KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 20, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 ○		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.5	15.0
Monday..	.....	.....	20.0	33.0	34.0	29.0
Tuesday.	.....	.....	26.5	33.5	35.0	26.0
W'dnesdy	.....	.....	30.5	30.0	33.0	29.5
Thursday	.....	.....	17.0	27.5	30.5	13.5
Friday ..	.....	.....	23.0	21.0	22.5	18.5
Saturday.	.....	.....	27.0	30.0	31.5	10.5

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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.

450 p.m. / 510 "	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.]

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications 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.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The appetite for the acquisition of the Northwest territory has been whetted by the reports of the probability of a speedy transfer of jurisdiction to Canada. It is known that the negotiations, interrupted by Mr Macdougall's illness and the change of administration, have been since resumed, and it is reported that important concessions have been made by the Hudson's Bay Company. The time, it is believed, is now at hand when we shall be able to look upon the fertile territories of the Red River and Northwest as part of the Confederation, and hold up to the attraction of the European emigrant a class of lands which have been rapidly settled in the United States, and which will no doubt be as rapidly settled on our side of the line when facilities of access and guarantees of local self-government are afforded by the Canadian administration. The older settlements of Canada will furnish pioneers of settlement in the new territories, and the nucleus of pioneers will gather about them some of the surplus of population now crying out in England; and we may expect to witness in the Northwest some of that astounding rapidity of development observable in the Western States. It is an expectation of this kind that lends an interest to the reports that are current concerning the speedy acquisition of the Northwest. It is felt also that the Red River and Saskatchewan territories must become Canadian, and be opened up to our civilization, before we can ask or expect the Pacific colonies to join in the great plan of Confederation. It is not an idle expectation to look forward to the expansion of the Dominion until it shall stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but manifestly such an expansion must be gradual, and be accomplished territory by territory, until the ideal completeness of a great northern power on this continent, essentially British in its origin and instincts, shall be established by the unbroken extension of the Dominion from ocean to ocean. The great work will be the acquisition and filling up with population of the fertile belt intervening between Lake Winnepeg and the Rocky Mountains, a work which will begin from the moment that the government of Canada acquires authority in the Northwest.

It is evident from the admissions which are continually being made by the American press, as well as from the tenor of the news from Cuba, that the insurrection in that island receives every encouragement from American sympathizers. The Americans supply the insurgents with munitions of war, furnish them with recruits and officers of artillery; they give the rebellion a moral support through their press, and trumpet its successes, real or fictitious, to the outside world. It cannot be said that the Government has recognized the insurrection; but it must be said that American sympathy, more and practical, is its only support.

The report of the Senate committee advising the rejection of the Alabama protocol has been accepted by the London press as the end of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. It is presumed of course that the Senate will accept the report of its committee; but it is quite possible that the committee may have come to its determination for lack of explanations that may be now forthcoming, and which may induce the Senate to a different conclusion. All idea of war between Great Britain and the United States is out of the question. It cannot be supposed that the United States is willing to go to war with the view of mending matters. So desperate a remedy as war, the Americans know full well would make matters much worse, and would at once mar the prosperity now dawning over the country after a slow recovery from the prostration of the civil war. At most the Senate will be likely to state the grounds of its objection, that they may be avoided if compatible with the views of the respective governments in drawing up another instrument.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 22.--The Velocipede Exhibition has not come off yet, machines being delayed.

The Governor General has written to the Mayor expressing the great satisfaction which his visit to Montreal gave him, and stating that he would have written sooner had he not been unwell.

The two Commissioners appointed to investigate respecting the accident at St. Patrick's Hall, have found that there was a serious deficiency in the area of some of the important parts of the iron work, and an insufficient margin allowed even had the specifications been closely carried out.

There were a few operations in Broad street to-day, and the quotations were for gold 133 (@ ⅛.

IMPORTANT SALE.—We would direct attention to the sale by auction of Messrs. Ferguson Brothers' stock of dry goods to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

ENDOWMENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The sum of $1,500 has been subscribed at Guelph for this object, and more will be obtained. The movement is making rapid and satisfactory progress. Six localities—Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Scarboro', Vaughan, and Guelph, can be depended upon for $45,000. Principal Snodgrass is expected here on Wednesday.

