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GOING EAST.

1:45 a.m.	1 30 p.m. 1:50 "	Mixed train 3 15 a.m. " " 6.15 "

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m. 4:35 "	3.30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a.m. " " 10:00 "

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The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

General Grant is said to have accepted the nomination of the Republican Convention at Chicago. Indeed, he is said to have bid for the nomination by words and deeds which fully committed him as an agent of the Republican party. His acceptance of the nomination is now followed by a call for his resignation of his office as General in the army—a position deemed incompatible with the aspirations of a political candidate in so keen a warfare as that of an American Presidential canvass.

The English journals to hand discuss the Ministerial crisis and the probabilities of a dissolution—the Liberal journals being almost unanimously desirous of a new election, which they believe would greatly strengthen their party in Parliament. John Bright's speech, in which he so bitterly attacked the Premier, seems to have been greatly relied on as likely to promote a speedy dissolution of the House. Even in Ireland it is expected that the Liberals would come off with gains. The *Freeman's Journal* says there are many counties where the popular vote is neutralized by the accidents of the last election and it instances the Wexford boroughs, the counties of Leitrim and Queen's, as constituencies in which a change would likely occur in case of a dissolution and Liberals be substituted Conservatives. These views are of no immediate interest to us in Canada, except as showing that there is no terror in the threat of a dissolution which has been held out by Mr Disraeli, and that the question of Irish Church disestablishment may be considered already as good as settled. Mr Gladstone's return to power may be counted on simply as a question of time—of the lapse of a few months only—when the entire responsibility of carrying out a measure consistent with the resolutions which have been adopted by Parliament will devolve upon him and his associates.

The announcement that the British government has officially recommended to the continental powers a reduction of armaments is a matter of great significance, and opens up the prospect of an agitation full of interest as concerning the peace and industrial prosperity of the nations. An official recommendation of such a kind is not a light thing. It could only have been made after a careful inquiry and feeling of the way, with answers sufficiently encouraging to lead to the hope of practical result. The Emperor of the French has just been making pacific speeches at Orleans. The Emperor of Austria, it is announced, has lent his influence to the suggestion of the British government. Austria, indeed, has arrived at that stage of domestic reform when nothing but peace and the assurances of peace are required to give an impetus to the growing prosperity of the Empire. In North Germany, too, the pressing questions of State appear to have been satisfactorily solved. Thanks to Lord Stanley's instrumentality in settling the Luxembourg difficulty, all antagonism between Prussia and France has vanished; and both nations, without being jealous of each other, are equally confident in themselves. Russia, in fact, has seen fit to make a beginning, as if in response to this very proposal; and is reducing the Landwehr, or auxiliary militia. France, in honest chivalry, must follow next. Let us see, then, what will come of the proposal to reduce armaments—to check the struggle for military preeminence which is the bane of the European system. The times are propitious for canvassing the proposal, and we cannot forego the confident hope that something substantial will come from it.

Speculation in politics, particularly in American politics, is so apt and rapid in its conclusions that every forthcoming event is surmised and "discounted." The election of General Grant as President is no longer accepted as a legitimate conclusion following upon his nomination by the Republican Convention than a new avenue for speculative forecasting is opened up as to the composition of his Cabinet. Governor Fenton, of New York, has been named as the probable successor of Mr Seward in the office of Secretary of State. His chances are measured by the numerical strength of the vote cast for him as Vice-President by the Convention. The claims of Mr Horace Greeley, however, are by no means ignored, and the friends of the eminent journalist will labour for him with something more than the tin pan enthusiasm which usually moves political conventions. Mr Seward is completely lost sight of, and it does not appear probable that he has any chances of being retained by the new administration. The interval till March next, however, is sufficiently long, and the accidents of popular favour are sufficiently capricious to warn us of the futility of these speculations. It is but yesterday that cabinet making for the President of the Senate was indulged in. The failure of the Impeachment manœuvre has wiped out all the slates which were cunningly drawn up for Mr Wade; and there is no telling what may happen in like manner to destroy the effect of these newer propositions. We believe, however, that the foreign relations of the United States would be maintained by Mr Greeley with a studious regard for the rights of other nations; and that when once the responsibilities of office were upon him, there would be a breaking down of much of that passion and prejudice which has entered, along with much philosophical principle, into the political character of Mr Greeley.

