KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N F Dupuis, A M, Observer

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1868

DAY	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 D			THERMOMETER.			MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
	9 A M	3 P M	9 A M	3 P M				
Sunday							29.0	26.0
Monday	20	5.31	5.33	0	19.5			
Tuesday	35	5.37	5.36	0	21.5			
Wednesday	33	5.41	5.42	5	31.5			
Thursday	40	0.37	0.41	0	36.5			
Friday	32	0.36	0.36	5	31.5			
Saturday	37	0.37	5.39	0	31.0			

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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 5 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 12½ 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.

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

[illegible]

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

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

The Halifax newspapers still teem with long letters emanating from Mr Howe, Mr Armand, and other politicians. These have become very tedious reading, the only matters of interest being the evidence of the widening of the breach between Mr Howe and the Repealers, and the confidence of Mr Howe that he will be able to carry some of the Repeal party with him. The noisy squabble will probably have subsided by the time that Parliament meets, and then we expect that Mr Howe will be able to state his position definitely, and bring up an issue on which the Dominion government can take action. Mr Howe continues in active correspondence with members of the government of Canada, and is evidently countenanced in the efforts which he is making to bring his Province into harmonious sentiment on the question of Confederation.

The various postponements of the debate on the question of collegiate education have somewhat unsettled the prospect; but it is most likely that the matter will be brought up in the Assembly on Wednesday without further adjournment. The changes in the wording of Mr Clark's resolution denote a change of ground, and we presume the demand will now be made of the government to assume the support and control of academic education upon a general system. The Premier and his friends in the Administration have persisted so far in their determination to abide by the action of last year, and to view the discontinuance of grants in aid to denominational colleges, on the conditions then named as final. This action would of course withdraw material support from the Arts departments of Queen's and Victoria Colleges, and leave them in a very precarious position. Queen's College suffered very seriously by the failure of the Commercial Bank, which involved in loss not only large sums belonging to the College invested in the stock of the bank, but affected injuriously many of the most liberal supporters of the College. With the withdrawal of the government grant staring it in the face, the prospect would be a blank one: and we fear that nearly all the work that has been done in Kingston to establish this College on a proper foundation, reflecting credit on the city, will be undone if some liberal and equitable view be not taken of the matter now to be brought under the consideration of the Legislative Assembly. Victoria College, we believe, is in a better pecuniary condition; and the determination to uphold the College as a connexional enterprize is exceedingly strong throughout the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, so that its chances of surviving the prospective injury of a withdrawal of the government grant are decidedly better than is the case with Queen's College. Both these institutions have claims upon the State for educational work done; and their existence ought not, in simple justice and in recognition of those services, to be threatened at a time of peculiar danger, and until it is determined to replace them with colleges that shall form part of a national system. But we cannot conceal the fact that the firmness of Attorney-General Macdonald in adhering to his determination to discontinue grants to denominational colleges is having an influence prejudicial to the interests of Queen's and Victoria Colleges. The friends of the Colleges hesitate to force a ministerial crisis on this question, and it will probably be allowed to remain an open question, and an effort made to bring the government to pledge itself in favour of a national system, of which the College at Kingston can be accepted as a part. How this plan is likely to succeed will form the interesting developments of the debate next Wednesday. We presume that from the readiness with which the new plan has been proposed, that it is likely to be accepted as a compromise between parties; and if so, the public may congratulate itself that the highest educational interests of the country are not going to be wholly neglected by our Provincial Legislature.

PLOT IN THE PENITENTIARY.—Another plot among convicts of the Penitentiary was discovered on Monday, fortunately in time to render it abortive. It was planned that at dinner time some of the convicts should throw in the eyes of the guards present, steel filings and snuff, thus temporarily blinding them, when a general rush of the prisoners was to be made, and the guards disarmed and secured. There will shortly be a strict investigation into the present state of the prison and the character of the guards. The inquiry we are informed is at the instance of the majority of the guards themselves, who have petitioned the inspectors for the investigation from a wish to place their own characters publicly above suspicion, and to scrutinize that of, at least, one of their number, with whose conduct the petitioners are dissatisfied.

