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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

A very interesting summary of the debate in the House of Lords last night on the Irish Church question has been transmitted by the Atlantic cable. The Suspensory Bill, which has passed the House of Commons, was introduced and encountered much opposition. Finally the debate was adjourned. Lord Derby made a significant admission, namely, that opposition to the disestablishment of the Irish Church was unpopular. It has been claimed and expected that the House of Lords would reject the Suspensory Bill, and the debate, so far as it has gone, serves to strengthen this impression.

It is suggested, from the circumstance that the Hon. Joseph Howe is a guest at the country seat of the Colonial Minister, that he is in expectation of a Governorship, or some other official position. It has been suspected since the termination of the fishery commission, and during the political agitation in Nova Scotia, that Mr Howe was keeping an eye to office under the Imperial Government.

The accounts of the condition of the growing crops continue most encouraging. Plentiful rains have fallen in many districts, but, being followed by warm weather, have been attended by beneficial rather than evil effects. It was feared that the winter grain and barley would suffer from too much rain, but these fears are now being dispelled. The wheat harvest has already begun in Missouri and Southern Illinois, and operations will speedily extend to more northern regions. The yield of the harvest in Missouri is described as abundant and sound. The western grain dealers are staggered at the prospect of universal plenty, and, prices being unsettled, speculation is at a standstill.

The St. John *News* gives expression to truly patriotic sentiments as to the course Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ought to pursue. Referring to the refusal of the commission of inquiry asked for by Mr Bright, it says:—"Let us all endeavour to make the Union work well, and while we honestly oppose existing grievances—and there is no country but has some such—let us stand by each other in developing the resources of a Dominion of which all its people may well be proud. Then will Nova Scotia, even more than New Brunswick, become 'the wharfage' of a great nation—to borrow an idea from Mr Howe; and then will we soon realize that Union is not only strength, but mutual prosperity."—This is the common sentiment of the Canadian press, which has almost universally seized upon this occasion to make kindly overtures to the people of Nova Scotia. If the people of the maritime provinces accept these overtures in the spirit that they are offered, the Union cause will gain all the more from the trial through which it has undergone. Practically the Nova Scotians have already accepted the principle of Confederation, and all that is now required is the diffusion of a hearty national sentiment.

A remarkable instance of public spirit has been exhibited by Mr Fleming, so well known in connection with the Intercolonial Railway survey and other engineering works. He is so convinced of the practicability of shortening the voyage across the Atlantic by selecting Newfoundland as the point of departure on this side, that he has made at his own expense a preliminary survey to establish the feasibility of constructing a railroad across the island. The Legislature of Newfoundland was evidently impressed with the earnestness of Mr Fleming's procedure, for upon his inquiry relative to a grant of land, a strip of land the length of the road, in the interior, and five miles wide, was set apart and promised to be granted in aid of the construction of the line. We are gratified to see that earnest enterprise is alive in a matter of this kind, which so closely concerns the interests of passengers and the speedy conveyance of the mails. The success of the Atlantic cable, however, has done away with the imperative necessity of shortening the Atlantic voyage as a means of transmitting news and commercial intelligence, else the incentive to carry out Mr Fleming's idea would have been generally felt. Obviously, for the conveyance of freight and heavy goods such a line could not compete with water carriage. In this respect the tendency of the age is towards direct means of communication by water so as to avoid the cost of transhipment.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE St. DAVID.

Father Point, June 26. The steamship St. David passed inward at 5 a.m. She has 11 cabin, 31 intermediate, and 187 steerage passengers.

TROOPS FOR TORONTO.—The Corinthian passed up this afternoon having on board a detachment of the 13th Hussars, composed of 101 men and 3 officers, for Toronto. In consequence of this the Columbian leaves direct for Hamilton at 8 o'clock this evening

THE CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The fine steamers of this company, the Athenian and the Columbian, commenced running on the 22nd instant, and one of them will leave Kingston daily, with the exception of Mondays, for Alexandria Bay, Brockville and Ogdensburg, also for Charlotte and Lewiston, thus affording to the man of business every facility of travel, while the pleasure seeker will find a rare opportunity for the inspection of the unrivaled beauties of Lake Ontario and the Thousand Islands. The steamers are fitted with every luxury and convenience, and the polite and obliging manners of their respective Captains are too widely known to need comment

PIC-NIC.—A gay party of ladies and gentlemen "on pleasure bent" arrived this morning by the steamer Watertown from Gananoque, composed of the members of the Excelsior Temple No. 378 of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Gananoque, along with friends from Clayton, Pittsferry and Marble Rock. This is the annual visit of the Temple to Kingston, and among the pretty faces of the ladies and the happy countenances of the gentlemen we noticed many an old acquaintance to whom we are happy to accord a cordial welcome. The steamer was gay with flags, and the enlivening strains of the Gananoque brass band added not a little to the pleasure of the party