The distress in Algeria continues with but little mitigation, and the murder of a French child in one of the principal streets of Algeria in broad day, has excited a profound sensation. The crime is supposed to have been perpetrated by some of the poverty stricken inhabitants, and a cry has been raised in favour of a disarmament of the poorer classes, and the prohibition of their carrying knives in their belts. The cause, however, lies deeper than this, and harsh measures will fail to restore confidence unless the condition of the sufferers can be alleviated, and their prospects improved. Starving people are best and even most economically guided and controlled by appeasing their hunger, not by removing from them weapons which they are accustomed to wear.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 27.—The *Gazette* says that 200 men of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles have received orders to be ready to march to the frontier at a moment's notice

On Monday the clergy of the Diocese presented an address of welcome to the Metropolitan.

A carter named Joseph Bruyere, while loading yesterday in a cut being made for a new street, was buried alive by the embankment giving way.

It is said that a considerable portion of the cargo of the Canny Scott, which went ashore near Gaspe, has been secured in good order.

The new city of Montreal stock has been sold at 3 premium.

GOVERNMENT STORES FOR PRESCOTT.—The steamer Corinthian will embark at H.M. Dockyard to-morrow morning, and convey to Prescott about 50 tons of Government stores.

THE REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.—It is understood that the arrival of Major General Stisted, C.B., in Kingston, for the purpose of reviewing the troops in garrison, expected to-day, has been indefinitely postponed. The departure of Lord Russell for England has also been postponed.

AUCTION SALE.—The public should bear in mind the sale by J. J. Linton of household furniture, piano forte, &c., at the resident of Capt. Humphries, R.C.R., Barrack street, two doors from King street. The sale commences at 10 o'clock a.m.

CRICKET.—The Cricket Club will play on their ground to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock for practice. The time will then be determined when the match with the Ottawa Club will come off—the time proposed by the latter not suiting the Kingstonians.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—General Tom Thumb and his wife, along with Commodore Nutt and Miss M. Warren, made their farewell appearance before a Kingston audience last night at the City Hall. There was a more than ordinarily good house, and all present appeared well pleased with the entertainment of the evening. The General and suite left Kingston this morning.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—Jas. Matier was charged with being drunk, and ordered to pay a fine of $2. Thomas Nicholson was charged with larceny. James Scott, master of a scow called the Flying Cloud, made complaint to the magistrate yesterday that Nicholson had stolen $10 from his vessel. He produced his little boy as witness, and a warrant was granted him for that person's arrest. This morning, the complainant did not appear, and a brother of the accused informed the magistrate that $10 had been paid to Scott, who was satisfied, and wished the matter to drop, and appeared extremely surprised to find that the magistrate was not equally satisfied. The police were directed to produce Scott and his son. They succeeded in bringing into court the first, but failed to find the boy. The magistrate informed the complainant that his conduct in accepting the money from Nicholson was reprehensible, and had laid him liable to the law. He should therefore remand the case for thorough investigation until three o'clock this afternoon

At a session of the court this afternoon the boy of the complainant was produced, and his examination resulted in the committal of Nicholson to the Recorder's Court for trial, and Scott was bound over to prosecute, who admitted that he had been first threatened by the prisoner's friends, and then bribed not to appear against him.

Nineteen young ladies have taken advantage of the action of the Board of Trustees which permits them to enter the regular college classes in the State University at Bloomington, Indiana.

In the House of Lords considerable progress had been made with a new act of Parliament for the regulation of railways. One of the clauses provided that directors might be imprisoned for falsifying the accounts of a railway company, but it was amended by making it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment for the officers or auditors of a company to sign accounts which they know to be falsified.

