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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

1:15 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 "		" " [illegible] "

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

☞ 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.

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PAPERS DISCONTINUED.

Anonymous communications [illegible] Everything intended [illegible] published by [illegible] necessarily for [illegible] thenticity. It is also [illegible] whether [illegible] We cannot undertake to [illegible]

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The Public Accounts of Ontario have been presented to the Legislative Assembly with commendable promptness. The figures show an actual balance on the 30th of September of $456,405 94. This balance stands to the credit of the Province after investments in six per cent stock to the extent of half a million, so that altogether the finances of the province show an improvement of nearly a million of dollars. The accounts are very carefully and elaborately prepared, and show the unexpected balances under every item of expenditure.

The Hamilton *Spectator* gives some figures showing the increase of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank in that city. The monthly deposits have fluctuated from seven to twelve thousand dollars, and at the end of October amounted in the aggregate to $67,177—truly a large sum to represent the seven months' savings of the people of Hamilton and neighbourhood. The deposits at Hamilton are larger than at any other point in the Dominion, a fact which is probably owing to the circumstance that there the advantages of the Post Office bank are better understood, and probably also it may be due to the liberal remuneration and thrifty habits of the workpeople in that city. Intelligence, skill, and thrift have certainly to do with this state of things, and it is highly creditable to the population of Hamilton that they have attained pre-eminence in this particular.

Seven months is but a short time in which to familiarize the people with the working of a public institution so entirely new in Canada as that of Post Office Savings Banks; but the returns from all parts show that this department of Post Office administration enjoys the public confidence, and is doing a work that was before undone. The system has multiplied savings banks and carried them to towns and districts previously without, and wherever a Post Office bank is opened, there a centre is established, round which habits of thrift and sobriety are more likely to prevail among the population. Those who are convinced of the beneficial effects, of a moral and social nature, which flow from the establishment of these banks, will join in the demand that the system should be as widely diffused as possible. It has been contemplated for some time past to open additional offices as bank offices in various parts of the Dominion. We shall hail it as another indication of progress when effect is given to that intention.

The Court of Revision commenced its session this afternoon and the board will continue their settings without adjournment until the whole of the business is disposed of. There are between forty and fifty cases to adjudicate.

ARRESTED.—A man by the name of Le Page was arrested by policeman Ilsey on board the steamer Watertown this afternoon, charged with stealing a sum of money, about $40, from a drawer in the Hotel Dieu, where he had been staying for some time as an invalid. The case will come up for hearing to-morrow morning at the police court.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—There were no prisoners before the court this morning and very little general business. The man Whalen, accused of stealing a ham, was yesterday liberated, no one appearing to prosecute. The man has a large family dependent upon him, and it is presumed that this fact had sufficient weight with Mr Morrison to prevent his appearing. It is hoped that this humane consideration of Mr Morrison will not be lost upon the accused.

TRAPPED.—The artillryman, John Flapping who deserted on Saturday night last, has been captured and returned to barracks to-day. On the night alluded to he put off in a small boat and endeavoured to make his way to the neighbouring States, but in the fog and darkness of the night he got confused and did not make his intended course. When near the small islands known as the Two Brothers he broke an oar and went on shore there to procure a piece of wood to replace it. While absent from his boat for that purpose it drifted away, and the fugitive found himself trapped without the possibility of getting away. He was discovered, after remaining until yesterday afternoon, by some fishermen, who brought him to Kingston and delivered him up to the authorities.

News of the death of Hon. J. M. Johnson, M. P., Northumberland, N. B., has reached Ottawa.

In a very eloquent oration by Mr George William Curtis, at West Point a few weeks since, on the death of Gen. Sedgwick, the N. Y. *Tribune's* reporter made him say:—"We are citizens of the world before we are citizens of any country; we are men before we are Americans, you by *libertas*, I by *patria*." We presume the incomprehensible phrase at the end of the sentence is an American rendering of the Latin maxim: *Ubi libertas, ibi patria.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM ST. JOHN.

