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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. 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

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

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

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Letters forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents write only on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

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

We are under obligations to M. W. Strange, Esq., the city member, for important public documents and Sessional papers of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr Strange's bill to authorize and empower the Corporation of the city of Kingston to sell and convey certain lands has been printed. The enacting clause specifies that—

1. The Corporation of the City of Kingston is hereby authorized and empowered to make sale of, and grant the following lands now invested in said Corporation, namely—That part of the Market Square, in the said City, being part of the south side of said Square, which had been laid out into building lots, leased by the said Corporation to certain persons, and now built upon and occupied, and lying between the property of John Breden, Esquire, on its south-east limit, and King Street on its north-west limit, and having the present Market Square on its north-east limit, and Clarence Street on its south-west limit; also Lots Numbers 423, 424, 429, and 430, lying between Ordnance and Bay Streets, in the said City, reserved as market lots in the original survey.

The second clause empowers the Corporation to give valid conveyances of the said lands to the purchasers, and by clause 3 it is provided that nothing contained in the Act shall affect any rights which any persons may have in respect of any buildings or improvements on said lands or to any interest or unexpired term in the same or any part thereof.

It is not likely that any opposition will be raised to the passage of this measure.

There is still a provoking amount of contradiction in regard to the negotiations concerning the Alabama claims; but there would seem to be no uncertainty regarding the favourable progress that is being made. The details of the negotiations have not been authoritatively made public, or else it would be impossible for these telegraphic contradictions and disputes to be made.

The inclinations of the Provincial Administration have been avowed, in that they desire to bring the system of public education under the charge of a Cabinet Minister. We do not suppose that this desire arises from any wish to dispense with the services of Mr Ryerson, who will in all probability be retained to guide our educational machinery as long as his physical energies will permit him to undertake the duty, but from a wish to bring such an important matter, as our educational system has become, entirely under the direction of a minister responsible to Parliament and to the public. Mr Macdonald has already moved for a select committee to inquire into the condition of the Common Schools and Grammar Schools of the Province; and he has intimated that in time the question of superior or academic education will be in like manner investigated by Parliament under the auspices of the government. It is not likely therefore that any movement for the erection of an educational department in the government will be made until all the necessary facts are brought out, and the question can be considered as a whole. This will prove a most important matter, and must engage the serious attention of all concerned in the educational interests of the country. The question is now put, Shall we have a comprehensive scheme of public education, embracing all grades of instruction, from that acquired at the Common School to that of the Grammar School, and still higher, to that of the College and University? If it be determined to unite the whole scheme of education into a government plan, then it will become imperatively necessary to place the responsibility of its management upon the shoulders of a responsible Cabinet Minister. We notice that a Toronto journal gleefully anticipates the formation of a ministerial educational department out of unconcealed spite and hostility to the Rev. E. Ryerson; but we should be sorry to imagine that the members of the government cherished the same kind of feeling. Mr Ryerson is so thoroughly master of the details of our school system; it is so much a thing of his own creation, and he has been so long honourably connected with it as founder and promoter, that his services cannot be dispensed with, without loss to the country. When the new educational bureau is established, he will come naturally to the position of deputy head of the department.

THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.—Information was received to-day that the ice had taken in the Beauharnois canal, so as to obstruct the passage of barges and vessels of that class, but not steamers.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Nov 18.—A large number of petitions praying for aid in support of superior education were presented.

On motion of Attorney General Macdonald a committee was appointed to assist the Speaker in the direction of the library.

Mr Macdonald stated that legislation by the Assembly and by the House of Commons would soon settle the anomaly in which the Provincial government was placed in regard to marriage licences.

Some other less important inquiries were responded to by the Attorney-General.

The House adjourned at four o'clock.

FROM CHATHAM.

Chatham, Nov. 18.—On Monday night a man named Charles Reaume committed a murderous assault upon his wife with an axe, inflicting severe wounds on her head, face, and neck. The unfortunate woman died this morning. Reaume was arrested, and is now in Chatham gaol. He is said to be partially insane.

On Saturday last two men, named James Caswell and Thomas Swanson, when returning home from the village of Duart, in the township of Oxford, quarrelled over a bottle of whiskey which Caswell was carrying, and refused to give Swanson when he asked for it. Swanson struck Caswell with a shovel and inflicted such a severe wound that Caswell died yesterday. Swanson immediately gave himself up to the magistrate, Mr Cunningham. The inquest is being held to-day by Dr Smith, of Morpeth.

