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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

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 12½ 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 will not be inserted. Everything intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee that the communication is not [illegible]. Rejected communications will be returned if a stamp is enclosed for that purpose, otherwise they will be disposed of as circumstances may direct. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications as a rule.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ TAX-PAYERS who have not yet paid their CITY TAXES are reminded to do so at once and save costs.

The investigation into the case of Mills, who was kidnapped from St. John, N.B., by American officials, was begun on Saturday. The evidence showed connivance on the part of the St. John police. The man who actually made the improper arrest is in custody. Mills has been returned by the American authorities, and is able to give his own account to the magistrates at St. John. The surmise we indulged, that the United States government would speedily repudiate the illegal conduct of its police, has come true, and the only remaining question is that of punishment to the guilty offenders.

The *Globe*, true to the interests of Toronto in the maintenance of Upper Canada College, takes broad ground upon the issue presented by the petition of those interested in an equitable division of the Grammar School fund. It in fact says that the Grammar Schools are inefficient. An allegation of this sort is best met by a reference to facts; and so far as they are in our possession, we believe it can be shown that in every case where the Grammar Schools have received sufficient support for the employment of a competent master and one or more assistants, the results have been in the highest degree creditable to the schools and beneficial to the public. In cases, on the contrary, where the poverty of the locality and the limited means of trustees have compelled the employment of a second or third rate teacher, the results have been such as to warrant the criticism of the *Globe*. But admitting for the sake of argument that the case is as the *Globe* puts it, the contention becomes all the stronger that the number of Grammar Schools should be increased, and that they should be placed on such a footing as to afford in every well settled township the means of obtaining that "little Latin and less Greek" which seems everywhere to be so potent an element in intellectual culture. The educational endowment at the disposal of the country should be increased by the grant of half a million of acres of land. Let us lay the foundations of national education broad and deep, and the results will amply repay the outlay. We have yet much to do ere we reach the standard attained in Northern Germany. It is not sufficient for a portion of our population to furnish free education. We must go further, and make attendance upon the means furnished by the public compulsory.

The new election bill has been brought down in printed form under the title of "An Act respecting Elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly."

The bill disqualifies public officers from voting: that is, the Judges, Recorders, Clerks of the Peace, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Crown lands Agents, Customs and excise officers are all declared ineligible to vote. Post Office clerks are not mentioned, and it is probably not intended to deprive them of the franchise. A disqualified public officer, should he vote, will incur a penalty of two thousand dollars. The returning officers and officers of election, and persons employed by the candidate as attorney, clerk or agent, are also debarred from voting. The question of female suffrage, which has given such a vast amount of trouble to the revising barristers in England, and which the Court has had finally to decide, is speedily despatched in this election bill. Clause 4 sets forth that "No woman is or shall be entitled to vote at any such election." In the face of such a positive declaration of the law no Canadian Miss Becker can have the hardihood to claim the right of suffrage in Upper Canada. Fortunately Canadian ladies have not lent themselves to the Woman's Rights Movement, and they will in this see none of that tyranny of man which American and strong-minded British ladies have had strongly pictured to their imaginations.

It is intended to limit the franshise in Ontario to the owners or occupants of real property, whose names are entered on the last revised assessment roll for any city town, village or township as the owner, tenant or occupant, of the actual value—in cities of $500, in towns of $300, in incorporated villages and in townships of $200. Partners may vote when the property in which they are jointly interested is rated at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a vote to each. Universal manhood suffrage is established in the District of Algoma, but this will only continue so long as the district is devoid of a municipal system.

The bill provides for a system of registration, that of the assessment roll, and abolishes the show of hands on nomination day. It is imperative on the returning officer to grant a poll even if demanded on the part of an absent candidate, and the person so demanding a poll is not required to furnish any written or other authority to do so. The polling is to be held on only one day, and not on a Sunday or holiday. This feature of one day's polling is new to our system; but popular feeling has steadily grown in its favour, and it is generally admitted that it will conduce to the purity of election. It is therefore quite likely to pass and become law.

The bill contains several stringent provisions for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections; provisions which if acted upon will render it impossible for any member directly or indirectly guilty of bribery, corrupt promise, or advance of money, to retain his seat. The bill contains a limitation in that, provided always the actual personal expenses of any candidate, his expenses for actual professional services performed, and bona fide payments for the fair cost of printing and advertising shall be held to be expenses lawfully incurred, and the payment thereof shall not be in contravention of the Act. This is a decided improvement in the existing law, which has the scandalous feature about it that it permits a candidate to repudiate the payment of his printer's bill.

The new bill appears to be a well considered measure. It will certainly undergo close scrutiny in Parliament; and with this united wisdom of the House brought to bear upon the subject, we may expect a really good law to pass into the Statute book.