ANGLING FOR HERRING.—Now is the season to fish for this delicious fish, and each fair morning at any of the public wharves the angler is sure to enjoy an hour or two's good sport, and have a fair catch. The herring (*Clupea harengus*) will take almost any gaudy fly—a peacock's feather with a scarlet body is a telling bait. Sink it slightly with a BB shot, and draw it slowly through the water, and success is pretty certain. In connection with this subject the public should know that the new fishery act prohibits the catching of fish in any of the waters of Ontario between six o'clock on Saturday evening and six o'clock on Monday morning.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—At an examination last evening, the Indians Bryant and Williams, admitted having stolen the horses from the Mohawk Plains on Tuesday last, and were committed to Belleville gaol for trial. Mr Port was present, and identified one of the animals as his, and the other as belonging to Mrs Munley. The prisoners were removed last evening by the constable from Belleville, and Mr Port was allowed to take away both horses upon the understanding that Mrs Munley should be bound over to prosecute.

Our old acquaintance, Peter Rice, the second best man in the British service, put in his appearance at the bar this morning on the old charge of drunkenness. He informed the magistrate that he had called to get seven days sleep in gaol to recruit his debilitated frame. The magistrate suggested thirty days as the proper period, against which Peter entered a decided protest, as it would prevent him being out by the 4th proximo to lend his assistance to fight the Fenians whom he fully expects to arrive on that day. The court, upon so convincing an argument against a lengthened incarceration, reduced the time to ten days, which Peter pronounced "all right."

John C. Hazer was fined two dollars for being drunk, and after hard pleading was allowed time to pay it. He informed the court that it was his firm determination to at once take the pledge, which promise the magistrate received with manifest signs of incredulity, but assured him of the certainty of one thing, that of his receiving a double dose if he appeared there again.

Henry Eels, charged with drunkenness, made a very seedy appearance at the bar this morning, and in answer to the court touching the same—said he felt "rather owly," but should be better when he had got his bitters. He was fined $2. Ann Jane Avery, quite a child, was arrested by the police for vagrancy. The poor unfortunate appeared distressed at her position and informed the court that she had run away from Hamilton where she had been living with a sister-in-law, to endeavour to find her brother in Kingston. She was ordered to be sent to Hamilton.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.—Contents.—Grace Owen's Engagement; The Latest Lawgiver; a critical essay upon the Sociology of Mr Ruskin; Unlucky Tim Griffin, his Love and his Luck; the American Constitution and the Impeachment of the President; Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian expedition; Cornelius O'Dowd papers; Dreams in the *Invalides*; a criticism of the Spanish Gipsy; a poem by the talented author of "Adam Bede."

The Hon Malcolm Cameron is lecturing on his favourite topic, Temperance, on the Upper Ottawa. An excellent field for the Temperance Missionary.

The pearl fishing grounds recently discovered in Western Australia extend along the coast for 2,000 miles. Upwards of 60 tons of pearl oysters were fished up in December last, and sold at £100 per ton.

Colonel Daniel Lysons, C. B., late Quarter-Master-General of the Forces in Canada, has been appointed to succeed Major Gen. Atherley in command of the 2nd Brigade at Malta, with the rank of Brigader-General.

An advertisement in the London *Times* called a meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Trunk Railway for the 18th inst. The ground of this call is that the directors of this road have refused to furnish a list of the registered proprietors, and the object is to ask a resignation of the present Board of Directors. It is signed by Mr Creak, the head of the opposition at the last meeting.

By an Order in Council, at the Court at Windsor, passed on the 14th day of May, 1868, the gold coins of the Sydney Mint are made legal tender in the following Possessions of Her Majesty, *i. e.*: Canada, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, from and after the date on which the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen shall have been issued by "the Governor or Officer Administering the Government thereof." This proclamation was issued in an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, published yesterday, so that from this date the gold coins of our antipodean fellow subjects are legal tender in the Dominion of Canada.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON RITUALISM.

The *Times* of the 12th says:—

Yesterday morning the second report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the rubrics, orders and directions for regulating the course and conduct of public worship was issued. It was accompanied by a Blue book of 686 pages, giving the evidence taken before the Commissioners. The report is as follows:

"1. Since we made our first report to your Majesty in relation to the vestments worn by the ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland at the time of their ministration, we have proceeded to consider the other part of the subject pointed out in your Majesty's Commission as the most pressing.

