TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] communications can receive no attention. [illegible] 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 will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

Evening Edition.

We are glad to observe that the Whig agrees with us that Mr Blake should stick to his pronounced belief in thorough-going free trade. It goes on to disclaim any trimming on his part, and, although we were not insisting particularly on that point, we will just leave our contemporary to worry some show of consistency out of his declaration at Charlottetown that free trade would be the proper thing for all sections of the community and his subsequent avowal that free trade is impossible in Canada.

We congratulate the Hamilton Times upon its firm and consistent adherence to free trade principles, and its appeal to the Reform party to make no compromise on that question. Perhaps the Times would be astonished to learn that at the late nomination in this city one of the representative Grits used almost the exact language with regard to the acceptance of the N.P. as an established fact which it condemns as discreditable. The Times would be consumed with holy horror if it knew the confused and contradictory muddle of opinions in which its party flounders here.

When executions were performed in public immense crowds assembled to satisfy their morbid curiosity by seeing a fellow creature swung into eternity, and that craving for sensation which displayed itself on such occasions seems to be a widely prevalent feature of human nature. A Kansas man wrote to Washington recently that he could sell 1,000 tickets of admission to the execution of Guiteau at $1,000 each. Men, who value the privilege of witnessing the agonies and convulsions of a mortal in his death struggle, must have some of the blood thirsty and savage instincts of wild beasts in their composition.

Complaint is being made by New York journals of the dishonesty of tradesmen over in the metropolis. Jobbery prevails everywhere; mechanics seem to do their work in such a manner that it will cost more to patch, repair, and renew it than its original price. Skillful and competent workmen who are willing to take pains and do their work well are seldom found, and the result is the worst lot of ill built, shaky, and unstable houses to be found on the continent. The fact is that honesty and thoroughness are growing scarce everywhere, and work of any kind has little of that stamp of conscientiousness which it bore in the staid old days.

The Chicago Inter Ocean takes up the cudgels with a club of strongminded American women, who at a recent meeting made the point against the male sex that man is uniformly such a goose as to fall in love with a pretty instead of an intellectual woman. Our contemporary says that the old theory that intellectual women are not and cannot be beautiful must have originated when there was prejudice against women of cultivated minds. The best witnesses on the truth of the theory now are the intellectual women themselves. Let their testimony be taken. If no intellectual women are pretty, and if men marry only pretty women, then no intellectual women are married. But any married woman knows that such an intimation is as base as it is false. The insinuation that all pretty women are shallow and not stand a minute in any gathering of women. Any pretty woman, or any one who believes she is pretty, will tell you that no one but an ugly woman would put such a thought in words.

The returns of the general election show that the Reform party is strong in the western peninsula of Ontario, that the Conservatives are twice as strong as they in central Ontario, and that eastern Ontario is almost a unit for the Government. Thus in western Ontario the parties stand as follows:

Conservative—Toronto Centre, Toronto East, Toronto West, York West, Simcoe South, Simcoe North, Cardwell, Centre Wellington, Waterloo North, North Perth, Muskoka, Middlesex North, Middlesex East, London, Kent, Huron East, East Grey, Bruce North, Essex North, Essex South, Hamilton (2), Lincoln, Welland, Monck.

Reform—York East, York North, Simcoe East, North Wellington, South Wellington, Waterloo South, South Perth, Peel, Oxford North, Oxford South, Norfolk South, Norfolk North, Middlesex West, Middlesex South, Lambton East, Lambton West, Bothwell, Huron West, Huron South, Grey North, Grey South, Elgin East, Elgin West, Bruce East, Bruce West, Brant North, Brant South, Halton, Haldimand, Wentworth North, Wentworth South.

In Central Ontario they stand thus:

Conservative—Frontenac, East Hastings, North Hastings, West Hastings, Lennox, East Northumberland, West Northumberland, East Peterboro, West Peterboro, Addington, East Durham, Victoria North, Victoria South.

Reform—Prince Edward, Kingston, Ontario North, Ontario South, Ontario West, West Durham.

From Kingston east the Conservatives have Brockville, Ottawa (2), Carleton, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, South Grenville, North Lanark, South Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Russell, South Leeds, Prescott, North Renfrew; the Reformers have South Renfrew.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The deprivation of a man's life for a heinous offence is a method still adopted by the law as a safeguard against the recurrence of such crimes and necessary for the well being of society. It is indeed a most serious use of public authority to "break into the bloody house of life," whatever may be the cause of doing so. "Life" says Blackstone "is the immediate gift of God to man, which neither can he resign, nor can it be taken from him, unless by the command of Him who gave it," and many reformers have accepted the statement in its entirety. Franklin, Beccaria, Livingstone, Burleigh, Rantoul, O'Sullivan, and Wendell Phillips, have adhered to this doctrine and uttered their protests against its infringement. Rantoul has said "the strongest safeguard of life is its sanctity, and this sentiment every execution diminishes." So much for the argument derived from the sanctity of human being; but there are two other weighty considerations urged on the same side viz., that "the greater proportion of crime is the result of poverty and early privations," and therefore that there is no defence for the punishment of death until human judgment is proved infallible in distinguishing between crime and the result either of depraved education or insane impulse; and further that "society has erected the gallows at the end of the lane, instead of guide posts and direction boards at the beginning."

These objections have made many converts, and the fruits of their prevalence are seen in the abolition of capital punishment in Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin, and in the strong efforts put forth to reprieve such offenders as Guiteau and Vankoughnet. But there are obvious reasons why they should be set aside and the death penalty retained.

Life is sacred indeed, and it is upon this very ground that we must guard it with every fence. When the state is in danger, and a public liberty threatened by a foreign invader, any citizen, whether willing or unwilling, may be compelled to hazard his life in its defence; and if the innocent are led to the slaughter for the public welfare, why not the guilty? As Carlyle vigorously puts it, "A scoundrel is a scoundrel; that remains forever a fact; and there exists not in the earth whitewash that can make the scoundrel a friend of this universe; he remains an enemy if you spent your life in whitewashing him. He won't whitewash; this one won't. The one method clearly is that, after fair trial, you [illegible] with him; send him, in the name of Heaven, whither he is striving all this time, and have done with him." In carrying out this operation the state takes the place of the Divine Governor in dispensing righteous retribution, executes justice, and maintains security. But, is capital punishment a deterrent? Does it actually prevent the growth of criminal habits? If poetic insight were received as an authority we might call to witness Shakespeare:—

"The weariest and most loathed worldly life
That age, ache, penury and imprisonment
Can lay in nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death."

But we have a somewhat more certain testimony in the fact that human life is safer in no quarter of the world than in England, with its lower classes subject to the most brutal and violent passions; and nowhere does capital punishment more certainly follow capital crime than there. It is no answer to set against this the lawlessness of states where death is the penalty laid down by law but never inflicted. In these the law is a dead letter, and its neglect has given rise to the reign of Judge Lynch. As for the responsibility resting upon the state for the education of the masses, the free schools and universal enlightenment of this century leave little excuse for criminals on the score of ignorance, and where any such excuse exists it is a matter for the consideration of the jury. Certainly, it is incumbent upon the state to exert itself to the utmost to educate and elevate all its members, but it must protect itself even if there are imperfections in its methods.

A Reminiscence.