ACCIDENT.—A lad, sixteen years of age, son of Mr Sluman, of Pittsburgh, while chopping cordwood last week, accidentally struck his axe against the branch of a felled tree near him, which caused the implement to glance and strike his foot, cutting through his boot, and severing his second and third toes, and slightly wounding a third.

CLEARING AWAY THE SNOW.—A good deal of complaint is daily made against certain persons having large premises in the city, neglecting to clear away the snow from their sidewalks alongside, and who are, nevertheless, suffered to pass unpunished, while others adjoining them are very strictly forced to observe the by-law. To-day, parties in Queen street and Ontario street were pointed out to us who have scarcely removed the snow during the winter, but make a practice of trusting to the feet of pedestrians to render the sidewalk passable. The policemen have been wearied in tramping round giving notice to them, and such notices have become a mere farce. Would it not be well to enforce the penalty in one or two instances by way of a change!

THE CANADIAN ENGINE AND MACHINERY WORKS.—The third instalment of freight cars for the "Green Line" of the Boston Car Company, consisting of ten, was turned out by this Company to-day, and the others are in a state of forwardness. The cars remained for a short time on the track near the Company's premises, and their handsome appearance was the subject of a good deal of curiosity and remark.

CATTLE FOR THE UNITED STATES.—A drove of cattle, principally cows in calf, consisting of 80 head, started on Saturday evening for Cape Vincent, and this morning a somewhat smaller herd, among which were two or three very handsome bulls, started for the same destination. The prices paid are considered very fair, ranging from $22 to $25 silver, and, judging by the specimens shown Saturday and to-day, the buyers have been fortunate in obtaining a very fine lot of animals.

THE ICE TRADE.—The western cities are at present being largely supplied with ice from different parts of Canada, and offers have been made from parties in Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo to several houses in this city to supply large contracts, to be delivered upon the opening of spring navigation. Messrs Folger Brothers have taken contracts to furnish a large supply to parties in Chicago, and one schooner is already laden, while the loading of about five more will be proceeded with without delay. Without doubt, Messrs Folger Brothers' inducements to embark in this business are sufficiently profitable, and other parties will be likely to engage in the undertaking.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—Charles Waggoner' in the police cells since Saturday last on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was allowed to depart upon promise of abstaining from intoxicating drinks for six months. The case of J. Maloney, charged with keeping his bar open after hours on Saturday, 13th inst., adjourned from Thursday last, was dismissed, it being proved by witnesses that his bar was virtually closed at the specified time, and no one drinking, and his licence also was that of a shop permit. There was nothing else before the court this morning, much to the disappointment of a well filled gallery.

At a session of the court this afternoon, Francis Bezo and Edward Gott were charged with obtaining a loan of $98:80 from the Merchant's Bank of Canada under false pretenses. Mr Macdonald deposed, I am agent of the Merchant's Bank of Canada. On or about the 9th of September last Yott came to the bank and wished to borrow $100, but for some reason could not give me the same endorsers as on former occasions, but offered a new one in the person of Bezo, who was brought into my presence to give information as to his standing in the community. Bezo said he owned the cottage he lived in and eight acres of land, the estimated value of which was about $2,000; that the house was insured for $1,000, and that there was an incumbrance of $200 only on the property. As to the position of Yott himself, he said he owned the house and lot where he lived, and that there was no incumbrance whatever upon it. Upon the faith of these representations I let them have the money. Upon the maturity of the note and when protested for non payment, I made inquiries and found that these statements were almost all false. It was upon the truth and faith of these statements that I advanced the money. Mr C. V. Price was present for the bank, and was sworn, and his statements detailing his action when the note was sued showed that the parties had no property which would be recovered by the bank, there being prior claims upon Yott's place which covered its value, and that Bezo's house and lot being sold for $700 only, the whole of the money was taken by his creditors. The prisoners made no defence, and were both committed for trial.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Mr Alex. Sommerville has addressed the following letter to the Montreal *Gazette*:—

Two months ago I brought under public notice the fact of William Scott, nephew of the renowned author of Waverley, being in Montreal, and in very humble circumstances as well as feeble health. Several persons intimated a desire to do something for him if relationship to the illustriouus Scotchman were truly established. I did not doubt it, but to satisfy them assumed the agreeable duty of writing to different persons in Scotland, England, Ireland, and the United States, likely to give information. Among others, to the Provost of Selkirk, enclosing the letters which I had written for the Montreal *Gazette*, and requesting him to inquire of Mr Scott's relatives there, and at Abbotsford. The first result was a letter, about three weeks ago, from one of the Abbotsford family, cousin of William Scott, to a lady in Montreal, desiring to have a written communication from himself, and acknowledging the correctness of the statement made by me in the *Gazette* about William's apprenticeship at Edinburgh, and proposal of the uncle in 1827 that he should go to London. The occasion was the financial misfortunes which had involved Sir Walter Scott with his printers and publishers, the Ballantynes, and Constable & Co., rendering a further maintenance of the nephew in Edinburgh undesirable.