VERY NEARLY A SERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—At the Orange meeting on Friday night some scamp took out the stopper from the gas pipe underneath the stage to which the pipe is attached which furnishes the footlights on the occasion of theatrical entertainments at the hall, and which was the occasion of a large escape of gas on the night alluded to. It was discovered before any serious result occurred. The police who are closely investigating the affair are divided in opinion as to the intention and character of the perpetrator. A portion viewing the matter in a very serious light and considering it as done deliberately with a view to promoting an explosion, while another, and a larger portion, look upon the affair as originating from a set of mischievous boys who did it to annoy the meeting by the disagreeable effluvium of the escaping gas, but were unaware of the danger attending the joke, and had no wish or thought of any serious consequences.

MARINE.—The steamer Bay of Quinte completed her trips yesterday, and will winter at Carruthers' wharf. The schooner Two Brothers, with railroad iron from Oswego to Toledo, put back yesterday, and will remain for the winter at Portsmouth Bay. The brig Baltimore lies up at Glassford & Jones' wharf. The three barges, England, Ireland, and Scotland, belonging to the M. T. Company, left to-day for the Bay of Quinte, where they will winter, in order to be at their loading place early next spring. The barques London and Lafette winter at Garden Island. The sloop Greyhound is laid up at Picton.

In the shipyard the barque Arabia is still on the ways, but it is expected her repairs will be completed by the end of the present week. The schooner Jessie Drummond and propeller Bruno are awaiting their turns at the Marine Railway. The yard will be kept on work during the winter, an arrangement having been entered into with Messrs. Chaffey Bros. to build for them two scows and one steam barge.

This evening Messrs. Calvin & Breck dispatched per railroad their rotary steam pump and hawsers under the charge of Mr John Donilly to Georgian Bay, for the purpose of raising the steamer Frances Smith, sunk there. The City of Boston, one of the propellers of the M. T. Company, a day or two since collided with the propeller Milwaukie, and sunk in the Straits of Mackinac.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—Monday being St. Andrew's day, was celebrated by Scotchmen all over Canada. In Kingston the members of the St. Andrew's Society met together at dinner at the British American Hotel, to the number of seventy, and passed a very agreeable evening. Mr Riddell, the President of the society, occupied the chair, and Dr. Maclean, the vice-president, occupied the vice chair. The usual loyal and regular toasts were proposed by the chairman. The health of the Governor General was proposed from the vice-chair. The chairman gave "The Army and Navy and Volunteers," which was responded to by Town Major McKay, and Colonel Paton. The chairman proposed "The Day and a' wha honour it," and in connection therewith sang a song composed by Mr Evan McColl, the Society's Bard, for the gathering of two years ago. The toast of the Sister Societies was responded to by Mr W. B. Simpson, Customs Collector, on the part of the defunct St. George's Society, and by Dr. Sullivan in behalf of the existing St. Patrick's Society. Dr. Richmond, of Gananoque, a member of the Kingston St. Andrew's Society, proposed the regular toast of "The Mayor and Corporation of Kingston," which was responded to by the members of the Corporation present. The "Land o' Cakes" was given by Dr. Maclean from the vice-chair; and to the chairman's toast of "The Dominion of Canada," Mr Collector Simpson sang an original song composed for the occasion by Mr McColl. This was well received, and the following is a copy of the piece:—

FOUR IN ONE ARE WE.

Words for a Canadian March. By Evan McColl

Tell us not of union,
'Neath the eagle's pinion,
Ho! for our Dominion,
Our own Union free!
To it then fond-clinging,
Heart to heart warm-springing,
Join we all in singing
Four in one are we!
Chorus—Loudly, boys—loudly, boys,
Sing we of our Union;
Proudly, boys—proudly, boys,
Fearing none, march we!

Long our cousins nigh us
Would "annex" or buy us,
Wond'ring much to eye us
Scornful of their plea;
Now at last they find out
Why we seem'd so blinded:
Let all-comers mind it—
Four in one are we!
Chorus—Loudly, boys, &c.

From the Old Flag never
Would we wish to sever,
Yet should Britain ever
Say, Thus let it be,
Oh we'd march uncaring,
A new flag uprearing,
The proud motto bearing—
Four in one are we!
Chorus—Loudly, boys, &c.

Let Ambition's story
Tell of conquests gory;
Peaceful triumphs more we
In our path would see:
Still 'gainst Wrong contending,
Still the Right defending,
Might with meekness blending,
Reach we empire free!
Chorus—Pray we, then—pray we, then,
Heaven to bless our Union:
May it soon—may it soon
Stretch from sea to sea!