On Monday some of the workmen who are tearing down the ruins of the McInnes building, in Hamilton, to make way for the new post office and custom house came upon the box which had been placed under the corner stone at the time the building was erected. The box was of lead and was not sealed. The box contained gold, silver, and copper coins, and newspapers of the date of the laying of the corner stone. Among the newspapers found was a copy of the Hamilton Spectator of the date of the laying of the stone. Among the news items in the Spectator was an account of the burning of the propellor Tinto, near Kingston, with a loss of seventeen lives. The mate of the Tinto was Robert Delaney; he is now first mate of the propellor Celtic, of Hamilton.

Canadian Press Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of this association was held at the Rossin house, Toronto, yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Messrs. H. Hough, Cobourg; W. R. Climie, Bowmanville; J. B. Trayes, Port Hope, and E. J. B. Pense, Kingston. The meeting was merely a formal one, and no very important business was transacted.

Haunted Me.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—Christian Advocate.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

(Continued from first page.)

GRADUATES ON THE STAFF.

Two graduates of the Royal Military College, Lts. Wurtele and Cochrane have been appointed to the College staff, and the Professors of several branches in which these young officers have assisted to instruct report favourably of their work.

FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Considerable additions to apparatus and material for instruction in chemistry and physics has been received during the current term and also a collection of valuable and well selected minerals for practical illustration of the science of geology and mineralogy.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE COLLEGE.

Under this head the report suggested the fitting up of the East half of the upper floor of the class building for the department of physics, chemistry and geology, also the fitting up of an unused wooden building as a residence for the N. C. O. Instructor of military engineering. The pressing necessity for gas both for lighting purposes and for use in the study of chemistry was pointed out.

TEXT BOOKS.

During the present term, the following text books have been published by the staff of the College:—

Notes on algebra, arithmetic, conics, &c., Lieut. Col. E. Kensington, R. A.

Notes on artillery, part I., smooth bore ordnance, ammunition and rockets, Major Fairtlough, R. A.

Notes on military administration, tactical notes, Major Jones, R. A.

Explosives and electrical movement, Capt. Sankey, R. E.

Notes on practical astronomy, Lieut.-Col. Oliver, R. A.

The compilation of these works, undertaken by the authors in addition to their ordinary duties, has involved considerable research and labour.

During the current term, twenty four militia officers have attended the College for instruction in military engineering.

The report also expresses indebtedness to the Royal School of Gunnery for the care and skill with which it has carried out the instruction of gentlemen cadets in equitation and the readiness with which it has always afforded assistance to the College in this and other matters.

In consequence of Capt. Sankey having accepted a more beneficial appointment in England, the connection of that officer with the College will cease at the end of the present term. By the departure of Capt. Sankey the College is deprived of an instructor of very marked ability and untiring energy and zeal. While congratulating Capt. Sankey on his advancement, the Commandant desired to express regret equally in his official and private capacity at losing so valuable a member of his staff. "Two years have passed," the report concluded, "since the first batch graduated from the Royal Military College, and exclusive of the 18 who graduate this day, obtained certificates. With the exception of one the whole of these gentlemen have obtained employment and are succeeding well some in a very marked manner. I feel no doubt that the present graduates will be equally fortunate and successful.

As the winners of prizes and medals went up to receive them from the hands of the Adjutant-General, the latter spoke words of congratulations to each, accompanying the same with a hearty shake of the hand. The audience at the same time marked their appreciation by vigorously applauding.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Colonel Powell said that Colonel Hewitt had gone so fully into the affairs of the College that he had little to say. If Colonel Hewitt, of this College, worked the cadets as hard as he had worked him that day he thought they had their hands full. (Laughter.) As a Canadian the College was a great source of pride to him. It was well equipped and had a most accomplished staff, and every Canadian ought to think highly of it. He was glad to see so good a class turned out of the College and scattered over the country. They were men who would no doubt make their mark in whatever sphere they might be placed. Those who take commissions in the army need have no fear of competition with those on the other side of the water. If they remember the precepts taught them in the College they will stand a most excellent show, and undoubtedly come back to Canada highly talented officers. In allowing them to go to the regular army, he did not expect they would remain always in England, but would some day come back and assist in the formation of corps in this country. He was pleased with the riding exercises, and was sure that all who saw them must have been impressed with the immense advantages which the use of the horses of the School of Gunnery had given to the cadets. He was pleased to see that the Royal School of Gunnery and the College worked so well together.

The signalling which he had seen afforded him a great deal of pleasure. It was something which was a great benefit in the military sense. He then referred to the bridge of casks which the cadets made, the shift of ordnance which was accomplished in the short time of 1 min. and 37 seconds. This feat was marvellous, but he had no doubt they could do it in less time than that in a competition. The infantry drill was fine and he was sure the infantry officers present would like to command companies of soldiers like the cadets. He was satisfied that those who were going out this year would have no difficulty in getting remunerative employment. He believed that in the North-West, which is now rapidly opening up there would be ample fields for their energy and skill. As a Canadian he was more than pleased with what he had seen, and returned thanks to Col. Hewitt and his staff for the zeal and energy they have displayed in bringing forward the College to its present efficiency. He was in a position to know the amount of labour required to build up the College, and he could only say that the amount of zeal and [illegible] ed on the College was [illegible]

This concluded [illegible] but the cadets [illegible] things on the [illegible] Syne.

BAND [illegible]

By the kind [illegible] of Col. Montizambert and officers, [illegible] of B Battery will play on the Queen's Wharf at eight o'clock this evening (weather permitting). The following is the programme:—

Overture—Domenico	Mozart.
Valse—At the Ferry	Frout.
Selection—Manolo	Lecocq.
Valse—Je Taime	Waldteufel.
Selection—Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Galop—Always Joyful	Hecker.

Vive La Canadienne—God Save the Queen.

DIFFICULTY IN A SCHOOL.

This morning, we are informed a difficulty occurred between two teachers, of [illegible] School, relative to the play ground to be used by the boys and girls respectively. Some very strong words it is said, were used. The chairman of the School Board visited the School shortly afterwards, when the matter was laid before him. The result we do not know.

Two young fellows were in the smoking car, almost seasick with the pitching of the cars on the rough road. At last it let up a little and went smoother. "Thank God! the old train has got off the track at last," said one of them.

THE SCIENCE OF SPEECH.

Emma Haynes, having for years noticed the affliction under which so large a proportion of mankind labour, respectfully informs the afflicted in speech that, after years of study, she has discovered the only true method of curing the above; having cured, in course of practice, patients who had placed themselves under so-called professors, without any benefit to themselves. She is conversant with the different methods in use, and can assure those who have already been treated by other parties, (but not cured) that they need not despair. She will guarantee that her method, (so different from all others) will effect a perfect cure. Other professors, having a roundabout way of explaining causes, confuse their patients; whereas, in two minutes after seeing the afflicted, she will explain the cause and how to apply the remedy. All stammerers have certain words, such as their own name, etc., most difficult to say; one interview will enable them to repeat the most difficult word with ease, which alone is proof of cure. Treatment is harmless, without pain, and permanent. Treatment lasts from one to two hours. All communications strictly private. P. S.—Certificates from Montreal and other places.—See advertisement in Battersby's Railway Guide. EMMA HAYNES, 23 Hanover street, Montreal, Canada.

DUTY ON A HARBOR CRIB.