Geo. Francis Train, since getting out of the Insolvent Court, has commenced a suit for false imprisonment against the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, laying his damages at £100,000. He has retained Isaac Butt, Richard Dowse, D. C. Heron and P. J. McKennan, the ablest counsel in Dublin, to prosecute his claim. Mr Train has also paid passage money for all the Jacmel men to come to America, Nagle the last.

THE STEAMER ROCHESTER.

As the affairs of the steamer Rochester seem to have got into a rather complicated shape, and as various rumours are floating about the streets in relation to her, it may be well to give what we understand to be the facts in the case.

The Rochester is owned by Capt Dewey, who also commands the boat, which has been running between this port and Belleville, *via* Kingston, since the opening of navigation. It seems that a certain party on the other side holds a mortgage on the steamer, which became due a short time since, when Capt. Dewey called on the agent or attorney of the mortgagee, and asked for an extension of the time for ten days, which was granted. Subsequently, the captain offered part payment of the mortgage, which was refused, and soon after a boat-keeper was put aboard. On the last trip, soon after the Rochester made fast to the dock at Belleville, the Captain saw the sheriff approaching, and having an idea that an execution was out, he immediately cast off the lines, and steamed away before the officer could board the steamer, which arrived here on Wednesday evening about nine o'clock. No sooner had she arrived, than she was boarded by officers acting on behalf of parties here, who are said to have claims on her, and she now lies at the dock, waiting the settlement of the matter. The Canadian boat-keeper remains on board day and night, and, we believe, claims to have legal possession of the boat. How the case will come out is difficult to foretell. It is related, that when the Rochester put away from Belleville, the boat-keeper went to the man at the wheel, and presenting a pistol at his head, ordered him to put her about for the port; Capt. Dewey appeared, and with a pistol at the wheelman's head, ordered him to keep her on her course. The man was between two fires, and seemed in danger of losing his brains if he obeyed either order; but Captain Dewey got the best of the situation, by putting his shooting iron uncomfortably close to the boat-keeper, and telling him to go below, or he'd blow his brains out, which order he saw it was best to obey. We cannot vouch for the reliability of the latter statement, but we give it as related to us by those who claim to know the circumstances. It is said that the trouble is occasioned by a party in Kingston, who is determined to control the commerce of the Bay of Quinte, and knowing that the Rochester is doing a flourishing business, has purchased all claims against the boat, with a view of obtaining control of her, or, failing of that, to drive her from the line.—*Oswego Advertiser and Times.*

The latter portion of the above is certainly purely imaginary. No party in Kingston, that we are aware of, has purchased any claims whatever against Captain Dewey. Mr Gildersleeve, the person most interested in the traffic of the Bay of Quinte, assures us that he is not interested in the affairs of Captain Dewey in any way whatever, nor has he purchased any claims against the Rochester. The truth of the matter is that Mr Daintry, of Cobourg, the former owner of the boat, levied on the same for payments due to him by Captain Dewey, which he had failed to meet. The report as to the pistolling must be received with many grains of allowance, as report from authentic sources says that the person in charge of the Rochester was coaxed ashore immediately previous to her departure from Belleville.

THE FENIANS AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 25.—The 7th Regiment of Fenians, six companies, open column, uniform, arms, flags and music, with tolerable precision, marched from the Terrace to St. James' Hall Fair. They excited very little interest among the citizens at large. The fair is expected to be a great success, and opened with a rush. It is on the lottery system, and filled with varieties. Over $10,000 is expected to be realized to help a grand review of 10,000 men near here early in June. Gen. O'Neill is not here, but is expected. Col. Starr is in New York organizing for a review. They are quiet, but anxious for the Presidential campaign, defiant of either party, but want money.

IMPORTANT ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN SCOTLAND.