PRESENTATION.—Last evening the members of the Kingston La Crosse Club met at the residence of Mr Stewart, their President, and presented that gentlemen with a very handsome meerschaum pipe as a mark of their appreciation of his efforts during the past year in behalf of the club, and of the game of la crosse. After the presentation the remainder of the evening, up to a late hour, was spent in social and convivial intercourse.

CORRECTION.—In the report of the proceedings of the City Council published in last evening's *Daily News*, the name of Alderman Wm. Allen was by an oversight omitted among the signatures attached to the report in connection with the affairs of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road and the Corporation.

DAMAGE TO THE STEAMER CORINTHIAN.—The steamer Corinthian left at two o'clock this morning on her trip downwards, and when about four miles distant she came in collision with a propeller bound up and sustained sufficient damage to render it necessary for her to return. She arrived back about four o'clock, and upon examination it was discovered that the whole length of her stern was knocked a-starboard, and her bow plates considerably bent, but she made little water. After temporary repairs, she again started on her trip shortly after ten o'clock. The name of the propeller is not certainly known, as that vessel did not touch here but kept directly on her course, and no name wass seen by those on board the Corinthian at the time of the accident.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—There was one prisoner only before the court this morning, Cornelius Mullaly, charged with assaulting his wife. Mullaly is in the habit of getting beastly drunk, and in that condition shamefully illtreating his family. In the present instance he brutally kicked his wife who is in a delicate condition to an extent that she was obliged to call in the aid of a medical man. To a question of the magistrate the prisoner replied that when sober he never struck a man in his life, which assertion it is easy to believe. The prisoner was desired to find good and sufficient bail for his future conduct, the magistrate at the same time stating that he would take pains to find out the prisoner's future behaviour to his family. Two respectable persons agreed to bail Mullaly provided he would first sign the pledge, which he agreed to do, and for that purpose was allowed to go in company with a policeman to the priest of his church.

THE WHITE-FISH SEASON.—To-day terminates the season prescribed by law for catching white-fish. The number taken this season in Lake Ontario, as unanimously conceded by all engaged in the fishery, has fallen very far short of the preceding one, and it is generally admitted that the catch decreases annually. A noticeable feature of this season's take has been the unusual number of larger sized specimens taken.

LONDON SOCIETY for November. W. C. Chewitt & Co. Toronto.

Contents:—Box and Cox in the Bay of Bengal, or, the Indian Queen; How I stood for the Hallamshire Boroughs; the Latest Parisian Whim—Velocipedes; Ingenious Aids to Household Economy; The Piccadilly Papers; the Married Bachelor; the Ruthin Eisteddfod; Falling Leaves, a string of Autumn Fancies; the Maiden's Oracle; the Turn of the Tide; the Difficult Circumstances of Captain Manneringe; How I Won my Handicap; Britons at Boulogne.

A tenor endowed with a marvellous voice is said to have been discovered at Belgium, in the person of a young shepherd, 18 years of age, named Chalsesche. An Italian gentleman, who accidentally met this person, has taken upon himself the charge of his musical education.

The New York *Ledger* says: "The position which Mr Greeley occupies in the country is very well illustrated by the general unanimity, the sort of common consent, with which he is designated as our future Minister to England."

Much excitement has existed in the Isle of Man regarding the fate of four persons, the occupants of a fishing boat, who were carried out to sea some days ago. The bodies have been washed ashore at Tilecroft in Cumberland, and they have been identified as those of the missing persons.

An apologist for the inefficiency of the present Government of Mexico is forced to admit that, although there "is nothing worthy of the name of revolt in any part of the country, unless the Indian annoyances be so described; robbery exists in every State, and kidnapping is frequent." No wonder the leaders in Spain are afraid to try the experiment of a Republic.