By last mail arrived at Montreal, February 18, 1869, a letter from Selkirk has come out from one of Mr Scott's half brothers, Mr Mitchell, enclosing an autograph letter of Sir Walter Scott written in 1827, which settles the question of relationship. You may remember I mentioned a letter which the uncle had written for the nephew to present to Mr Barber, Pall Mall, London, but which the lad, not having gone to London, brought to Canada in 1827, kept till 1863, and forwarded to General Sir Fenwick Williams in Montreal, but which the General did not receive, it having been purloined in transit. I wrote to General Williams two months ago, inquiring if he recollected such autograph letter of Sir Walter Scott. To this no reply has been made.

It is now unimportant. That to Mr Barber was accompanied by another to the nephew, which William left with his mother at Selkirk in 1827. She died in 1866, her papers passing to her son, Mr Mitchell, Sheriff Substitute of Selkirkshire. This is the letter:

SIR WALTER SCOTT TO HIS NEPHEW WILLIAM SCOTT, MARCH 1827.

Dear William: It will now be proper that you are in readiness to go to London as soon as a vessel can sail with safety. I enclose a cheque on Mr John Gibson, W.S., for ten pounds to defray immediate expenses. You will go straight to Mr Barber, my very good friend, and present him with the enclosed letter on my accompt. I will settle any accompts there may be due by you here. After this, I conceive that so far as actual expenses [a word is here scored over], you are now qualified by education to support yourself. I do not expect that you can make much at first, and of course you may have some difficulties. But this must be and ought to be the case with all new beginners. You have in my hands the sum of £100, bequeathed you by my mother, which I hope you will be able to save till some favourable opportunity of employing it to advantage in your business, being all you have to trust to. But of course I will be desirous at all times to attend to your interests while I find you are industrious and well-behaved, which I sincerely hope may be the case. On the contrary, should you fall into idle company, to which there is much temptation, you cannot expect that I should continue my regard. Let me hear from you, when you get to London, how you are settled. I will ask Mr Lockhart when he comes to town to give a look after you.

Remember to employ your evenings well. If they are wasted in idle places of amusement they will bring you nothing but expense and sorrow. But if you employ them in reading useful books, they will lead you gradually to an independent and honourable state in society. I might say much more; but there is enough for you to read if you take heed to it, and too much if you do not. I am, and will I hope have always reason to continue to be, your affectionate uncle,

WALTER SCOTT.

Edinburgh, 12th March, 1827.

The foregoing letter is faded in colour, the paper somewhat brown, but the hand-writing remains legible. It is that small neat calligraphy which persons familiar with autographs may readily recognize. Acting on my advice, William Scott will not quit possession of that letter, no matter who may want to borrow it as an autograph of the Great Wizard of the North. But the letter and the nephew of Sir Walter Scott may both be seen in the St. Andrew's Home, Dorchester street. And, in case that place of residence be again named in newspapers quoting or referring to this subject, let me state, that William Scott is not, nor has not been a "pauper." The Home is not an Almshouse. It is, to such as have the means to be generous, a place where they may, by gift to the Society, pay for board of themselves or others. It is a place where I, a literary man, enjoy seclusion and comfort at a moderate cost, and mental luxuries to a degree which money could not purchase in any hotel in Canada, or in the world.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* announces that the Prince Imperial still calls his English governess, Miss Shaw, by the endearing name of "Bobo," and that he has even declared his preference for "his dear Bobo" over all created beings, his august parents included.

It is a curious fact that though the rain keeps thousands away from church on Sunday, it does not deter a single man from attending to his business on week days.

A member of the Prussian Chambers, previously remarkable chiefly for his silence, has, since the abolition of the franking privilege, become an incessant though rather irrelevant speaker. His reason for this sudden change is, that he finds it the most economical method of transmitting the news to his wife.

