KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 6, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 ○		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.0	21.5
Monday..	.....	.....	7.5	19.0	21.5	6.5
Tuesday.	.....	.....	6.0	20.5	20.5	4.0
W'dnesdy	.....	.....	10.5	20.5	22.0	6.0
Thursday	.....	.....	16.0	20.0	21.0	15.5
Friday ..	.....	.....	9.0	21.5	23.0	6.0
Saturday.	.....	.....	21.0	25.5	30.0	10.5

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:10 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:20 "

GOING WEST.

4.50 p.m. / 5.10 "	5:40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a.m. " " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything 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.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Lower Canadian papers are still making a bone of contention of the alleged lack of hospitality shown by the Montreal dinner committee in not inviting the Parliamentary delegates from Quebec. It is a very frivolous affair, and, like all wounds or fancied wounds of dignity, gains nothing by discussion.

Some apprehension of a rescue would appear to be entertained by the gaol authorities at Ottawa. Since the return of Whelan from Toronto guards have been placed upon the prison, and now the strength of the guard has been doubled. Ottawa has the benefit of the presence of a detachment of the Montreal Water Police, who are well acquainted with the suspicious characters presumed to have been associated with the convict in the assassination conspiracy. The increased precautions are presumptively suggestive of the activity of this class of persons, though the guard may have been doubled simply as a precautionary measure. It may be thought that a body of men who could devote the large sums of money which it is known have been expended in the defence of Whelan, might venture on more desperate and dangerous enterprises. It is now known that the law must be allowed to take its course, the day of execution being set down for the 11th instant.

It has been suggested that the government of Ontario, or rather its immigration department, should put itself in communication with the various co-operative associations established throughout Great Britain, and through these societies diffuse the necessary information concerning agricultural settlement and employment of labour in Canada. The suggestion has its value, and as our provincial authorities seem now to be fully alive to the desirability of giving every encouragement to a healthy immigration of the British labouring and artizan class, this practical suggestion may probably be acted on. Mr Lynn, the agent of an English society, is highly impressed with the advantages to Englishmen of emigration to Canada, and has procured the passage of a regulation which will enable associated emigration to be carried on to the best advantage. An agent can be sent out, the land selected for a number of families, and these latter can at once proceed to their destination without being embarrassed on their arrival in the country by the conflicting answers which are sure to be given to inquiries concerning the quality of land. If co-operative emigration associations can be formed in England, such societies have only to select a pioneer in whom they can place confidence to relieve themselves of the first great perplexity of the emigrant.

Alfred J. Horsey, M.D., of Queen's College, Kingston, has passed his examination before the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and is now a member of the College.

Literary and Musical Entertainment.—We call attention to the programme in this evening's publication of the second entertainment by the officers of the garrison and amateurs of Kingston, in aid of the funds of the General Hospital and House of Industry. The bill of fare is even better than that afforded at the former occasion, and cannot fail to draw, by its intrinsic merits alone, a large and appreciative audience.

Snow-shoe Races of the Royal Canadian Rifles.—The usual snow-shoe races of the R.C. Rifle Regiment will come off on Thursday, the 11th instant, on the ice below Cataraqui Bridge, and will consist of flat, hurdle and blindfold races. The following is the programme in brief—1, Flat race, 150 yards, open to all except officers. 2nd, Hurdle Race 200 yards, 7 hurdles, open to all except officers. 3rd, Flat Race for boys under 15 years of age. 4th, Flat Race for officers only, 150 yards. 5th, Flat Race, one regulation snow-shoe, and one long boot, open to all. 6th, Flat Race ¼ mile, any snow-shoes, open to all. 7th, Flat Race 150 yards, R.C. officers only. 8th, Blindfold Race 150 yards, open to all. 9th, Hurdle Race 200 yards, 7 hurdles, officers only, any snow shoes. 10th, Flat Race 150 yards, for men over 15 years' service. In all cases where not otherwise expressed, the regulation snow-shoes are to be used, and the hurdles, which are two feet high, must not be touched with the hands. The races commence at 1:30 o'clock, p.m.

THE MASQUERADE.

On Monday evening the grand masquerade at the Skating Rink, King Street, took place, and was very fairly patronized by the general public, although perhaps not so crowded as on the former occasion, and all who were present certainly appeared to highly enjoy the scene and the exquisite music of the splendid band of the R. C. Rifles, sitting out the entertainment from its commencement to its close.