The Moravian missionaries have penetrated seven hundred miles into the interior of Australia, among the aborigines. The natives there are a more vigorous race than those found further south, being tall and savage. They are said to be fond of human flesh, and often kill their children for the sake of eating them. Their conduct toward the missionaries was at first friendly. Towards the end of May, however, there was a sudden change in the demeanour of the savages, probably owing to the influence of other tribes. The lives of the brethren were seriously threatened, and the timely arrival of some police soldiers alone saved them from a horrible death.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.—Piscator (soliloquising): "Don't talk to me of the fun of fox-hunting, the bliss of battue butchery—for pure happiness commend me to the placid pleasure of the patient angler, who——" Rustic: "Hi! Mister! You be zettin' on a wopses nest!"—*London Fun.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—"Chorister's" insinuation that I am not a member of the congregation of All Saints, and that I have, therefore, "no concern" with the letters of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, is as completely without foundation as his presumptious claim to represent "the parson, churchwardens, choir, and congregation of All Saints."

To quote from his elegantly worded epistle, "how much better it would be" if he would, before rushing into print, make sure that he knows what he is writing about. However, we must make allowance, for his being perhaps a little sore about my allusion to the badness of the music.

Relying on your usual fairness to give this a place in your columns,

I am, Sir,
Yours &c.,
OUTSIDER.

Kingston, Nov. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Mr Editor—If your correspondent, "An Outsider," had weighed well the ancient proverb, "Let not a shoemaker go beyond his last," he would, I think, have confined his intention to those innocent pastimes of the Middle Ages in which he so delights and to which he seems well adapted, and not have rushed into print, and under the cowardly shelter of an incognito, published one of the most ungentlemanly attacks that has for many a long day blackened the fair pages of your valuable journal. "Outsider" departs from the honourable course of an English gentleman, and after the manner of some Hindoo Thug strives to give his opponent a cowardly stab in the dark, not having the courage to sign his real name to his malevolent production; like a hawk, or some other foul bird of prey, instead of coming boldly to the fight he swoops down upon his quarry from his lofty position, unseen by his victim. His place of residence, doubtless, has enabled him to see many an old mother bull-frog endeavouring by puffing and blowing to make her diminutive body rival the fair proportions of the ox, and from these scenes he seems to have imagined, by the use of large words, high-sounding epithets, gross personalities and insulting language, he could so overwhelm the oldest clergyman in this city that he would be unable "to turn again."

"Outsider," like a regular man of war, discharges a perfect volley of sarcastic, cutting, bitter words, and tries to injure his adversary by calling hard names, (but such attempts always fail, for curses like chickens come home to roost;) "clerical Ishmael," "accuser of the brethren," "stickler," "one who defies his bishop"—such are some of the gentle terms which O. flings at the grey head of the incumbent of St. James's; and if that Reverend gentleman was "a running mark," these shots might have some effect; but as it is, they are as powerless to injure as would have been the tiny darts used by the pigmy inhabitants of Liliput if hurled against the famous shield of Achilles.

"Captious, "disingenuous," "grossest misrepresentations," "utter puerility," "driveling feebleness"—such are a sample of the elegant expressions which O. (who from his position should be and who probably considers himself, a gentleman), applies to the letters on Ritualism which called forth his lengthy effusion; his education—where received, I know not—has apparently given him an unlimited command over the most beautiful figures of speech.

So much for "O.'s" style. A word or two as to his statements—facts they are not. Mr Rogers never "attempted to defy his Bishop by introducing an illegal and Popish vestment, in the shape of a black gown, into the Cathedral Church;" some years ago Mr R., at the request of the late Dean, Dr. Lauder, went to preach one of the Lenten sermons in the Cathedral; this was but a few weeks after the use of the gown had been discarded at St. George's, and the surplice substituted, and before that innovation was known to Mr R. As soon however, as he found that the surplice was the robe in which he would have to preach—if preach he did—he declined the honour of officiating, and left the church.

"Outsider" is as mistaken in his law as in his facts, when he calls the gown "an illegal and Popish vestment;" one of the leading authorities on ecclesiastical law says, "that long-established custom has sanctioned the use of the gown in preaching," and that "as to the use of the surplice as a proper habit for the preacher, it never appears to have been contemplated either by the canon or the statute law."

As to the missionary meeting all, churchmen here knew how signally an attempt made at the last Synod to pass a vote of censure on Mr R. for the stand that he took on this point failed.

