KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.5	37.0
Monday	.....	.....	45.5	58.0	59.5	39.5
Tuesday	.....	.....	55.0	60.5	62.0	51.0
W'dnesdy	.....	.....	47.0	48.5	52.0	46.0
Thursday	.....	.....	42.5	46.0	48.5	37.0
Friday	.....	.....	46.0	48.5	50.0	39.5
Saturday	.....	.....	47.0	49.0	49.5	39.0

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

1:45 a.m. | 1:30 p.m. | Mixed train 3.15 a.m.
" | 1.50 " | " " 6.15 "

GOING WEST.

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

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

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☞ 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, MAY 11.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

It is understood that the authorities are still engaged collecting testimony against the prisoner Whalen and others under arrest at Ottawa for implication in the murder of the late Hon. T. D. McGee. It is believed that sufficient evidence is now or will soon be collected upon which to convict the guilty parties. The trials will come on in regular course at the next fall Assizes, and not by special commission as was at one time supposed. The disclosures which have come out of this investigation have shown the extent of the ramifications of Fenianism in Canada; and this knowledge, and the exasperation consequent on the commission of this great crime, have induced the government to act at once in suppressing all such seditious associations. It is satisfactory to note that Fenianism, in a form and spirit connected with Fenianism as it exists in the United States, has had no great foothold in Canada. It has been confined to a few localities where individuals of an ardent temperament but misguided judgment have had sufficient influence to organize the Hibernians of their locality in a lodge. The arrests in Toronto, Guelph and Ottawa have been fatal to it. The conscience-stricken have hurried away from the country and are not likely to return, so that we are well rid of a disloyal class in the community. The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act has proved very useful at this juncture, and it is seen now how necessary it was to pass such an exceptional measure.

Confederation does not appear to be making much headway in the outlying maritime provinces; for, in the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the despatch announcing the union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Canadas into one Dominion, being read, several members expressed their gratification that Prince Edward Island had retained its independent and separate position, referred as an evidence of good fortune to the present discontented state of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and condemned the unconstitutional manner in which the latter had been dominionized, and sympathized with her people in their struggle to regain their rights and privileges of which they had been defrauded. If Nova Scotia succeeded in getting free, the probability that New Brunswick would follow her example was also adverted to. The Attorney General said he had no doubt the stability of British institutions and the happiness of all the colonies would be best promoted by their remaining in the political relationship which existed before the union. When such sentiments are entertained by the local government and are favoured by the unfortunate agitation which has arisen in Nova Scotia, it is not likely that the invitation to come into the Union will be properly received.

From all parts of Canada we are glad to receive the most favourable accounts respecting the crops. The breadth of wheat sown last autumn was unusually large, and there is less winter killed than has been known for many years. In fact, unless some entirely unforeseen misfortune occurs between this and harvest time we may hope for one of the most productive yields which has ever been known in Canada. Of spring wheat there has been a considerable quantity sown, and we hear that it is coming up in a very promising manner.

The Halifax *Chronicle* of Thursday contains the following:—The Canadian Government has at length seen fit to transmit the resolutions of our Parliament to England, and our delegates have been enabled to visit the Colonial Office in official character. As a matter of course, they have met neither defeat nor success; the Duke of Buckingham could not, if he would, assure them about the course the Imperial Government would pursue in regard to the petitions and resolutions of which they are the bearers. So far, Mr Howe and his colleagues have been told that their representations will be laid before Government, and will be duly considered. No further definite intelligence can reach us for some time, inasmuch as Parliament had adjourned until after the Easter holidays. The political crisis in England will, we fear, have the effct of preventing a fair consideration of the case of Nova Scotia for some time.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 11th.—Zion Church was re-opened yesterday. The opening was celebrated by special services in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

The ship "Gleniffer" is in port, being the first sailing vessel of the season.

The new St. Patrick's hall is now nearly completed. Several of the stores on the ground floor are already occupied.

The controversy respecting the depth of the river channel has been resumed by Hon. John Young and Hugh Allan, the former of whom has written a long letter in reference to statements made by Hugh Allan at the last meeting of the Board of Trade.

The regular meeting of City Council takes place this evening in the Council Chamber at 8 o'clock.

BOARD OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Board of Common Schools hold a special meeting to-morrow evening in the Council Chamber.

RIDEAU CANAL ROUTE TO OTTAWA.—The City of Ottawa having completed her repairs, resumed her trips to Ottawa this morning. She will continue to run regularly.