The Falkirk *Herald* says a large legionary tablet, belonging to the wall of Antonius Pius, has been found within the last few days on the property of Henry Cadell, Esq., of Grange, parish of Carriden, Linlithgowshire. This stone, which is of a large size, 9 feet in length by 2 feet 11 inches in breadth, is in a very perfect state of preservation. It is divided into three panels. The centre one contains the following inscription, carved in large clear letters:

Imp. Cæs. Tito. Aelio. Hadri. Antonino Aug.
Pio. P. P. Leg. II. Aug. Per M.P. IIII
D O C II Fec.

The translation of this inscription was the subject of discussion for several days in the neighbourhood, until it was finally settled as under by the visit of some of the members of the Antiquarian Society: "To the Emperor Cæsar Titus Aurelius, Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius—the father of his country. The second Legion Augusta has made 4,652 paces (of the wall);" The panels on either side are filled with carvings in alto relief. That on the left represents victory, in the person of a Roman horseman riding over the mutilated bodies of fallen Caledonians. The other represents a sacrifice—the priest standing behind the altar, with attendant figures. In the foreground are the victims—a ram, a bull, and a pig. The stone is broken, but not in such a manner as to obliterate the writings or carvings, which are remarkably well executed. It was found on a small rocky eminence called the "Windmill Hill," whilst removing part of the surface earth. This rock juts out into level sea-shore land immediately above Bridgeness harbour; and thus, in the time of the Romans, must have been surrounded on three sides by water. The finding of the stone in this position tends to throw some light on the hitherto rather obscure subject of the eastern termination of this wall. It has been a disputed point amongst antiquarians whether the wall ended at Abercorn, some miles further down the Firth, or at Carriden. A few Roman remains have been found to the east of Carriden, which, added to the testimony of some of the earliest writers, have led many adiquarians to maintain that the wall went as far as Abercorn. And the wall may, for some purpose, have been continued as far as Abercorn, by some of the latter generals, but this discovery favours the supposition that at one time the wall terminated on this rock in the parish of Carriden.

Mr Albert Grant, M.P., has been created a baron by the King of Italy, in testimony of the services he has rendered to the Italian kingdom, as president of the city of Milan Improvement Company.

The committee who managed the successful ball given to the Prince of Wales in the Dublin Exhibition Palace have a surplus, after paying all expenses, of nearly £600, which is to be distributed among the charities of the city, without distinction of creed.

A poor French Canadian writes to the Montreal *Evening Telegraph*, to expose a cruel deceit practised by Yankee contractors upon himself and 200 other quarry labourers. The writer and comrades were induced to leave their homes and employment at the Montreal quarries, to work in the Vermont marble quarries, West Rutland, for which they were promised $1.50 to $1.60 per day American money. On reaching Rutland they found 600 to 700 quarrymen on strike for $1.75 per diem, less than that being insufficient to support themselves and families when compelled to deal in the Company's stores, and pay $20 a barrel for flour, $20 a month for lodgings, groceries and other necessaries being charged for at the same exorbitant rate. Under the circumstances the Canadians could not go to work, and they are now placed in the greatest straits in a strange country. There is nothing for them but to travel round the country looking for work and seeking charity in the meantime. The writer, in publishing this letter, desires to warn his countrymen from being enticed to the States in a similar manner, as he had heard 200 or 300 more were about being sent on from Montreal and Quebec.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL BY THE QUEEN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, May 13, says:—