CITY COUNCIL.—There will be a special session of the City Council this evening in the Council Chamber at half-past seven o'clock.

SCHOONER ASHORE.—The schooner M. O'Gorman is reported by telegraph ashore at Rondeau, Lake Erie.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets are those who have obtained certificates during the past week.—2nd class, J. E. Mabee, Odessa, Frontenac; R. H. Trimble, Ottawa, Carleton; 1st class, F. Werner, Kingston; H. F. Collins, Simcoe, Norfolk.

THE FIRST OF THE GRAIN FLEET.—The schooner Ansandale arrived this afternoon, being the first of the fleet detained by the late break in the Welland Canal. She left the canal on Saturday morning, and has experienced head winds almost the whole trip. She reports the schooners Cambria, Drake, Dane and Clayton Belle, grain laden, through the canal. The Ansandale was built at Messrs Carruthers & Co's ship yard, and launched last summer.

MR LINTON'S SALES.—We remind our readers of the auction sales to-morrow at the government dockyard by Mr Linton, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., and consisting of surplus, obsolete and unserviceable military stores. On Thursday next Mr Linton will sell the entire household furniture of the Rev. H. Mulkins, for particulars of which see advertisement in another column.

THE CHARITY SHOALS.—These shoals, on which the schooner S. Richardson struck yesterday, situated a little east of Pigeon Island, are much dreaded by the mariners of the lakes, who are constantly complaining that no light has been yet placed as a beacon upon the island. Every year a vessel or two is lost there, while very many touch upon portions of the shoal which in their present unmarked state it is difficult to avoid, and receive more or less damage. A light upon the desired point would nearly complete the necessary chain of beacons of the shoals and islands of the entrance to the harbour of Kingston and the St. Lawrence, and make plain the passage from the lake outside.

MARINE.—The repairs on the barque Arabia, now on the Marine railway, are rapidly progressing, and will probably be completed in the course of ten days. The repairs will be most thorough, and includes new centre board, keison, the keel deepened, and a large amount of new timbers put in, replacing those decaying and damaged, and also a new mainmast. It is expected the shipyard will be kept in constant work, as there is an intention of setting the hands to work on a batch of new steam barges, which a commercial firm of this city contemplates building. At present the intention of the firm is to get out the required timbers at Montreal to be forwarded to Kingston, where they will be put together, and the barges receive their engines and works, and be completed. When finished, these barges will be put into the grain carrying trade, for which they are admirably adapted, and which are at no very distant day destined to supersede schooners and vessels of that class in the same trade. The season being rapidly advanced to its close, and advantageous freight being, just now, difficult to procure, several small craft are making preparations to lay up for the winter, and by the close of the present week the pressure of the Lake trade will be over. Should the wind be propitious for the arrival of the grain vessels now on their way down, the forwarders here will have despatched the bulk of their business in about ten days.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Yesterday, at a special session of the Court, Henry Grim, pork dealer, appeared, summoned by Mr Mostyn, Inspector of weights and measures, to answer the charge of using weights not duly stamped according to law. The offence was proved and the defendant was fined $8 and costs. There was only one prisoner's name on the docket this morning, that of Isabella Long, charged with being drunk. The pressure of the times weighing heavily upon the spirits of Miss Long, she had, she said, been induced to give herself up to the seductive influence of "whiskey hot with sugar in it," yesterday, which acting upon a naturally delicate constitution, made short work of her by laying her remorselessly in the gutter where the police came to her assistance, and took care of her until this morning. Isabella promised a more cautious acquaintance with the potent spirit in future, and the magistrate, after demonstrating to her the folly of her conduct, allowed her to make the best of her way home.

Four steamships are now in the port of Montreal, and there is unusual bustle about the wharves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR—In a letter published in your number of the 13th instant, the Rev. R. V. Rogers thinks fit to assume that because his previous letter respecting All Saints, was treated with the silent contempt which by its captiousness and disingenuousness it merited, therefore his charges are admitted by the "party" attacked.

Were he himself alone concerned, I should not depart from that silence—for it is useless putting the truth before a Reverend (?) gentleman (?) who, by having recourse to the grossest misrepresentations—I had almost written, positive downright lies—to serve his own party ends, proves himself to be totally destitute of everything like honesty of purpose. Such an attempt would be casting pearls before swine; though judging from the utter puerility and drivelling feebleness of these two letters, I am by no means afraid that the writer could "turn again and rend" me!

Neither would I trouble you, were the circulation of your paper confined to the city of Kingston, where quite enough is known of the Rev. gentleman, as a sort of clerical Ishmael, to render his effusions perfectly harmless—indeed if anything rather beneficial to All Saints, by serving as an advertisement.