Infidelity, according to the Boston *Traveller*, is making rapid strides in that city. Some two thousand assembled the other day to listen to the preaching of an out-and-out infidel. The *Traveller* says any number can be got together to listen to such doctrines, and regrets the fact.

The report, started by some Western journal that Mr Swityard was about to resign the management of the G. W. Railway, and to be succeeded by Geo. Lowe Reid, the present Chief Engineer of the Road, is authoritatively denied.

The Ship Dock Company which has recently been organized at Kingston, Jamaica, have purchased a site, on which operations are to be immediately commenced, and they propose to train a number of the young coloured population in the different branches of business in connection with the repairing of vessels.

The St. John *Globe* says a memorial is being circulated in that city, and merchants and business men generally sign it, having for its object the placing of the Harbour of St. John under the control of Commissioners. The Harbour is now managed as a source of revenue to the Corporation. Many improvements are needed, and it is thought this change will enable them to be carried out.

Each ant in an ant hill knows his companions, Mr Darwin several times carried ants from one hill to another, inhabited apparently by tens of thousands of ants; but the strangers were invariably detected and killed. Thinking that there might be a family odour by which they were recognized, he put some ants from a very large nest into a bottle strongly perfumed with assafœtida, and restored them after 24 hours. At first they were threatened by their companions, but soon recognized, and allowed to pass.

SINGULAR STORY OF MARRIED LIFE IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

Last October, Mr B. Y. Halie and his wife moved to this city from New York, and bought a house and lot on Madison street. He was about 45 years old, somewhat stern in his manners, and averse to society. On the other hand, his wife, who was young and quite pretty, was fond of balls, parties, &c. They had been married but a few months at the time they came here, and it is now supposed that the marriage was a mercenary one on her part. Mr Halie engaged in business, and was only home during the night time and at meals, and his wife soon became acquainted with all her neighbours. Much of her time was passed in visiting and shopping. They had disagreement only on a single point. She wished to attend the theatres frequently, and to go to the many parties to which she was invited, while he strongly objected to it. He did not wish to go himself, and would not let her go without him. So there were tears and reproaches, quarrels and reconciliations; sometimes he would yield to her and go, but generally it was the contrary. He was fond of domestic life, while she detested it. Had she loved him it might have been different.

Their quarrels on this subject became bitterer and bitterer, until one night last December she went to a party contrary to his commands. When she returned he told her that if it happened again he would separate from her; that her expenditures for dress and jewelry had been too great, and that in the future she must be content to stay at home, as a loving wife should. He added that he had no objection to taking her to the theatre, or to a party once or twice a month, but beyond that he would not go. She cried, of course, but he had become used to that, having been married a year, and did not alter his determination.

During the last week of December Mrs Halie received an invitation to attend what was to be one of the most fashionable parties of the season. Not to attend it would be to be unfashionable. Of course she wished to accept it, and to get a new dress, &c., for the occasion. Coaxingly she spoke to her husband about it, but he at once refused to let her go. He had been losing money; he could not afford it, and he was tired of having his wife from home. She again entreated, coaxed, and wept, but all in vaid.

Angered at her husband, with her self-love and pride wounded, and full of longing to attend the party, she determined to go at all hazards. The next day, when her husband was at his business, she went to her dressmaker's and ordered a costly dress. When her husband returned home in the evening, she again implored him to let her go; he refused. She consulted with her maid, who had long been with her, and the result was this:

When her husband returned home the evening before the ball, she met him with smiles and kisses, saying she had made up her mind to be contented at home. At supper she gave him, as usual, his two cups of tea, which he complained of having a peculiar taste. The tea was drugged with something, and in a short time he was sleeping. About 10 o'clock the wife and maid took from him his watch and chain, money and rings, and cut and tore his clothes somewhat. Then they poured some whiskey down his throat and spilled some on his clothes. Then, having put on cloaks and covered their heads with shawls, they partially raised him and made him walk out of the house with them. The night was dark and the streets were deserted. Supporting him on either side, they went three or four blocks from the house, and there left him lying on the sidewalk, knowing that a policeman would pass within half an hour. Then they returned home.

All happened as they expected. The policeman found Mr Halie lying on the sidewalk, and knew from his breath that he had been drinking. As Mr Halie would neither answer nor move, he naturally supposing him to be dead drunk, and had him expressed to the police station. The next morning he was brought before the Police court on a charge of drunkenness. He was still under the influence of the drug, and acted as if drunk. He was fined $2, and as he had no money was taken to the Bridewell. He did not fully recover until the next day, and he could not imagine how he came to be at the Bridewell. The last thing he could remember was eating supper with his wife. He managed to get a note to his partner, and was released toward evening.