The toasts of "The Press" and "The Ladies" were afterwards given along with volunteer toasts and songs. The Messrs Reyner presided at the piano and accompanied the vocalists. The toast of the Press was responded to by Mr Crawford of the Grand Trunk freight station, and that of the Ladies by sundry young gentlemen present. No reporters for the local press were at the dinner, and consequently we are unable to present even an outline of the speeches.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Nov. 30.—Seven petitions were presented in favour of aid to superior education, and nine received, praying that no further aid be granted to denominational colleges.

An address to the Governor General, congratulating him on his safe arrival in Canada, and his assumption of duty, was drafted and agreed to, and a special deputation appointed to present the same in Ottawa.

On motion of Mr Blake, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of providing for a longer interval of time between the stages of public bills.

Mr Trow moved the second reading of his Homestead bill.

The Attorney General opposed the bill as not demanded by public sentiment, and asked that it be withdrawn.

The measure after some discussion was finally allowed to stand.

Mr Clarke's bill to repeal the Act relating to protection to sheep from dogs was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

Some discussion occurred on Mr Oliver's bill relating to gratuitous loans. The measure did not refer to money, but to articles loaned, and which could not be got back. At present a man might borrow your carriage and keep it, and it could not be recovered unless by forcible possession. The bill was opposed by the Attorney General, and finally received the six months' hoist.

Mr McMurrich's school bill was refered to the committee on education after being read a second time.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A GIRL.

We have received the particulars of a horrible affair which occurred about a mile from Corning Wednesday last. Our informant is a gentleman whom we have never known to misrepresent any item of news that he has previously furnished us with. He resides in Corning, and therefore should be well posted in regard to what we are going to relate.

At the place indicated there resides a family named McCulloch, consisting of Mr and Mrs McCulloch and their three children, aged respectively five, three and one and a half years. The husband is represented to be a shiftless, indolent fellow, and his wife has been compelled to labour to support the family. She has lately been selling sewing machines, and on Wednesday last started on a trip through the surrounding country for that purpose, leaving her children in charge of a girl named Barber, aged 18 years, whom she hired for the purpose. In the evening the youngest child cried, and was fretful, when, it is said, Barber threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it until it was almost lifeless. Then taking the little one up she held its hands upon a hot stove until they were terribly burned. The child was too far gone to utter more than a faint scream while it was being roasted. Barber then threatened to throw it into a well, when the other children, who had witnessed the whole thing, told her that if she did they would tell their mother. The girl then wrapped the child in a blanket or bed-quilt and placed it in a bed, where it was found by the mother, who returned home Wednesday night, dead. The marks of brutality were plainly visible on its little body, and, after questioning the children, information was given the Coroner. After an investigation he ordered the arrest of Barber, called a jury, and an inquest was in session yesterday. The inquest will be concluded to-day, and it is said there can be no doubt as to the finding of the jury.

The case creates considerable excitement in the vicinity where the horrible affair occurred, as well it may. We were unable to learn anything of the antecedents of the girl Barber. We hope, for humanity's sake, that the report given above is exaggerated.—*Rochester Union.*

THE FISH MARKET.—In compliance with an established custom the fish market building at the foot of Brock street was closed to-day, and will remain so until next spring, the fishermen in the meantime exposing their fish for sale in the general market.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Louis Garrick, a respectably dressed young man, appeared at the bar charged with being drunk last night, for which offence he paid $2, and hastily left the court. Last night he was very communicative to the police, and verified the motto *in vino veritas*, by informing them that he had just completed a term of imprisonment in the New York State prison. Bob Handley, a hard case, and known to the police as a "footer or sneak," one of the class who, being well acquainted with the inhabitants of the cities where they reside, "put up jobs" for burglars, strangers to the place, to carry out. A short time since Handley was arrested in Oswego for being implicated in some job of a burglarious nature, and ordered to leave the place in a few hours, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. Last night he was arrested in a low dance house or "racky-down," kept by a man by the name of David Simpson, in Hamilton street, which constitutes a great nuisance to the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Policeman Bennett stated that he, in company with policeman Porter, visited the house last night by direction of the chief, from complaints made against the house, and found it crowded with a majority of the roughs and low blackguards of the city; he thought that there were nearly a hundred present. He said that Simpson's daughter bore a very indifferent character, and that of the house was very bad indeed. The policemen gave the names of several who were at the house last night who will be looked after. The bench fined Handley $10, or one month in gaol, but at the intercession of his brother, a very respectable young man, he was allowed to leave the city at once, not to return on pain of imprisonment. The case brought a large number of roughs to the gallery, who, when the policeman giving evidence, was directed to scan the faces of the assembly and see if there were any among them who were present last night, put on the most sanctimonious appearance of virtuous innocence and looked as nearly as they were able like New England deacons. The ten dollar fine did not meet their approval.