St. John, N.B. Nov. 8.—Quite a panic set in here this morning on account of the reported failure of the Commercial Bank. The stock sold yesterday as low as sixteen dollars for one hundred dollars shares, and this morning the paper was generally refused. The bank doors are now closed, and surrounded by an anxious crowd. The other banks are deliberating whether they will come to its assistance. If they should not, the Commercial Bank must go down.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Nov. 9.—Among the petitions presented was that of the City Council of Kingston asking for power to sell certain lands, and of the Board of Trustees of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, praying a grant of money.

The follwing Parliamentary Standing Committees were appointed:—

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

Hon. Mr Wood, Messrs Barber, Beatty, Boulter, Carmichael, Clarke, Clemens, Cook, Corby, Coyne, Ferrier, Finlayson, Fisser, Gow, Gicely, Luton, Matchett, McGill, McKim, McLeod, Oliver, Paxton, Read, Rykert, Secord, Sinclair, Smith, (Kent,) Smith, (Leeds,) Strange, Springer, Swinarton, Wallis, Wigle, Wilson,—34.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

Hon Attorney-General Macdonald, Hon. Messrs Cameron, Carling, Wood, Richards, Messrs Beatty, Calvin, Christie, Cockburn, Coyne, Craig, Cumberland, Currie, Ferguson, Fisser, Gow, Grahame, (Hastings,) Hayes, Lyon, McCall, (Norfolk,) McDougall, McKellar, McKim, McLeod, McMurrich, Paxton, Perry, Rykert, Scott, (Grey,) Scott, (Ottawa,) Shaw, Sinclair, Swinarton, Trow, Williams, (Hamilton,) Williams, (Durham,) —36.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Hon. Atty.-Gen. Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Cameron and Carling, Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Coyne, Craig, (Russell,) Cumberland, Evans, Eyre, Galbraith, Gildersleeve, Hooper, Lauder, Lyons, Lount, Monteith, McDougall, Oliver, Pardee, Rykert, Scott, (Ottawa,) Scott, (Grey,) Clarke, Smith, (Middlesex,) Williams, (Durham,)—26.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Hon Atty.-General Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Cameron and Richards, Messrs Baxter, Blake, Boyd, Calvin, Christie, Colquhoun, Closby, Evans, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Gow, Graham, (York,) Hays, Hooper, Monteith, McColl, McKellar, McMurrich, Pardee, Paxton, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, (Leeds,) Springer, Supple, Tett—29.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

Hon. Mr Wood—Messrs. Beatty, Blake, Carmichael, Cumberland, McDougall, McLeod, McMurrich, Smith, (Leeds.)

The Attorney General stated that the Municipal Assessments Act would be referred to a committee for the consideration of amendments.

On motion of Hon. Mr Macdonald the following were appointed a standing committee on printing:—Messrs McKellar, Galbraith, Ferrier, Beatty, Scott (Ottawa), Tett, Trow, and the mover.

The Attorney General gave notice that he would move for a committee to consider how far it was expedient to amend Rule 85 so far as the same relates to the acceptance of petitions praying for pecuniary relief and assistance.

On motion of the Attorney General an address to the Governor General on his departure from Canada was concurred in.

The House soon afterwards adjourned.

SPORTING.—For some weeks past the sporting portion of the public particularly interested in fast horses, have been divided in opinion upon the relative merits of two well known fast horses, viz: Mr Garibaldi's white horse Sleepy, a trotter, and a racker belonging to Mr Philip Ham, and their respective claims were to have been decided yesterday afternoon at Storm's corners, near Odessa, by a match for $100 a side, with $20 forfeiture. In view of this a large number of sportsmen left the city yesterday morning for the scene of action, but were doomed to disappointment as the race did not come off, Mr Ham preferring to pay forfeit. The Kingston men complain of the conduct of a parcel of roughs on the occasion, who seemed bent upon preventing fair play being shown to the trotter. This sort of thing cannot be sufficiently condemned on occasions of the kind, which, if not conducted from pure motives of sport apart from anything pertaining to gambling or blackleglism, had better be abandoned altogether. As some slight relief from the disappointment experienced on the occasion, an impromptu match was got up on the ground for a purse of $20, for a dash of one mile, between Mr Gerald's brown mare, Crazy Jane, and Mr Makins' sorrel horse, Stonewall Jackson. The race was won by Crazy Jane in 2 m. 50 sec, and the course being in a wretched condition, its naturally rough state rendered worse by the present wet weather, must be considered as very good time. A good deal of disappointment was expressed by sporting men last night at the fate of the first race, each horse having many backers.