Those members of All Saints' who formerly belonged to St. James' left, not on account of any "utter and systematic disregard of the laws and rubrics of the United Church" by the Reverend gentleman, but some because the pew rents were but a shilling a year at St. George's, and others because they had moved nearer the other churches of the city—all long before All Saints' was ever thought of, and nearly all before O. had ever favoured the city of Kingston with the light of his countenance.

Mr R. said not that the Minister of All Saints' was gorgeous with gay clothing: is O. so blinded with arrogance and prejudice that he cannot even read aright?

Notwithstanding O's. assertion to the contrary the Church of England has "no altar." At the Reformation the table was ordered to be substituted for the altar which had been erected and used in the Roman Catholic times. In the second Prayer Book of Edward VI. the word "table" is substituted for "altar." Good old Bishop Ridley in his injunctions exhorts the curates, churchwardens and gentlemen to erect and set up the Lord's board after the form of an honest table decently covered, that the simple may be turned from the old superstitious opinions of the Popish mass, to the right use of the Lord's Supper. Queen Elizabeth directed that the holy table be decently made and set up in the place where the altars stood; and the 82nd Canon of 1604 orders that a convenient and decent table be kept for the celebration of the Holy Communion. Does O. require further authorities?

O. seems to look upon the glorious Reformation of the sixteenth century—which he, however, in his wisdom asserts was only two hundred years ago, in the same light as do all of his school of theology, as a curse and not a blessing, and doubtless like his leaders considers Luther, Calvin, and the other great and good men of the Reformation worse than Robespiere, Danton, Marat, and the other fiends of the French Revolution. Why then does he remain any longer in a church which glories so proudly in those worthy men of old? Why does he not throw himself *entirely* into the bosom of the Church of Rome?

If the Very Reverend the Dean will produce the note to which O. refers, it will be seen that it is anything but "a most unbecoming letter."

But, Mr Editor, I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your space in replying to a letter which does not even pretend to answer the charges of the Minister of St. James', or vindicate the mode of conducting the services at All Saints', but which appears to be written with the sole object of insulting an aged clergyman of the church, and giving a sly hit at the Military Chaplain.

In conclusion, I would only add, that if I was at liberty to strip "An Outsider" of the veil in which he envelopes himself that he may attack another with perfect safety to himself, and proclaim to the citizens of Kingston his true name, they would laugh at his silly, impertinent, and ungentlemanly letter; they would say that it was another instance of an ass in a lion's skin, endeavouring to frighten the community with his roarings, but falling because his long ears appear; they would deem his views and opinions of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, or any other man in this city, as vain, as empty, as absurd, as the groans, the squeaks, the grunts which oftimes issue from *his* organ in All Saints Church.

Yours,
R. VASHON ROGERS, jr.

FERRY BOAT COLLISION.

A terrible calamity occurred at Fulton ferry, New York, on Saturday last, involving the loss of one life and the maiming of a number of male and female passengers. The ferry boat Hamilton, from Brooklyn to New York, ran into another ferry boat, named the Union, which was lying at the dock. When the boats came together with a crash the bow of the Hamilton passed underneath the guards of the Union, and the heavy timbers composing the latter swept away the rail, hood, and a portion of the ladies cabin of the Hamilton as though they had been made of pasteboard. George Brewer, a lad of 15 year, residing with his parents at the corner of Fifteenth street and Tenth avenue, Brooklyn, was sitting, at the time of the accident, on the forward rail of the Hamilton. It is conjectured that his feet were interlaced in the rail in such a way that he could not at once extricate them. His right leg was severed from his body, his skull fractured, and body otherwise badly mutilated. He was killed immediately. A large number of passengers were struck by the broken woodwork, or jammed between the timbers of the cabin and the demolished hood. The excitement on board was for a time most intense, but was at length quieted down somewhat. The engine was reversed, the Hamilton was backed out and run into her slip, and such of the frightened passengers as could do so hurried ashore, thankful to have escaped the calamity that had overtaken so many others. The work of removing the dead and wounded was at once proceeded with. The body of the dead boy was at once removed to the ferry house and shielded from the gaze of the curious. It was attended by the father of the lad, who was also a passenger on the boat, and was standing but a short distance from him when so suddenly sent into eternity. The parent escaped unhurt. Carriages were provided by the Ferry Company, and such of the wounded as desired it were removed to their residences in Brooklyn. The remainder of the seriously injured were taken to the public hospital.