The present pageant was, without doubt, an improvement upon the last—the costumes being, if not quite as numerous, much more varied and tasteful, and some of them particularly good. The management of the whole affair, too, was much better than the past one, and each one connected therewith deserves much credit for the success and *eclat* with which the whole affair passed off. One pleasant feature of last night's display was the absence of the "superabundant nigger," *et hoc genus omne*, which, got up at the expense of a half-dozen yards of calico and a cent's worth of lamp-black, so frequently crowd such scenes, to the great disgust of every person of ordinary taste, and to the great disparagement of the beauty of the general picture. The ladies were much more varied in their costumes than could have been expected, none of them appearing in a costume previously assumed, and were all of them picturesque and graceful, if not strictly in keeping with the character intended to be represented. We give in detail a few of the most striking costumes, at the same time premising that there were a large number of others whose names we were unable to obtain, but who were all more or less worthy of report.

We commence, therefore, with the ladies, just as they occur to our recollection, without other preference than may appear in the passing remarks. Miss A. Henderson appeared in the dress of a Polish danseuse, which was altogether one of the prettiest on the rink; Titania by Miss Wilkinson, and a Norman Peasant by Mrs S. A. Oliver, were both much admired, and deservedly so. Mrs R. W. Barrow appeared in, perhaps, the handsomest dress on the rink, it was that of a Polish Lady; it was a selection of much taste, and admirably became the charms of the fair wearer. The four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter were very prettily personified by four very pretty girls, to wit, Miss V. Bourchier, Miss Emily Dickson, Miss Blanche Deacon and Miss May Strange respectively. The Fay of the Forest by Miss Edith Allen, Sylvia (from Shakspeare) by Miss Maude Allen, and Dew Drop, Miss Edith Macpherson, very pretty, and were very much admired. Miss Sharpe appeared as "Pop Corn," tastefully trimmed with that popular article of luxury. "A butterfly," Miss Deacon, was very pretty, and made many a heart beat with a desire to commence the study of entomology never before experienced by it. But the choicest gem upon the rink was the tiny little "Fairy," Miss Minnie Kirkpatrick, whose gossamer wings and light ethereal appearance made one expect to see her momentarily disappear up away through the roof of the building. Miss B. Barker represented "Peace," and a very neat and well got up "housemaid" was the choice of Mrs J. P. Gildersleeve.

The attendance of gentlemen was, as usual, larger than that of the fairer sex, and was shown in their characters various enough to call forth a proportionate display of contrasted attractions in colour and appearance. Mr. R. W. Barrow as a Spanish Hidalgo, Major Edwd. Whyte, R. C.R., as a Polish Nobleman, and Mr W. C. Haven as a Spanish Cavalier, were the most rich and attractive costumes present. A gentleman of the time of Louis XIV. was capitally got up by Mr Cecil L. Hornby, and drew forth a good many encomiums from the spectators. The last remark will apply in quite as much force to the selection of Mr H. de L. Allen, which, to our taste was, if not the very best, certainly one of the best present last evening. It was Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, and the idea was represented, both in action and dress, in an admirably correct and striking manner, which left little or nothing to be wished for. This one costume was in itself a picture. The "Wedding Guest," also from the Ancient Mariner, was extremely good, and really deserved more than a passing notice. A Barbary Moore, by D. A. C. Gen. E. Hughes; Styrian Yager, Mr Jas. P. Gildersleeve; a Trooper of the 17th century, by Capt. McGill, R.C.R., and an Indian Chief by Mr W. H. Sharpe, were all much admired, and were put on the scene with commendable taste and correctness of dress, although some slight differences in such affairs like the present were quite allowable. We must not forget to mention *en passant* the very pretty page of the time of Henri IV. by master Kirkpatrick. A Dutch Skipper by Mr J. Muckleston was good, while several other characters common to scenes of the kind, we pass over, to give the remainder of our available space to the comic spirit of the scene. A group of four playing cards attracted much attention from the novelty of the thought, one of them being taken by Mr O'Callaghan, R.A., who subsequently came out in the more original character of a Troubadour. A huge Christmas Pudding by C.M. Ferguson, and a magnificent Wedding cake by G. F. Herchmer, were admitted to the rink through the large front doors of the building, and were greeted upon their debut with a round of applause. A coloured barber by Mr E. J. B. Pense, was conceived and got up in very good style and taste, which dispensed with all the usual "yah! yah!" vulgarily of the role. Mr Jas. P. Pense also came out as a gentleman darkey, who appeared by his carpet bag and umbrella to be on his travels, and certainly his untiring perseverance in "pegging along" round the rink, and round again, was worthy of a better cause, and made one absolutely giddy to look at him, and so exceedingly anxious for his health as to feel an inclination to jump on the rink and collar him, and peremptorily insist upon his seating himself at once for a little respite, while we in the meantime ordered a "something hot" for his especial refreshment.