IL Paris they believe Rome to be be on the eve of a revolution.

Weston, the pedestrian, is now preparing for his great walk of 5,000 miles in one hundred consecutive days.

A St. Petersburg paper announces there are fewer no than 1,000 ladies in that city engaged in the remuneative art of fortune-telling. The highest circles of society furnish the votaries to these priestesses, who also deal in Asiatic perfumes, and allow gentlemen to stroll from the idlest of curiosities into their little temples. Taking the whole number of inhabitants into account, which would allow one prophetess to every 500 people, St. Petersburg cannot surely complain of being kept in the dark about coming events.

Some time since the Toronto *Telegraph* suggested the propriety and sound policy of having palatial residences built in that city for the accommodation of the members of the Local Government. The suggestion was a most absurd one, and the proposed accommodation entirely unnecessary. At the present time, three-fifths of the Cabinet find very pleasant accommodations, board as well as lodging, at a dollar a day, in the Parliamentary buildings, where they have very comfortable sleeping apartments fitted up, and are supplied in abundance with all the good things a well-supplied larder can furnish—and all at a very moderate expense. Messrs. Wood, Carling, and we believe the Premier, as well as some of the subordinate officials, avail themselves of these accommodations and comforts.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM Mr HOWE.

(By Special Despatch from Halifax to the Globe).

Halifax, Nov. 7.

The following letter appears in this morning's *Chronicle*

"Fairfield, Nov. 6, 1868.

"To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

"Sir—Judge Marshall has done me a very acceptable service by the publication of his letter in your paper of the 4th inst. I have nothing to conceal from the public, and accept with infinite pleasure his challenge to explain my views on the exciting topic of the day. Had the Judge, at any time since my return from England, done me the honour to ask for personal explanations he should have had them, but perhaps it is better for all parties that they should be given in this unreserved manner to the country at large.

"Nine months were spent by Mr Annand, Mr McDonald and myself in England in 1866 and 1867, in a vain endeavour to resist the passage of the British American Act, and five months of this year were spent by another delegation in asking for its repeal. Few persons who have not been engaged in this sort of service can fairly estimate the responsibility to be assumed, and the amount of labour it involves. It is due to all the gentlemen with whom I was associated on those two missions to acknowledge that they zealously and fearlessly discharged their duty to the Province. My leadership, though courteously acknowledged, was more nominal than real. Each set about and did in his own way whatever his hand found to do, according to the dictate of his independent judgment. Every day we were combined in friendly consultation, and where joint action was necessary, we rarely, if ever, disagreed.

"There are three millions of people in London alone—nearly as many as there are in all British America. They form, perhaps, the busiest population in the world. They have so much to spend, to do, to see, to read, to suffer, and to enjoy, that it is no light task to interest them in any question not directly bearing upon their daily pursuits and pleasures. A friend and I stood upon Epsom Downs looking at a horse race. There were eighty thousand present. Again, we stood in the Crystal Palace, and saw forty thousand persons listening to an oration; and again, we stood in Hyde Park, where the elite of London society rolled past us, in splendid equipages, to be numbered by thousands. On each of these occasions my friend put the question to me; "How many of all these people ever heard of Nova Scotia, or would waste an hour to consider the question of repeal?" My answer was generally the same sad acknowledgment "Perhaps a dozen." But outside of London there are thirty millions of people more, to be reached, roused and convinced.