Our readers will remember that Messrs Rathbun & Co., recently had a monster harbour crib built in Deseronto and towed across the lake and put in position at Oswego, where their extensive docks are. They are hounded now by a heavy duty being put upon their importation. The Hamilton Spectator says that the Treasury decision is as follows, sent to the Collector of Customs at Oswego:—"Sir,—The department is in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant reporting upon the appeal of E. W. Rathbun & Co. from your decision assessing duty at the rate of thirty five per cent. ad valorem on a certain wooden crib imported into your port from Canada, which they claim to be dutiable at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem. It appears that the crib in question is a large wooden receptacle for stone, which is intended to be sunk and used in building a pier in the harbour at your port. It is made of flatted logs, timber, and planking fastened together with iron bolts and wooden pins, and in this condition was towed into your harbour. Such being the case, the article is clearly a manufacture of wood which is dutiable at the rate of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Among the college reports which were presented at the General Assembly, now in session at Halifax, was that of Queen's College, which was presented by the Rev. Principal Grant, D.D. The number of students registered in arts and divinity is two hundred and two, of whom sixty are studying with a view to the ministry. An increase of students in twelve years, from twenty nine to two hundred and two, sufficiently illustrates the growth of Queen's and its importance to the church and the country. The Principal referred to the legislation of last winter to consolidate the union, part of it bearing upon the College buildings. Tediousness in obtaining an endowment for a third professor in the theological faculty was referred to; also, an attempt to get subscriptions for the same professorship for five years, which had succeeded to the extent of getting eight thousand dollars a year for that period. The report was adopted.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CORSICAN.

The mail line steamer Corsican arrived at Hamilton late on Monday night in tow of the Corinthian. The Times says that when three miles below Port Hope, on the journey up, the cross head of her engine broke and she was compelled to lie there for some 12 hours until the Corinthian came along and took her in tow. Arriving at Toronto the first engineer took the railway to Kingston to have a new cross head made, and he was expected to reach Hamilton with it last evening or this morning. The Corsican had a full load of freight, which she is discharging at Browne's wharf. The boat would have left yesterday morning if she had not met with the mishap. As it is, yesterday no boat left, but the Corinthian took her regular trips to-day, and the Corsican will leave on Thursday morning. The Mail line boats are doing a good passenger trade down and a good freight up.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Col. Oliver, of the Royal Military College, leaves on his holidays to-morrow.

The Rev. John Cormack, B.A., son of Mr John Cormack, of this city, has gone to minister to the wants of the Presbyterian congregation at Alexandria, in Glengarry.

[illegible] Sankey, of the Royal Military College [illegible] to-morrow with his family for [illegible] where he has received a beneficial staff appointment. We wish the Captain every success in his future career.

New Orleans Picayune says Oscar Wilde may be the trustee of beauty, but he has not filed his bond, and none of it has yet been turned over to him.

A man sued an Ohio journal for $10,000 damages, and was awarded one cent. It beats all how accurately a jury will occasionally size up an editor's pile.

The fact that Mary Anderson has set up a yacht seats at rest, for the present season at least, all rumors as to her getting married. Not even the most successful of actresses can support a yacht and a husband at the same time.

A caretaker named Cahill was shot dead at Tralee, Ireland. It is stated that a regiment of heavy dragoons and four battalions of military, stationed at Aldershot, have been warned to prepare to go to the Mediterranean.

Twenty-four years' experience says an eminent physician, convinces me that the only way to cure nervous exhaustion, and weakness of the sexual organs, is to repair the waste by giving brain and nerve foods, and of all the remedies compounded, Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. See advertisement in another column.

Dr. Smith's Great German Worm Remedy

Is as agreeable to the palate of the child as the most delicious confections.

Egypt's Excitement.

Alexandria, June 28.—Arabi and the Ministry have left for Cairo. The Austrian, German and Greek consulates, who have not hitherto urged their subjects to leave, hoping that a settlement would render it needless, are now hurrying on matters. The landing stage is thronged, and the ships' boats are taking off refugees. The news that England is going to land troops has created a great impression. European life is in great danger. The French unarmoured war ships are hanging chain cables outside. It is hourly expected that pillaging will commence. The attitude of the soldiers is more menacing than hitherto. Arabi has sent two regiments to guard the Suez Canal. This is the secret move yet made.

Alexandria, June 28.—[illegible] men of war in the harbour and [illegible] are expected.

The national party, completing their defences, has brought some heavy guns to bear on the fleets. All the guns, however, are miserably mounted, and would be silenced in half an hour.

Rome, June 28.—It is stated that the Admiral commanding the Catalina fleet has been ordered to cruise within easy distance of Alexandria.

Paris, June 28.—It is said that England is now the only Power resolutely opposed to the arrangement with Arabi Pacha.

Alexandria, June 28.—There were rumours of a rising at Alexandria yesterday against the English squadron. Great difficulty was experienced in subduing it. The soldiers cleared the square. The guard has been doubled.

It is understood that two noble regiments of the London district will not be dismissed after training, but will be retained for garrison duty in view of the possibility of two battalions of the Guards being sent to the Mediterranean.

London, June 28.—The steamer Stadacona, which leaves Woolwich for Malta on Saturday takes field guards, equipments, submarine mines, and a portion of the portable railway.

Prize Fight.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 28.—Walling and Campbell, pugilists, and their friends left the city yesterday in three squads by different routes, and will rendezvous at a point near the West Virginia line. The fight will take place in an unsettled locality a short distance from Geneva.

Cricket.

Winnipeg, June 27.—A team of the Winnipeg Cricket Club leaves here on July 10th on a cricketing tour of the United States and Canada. It is proposed to play the cricket clubs in most of the leading cities along the route, as follows: Chicago, July 17th and 20th; Detroit, 21st and 22nd; London, 24th and 25th; Hamilton, 26th and 27th; Toronto, 28th and 29th; Port Hope, 31st and August 1st; Ottawa, August 2nd and 3rd; Montreal, 4th and 5th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, June 28, noon.

Wheat—1,16½ for July; 1,07¼ for August. Not quoted.

Corn—74½ for July, 7.½c to 72½c for August; 74½c for September, [illegible] for year; 74½c for June, [illegible] for November, 74½; 7od cash, rejected, 78c.

Pork—19,75 for August; 19.83 for year; 19.90 for September.

Lard—12,07½ for August; 11,95 for July; 12,12½ for September.

Oats—39½c for August; 40½c for July; 34½c for September, 35½c for October, [illegible] for year.

OSWEGO MARKET.

Oswego, June 28, 1 p.m.

Wheat—Steady; sales, 1,600 bush No. 1 white state at 1,33; 2,000 bush No. 2 do at 1,30; red state, 1,30. Corn—Firm; No. 2 Chicago at 80c; rejected, 84. Oats—Unchanged; Canada, 56c. Barley—Nominal. Rye—Quiet; Canada, 75c in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 4c; corn and rye, 3½c; barley, 2c to New York; lumber, 1,70 to Albany; 2,25 to New York.

Lake receipts—Lumber, 267,000 feet.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, June 28.

Bank of Montreal—208 asked; 207 offered. Sales—50 at 207¼. Ontario Bank—123½ asked; 120 offered. Sales at 120; 1 at 125; 10 at 124; 5 at 123½; 1 at 123. Banque Du Peuple—[illegible] asked; 85½ offered. Molsons Bank—128½ asked; 127 offered. Bank of Toronto—183½ asked; 180½ offered. Sales—1 at 180½. Banque Jacques Cartier—130 asked; 120 offered. Merchants' Bank—127½ asked; 127 offered. Sales—100 at 127½. Quebec Bank—118 asked. Union Bank—100 asked; 91 offered. Montreal Telegraph Co.—131 asked; 130½ offered. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.—7[illegible] asked; 75½ offered. Sales—5 at 76; 100 at 75½. City Passenger Ry—146½ asked; 145½ offered. Montreal Gas Company—166 asked; 165½ offered. Sales—206 at 165½. Canada Cotton Co.—140 asked; 135½ offered. Dundas Cotton Co.—1[illegible] asked; 124½ offered. Ontario Investment Co.—1[illegible] asked; 1[illegible] offered. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway—1[illegible] asked; 124 offered.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. [illegible] Smith, Benjamin Robinson, Chemist, to Jennie Yates Cameron, youngest daughter of the late Col. A. [illegible] Cameron.