When his wife and her maid left him in the street and returned home, they were disappointed to find that they had not obtained all the money needed to pay for the dress and some other articles. Mrs Halie saw but one way to obtain it, and that was to sell her husband's watch and the other things she had taken from him. The next day they were sold by the maid at a pawnbrowker's. The dress was thus paid for, and Mrs Halie attended the party that evening. When asked why her husband was not present, she answered with a sigh, that she feared he was on a "spree;" that she had not seen him for twenty-four hours. When the party was over, she went home well satisfiad, and locked the dress up in a trunk. Then she calmly waited for her husband.

As soon as Mr Halie was released from the Bridewell he went home, and there found his wife in bed, sick and weeping. He met with a storm of reproaches, she accusing him of having been drunk and having left her, to keep company with some vile woman. She asked him in a meek and injured way, if he did not remember how he left her, after supper, two nights previous, saying he had to see a friend on business? Was that the reward she was to have for staying at home?

All these reproaches were moistened by tears. Finally, Mr Halie was allowed to speak, and he told her all he knew—he had found himself in the Bridewell, with his money, watch, etc., all stolen. How, why, or wherefore, he did not know. She declined to believe him, and called upon her maid to bear witness that her husband had said he was going to see a friend on business. The maid did so. Mr Halie protested his innocence, and was finally believed. The next day he was able to find out, by inquiring at the Armoury and sub-station, that he had been picked up, dead drunk, in the street. Beyond that he could find out nothing, and the whole matter was a mystery to him. But for one incident, it would probably have remained so forever, and he would never have known of his wife's treachery and wickedness.

The incident was this: On his way to his place of business on Saturday morning, he passed the pawnbroker's where his watch had been sold by the maid. He happened to notice a pretty chain in the window, and entered the store to inquire the price. While the pawnbroker was getting it from the window he saw his lost watch in the case on the counter. He asked who had brought it there, and the pawnbroker described the maid.

Mr Halie could not imagine how the maid got it, but determined to have her arrested at once. He had never liked her, believing that she exerted a bad influence on his wife. She was immediately arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, who heard the case. Mrs Halie went there with the maid, and earnestly besought her husband not to prosecute. He would not comply with her request. The pawnbroker identified the maid as the person who had sold him the watch.

Then came the tableaux. The maid confessed everything, telling Mr Halie that if he doubted her he could look in his wife's trunk, or inquire whether she had not attended the party. Mrs Halie denied nothing, but stood there crying, and confused. What her husband felt is not easy to describe. At his repeated requests she acknowledged the truth of what the maid had said, and that she herself had taken the watch and the other articles.

At the request of Mr Halie the magistrate then discharged the maid, and the party left his office. What the result will be is not known, except that Mr Halie declared his intention of living no longer with his wife.

Thus ends for the time being this domestic drama.

Velocipedes, we are assured by the *Shanghai News Letter*, have ceased to be a novelty in the streets of that city, and even the untaught Chinese ponies have become so used to them that they are no longer frightened.

THE IRISH PRISON AND CONVICT SYSTEM.

From the Montreal Herald.