"They are equally busy and pre-occupied. The middle classes, thriving by commerce and varied industries of the utmost value, have little time to spare for speculative questions affecting people a long way off. The poor, fighting the battle of life under high pressure all the time, have none at all. The rich, occupying hundreds of rural palaces all over the face of the country, yachting round the coast, galloping in the hunting field, or occupied with their books, statuary and pictures, are not easily won from pursuits and pleasures so engrossing, to the consideration of a mere colonial question.

"This intense pre-occupation of the whole mass to whom the appeal has to be made, constitutes, so far as my experience goes, one insurmountable difficulty in our way. It is all very well for members in the Legislature and writers in the newspapers here to cry out "repeal," but let either of them—nay, let Judge Marshal himself plunge into London, Manchester, Birmingham, or Liverpool, and try how many persons he will get to listen to him. Or let him go down into Norfolk or Buckinghamshire and exercise his powers on the rural population, and then he will understand the sickness of the heart with which I have been driven to the conclusion that any such attempts, no matter who makes them, must end in failure. The only way in which we could reach the mass of the population was through the London and Provincial press, and having laboured in that line for fourteen months I am quite content that the Judge or anybody else shall try his hand at a service, which, having tested my powers to the utmost, I have no desire to resume.

"Turning to the purely political or governing classes, as they are sometimes termed, let us see how we fared among them and what the prospects are before us of any much more happy result. In 1867 pamphlets and public documents were circulated among these people by the ream. I have recently read over the case of Nova Scotia, submitted by Messrs Annand, McDonald and myself, to Earl Carnarvon, to endeavour to discover after months of further reflection and experience if anything had been omitted that ought to have been said. As an argument covering the whole ground, it appears to me unanswerable; and it certainly has never been answered. But what then? Though it was backed by petitions from thirty-one thousand of our people, and though we praved but for a few weeks' delay, the British America Act was passed with a celerity and unanimity that proved the strength of the combination we had to face, and that our summers labour had been lost. To sit in the lobbies of the Lords and Commons, and hear your country's dearest interests disposed of with reckless haste or supreme indifference, is not a pleasant pastime. Having endured the mortification twice, I have made up my mind never to submit to the infliction again.

"When our elections were over, the results were so decisive and overwhelming, that it appeared but fair to the people who had spoken with so much unanimity that their demand for a repeal of the statute should be conveyed to England. It was but fair, also, to give to the Government and Parliament at home the opportunity to redress a great wrong, if by chance it had been done from haste or inadvertence. It was also due to the delegates of the previous year that their veracity and honour should be vindicated in the mother country. Upon these grounds I justified the second delegation, and consented to serve upon it. But it will be recollected that in several speeches delivered in Halifax and Halifax, I cautioned the people not to be too sanguine of the result, because from the apathy and indifference, no less than from the strength of the combination to be encountered, we might again be disappointed. Some of our friends at the time complained that I was too outspoken on this point, but I thought then, as I think now, that the truth should be told, even if it be unpalatable, and that, in matters of so much importance, the country ought never to be deceived.

"Now, let us look at the results of the last delegation and see how much encouragement we have to send another. We went instructed to demand repeal. Our first interview satisfied me that it would not be got, if her Majesty's Ministers could help it, and we naturally addressed ourselves to the ordinary means by which pressure may be brought to bear upon a reluctant Government. Reams of petitions, addresses and resolutions were struck off. Arguments and explanations to suit every taste and capacity were prepared. These were addressed to every member of both Houses and to all the leading newspapers of the three Kingdoms. Correspondence was opened and personal interviews sought with members of Parliament and other influential persons. This sort of thing went on for months—with what result? Let the country judge. When it became necessary to shape the resolution to be submitted to Parliament, Mr Bright told us frankly, that, though he would go down and ask for repeal pure and simple, if we insisted upon it, it was so unusual—so opposed to English habits of thought and Parliamentary practice, to repeal in such haste an important statute, without any precedent inquiry by a Parliamentary committee or a Royal commission, that he did not know at that moment two members who would vote with him, and should expect to be left in a minority of ten. With this cheerless prospect before us, we had no alternative, and consented to modify the resolutions. Availing ourselves of an invitation from the Duke of Buckingham, to discuss the general subject again, we urged every argument we could think of to induce His Grace to yield either a committee or a commission. The issue of the two debates all the world knows. What others felt I know not, but when I walked out of the lobby of the House of Commons, it was with the full determination never to go there again on such an errand. I used to believe that in a case involving vested interests, constitutional principles, and great sums of money, British statesmen and legislators would do justice though heavens should fall. As I strode home that night with deep sorrow and a sense of humiliation not to be described, I was compelled to acknowledge that I had cherished a delusion. Anybody else may try a third experiment, and they shall have all the honour and glory if they succeed. But I have too much respect for myself and for my country to go a third time begging for justice where it is not to be obtained.