But outsiders may, perhaps, not be aware that this "accuser of the brethren," this stickler for law and order, is the same Mr Rogers that attempted to defy his Bishop by intruding an illegal and Popish vestment, in the shape of a black gown, into the Cathedral church—an attempt which met with an ignominious repulse; who, if I am not mistaken, recently refused to allow a meeting and collection for the support of the hard working missionaries toiling in the backwoods to take place in his district, in spite of the request of his Bishop; who has never missed an opportunity of stirring up strife in the diocese, and by his utter and systematic disregard of the laws and rubrics of the United Church of which he is so fond of writing, has driven from his congregation some of his staunchest supporters, one of whom is now churchwarden of All Saints.

We need not then be surprised to find him falsely stating (I would fain charitably hope from gross ignorance), that the cross inside a church is illegal, though it was long since laid down in the "Westerton" judgment, that it is legal everywhere excepting actually on the altar, and that the "minister" (of All Saints) was "gorgeous with gay clothing"—the fact being that he was dressed exactly the same as any other clergyman in Kingston; omitting, it is true, one piece of finery—the Genevan bands—much affected by your Rev correspondent and his friends. Query, was it the Oxford M.A. hood—not very familiar to the illiterates among the clergy—that scandalized him?

Other misrepresentations I can but allude to in passing.

Thus, for instance, Mr Rogers states that the Church of England has "no altar," although (to adduce but one testimony out of many to the contrary) Bishop Ridley, one of the Fathers of the Reformation in his published works speaks of "the sacrifice of the Altar."

Again, he insults our Church by calling her "the Church of the Reformation"—degrading a Church which traces an unbroken descent from the Apostles themselves, and in whose history the Reformation was but an epoch—so to speak, an accident—into a mere mushroom of some 200 years growth. I pass over the allusion to "artistic worship;" as all of us who have attended All Saints know to our sorrow that the service there has for some time past been painfully the reverse.

The mention of "courtesy" in the commencement of the letter reminds one of the well-known proverb of "Satan reproving sin." Perhaps some of your readers may not be aware that some time since when very ill, the revd. gentleman was prayed for at the Cathedral—a case of "heaping coals of fire on his head," which he resented by addressing a most unbecoming letter to the Dean. By way of another instance of christian "courtesy," when invited to the opening of a new church, he was polite enough to return the invitation marked with the words "Certainly Not!"

It is a pleasure to find one point on which we are agreed. I am rejoiced therefore to receive the revd. gentleman's testimony to our prospects of success with the rising generation—those with whom success will be most valuable because most enduring.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I have written without any intention of entering into a vindication of the mode of conducting the services at All Saints—none of the accusations brought against it are sufficiently palpable to call for a serious reply—one cannot upset a prostrate adversary; but I wish to enter a protest against the arrogant assumption that letters utterly devoid of argument, and so childish as to call for and obtain no answer, are therefore unanswerable.

I may add that I am not of the number—very limited, I believe, of the admirers of the incumbent of All Saints, neither have I any official connection with that Church. I have written because I like honesty and candour, and the want of them is offensive to me as I hope it is to most other churchmen.

I beg to subscribe myself

AN OUTSIDER.

Kingston, Nov. 15th, 1868.

[The writer of the above letter which deals in pointed attacks against a gentleman by name should not take shelter under an anonymous signature. In this respect the letter is unfit for publication; but we have given place to it on the representation that it is to be considered the only reply that will be forthcoming to the letters of the Rev. Mr Rogers.—ED.]

Sir James Fergusson, Bart., the newly-appointed Governor of South Australia, was to be entertained at a banquet in Willis' rooms on the 3rd instant.

The Bristol *Post* says a Cardiff journeyman painter, named Ashton, is at present in London, "completing his arrangements for coming into possession of estates of the value of about £80,000," left him by a deceased nephew, a medical gentleman, who lived in Australia for many years. One of the estates, it is said, is in Carmarthenshire.

The gold fields of China are causing quite a sensation. But the laws of China on the subject of mining render it difficult for foreigners to make it pay. An Australian miner writes that in the Chee-Foo district he had met with no favourable result to pay white men, and advises the gold seekers to remain at home. The foreign consuls at Shanghae have issued an official notification to miners that encouragements have been indiscreetly held out to foreigners to resort to Shangtung for the purpose of digging gold, and that no assistance can be rendered them in carrying out these objects until the existing prohibitions against mining shall be removed by the authorities at Pekin.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—The steamship Peruvian arrived at Liverpool this morning

FROM BOWMANVILLE.