In a late article on the House of Correction and Industry we referred to the Irish system of dealing with convicts, and the great success which had attended it, but had not at the time the authorities to give details. The same system, or nearly the same system, had been introduced into Spain with a similar result, under the supervision of Colonel Montesinos. To use the words of Mr Recorder Hill,—"Under his system the prisons became models of order, cleanliness and cheerful industry; plots or desertions were almost unknown; and during the twenty years that he was at Valencia he never required the presence of any armed force, not even to guard the bands of prisoners, numbering sometimes 400 men, who worked outside the walls. The annual recommitments, which had averaged thirty-five per cent, sank to two per cent." A change of legislation completely destroyed the good effects of the system and produced sullenness, discontent and idleness. The English system with its high dietary, imperfect classification and arbitrary granting of tickets of leave, has been attended with most disastrous effects, in spite of the minuteness of the rules, which theoretically are well calculated for the end in view, but which are futile from what appears to be a radical defect vitiating the whole. That defect seems to be the want of the training necessary to instil self-reliance, and to lead to a feeling of self-respect. The differences between the two systems would appear to be these. In the English prisons there is high dietary with little work, and more care bestowed on the bodily ailments of the prisoner than the labouring man enjoys. Second: There are gratuities and remissions of sentences given as a matter of course and regarded by the convict as a right, unless forfeited by unusual misconduct. Third: Machine like regularity and minute coercion of prison life represses all forethought and self-restraint. Fourth: There is an absence of registration and supervision. The Irish system may on the other hand be described as, First: A very low dietary, raised according to the conduct of the convict. Second. Gratuities and remissions made to depend, not on abstinence from offences, but from actual work done. Third: Intermediate Prisions, the object of which is to test the results of the previous course of discipline, in which very little restraint is exercised and the system of marks is discontinued. Fourth: A thorough registration and efficient supervision over discharged convicts. That the beneficial effects are due to the system itself and not to anything exceptional in the character of the prisoners, can admit of no doubt. Before its inauguration and after the discontinuance of transportation, which affected England and Ireland alike, the state of the Irish prisons was so bad that a Commission of Inquiry was issued in 1853, and in the following year Sir Walter, then Captain, Crofton was placed at the head of a new Board of Directors, to carry out a fresh system of management. Under this the convict is sent to Mountjoy prison for at least eight months, an extension being enforced if his conduct render it necessary. The dietary for the first four months is very low, and during the whole time much attention is devoted to religious and secular instruction; all the rules are carefully explained, and he is made to feel that his future depends on himself, every effort for his own improvement being met with friendly co-operation. As the network of detection becomes known to him he generally submits, the spirit of sullen antagonism disappears, and he becomes prepared for the second stage. Previous to entering on that, his dietary has been raised to fit him for labour. In the next stage he is sent, if a labourer, to Spike Island; if an artizan, to Phillips Town to work at his trade. In either of these places he has an oportunity of gaining gratuities, which are allowed to accumulate till the time of his discharge. But the fundamental difference between the two systems, which we have pointed out, operates in this way in favour of the Irish plan—that he is made fully to understand that his whole earnings belong to society whose laws he has infringed, and the gratuities depend not on mere abstinence from crime, but on an excess of labour beyond that required. This probation is divided into four classes, and the convict can only advance from one to another by earning a certain number of marks, which are given for general orderly demeanour, for industry at school, and industry at work. The marks are given by fixed definite rules, known to the convicts, and which enable them to register them themselves—a point regarded as of great importance as giving to each man a measure of the self-control he has acquired, and the industrious habits he is acquiring, and misconduct is punished by loss of marks, and in extreme cases by the return of the convict to Mountjoy prison. Dangerous men are separated from the others and placed on very low diet, and idlers are put a class apart and on low diet, without meat, until they show signs of improvement. All these provisions form a preparation for the intermediate prisons, through the discipline of which the convicts are prepared for liberty to go at large. In these, as we have said little restraint is exercised. At Lusk, about twelve miles from Dublin, where the labourers are employed, they have been engaged draining and reclaiming waste land. Here, from fifty to a hundred men are at work at once, living in two large iron huts, and superintended by from five to nine warders who work with them. They have no prison dress, and beyond the few warders there is nothing, not even a fence, to prevent them from escaping. Yet they are reported to work as industriously as free labourers, and have been known in overhours to give their assistance to save the harvest. They are allowed sixpence a week to spend out of their gratuities, and although so near a city like Dublin, not the slightest attempt has been made to abuse any of their privileges. Each of the convicts subscribes a halfpenny a week to the library. In Smithfield, in the heart of Dublin, the artizan convicts are employed, and the same report is given of them. The convict whose conduct is satisfactory, released on a ticket of leave, is allowed to choose his own place of residence; but wherever he goes, a photograph and report are sent to the police, to whom he must report once a fortnight. His employer, when he gets work, is also informed of his antecedents, and should he show any symtoms of a return to his old habits, his licence is revoked and he is again taken charge of by the police. The great problem of the re-absorption of the criminal population into industrious and orderly society has, it is maintained, been solved by this system. If the facts given be correct, and there certainly is no reason to doubt them, its founders and organizers have much reason to be gratified. Recommitments have fallen off from 710 annually to about 300, being not quite ten per cent, and crime has decreased very materially. The dread of employing discharged convicts has been removed, and there is now as much eagerness to obtain them as formerly there was a reluctance to risk their presence. The discipline through which they have passed has given them a tone and a cultivation of mind above their fellow-workmen; the testimonials of employers have been sent as to their honesty, industry and willingness, and many have risen to positions of trust, of which they have proved themselves worthy. What has been done there can be done here, and we propose to give in another article what has been done for juvenile thieves and vagrants, to show that the right system has been adopted elsewhere, which system there is no reason to believe would not be suitable here.