"2. The use of lighted candles in celebrating the Holy Communion, when they are needed for the purpose of giving light, and the use of incense in the public services of the church, are the matters connected with this part of the subject to which our attention has been mainly directed.

"3. We have taken evidence and have availed ourselves of the information furnished by the arguments in the recent suits before the Court of Arches of 'Martin v. Mackonochie' and 'Flamank v. Simpson,' both in respect of lights used at the celebration of the Holy Communion, and also in respect of the use of incense as part of the public services of the Church.

"4. The use of lighted candles at the celebration of the Holy Communion has been introduced into certain churches within a period of about the last twenty-five years. It is true that there have been candlesticks with candles on the Lord's Table during a long period in many cathedral and collegiate churches and chapels and also in the chapels of some colleges, and of some Royal and episcopal residences, but the instances that have been adduced to prove that candles have been lighted, as accessories to the Holy Communion, are few and much contested

"5. With regard to parish churches, whatever evidence there may be as to candlesticks with candles being on the Lord's Table, no sufficient evidence has been adduced before us to prove that at any time during the last three centuries lighted candles have been used in any of these churches as accessories to the celebration of Holy Communion until within about the last twenty-five years.

"6. The use of incense in the public services of the church during the present century is very recent, and the instances of its introduction are very rare; and, so far as we have any evidence before us, it is at variance with the church's usage for 300 years.

"7. Under these circumstances, and in conformity with the principles which guided us in our first report, we are of opinion that it is expedient to restrain in the public services of the church all variations from established usage in respect of lighted candles and of incense.

"8. With regard, then, to lights and incense, as well as vestments, we think that a speedy and inexpensive remedy should be provided for parishioners aggrieved by their introduction; and the remedy which we recommend is the following:—First, that whensoever it shall be found necessary that order be taken concerning the same, the usage of the Church of England and Ireland as above stated to have prevailed for the last 300 years, shall be deemed to be the rule of the church, in respect to vestments, light and incense; and, secondly, that parishioners may make formal application to the bishop, and the bishop on such application shall be bound to inquire into the matter of the complaint, and if it shall thereby appear that there has been a variation from established usage, by the introduction of vestments, lights, or incense in the public services of the church, he shall take order forthwith for the discontinuance of such variation, and be enabled to enforce the same summarily. We also think that the determination of the bishop on such appeal should be subject to appeal to the archbishop of the province, whose decision thereon shall be final; provided always that if it should appear to either party that the decision of the bishop or archbishop is open to question on any legal ground, a case may be stated by the party dissatisfied, to be certified by the bishop or archbishop as correct, and then submitted by the said party for the decision of the court of the archbishop without pleading or evidence, with a right of appeal to your Majesty in council, and with power for the court, if the statement of the case should appear to be in any way defective, to refer back such case to the bishop or archbishop for amendment.

"9. Precautions should be taken against frivolous applications being brought before the bishop, and with this view we further recommend that the application should be made either by one or more of the church or chapel wardens, or by at least five resident parishioners, who shall be householders and declare themselves to be members of the United Church, in places where the population exceeds 1,000, and by at least three such persons where the population is less than that number.

"10. Our intention in making this recommendation is simply to provide for parishioners aggrieved by the introduction of variations from established usage in respect of vestments, lights, and incense, a special facility for restraining such variation, without interfering in other respects with the general law of the church as to ornaments, or the ordinary remedies now in force.

"11. In submitting these recommendations to your Majesty, we desire to state that we are anxious in no degree to abridge or curtail any of the rightful liberties heretofore enjoyed by the clergy and the laity of the United Church. The National Church may well include men of varying shades of opinion, so long as they can combine in a conscientious acceptance of her recognized formulas and appointed rites. But this large comprehension seems to us to render it most desirable that in the celebration of the Church's rites there shall be introduced no novel practices, which are welcome only to some, but are offensive to others. All members of the Church being expected to join devoutly in one common form and order of service are, as we conceive, entitled to expect that no unaccustomed form be used giving to the service a new tendency and significance by which the devotion of many is impeded.

"12. We have made some progress in the revision of the rubrics, orders, and directions contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and our recommendations on this subject will be presented to your Majesty in our next report. A committee of the Commission has been for some time engaged in preparing materials for the revision of the Lectionary.

"13. In the appendix to this report will be found the evidence taken before us, and the arguments of counsel, as well as the judgment of the official principal of the Court of Arches in the cases of 'Martin v. Mackonochie' and 'Flamank v. Simpson.'