Bowmanville, Ont., Nov. 17.—About 11 p.m., last night fire was discovered in the store of the Messrs McClung. The wind being high it rapidly spread, and the whole block, including McArthur's and Murdoch's shops, were destroyed. Goods partly saved. All the stock covered by insurance.—Buildings partly insured.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Nov 16.—A number of petitions were presented, including one from Rev. Mr Punshon and other Wesleyan clergymen, praying for aid to establish an inebriate asylum; one from the Anglican Bishop of Ontario and Quebec, and one from the new Connexion Methodist conference, to the same effect. Mr Hooper presented petitions from the townships of Loughborough and Bedford praying that a charter be granted for constructing a railway. Mr Strange presented a petition from R. J. Cartwright and others, of Kingston, praying a charter for the construction of a railroad between Kingston and counties of Frontenac and Addington.

Mr J. S. Macdonald, in moving for a select committee to amend the rules of the House relating to the reception of petitions, said it was the object of the Government that no petitions asking for aid for purposes other than educational should be received unless sanctioned by the ministry. The motion was carried.

Mr Macdonald moved for a select committee to consider the working of the Common and Grammar School system.

Mr Cumberland asked that Universities and Colleges be added to the resolution.

Mr Macdonald said he was afraid the University question could not be sifted properly during the present session. It must be gone into by special commission. It was the Common and Grammar Schools that at present required immediate attention; the higher education of the country for the present could wait.

Mr Wood introduced a bill to pay office dues and registration fees by means of stamps.

Mr Christie moved for a select committee to consider the disendowment of Upper Canada College. In his speech he quoted largely from a pamphlet recently published on this subject.

The Attorney General resisted the motion, and said that a case ought first to be made out. Some of our most distinguished men had been educated within its walls, and it could not be denied that Upper Canada College stood very high among the educational institutions of the country.

A discussion followed, which was brought to a close by the Attorney-General moving to refer the petitions to the special committee on grammar schools.

The House soon afterwards adjourned.

A map, or rather three maps, said to have been prepared by the Emperor, has been published in Paris. They show the frontiers of France at three periods, and are intended to prove that that she is stronger than ever, having gained Savoy and Nice, and helped to divide Austria and Prussia. Formerly France was threatened by the Germanic Confederation, now the strongest State on her borders is Prussia, with only 3,000,000 of people, whereas France, including Algeria, has 40,000,000. If a block of iron ore is more dangerous than a rapier in an enemy's hand, that argument is correct; and if the Emperor thinks so, why should he be confuted? When "France is satisfied Europe is tranquil;" and the Emperor is France.—*London Spectator.*

The Windsor *Record* publishes an extract from a letter from Colonel Prince, which shows the dangers attendant upon travelling by water in that far western country where he has cast his lot. The Colonel says: On the 11th of September I held my Division Court at the Bruce Mines. It lasted two days. I went down there in my little boat, accompanied by Etienne Kenosh, my old 'Fides Achates' in shooting, hunting and boating. It was a lovely day, and at night we encamped upon a small island not more than one quarter of an acre in size, on the south side of St. Joseph's Island, and nearly opposite Detour, Michigan, intending to hunt and shoot wild ducks, &c., on my way home, for two or three days. But in the night a gale of wind sprung up which actually continued and bound us to that little spot for four days and nights, without having power to move therefrom. Luckily, some wild fowls occasionally passed us, and I killed several, and the gale drove them floating dead almost into our very hand, so furious were the elements. On the fifth day the storm abated somewhat, and at 3 p.m. we ventured out in our little craft, but we had not proceeded four miles when the wind and waves became as tremendous and frighful as ever, and compelled us to run ashore on another small island. On the sixth day we started at daybreak, and pitched our tent near Charlotte river, south from Major Raines, where we were detained all the next day (Sunday) by furious gales. But on the following day (Monday, the 21st), we, thank God, reached home in safety, and in health, having been actually seven days in accomplishing a voyage which is usually done in less than 12 hours."

LAW EXAMINATIONS.—The Examination of Law Students for call to the Bar and admission as Attorneys took place yesterday at Osgoode Hall. The following gentlemen, after undergoing a very critical examination, were respectively called to the Bar and admitted, viz: Called to the Bar—Messrs A. J. Christie, Ottawa; Alexander Dunbar, Stratford; W. R. Chamberlain, Napanee; John Muir, Hamilton; J. H. T. Bleasdell, Trenton; James Cartwright, Kingston; James O'Loane, Stratford; John McLean, St. Thomas; Frederick Biscoe, Guelph; W. H. C. Meyer, Seaforth; William Milloy, Toronto; James E. Robertson, Toronto; John W. Douglas, Perth; — Whitley, Toronto; John H. Scott and Edmund J. Beaty, Cobourg. Admitted as Attorneys—Messrs W. M Merritt, St. Thomas; J. H. Macdonald, Toronto; Seth S. Smith, Port Hope; W. F. Medcalf, Picton; A. J. Christie, Ottawa; Willinm Milloy, Toronto. Messrs Christie, Dunbar and Chamberlain, passed a very creditable examination, and were honoured by being called to the Bar without undergoing an oral examination. All of the Attorneys who were admitted yesterday were honoured in the same way on account of their success in the written examination. About fifteen other gentlemen presented themselves for admission as Attorneys, but will have to undergo another examination next week. Mr R. C. Henderson, of Toronto, was one of the candidates for admission. He passed an excellent examination, and would have been admitted without an oral, were it not that his articles were considered by the Benchers to be defective.—*Globe.*