The announcement that her Majesty the Queen had graciously consented to lay the first stone of the new buildings for St. Thomas's Hospital, drew together this morning a vast crowd of her subjects, of all ranks and degrees The neighbourhood of the site was thronged from an early hour, and the streets leading to it from all quarters were lined with persons who congratulated each other on the coincidence of "Queen's weather" with her Majesty's reappearance among her people in the metropolis. The morning was magnificent, the warm sunshine pleasantly tempered with a fresh breeze from the west, and altogether as favourable for the occasion, considered merely as a pageant, as could possibly be desired. The preparations for her Majesty's reception were described yesterday. All the arrangements were of a satisfactory character, and the numerous visitors who had obtained admission to the ceremony were well and comfortably accommodated. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace a little after 11 o'clock, attended by a cavalry escort, and arrived at the site of the new hospital precisely at 11:40. Here a guard of honour was drawn up, and the Queen was welcomed with a royal salute. The president and treasurer, with a deputation of governors of the hospital, received her Majesty, and conducted her in procession to her chair of State on the raised dais in front of the stone. Her Majesty was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. The national anthem was sung on the Queen taking her seat, the whole company rising, and for the most part joining heartily in the words. The Queen was dressed entirely in black, with a black bonnet, beneath which the widow's cap could just be seen. On her Majesty's right was the Princess of Wales, who looked exceedingly well, and who wore a lilac dress. The Prince of Wales was on her Majesty's left hand, and there were present also the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold. Her Majesty was attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord and Lady in Waiting, &c., &c. The scene in the pavilion as her Majesty took her seat and the company rose to sing the national anthem was exceedingly fine. The sunshine brought out the full effect of the brilliant colours of the ladies' dresses, which was varied here and there by an occasional uniform or an aldermanic gown. Her Majesty received a short address from the president, treasurer, and governors of the hospital, which was read by the president, Sir John Musgrove, and presented to her Majesty, together with a statement of the proceedings of the governors to provide for the erection of the new hospital.

Her Majesty having advanced to the spot where the stone was to be laid, the president handed to her copies of the charters of King Edward VI. founding and endowing the hospital, of the acts of Parliament providing for the management of the hospital and authorizing the purchase of a new site, and a list of the governors of the hospital. The treasurer handed to the Queen the coins to be deposited under the stone, and then the formal ceremony took place. The Queen received the trowel from the architect (Mr H. Currey), and, after inquiring what she was to do, very neatly spread the mortar, and when the stone was lowered into its place, with the assistance of Mr Perry, the builder, applied the line and plummet, and giving the stone the customary three taps with the mallet, declared it to be properly laid.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then said the following special prayer, preceded by the collect "Prevent us, O Lord," and followed by the Lord's Prayer:

Almighty and most merciful Father, who healest all our infirmities, and savest our life from destruction, look down, we pray Thee, with favour on this our undertaking, which we now humbly commend to Thy care and protection. Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper Thou our handiwork, and so bless our endeavours that this Hospital may prove a blessing to its inmates, as well in body as in soul, through all generations to come. Support and strengthen them in their hours of weakness and weariness, and bless the remedies used for their recovery. Sanctify to them their sufferings and give them a spirit of meekness, patience, and submission under Thy chastening hand. And may the daily spectacles of wasting sickness and decaying strength which will here be seen move all who witness them to feel how frail and uncertain our condition on earth is, and teach them to apply their hearts to that holy and heavenly wisdom which can alone lead to life everlasting, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This was followed by the singing of the Old Hundreth Psalm, and the ceremony (which was finished at 12 o'clock) was concluded by the benediction, pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. When all was over the military bands struck up a grand march, during which her Majesty was conducted by the authorities of the hospital to her carriage. On her return to Buckingham Palace the Queen (who, we may state, looked remarkably well, and appeared deeply interested in the proceedings) was as warmly received by the crowd assembled in the streets as she was on her way to the site of the hospital. Her Majesty continually acknowledged the loyal salutations with which she was everywhere greeted, in the most gracious and affable manner. Along the line of route in many places flags had been put up bearing various loyal mottoes and devices.

The Queen's Ministers were present at the ceremony officially. Mr Disraeli, who was accompanied by Mrs Disraeli, was more than once very warmly cheered. The Prime Minister wore the Windsor uniform. To give the names of the company present would be impossible, but among those who occupied prominent positions, besides the members of the Royal Family and the Queen's Ministers, were the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Dean of Westminster, Earl Granville, and the ladies of their respective families.