WANTED.—A STEADY BOY; age about 14. Apply to LIEUT.-COLONEL KENSINGTON, Royal Military College. June 17.

LOST—A TERRIER PUP [illegible], long hair, ears and tail, black back, light breast and legs; answers to the name of "Beauty." Any person leaving the same at 174 Princess Street will be suitably rewarded. June 27.

To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received until [illegible] p.m. of FRIDAY, July 7th, for the Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Painters and Glaziers' and Metal work required in the erection of Offices and Store house for the Canadian Locomotive and Engine Company. Plans and specifications may be seen at our office. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Store house," and addressed to JAS. W. FAKE, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer Canadian Locomotive and Engine Company.

POWER & SON, Architects, &c., Lion Block. June 28

OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

DOMINION DAY.

MONDAY NEXT, JULY 3rd, 1882

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY Benefit PICNIC!

IN AID OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE,

AT CHANNEL GROVE.

The Steamers Watertown and Pierrepont have been specially engaged for the occasion. Brass and Quadrille Bands on the ground. Sports, Games and Amusements. Single and Double Scull Races. Programme on Saturday. Tickets 25c, Children, 10c. June 28

CHEAP BOOKS FOR SALE.

A. SIMMONDS has always on hand a large supply of Second Hand Books, which he will sell cheap. Books bought.

ADAM McARTHUR.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT. Office on the premises of Messrs McNaughton & Co., Corner of King and Princess Streets, Kingston. June 17.

WM. NEWLANDS, Jr., Architect,

CREIGHTON'S BLOCK, KING STREET

BOARDERS.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and Board at MRS EKELS, Wellington Street, Wilson Building. June 12

F.—X. COUSINEAU!

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS—Going to the Great North-West!

The Entire Stock Must be Sold Regardless of Cost or Value.

This Immense Sale Commences Saturday, July 1.

The Store will be closed [illegible] previous, in order to [illegible] to reduce the [illegible] every article in the store.

F. X. COUSINEAU. June 28

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT TO HAND OF HANDSOME PRINTS AND ZEPHIR GINGHAMS.

FINE WIDE EMBROIDERIES, BLACK SPANISH LACES, BEADED GIMPS, And another [illegible] CROMPTON'S [illegible] CORSETS.

[illegible]

HARDY & MURRAY'S, 126 PRINCESS STREET.

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

BOWES & BISSONETTE'S [illegible] DRESS GOODS COMMENCES TO-MORROW.

[illegible]

Bowes & Bissonette [illegible] Block, [illegible]

WALSH & STEACY'S AUCTION GOODS To Hand This Morning.

Bargains for the Ladies. Seven Cases from the Great Auction Sales held in Montreal Last Week. All in Perfect Condition.

[illegible]

June 28 WALSH & STEACY.

TRUNKS!

SARATOGA TRUNKS, EMPRESS TRUNKS, DOMINION TRUNKS, MANSARD TRUNKS, ALL KINDS OF TRUNKS, Good, substantial, well [illegible] and well [illegible] PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Valises and Satchels from 50 cents to $8 at

Haines & Lockett's,

THE ONLY ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE IN KINGSTON. June 24

D. F. ARMSTRONG'S!

THE DEMAND FOR OUR FRENCH KID BUTTONED BOOTS IS REALLY ASTONISHING.

Lady's Perfect Fitting French Kid Buttoned Boots Only $2.50.

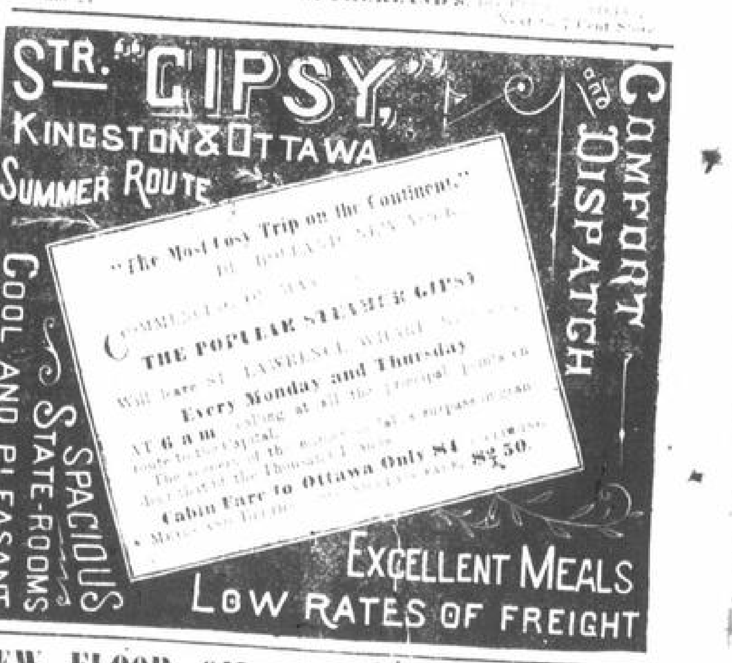
D. F. ARMSTRONG. June 24 [illegible]

THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE MERIT.

Low Prices and Solid Goods has made SUTHERLAND'S BOOT and SHOE HOUSE the most popular in the city.

LADY'S FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS [illegible] Buttoned Boots [illegible] worth $[illegible] excellent value. Lady's fountain Kid Button Boots [illegible] Button Boots, $1.25 [illegible] Anything in the Boot and Shoe line [illegible]

June 24 SUTHERLAND'S [illegible]



NEW FLOOR OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM.

RICHMOND & BOYDEN HAVE JUST RECEIVED SEVERAL NEW AND VERY CHOICE PATTERNS

In the best qualities of the above Goods,

WHICH THEY CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND FOR DURABILITY.

June 2[illegible] RICHMOND & BOYDEN

R. & J. GARDINER

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COMMENCING

MONDAY, June 26th

—AND—

Continuing Until Further Notice.

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IT IS OUR WISH TO MAKE THIS SALE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL WE HAVE EVER HELD.

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On all descriptions of DRESS MATERIALS,

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Dombey False by Mrs Stephens,
Edith Lyle by M. J. Holmes,
Edna Browning by M. J. Holmes,
Ethelyn's Misfortune by M. J. Holmes,
Etiquette and Dictionary of Love,
Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Etiquette; or, The Perfect Gentleman,
Etiquette; or, The Perfect Lady,
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Farmer of Inglewood Forest,
Fashion and Famine,
Foxe's Book of Martyrs,
Gates Ajar,
Gulliver's Travels,
Heiress by Mrs Stephens,
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How He Won Her, a sequel to Fair Play,
Hugh Worthington by M. J. Holmes,
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Nina; or, Darkness and Daylight,
Old Helmet by E. Wetherell,
Pelham by Lord Lytton,
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Robinson Crusoe,
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Scottish Chiefs by Miss Porter,
Silver Star; or, The Mystery of Fontelle Hall,
Sketches by Boz, Charles Dickens,
St. Clair of the Isles,
Swiss Family Robinson,
Ten Nights in a Bar-room, &c.,
Uncle Tom's Cabin,
Wandering Jew,
Wars of England,
West Lawn by M. J. Holmes,
Wide, Wide World by E. Wetherell.