The Court of Common Pleas was yesterday vacant, C. J. Hagarty and Judge John Wilson of that bench, with Judge Morrison of the Queen's Bench, having gone to the seat of Government. There were therefore only Chief Justice Richards and Judge Adam Wilson present yesterday, when the prisoner Wealen was quietly brought before the Court; and he was remanded without argument till Friday, his counsel desiring the case to be heard by a full bench.

A deputation consisting of eight members of the House, and headed by the Hon. Mr Wood as the representative of the government, left for Ottawa last evening to be present at the swearing in of Sir John Young, and to present him with the address adopted by the Legislature of Ontario yesterday. Mr Cumberland, who was one of the deputation, placed the official car of the Northern Railway at the disposal of the party. They will reach Ottawa this morning, and after taking part in the ceremony in the Senate chamber, will leave by special train to-night, returning to Toronto to-morrow.—*Leader.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, Nov. 28, 1868.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Dalton McCarthy, jun., of the town of Barrie, Esquire, barrister-at-law; Robert Cassels, jun., of the city of Toronto, Esquire, barrister-at-law; Frederick Biscoe, of the town of Guelph, Esquire, barrister-at-law; Robert R. Washell, of the city of Hamilton, gentleman, attorney-at-law; and Robert Hick, jun., of the city of Ottawa, gentleman, attorney-at-law, to be notaries public within and for the Province of Ontario.

FROM OWEN SOUND.

Owen Sound, Nov. 30.—Early on the morning of Wednesday last, while the steamer Frances Smith was on her way from this port to Byng Inlet, during a fog, she ran on the rocks, about fourteen miles from the latter place. There were on deck at the time, besides the captain and officers, two coast pilots. On finding the boat could not be got off without assistance the captain despatched the purser, two pilots, and some of the crew to Killarney, in order to intercept the Algoma, when, after a fruitless exertion of over 35 hours, they were obliged to return to the steamer. Owing to the heavy sea the Bonnie was now sent for to Byng Inlet, and cargo, &c., taken from the disabled vessel and landed at its destination. The captain and crew were then taken on board the Bonnie and arrived here on Sunday morning soon after daylight. With the assistance of a steam tug and pump, it is thought, she might be got off this season.

BURNING OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We have received some particulars relative to the destruction by fire of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, which occurred last Wednesday week, and to which we have already briefly referred:

The fire broke out about 9.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. It was discovered in one of the rooms at the northeast corner of the east wing of the building. This wing was devoted to the use of the female patients, and the ward where the fire originated contained fifty patients. Fifteen minutes before all that portion of the building was in flames, the attendant having that section in charge passed through, and there were no signs of fire, smoke, or other indication of danger. Quick as flash it must have spread, for, by the time the engines arrived, though the flames did not show through the roof, the inside was so filled with smoke and fire as to threaten death to any one who should attempt to penetrate it. The major portion of the inmates had not yet retired, but in the ward where the fire originated some of the most mischievous were, and some sick ones. All efforts to induce these to leave their rooms were unavailing, and the few citizens who had reached the place, and the attendants, were obliged, at the risk of their own lives, to rush in and drag them from the horrible fate that awaited them. The roar of the flames, the rolling clouds of smoke, now as black as night, and again with a lurid glare; the screams, shouts, laughter and dancing of the demented women, whose madness seemed increased by the wild and exciting scene around them, made up a picture terrible to look upon. By-and-by came word that some were dying in their rooms suffocated in the smoke, and others struggling to free themselves from their confinement. Then some of our heroic citizens rushed into the flames and dragged forth the dead and the dying. One poor creature, a beautiful girl of about eighteen, whose arms were confined because of her mischievous propensities, on being brought out called piteously for her mother, and died with the prayer on her lips that she might be allowed to lay her head upon her mother's breast, "it pains me so," she said. Six of the female patients died of suffocation and inhalation of the flames.