"C. T. Cantuar, M. G. Armagh, Stanhope, Harrowby, A. C. London, C. St. David's, S. Oxon, W. P. Wood, Travers Twiss, John Abel Smith, H. Goodwin, Hy. Venn, C. J. Gloucester and Bristol, Portman, Ebury, S. H. Walpole, E. Cardwell, J. Napier, J. A. Jeremie, J. D. Coleridge, A. P. Stanley, R. Payne Smith, W. G. Humphrey."

"In appending our names to this report, we, the undersigned members of Your Majesty's Commission, are compelled to dissent from the recommendations contained in the paragraphs 8 and 9.

"We are of opinion that continued usage, in ordinary circumstances, ought in matters ceremonial to be so far the rule as to protect unwilling parishioners from arbitrary change, even though the change may seem to be within the letter of the law; but we cannot approve of any attempt to stereotype by legislation for perpetual observance any use not actually enjoined. Such legislation, even thirty years ago, would have prohibited much which is now generally adopted and all but universally approved. We cannot advise the introduction of a new rule of ornaments for the Established Church. We think such a rule unnecessary, and we believe that attempts to introduce it would be dangerous. We deprecate particular enactments on these subjects, and we are of opinion that offence, whether caused by excess or defect in Divine service, may be removed by strengthening the hands of the Bishop, with appeal to the Archbishop.

"We are convinced that the Ritual of the Church must be regulated by living authority, acting, as such authority always must act, under a strong sense of individual responsibility, and under public observation, although the complete avoidance must, after all, depend upon the prevalence of good sense and good feeling in each parish; even if all the greater circumstances of ceremonial could be distinctly fixed by law, there must still remain questions of gesture and posture which may involve much offence, but which no law can completely regulate.

"S. OXON,
"H. GOODWIN."

"We, the undersigned, members of Your Majesty's Commission, concurring in the opinions above expressed, feel ourselves thereby precluded from appending our signatures to the report.
"Robert J. Phillimore, J. G. Hubbard, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, R. Gregory."

Other members of the Commission also append statements expressing more or less dissent from portions of the report.

MADAME RACHEL AGAIN.

A recent prosecution at one of the London police courts makes it evident that in some women, at least, the desire for perpetual youth is not yet dead. Mrs Borrodaile, a lady of fifty years, and described as wearing a quantity of reddish hair curled over her forehead, is the prosecutrix in the case. Madame Rachel, whose advertisements, headed "Beautiful forever," constantly appear in the London papers, is the defendant. The latter lady has certain cosmetics, washes and baths, warranted to give perennial youth, and to insure charms to so venerable an age that it might become necessary strictly to enforce the law that a man must not marry his own grandmother. Mrs Borrodaile, although arrived at the ripe age of fifty, had a young heart, and the snows of winter had not yet touched her head, which is green, although her locks are red. Head and heart appear to be alike soft. Seduced by the flattering promises of Madame Rachel, the fair though not quite youthful Borrodaile applied to her to be made "beautiful for ever," an additional agreement being entered into that, consequent upon this desirable renewal of her youthful charms, an eligible *parti* was to be obtained for her. But as neither of these advantages could be secured without money, the sum of £1,000 stg. was paid down before the process of rejuvenation could begin. After the first bath had been taken, it appears from the representations of Madame Rachel that the lady had been seen by a nobleman, *a la* Peeping Tom, who had fallen desperately in love with her charms. The name of this nobleman was afterwards given. It was that of Lord Ranelagh, to whom, or at least to a representative, Mrs Borrodaile was introduced. Letters subsequently passed, those from the gentleman being signed "William." This sweet William, however, required money for volunteering, and the lady cheerfully paid over £1,100 more for this purpose. Subsequently jewels were ordered on the suggestion of Madame Rachel, which were not taken, as the lady told the bride expectant that the Ranelagh family jewels would come to her, so that new ones would not be needed. A forfeit of £150 was exacted for not fulfilling the bargain. Then there were wedding dresses of an expensive description, until by one means or another, Madame Rachel squeezed £4,602 out of the rain old idiot. Mrs Borrodaile has been a widow for seven years, and has a daughter. For two years before she was hooked by the lady of the cosmetics, she had been nibbling at the bait, and used to go to her place of business. She says in her evidence