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F. C. MILO & SON,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.

GLAZING, Kalsomining, Paper Hanging, and all first class work done and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop and residence: 162 Queen Street. January 7.

MASONIC

The Next Regular Monthly Meetings of the City Lodges will be held as follows: Minden, No. 253, on MONDAY, 3rd July, at 8 p.m. Ancient St. John's, No. 3, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 8 p.m. Cataraqui, No. 92, on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at 8 p.m.

BE CERTAIN

To insure your life where you will receive ALL the profits the company makes on your money. This can be done in the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE only. See what other companies pay stockholders annually. The Ontario Mutual has full Government deposit and its reserve is highest of any Canadian Company for amount of business done. Business done last year about two millions. J. H. ROBINSON, General Agent. R. J. D'Arcy, Special Agent, Kingston.

A. O. U. W.

LIMESTONE LODGE, No. 91, Ancient Order of United Workmen, meets on the second and fourth Thursday of every month in the Oddfellows' Hall, over Wilkinson's Store, Princess Street. August 24

REMINDERS.

TO-MORROW.

Entrance Examinations in Ontario Hall at 9 a.m. Tenders received up to Noon by W. Newlands, Jr.

The Daily News,

LEWIS W. SHANNON, Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

STAMMERING AND STUTTERING cured for [illegible] Emma Haynes, of Montreal, will be at the City Hotel, Kingston, July 4th.

A FINE POSTER.—The large posters announcing the Provincial Exhibition, which are now in the city, are fine specimens of the printer's art. The Mail Printing and Publishing Company did the work.

INSPECTION.—The inspection of the 14th Battalion, P. W. O. Rifles will take place on Friday the 7th of July. The Battalion will parade to-morrow evening at the drill shed when every man is expected to be present.

PROBABILITIES for the next twenty four hours.—Lower Lakes—Light to moderate variable winds, fair, warm weather, with thunder storms in some localities. St. Lawrence—Light to moderate winds, fair weather with local showers.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The entrance examinations for admission to the Kingston Collegiate Institute commence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in Ontario Hall. There are quite a number of pupils up for examination. Mr Kidd, Public School Inspector, will be the examiner.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—Last evening Victoria Hall was crowded on the occasion of a strawberry festival under the auspices of St. Paul's Church. After the strawberries and cream had been disposed of a musical programme was proceeded with. It was much appreciated. A considerable sum must have been realized by the affair.

WYKEHAM HALL.—Among the names of those who carried off prizes at the last examinations at Wykeham Hall, Toronto, are Misses M. Yarker and G. Shibley in the fifth class; Miss B. Carter and Miss N. Reynolds, both of Picton, for music, and Miss Georgie Shibley, for needlework and book keeping. We congratulate these young ladies on their success.

CRICKET.—The cricket match which is to take place on the cricket ground on Saturday promises to be of a very interesting and exciting character. The Port Hope Club, one of the strongest clubs in Canada, will leave Port Hope for Kingston on Friday evening by the mail boat and will arrive in the city early on Saturday morning. They will leave for home by the mail steamer on Sunday evening.

A SERENADE.—A number of young men in the city have formed themselves into a company of troubadours for the purpose of amusing themselves and entertaining their friends. Last night they delighted some of the residents of the west end of the city by performing some of their beautiful pieces on the streets, mingling the tones of the voice with the rich harmonies of instruments. It is needless to say that the serenade was enjoyed, and that its repetition will always be welcome.

DOMINION DAY.—The national holiday is not to be allowed to pass away entirely without amusement for pleasure seekers. A large picnic will be held at Channel Grove for the benefit of the House of Providence, at which games of various kinds will be held, including foot races, boat races, &c. Two bands will be in attendance, the band of B Battery and a quadrille band. Every arrangement will be made to render the affair successful; the programme will be given on Saturday.

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY for June is a good number, embracing in its contents a continuation of "Old World Tales," a paper on Sophocles by Fidelis, an account of C. P. R. literature by Mr Davin, an æsthetic paper by Mr Fowler, of Amherst Island, a description of early theatricals in Toronto; a very able discussion of "free thought and responsible thought," W. D. LeSueur, an interesting comparison of two schools of modern thought by Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Montreal, and a variety of other valuable reading. Hunter, Rose & Co.

THE EARLS LACROSSE CLUB.—This club practises nightly in the cricket field, and their playing is universally admired. They are very adroit in checking, picking up the ball and throwing it, which will stand to them in their match with the Peterboro' club on Saturday next for the Gildersleeve Challenge Cup. They will don their new blue serge uniform to-morrow night. Mr J. J. Behan will captain the twelve in Peterboro'. We hope to be able to announce their victory in our issue of Saturday. The Peterboro' club will have all the work they want in their endeavour to beat the Earls.

VANKOUGHNET'S CRIME.

HE PAYS THE FULL PENALTY.

HE IS STRONG TO THE VERY LAST.

His Last Words on the Scaffold

What Transpired on the Way to Death.

Full Details—The Surrounding Circumstances—Executed by Lamplight.

Sweetly, oh! sweetly, the morning breaks,
With roseate streaks,
Like the first faint blush on a maiden's cheeks;
Seem'd as that mild and clear blue sky
Smil'd upon all things far and high,
On all—save the wretch condemn'd to die!
Alack! that ever so fair a Sun,
As that which its course has now begun,
Should rise on such a scene of misery!—
Should gild with rays so light and free
That dismal, dark frowning Gallows tree!

And hark!—a sound comes, big with fate
The clock of St. Sepulchre's tower strikes—eight!—
List to that low funeral bell:
It is tolling, alas! a living man's knell!
And see!—from forth that opening door
They come—His steps that threshold o'er
Who never shall tread upon threshold more!
—God! 'tis a fearsome thing to see
That pale wan man's mute agony,—
The glare of that wild, despairing eye,
Now bent on the crowd, now turn'd to the sky,
As though 'twere scanning, in doubt and in fear,
The path of the Spirit's unknown career;
Those pinion'd arms, those hands that ne'er
Shall be lifted again,—not even in prayer;
That heaving chest!—Enough—'tis done!
The bolt has fallen!—the spirit is gone
For weal or for woe is known but to One!
—Oh! 'twas a fearsome sight! Ah me!
A deed to shudder at, not to see.

—Ingoldsby Legends

For the last week or so the all-absorbing topic of conversation was the approaching death of poor Vankoughnet. Many were of the belief that his sentence would be commuted to imprisonment for life but it was decided that he should pay the penalty of his crime by receiving capital punishment, a custom that has been in vogue for many years.