FURNITURE SALE.—Mr J. Linton's auction sale of the furniture of Mr R. M. Wilkison will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—The only name on the docket at the court this morning was that of Edward Kelley, a stranger, charged with drunkenness. He was allowed to depart having been in durance vile since Saturday night. The two bachanalians, not sufficiently sober to appear on Saturday morning, were liberated by the magistrate on the evening of that day, after paying a fine of $2 each.

THE RIFLE MATCH ON SATURDAY.—The return match between No. 1 Company, P. W. O. Rifles, and No. 6 Company, G. T. Rifles, on Saturday last, was a very closely contested affair, and, notwithstanding the high wind blowing, the shooting was very good. At the close No. 1 Company was declared the winner by a majority of two only. The distances were 200, 300 and 400 yards, and the total score at the finish was:—P. W. O. Rifles 304 points, and G. T. Rifles, 302 points.

THE MCGEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—A meeting of the citizens has been called by the Mayor for Tuesday afternoon, which we earnestly hope will be largely attended, as surely the object is one which will commend itself to every right-thinking person in this city. When the community was shocked and startled by the tidings of McGee's cruel murder at the hands of a dastardly assassin, all were ready to express their horror at the deed and their admiration of the man. If we were sincere in these feelings we will not allow our sympathy for McGee's family to rest here. It is true that the widow and orphan daughters have an income secured to them by the late grant from Parliament, and are thus placed beyond danger of want. Their house, however, is mortgaged to the extent of $2,000, and the other debts for which the estate is liable amount to $3,000 more, all of which must be paid before the house and furniture are secured. The fund now being raised is also meant as a testimonial to the patriotic statesman whose life was sacrificed. As such, it is intended to be collected in small sums, so that every one may contribute his mite. Let there then be a full, an enthusiastic, and a liberal meeting on Tuesday, in which Catholics and Protestants will unite to honour McGee's memory and provide for his family.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN.—We understand that the Minister of Militia has acceded to an application made by the Commanding Officer to transfer this Battalion from the Volunteers to the Regular Militia under the 6th section of the new Bill, should the latter pass. Volunteering in Kingston is found too laborious and expensive for the officers, and is not now taken up with the same spirit by the men. Employees, too, have manifested so decided a preference for those who are not volunteers that very many have been forced to resign rather than risk their situations. In this respect Kingston is far from being alone, the feeling throughout Ontario and Quebec being very decided that under the new Bill nine-tenths of the volunteer corps will be extinguished.

For the information of those who may not have seen the Bill we give section 6 referred to above.

DIVISION OF MILITIA.

6. The Militia shall be divided into Active and Reserve Militia.

The *Active Militia* shall consist of the *Volunteer Militia*, the *Regular Militia*, and the *Marine Militia*.

The Volunteer Militia shall be composed of Corps raised *wholly by voluntary enlistment*.

The Regular Militia shall be composed of men who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same; or of men balloted to serve; *or of men who voluntarily enlist to serve with the balloted men*, and of men balloted to serve.

The Marine Militia shall be composed of seamen, sailors, and persons whose usual occupation is upon any steam or sailing craft, navigating the waters of the Dominion.

The *Reserve Militia* shall consist of the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia of the time being.

Should the proposed transfer be carried out the Princess of Wales' Own Rifles will be allowed to volunteer for the Regular Militia, officers and non-commissioned officers retaining their rank, and efficient volunteers being selected to fill vacancies. The corps will then be filled up to its full strength by a draft from the first class, viz.: unmarried men between 18 and 30, of whom the greater proportion will be needed to make up the complement. We mention this in good time to enable those who dread the enrolment to place themselves in the third class before next February *by getting married* should they be able. There are very few exemptions from service, and the price of a substitute is to be $30 in time of peace. The term of service is fixed at two years, no notice of intention to retire being allowed. The probable number of days' drill will be 16, most of them in camp, and the pay is to be 50 cents per day.

The Bill, however, may be altered on its second reading, now daily expected, but in any case we may expect the 14th to become Regular Militia.—[*Communicated.*

MASSACHUSETTS FENIANS RAMPANT.