THE FINANCES OF ONTARIO.

Our friends in Ontario are luxuriating in the belief that they have already accumulated a surplus from their revenue of about a million of dollars, of which about half is invested and is bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. We must remark upon this, however, that the surplus would probably, at present, be more accurately placed to the Suspense Account of the Province, than to Profit and Loss. Until the arbitrators between Upper and Lower Canada have made up their decision and all the accounts between Ontario and the Dominion have been adjusted, it will be difficult we think to say how much of this apparent balance is really available. Be that as it may, it must be admitted that the Ontario Government, whatever mistakes it has made, as for example in the tax upon mineral lands which it has never ventured to levy, deserves a great deal of credit for the economy with which it has started the machine. We have seen many sneers at the cheese parings of the Premier, at the personal labour which he devoted to the picking up of old carpets and second-hand chairs, as good as new, wherewith to furnish the Government offices. All that, of course, has its ludicrous side, which offers a fair mark for amusing exaggeration, and it may be that occasionally in saving a shilling in money a pound has been lost in valuable time. Still it would be wholesome if we could see the spirit which has actuated Mr Macdonald, even if it has sometimes been pushed a little to extremes, made the guide of our public men generally. There will always be plenty to laugh at all earnest endeavours to protect the public treasury, because, as Mr Gladstone lately showed in one of his most elaborate election speeches, the public treasury is exposed to a standing conspiracy against it, and he who resists the conspirators becomes at once a butt for their sarcasm and their more serious hostility. Those who have to provide the funds, therefore, instead of to exhaust them, ought to feel gratitude to careful administrators just in proportion as these earn the censure of those who would profit by reckless expenditure. If the Province of Ontario really has accumulated this handsome surplus in the first twelve months of the new order of things, the fact will have justified some of the representations that were made as to the waste of its resources which was entailed on it by the old form of Union. The new form will cost Ontario much more—that is certain, and in that respect it will be an evil. But the late Government of Canada, had it gone on till doomsday in the old course, would never have had any surplus except on paper, at the head of a column, to be reduced by successive deductions until the grand total in money came out on the other side, and had to be balanced by hypothesis. If Ontario, therefore, has a balance to the good upon any part of the revenue derived from her territory and people, she has something for herself, which formerly would have been absorbed by the general government. The part will show a capacity for economical administration very much greater than that which was formerly possessed by the whole. What will they do with it, however, now that they have got this surplus? We see as many counsellors on this head as are required according to holy writ to guarantee an aggregate of wisdom. Such a superfluity of that commodity, however, in this instance is very meaning for the hoard of Mr Treasurer Wood. Before the accumulation of wisdom so exceedingly powerful, a mill on of dollars is little more than the wax of a lighted taper. Half a dozen canals, and as many railroads, each of which would absorb all the money, have their several advocates, every one of whom proves that the best, most humanitarian, and most profitable mode of expending the funds in hand is by means of his own pet scheme. If the Ontario Government does not beware of these gentlemen, it will soon have very little surplus to deal with, supposing that the present balance be as real as it is said to be. We can only hope for the sake of the good example which we shall be glad to see set by the people of the Lakes, that their government will not be too much captivated by *what* are called enterprises. Let the government govern the country, leaving the energies of the people free from unnecessary restraints and pecuniary burdens, and then let them do the improving as much as possible by themselves. In that case, futile schemes which have no other foundation than political intrigue will have no chance, and the whole country will not be taxed, in order that merely partial benefits may be conferred, as we see in the case of the railways, which being largely built with public funds, nevertheless leave enormous tracts of the oldest settled parts of Lower Canada as distant from useful railway communication as if their people had never paid a copper for railway construction.—*Montreal Herald.*

Gardening has been introduced into the course of a Female Seminary at Rochester, N.Y., and a greenhouse for plant culture and propagation is to be built.

A few months ago a house painter of Worcester, England, purchased for £6 an old picture of Christ bearing the cross, which belonged to a deceased canon of Worcester cathedral. It proved, when cleaned, to be a work of great merit, and was sold by its fortunate possessor for £700.

"Diogenes" is the title of a new comic paper published in Montreal, the first number of which has just reached us. The illustrations are very creditable.