The opinion of those connected with the institution in regard to the origin of the fire is that one of the patients, in a spirit of mischief, lit a bit of paper at the gas burner in the hall, just after the attendant had passed through, and set fire to her bed. On no other theory can the choking, blinding smoke be accounted for. The building was heated by steam, and no story of "defective flues" will answer. The gas burner in this portion of the building was in easy reach; the ceiling being low, and although strict orders are issued to prevent patients approaching the lights, yet the cunning of madness often is too much for the watchfulness of sanity.

* * * The specire inmate was the theme of conversation among the masses within the area in rear of the main entrance, during the progress of the fire, but a careful search by humane men soon transformed the reported spirit into a poor frightened lady, who, escaping death from the crumbling walls, had evaded her watchers, and with wonderful agility had climbed to the roof of the conservatory in the rear, where in a white night dress she nimbly walked the ledge, singing the while, in apparent ignorance of the terrible doings of the fire king around her. She was removed in safety.

The females inhabiting the east wing and the eastern portion of the south front, were cared for by being conveyed to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in close carriages. Some of them, forced from the burning building, were wildly violent, but under the firm care and kind treatment of the attendants, who for months had kept watch and ward over them, the patients were removed without much difficulty. One old lady seated in a carriage was wild with excitement. She seemed determined to get out, and struggled hard for that purpose. She was anxious to go to her room, now, alas! a sheet of flame. At this moment we noticed a young lady of some twenty summers, who rushed up to the carriage, and as she clasped her arms around the old lady's neck, in an endearing tone said: "Aunty, I have come to take care of you!" In an instant the lunatic was subdued, and as she buried her face on the bosom of her friend, for such undoubtedly she was, she murmured, "Yes, yes, my child," and was led to a different carriage, where familiar faces greeted her, with the confiding faith of a child with its mother. We knew neither of the parties, but it required no stretch of imagination to conceive that the young lady was the kind attendant of the elderly lunatic, and by kindness had taught her to place her trust in one who had never deceived her. This little episode spoke volumes for the humanity of that attendant. The female patients were all taken to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Over 250, male and female, were cared for at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was promptly thrown open for their reception. The deaf mutes were transferred to other portions of the building, and were forced to remain content with one-half the accommodations previously enjoyed, yet not a sign of murmur escaped them. Each one seemed to feel as if upon his or her exertions to make comfortable the strange guests thus suddenly forced upon them, depended the reputation of the asylum for hospitality. It is much praise to say that, wild as was the condition of the patients, when thus transferred—raving as many of them were and terribly excited—by 3 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, and before the Lunatic Asylum was entirely in flames, all the patients thus transferred to the Asylum for Mutes were either asleep or quiet.

Much interest has been excited by the agitation of a proposition to reduce railway fares in this country and in Europe. The advocates of the new reform contend that it can be carried out with profit to the railroads as well as to the traveller. The grave and thoughtful *Quarterly Review* discusses the railroad monopolies, and shows that no company has ever yet adopted the policy of very low passenger rates, and carried it out persistently for a reasonable length of time, without achieving a great success. The wisdom of this measure has been proved on a very large scale in Belgium for two years past; and its success there has had a great influence on the fares in France and especially in Prussia. But in America no extensive trial has been made of cheap travel. Competition has sometimes brought the fares very low for a short time, but they have been raised again as soon as a compromise could be made. But why can it not be given a full trial by all of our railroad and steamboat companies? It would not only enlighten the public mind though increased travel, but it would develope business and add to the prosperity of the whole country.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

The case of Low vs. Ward, reported at length in the *Law Journal Reports*, "Chancery," p. 841, affirms, under somewhat singular circumstances, that copyright may exist in some chapters of a book, while others are unprivileged. The circumstances are shortly these. While Professor Holmes, of Boston, was bringing out his story of "The Guardian Angel," in a serial form, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, plaintiffs (the well known publishers of Ludgate-hill) entered into an agreement with him that he should acquire a British copyright in the story, and sell it to the plaintiffs. Professor Holmes accordingly, in October, 1867, went to Montreal, the tale not then having been completed in the *Atlantic Montreal*, and, while there, the entire work was published by the plaintiffs. At that time the last six chapters had not appeared in America. The defendants (who are publishers in Paternoster-row) afterwards brought out a cheap edition, and the suit was instituted for an injunction. The plaintiffs relied on the well known case of Low vs. Routledge, which establishes that an alien who, during a residence in a British colony, publishes a work in England, acquires a copyright therein. It was rather ingeniously argued for the defendants that it was an essential condition of copyright that the entire work should first appear in the United Kingdom; that the benefit of such first publication was, in fact, the consideration in respect of which the privilege of copyright was granted; and that copyright could not exist in a part of a work only. The Judge, Vice-Chancellor Giffard, had not the slightest doubt about the case. He decided that where the parts of a work can be separated, there may be a copyright in any distinct part of it; and he granted the injunction restraining the defendants from printing or selling copies containing the last six chapters of the work.