"Let us see how matters stood when the debates in the two Houses were over. Of six hundred and fifty members of the House of Commons, three hundred and fifty did not take interest enough in the question to occupy their seats. Of the three hundred who did not attend, but eighty-seven could be got to vote—not for repeal, mark ye, but for inquiry only. In the House of Lords the defeat was still more decisive, though the tone of the debate was courteous and respectful. But fifty peers out of four hundred were present, and of those fifty not a man raised his voice or voted for repeal, and but two spoke in favour even of inquiry. By a careful analysis of the division lists, it will appear that every supporter of the Government in the House of Commons, with one exception, voted against us; that of forty members who represent the great financial and railway interests of the three kingdoms, every man was against us; and in both Houses almost every prominent Whig who was in the last cabinet or expects to be in the next, led by Earl Russell, in the one House, and Mr Gladstone in the other, voted against us. Of the thirty-one great governing families, whose names are interwoven with the most striking events of history, whose vast estates are to be found in every county, who largely control elections and influence governments, whatever party is in power, every one is against us. We cannot assume that all these people have any desire to do us wrong, or that the great majority of them have any personal interests to serve. But the cause of their unanimity lies upon the surface. The United States has flourished as a great Confederacy. It is assumed that we may and ought to do the same. Then again, the whole tendency of European thought for many years past has favoured consolidation. The small states of Greece have been united into a kingdom, and Great Britain gave up the Ionian Islands, that the territory might be rounded. All the small States of Italy, except Rome, have been united under Victor Emmanuel. All the small States of North Germany, after the battle of Sadowa, were united to Prussia, and those lying to the south either have sought or will seek to be incorporated into the Austrian Empire. These changes, English statesmen of the most elevated intellects and blameless reputations believe to be salutary and beneficial, and overlooking the argument raised by us in 1867, that we were already part of a great Confederacy, they cannot be made to believe that what is good for Greeks, Italians and Germans, should not be good for Nova Scotians. Then, again, outside the British Islands, there are more than two hundred millions of people, occupying sixty great colonies and dependencies. Each of these in its turn presents its grievances for redress, its complaints for investigation, so, that either in the press, in Parliament, or before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, colonial questions are continually turning up, and often create less interest than an ordinary suit at law.

"Seriously pondering all these matters, nobody will be much surprised at my convictions, after the last decision of Parliament, that in England our case is hopeless. I at first clung to the belief, as a great many people here do yet, that a new House of Commons, elected on a wider franchise, might be approached with better prospect of success. But I put the question to Mr Bright. His answer was decisive. Unless the circumstances materially changed, Nova Scotia could not expect Mr Gladstone and the leading men who would form his Cabinet, if they get a majority, to reverse a policy which they claimed as their own and which the Conservatives had adopted under their pledge that it should be maintained. There was some hope in another direction. A union of the Maritime Provinces might yet be formed. The subject was discussed with Mr Bright, and he frankly admitted that if such a union could be completed, the question would assume a new and more hopeful aspect. Immediately I wrote to Mr Robertson to have the subject considered here, and to send discreet friends into the other colonies. To this hope I clung, till we landed in Halifax. But it was dissipated by the information brought back from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. A convention was then called early in August, to consider the state of affairs. It deliberated for four or five days, when the whole subject was discussed. I have ever since regretted that that body sat with closed doors. If the debates had been open to the public, we would perhaps have been spared the miserable tales and slanders which have been whispered about the corners and scattered broadcast over the country ever since. Partly because I could not trace these stories to a quarter from whence it seemed incredible that they could emanate, and partly because wherever they came from I had no desire to volunteer premature disclosures, I have for three months allowed them to circulate in silence. But when a gentleman of Judge Marshall's character and standing desires information I give it with infinite pleasure.