The *Times* of India says that Her Majesty's "Leaves from a Journal of Our Life in the Highlands" is being translated into Marathi and Guzerathi, by desire of the chiefs of Western India.

The London *Times* announces that the Vancouver Coal Company propose to pay a half yearly dividend of 10 per cent, and carry £3,000 to the rest, on a capital of £87,000.

Frank H. Robbins, formerly a confidential clerk in the employ of Frazer & Burns, extensive saddlery and hardware manufacturers, Syracuse, N.Y., has been detected in an extensive embezzlement. His latest exploits are in collecting money from creditors of the firm, and there is reason to believe that he is operating extensively in the Western States in this manner.

IMPERIAL THANKS TO LORD MONCK.

The following is the despatch from the Colonial Secretary, received by Lord Monck:

"Downing Street,
31st October, 1868.

"My Lord—As the time is at hand at which your lordship will relinquish the Government of the Dominion of Canada, I have the Queen's commands to convey to you her approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties which have been confided to you.

"The period of your administration has not been an uneventful one. The relations between Canada and the United States before and after the termination of the civil war by which that country has been convulsed, have presented questions of much moment and delicacy, and it has been your fortune to bear a distinguished part in one of the most important events which have occurred in the history of the British colonies—the confederation of the three leading provinces of British North America. In all these matters you have exhibited discretion, an uprightness of judgment and a considerate and vigilant regard for the public interest with which her Majesty is entirely satisfied, and which have deserved the attachment and esteem of her Colonial subjects.

"I am to authorize you to communicate this despatch in the most fitting manner to the people of Canada.

"I have, &c.,
(Signed) "BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

"Governor-General, the Right Hon. Viscount Monck."

Two of the jackanapes who have been making themselves notorious over election bets have been arrested for disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. This has been done in Louisville, Ky.; and we shall hold that locality in lively and grateful remembrance from this time onward.—*American paper.*

The uniform of the Cornell university cadets will be dark grey, with the exception of the cap, which will be dark blue, as will also the trimmings of the rest of the suit. The coat will be a frock with the usual number of brass buttons.

Leander and William Hendricks, brothers, living in Geddes, were out on Onondaga lake, Thursday afternoon, in a small boat, hunting for ducks and snipe. William was rowing the boat, Leander sat in the stern, and a loaded gun was lying between them. By an accident that William cannot explain, the gun was discharged and the contents lodged in the heart and lungs of Leander. He made an expression of the intense heat he felt in his breast, and almost immediately thereafter died.

An official report published in Paris gives some interesting facts relative to the price of female labour in that city. The number of women earning wages in Paris is 106,310. They are divided into three sections. The first consists of 17,203 women who get from 50 centimes to 1 franc 50 centimes a day; the second of 88,340 who earn from 1 franc 50 centimes to 4 francs a day; and the third of 767 only, earning from 4 francs 50 centimes to 10 francs a day. In the first section there are a great many girls under sixteen years of age, most of whom get besides their wages lodging, food, and washing free. The real representatives of the female working class in Paris are, therefore, the 88,340 women of the second section. Of these 24,810 earn 2 francs a day, and 39,164 more than 2 francs a day, and their average daily wages is 2 francs 14 centimes.

A Berlin paper remarks that the present representative of Belgium at Madrid has had the singular fortune to be again and again a harbinger of revolution to various courts of Europe. In 1830 he was accredited to the Tuileries, and Charles X. became an exile. In 1848 he was again ambassador to France, and Louis Philippe was discharged by the people who had employed him. In 1861 he was minister to Naples, when Francis II. received a note to quit from Garibaldi. He was afterwards sent to Athens, and Otto was driven out of Greece. Now, once more at Madrid, he witnesses the overthrow of Isabella's throne. Upon this, says *Figaro*, many nations will ask that this ambassador of overthrow be sent to their sovereigns.