There are 150 carpet manufacturers in Philadelphia, who give employment to about 5,000 hands. More than 2,000 rooms are in operation, which turn out 600,000 yards of carpeting per month.

Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg, the great German naturalist, especially distinguished by his investigations through the microscope, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as Doctor of Medicine, at Berlin, Prussia, on the 5th of November.

Chicago is discussing the subject of introducing daily papers in its public schools, to be used in place of "Readers." Of course it is essential to know what "daily papers" are to be selected.

An experienced sugar refiner of New York is about to establish a beet-sugar factory in Buena Vista County, Iowa. The machinery is to come from France at a cost of $100,000. Five thousand acres of land to grow the beets have been purchased.

A sick man, slightly convalescing, recently in conversation with a pious friend, who congratulated him upon his recovery, and asked him who his physician was, replied: "Dr. Jones brought me through." "No, no," said his friend; "God brought you out of your illness, not the doctor." "Well, maybe he did; but I am certain the doctor will charge me for it."

A Los Angelos (Cal.) paper notices some leaves of the *morus multicaulis* variety of the mulberry, grown on cuttings planted in March last. The leaves are nearly as large as tobacco leaves, showing how favourable the climate of California is to the cultivation of this tree and the production of raw silk.

Several hundred barrels of cider have been manufactured in Prince Edward during the fall, and shipped to Montreal, where it is in active demand for making champagne and other specimens of "foreign" wine.

The steam dredge commenced working at the Anglo-American Peat Co's. work in the Welland Marsh on Saturday last, and is said to perform its work very efficiently and rapidly. It is different from the ordinary dredges—the peat, after being loosened and thrown up, being carried away by an elevator-like contrivance.

A sad accident occurred at Cow Bay, N.S., on the 3rd inst. A party of ten persons were returning from prayer meeting in a small boat, which, through some mismanagement upset, and two young ladies named Holmes, aged respectively 16 and 22 years, were drowned.

The students in several Colleges in Cambridge have struck against the cooks. They say their dinners are bad and dear, and that the cause of both defects is the custom of considering the cook a permanent College officer, irremovable by those he feeds. In Sydney College the students struck, retiring as soon as grace was said, and the authorities have agreed to look into the matter.

A Chicago engineer, Mr Cheesborough, has recently been examining the river at Windsor, with a view to the construction of a tunnel, and it is reported that he thinks such a thing practicable. The object of the proposed tunnel is to further the interests of the Pacific Railway, which must find the shortest way to the Eastern States across the Peninsula. The tunnel would be of immense advantage to the Great Western Railway.

The American Express Company last week made two discoveries in its Cincinnati office, viz: a clerk defaulter for $3,000, and a messenger who had pocketed $2,096. The messenger had left the employ of the company and set up in the grocery business.

There are three books considered absolutely perfect and free from typographical errors, and only three. These are: An Oxford Bible, the perfection being attained by means of the standing reward of a guinea for the discovery of a mistake; an edition of Horace, published in London and Leipsic, and an American reprint of Dante.

A Welsh paper says that at the last religious meeting in the district in which it circulates, the assembled clergymen discussed "gweddi gynnulleidfaol," and that the subject for debate at their next meeting is "Ysgrythyroldeb sefydliad crefydd mewn gwlad."

San Francisco, according to its directory, contained in July, 1868, an estimated population of 147,950 souls, of whom 45,000 were white minor children, the males being under 21 and the females under 18. The number of females over 18 is estimated at 30,000.