"In May, 1864, I had some conversation with her about my looks. She told me Lord Ranelagh loved me, and wished to marry me; he was a very good man, and had plenty of money. I was introduced to some gentleman by Madame Rachel. I asked him if he was Lord Ranelagh, and he said yes, and gave me a card which I returned. I saw Madame Rachel almost daily after this. After the beginning of June, 1866, I paid her £1,000 for skin requisites and other beautifiers. Madame Rachel telling me that if I married a man of Lord Ranelagh's importance and position it was necessary I should be made beautiful for ever. I saw the gentleman said to be Lord Ranelagh about a week afterwards. I took a bath, and when I came back Madame Rachel told me Lord Ranelagh wished to be introduced again. I saw the gentleman. Not much passed. Nothing but letters afterwards passed. I was led to consider Lord Ranelagh my affianced husband. All the letters to me were signed "William." After paying the £1,000 the next money was in the following August. I gave two sums of £700 to Lord Ranelagh for volunteering purposes. The money was given to Madame Rachel, who first said I must have a diamond trousseau. I ordered a trousseau from Pike's which came to £1,260. Several times I was applied to for money by Lord Ranelagh; the last time was for £20, but I only sent £10, telling the messenger, who was Madame Rachel's servant, I could not afford more. It was in July 1866, that Madame Rachel spoke to me about my trousseau. She said as I was going to marry a man in Lord Ranelagh's position I must have an elegant trousseau. I went to Phillip's, in Conduit street, and ordered goods which came to £150 or £160. They were sent in to Madame Rachel. I know they were supplied, for I have had to pay for them. I have never seen them since they went to Madame Rachel's."

THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.

On Tuesday evening the village of Richmond, in the county of Carleton, was thrown into great excitement by the murder of Mr George Brownlee, a respectable young man, a farmer in the neighbourhood, and a member of the volunteer force. The particulars of the melancholy event, as we have been able to gather them, are these:

A man named Robert Hamilton, a shoemaker in the village, and also a bailiff, who has a large family, some of them grown up, had a son a member of the Volunteer Company, who, it is said, refused to turn out until a constable was sent after him. Hamilton was indignant at this, and vowed vengeance. He appeared dissatisfied that his son should have joined the volunteers, and had been drinking pretty freely in the evening. Some reports say that an old grudge existed between him and Brownlee, but be this as it may, a short time after Hamilton left Riley's, on Tuesday night, a pistol shot was heard, and soon after the body of Brownlee was found on the road. An alarm was instantly raised, and conjecture at once pointed to Hamilton. A party immediately afterwards was organised, who surrounded Hamilton's house and called upon him to get up, be, in the meantime, having gone to bed. When charged with having shot Brownlee, he is reported to have said, "Yes, and I'll shoot him again."

Hamilton alleges that Brownlee and he had a quarrel; that Brownlee had knocked him down, and was kicking him when he got up and shot him; but other parties who were near the scene of the tragedy maintain that it is impossible that any row between them could have taken place, as no noise was heard preceding the discharge of the pistol shot.

Brownlee was a young man, of about 28 years of age, and had been married about a year. He was very much respected in the neighbourhood. Hamilton is a man verging on fifty, and has not been heretofore very popular with his neighbours. An inquest was held on Brownlee's body at Richmond yesterday, and Hamilton was committed on the coroner's warrant, and will be brought into town to-day.—*Ottawa Times, June 25.*

A good-service pension has been conferred on Col. E. J. Thackwell, Deputy Adjutant General in Canada. Colonel Thackwell has been thirty-four years in the service, was with the 22nd in Scinde, at the battle of Hyderabad, in the campaign of 1844-45 in the Southern Mahratta country, and throughout the Crimean war on the staff of the 2nd and 3rd divisions successively.

Mr Slade, an Englishman, has bequeathed £45,000 for the promotion of the study of the fine arts. Of this sum, £35,000 is divided into endowments of professorships in the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge, and the University College of London, while the remaining £10,000 is to be employed in six scholarships, to be awarded for proficiency in drawing, painting, or sculpture, to students in the last of these institutions.

The culture of oranges and lemons in California is a success. Some idea of the gains of an orange or lemon plantation in bearing may be formed by quoting the wholesale prices of these fruits in San Francisco in the middle of April, 1868, when the best Los Angelos lemons were selling for $50 per thousand, and their best oranges also for $50 per thousand.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 25.—Hamilton, the murderer of Brownlee, was brought into the city to-day, and lodged in gaol. He will take his trial in September.

Adjutant-General Macdougall returned here this evening. It is reported that he is about to consider the propriety of adopting a more modern system of drill than that now in use in the volunteer force, and which has been recommended but not adopted in England.

The arbitrators are expected to arrive here next week to enter upon their duties.

RIOTS AT BANBRIDGE, IRELAND.