In Halifax considerable activity is now going on in business circles, and trade is looking up. Country merchants are beginning to come into the city, and are expected to make heavy purchases, as their stocks are known to be run out. With the railway work on the Annapolis and Intercolonial railroads, a demand for suitable goods is certain, and we have every reason to hope for a tolerably busy summer. Mechanics of all description command good wages at the present time in Halifax.

The conflicting news circulated by the French press respecting the fate of Theodore is amusing. The *Messager du Midi* declares that the black prince is not dead, that he has escaped from Magdala, and that Sir Robert Napier has falsely circulated the rumour of his death. The *Epoque* says that he has been interred in the cathedral at Magdala, that his son is on his way to England to be educated at Eton, and that Gobazye is to be crowned King of Abyssinia *ad interim.*

MODE OF FREEZING DECANTERS OF WATER.—Every Englishman who has been in Paris brings away with him a recollection of the Carafees Frappees—decanters of frozen water—supplied in such profusion at the cafes and restaurants, and probably often wishes that London was as liberally supplied. A new establishment for supplying them to the cafes has recently been opened in Paris, and the mode in which the water is frozen is said to be as follows:—The decanters, two-thirds filled with water which has been twice filtered, are placed in shallow tanks in which salt water is made to circulate. Each tank contains a copper reservoir with a receiver containing ether. Large air-pumps, worked in this establishment by a 16-horse-power engine, exhaust the air from the reservoirs, the ether in the receiver boils and passes rapidly away in the state of vapour, and the temperature of the salt water and the water in the decanters is soon reduced to 20 degrees below freezing point. At this temperature, however, the water in the bottle remains liquid; but now a workman goes round, and with a glass rod stirs the water in each decanter, and, in an instant, "as if by enchantment," it is changed to a mass of ice. At the establishment we notice 6,250 carafes are frozen daily, at what expense is not stated, but it need only be very small.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

MR. TRAIN AT CORK.

Mr James Dillon, of Dublin, Train's business man, had rented the Protestant Hall from the owners for a course of lectures, which were not clearly defined at the time by Mr Dillon. Matters remained in *statu quo* for a few days until "posters" appeared, and the significance of the "move" could not be mistaken. The subject was then freely discussed, and the result was that the proprietors of the Protestant Hall decided on refusing permission to allow Mr George Francis Train to occupy their edifice. Not a little disappointment was exhibited by Train and his friends, who at the time were on their way to the rooms, at this unexpected "pull up:" but the general feeling was one of gratification at the city being freed from his undesirable speeches. Between ten and eleven P. M. Mr Train visited the theatre accompanied by Colonel Nagle, where the former was hooted by the "gods" and the latter cheered vociferously. Thus ended Mr. Train's second lecturing tour in the "beautiful citie," the hotbed of Fenianism.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND GARIBALDI.

The Italian journals publish the following letter, addressed by Mr Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr Marsh, the American representative at Florence:—

Washington, April 10, 1868.

I have received your despatch of March 22, enclosing a copy of a note addressed to you by General Garibaldi. The General says:—

I learn from our friends that Mr Seward has done me the honour to cite my name among those of the agents of the great republic. As I have never had that honour I beg of you to intercede with him to get it effaced.

I have ascertained, by an examination of the archives, that the rectification which the General calls for is perfectly correct. The assertion to which it relates was founded on an incomplete and erroneous extract from a correspondence exchanged between the American government and Garibaldi. Care will be taken to give the correction as much publicity as the incorrect statement which gave rise to it. You will be pleased to convey to the General a copy of this despatch, together with the expression of my regret for the inadvertence, and the assurance of my deep respect and esteem. W. H. SEWARD.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

In the House of Lords on the 12th of May Earl Fortescue called attention to the report of the international conference on weights, measures and coins, and complained of the inconvenience of the legal standards of England, more especially as the greatest commercial nations had adopted the decimal and metric system.

Lord Overstone said the question of international coinage had been referred to a commission of such influence and authority that if its report was at all unanimous, no one would probably object to its adoption Before attempting to introduce a uniform standard of weights and measures all over the world it would be better to establish one in England. He believed all the authority of the French government had failed to enforce one throughout France; he believed it would be totally impossible in England.