A remarkable account is given in a late English paper of the escape of a convict from prison. The cell in which he was confined had an iron door, with a lock entirely on the outside. The only implements the prisoner had were a wooden spoon, some bits of wire, and a needle and thread. Out of the spoon he made a key; by means of the needle he passed a thread over and under the door; bits of wire were pushed through the inspection-hole, and fastened to this along thread extending outside from top to bottom. The key was also pushed through, and, being fastened to the thread, was brought opposite the keyhole by dexterous manipulation of the slender line, worked gently in, then turned by means of the wire, and the door was opened. This is certainly one of the greatest exhibitions of skill and patience on record.

LETTER FROM THE HON. MR ANNAND ON MR HOWE'S COURSE.

Halifax, Nov. 14.—Hon. William Annand leader of the Government, has a long letter in this morning's *Chronicle*, on Mr Howe's course. The letter is temperately written, respectful to Mr Howe, and puts the best possible face on the repeal movement. He says he is confident of winning repeal. While admitting the difficulties to be encountered, he says parliamentary reform, Catholic emancipation, repeal of the corn laws; or, coming nearer home, responsible government, free trade, and other reforms, have all been won in the face of difficulties even greater than those which stand in the way of repeal. He is sanguine that either by union with one or more of the maritime provinces, and even without such aid, repeal will be obtained, if the people remain firm. He says, many members of the House of Commons who intended to vote for Bright's motion were induced to change their views by the declaration of Mr Adderley, that the Canadians could and would settle the matter to the satisfaction of Nova Scotia. On this subject he says:

"The Canadians have had nearly six months to conciliate us, and what have they done? What account have they to render to the new House of Commons? Some account they must render, for I have too high an opinion of the British people in and out of Parliament, to believe that they will, when the facts are known, compel a loyal people, such as we are in Nova Scotia, to remain in a state of chronic discontent. What will the Duke of Buckingham say in reply to the resolution of the House of Assembly and minute of Council? What reply can Mr Adderley give when he is reminded of his promises that the Canadians would make all things pleasant and smooth in Nova Scotia, when it is shown that the discontent, instead of disappearing, has increased and intensified? What will Mr Cardwell, who, although misled in this case, is believed to be a fair minded gentleman, say to the members who followed him in June? And will not the new House, unconnected with the past, and unpledged to the policy of Canadian Confederation, say something must be done by the government to remove the reproach from the British name, of coercing one of her most loyal colonies into a form of government, and subject to a rule, from which the people are struggling to be free, when everywhere outside of the Empire she is one of the first to recognize the right of peoples to their own form of government. This is one of the reasons why I have hoped for repeal, if Mr Howe has not. The British Government, great and powerful as it is, cannot afford to play the part of an oppressor to even so small a colony as Nova Scotia, even if our population is only 400,000, in presence of the appeal of our Legislature for the sympathy and support of the lovers of freedom in every part of the civilized world." He then quotes letters from parties in England, holding out hopes of success if application for repeal is made to the new Parliament. In view of his recent mission to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the following paragraph is of importance: "Mr Howe assumes that an appeal for sympathy and support to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was made before the Convention met in August, and that it was unsuccessful, this is a mistake. Neither of the gentlemen who visited St. John and Charlottetown were accredited by the Government, and no effort was made by either to elicit an expression of opinion from our neighbours on the subject of closer political and trade relations between the Maritime Provinces. That the great mass of the people in both deeply sympathize with Nova Scotia is beyond question, and it is not improbable that support as well as sympathy will be manifested when the proper time comes." In connexion with Annand's letter the *Chronicle* publishes the full text of the letter written by Mr Howe, in England, shortly after the refusal of the Commons to entertain Mr Bright's motion, to the Hon. Mr Robertson, one of the Local Government; he then suggested the following modes of getting over the difficulties in the way of repeal: "1st. We may confess to final defeat, lay down our arms and accept the best terms we can get from Canada. If this were done I have no doubt they would make large sacrifices, personal and pecuniarily large enough to justify our opposition down to the point of surrender. We may be driven to this capitulation, and if we are I would lay down my arms without any mental reservation and give the system a fair trial, in good faith, but I have an invincible objection to this capitulation, and I assume that all our friends will share the feelings if anything better can be done. 2nd. The Executive Council might resign, and as the Governor could not, if our friends stuck together, form another, a sensation might be created by the dead-lock and confusion. This would be a very hazardous line to take, as our own people would suffer from the public business not being done. You could not stop the Supplies as you have no revenue laws under your control, and you might split the party and play in o the hands of your enemies. 3. We may commence a course of passive resistance, refusing to train or pay duties; and to these alternatives we may be driven ultimately, but they are hazardous, and if they led to Commissions before our people were prepared by close organization and other preparatives, would easily be put down and make our cause ridiculous. 4. Open insurrection or intrigues with foreign countries I put aside, I am not prepared for them, nor do I think our people are. We may be driven out of the accustomed lines of thought and expression, by and bye, and despairing of all other redress, may be compelled to take up arms, but this should not be done until all lawful modes of procedure are exhausted and until we have laid the grounds of reasonable success. 5. Now, there is another mode of procedure which, if our people can keep their spirits up and their ranks unbroken for six months longer, appears to me, after long and anxious thought, to offer the best chance of a solution to our difficulties: last year we had no party in England, now, though beaten two to one in a House of Commons which is about to expire, eighty-seven men have voted that we have a just cause, and nearly all the leading daily papers and many of the weeklies have espoused it; the minority includes Mill, Hughes, Fawcett, Aytoun, and many of the leading Irish and Scotch members. Lord Amberly, Earl Russel's son, voted for us, and Bright's name on both continents is a tower of strength. It is safe to assume that millions of people will hear for the first time of the grievances of Nova Scotia, when they read his speech of Monday last. If our people can maintain their organization, and with the sympathy and assistance of their neighbours in the other provinces, can come before a reformed Parliament six months hence, in which the combination between Cardwell and Adderley is broken up, and where Bright, if the liberals win, is sure of a seat in the Cabinet, we may yet have a reasonable chance to win the game. The general opinion here is, that Bright will take the office of Colonial Minister. If so we are pretty sure to win. If our friends think this experiment worth trying, then I suggest that the Executive Council hold their places, meet the Locals, and transact the public business in August under any form of protest they choose to adopt. They had better be summoned a day or two before the sixth. The Dominion men should be invited to meet them, and if we could get influential delegations from New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island to come over, we might not only be able to present a most imposing front to the enemy, but to lay the foundation of a maritime Union, and to open negotiations in a public and legitimate manner with the Government at Washington, for the restoration of our trade. If we can do all this, and if, in the meantime, the Colonial Office breaks down, as it is sure to do, if we are firm with its pledges of Canadian conciliation, we may come triumphantly out of the struggle; if all fail there are but six months more of life lost, and we can either submit or fight, when we are much older. If it is thought wise to seek the co-operation of the other provinces, then special messengers should be sent to explain the policy, and report the prospects of aid that we may be ready to move after the next boat arrives.—*Globe.*

The London *Daily News* has reason to believe that the Secretary of State for India has ordered the installation of the young Rajah of Mysore.

METEORIC DISPLAY OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

The following is extracted from the *Globe* of Saturday:

The usual display of meteorolites, or shooting stars, which almost invariably appears on the night of Nov. 12-13 in each year, was watched with great interest by our citizens last night. About midnight, the meteors commenced "shooting" in various directions. Several were very brilliant, and for the moment cast a bright reflection upon the streets. The meteors in some instances shot across the sky to a very great length before being dissipated in space, and left luminous trains after them, which were distinguishable for some time.

The following, from Professor Kingston, will speak for itself:

Magnetic Observatory, Toronto,
Saturday, Nov. 14, 1:15 a.m.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR—Up to this time, the number of meteors counted has been 676.

With the exception of one per cent they have moved in a course from the constellation of Leo. The majority were very brilliant, and followed by trains. In several instances a considerable part of the track was marked by a band of light, which continued from two to four minutes. The large number seen, as well as their brilliancy, was doubtless owing in a great measure to the remarkably favourable state of the sky.

I am, sir,
Your obd't servant,
G. T. KINGSTON.