Some serious riots occurred in Banbridge on one or two evenings last week, which seem to have had their origin in the visit of three Redemptorist Fathers to the town. Since the fine weather set in, a number of young men belonging to the town have been in the habit of amusing themselves by playing drums and fifes through the streets, but they abstained from playing any tunes of a party nature. On Thursday evening they were proceeding past the Roman Catholic chapel in Dromore street, when a number of police attempted to stop them. Some boys who accompanied the drummers and fifers then foolishly threw a few stones at the chapel and broke a couple of small panes of glass, and a few in the school house adjoining. The drumming party, who were not implicated in the stone throwing, then returned to town, and nothing further occurred during that night. On Friday the Parish priest swore that he believed an attack would be made on the chapel, and in consequence an extra police force was drafted into the town. No disturbance, however, took place. But on Saturday evening the drumming party again made their appearance, and when the police refused to allow them to pass the chapel, a serious affray ensued, in which several of the police were badly cut with the stones thrown at them. A number of houses and shops were afterwards attacked by the rioters, and the windows broken. The mob then dispersed, and on Sunday the town was perfectly quiet. On Monday detachments of the Scots Greys and the 28th Regiment arrived in the town, and also an additional force of police, but no disturbance took place on that or the following day, so that we may conclude the town has been restored to its normal state of tranquility.—*Londonderry Guardian.*

The shipwright who has charge of the repairs upon the whale-ship Lagoda, of New Bedford, reports that he finds, though she is forty-two years old, not a rotten timber in her.

Two men, Hugh Callahan and John Finnegan, were suffocated in a gas tank at the St. Louis Gas Works Saturday evening, the latter fatally.

Russia is not backward in the cause of education. The province of Volhynia contains 1,332 schools for the people, attended by 27,602 scholars.

The news from the Parana is that Lopez is arming women, and has four thousand of them already on the Tebiquary under Eliza Lynch, an Irish woman. They are charged with the duty of guarding the communications.

The French journals say that the country presents a magnificent appearance, and the promise of large crops has everywhere caused a fall in the price of wheat.

Charles Eaton, of Coventry, Vt., having lost several young lambs in rather a mysterious manner, at last set a trap and caught the marauder—a noble specimen of grey eagle, measuring over six feet from tip to tip of wings.

The depth of the water on the flats of Lake St. Peter, on the 1st of May, was 14 feet; on the 19th of May it was 16½ feet; but on the 19th of June it was 14 feet, the same as on the 1st of May, having subsided 6 inches in three days.

Barry, the United States soldier who killed Captain Speer, late of the British army, on board the steamboat Octavia, while ascending the Missouri River last year, has been brought from Fort Stevenson to Yankton, where he will be tried for murder.

An aged criminal named Bothomley, sentenced to the penitentiary, lately attempted to break gaol in Milton, having prepared a green maple club, with which he intended to kill all who interfered with his progress. The turnkey had to procure aid, and open his cell with a loaded revolver in one hand.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* logically and tersely says: If the purchase system reserves the great prizes of a military career for officers who can afford to buy them, it appears to us clear that merit, unsupported by money, must have a sorry chance in the British army as long as that system endures.

The Montpelier *Journal* sensibly remarks:—"The uprising of Irishmen upon the soil of Ireland may be just, and at the worst is only treason and revolution; but Irishmen who claim the protection of the American Government have no colour of right for invading Canada. But the Irish vote is large, and must be conciliated, we suppose, and Fenianism is therefore allowed a license, under the protection of our flag, that it never ought to have been allowed for a moment. Severe dealing with it, on the part of our authorities, would be, in the end, mercy to the great mass of deluded dupes of the Fenian leaders."

The Berlin journals give the following anecdote as a testimony of the affability and love of discipline which characterise the King of Prussia:—"His Majesty, walking in the garden of Babelsberg, spoke to a young gardener, and asked some information as to some new walks. The latter proceeded to show them to his Majesty, but after some time became uneasy, and looking frequently at his watch, at length asked his Majesty to excuse him, as he ought to be on guard at Potsdam at such an hour. The King, finding to go there on foot was not possible in the time, ordered a carriage, and accompanied the young man in, recommending the officer on duty to be indulgent should a few minutes have been lost."