The Earl of Malmesbury said there would be no objection to publish the report; but he believed that legislation on this question would be most difficult.

A SUPPOSED FENIAN VESSEL ON THE COAST OF IRELAND.

One of those vessels which have recently given the British naval vessels such trouble in cruising along the Irish coast is reported to have been seen hovering about Kinsale Head and Seven Heads on Friday and Saturday last. The iron-clad turret ram Wyvern and despatch tender Imogene, anchored in Queenstown, were immediately despatched in pursuit of the supposed Fenian craft. A despatch gunboat of the first class order, of great speed, the Helicon, was despatched from Plymouth on a similar mission. She called into Queenstown on Sunday, and after receiving fresh orders put to sea the same afternoon. The gunboats stationed at Youghal, Waterford, Tramore, Kinsale Head, Courtmacsherry Bay, Crookhaven, Bantry Bay, Valentia and other ports, are keeping a daily cruise also on the look out, but up to the present nothing has been ascertained respecting her movements.

The police authorities are also on the *qui vive.* 300 of the supernumeraries drafted into Cork during the recent Fenian excitement are to be permanently retained.

The searching of passengers landing from American steamers at Queenstown is still carried on with the strictest scrutiny by the detectives, revenue and policemen. The luggage of the passengers is not only closely examined, but the person of each, whether male or female. No female searchers are employed.

The late Samuel Gorgas, of Philadelphia, bequeathed an extensive farm, worth $50,000, to found an asylum for indigent women, to which $60,000 in cash is to be added after its life use by a relative.

Mr Trudeau, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, has proceeded to Montreal for the purpose of selecting and reporting upon the site of the intended new Custom House, which report says will also comprise an extensive range of bonded warehouses. He has been instructed, it is said, to report upon the Montreal House and Grey Nunnery properties, among other sites, or such other localities as he may deem available for the present and prospective wants of a port of the magnitude of Montreal.

"Advices from Constantinople," says the *Union*, "state that when the Duke of Modena and the Infante Don Alfonso were visited by the Sultan at the Austrian Embassy, his Majesty paid his compliments to the ladies present, which act is quite unusual, and invited the Archduchess Maria, the Baroness Reyer Prokesch, and her daughter-in-law to breakfast in the harem. The ladies gladly accepted, and whilst they were with the Sultana the princes smoked pipes encrusted with diamonds and precious stones, walking about the splendid gardens of the palace. Their highnesses afterwards went over the old residence of the Sultans, and were admitted to the Treasury, where they were served with coffee in golden cups."

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* gives the following account of our first successful action with Theodore in the open field previous to the storming of Magdala:—"The spies having apprised the Commander-in-Chief that the Negus contemplated an aggressive movement, he crossed the river Jeddah in haste, landing at the plateau of Talanta, at the extremity of which stood the fortress of Magdala. The next morning he caught sight of the enemy encamped on the brow of a hill, which commanded the intervening ravines, the escarpments of which rendered approach to the Abyssinian army extremely difficult. The English General hesitated; he had not as yet arranged his plan of attack, when he was forestalled by the Abyssinians, who threw themselves *en masse* on the first brigade, and being resolutely received, were speedily driven back to their intrenchments, leaving the field of battle covered with dead bodies."

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND.—The total area under the principal cereal crops in Ireland amounted in 1867 to 2,102,148 acres. Wheat, oats and bere gave a larger yield by 0·4 cwt., 0.5 cwt., and 0.2 cwt. per acre respectively than in 1866, whilst the average of barley was the same in both years. Wheat, oats, barley, bere, and rye, taken together, produce 8,933,805 qrs., being a net increase of 156,543 qrs. in 1867 compared with the previous year. In green crops there was an increase in the yield of potatoes and turnips, and a decrease in that of mangold-wurzel, and cabbage. The total produce of potatoes, mangold-wurzel, and cabbage in 1867 was 1,521,980 tons, showing a net increase in the total yield from these crops of 34,239 tons compared with the previous year. Flax shows a decrease in the total produce of 5,594 tons; hay increased by 191,538 tons, owing to a large acreage, and to the average yield per acre being greater.