The State of Massachusetts has, during the last few days, been disgraced by the presence of a large number of Fenians who came to attend a convention of assassins, held at the town of Worcester. O'Neil and other leading Fenians were present, and it is said that several regiments of Yankee veterans, fresh from pillaging the South, offered their services for a raid upon Canada, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars was contributed to aid the Fenian cause. After various speeches had been made, an address to the Fenians of Massachusetts was read and adopted, in which they are invited to meet "the oppressor face to face on the red field of battle;" they are also informed that the green flag is soon again to be unfurled on British soil; and," says the address in conclusion, "for God's sake, brothers, don't let us meet the enemy unprepared." The leaders of the movement besought their audience to "give them one more chance" of picking their pockets, and were assured that only a very few thousand dollars more is all that is necessary in order to insure the complete downfall and dismemberment of the British Empire.

THE LATE RICHARD COLEMAN.—Last week we had only time to announce that the above named gentleman had been shot dead, but the particulars had not reached us. We may now briefly state that he put an end to his existence by his own hand, while labouring under a temporary fit of insanity. He took his rifle, carried it to a shed in the nursery a short distance from his house. He applied the muzzle to his forehead, and pulled the trigger with his foot. No man who knew Mr Coleman but sincerely regrets his death. The writer has known him for nearly twenty years, and knew him only to respect and esteem him. Some time ago he became pecuniarily embarrassed. His whole property went from him, and we know how these unfortunate circumstances weighed upon his mind. He had taken especial pains to render his house and grounds a most pleasant locality, where he expected to look out upon the world and its joys and sorrows. But, alas, how deceitful are earth's treasures.

Lyn owes much to the deceased Richard Coleman. His energy and enterprise established the village, and it has now the character of a most important manufacturing locality. His whole mind was engrossed with the progress of Lyn, which was known as Coleman's Corners, his father having settled in the locality.

The first financial difficulty of the firm, and the loss of property, severely affected Mr Coleman's mind; but it was hoped that the dark cloud had begun to show its silver lining. It was, however, so ordered that those hopes were to be dashed to pieces; gloom enshrouded him again on the failing of the Messrs. Chaffey, who had aided him in his struggles. There was nothing in the failure, however, which should have caused him alarm, but his mind was not what it had been, and a slight shock prostrated him.—*Brockville Recorder.*

A Miss Rye of England hopes to leave England by the last of May with 100 girls for Canada.

The town of St. Catharines has agreed to pay fifty cents for every tree planted and boxed on its streets.

Last week one of the crew of the gunboat Cherub, at Goderich, was flogged for stealing, receiving thirty-six lashes. The culprit was then dismissed the service, hustled into a small boat and sent on shore.

A tablet has been inserted in the wall of Desbarats' block to commemorate the death of the Hon. Mr McGee, and will be unveiled to-morrow. The inscription is as follows:—"Here fell, on the seventh April, 1868, by the assassin's hand, the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

The tide of emigration is heavy this season, but seems to lose little of its volume in passing through the Dominion. A party of about one hundred fine looking German people passed through on the Great Western railway last week, bound for the Western States.

The Act imposing a duty of three cents a gallon on spirits and five cents a gallon on petroleum, manufactured in Canada, came into operation on the 29th ultimo, and the further provisions of said Act, in relation to the inspection of petroleum and the licensing of refiners, will take effect on the 15th proximo.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—John Hodgson, Brock; James Rolston, Sarnia; Hubert V. Deming, Ruthven; Henry Benjamin, London; George Flinn, Niagara; John Townsend, Toronto; Donald Masson, Port Hope; Adam Dickson, Cobourg; Wm McIntosh, Elmville; George Workman, Lindsay; Duncan McDonald, Lindsay; Robert Notman, Montreal; David Manly, Ayr; James Roberts, Bolton Village; James Harbottle, Walkerton; Hurd & Leigh, Toronto; F. M. Woolock, Barrie; James Lindsay, Dunville; Thomas Hill, Stratford; William Wall, Ottawa; William McKean Louch, Stukely.

The following Militia Order has been issued in reference to the Queen's birthday:—The several Corps of Volunteers in Quebec and Ontario will assemble at noon on Saturday, the 23rd instant, and fire a *feu de joie* in the usual manner in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. At the garrisons of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, the volunteers will act in conjunction with Her Majesty's troops, in case the officers commanding the garrisons at those stations should desire such co-operation; and the senior officers of volunteers will place themselves in communication with the officers commanding Her Majesty's forces at the stations above named for that purpose.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, as a party of men were engaged in loading square timber on one of the Great Western railway trucks, a few yards west of the London Brick Company's works, in Westminster, one of the large baulks rolled down the embankment, when a man, named Thomas Howley, lately discharged from the 30th rifles, who was standing on the truck about to be loaded, supposing that the log was coming in his direction, jumped off and fell across one of the rails of the track. The foreman of the gang, named Smith, shouted to the men to see what was the matter with the man, and on raising him up, he desired to be taken to the hospital. A cab was soon obtained, but as no person would pay for the man's conveyance, he was taken to the Ivy Green tavern, where he expired at four o'clock. Dr. Brown was called in to attend to the sufferer, and stated that he thought the deceased came to his death by internal injuries sustained by the fall. Although the doctor suggested the advisability of holding a *post mortem* examination on the body, other medical men thought the step useless. Up to six o'clock last evening the county constables were engaged running from one magistrate to the other to get an order to have the body conveyed to the city hospital, but without avail. The county magistrates stated that they could take no action in the matter until they had thoroughly made themselves acquainted with the law thereon. The deceased's employer also refused to take the body in charge. Finally the difficulty was arranged by an order having been obtained.—*London Prototype.*