Last week a fellow claiming to be from Balston, N.Y., made his appearance in Warren, and called on a well-to-do farmer, asking him various questions about farming, crops, &c., and writing the farmer's answers in a blank form which he had with him. When he had completed his interrogations he obtained the farmer's signature at the bottom of the blank, and left him. He next made his appearance in a negotiation, with a man who was in the habit of buying notes, having the note of his farmer acquaintance, which he had made by writing it above the genuine signature on the blank. He offered the note at a liberal discount, and effected a sale, but was suspected and found out before he could leave town. He was arrested and lodged in gaol in this city on Friday night.—*Worcester Spy, June 22.*

Matthew Vassar, founder of the Vassar Female College at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., died suddenly in that city on Tuesday morning, aged 77. He was born in England, but when about four years old was brought by his father to the United States, where he passed the remainder of his life. In early manhood he commenced the brewery business at Poughkeepsie, in which by steady industry he amassed a handsome fortune. In 1861 he appropriated the sum of $408,000 to found the well-known female institution bearing his name, in addition to a tract of one hundred acres near Poughkeepsie, upon which to erect the necessary buildings. In 1863 the institution was first opened for instruction, and since that time, owing to its excellent organization and judicious management, it has attained a high decree of efficiency and popularity. Mr Vassar gave great attention to the details of its management; and his death occurred while he was in the act of reading his customary address before the Trustees of the College at their annual meeting.

The London *Fun* says: Stephen Joseph Meany, the Fenian Head Centre, to whom Government with an excess of clemency granted a free pardon on condition of his leaving England, is showing his appreciation of the kind treatment by delivering inflammatory lectures at New York upon English prisons and Fenian prisoners. He is well qualified to discourse on the subject, for before he soared to the honour of incarceration for treason-felony, he had a taste of gaol discipline for a little petty larceny in a stationer's shop. We should think the Yankee bird of freedom is not altogether pleased at finding his perch occupied by a gaol-bird of freedom.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, June 26th.—No quotations. Flour quiet but firm; less business, however, doing. Wheat quiet and declining; other grains nominal. Provisions unchanged. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to Daily News.)

New York, June 26th.—Ashes—Pots 8,25 @ 8,37; Pearls nominal. Cotton firm at 31 @ 31¼ for Middling Uplands. Flour dull; receipts are 6,099 bbls; sales are 8,100 bbls at 6,85 @ 7,30 for superfine state; 8,65 @ 12,00 for extra round hoop Ohio. Rye flour a shade easier; sales 1,500 bbls at 8,25 @ 10,35. Wheat very dull and heavy; sales are 21,000 bush at 2,11 @ 2,14 for No. 1 spring. Rye dull and drooping; receipts are 244 bush; no sales reported. Corn dull and heavy; receipts are 55,600 bush; sales are 45,000 bush at 103 @ 1,04½ for new mixed western afloat. Barley dull and nominal; no receipts. Oats closed dull at 83 @ 83½c for western in store and afloat, closing at 83c. Pork quiet and heavy; sales 850 bbls at 28,30 @ 28,37 for new mess; 27,75 @ 28,00 for old do. Lard quiet and steady. Gold closed at 140¼.

PORT OF KINGSTON.

June 26th.

ARRIVALS.

Str Bruce, Cressy, gen cargo.
" Grecian, Montreal, passengers and freight.
" Passport, Hamilton, "

DEPARTURES.

Str Bruce, Cressy, gen cargo.
Schr Octavia, Port Colborne, no cargo.
Barge Bruno, Montreal, 4,665 bus. corn, 5,633 bus. wheat.
Str Rochester, Belleville, passengers and freight.
" Grecian, Hamilton, "
" Passport, Montreal, "
Schr Bay Queen, Port Dover, no cargo.

Mr R. G. Dalton, Q.C., Barrister, Toronto, has been appointed Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, in the place of the late Mr Heyden.

The towers of the new Suspension Bridge, at Niagara, are nearly completed, and several cables have already been stretched across to lay the ground work of the aerial structure.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Austria has forwarded a splendid silver dinner service to President Juarez in return for the body of Maximilian.

An immense bed of solid salt, said to be 500 feet thick and extending no one knows how far, has been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood of Berlin, Prussia.

A London paper explains that the curious advertisements which appear in some of the English papers, are written and paid for by literary gentlemen of means, merely for sport.

The weather has been unusually mild in Northern Europe this spring. At Archangel, Russia, on the White Sea, the thermometer in April rose as high as 60 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

DIED.

At Toronto, on the 23rd June, in the 80th year of his age, Thomas Allen Stayner, late Deputy Postmaster General of British North America.

CITY HALL.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

JULY 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

OF

MARSHALL & DOYLE'S

FAMOUS MIKADO

JAPANESE TROUPE OF ACROBATS,

EQUILIBRISTS, JUGGLERS, SUSPENSIONISTS, &c., &c.,

The same who appeared before His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Monck, and Staff, last September.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; for sale at the hall from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

Matinee, Friday, 2 p.m.—Children 15 cents.

June 26.

PEACHES. PEACHES.

JUST RECEIVED, another Lot of PEACHES in Prime Order.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

June 17.

SALT WATER SALMON,

Fresh from the River Moisie.