It is authoritatively announced that the report as to the probable marriage of the Princess Louise in the Danish *Daily Telegraph* is untrue.

The Great Eastern has been chartered to lay a submarine cable from Brest to New York, by way of Azores, this summer.

Poland is subjected to the most annoying humiliations. A Russian ukase, recently issued, orders all persons to salute the police, and to remain uncovered when addressed by any member of that body, under the penalty of fine or imprisonment.

At the present time, there are employed on the British railways what is equal to 10,000,000 horses' power to convey the traffic, and they carry about 275,000,000 fares annually, or what is equal to the population of the whole country multiplied nine times.

Mrs Kemble, it is said, has just received the bequest of a pair of gloves worn by Shakespeare while performing upon the stage, which have successively been the inestimable treasure of Garrick, Mrs Siddons, and a lady of rank lately deceased in England.

The Queen of Spain having sold her necklace to Madame Musard for £24,000, the Ex-Queen of Naples has followed her example, and has sold a pearl and diamond necklace, which has been in the Neapolitan royal family for several generations, to a celebrity of the world Anonyma for £15,000.

The construction of a new steam yacht for the Emperor Napoleon has been ordered at Havre in a private building yard. It is to be called the Hirondelle, and will be built for great speed on an entirely new plan. The vessel will be launched early in October.

The latest copy of the London *Times* that has reached America, was a newspaper of twenty pages, containing one hundred and twenty columns. Seventy-three of these columns were devoted to advertisements, and the balance to reading-matter. This is an enormous newspaper for any office to issue, but it is not unusual for the *Times* to issue a twenty-page paper during the sessions of Parliament. Its income from advertisements, for the single day's issue referred to, would probably reach $10,000 in American currency.

A writer in a late magazine tells a story, which he had from the late Major Noah, to the effect that when James Gordon Bennett first applied for work at the office of the old *Courier and Enquirer*, he was in such distress that the kind-hearted Noah first gave him a quarter of a dollar to get a dinner with before beginning to talk with him about his future occupation. After Mr Bennett had satisfied his hunger, he made a bargain with Major Noah, and went to work. His duties included sweeping out the office in the morning, in addition to his more literary avocations. There are few men in history who, from such small beginnings, have risen to such wealth and power as Mr Bennett.

"Some of our readers may remember," says the *London Star*, "that many years ago the names of the late Earl and the Countess of Mornington were constantly appearing in the public journals in connection with the efforts made by her ladyship to enforce the payment of an annuity which had been settled upon her by her husband. The recollection of this somewhat ancient episode in the private history of a noble family is revived by a judgment in the Court of Chancery. The Vice-Chancellor decides that the Countess's claim is a just one, and orders the payment to her of a sum which, with interest, will amount to considerably more than £22,000. For twenty-nine years this case has been before the courts. Many thousands of pounds more than the money in dispute have been expended in costs. Surely no more painful or perplexing illustration of the mischievousness of the law's delays was ever afforded even in the experience of the Court of Chancery.

The Spanish journals report the following remarkable account of an adventure in a town of LaMancha: "A criminal was being taken to the place of execution when he escaped and took refuge in a hospital. As admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the Major could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and an individual wearing a dressing-gown and a night-cap was seen walking in the yard; an officer thought he recognized him as the fugitive, and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation; he was nevertheless hurried away and the sentence of death carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterwards that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit.

ARRIVING.

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Onion " " "
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Mock Turtle Soup " " "
Ox Tail Soup " " "
Calvesfoot Jelly " " "
Essence of Beef " " "
Potted Ham " " "
Potted Tongue " " "
And all kinds of Sauces &c., &c., &c.

McRae & Co.

Kingston, May 13th, 1868.