The eye of the *Daily Telegraph* is upon Lord Verulam, Mr Toulmin, and the Rev. S. W. Wade, magistrates of St. Alban's, who have sentenced Edmund Slough to twenty-one days' hard labour for pulling up carrots in other people's fields. This harmless practice seems to the *Telegraph* hardly worth checking. The poor man was hungry, and the carrots were not worth twopence. The rich man might have spared the vegetables, and who would have been injured? Is it possible that the *Daily Telegraph* does not know? We may be wrong, but we have always understood that the chief business of the law is to protect society, *i.e.* both rich and poor. If carrot-stealing is lawful, so are other varieties of stealing; and if the rich man winks at the thief who pulls up his carrots, what protection is there for the poor man's garden? Edmund Slough has twenty-one days' hard labour, not simply because he stole carrots, but in order that carrots may not be stolen, and that theft may be discouraged in general.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CRIMES OF WOMEN.—The criminal statistics of England and Wales for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1867, show that 3,876 women were committed for trial charged with indictable offences, and 15,549 men—one woman to every four men. An appreciable number of offences against the person must be acts of men only, and the large number of crimes requiring physical strength, great daring, or special knowledge or opportunity, are commonly the work of men; but the returns show that women have their part in deeds of violence. In England and Wales 139 persons were committed for trial for murder in the year, and as many as 58, considerably more than a third, were women. In the absence of fuller returns we can only guess that most of those were mothers desiring to hide their shame or rid themselves of a burden which was bringing them to want and despair. Seven women were sentenced to death in the year—four servants, a charwoman, a candlewoman, and a factory worker.

BIRTH.

At Sydenham, on the 26th November, Mrs S. O. McGuin, of a daughter.

A Newfoundland contemporary says: "If we accept one or two journals among the number of those published in the country—and those one or two amongst the least influential of the whole—it appears that Confederation—that is to say, the union of Newfoundland with the Canadian Dominion, is the only alternative left us for the salvation of the country, not only from all but immediate and general bankruptcy, but from total depopulation and ultimate reduction to the condition in which it existed in 1597, when Sebastian Cabot popped upon it from out of the fog, much to his own astonishment no doubt, and to the discomfiture of many of the unfortunates whose misplaced confidence in public opinion, at that time, and through subsequent years, induced them to adopt it as a place of residence, here to commence the task of bettering the condition of affairs."

One of the good results of the Military School system is, that whenever a new volunteer company is organized in the French counties of the Province, trained resident cadets come forward to officer and instruct them. This new-born volunteer movement appears to spread like wild-fire through French Canada. In a previous issue we stated that companies had been formed at eight or nine different places along the lower St. Lawrence, under the new Militia Law, and now we see that an equal number have been organized within a few days, in the county of Champlain, within a few miles of Three Rivers. The Roman Catholic clergy seem to be taking a great deal of interest in the movement, and in many places have addressed their flocks, and called upon them to join in the ranks.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is one of the most cherished dogmas of the modern lady, that she must not do anything for pay; and this miserable prejudice of senseless conventionality is at this moment the worst obstacle in the way of feminine talent and energy. Let co-operative housekeepers demolish it for ever, by declaring that it is just as necessary and honourable for a wife to earn money as her husband; let them, moreover, resolve that time and skill is what they will pay for, and not six, and the age will soon see what efforts women can make after excellence when there is hope of just reward for it. Then alone shall they begin to walk in self-respect, and the poor wronged workwoman throughout the world to raise her drooping head.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

FRENCH STUDENTS INVITED TO COURT.—A Paris correspondent says: The Emperor and Court are at Compiegne indulging in the festivities usual to that chateau. But this year there has been an innovation in the invitations, and many military, naval and civil students have been asked to partake of the Imperial hospitality. A young naval pupil of the name of Merleaux Ponty, having obtained the first place in the examination, on leaving the practical training school on board the Jean-Bart, had his name inscribed on the list of guests by the Emperor's own hand. The military cadets from St. Cyr are only invited to pass a couple of days each, so that their studies may not be unduly interfered with. From such intelligence as reaches the outer world of the doings at Compiegne, it appears that the young men in the higher sphere of Court life are hardly at home, in spite of the affability of the Empress, who tries to inspire them with confidence. When one reflects on the rather equivocal society in which the French student indulges; on the cafes where he smokes and imbibes, and on the balls which, in conjunction with the ladies of the quarter, he enlivens with his contortions, it does not seem astonishing that he should feel intimidated. Take a medical student (and there are medical students at Compiegne) from Guy's Hospital, a young man accustomed to a short clay and the casino, and set him in the midst of the Court at Windsor, and, as they say in France, "you can see the effect from here."

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1,000 yards Tweed, worth 1s 6d, to be sold at 1s 9d per yard.
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Nov. 26, 1868.

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