In conclusion it is hardly necessary to do more than allude to the presence of the fine band of the Royal Canadian Rifles, which added so much to the pleasures of the evening, and who last night, we thought, were more than usually lavish of their delightful harmony, for which all present must have felt under deep obligations.

Police Court, Tuesday.—The only prisoner before the court this morning was John Brookland, accused of drunkenness. He was ordered to pay $2, and allowed to depart.

The Illustriated London News of Jan. 23, has a series of very graphic sketches of the route of the Mont Cenis railway over the Alps. It must be a grand sensation to make the ascent with the iron horse along the cliffs of the mountain sides, and over the ridges, across she gorges. The sitting of the Conference, the election cases, and other current matters finish subjects of illustration. It is supplied at Henderson's.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—The first of a series of Presbyterian missionary meetings were held in Cote street church, Prof. McVicar presiding, and was largely attended.

The new pumping machinery at the Water Works has proved successful.

Sixtytwo deaths occurred last week.

The City Council were entertained by the Mayor at his residence last evening.

The *Gazette* says $15,000 will cover the damage to St. Patrick's Hall.

The organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been commenced, and a committee appointed to further the object. The Governor General, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, Mr Belleau, and Mr Chauveau were elected honourary members.

Inspection of Bread.—Another inspection of the bread of the various bakers of the city took place this afternoon, under the supervision of his Worship the Mayor, Alderman Allen, Inspector Mostyn and the Chief of Police, and Sergeant Bell, with the following result:—The loaves of Robert McCammon, W. A. Craig, Wm. Hopson, and A. Swanston, were all over weight. Mrs Ross' bread was weight. Six loaves were taken from S. Shaw, being 2 ounces light in each loaf. Two loaves were taken from William Pillar, being deficient 5 ounces in weight. Robert Carnovosky was 2 ounces light on each loaf, and 14 loaves were taken away; Joseph Young lost 8 loaves, which were 2 ounces light each. Hugh Cummins' was light weight, over 1½ oz. on each loaf, and eight loaves were confiscated. Thomas Graham's bread was full weight.

FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax, Feb. 8.—Mr Howe arrived today in the steamer Carlotta, and will proceed to Hants immediately. He will have a hard run. Among the numerous rumours in circulation, is one that Mr Northup has resigned his seat in the Local Parliament. The Union press applauds Mr Northup's course in withdrawing from the Repeal League. The *Recorder* (Anti) denounces him and Mr Howe, in articles of coarseness and vulgarity, which will hardly effect the object in view, but will make friends for the two gentlemen. The Repeal League will issue an address to the electors of Hants, after the convention has nominated the Repeal candidate.

A correspondent of the *Express* who professes to speak by authority, says the troops will be removed from Ontario and Quebec, but Halifax and St. John will still be garrisoned. This morning's *Chronicle* referring to the withdrawal of the troops, says when the British soldiers have departed from our shores, what power is there to prevent us from withdrawing from the Canadian Confederation?

The *Express* says Prince Arthur will visit the Dominion in September.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO SETTLEMENT.

Sir: I beg to enclose you a copy of the arrangement which has been effected between the Crown Lands Department of Ontario and myself, and which you are at liberty to publish. Being on the eve of my departure for England, I will take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the great kindness which has been extended to me on all sides during my short residence in the country—more especially to the gentlemen connected with the Canadian press are my heartiest thanks due, and I gratefully acknowledge the constant courtesy and support which I have received, sir, from you and others.

I am,
Faithfully yours,
W. Frank Lynn.

Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1869.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Feb. 1, 1869.

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 24th of November last, and the several interviews had with you on the subject, I understand the proposal you have made relative to the reservation of land for intending English emigrants to be as follows:

"That on the Department receiving reliable information that a certain number of emigrants are prepared to start for the Province of Ontario in the course of a few months, the Crown Lands Agent for the locality where they propose to settle should allow a person, authorised by them for the purpose, to make selection of a corresponding number of lots open for location as free grants, and should reserve such lots for the parties for whom they were selected for six months, and if, at the expiration of that time, any lot remains unlocated and unoccupied, the reservation in respect of such lot shall cease, and the land be open for location to any other party."