MR BRIGHT FROM A CONSERVATIVE POINT OF VIEW.—Few people now in existence could, five years ago, have hoped to have lived long enough to read in the Conservative organ of the British Government the panegyric on Mr Bright which appeared in the *Globe* the other night. It commences thus:—"Mr Bright is a man of very noble type; he is the natural successor of Charles Fox; he is the great Parliamentary representative of the populace. It is fortunate for England to possess a politician of this order, of such a mould that time moderates his extreme opinions without diminishing his energy or dimming the splendour of his eloquence. May we always have such a Tribune of the people." The *Globe* then goes on to tell the world that Mr Bright represents the best and manliest characteristics of the stalwart Saxon; that he is always honest and straightforward; that he has no lust for office; that if he hits hard he never hits foul; that he is not only respected but liked by his strongest political opponents; and that the very classes who differ from him most widely in opinion are precisely those who are most proud of this glorious "Tribune of the People."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Friday, May 8.—After the transaction of some routine business, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the bill to authorize all the banks of the Dominion to substitute Dominion Notes for their own. After debate the bill was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole—Senator Dever in the chair.

Senator McPherson moved an amendment requiring the banks in their monthly reports to distinguish the liabilities and assets held in the four provinces respectively.

Senator Ferrier and other Senators opposed the amendment, and Senators McMaster, Simpson, Benson, and several other Senators supported it.

Senator Campbell objected to the amendment on the point of order that it was not germane to the bill before the Senate.

After some discussion on this point, Senator McPherson said that rather than have his resolution thrown out on a point of order he would withdraw it and introduce it in the form of a substantial bill.

At six o'clock the Speaker left the chair till 7:30.

In the House of Commons, Mr Chamberlin moved the reception of the petition from T. K. Ramsay, praying for the impeachment of Judge Drummond.

Mr Morris said this was a very important petition, and in the absence of the Minister of Justice he thought the question of its reception should lie over till another day.

The Speaker drew the attention of the House to the publication in a Montreal journal of the substance of the petition respecting Mr Justice Drummond. Its publication, he said, before its reception by the House, was a breach of privilege.

Mr Holton said he had been astonished at seeing the principal allegations contained in the petition set forth under a telegraphic head in a Montreal paper. He thought it was the duty of the Speaker to ascertain if it was an officer of the House from whom the information had been obtained.

Mr Chamberlin expressed regret that this publication had taken place in the journal with which he was connected. It was without his knowledge.

Sir John A. Macdonald being absent the reception was deferred.

In reply to Mr Holton, Sir G. E. Cartier said the arrangement of the government would not admit of sitting on Saturday for the despatch of government measures, but after Monday extra sittings would be held.

Mr Rose gave notice of resolutions respecting the interest on money, and said that upon these bills would be founded. He referred to the want of uniformity in law on this subject in the different provinces, and the high rate of interest which was exacted in some cases. It was proposed by the government as regarded Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to put individuals on the same footing as banks, and fix a rate of interest at 7 per cent. That would not interfere with the existing state of things in New Brunswick. Then it was proposed, as regarded Ontario and Quebec, to allow all commercial matters to remain free as at present, and as regarded loans and mortgages on real estate the rate should not exceed 8 per cent. It was not proposed to interfere with building societies or those who had special privileges.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the passage of the bill respecting aliens and naturalization. Several members objected that the bill made naturalization more difficult than before, whereas an endeavour should be made to make it easier. After some discussion, Sir John agreed to refer the bill back to committee of the whole for amendment. This having been done, the bill was reported and passed.

The following bills were read a second time, considered in committee, and ordered for a third reading on Monday—

Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Express Company of the Dominion of Canada.