THE MONEY PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The recent panic seems to have resulted from a conspiracy of Wall street dealers to manipulate the Treasury Department for their own private benefit. On the 6th, a telegram from Washington stated that the Secretary of the Treasury had no reserve which he could use for any purpose whatever, excepting the small sum of less than a third of a million. This created a panic among holders of Government bonds, which the Wall street operators had taken precautions to intensify, by causing a lock-up of ten or twelve millions. Being asked to make a new issue of legal tender notes to relieve the pressure, the Secretary replied that he had no authority under the existing law to issue one dollar. He also threw the whole responsibility of the lock-up upon the banks, which, he said, should have contracted their loans early in the summer in order to have prevented it when money became active. The *Tribune* of Saturday remarks:—For the fourth time in thirteen months the disarrangement of business and shrinkage of values are directly chargeable to the mismanagement of the Treasury Department. Holders of Governments were forced to sacrifice 4 per cent of their value to get money, and owners of State bonds from 5 to 10 per cent. Railway shares, whose value was as undoubted as that of Governments, were slaughtered at a decline of 5 to 6 per cent on shares that were not speculative in their values, and speculative shares fell in some instances $30 to $50 per share. A few men are placed in possession of the movements of the Treasury, and the general public are robbed of their money.

On the 26th ultimo the foundation stone of a new town hall was laid with great pomp at Manchester. The new hall is erecting on a plot of ground comprising 8,000 square yards, and is bounded on three sides by three of the leading thoroughfares of the city—Albert square, Princess street, and Cooper street. It is to be built from designs by Mr Alfred Waterhouse. It will be a magnificent Gothic structure, with principal facades (having a tower in the centre of each) to the three thoroughfares named. The principal and most ornamental facade will be that to Albert Square, which will have a frontage 310 feet long, and a clock tower 260 feet high. The hall will contain about 250 rooms, and is estimated to cost (including purchases of ground and property for the site) upwards of half a million of money.

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.

GREAT SALE
OF
NEW FRUIT,
TEAS, &c., &c.,
AT
W. R. McRAE & Co's.

BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS
Half Boxes " "
Quarter Boxes " "
Boxes Choice Table Raisins
Boxes Two Crowns "
Boxes Double Crown
Boxes Royal Blues
Boxes Valentia Raisins
Half Boxes "
Drums Sultanas "
Boxes Seedless "
Kegs Prunes
Kegs Malaga Grapes
Boxes Lemons
Boxes Malaga Figs
Boxes Smyrna Figs
Boxes New Lemon Peel
Boxes New Orange Peel
Boxes New Citron Peel
Bbls Prime Currants
Bales of Fresh Walnuts
Bales of Fresh Filberts
Boxes Jordan Almonds, shelled
Bales of Brazil Nuts
Bales Soft Shelled Almonds

W. R. McRae & Co.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

HALF Chests Young Hyson Tea
Half Chests Gunpowder "
Half Chests Imperial "
Half Chests Japan "
Half Chests Oolong "
Half Chests Congou "
Half Chests Souchong "

The Subscribers specially call the attention of Dealers and Families to the above Teas, as they are all Fresh and fragrant, this year's importation, and will be Sold Cheap for Cash.

W. R. McRae & Co.

The Daily News
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV
SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRA
CABLE NEWS.
Perth, Nov. 16.—Baron Von
opened the meeting of the
this city.
London, Nov. 16.—Despatc
state that M. Baroche, M
justice, and M. Pinard, Minist
interior, have issued instructio
prefects of Departments, requir
suppress all public manifestati
and to the *coup d' etat* of the
December.
New York, Nov. 15.—The
cables specials say:—The Czar
release, in virtue of which nine
the drinking saloons now existi
Russian Empire are to be suppres
Prince Napoleon, who has sp
week in England, returns to F
evening.
Fifteen thousand workmen a
faded without the means of get
living, and receiving pay from th
rent.
The Duke and Duchess of M
will not return to Spain until t
through the Cortez, has made
notes. Switzerland, Austria an
have recognized the Spanish Go
conviction is that it will
action of the Cortez. The
relations to Spain continues to be un
Portugal. King Ferdinand ha
that he is not a candidate for th
throne.
London, November 16.—The
authorities of Brighton will give
Peverdy Johnson and Georg
Saturday next.
Madrid, November 16.—The
immense demonstration here o
favour of a monarchical form
Addresses were made b
Olozaga, Serrano, Prim, Topete
more than 50,000 people we
and much enthusiasm was manif
London, Nov. 16.—Parliament
speeches were made to-day in nearl
all boroughs, and in nine
England, Scotland and Ireland.
Excitement prevails in all parts o
but so far the elections ha
ended with little or no violenc
returns from forty-one constitue
that the Liberals have gained si
The office and material of
newspaper have been seized by
the publication of the jou
ceased. The French Goverr
commenced prosecutions ag
journals for alleged violations o
London, Nov. 16.—A despatc
announces the death of Chae
the King of Siam.
Paris, Nov. 16.—Baron James
head of the house of the Rothsc
died here yesterday.
London, Nov. 16.—The anno
made to-day in the London jo
Rev. Campbell Tait, D. D.,
London, has been appointed Arc
Canterbury.
Paris, Nov. 16.—*La France*
with Lord Stanley for his
speech in his recent speech at
says he should recommend
Prussia, not to France, and
general impression produc
speech is not reassuring either
of the American negotiati
respect of peace in Europe.
London, Nov. 16.—The ele
following prominent candidate
defeated, and may be conside
Conservative:—Benjamin Disr
Premier, for Buckingham
present Chancellor
Exchequer, for South Northa
Hathorne Hardy, present Ho
Oxford University; Cha
Peel, present Under-Colonial
North Staffordshire; L
Montague for Huntingdonshi
Thomas Edward Taylor, P
Secretary to the Treasury,
County; George Schlater Boot
Hampshire; Spencer Horatio
Cambridge University; John
Bury for Oxford University; S
Sir S. Shoreham; James Bere
Cambridge University.
Liberals:—John Evelyn Denn
of the last House of Common
Nottinghamshire; Robert Low
University; George Green
Salisbury; Charles Pelham
Wolverhampton; George Den
Colonel William Henr
Leeds; Charles Duff, for
Sligo; William Henry Gregor
County; Sir John Gray,
City; The O'Connor Don,
The O'Donoghue, for Tra
and Alexander Hugh B
London, midnight, Nov. 16.
slight disturbance at Manch
but it was soon quelled by the
police. No reports of serious d
have been received from any part o