I have now to state that the past experience of the Department in reserving lands for intending settlers has not been satisfactory, as it retarded the development of the country, and was a source of great dissatisfaction to the resident population desirous of locating.

The Department, however, are willing for the present year to give a fair trial to the plan suggested, and I am authorised by Government to assent to the proposal you have made, but upon the understanding that, should other persons be found in the occupation of the lands, the Department are not to be bound to remove them, but these cases shall be dealt with as the Department may think proper.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. Richards,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Wm. Frank Lynn, Esq.

The *Canada Gazette* contains an official report of Sir John Young's visit to Montreal, with the address and reply to the Quebec Legislature.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for January: Revenue—Customs, $438,847 61; Excise, $259,760 45; Post Office, $56,567 69; Bill Stamps, $11,947 92; Public Works, including Railways, $39,593 17; Miscellaneous, $56,046 78—total, $792,763 62. Expenditure, $2,016,482 95.

Mr C. H. James, of Cornwall, has now built one of his patented reverse repeater rails, and will now forward it to Montreal to have it tested by the authorities on the Grand Trunk Railway. This ingenious apparatus can be carried on every train of cars; it is intended to assist and conduct engines and rail carriages back to the rail when they get off. If Mr James be successful in his enterprise, no one can tell the saving it will be in time and money to Railroad Companies and the public at large.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The Privy Council has had Whelan's case under consideration this afternoon. It is reported that it has been decided to let the law take its course, and allow Whelan to be executed on the 11th inst. The papers have gone, it is said, to the Governor-General, Sir John Young, to-night. He has the prerogative of pardoning. His decision in the matter will not be known till to-morrow. Whelan is very much broken down to-night.

A man named Daly, who lately died in the United States, has confessed to having murdered the Rev. Mr McLean, near the village of Moriston (Ont.) some seven or eight years ago.

Mr Mackonochie has been served with a monition from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to the recent judgment, admonishing him to abstain from the practices condemned by that judgment.

Jeff. Davis, accompanied by Mr Slidell and two ex-Confederate officers, recently visited the military school of St. Cyr. He was received in state by the authorities, and the pupils manoeuvred before him.

THE ROGERS MURDER IN NEW YORK.

In a comfortable, third storey suit of rooms in the upper part of the city lives Mr Everett B. De La Noy, a bearded, well-built, brown-featured man of good height, and apparently of less than middle age. He has an impulsive manner, and tells, without hesitation, a story which is of intense interest, and seems worthy of credence, especially as its most important details are confirmed by the testimony of that lively and intelligent lady, Mrs De La Noy, who manifests a pardonable faith and pride in her husband. For three years Mr De La Noy was a member of the police force in this city, during the third year a detective, whose success in working up important cases procured him the enmity of his brother detectives, some of whom he believes laid a plot by which he was inveigled, against his better judgment, into a technical misdemeanour, which procured his dismissal in February last. Some time after this he became first mate on board the steamer Connecticut, of the Hancock line, which plied between Troy and Pier No. 44, North River, in this city. On this boat piles of cotton bales were often carried, among which passengers occasionally lost their hats. A certain hat lost in this way and not reclaimed, came into Mr D.'s possession. One day, while handling the hat, he picked off the number indicating the size, "7¼," he thinks, and stuck it inside of the sweat-band, and then tore out the lining, which was loose, and threw it away. Mr D. had also a dark blue flannel coat, on the sleeve of which were spots of black oil, spattered there while its owner was engaged in oiling the axle of a freight truck on board of the steamer. There was, near the pocket, a large grease mark, which annoyed Mrs D. whenever her husband wore the coat home.

At Troy, sometime in June, 1868, a man came on board the Connecticut, gave his name as James Mahar, and wanted to work his passage to this city. He was employed as deck hand, and, not being well clothed, the mate gave him the hat and coat above described. On July 19th both Mahar and Mr D. left the boat. Later in the season Mr D. became a street-car conductor, and still later a peddler of patent chair springs. At intervals since July he has seen Mahar about the city, and spoken to him occasionally. On the morning of December 24th or 26th, he met him in University place and passed some words with him. After the murder he caught an occasional glimpse of the fellow, and on the morning of January 22, he came up with him in University place, tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Jim;" "Jim" sprang as though he had been shot; and before Mr D. could express his surprise at this, and ask an explanation, a friend accosted him and "Jim" slipped away. This circumstance, the fellow's name, and some other straws gave the detective an idea. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last Friday morning, Mr De La Noy, coming down town, met a couple of officers, and asked if they were after the Rogers murderer, casually saying that if that coat the police had was not a white one, he should be interested himself. The detectives, astonished at such a remark, assured him that it was not a white coat, but a dark blue flannel one. The vision of possibilities that flashed across the ex-detective's mind may be imagined. Not an instant was lost in seeking Sergeant Lowery, whom, it seems, he had known when a policeman himself, and whom he met in the street. Permission to see the coat was asked and granted. It was shown, and there were the "oil-spots," and the grease mark near the pocket. Its identification was instant! Mrs De La Noy also, to whom it was shown the next day, recognised it with equal certainty. The hat, too, Mr De La Noy knew at once, and said to the sergeant, "If they'll reinstate me on the Police where I stood I'll help to look up this man." Commissioner Brennan was at once visited, and a situation was guaranteed to Mr De La Noy.