Bill to incorporate the Canada Shipping Company, and to incorporate the Bank of Agriculture.

The following bills were read a second time and passed through the committee, then read a third time and passed:

Bill to confirm certain by-laws made by the directors of the Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company.

Bill to amend the acts relating to the Niagara District Bank.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill relating to the Internal Economy of the House of Commons, which was read a first time; second reading on Monday.

The House again went into committee of supply.

Some explanations in reference to railway companies were given by Mr Fisher and Mr Rose, and after some discussion the items were passed. Also items for canals.

On items of Parliament buildings, Mr Macdougall said the $100,000 asked for was to cover expenses already incurred.

Mr Bodwell, Mr D. A. Macdonald and Mr Mackenzie, spoke of the removal of the seat of government to Montreal in the course of a few years as desirable.

The remaining items under the head of public works was passed, the government promising to give information with reference to the estimate of $107,000 for Rideau Hall and other items before the vote in concurrence.

On the item for marine hospitals, Mr Merritt urged the claim of the Welland marine hospital to consideration, saying that it accommodated a large number of sailors on lake crafts.

Mr Macdougall said this was a case wherein the local charity should be supplemented by a Dominion grant.

Mr Rose promised to give the matter consideration.

On the item of $98,912 for expenses connected with Confederation and Imperial Legislation thereon, Mr Rose said all Canadian delegates who were members of the Government received no pay for their services in England, only their expenses. Mr Galt who was not a member of the Government at that time, was allowed the same amount as that received by delegates from the Lower Provinces.

The remaining items of estimates were passed, committee reported, and asked leave to sit again on Monday, which was granted.

The House then adjourned at 2:40.

The Gleniffer arrived in Montreal on Saturday morning, being the first sailing vessel from Britain this season.

Owing to the new Excise duty on refined petroleum, the dealers in St. Thomas have raised the price from twelve and one half to twenty-five cents per gallon.

During several days considerable numbers of our labouring population have left the city, in search of employment in the United States. On Monday evening several families took their departure by rail, chiefly for Chicago.—*Quebec Gazette.*

L'Abbe Bauer has pronounced a discourse at the Madeleine which has occasioned some noise. The Abbe stated that the physical and intellectual degeneration of France was to be attributed without doubt to the free-thinking ideas which are now so common in France.

A church is being built in Shanghai, China, for the English residents there, and the "London Free and Open Church Association" is endeavouring to make it free and unappropriated. The church is being built by natives. A Free Church Society is being established in New York.

W. A. Booth, of Port Colborne, has been appointed Collector of Customs and of Canal Tolls. Thomas Clarke, of Hamilton, has been appointed a Landing Waiter. Messrs. Lee and Heinsworth, Clerk and Clerk Assistant of the Council, authorized to countersign warrants of commitment of various charges, with office under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act. W. M. Wilson is gazetted Judge of Norfolk County.

Last week a number of thieves from the States arrived at the Cornwall gaol, pretending to be United States detectives, and requested to see the prisoners charged with robbing Mr. Mattice's store. Amongst these *pseudo* detectives was Griffin, the notorious Royal Insurance bond robber. The gaoler suspected the whole lot, and told them if they would apply to the Chief of Police of Montreal, and get an order from him, they would be admitted to the Cornwall gaol, not otherwise. They then left, but have not yet called on Mr Chief of Police Penton.

LONDON TIMES COMPOSITORS.