Hanging is the mode by which capital punishment is carried out in the United Kingdom. In England, formerly, in atrocious cases, it was usual for the court to direct a murderer to be hung upon a gibbet in chains, and the execution to take place on the next day but one after the sentence was passed. But these useless severities were abolished by statute. The mode of punishing by hanging was first adopted in England in 1241, when Maurice, a nobleman's son, was hanged for piracy. Other more barbarous modes of inflicting death were long in use, being prescribed by statute, but have been abolished, and hanging has long been the ordinary because the most humane mode of capital punishment. In treason hanging is part of the statutory punishment, coupled with

HANGING THE BODY,

though the Crown may change the sentence into simple beheading, except in the case of women who are only hanged, in deference to their sex. Formerly, in Scotland, on the other hand, a capital sentence pronounced South of the Firth of Forth could not be executed within less than 30 days, and if pronounced North of the Firth, within less than 40 days after it was pronounced. But now, in both cases, the day of execution must not be less than 15, nor more than 21 days, South of the Firth; nor less than 20, nor more than 27 days, if North of the Firth, after sentence is passed. Executions took place publicly in the United Kingdom till 1868, when it was by an Act of Parliament made law that all executions should take place within the precincts of a prison, in the sight of certain officials, newspaper reporters, and others invited to be present. The United States, Bavaria, and the Colony of Victoria had previously adopted this method. The lack of that terror with which

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS

were supposed to strike the multitude is, by this private mode of procedure, held to be more than compensated by the prevention of what was a brutalizing public spectacle. In London, executions took place for the most part at Tyburn until 1783, when a scaffold erected in front of Newgate prison became the common place of execution. The gallows was built with three cross beams for as many rows of sufferers, and between February and December 1785, ninety-six persons suffered by the "new drop" substituted for the cart. About 1786, there was the last execution, followed by burning the body; when a woman was hung on a low gibbet, and life being extinct, fagots were piled around her and over her head, fire was set to the pile, and the corpse was burned to ashes. On one occasion, the old mode of execution was renewed; a triangular gallows was set up in the road opposite Green Arbour Court, and the cart was drawn from under the criminal's feet. To render executions more impressive, they were in some cases ordered to take place

NEAR THE SCENE OF GUILT.

About forty years ago, two men were hanged at Bishopbriggs, near Glasgow, in sight of the scene of a murder they had committed. The ordinary place of execution, in most towns in Great Britain and Ireland is outside the prison. At Edinburgh, executions took place chiefly in the Grass Market, until 1784, when they were transferred to a platform at the west end of the Tolbooth, a building removed in 1817. The interval between sentence and execution is about three weeks, the nature of the crime not making any difference in this respect. In all parts of the British Empire the convict under sentence of death is allowed to make choice of the spiritual adviser who shall attend on him, and generally, everything that humanity can suggest is done to assuage the bitterness of his fate. At one time, the bodies of murderers after execution were, in terms of their sentence, delivered to professors of anatomy for dissection; and it would appear that in some instances the mangled corpse was made a

KIND OF PUBLIC SHOW.

Such took place on the execution of Earl Ferrers, 1760. The body having been conveyed from Tyburn in his Lordship's landau and six to Surgeon's Hall, was, after being disembowelled and laid open in the neck and breast, exposed to public view in a first floor room. A print of the time depicts this odious exhibition. The ordering of the bodies to be dissected, having led to great abuse, was abolished in 1832. Since this period the bodies of executed murderers are buried within the precincts of the prison, and the bodies of other malefactors are given to their friends. It was also at one time customary to hang the bodies of certain malefactors in chains after execution—as, for example, the bodies of pirates were so hung on the banks of the Thames—but this usage, revolting to public feeling, was likewise abandoned. From the improved state of the criminal law, death sentences are now [illegible] comparatively rare occurrence, and still more rarely are such sentences executed, for, except in cases of deliberate and aggravated murder, the extreme sentence of the law is now usually commuted by the Crown into penal servitude for life.

A great change took place in the public attendance at executions before they were discontinued. Formerly, persons belonging to the higher and middle ranks were habitually present at these dismal exhibitions, many hiring windows at a considerable sum for the occasion. Literature furnishes us with various instances of persons of cultivated mind attending regularly from a

MORBID LOVE OF THE SPECTACLE.

George Selwyn was fond of seeing executions. His friend Gilly Williams, writing to him of the condemnation of John Wesket, Jan. 9, 1765, for robbing the house of his master, the Earl of Harrington, says:—"Harrington's porter was condemned yesterday. Cadogan and I have already bespoke places at the Brazier's. I presume we shall have Your Honour's company, if your stomach is not too squeamish for a single swing." The Earl of Carlisle, writing to Selwyn, speaks of having attended the execution of Hackman, a murderer, April 19, 1779. James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, had a passion for seeing executions, and even for a time, saying, it was to the gallows. He was indulged with a seat in the mourning coach to Tyburn along with the above named Hackman, the ordinary of Newgate, and sheriff's officer. Visiting Johnson on the 23rd of June, 1784, he mentions that he has just come from the shocking sight of fifteen men hanged at Newgate. At public executions there were to the last considerable crowds, but they consisted chiefly of the lowest of the population. During the excesses of the French revolution the executions in Paris were enjoyed as a perfect feast by crowds of female Jacobins. From the circumstance of these furies sitting themselves with knitting needles while attending daily at the scaffold they became familiarly known as the Tricoteuses, (knitters).

THE GALLOWS.

Elijah Vankoughnet, the Buck Lake murderer, is no more. At nineteen minutes past eight this morning he took the fatal leap into eternity, in expiation of his crime of the murder of John Richardson at Buck Lake on the 13th of August last. Yesterday afternoon the gallows was made ready for its work. The trap was arranged, the rope hung from the hook in the ceiling above, and at the end of it was attached a 150 pound anvil to stretch it to its full length. The compartment, which has been recently used for a female bath-room, was whitewashed and made clean and neat, and made to look as cheerful as possible under the circumstances. About four o'clock the trap was tried, the heavy weight being attached to the rope, and it was found to work well. Great pains had to be taken in this connection, so that no hitch should occur during the execution. Everything in the room looked cold and ghastly, and the anvil, as it swayed to and fro seemed to be indicating the minutes as they went slowly by. On a little table to one side were two pairs of black crape gloves and two black net masks, which are for the use of the disposable hangman. These helped to render the spectacle more horrible. The mere shadow of the gallows is enough to behold, let alone its action. The cause of death in hanging is complex. The compression of the windpipe by the cord, the obstruction of the return of venous blood from the head, and of the flow of arterial blood to the brain, the stretching or tearing of the nervous structures of the neck, and in some instances dislocation or fracture of the vertebræ, may concur in the production of the fatal effect, which, though attended with violent struggles in some cases, is probably as nearly instantaneous as possible. On descending the stairs from the death chamber the first sound that strikes the ear is that of Vankoughnet's voice reading the Scriptures, making preparation to meet his doom.

THE LAST NIGHT.

Last night the Sheriff visited Vankoughnet in his cell, when the doomed man said he was ready for execution. He went to bed shortly after being locked in his cell at nine o'clock and was sound asleep at nine. He slept soundly until day light when he arose, took a wash and combed his hair as usual. The Gaoler then asked him if he wished for any breakfast and he said that he did not feel well enough to eat anything. He was coaxed to take an egg but he refused. At half past seven o'clock he took a drink of tea from a tin dish, and that was the last nourishment he partook of. He refused his supper last evening also, and complained of not feeling well. At a quarter to eight o'clock he was visited by the Rev. Mr Jolliffe, who read portions of the 6th and 3rd chapters of John and 7th of Revelations, after which he engaged in prayer with the prisoner for about half an hour. During this interval the black flag was hoisted over the gaol, a signal that the execution was about to take place. The flag is comprised of about a yard of crape.

LEAVING HIS CELL.

At fifteen minutes past eight o'clock he was told by the Sheriff to prepare for death. He said "I'm ready, sir," in a trembling voice, and removing his boots, he picked up a clean white linen handkerchief that was provided for him and left the cell, for the last time, in company with the Rev. Mr Jolliffe and the Sheriff. When he reached the corridor and witnessed the officials standing at the foot of the stairway, he burst into tears holding the handkerchief to his eyes, and exclaimed in a loud voice "Oh dear me." The clergyman fearing that he was weakening, took the doomed man by the arm and whispered words of encouragement in his ear.