Of course the importance of finding this "Jim" instantly presented itself to Sergeant Lowery, and, after a consideration, it was thought advisable to make a tour of the Station-houses and look among the lodgers therein for this man. Authority was obtained and the search was begun with the up-town Station houses. The party reached the Spring-st station about one o'clock on Monday morning. Looking among the lodgers there, Mr De La Noy spied a young man stretched out upon the floor, clothed in nothing but a pair of pantaloons, and instantly exclaimed, "Jim, we want you!" and to Sergeant Lowery, "There's the man!" An arrest was then made, and another young fellow, said to be a 'pal' of the suspected murderer, was also taken into custody, as being possibly the accomplice, whose evidence is so necessary in the case. These prisoners were taken to the Fifteenth Precinct, the coat was tried, fitted on, and they were locked up. At this point, according to Mr D.'s story, he clinched the good impression he had made by a grand *coup*. In presence of chief detective Young, Sergeant Lowery, and several others, he remarked, "Now, gentlemen, if I am correct in my opinion, you will find the number of that hat sticking to the inside of the sweat band! If it is not there, I will give up all the claims I have made. If it is there, I think I am fairly entitled to be reinstated in my old place." The hat was brought—search was made—the number was found.

The details of the arrests made on Monday morning were given in Tuesday's *Tribune* with the circumstances that made it seem impossible that the suspected man could be the murderer. A further examination of the state of things at the Spring street Police station confirms this view, and makes it almost certain that Mr De La Noy is mistaken in thinking that John Robinson and James Mahar are one and the same person. John Collins (whom, by the way, the police are not at all anxious to arrest) has lodged here since the capture of his companion as well as before, and was called up last night at 7 o'clock and sharply questioned. He is a good natured looking Scotchman, with no objection at all to being arrested and fed, as well as lodged, at the public expense, and says that he has known "Jack" (the only name he ever heard applied to Mr De La Noy's "Jim") since last winter; that from June to December, 1868, "Jack" was away in the country somewhere, "ditching"; that he returned about two months ago, and since then he has had no overcoat, no knife (not even a pocket-knife), and has not worn a hat at all, but a cap. He has had two coats, one of which was torn about New Year's. "What, torn? Was one sleeve torn off?" "No; it was only torn on the flap." "What kind of a coat was it?" "A brown one—a kind of round-about." "Not a dark blue one?" "No." "And what was the other coat?" "A black one somebody gave him." Couple this evidence with the strong and evident conviction of the officials at the Spring street station that their lodger can't possibly be the murderer, and it seems fair to conclude that Mr De Lay Noy has made a mistake as to identity (very natural, indeed, considering the circumstances) and one which leaves his identification of the hat and coat the most important as well as the most extraordinary development yet made in this case, and one which makes it seem decidedly more possible than it did two days ago that a chain of circumstantial evidence may yet be forged strong enough to hang the murderer of Mr Rogers. Nevertheless, though Mr De La Noy's story seems worthy of implicit belief, it is best to defer a final opinion till more facts are elicited.

The Scottish Reformation Society has forwarded a memorial to Lord Clarendon, in the case of Mr James Cassells, who has been banished from the country in consequence of teaching Protestantism in Oporto.

An American firm have received an order from China for six hundred cases of boots and shoes—probably the first consignment of the kind ever sent to that remote country. The goods ordered are of a cheap class, and it is intended to introduce them among the natives generally.

The *Railway Times* publishes a report of the special meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway, convened on the 22nd ult., to consider the arrangement with the Government of Canada for the settlement of the amount due by the Company on account of loans effected in the earlier history of the enterprise. The arrangements have met with the concurrence of the ing shareholders, without division, and in addition to sanctioning their wish the meet adopted a formal vote of thanks to the Directors.