The last number of the *Bookseller* gives us an insight into the admirable system which prevails in the composing rooms of the London *Times*. Compositors evince the greatest desire to obtain employment in the great establishment in Printing House Square. "None but first-rate compositors, however, stand a chance of being taken on, and the list of eligible candidates is generally a pretty long one. Moreover, the *Times'* system of raising competent compositors from apprentices keeps the supply nearly equal to the demand. The *Times* is the only London daily paper that employs apprentices, and this employment is, indeed, the chief cause of dispute between it and the Society, though the apprentices are only engaged during the day, principally upon advertisements. When a compositor applies for employment upon the *Times*, he is tested, in a room by himself, upon a piece of Parliamentary debate 'copy,' which is usually written in a not over-legible style, an abbreviated long-hand. If the applicant can compose sixty lines of minion in a fairly workmanlike manner, without 'doubles,' 'outs,' wrong spelling, or a disproportionate number of literal or clerical errors, within two hours, his name is placed on a register of competent hands, and he may expect to be called in at the first opportunity. Once engaged, the permanency of his post depends upon himself. No applicant over thirty years of age is eligible, and if he fail, upon trial, to come up to the required standard of efficiency, he is paid for his sixty lines and dismissed, no one but the manager and himself being acquainted with the fact of his application, so that in no case can injury arise to a Society man from asking for work on the *Times*. In the printing office of the 'leading journal,' a capital system prevails. Men are encouraged in provident habits as soon as they attach themselves to the paper. Half a crown in the pound is deducted from the earnings of each regular compositor, pressman, machine man and warehouse man, which sum accumulates at interest during the whole period of his employment, and is given up to him on his retirement, and on no account before. A sick fund has been founded by the men, to which nearly every one subscribes; and a surgeon is permanently engaged on the staff, and is always in attendance or within easy call. Refreshments of all kinds are obtainable on the premises at nearly cost prices, and the club principle is carried out in every department. Thus, not only are the employees cared for during the hours of their working life, but none can leave the *Times*, after any number of years' service, without possessing that penny in the purse which we are told is the best friend at Court. Could no other large printing offices be conducted on like principles, and with equal benefit to masters and men?"

ELEPHANT SHOOTING IN ABYSSINIA.

"R. Boustead," surgeon to the Abyssinian field force, has sent an account of a day's sport in Abyssinia which eclipses all other African travellers' tales on record. Mr Boustead went out one day, accompanied by a Shoho guide, a dhoolywallah, and a soldier servant, "to try and bag a lion." The soldier soon knocked up in consequence of the tremendous nature of the country to be clambered over, and was left behind; and Mr Boustead, finding no lions, proceeded, in company with the Shoho and the dhoolywallah, to hunt for elephants. After incredible labour he came upon a herd of five "huge brutes—two with large tusks, one with medium, and two without any perceptible." He stalked the largest till within ten yards, when the elephant charged, and, receiving a bullet in its forehead, dropped stone dead. To the next largest elephant Mr Boustead administered "a right and left slick through the shoulder, both bullets well placed," and finished it up with a third bullet from his "little Mortimer (Enfield bore)," which smashed the animal's limb to atoms. As the Shoho and the dhoolywallah were dancing a dance of delight around the bodies of the fallen monsters, a third elephant, an old bull, made at them, "galloping like a racehorse and screaming furiously," the Shoho shrieking "Abiet, abiet, mundelli," which, being interpreted, means "Lord, master, save me," ran straight to Mr Boustead, bringing the infuriated brute upon him, and in passing accidentally knocked that gentleman down with the butt of a spare rifle he was carrying, and nearly fractured his skull. Mr Boustead, nothing daunted, arose, and calmly plated an "Enfield sized bullet," also from his "double Mortimer," through the elephant's brain, at a distance of five yards. The animal fell dead at two paces from the spot on which the adventurous hunter was standing, and rolled over a tremendous precipice, carrying away large trees in his fall as if they had been rotten reeds. No sooner had this feat been achieved than a fourth elephant entered on the scene, "blowing and trumpeting hideously." It was received by the undaunted and unerring practitioner at twenty-five paces "with a heavy ball in the head, very high." This having no effect on it, a second barrel was administered "rather low," and its course was for a moment checked. But on came the wounded brute again. The Shoho and the dhoolywallah had by this time bolted, ash-coloured with affright, and Mr Boustead stood alone. He motioned to the cowards to toss him a loaded rifle from the rocks on which they had taken refuge. The rest of the story shall be told in his own words. Sir Samuel Baker never shot closer or more accurately, or depicted his own feats more dramatically:—"They chucked it down, and I caught it in the air as it fell, and gave the elephant a No. 12 through the shoulder, which disabled him. He tried to get up the path where I was standing, but tumbled back, and in his rage commenced smashing to pieces everything in his way, making fearful noises. It was a rare sight to witness his wonderful strength; he bore down trees of considerable thickness by sheer strength and weight of body, and smashed their branches into thousands of atoms. Every bit of jungle was knocked to smithereens and trampled to pieces all around him, and his vain endeavours to get at us, and his terrible rage at being foiled, were really most exciting to witness. He nearly succeeded in getting up the incline to where I was, when I gave him the last bullet I had. His legs gave way, he staggered back on his hocks, and then rolled over heavily with a terrible groan. I can assure you I was thankful when it was all over and that I was out of the row so well." The fifth elephant appears to have escaped with its life.

The only daughter of Rural W. Keene, of Roach Pond, Me., was killed last week while swinging in her father's barn. The swing had been put up for her only a few moments before.

