shields. The principal manufacturers are to be called upon to tender competitively, and with the understanding that each firm shall supply its own form of construction.

On Friday night a man entered the toll-house near Mount Hope, Rochester, and presenting a pistol to the head of the gate-keeper, demanded what money there was in the house. After some words, the keeper seized the man by the hand containing the pistol, and tried to wrench it from his grasp. The man then drew a club from his sleeve and struck the keeper on the head, rendering him partially insensible. The man took from the drawer a few coppers and escaped. He stated that he had just escaped from the State prison.

The Rev. Dr. McCosh, the new President of Princeton College, New Jersey, is to have his salary supplemented by the interest of $60,000, subscribed by friends of the Insitution—among others Governor Blair, who gave $10,000; R. L. & A. Stuart, sugar dealers, $10,000; Mr Stuart, President of the United States Trust Company, of New York, $5,000; Messrs. Stuarts, the bankers, $1,000; Mr Robt. Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, $2,500. After completing this $60,000, a smaller subscription, amounting to between $7,000 and $8,000, was made up to refit and refurnish the house which has been set apart for the President, so that he enters upon his office under circumstances the most favourable.

London is excited on the stocking question. The *Lancet* and the *Times* denounce the wearing of coloured stockings and under-clothes as being dangerous in the extreme, on account of the poison contained in the various colours. Magenta stockings are said to be full of arsenic. Orange socks are full of piric acid. Other colours contain aniline. These substances, when brought into contact with the skin and subjected to heat and friction, produce a sore that is fatal in its consequences. The *Lancet* refers to the case of a *danseuse* at Drury Lane Theatre, one of whose feet was badly poisoned by a red stocking. An eruption covered exactly that part of her foot which was concealed by her dancing shoes. The red stocking seemed to be identified as the agent of the mischief, because the necessities of the ballet required the girl to wear a stocking of another colour on the other foot, and that was unharmed. The injured foot soon healed upon wearing white hose. Leaping at a conclusion upon these premises, the *Lancet* hoped that the flashy red stockings would soon be driven from the market. The alarm is so great, that one gentleman actually exhorts the people to go without stockings.

A NEW PLEA FOR LABOUR.—That a new era is opening for labour, we (*Builder*) not only trust, but believe. That this better age will be attained by the development of industry, within its own proper sphere of action, and not by its direction into political channels, we hold to be certain. The province in which industry has attained its greatest triumphs is that which promises best for the future. That a co-operation of the productive forces, not a forcible antagonism between capital and labour, but the aid of the labourer of to-day by the stored labour of generations of labourers who have preceded him, is the great requisite for progress which experience denotes, there can be no denial. That the credit which arises from trust to character, and not the artificial operations of imaginary banking schemes, will form the sinews of successful organization, we also hold. And it will be by the final performance, by tools and mechanism driven by steam or electricity, of all that man shall hereafter have to do, except to think, and to enjoy the full exercise of his intellectual and animal functions, that we hold that the final subjugation of the material world will be effected. It is towards that end that the race has, slowly and blindly, but not less certainly, advanced, since bronze replaced stone, and the corn-mill was substituted for the quern.

Half the territory of the United States was ed by the Mississippi.

There are more than 1,200 varieties of postage stamps of all nations.

There are at least twenty-five millions feet of lumber stored in the yards of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Minnesota.

Kate Hayden, a ballot-girl, died on Thursday from the effects of a burning two weeks ago in the Samerville theatre. She was from Cincinnati.

William Burkinshaw was found in a murdered condition on Wednesday morning in the upper storey of an otherwise unoccupied house in Philadelphia.

The catch of herring on the Labrador coast is reported, this season, to be but one-fourth of the usual quantity taken. An immense fleet have gone, and are preparing to go, from many quarters, to Bay of Islands after herring.

Recently the wife of a New Haven physician received a well-dressed woman into her dressing room, who had come to inquire concerning rooms to rent. The lady of the house stepped into an adjoining room for a moment, leaving her gold watch, gold chain and valuables attached, in all worth $200, upon a table in the room. When she returned the jewelry was gone. She at once demanded the property of the visitor. The visitor professed great indignation, but ineffectually, and being threatened with instant exposure if she did not make restoration, threw the articles upon the table and rushed from the house with such celerity as to escape arrest.

A letter, now going the rounds of the French press, has been addressed by the celebrated publicist, M. de Girardin, to General Prim, taking the ground that all the available pretenders to the throne of Spain are fatally objectionable, and that the only safe way of securing the liberty the people have suddenly obtained is to adopt a republican and federal form of government.