POPULAR PROVERBS.

An amusing lecture has been delivered at Chester, and from its novelty and cleverness we give the following extracts: The Dean said: We might compare proverbs to bottles containing the otto of roses, sometimes very old and grotesque in appearance, but containing much fragrance in a little space, and would keep fresh a very long time. Complete proverbial sentences were of two kinds—either exhortative, such as "Make hay while the sun shines," "Think of ease, but work on," "Pardon others, but not thyself," "Pull down thy hat on the windy side," or the Spanish one of "Dine with thy aunt, but not every day;" or indicative, such as these: "Half-a-loaf is better than no bread," "Where the hedge is lowest most people go over," or, as Poor Richard says, "Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire," "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." "Look not a gift horse in the mouth," might be thought to have come from Yorkshire, but it was found in mediæval history, and he had found it among Armenian proverbs. "One butcher is not afraid of a thousand sheep." This proverb was current now in Alexandria, and was uttered by the founder of that city. "The grey mare is the better horse," was said at the time that a number of grey horses were sent to England from Flanders. The saying, "Robbing Peter to pay Paul," arose from the bishopric of St. Peter's, Westminster, being transferred to that of St. Paul's, Ludgate-hill. There was a good saying of Archbishop Whately's, "Don't shiver for last year's snow." What an applicable saying this was for those who were making themselves miserable over troubles that were past. He had found this saying in a letter of a Quaker lady, "Some people seem to be starched before they are washed." The international relationship of proverbs was next alluded to. In Friesland they say, "Don't sell your herrings before you catch them;" we say, "Don't buy a pig in a poke," whilst in the Tropics the saying takes the form of "No man buys yams whilst they are yet in the ground." There was a common saying, "A child that has been scalded fears cold water." We often given point to our advice by saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," whilst in the districts on the banks of the Nile, where cranes are abundant, the people say, "A thousand cranes in the air are not equal to one sparrow in the fist." We have a beautiful saying, "Every oak was once an acorn;" and there was the same truth and poetry in the African form, "The great calabash tree had a seed for its mother." We were so accustomed to repeat that solemn sentence from the Prayer-Book, and it had become so proverbial that sometimes we thought it was to be found in the Bible—namely, "In the midst of life we are in death." How thoroughly Asiatic was this—"Death is a black camel that kneels at every man's gate." Among the ancient Hebrew sayings the following were proverbs expressive of sagacity: "First build your house, and then think of your furniture;" "A man envies every other man except his son and his pupil;" "You may see that the man is a collier by the black walls of his house;" "At the doors of taverns friends are plenty; at the door of the prison they are all gone;" "By the road of by-and-by one arrives at the town of Never." The proverbs of Africa, Egypt and the Guinea Coast partook largely of the physical aspect and moral characteristics of the country. We say in England of a lucky person, "He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth." As to the propriety of not despising little things, "A small date-stone is large enough to prop up a large water-jar." Scotland was peculiarly rich in proverbs, and many of them were marked by a dry, caustic, sagacious humour. Now that he had come near the Welsh border, he found the principality was rich in proverbs, for instance, "If thou would'st have praise, die;" "By the side of sickness health becomes sweet;" "He is not altogether bad who maketh another better;" "No man is good unless others are made better by him;" "If every fool wore a crown, we should all be kings." Ireland appeared to him to be poor in proverbs. It was rather odd that it should be so, when two Archbishops of Dublin had done more to create an interest for proverbs than any other men of our time. He met with one characteristic Irish saying, namely, "Don't throw out your dirty water until you have got in your clane." The rev. lecturer then gave the following specimens of American proverbs: "You had a rough row to hoe to-day;" "When a fellow gets to going down hill, it does seem as though everything had been greased for the occasion;" "Some men are like blind mules, always wanting to kick, only they never know where." Another characteristic of some of these sayings was a very amusing degree of self-confidence: "Some people say that ignorance is bliss; it may be so, but I havn't tried it." With regard to Cheshire he must be allowed to say a few words. There was one, perhaps, that might be applied to himself if he attempted to quote Cheshire proverbs—namely, that he should be speaking to as much purpose "As a goose slurring upon ice." There was one proverb in this city which was a local version of another common proverb, "When a daughter is stolen, close the Peppergate." This was an allusion to an ancient Mayor, who was probably well known to all in the room. There was another saying, "He is as idle as Loudon's dog, that leaned against the wall to bark." In the Fen country they had a saying, which they applied to a man with no taste for music, "He is like Mat Davies's bull, that tossed the fiddler into the tree." The French have a saying, "It is a sorry house in which the cock is silent and the hen crows." A common saying in Lancashire was, "The peas are higher than the pea-sticks," which meant that when men rise higher than those who helped them to rise, they did not know which way to turn. There was no place more prolific than a blacksmith's shop in sententious sayings. For instance, "Some men are born hammers, and others are born anvils," "If the hammer strikes hard the anvil lasts the longest;" and this saying came true of some men, "Once he was a hammer, and now he is an anvil;" "It doesn't follow that because your face is black, that therefore you are a smith," "The sword has forgetten the smith that forged it." Familiar allusions were made to the cat's paw. It was a monkey that made use of the cat's paw for taking the chestnuts out of the fire. "Dress a monkey in silk, and she is a monkey still," "The higher a monkey climbs, the more he shows his tail."