Here is a portrait of Gen. Prim, taken from *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna: "Gen. Prim wears a common military tunic, with two golden stars on the collar, and a white *kepi* similar to that of the Spanish cavalry, with a broad gold border. This is all that shows him to be a soldier. When in a civilian's dress he gives you the idea of a drawing room dandy, with a bobby for riding, hunting, and love adventures. There is nothing martial about him, no roughness—not even soldierly plainness—in his character; and his manner is not in the slightest degree that of a swash-buckler. He is slight, well formed, barely above the middle height, and when on horseback looks like anything but a Mars. But his head is far more attractive than a dozen ordinary soldiers' heads. There is a mysterious brilliancy about it like that which distinguishes the fancy portraits of a Tintoretto. The deep, intense blackness of his large eyes, his hair, and his silky whiskers and moustache, are striking even in the South, where dark people are not wanting, and, combined with his olive complexion, give an impression of strong passion. His countenance is constantly working under the impulse of internal restlessness."

The ladies' shoemakers rejoice in the existing length of street costumes, and say it has greatly increased their trade. One was showing a lady a pair of highly ornamented boots, for which he asked an almost fabulous price, when he observed that short dresses had brought this style in fashion; that three years since it would have been impossible for him to dispose of such boots, now he sold all he could make. Indeed, with the long skirts, the ladies wore almost anything on their feet, no matter how shabby or patched; now it was very different, and he often had expensive boots thrown back on his hands from some whim about their make or fit. Speaking of this in the presence of a physician, he said that since the introduction of short dresses there had been a noticeable decline in diseases among women originating in cold or damp feet. When long garments prevailed, women were very careless in this respect, often wearing thin and broken shoes, and this, together with the dampness always clinging to their long skirts, brought on illness, which not unfrequently terminated fatally.

Some discussion has recently taken place in England relative to the actual condition of affairs in Texas. The New York correspondent of the London *Daily News*, in a letter lately contributed to that journal, describes the social condition of Texas as utterly disorganized, and the only chance of safety for the "Union man" as being within the quarters of the Northern soldiers who garrison that State. Messrs. Patton & Co., agents of the Liverpool and Texas Steamship Company, published a letter from Mr Reverdy Johnson, entirely contradicting this account of the state of affairs. New York journals confirm it, however, and the London *Daily News* replies that it has full confidence in the truth of its correspondent's allegations, and earnestly warns Englishmen against being induced by "foreign misrepresentation" to carry their capital and energy to a country where organized ruffianism is triumphant. The advice thus given is quite sound. Englishmen who wish to emigrate to the New World had far better come to Canada, where law and order prevail, than go to a country where commercial pursuits are impossible, and where deeds of violence are of every day occurrence.

In accordance with the report adopted at the close of the late Synod, application will be made at the next session of the Quebec Parliament for power to vest in the Dean authority in Church matters in the Diocese of Montreal until such time as a Bishop is elected and consecrated.

On Saturday afternoon, the 31st ultimo, a large iron screw steamer, built for Messrs H. & A. Allan, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, was launched at Pointhouse, England. She is named the Prussian, and is 340ft. in length, 30ft. in breadth, and 36ft. in depth. She has been very handsomely fitted up, is supplied with every modern convenience and improvement, and has been constructed unusually strong. Her engines are 300 horse power, surface condensing.

The Montreal *News* says there was yesterday a rumour in military circles that two additional battalions are to be withdrawn from Canada before the close of navigation.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS OF GIRGENTI.—Brighton, Oct. 22.—The Count and Countess Girgenti arrived at Newhaven from Dieppe yesterday by the steam packet Marseilles. The steamer left Dieppe at four o'clock a.m., and arrived at Newhaven at twelve o'clock. The count and countess were accompanied by five Spanish gentlemen. Not one of the party, however, spoke English, and, what is much stranger, only one of them understand anything of French, and this gentleman spoke it but imperfectly. The party were bound for Brighton, but had evidently undertaken a hasty journey, as they did not know at what hotel to stay there. Mr Dolan, the collector of customs of Newhaven, however, recommended them one. They seemed obliged for the attention he showed them, and thanked him for his courtesy as well as that of his officers. The party was not expected, and there was no train for Brighton till half-past two. They therefore waited in the London and Paris Hotel, Newhaven, until that hour. They arrived at Brighton a little before four o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded at once to the Grand Hotel, where they now are. They brought a considerable quantity of baggage of the ex-Queen of Spain, some of the trunks bearing in large brass characters the name "Regna Isabella." Captain Payne, of the Marseilles, tells the following little circumstance, with reference to the Countess Girgenti: Early on the morning he left, an elegantly-dressed lady, apparently not more than twenty, came on the bridge of the steamer. Capt. Payne, somewhat surprised at the courage of so young a lady, told her that he feared she would get wet with the spray in so exposed a position, devoted only to the officers of the ship. The young lady, with a sweet voice, and pretty broken English, said, "Is it forbidden." The captain, although ignorant that it was the daughter of Isabella of Spain that was addressing him, was not proof against the charms of so graceful a young lady, and allowed her to remain in the place of her choice. The captain called for cushion and rugs, and made the countess a comfortable couch on the bridge, which she occupied until the boat arrived at the haven, when he for the first time learnt the name and position of his fair passenger.