"MY GOD HAVE MERCY ON ME"

was the response in even louder tones than the first. In order to get to the scaffold from his cell it is necessary to go along two corridors and ascend two flights of stairs. Standing at the door at the foot of the first flight was a man from Wolfe Island, the only spectator that was allowed in the gaol outside of the press and officials. Vankoughnet was about putting his foot on the first step when he caught sight of the stranger's back. He turned around, and with tears streaming down his cheeks he piteously enquired "Is that my brother? Is not my brother here?" He was answered in the negative, when he [illegible] turned and proceeded up the steps with a firm and steady step, in fact not showing the slight[est] falter, but now and again looking wistfully back at the short procession behind him, appealing with his eyes for mercy. On reaching the second corridor he again cried aloud

"MY GOD HAVE MERCY UPON MY POOR SOUL."

At the foot of the second flight of stairs, he took the handkerchief from his eyes and looked steadfastly down the corridor as if expecting to see some deserved one suddenly appear. In a second the procession behind reached him and thus compelled him to hurry on to his doom. Without an apparent tremble he reached the top of the steep but short winding stairs, where he was handed over to the hangman, who stood ready to receive his victim, and who wore a black crape mask and a pair of black crape gloves. The doors of the dreaded compartment were not thrown open, as was decided upon, for certain reasons, and therefore the occasion was rendered all the more horrible and ghastly by the dim light of two small lamps that were placed a few feet from the scaffold. The execution took place by lamplight. The prisoner, on entering the room, cast his eyes about in fear, looking first at the hangman, then at the trap, and lastly at the hook, to which a fatal [illegible] rope was attached. He [illegible] up to the top. The desperate hangman then moved round and round in the dim light, and the object of his movements could be told at once [illegible] more than his shadow on the wall. He approached the doomed man's back with a cord about 12 feet long. With the centre of this he pinioned his victim's arms behind his back at the elbows. While doing this he tugged upon the cord with such brute force that poor Vankoughnet cried out in pain and [illegible]

"PLEASE DON'T TIE MY ARMS SO TIGHTLY TO HURT ME SO MUCH."

The thongs were loosened and made easier. "Oh, dear Lord, look down upon me with tender compassion, and bless my poor soul; pity, pity, Lord, pity," was here exclaimed by the prisoner. His legs were then shoved together by the hangman, and with the two ends of the thong that bound the arms the legs were pinioned just above and below the knees. This is to prevent the legs being spread apart, which would not admit of the body going through the trap. The trap is about 4 feet long and 3 feet wide. The rope was placed around his neck, the huge knot being immediately before his chin. On reconsideration, the hangman changed the position of the knot, putting it under the right ear. The knot is made large so as to force the head to one side simultaneously with the drop. At this time the scene was ghastly—four men in the room, four on the stairs just peeping over the floor, and with their fingers in their ears, not knowing the moment the trap would be sprung, all remained motionless, the shadow of the doomed man with the rope around his neck, was thrown upon the wall just a little to one side of the hangman, who was kneeling on one knee at his post, with one hand upon the bar and the other resting on his thigh. No one spoke for a [illegible], and the silence increased the ghastly aspect of the scene. Suddenly Vankoughnet turned his head towards the stairs and asked for Mr Corbett. That gentleman approached him, when the former said "Mr Corbett, you won't forget to give my mother my photograph, will you. Be sure and send it to her." He was assured that his wish would be complied with, when he straightened himself up to his full height. "Remember Vankoughnet," said Mr Jolliffe kindly, "that God has promised mercy to every sinner." "Lord have mercy upon me," was the response. The poor wretch it seems had a chew of tobacco in his mouth all this time, as at this juncture he spat a large quid from his mouth, which fell right in front of the executioner. No cap was placed on the culprit's head, as was the custom hitherto. "Good bye, gentlemen," said Vankoughnet. The Rev. Mr Jolliffe standing immediately behind the trap then engaged in prayer, stating "The prisoner has confessed his guilt and is about to atone for it with his life; help him Lord." "Do, do Lord," cried out Vankoughnet. The prayer was continued, and just as the word "Amen" was pronounced the trap was sprung and poor Vankoughnet was launched into eternity. The fall did not break his neck, and he died of apoplexy in fourteen minutes after the drop. The body was cut down at the expiration of half an hour and placed in a coffin. Before his death he asked that his body be handed over to his mother and buried beside that of his brother Moses at Buck Lake. The law states that the body shall be buried within the prison walls, but it is probable that arrangements will be effected whereby Vankoughnet's request can be complied with. He struggled very little after the drop, merely shrugging his shoulders once or twice and raising his left hand once. The body quivered for about ten minutes.

DISPOSING OF SOME ARTICLES.

Two oranges were given Vankoughnet by the Sisters of Mercy, but he did not eat them. These he placed in a bag and requested the Rev. Mr Jolliffe to write on the outside the following words:—

"One of these oranges is for George, my brother, the other for Susan Green. I have not enough to send to all my friends, else I would have done so. I want this parcel sent with my body to Henry Green, my brother in law."

ELIJAH VANKOUGHNET
X (his mark)

His Testament, which did him such good service, he asked to be given to his daughter. He left not even "a word" for his wife's ears. This morning he mentioned her name to Mr Jolliffe, and the latter thinks that they must have had some words about something during her last visit to him four weeks ago. He still held her accountable for his position. She told Mr Jolliffe some time ago that she had no means of coming to the city, and that in all probability she would not be present when he was hung. Vankoughnet's mother, who is seventy years of age, visited him yesterday, when a very affecting scene transpired. Mr Jolliffe states that he does not believe in the sentimentality of murderers, but he thinks that Vankoughnet was sincere, and that there is hope that he has been pardoned and saved. Since last Wednesday a change came over him, and he lost that viciousness that was prominent in his character. It was on that day that the clergyman received word from Ottawa that there would be no reprieve, which information he conveyed to the prisoner. Vankoughnet had hugged the hope of a reprieve up to that time, but when he heard to the contrary he resigned himself to his fate and began to prepare himself. Mr Jolliffe was untiring in his efforts in behalf of the poor wretch, and remained with him speaking words of consolation to the very last. Although his position was not to be envied, he is deserving of great credit for his zeal and kindness in more ways than one.

NO SPECTATORS.

Those who witnessed the execution were the Sheriff, Rev. Mr Jolliffe, Dr. Oliver, the gaoler, the press, two turnkeys, and one stranger. It was suggested that more people be allowed in, in order to remove the murderous aspect of the affair. One of those present said the scene brought to his mind the smothering of the Princes in the tower of London, it was conducted so quietly and privately, and by lamplight too.

About one hundred persons assembled outside the walls, the majority of them women, girls and boys, to see what could be seen, but they were disappointed. Several men were on the roof of a house opposite, and a boy was perched on the very top of a telegraph pole, which enabled him to look over the wall.

FELT SICK.

While Vankoughnet was engaged in prayer, those waiting for him to get through were visibly affected by the suspense. Several of them felt quite faint and were compelled to walk out in the fresh air.

All the prisoners in the gaol were locked up during the time the execution took place.

There was only one hangman, and, it is said, that he bungled his work. After the loop took place he stood outside the hole and gazed into the face of the struggling man to see the effect of his work. Being satisfied, he retired to a dark corner and stood alone.

The length of the drop was between five and six feet.

The hangman disappeared after the body was cut down.

THE INQUEST.