ALEXANDER FRASER & Co., of Quebec, the Proprietors of the celebrated Salmon River Moisie, have established an Agency with the undersigned for the Sale of FRESH SALMON in Kingston. Consignments received every week of fine Fish, well packed in Ice. Boxes of Salmon expected on Wednesday. Orders taken at the Stores of

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Kingston, June 16.

KEEP COOL!!

FRENCH, SICILIAN, AND SPANISH

WINES,

In Wood and Bottle.

100 Cases CLARET, from $8 to $10 per Dozen.

SAUTERNE WINE, $4 per Dozen.
MARSALA WINE, $4 per Dozen.
BURGUNDY WINE, $4 per Dozen.

McRAE & CO.

SYRUPS! SYRUPS!

Ginger Syrup.
Lemon Syrup.
Raspberry Syrup.
Strawberry Syrup.
Noyeau Syrup.
Pine Apple Syrup.
&c., &c., &c.

McRae & Co.

June 16.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, June 5.—Mr Rassam, former-ly Her Majesty's Consul in Abyssinia, and other of the party held so long in captivity by the late King Theodore, has arrived in England, and to-day had a public re-ception at King's College.

Rome, June 25.—The statue of Martin Luther was inaugurated to-day with im-posing ceremonies.

Paris, June 25.—Prince Napoleon has left for Bucharest.

London, June 25, midnight.—In the House of Commons this evening the Irish church bill passed.

Regium Donum, the government annually made to the Presbyterian church of Ireland, was voted.

A new postal convention with the United States is still pending in the House. The Government is endeavouring to make better terms with all the mail steamship companies.

In the House of Lords to-night a great crowd was present, as an exciting debate on the Irish Church question was expected. Lord Granville moved the second reading of the Irish Church Appointments Suspensory Bill. He said Fenianism had been met with approval and acquiescence by the middle and lower classes in Ireland. Discontent in that country was genuine. Firmness and decision were necessary to put down the seditious movement, which long before this bill was proposed, Mr Gladstone had declared to himself and others that the Irish question must be met even if it cost the Whigs their offices. The bill had passed the House of Commons by a enormous majority. If a similar suspensory law was proper in Jamaica it was more proper in Ireland, where the Anglicans numbered less than 700,000, while the Roman Catholics numbered 4,500,000, and where there was but one diocese in which the Anglicans exceeded in numbers the fourth of the population. Thus the Irish Church was a failure as a missionary establishment. It was a remnant of old times. To call its dis-establishment a confiscation was absurd, as its revenues had been alienated successively to several different churches. Whately had argued that it was the duty of the state to take possession of all benefactions which did not fulfil their object. Other authorities took the same view. The Church of England would gain by this measure. The Irish were not indifferent to it. It was said that the people were indifferent to the Reform of 1866, yet riots and other demonstrations obliged the Tories to pass the Reform bill. He showed that the passing of the Clergy Reserves Act had conciliated the Canadians. The condition of Ireland was painful to contemplate. The writ of habeas corpus remained suspended. The Government did not dare to furnish arms to its Volunteers there. Sooner or later the church must separate from the State. Lord Palmerston had said English-men will never concede until concession becomes surrender. Why should not this bill be passed? It was useful, practical, and its passage would prove that Parliament was ready to treat the Irish case justly. Lord Grey moved that the next reading of the bill be postponed six months. He said he had always condemned the Irish church establishment as an outrage, but considered the present matter ill-timed, inopportune, and indefinite.

Lord Malmesbury complained of the way in which the measure had been pressed forward upon Parliament. He quoted last year's speeches of Mr Gladstone, which he said gave the Government reason to expect that a contest would not be brought on at so early a day; and it was unjust to the Government to press it. The Government, however, was anxious to disarm the Irish Church, but this bill precluded any action on its part. He objected to the measure because no limit had been given as to the application of the funds of the establishment. The only excuse for the bill was that it was intended to pacify Ireland, but such a result was improbable. The destruction of the Irish church would tend to sever the union between England and Ireland.

Lord Clarendon thought Lord Malmesbury was inconsistent in opposing this bill, as two years ago he condemned the Irish establishment as the Church of the few, and proposed to divide its funds among all the different sects. Lord Clarendon continued by declaring that the Irish Church had failed to carry out its object, and its existence was an injury to England throughout the world. He feared the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords, and deplored the effect such an action would have in Ireland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the bill because he believed its purpose was not the redress of grievances, but the ruin of the Union.

Lord Derby said if the Lords were ready to forward and sacrifice all Protestant interests at the bidding of a would-be minister, and of the maj