Insecure Buildings.—The fall of another roof—fortunately once more without injury to human life—is a further proof of the justice of our assertion in our last issue, that greater care should be taken in the construction of our buildings. The truth is that the great increase in the value of land has entirely changed the character of our street architecture. We are no longer contented with a two or three storey of forty or forty-five feet deep with a yard in the rear. The building must be run up to four or five storeys, and as the whole ground has to be covered, the necessary result is an immense flat roof from which snow will not fall by gravitation. The result of course is that in certain weather there is a great accumulation of snow, sometimes of great weight. The height of the walls again is of course a cause of weakness to them, unless they are proportionally strengthened. All this is, as we have said before, a new mode of house-building to which we are not accustomed, and which, therefore, involves new architectural problems. For somewhat similar reasons iron is now becoming generally used, and should until we are better acquainted with its properties and capacities, as applied in our climate, be used only with great caution, and under very strict supervision. One other point is not unworthy of note, and that is the difficulty which must exist in case of fire in the upper part of our present lofty buildings, to which we are somewhat afraid that it will be found impossible to convey water. We are by no means alarmists. We have little doubt that most of our buildings are as substantial as they look; but on commencing the use of untried architectural forms we cannot be too cautious, for it must be remembered that methods perfectly effective elsewhere may be found to be wanting here.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Naturally enough, the proposed annexation of San Domingo to the United States is the chief topic of conversation.

M. Louis Paul Argenard, the confidential envoy accredited by President Baez and his cabinet to this country, has been here several weeks, and his instructions are now generally known. M. Argenard has had several informal interviews with the members of the house committee on Foreign Affairs, which holds a special meeting tomorrw to consider the subject. He offers, on the part of his government, to cede their territory to the United States, without reservation, upon the sole condition of the United States assuming the Dominican debt, amounting to some twelve or fifteen millions, of which its English holders are pressing, through their government, for immediate payment. The House Committee is anxious for early action, lest the opportunity should be lost.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

The Madrid Correspondent London *Herald*, writes as I have all along predicted, the Monarchists have carried the majority throughout Spain. In Madrid the Republicans did not succeed in winning one seat. The following is the "final close of the poll." after three days' voting:—

MONARCHISTS.		REPUBLICANS.	
Prim	33,137	Orense	14,619
Serrano	31,727	Figueras	14,969
Becerra	31,673	Castelar	14,715
Rivero	34,279	Garcia Lopez	14,172
Zorrilla	30,785	Pi Margall	14,381
Popete	31,385	Garrido	13,729
Sagasta	29,430	Pierrad	14,350

The seven Monarchical candidates have thus headed the poll, and will sit in the Cortes Constituentes as the deputies for the capital. It will be noticed that Sagasta, the lowest of the Monarchical list, had double the number of votes of Figueras, the highest on the Republican one. The total of electors who voted in the three days was 54,517, being about two-thirds of the entire register. I do not give the list of other persons for whom votes were tendered from two up to 1,300, as these were about fifty or sixty in number. The highest were—Aguirre, 1,302; Martos, 728.

Queen Victoria wears her hair, in private, as English ladies were wont to wear it five-and-twenty years ago. On rare occasions on which she appears in public, she bands her tresses under a diamond coif, after the manner of Mary, Queen of Scots.

NEW GAMES

FOR

WINTER EVENINGS.

Dr Busby.
Happy Families.
Change for a Sovereign.
Quartettes, new subjects.
Lotto, spelling game.
Solitaire.
German Tactics.
Parlour Ringolette.
Tip, new.
The Spider and the Fly.
The Most Laughable Thing on Earth, or a Trip to Paris.