A meeting in favour of conferring the franchise on women was held in Manchester. Mr Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr T. B. Potter, and Mr B. Whitworth, M.P., were present. Mrs Pochin, wife of the Mayor of Salford, was among the speakers.

A circular has just been sent to the principal English water-color artists by the Minister of the Interior in Belgium, stating, in complimentary terms, that water-color painting is a branch of art little practised in Belgium, but which has reached perfection in England. The desire of the Government is, therefore, to organize at Brussels, in the course of this year, an exhibition of remarkable specimens by English water-color artists; as an than one lesson of real utility to the progress in Belgium of the interesting branch of art in question.

About 1,200 clerks, most of whom are occupied in banks, have formed an association which they call the "Clerks' Dining Company (Limited)" their principal object being to provide themselves with a good wholesome and sufficient mid-day meal at a cost not exceeding 1s per head. In noticing the opening of the new dining hall of the company, *Daily Telegraph* says—The shilling dinner of the new company is certainly good and cheap. For the specified sum the diner can have either soup or fish, a plate of meat, with vegetables, bread and cheese, and a half pint of ale or porter. Instead of soup or fish, he may have pastry or a second plate of meat; or he may, if he likes, have pastry instead of cheese and beer.

The wife of a New York millionaire is compelled to take in sewing for a living.

In the fire at Yokohama, Japan, Rev. S. R. Brown lost his copy of the translation of the Bible into Japanese, which had cost him four years of labour.

Hon. Alfred Conkling, the father of the Senator, is on a visit to Washington. He is the only surviving member of the Seventeenth Congress, which sat in 1821-23.

It is becoming very fashionable for young ladies of the *ton* to take an early horseback ride around Central Park, New York, accompanied by a groom in velveteen tights and high top boots.

Autographs of Lord Bacon, Calvin, Luther, Kepler, Melancthon, Pope, John Hampden, Cranmer, Wolsey, Voltaire, Jeremy Taylor, Sir Isaac Newton, Raphael, and others, were recently sold by auction in London, and brought prices varying lonly between three guineas and fourteen pounds.

"COME DOWN."—We (Galaxy) were much amused, the other day, by an anecdote of a certain secretary of a Governor, several removes backward from the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State. Like most sub-officials to whom some pressing final process is committed, he had an itching palm, while, at the same time, it would not be exactly safe to show his hand too openly. On one occasion he had, for the third time, been waited upon by an impatient party, interested in two important bills which had passed the Legislature, and, with sundry others, were awaiting the Governor's signature. "Did you place my bills before his Excellency?" asked the party of the secretary. "N—n—not yet," said he, (he had a slight impediment in his speech,) "n—not quite yet; the G—g—overnor's v—very busy. By the b—by, w—hat was the n—name of the m—man that g—got up into a t—tree, when our Saviour was w—walking along the w—way?" "Oh, you mean Zaccheus?" "Ye—es; that's the man. We—el, do you r—recollect what was s—said to him?" "Certainly: "Zaccheus, come down!" "I was thinking of that ye—esterday, when you c—called, but I c—couldn't rem—member the name!" The hint was taken; the party "came down" accordingly; and when he next called his signed bills were ready for him.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd April, at Twickenham, England, the wife of R. H. Perryn, Esq, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 9th instant, Daniel Doran, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Princess street, to the Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

INSOLVENT ACT 1864.

To Whom it may Concern.

PARTIES due the Estate of Messrs. William Ferguson & Co., Insolvents, for Goods purchased on and after the seventeenth day of February, 1868, will pay the same to Messrs. Ferguson Brothers, Princess Street.

May 9. R. M. ROSE. Official Assignee.

NOTICE

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late Jane Sarsfield will please send them to the subscribers, properly attested for payment, and all persons owing the said Estate are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

THOMAS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBBS,
Executors.

Kingston, Feb. 21, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, will apply during the present Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for an act to amend an Act passed in the 25th year of the reign of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and chaptered seventy-two, intituled "An Act for facilitating the conveyance by the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, of lands in the Province of Canada, by and through their commissioners or Attorneys," by providing for the execution of conveyances by a single commissioner, and declaring the validity of Conveyances so executed, and for other purposes.

NEW TEAS,
NEW TEAS,
CROP 1867.
IMPORTATION 1868.

McRAE & CO.

ARE now opening a large assortment of choice and select Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Twankays, Japans, Souchongs, and Congous of this year's importation, and the freshest now in this market, which will be sold at a great reduction in price to cash customers. Families and others purchasing ten and twenty pounds will be furnished at the lowest wholesale prices. W. R. McRAE & Co.