"Judge Marshall states the case correctly when he assumes that for two years I was the recognized leader of the anti-Confederate and Repeal party. In the spring of 1865, finding a body of old friends, no one of whom could afford to give his entire time to the contest, fighting our country's battles, and other gentlemen unto whom I had often been politically opposed ranged beside them, I volunteered my aid. These men honoured me with their confidence, and working together, we contrived to invest Nova Scotia's case with a dignity and intellectual life that was acknowledged by even our opponents, on both sides of the Atlantic. I have explained the reason why, on returning from England, I was hopeless of success in that direction; and how, on my landing here, a union of the Maritime Provinces appeared impracticable. I was still, however, willing to struggle on, if anybody could show me anything to be done, or any probable termination to the contest. Nobody could. Of my own feelings and opinions I made no secret. They were explained to a private meeting of our friends, the day after I landed, and they were explained to the Convention with the same frankness that they are now given to Judge Marshall. There is one thing that never has been explained, but it is time the country knew it. On the second day that the Convention met, and after my explanations had been made, this question was put by a member, for whom I have a very great personal respect: "But cannot Mr Howe tell us what we can now do?" As nearly as I can remember, my answer was, "There are two things. You can declare your independence, but if that is to be done, and I do not advise it, come up to the table here and sign a declaration pledging your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honour, to maintain it; if the people respond, be prepared to head them, and history will record your martyrdom if not your achievements." Nobody seemed inclined to try this experiment; and I then said: "There is one other thing that neither involves your lives nor your allegiance. It is clear to me that unless something is done on this side of the water besides talking and passing resolutions, you can make no change on the other. But if you wish to startle England and Canada, and play your last peaceful card before you negotiate, let the Executive Council go up to General Doyle to-morrow morning, and say—'From no disrespect to Your Excellency, for we all respect you—from no desire to embarrass, for under other circumstances we would rather assist you—but in order to give the most emphatic answer to the Duke of Buckingham's despatch and speech, and to show the unanimity and strength of public feeling in favour of repeal, we come to tender our resignations, and to inform your Excellency that we will not work for or under you, so long as you hold a commission from Lord Monck, and not from the Queen." In offering this suggestion, I pledged myself that, if it was adopted, I and every member of the House of Commons that I could influence, would back the Council, resign our seats if there was a dissolution, and pile up such a majority as could not be misrepresented in England. When this proposal was made, I looked along the Treasury benches with some curiosity and interest. Not a man rose to second it, or give to Nova Scotia her last chance of a peaceful and loyal repeal of the Union. From that moment I have no part in repeal movements in which I have no faith. I have cheerfully made way for others who seemed anxious to air their projects and assume the lead; and except when some person has attacked me in an unjust and ungenerous manner, I have amused myself in my own quiet way, smiling at blunders that I could not prevent, and attending to my own affairs. My opinions I have never disguised, and as respects the flourishes made about Repeal for the last three months, they have hardly amused me so much as did the scream of the sea gulls round the grave of the dead Indian on the coast of Labrador. But Judge Marshall has heard of some negotiations, and on this branch of the subject he desires information. He shall have it without reserve.