BAGATELLE BOARDS,

English, French, and German Playing Cards, &c.,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Feb. 8.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, 25 barrels GRANULATED SUGAR, for table use.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

McKINNON'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS in all varieties.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD COUNTRY TREACLE.

5 barrels TREACLE, very fine, for table use, for sale at
W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

WELL UP.

200 dozen Labatt's East India Pale Ale.
200 " Mild Ale.
100 " Scotch Ale, Edinburgh.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

IRISH PORTER! IRISH PORTER!

Guinness' IRISH PORTER, quarts and pints.
Blood's " " "
W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD RYE WHISKEY!

A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Sugars! Sugars! Sugars!

We have in stock a large supply of the different kinds and grades of SUGARS, and notwithstanding the recent advance we have not changed our price list.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese!

3,000 lbs extra Canadian Cheese
500 " English Queen's Arms
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Vegetables in Tins.

New Sweet Corn in Tins
New Tomatoes in Tins
New Beans in Tins
New Onions in Tins, &c. &c.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Tart and Preserved Fruits.

Scotch Marmalade in pots
Scotch Marmalade in glass jars
Gooseberries in bottles for tarts
Greengages " "
Cherries " "
Damsons " "
Plums " "
Black Currants " "
Red Currants " "
Red Currant Jelly in pots
Black Currant Jelly "
Raspberry Jam "
Red Currant Jam "
Black Currant Jam "
Strawberry Jam "
Gooseberry Jam "
Calf's-foot Jelly "
W. R. McRAE & Co.

OTTO MEY
GOLD AND SILVER
CHASER, ENGRA
AND
ELECTROPLATE
IN returning thanks to his
favours, begs to inform
the late disastrous fire at his
cess Street, he has taken
premises situated at the
Corner of Brock and
where he is now fully prepared
orders entrusted to his care.
February 1.

GO TO THE

BIG RU

ALL THIS WE

AT

McDone

COMMENCING WE
200 FANCY DRESSES, at
1,000 yards PRINT, at
500 yds WHITE COTTON, at
1,500 " FACTORY COTTON, at
7½d
All our WINCEYS reduced to
This is during Stock

NEW DOMINION
February 8.

CHEAP SA

OF

DRY GOO

AT THE

GLASGOW WARE

Corner of Princess and William

MR R. WADDE

HAVING left per Steamer
on the 2nd of January
MARKETS, to purchase our

SPRING STOC

The balance of our

WINTER STOCK OF DR

will be sold off at very great
a speedy clearance, and make
advices less favourable.
and nominal; Bacon 59s; Lard
shifts quiet; California wheat
33s for old; 31s 3d for new; Tall

York Press Despatches.

Feb. 8.—The *Diario* in its
the outbreak at Calarones sta
first act of the rebels was to
tion of the railroad. The sa
knowledges that the situation
is very grave. The approa
olution to the vicinity of Cien
is the centre of a large planti
expected to cause a rise in
The rebels recently asse
Managua to the number of 8
attacked by the troops and
losing all their arms and ammu
eleven prisoners.
Francisco, Feb. 8.—Advices fr
state that heavy rains prevailed
of Sinaloa. The rivers overflo
inundated the country, destroy
villages entirely. The loss of
two, but it is feared to be

York, Feb. 9.—The reception
General Grant last evening by
Auden in Brooklyn was attend
thousand of the elite of Brook
York society. Mr Chitten
ended his parlour by a tempor
of the adjoining grounds.
ns were very striking and taste
York, Feb. 9.—The steams
om Europe, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

, Feb. 9.—Flour—Superior E
0; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy,
Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to
1 Canada wheat, 4,80 to 4,90; S
ern wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super
wheat, 4,40 to 4,50; bag flour 2,
Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to
18 to 1,15; Western, 0,00 to
32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per
0,00. Butter—Dairy 00 to 00c;
0 to 00c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to
40 to 5,45. Gold in New York
8¾. Pork, Mess, 27,00 to 00,00: P
0 to 00,00. Prime, 0,00 to
ggs, 10,00 to 10,25. Peas, per 66
Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.
eceipts 1,000 bbls: rates purely
bsence of transactions. Wheat
C.W. spring nominal at 1,14 to
a—mess pork firm at $27, but littl
gs, unchanged. Lard firm, but
ttle doing. Ashes—Pots slightly
is unchanged.

NEW YOR