100 half chests Twankay, only 40 cents per lb.
50 half chests Gunpowder, " 50 " "
50 half chests Congou, " 50 " "
50 Catties fine English Breakfast Souchong, suitable for Families,

At W. R. McRAE & Co.

CHOICE TART FRUITS

From Crosse & Blackwell, London.

BOTTLES Red and Black Currants,
" Cherries, Gooseberries,
" Damsons, Cranberries,
3 lb. Cans choice Peaches, only 30 cents.
Cans Green Peas, Green Corn.
Cases Keiller's Scotch Marmalade, Jams, and Jellies just received

At W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

FRESH PRUNES & DRIED APPLES

12 lbs Fresh Prunes for One Dollar.
Prime Dried Apples, only 10 cents per lb.

At W. R. McRAE & Co's.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE, half Pints, Pints, and Quarts
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Maraschino
Curacoa.
Fine French Liqueurs—Claret, Sherry, Port, Burgundy, and Madeira.
Brandy, Gin, Rum,
Scotch and Irish Whisky.
Of our own importations, and warranted to give every satisfaction as to quality and price.

At W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

ALE AND PORTER.

ENGLISH, Irish, Scotch, and Canadian Ale and Porter, at

W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

BROCK AND PRINCESS STREET

April 30.

THE CHEAP SALE WILL BE CONTINUED FOR ONE WEEK LONGER AT THE OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

Corner Princess & Wellington Streets

R. WADDELL & Co.

PRINTED Cottons from 5d. per yard.
Grey Cottons from 7½d. per yard.
Do Do yard wide from 8½d.
White do do from 6½d.
Striped do do from 6½d.
Feather Ticking from 25c.
French & Scotch Ginghams from 9d. per yard.
Cotton Tweeds for Boys' Wear from 7½d. per yard.
Drab Mantle Cloth from 2s. 6d.
Ladies' Cotton Hose from 4½d.
Black & Coloured Silk Velvet from 2s. 6d.
Black Chenille Hair Nets from 3d.
Black Silk Hair Nets from 3d.
1,000 Cotton Hair Nets at 3d.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts from 2s. 6d.
Ladies' French Kid Gloves 5s. per pair.
Ladies' French Kid Gloves 6d. per pair.
Ladies' French Kid Gloves (reduced) at 2s. 6d.
1,500 Yards Canadian Tweed reduced from 8s. 6d.
Men's Paper Collars at 3d. per box for 7½d.
Muslin Dresses of 8 yards for 5s.
Fancy Challie Dresses of 10 yards each.
Black and Fancy Shawls from 5s.
Black Velveteen (Splendid Quality)
Ladies' White Handkerchiefs 4 for 5c.
☞ Special Notice to the Trade.
Black Silks, the Full Dress of 12 yards.

R. WADDELL & Co.

May 5.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

FERGUSON BROS.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS

SUPERFINE BLACK BROADCLOTHS

Black Doeskins and Cassimeres

Fancy Tweeds & Silk Mixtures

Suitable for Spring & Summer

Bedford Cords and Moleskins

ALSO

Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers

Merino and Cotton Hose

Braces, Paper and Linen Collars

Best Quality Gentlemen's Kid Gloves 4s. 6d. per pair.

Gentlemen should see these goods before purchasing, as they are offered

EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH

FERGUSON BROS.

April 29.

R. & J. GARDNER

ARE NOW SHOWING

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

Specially selected by one of the firm during his recent visit to Great Britain, the MANUFACTORIES of GLASGOW, LONDON, and BRADFORD MARKETS.

NEW SHADES

COLOURED GLACES AND SILKS.

RICH FANCY SILKS (Striped, Checked and Plaid).

MOIRE ANTIQUES, AND OTHER SILKS.

BLACK GLACE, AND OTHER SILKS.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.

PARASOLS, RIBBONS, HATS, &c.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND PRETTY.

PARIS AND LONDON MADE BRILLIANTS.

JOSEPHINE AND DOUBLE BRILLIANTS.

FIRST QUALITY BLACK SILK VELVETS (All Widths).

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS.

PLAIN AND FANCY SHIRTINGS.

PILLOW CASE COTTONS 10c. per yard.

DAMASKS, LACE & MUSLIN CURTAINS.

WHITE AND BUFF LINENS.

TICKINGS, DIAPERS, HUCKABAC