They have an extraordinary association of ladies in Clyde, Ohio, called a "knitting machine," which, without warning, marches into a drinking or billiard saloon, takes possession of the seats and quietly settles down to knitting, their avowed purpose being to "knit all the liquor sellers out of town." In one saloon, however, the regular customers began smoking in the most furious manner, and the ladies were fairly smoked out.

Halifax, Feb. 20.—Mr Howe was at Burlington yesterday, where his prospects are not quite so favourable. In the more rural districts prejudice is strong against him. He stated that if not returned, he will go no more to Ottawa, nor ask or accept favours from the Dominion or Local Governments. He was opposed at Burlington by Goudge, Jones and Troop.

Mr McLenan, M.P., is holding meetings in Colchester, explanatory of the late negociations with Mr Rose. He is said to be well received by his constituents.

DIED.

At Quebec, on 19th instant, Elizabeth Stacy Collins, aged 18, only daughter of W. F. Collins, Esq., of Crown Lands Department, formerly of this city.

McDonell's

NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW FACTORY COTTON, 5d, 6d, 6½d, and 7½d per yard
New White Cotton, 6d, 6½d, 7½d and 9d per yd
New Prints, 6d, 6½d, 7½d, and 8½d per yard
New Winceys, 7½d, 9d, 10d per yard
New Tweeds, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 10d per yard
New Flannels, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, and 1s 10½d per yard
New Doublefold Ticking, at 7½d per yard
New Towels, at 5d each
New Corsets, 2s 6d each
New Grass Linens, 7½d, 9d, and 10½d per yard
New French Merinos, 2s, 2s 6d and 2s 9d per yard
New Lustres, 7½d, 9d, and 10½d per yard
New Dresses, at $1 each
New Glaces and Hosiery, very cheap
The best Hoop Skirts in the city, 1s 10½d each

NEW DOMINION HOUSE.

February 18.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

GOLD AND SILVER

CHAINS,

VULCANITE RUBBER

VICTORIA, ALBERT & LONG CHAINS,

CROSSES, CHARMS, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Feb. 17.

FOR SALE,

25 Hhds Bright Grocery SUGAR.
100 Bbls Refined Yellow SUGAR.
50 Bbls Crushed SUGAR.
25 Bbls SYRUP.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

MOCHA, JAVA, PLANTATION, & CEYLON.

We specially call the attention of families to our COFFEES, as they are of the finest quality and flavour, and free from any adulteration. Roasted and ground on the premises.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.

A small lot of very old FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

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.

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.

The Daily News

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Feb. 20.—The proposed re
the Alabama claims treaty is c
on by the press as follows:—
Evening Standard regrets the rejec
protracted and laborious nego
The advances for a treaty must
rom the United States. Englan
fettered from the concessions,
y treat hereafter in terms of a
uality.
Times says that the present prop
ified the amity of England.
does not endanger the friendly
tween the two countries; but
serve as a warning in arranging
of a new convention.
Morning Post regrets the rejectio
ly only on account of the del
asion in the restoration of frie
between Great Britain and
States.
Feb. 20.—The recent order o
of the Interior for guarding ag
of the right of the people to a
ceably was put in force yeste
meeting was contemplated at
, an arrondissement of the
was dispersed by the author
blic gatherings on Wednesday
en positively prohibited. We
be the twenty-first anniversa
and inauguration of Republican
in France.
al Dix publishes a card in th
this city to-day, denying a
been actively circulated to
t he had recently made a s
hising with the Greeks in mat
between Greece and Turkey.
calls attention to the fact th
of America has always been t
erference with European po
and affirms that this is, a
is policy.
Gaulois says that Montpensi
ermitted to return to Spain as
izen.
ow, Feb. 29.—The steamer Colu
ew York, was signalled off M
m.
Feb. 21.—A frigate fully m
n ordered to Cuba to protect
of France.
id, Feb. 21.—The iron-clad V
orders to sail for Havana.
recent decree of the Colonial
restrictions are removed from
commercial broker in the isla
nd Porto Rico.
te, Feb. 21.—A terrible disa
yesterday on the frigate R
cruising in the Adriatic.
took place in the powder ma
a complete wreck of the sh
great loss of life. Most of
d crew were instantly killed o
e water and drowned.
nen, Feb. 22.—The bark Beeh
on another Polar expedition.
INANCIAL AND COMMERCI
on, February 22, p.m.—Conso
ounter at 78¾; Illinois Cent
¾; Atlantic and Great Weste
rpool, February 22, p.m.—Cotto
active; Uplands 11¼d. Corn
s 3d for new; Pork dull; Ta