The city of Paris has formed a new trade for some of her people. It is the hiring of fruit for grand banquets. In the same way as people hire crystal for balls, out-grown apples and pears, prize melons, etc., are hired for the central piece. As soon as the banquet is over, the speculator removes his fruit, and it is next day on some other aristocrat's board. Such is the hollowness of fashionable life.

BIRTH.

On the 6th instant, the wife of A. B. McDonell, merchant, of a son.

DIED.

On Friday, 6th November, James Harty, Esq., merchant, of this city, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place at half-past nine o'clock, a.m., on Monday next, from his residence, Earl street, to St. Mary's Cathedral, and from thence to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

EX S. S. S. CLEOPATRA,

FROM LONDON.

SIX CASES

CHOICE

NEW FANCY GOODS

Expected in a few days

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

PRINCESS STREET.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Nov. 6.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

SAMUEL GORDON'S Celebrated Labrador Herrings.

W. R. McRae & Co.

Nov. 6.

MALAGA GRAPES.

HALF BBLS. IN PRIME ORDER.
New Prunes in Kegs.
New Figs.
Preserved Ginger, very fine.

W. R. McRae & Co.

Nov. 6.

ARRIVING
Ex Ship Chaudiere, from London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS—
Bbls Mixed Pickles
Bbls Imperial Hot
Bbls Chow-chow
Bbls Onions
Bbls Gherkins, etc., etc
Cases Calvesfoot Jelly
Cases Red Currant Jelly
Cases Black Currant Jelly
Cases assorted Jelly
Cases assorted Jams
Cases Potted Ham
Cases Potted Beef
Cases Potted Tongue
Cases Harvey Sauce
Cases Mushroom Catsup
Cases Cherries, in Quart Bottles for Tarts
Cases Greengages, " "
Cases Strawberry, " "
Cases Raspberry, " "
Cases Assorted, etc., " "
FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & Co.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!
Try our Coffee at 1s 3d per lb.
Try our Choice and highly Flavoured at 1s 6d.
Try our Mocha and Java Mixture at 1s 9d.
Roasted and Ground on the Premises.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

We keep the best Sherry Wine
We keep the best Port Wine
We keep the best Burgundy Wine
We keep the best Sauterne Wine
We keep the best Malaga Wine
We keep the best Champagne
We keep the best Hock
We keep the best Moselle
We keep the best Claret
We keep the best Ginger Wine
We keep the best Brandy
We keep the best Rum
We keep the best Gin
We keep the best Irish Whiskey
We keep the best Scotch Whiskey
We keep the best Old Rye Whiskey
We keep the best Morton's Family Whiskey
We keep the best Proof Whiskey
FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & Co.,
BROCK & PRINCESS STREETS.
October 22.

7½d.
LADIES'
MUSLIN BALMORAL
AT
SEVEN-PENCE HALF-P
SPLENDID VALUE, AT
JOHNSTON & KI
MARBLE BLOCK
P. S.—Another Lot of those
just received.
Nov. 6.

FRENCH MERINO

ALL WOOL PLA

FANCY DRESS CO

COBURGS, LUST

AND

WINCEY

At exceedingly LOW PRI

FERGUSON

PRINCESS STREE

October 31.

REMEMBE

YOU can buy READY-MADE cheaper than at the cheapest Te tablishment in the city.

GREENFIELD'S LIVERPOOL the place to leave your Orders a proper fitting suit of Clothes, a perfect fit is guaranteed.

IF you want a fine suit of Black C serviceable suit of Tweed, or a coat, any of which will be made lower than the lowest, go to GREE before purchasing elsewhere.

TO THE PUBLIC AT

J. GREENFIELD has just reduced DRY GOODS as follows:

Fancy Dress Goods, sold at 1s per ed to 7½d per yard; at 1s 3d per yd. to 1s per yard; at 1s 6d per yard; 1s 3d per yard; at 1s 9d per yard, 1s 6d per yard.
French Merinoes are still lower in
A splendid Linen Damask, half
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
36-inch Factory Cotton, at 6½d
Paper Collars at 6½d per box.
We have a few more pairs of sold

BLANKETS

at a still greater reduction in price.

October 16. JAS. GREEN

GREAT EXHIBI

OF

NEW FALL GO

AT THE STORE

OF

Macnee & Wa

PRINCESS STREET

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

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

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

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

MACNEE & WADE
PRINCESS
Kingston, 18th September.