The body being cut down by the hangman and laid in the coffin, an inquest was held by Coroner Shaw at ten o'clock. A very intelligent jury was empannelled. It was composed as follows:

Dr. J. Agnew, foreman	
John Milligan	John Bannister,
H. Friedland,	Law Davis
B. Guernsey,	Augustine Lake,
John Batz	Charles Paul,
Neil McLean	

The witnesses sworn were the Gaoler, Dr Oliver and Turnkey Bellard. A verdict was returned to the effect that deceased came to his death in accordance with the sentence of the court.

NOTE.

Dr. Oliver furnished the Sheriff with a certificate that Vankoughnet was dead. Another certificate to the same effect, will have to be provided, and signed by the spectators present.

The cause of death was apoplexy. The pressure of the rope on each side of his neck prevented a return of blood from his head. The loop not closing tight around his neck and the knot getting over his chin, the functions of the windpipe were not interfered with, and the struggling man breathed fully ten minutes after the drop. His eyes did not close till he was dead, and till his face had assumed a purple colour.

THE LAST RITES.

This morning the Sheriff sent a despatch to the Government asking leave to hand the body over to Vankoughnet's friends. A telegram containing a refusal was received this afternoon, and at two o'clock the body was buried by three prisoners in the gaol yard. The two oranges mentioned in the report were placed in the coffin near his head, and buried with him. Vankoughnet's daughter is in the city.

Previous Hangings

Kingston's record is pretty clean as regards murders, the only one for the committing of which any one was hung, was that of Con Dowell at Morton's Distillery.

An old resident, a Government official, informs us that about the year 1815 a man named Beaver shot and killed his daughter on board a man of war that was lying in ordinary at Navy Bay, when the dock yard used to be located there. He killed his daughter in order to prevent her from marrying a man whom he did not like. Beaver was hung in the first Kingston gaol, and which was erected on the present Custom House site.

The next culprit executed was a man who was convicted of stealing a watch out of Bamford's hotel. He was tried before Judge Cartwright, Sir Richard's grandfather, and condemned to die. He was hung from an old oak tree that stood at the water's edge just at the bend in King street at Murney's tower. Afterwards it turned out that the man was innocent.

In the year 1831 a man named Kane murdered a German named Rudolph at Loboro', and it was said that the latter's wife was an accomplice in the work. Rudolph was shot. Kane was publicly executed in front of the old gaol, which stood where the Post Office now is. The gallows was erected in the open air, and the rope, which was fastened to a pillar on the inside, was run out through the window.

About 1835 a man named Watson stabbed another at Belleville while the latter was sitting at the door of a hotel. The victim was a vessel captain, and was well known on the lakes. Watson was executed in the same manner as Kane.

In 1850 Webb was hanged for murdering a man at Odessa. His victim held a note against him, so he murdered him and gained possession of the note. He afterwards exhibited it around among his friends to show that he had paid his debt. He was arrested, convicted and hanged in the old gaol yard.

Henry, a half-breed, was the next one hung. He murdered a man on the road between Napanee and Odessa.

During the rebellion nine men were hung, eight of them being Americans who were captured at Prescott. Sir John Macdonald defended them during the trial. One of them was hung at the Fort, but the gallows being cut down during the night, the others were brought to Kingston and dispatched in the old gaol yard. One of the number was Von Shultz.

Those hung in the present gaol were Fralick, Saxie Allen, Deacon, Mann and Vankoughnet. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to hang any more there.

BY THE WAY.

Jottings from our Reporter's Note-book.

Train from the west an hour late to-day.

The Cricket Club meets to-night to select a team to defend their laurels on Saturday.

About fifty persons are already quartered at the ever popular Crossman House, Alexandria Bay.

The Chairman of the School Board and Mr H. Savage had a little tilt last night at the Board meeting.

The noon edition of the NEWS, containing a full account of the execution of Vankoughnet, sold like hot cakes.

There is a good prospect of a factory for the manufacture of mechanics' tools being established in Belleville.

A special meeting of the A. O. U. W. will be held to-morrow evening in Cataraqui Lodge room at eight o'clock sharp.

Carrie Snyder alias Pearl Reed has been sent to the Onondaga penitentiary. Probably the young lady will not Carrie on so much.

The Wawanosh from Lake Superior with pine, and the Prince Alfred from Grand Marias with pine, have arrived at Garden Island.

The boardwalk opposite Smythe & Dickson's law office, Ontario street, is in a very bad condition. Some one will break his leg there yet.

To-day was the forty fourth anniversary of the coronation of the Queen, and royal standards were flying to the breeze from the military buildings.

The employees of the Locomotive Works have petitioned the Superintendant to have the Works closed down on Saturday instead of Monday, as they have completed arrangements for celebrating that day.

Some time ago the Whig stated that Mr Gunn contributed $25 to the fund for Shafer's family. The collectors for that fund desire us to say that the amount of Mr Gunn's contribution was $10, and that it was not paid to them.

We have to congratulate Mr Benjamin Robinson, chemist, on his marriage with Miss Jennie Cameron, daughter of the late Colonel Cameron. The happy event occurred this morning at the residence of the bride's mother, Simcoe street.

We regret to learn that two of the most welcome visitors to our sanctum, viz.: the Canadian Monthly and the Canadian Spectator, have gone the way of all flesh and of some literary ventures. They were two excellent publications, and their decease is little to the credit of Canadian literary culture.

The people of Canada must be profoundly ignorant of the magnificent training imparted at the Royal Military College, judging from the comparatively small number who are entering for next year. There is not another institution in Canada, if in America, where such a complete and rounded education, designed to turn out fine specimens of men, is given as in the R. M. C.

POLICE COURT.

William O'Neil, who attempted to commit suicide yesterday, made his appearance before the Magistrate this morning, charged with drunkenness. He was remanded for a week.

John Barton, a drunk, was fined $10 or 30 days. James Garman, drunk, was discharged, and Geo. Ginman, another drunk, had his case adjourned.

James O'Brien, who assaulted J. Yeddow some days ago in the shipyard, was fined $3 and costs and compelled to pay $1.25 to Yeddow, making $7.25 altogether.

Robert Brown was fined $1 and costs for allowing his horse to run at large.

Two residents were charged with having a nuisance on their premises. The cases were adjourned—one for a week and the other for three days.

RECEIVING THEIR MINISTER.

This morning a committee of the congregation of the P. M. Church met the Rev. Mr Harris, their new pastor, and welcomed him to the city. Mr Harris is an earnest and courteous gentleman, and his people in the city being hard workers in the cause of religion, it is safe to predict for him great success. The members of his family possess much musical talent. They are welcome also. The Rev. Mr Jolliffe left for Toronto on the Mail boat at half-past twelve o'clock. He will long remember his last day in Kingston.

MADE ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr Wade secretary, of the Arts Association, has made arrangements with the Messrs Folger Bros. to have bills, advertising excursions to Kingston during the Dominion Exhibition, distributed in the northern part of New York state. The same will be done on the K. & P. and the fare, in all cases will be at single rate. Every thing is now in good working order, and the Architect will be brought this week, after which work will be pushed forward vigorously.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

The annual picnic of this school was held at Channel Grove yesterday. There was a good attendance and a very enjoyable time was spent. Several games were indulged in as follows: Foot races for boys 10, 12 and 15 years of age; football match with ten pupils on each side; lacrosse match between two teams composed of pupils. The team at whose head was Captain G. Lambert was successful. Various other amusements were indulged in. A number of the parents of the scholars were present.

Mrs Langtry is wonderfully successful in getting free advertising; all the papers have Jersey Lily blossoms.