It has been long known that the telegraphic news published in the French papers is not to be depended on, but some strange revelations on the subject have just been made. The process, as described, appears to be this. Before the telegram is allowed to reach the editor it undergoes a careful manipulation. It is printed off in the Telegraph office, and then sent to the Post-office, from whence it may be forwarded to the Minister of the Interior, in which case it may be 24 or even 40 hours before the message finally arrives at its proper destination. Under this system there can be no privacy, nor can the public be even sure that the information published is trustworthy.

A little tragedy in real life was enacted a few evenings ago at the Swansea Theatre. It appeared that a coloured actor, named Morgan Smith, had been engaged for a short time to take the principal characters in sensational dramas and tragic plays. During a desperate encounter in one of the pieces Mr Smith had been furnished with a loaded pistol, which had unfortunately been rather too heavily charged. When he had to fire at the heroine in the plot, the loud report startled the audience, and the unfortunate actress staggered back desperately wounded in real earnest. The wadding struck her on the arm, causing a severe lacerated wound, which rendered it necessary to have her removed to the infirmary, where the poor woman will remain for some time.

EX S. S.

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NEW FANCY GOODS

Expected in a few days

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NEW FRUIT,
TEAS, &c., &c.,
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BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS
Half Boxes " "
Quarter Boxes " "
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Boxes Two Crowns "
Boxes Double Crown
Boxes Royal Blues
Boxes Valentia Raisins
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Boxes Lemons
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Boxes New Lemon Peel
Boxes New Orange Peel
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Bbls Prime Currants
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Bales of Fresh Filberts
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Bales of Brazil Nuts
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TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

HALF Chests Young Hyson Tea
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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.

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BBLS PRIME LABRADOR HERRINGS
Boxes Real Digbys
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All new Catch

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BRANDY! BRANDY!

A FEW Cases of very Old Brandy, vintage 1834.

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PRESERVED GINGER.

CASES Preserved Ginger, very fine.

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Nov. 12.

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ARE NOW SELLING AT

REDUCED PRICES

CHEAP BLACK SILKS and Satins, Fancy Striped Silks, Colored Gros Grains.

CHEAP ALL WOOL FRENCH DELAINES, Brown, Purple, Blue, Green, Stone, Maize, Yellow, Brown, Magenta, Mauve, Black and White, marked down, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d per yard off regular prices.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOODS, Velvet press Cloths, Poplins, Repps, &c. Choice Novelties of the Season.

CHEAP WINCEYS, Hundreds of pieces, light and dark Wineys, (at half price.)

CHEAP FLANNELS, White Welsh, Lancashire, Saxony, Colored, Scarlet, Magentas, Purple, Blue and Yellow Flannels, Striped, Checked and Plaid.

CHEAP BLANKETS, Several Bales English, Canadian, and American blankets from 3s 9d to 10s per pair, regular prices.

CHEAP COTTONS, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Tickings, Table Linens, Counterpanes, Linen Curtains.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS will effect a large saving by Buying from

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Must be Sold before the first of January.

10 per cent off all Black and Colored Silks
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 Goods.
10 per cent off all Blankets.
10 per cent off all Meripocs.
10 per cent off all Prints.
Hoop Skirts 1s 3d the set.
20 per cent off all Shawls and Mantles.
Velveteens in Black and Colored.
A full stock of Lambs Wool Flannels (Canadian make).
Heavy reductions will be made in Stock, as this Sale is BONA FIDE.
Intending purchasers will find it advantage to buy at the

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Ready-made Clothing will be sold at prices that will defy all competition.

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Nov. 11, 1868.

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