FINANCIAL AND COMM
London, Nov. 17, 1:20 p.m.—
Money and account; Bonds
Stocks, business small, quotations
Erie 32¾; Illinois Central 95
Liverpool, Nov. 16, p.m.—
nothing doing in the Liverpo

New York Press De
New York, Nov. 17.—The
says the annual report for th
ending June 30th, 1868, of
Chief of ordnance, has been s
the Secretary of War. He s
expenditure for the year was
which is less than three-fifths
expenditure during the previous y
marks at length on the arr
prominent fortifications of the
says that experiments have be
to test the smooth-bore and
He recommends that the Go

7½d.
LADIES'
WORSTED BALMOR
HOSE
AT
SEVEN-PENCE HALF-P
SPLENDID VALUE, AT
JOHNSTON & KINN
MARBLE BLOCK.
P. S.—Another Lot of those Cheap
just received.
Nov. 6.

R. & J. GARDIN
ARE NOW SELLING AT
REDUCED PRIC

CHEAP BLACK SILKS and Gro
Fancy Striped Silks, Coloured
Gros Grains.

CHEAP ALL WOOL FRENCH M
Brown, Purple, Blue, Green,
Stone, Maize, Yellow, Rose,
genta, Mauve, Black and Wh
marked down, 1s, 1s 3d, and
yard off regular prices.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOODS,
press Cloths, Topline, Serges
Novelties of the Season.

CHEAP WINCEYS, Hundreds of
light and dark Winceys, (all
price.)

CHEAP FLANNELS, White Welsh
shire, Saxony, Colored, Scarlet
genta, Purple, Blue and Yellow
Flannels, Striped, Checked

CHEAP BLANKETS, Several H
English, Canadian, and Ame
kets from 3s 9d to 10s per pa
lar prices.

CHEAP COTTONS, Grey and Wh
tons, Sheetings, Tickings, Towe
ble Linens, Counterpanes
Curtains.

NOTICE.
CUSTOMERS will effect a large
Buying from
R. & J. GARDIN
Kingston, Nov. 16.

GREAT CLEARING S
IMMENSE REDUCTION
THE ENTIRE STO
OF
DRY GOO
AT THE
LIVERPOOL HO
Must be Sold before the first of J
10 per cent off all Black and Colou
10 per cent off all Cloths.
10 per cent off all Tweeds.
10 per cent off all Flannel.
10 per cent off all Linens.
10 per cent off all Furnishing Goo
10 per cent off all Blankets.
10 per cent off all Merinoes.
10 per cent off all Prints.
Hoop Skirts 1s 8d the set.
20 per cent off all Shawls and Mant
Velveteens in Black and Coloured
A full stock of Lambs Wool Shirts,
ers (Canadian make).
Heavy reductions will be made on
in Stock, as this Sale is BONA FIDE
Intending purchasers will find it to
vantage to buy at the
LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Ready-made Clothing will be sold
that will defy all competition.
J. GREENFIE
Nov. 11, 1868.

LABRADOR HERRING
BBLS PRIME LABRADOR HERRI
Boxes Real Digbys
Large Table Codfish
All new Catch
W. R