"The Duke of Buckingham, in his despatch and speech, threw upon the Canadian Ministers the responsibility of opening negotiations with Nova Scotia. When these gentlemen addressed themselves to the task, I claimed for them courteous treatment and a fair hearing. They had both. But for reasons which were explained they were not prepared to assume the responsibility of action, as but three or four of them were here, and it was proper that Lord Monck and their colleagues should be consulted. On the 6th of October Sir John Macdonald addressed to me a letter, which was answered on the 21st, and it is my intention to continue the correspondence on my own responsibility and that of a member of the Legislature, until satisfied that it ought to close. I desire to give the Canadian Ministers the most ample opportunities to make reparation if they can, to show to the Imperial Government that they have not failed from any absence of fair discussion, and to satisfy my own mind, not very hopeful for the reasons I have explained, of success in any other direction, whether we can recover so much of what we have lost as to make the system less burdensome and distasteful if we are to live under it. Others can try their experiments. In the meantime "Acadia" can try forcible annexation; "One of the people" may be able to negotiate a bargain for the sale by Great Brittin of a British colony to a foreign state; the Local Government may try the effect of more resolutions and minutes of Council, and failing these, of seizing revenue offices and collecting duties without law; and Judge Marshall can keep on writing letters informing us that he will accept nothing but Repeal, without being able to show anybody how he is to get it. For these pastimes, I have neither inclination nor leisure, and shall therefore endeavour to employ my spare time to more advantage. But Judge Marshall seems to be afraid to trust me to conduct this correspondence. The people of Nova Scotia (or I am mistaken) will not be much afraid. He thinks I am possessed of some secret, but he is mistaken. The correspondence has been shown to twenty of my most valued friends, and will be shown to others as they drop into my dwelling. There is nothing in it which restrains me from advocating or accepting Repeal, if anybody can show me how to get it.

"This letter is already so long that there is but one other point that I will venture to touch. Scattered all over Nova Scotia are thousands of men who know me and have seen me variously tried, and who would feel a stain upon my honour like a blow in the face. There is no office, no distinction in the Dominion, or anywhere else, that will tempt me to forfeit the confidence and esteem of those men, or to sacrifice their interests to my own; but I will not deceive them by vain hopes, or conceal the truth from fear of their displeasure. I pass over a great deal in this, and other letters of Judge Marshall's, which he will by and by regret. Upon some points we, perhaps, may never agree, but I respect his sincerity, his zeal, and his services; and, while giving him the information he requires, I trust that I have said nothing to give personal offence.—Believe me, yours truly,

(Signed) "JOSEPH HOWE."

A western correspondent says the Hiswathas and Minnehahas of the present day go sneaking through the streets of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, stealing the first pair of boots they can lay hands on, or begging "tenny cents."

A French newspaper, speaking of a new cemetery opened near Lyons, says:—"M. Gascoigne was the first person who had the pleasure of being buried in this delightful retreat!"

The catch of herrings in Massachusetts bay this season has never been equalled. One boat, with a crew of two men and five nets, caught in one night 50,000 herring, and were obliged to call other boats to their assistance to get them ashore. The catch of halibut is also very large all along the coast.

Some branches of trade are tolerably active in Montreal. Large quantities of teas have been sold; sugar has advanced in sympathy with the New York market; refiners have advanced the rates ¼c on all grades.

The Rev. Mr Byrne, who went from Montreal to England to collect for the French Canadian Missionary Society, has returned; his labours being superseded by a promised grant of about $250 per month from the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, was somewhat excited over the Presidential election. According to him, if the sun on election day went down on a Republican triumph, it would be as well for the people if it never rose again. The indifferent sun did rise on Wednesday, however, as usual.