ew York Press Despatc
York, Feb 21.—Rio Janeiro
20th of January state that
nsidered ended. Asuncion
the allied army.
Herald's Cuba special says th
insurgent chiefs in the jur
ma have surrendered.
ices from Trinidad report sev
rs in the vicinity. The in
en totally defeated near Vill
he insurrection ended in tha
nd.
ana, Feb. 20.—The term m
Proclamation of Captain
granting amnesty to all re
lay down their arms and s
overnment, has expired.
mation has been issued, still
ence to all those who will
of the insurgents, excepting
d those convicted of crime.
shington, Feb. 21.—The acti
mittee on Foreign Relations
ed to recommend the rejecti
ma claims treaty has not
ponding unanimity from oth
It is probable the conside
eaty will be deferred till nex
ertain that the Senate will
eliberation on the subject.
vana, Feb. 21.—One hundre
utionists are reported to ha
at Colon, their leader ha
L. The report that a body
are surrounded is confirmed
ary proclamation calling
es to rise has been seized
ties.
xican advices state that the
ucatan was merely a local
ions had broken out or w
king out all over the countr
w York, Feb. 22.—The sten
a and Cuba, from Europe, ha

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET
(Special Telegram to the Daily
treal, Feb. 22.—Flour—Sup
to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00;
00; Welland Canal Super, 0,
No. 1 Canada wheat, 5,50 to
Western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00;
rn wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; bag
Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,
g, 1,12 to 1,13; Western,
per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Bar
,00 to 0,00.—Butter—Dairy 22
ed 20 to 22c. Ashes—pots, 5
s, 5,40 to 0,00. Gold in New
ck, 000. Pork, Mess, 27,50 to
, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 0,
ed hogs, 0,00 to 9,25. Peas
00. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.
n receipts 2,000 bbls; ordin
50, strong held 4,60 to 4,65.
n absence of transactions.
sales of pork at quotations;
sold at 9,25. Lard quiet,
mand; sales of fair parcels
nged.

he highest permanent human
surface of the globe is the Bu
of Hanle, in Thibet, at a hei
above the sea.

IMPORTANT
OF
STOCK
BY
Dry Goo
THE subscribers will offer by
at their Store, Princess
on TUESDAY, 23rd Febru
Stock of
DRY GOO
therein contained, amounting
and including a general assort
It will be offered en bloc or
The Stock and Stock Book
after Thursday, 18th inst.
apply to the auctioneer.
Sale at 11 o'clock a.
FERGUSON
PRINCESS STREET
A. G. M
February 10.

CHEAP
OF
DRY GOO
AT THE
GLASGOW WA
Corner of Princess and W
MR R. WADD
HAVING left per Steamer
on the 2nd of January
MARKETS, to purchase our
SPRING STO
The balance of our
WINTER STOCK OF
will be sold off at very great
a speedy clearance, and
SPRING IMPORTA
We respectfully invite the
call before purchasing elsewhere.
R. WADDELL
N.B.—Remember there will be
in every Department.
January 5, 1869.

ANNUAL CHEA
UNTIL 14th FEBRUA
AT THE
MONTREAL
WE will, as usual, commence
marking down all
take stock on the above date
to prompt cash customers
SUBSTANTIAL REDU
from previous prices.
Special Bargain
BLACK SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
SOILED BLANKETS,
MANTLES,
GREY AND WHITE
LINEN SHEETINGS AND
TWEEDS,
CLOAKINGS, &c. &c.
JAMES
MONTREAL
Jan. 4.

RECEIV
THIS DAY
EX STEAMSHIP PR
New Garnet French Merin
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White
One Bale Red and
Yarn
One Bale new Fingering
ALSO
FROM NEW YO
A splendid stock of
Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do
Plain White do
Plain Black do
Grey and Scarlet