SPANISH BIGOTRY.—There is in Spain an immense field for the profitable employment of capital, if any kind of security can be offered for the tranquil enjoyment of the fruits of one's labour. A company some years since made a canal, at a distance of something under 100 miles from Madrid, to supply a valley with water for irrigating the land. The canal was completed and was full of water, but the people would not pay to have it sent over their land. "No! God has always sent rain when needed!" A drouth came; still they would not pay. The corn began to turn yellow, though but six inches high; still they would not buy the water. They went to church; brought out the Virgin gorgeously dressed, to show her the land, offered service on the spot—no rain came. Again they held a procession on the land; still no rain. They cursed the Virgin at length; but cursing and blessing proved equally efficacious, and, at length, barely in time to save their crops from dying, they bought the water. The crops of that year and the contrast between the success of the irrigated ground and the failure of that which could not be reached by the canal was something in the eyes of the peasantry. Something had been done also to introduce steam cultivation, but it may be said that the soil of Spain is as yet unwashed, while among her mountains lie treasures of undeveloped wealth. There is as yet a great want of roads, but the misgovernment of the country and the waste of public money has hitherto prevented the development that ought to have taken place.

The London *Times* of the 18th ult. says: It is rumoured that his Royal Highness Prince Arthur will shortly receive a commission in the Royal Artillery, and join for duty, and that his Royal Highness will be attached to Col. Turner's battery, to learn the duties of field battery service.

COUNTY ORANGE LODGE, MONTREAL.—Copy of a resolution passed at the Quarterly Meeting, held at the Lodge Rooms on Tuesday, 30th November, 1868. Resolved; That this County Lodge for the County of Montreal cannot countenance any attempt to gratify personal feeling or to make political capital out of the defence by Honourable John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., (our Grand Master of the Order in British America) of Whelan, the assasin of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and the County Lodge avails itself of the opportunity to declare its fullest confidence in the Grand Master of the Order, and trusts that his independent and truly Protestant spirit will provoke renewed emulation on the part of every member of the Loyal Orange Association.

THE REVENUE.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, for the month of October, 1868.

REVENUE:—Customs	.. ..	$ 985,574 60
Excise	.. ..	238,804 84
Post Office	.. ..	45,348 85
Bill Stamps	.. ..	12,338 63
Public Works, including Railways	..	140,657 16
Miscellaneous	..	123,132 83
Total	.. ..	$1,545,856 91
Expenditure	.. .. ..	$1,560,063 17

COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Kingston, Nov. 10.—There were no transactions to-day, the prevailing wet weather preventing any arrivals of grain from the farmers. There is no change in quotations with the exception of oats, which are advancing, and held to-day at 50c.

Oswego despatches of one o'clock to-day only report:—Barley quiet with neither receipts nor sales.

MONEY MARKET.—American currency buying 73½; selling at 74. Silver buying at 3½; selling 3. Sterling exchange 9½. Gold in N.Y. 135¾. Freights to Oswego 4 cents.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, Nov. 10th.—Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 135¾.

Flour—market very quiet at generally unchanged rates. Wheat—No sales reported; rates nominal. Peas offered at 1,05 per 66lbs, but little doing. Provisions unchanged. Ashes dull, but rates nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, November 10.—Money easy at 7 per cent. Cotton dull at 24¾c. Flour in moderate request; receipts are 17,000 bbls; sales are 10,500 bbls at 5,80 @ 6,15 for superfine state and western; 6,50 @ 7,00 for common to choice extra state; 6,40 @ 7,60 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour firm at 5,75 @ 7,85. Wheat dull and drooping; receipts are 16,000 bush; sales are 36,000 bush at 1,54 @ 1,55 for No. 2 Spring; 1,66 @ 1,67 for No. 1 do; 1,82½ for mixed state; 1,75 for amber winter Canada in bond. Rye dull and heavy; receipts are 15,000 bush. Corn heavy; receipts are 1,900 bush; sales are 56,000 bush at 1,12 @ 1,14 for unsound; 1,15 @ 1,17 for sound mixed western; 1,17 for white western. Barley dull; receipts are 28,000 bush. Oats lower; receipts are 15,000 bush; sales are 43,000 bush at 72 @ 72½c for western afloat. Pork dull and irregular at 28,00 @ 28,50 for new mess; 27,50 @ 27,75 for old mess. Lard quiet and heavy at 15 @ 17c for steam; 17 @ 17½c for kettle rendered.

EX 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.

Rudolpho Wolfe's

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS for sale at

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Nov. 10.

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
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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.