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1 45 a.m.	1 30 p.m. / 1 50 "	Mixed train 3 15 a.m. " " 6 15 "

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Preparations are being very generally made to celebrate the 1st of July as a national holiday. The proclamation of the Governor General has been seconded by the action of municipalities; and though the celebrations may fall short of those of last year in point of enthusiasm and display, the day will nevertheless be widely and very fittingly kept as a holiday in honour of the enlarged union of the colonies. As a means of cultivating national sentiment this holiday will have its uses, while as a day for pleasure it can be said in its favour that it happens at about the finest season of the year for steamboat excursions, rustic picnics, and jaunts. The universal satisfaction with which the Governor's proclamation has been hailed, should induce the government to propose the establishment of Dominion Day as a statutory holiday.

Mexico continues a prey to internal revolution. The State of Puebla is in open revolt, and the government of Juarez is put to a serious strait to repress it. Though powerful enough to overcome the forces of Maximilian when aided by treachery, the republican government is not powerful enough to maintain the domestic peace of the country. In Guanajuato and in the Sierra Gordo the authority of the government is defied by revolutionists. While this state of anarchy exists the industrial resources of the country, of course, make no progress, and Mexico is becoming a reproach among the nations.

An altogether unexpected event in American politics is the triumph of the Democratic party in the "reconstructed" State of Mississippi by the aid of negro votes. The Republicans have advocated the extension of universal suffrage to the coloured population of the South in the full expectation that their party would be strengthened thereby in the Southern States, but the result in Mississippi shows that Democratic leaders are quite able to command support from a class who, it was supposed, would only hate them. The state of the case appears to be this, that the white residents and planters are of the Democratic party, and the negroes having every reason to confide in their neighbours as friends and employers have adopted the Democratic platform of politics, which seems best to meet the desires of the labouring classes, as witness the Irish and German element in the party. The election in Mississippi must prove a sore blow to the Republican party, while the result must be accepted as beneficial, inasmuch as it is calculated to make negro suffrage less a matter of agitation and contest at the North than it has been.

CORONATION DAY.—To-day being the anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty, 1837, the royal standard was displayed at Fort Henry and the customary salute fired, while the national flags were hoisted at the various public offices.

MR KENNEDY'S CONCERT.—The public will remember the concert at the City Hall this evening by Mr Kennedy, the celebrated and favourite Scotch vocalist, in aid of the funds of the St. Andrew's Society.

BAZAAR AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—We call the attention of our readers and the public generally to the bazaar and strawberry festival on Wolfe Island, to-morrow, in aid of Trinity Church and Parsonage Building Funds. The band of the R.C.R. will be present during the day, and altogether a rich treat may be expected.

THE WOLFE ISLAND CANAL.—The completion of the deepening of this canal has been effected, and the result is highly satisfactory. On the first proximo the ferry boats will make three trips daily to Cape Vincent.

FENIAN PREPARATIONS.—We are informed that these still continue throughout the Western States, but that no decision has yet been made by the Fenian leaders in regard to a raid. The middle of July will decide the question, as the returns of men and money are then to be sent in from all points to the Fenian headquarters, and upon the amount of these returns will depend the decision. General O'Neil and the other leaders feel that this is their last opportunity, and are therefore doing their best to raise men and funds. In the excitement of the political contest they think that no active steps against them will be taken by the American Government, and that therefore there is some chance of a rupture between the two Governments. That a raid will be made is far from certain, but at the same time no one can say that one will not take place.

GUNBOATS.—The gunboat Constance left this afternoon for Toronto, and the Resche took on board her coal at Swift's wharf this morning.

MILITARY PARADE.—An official telegram has been received by the military authorities here directing the observance of the 1st proximo by the military as a public holiday. A military parade of all the troops in garrison will take place on Barriefield Common, the Royal standard hoisted at Fort Henry, and a royal salute and *feu de joie* fired.

THE REGATTA.—Those interested in aquatics will be glad to learn that the proposed regatta on the Dominion day is likely to prove a success, three or four boats having already been entered, and others are on the point of being so. There is also an expectation of one or two boats from Brockville taking part in it, and considering that the idea of the race was only seriously entertained late on Saturday last, the prospects are all that can be expected. The following is the course marked out for the boats.—Start—anchorage off the Queen's Wharf, to buoy off Garden Island, to buoy off Cedar Island, to buoy off Murney Tower, then to starting point, then to buoy off Murney's Tower and back to starting buoy, Queen's wharf.

The following boats are entered:

Pride of the Wave entered by H. Cunningham.
Dreadnought entered by J. Wilson.
Electric entered by Jas. Adams.
Confederation entered by J. Cockburn.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—Michael Teras, an Indian, was charged with being drunk, but having been in the cells since Saturday last, he was allowed to depart after being admonished not to appear at the bar of the court again, and advised to appear less often at the bar of the taverns. A. McConnell was charged by Mr Mostyn, inspector of licenses, with selling liquor without license at the tavern on the corner of Barrack and Ontario streets. The charge was proved by two witnesses and the defendant fined $30 and $2 costs. Wm. Randolph, living near the lower Railway Depot, was charged with a similar offence and two witnesses examined, but the third one failing to appear, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until next Monday morning.

Arrangements have been made in Toronto to have a military concert in one of the parks every Saturday afternoon.

The competition between the rival lines of Albany steamers has commenced. Passengers have been brought down the river for 5 cents.

The Pennsylvania Railway Co. adopts a sort of co-operative system by agreeing to divide among the engine rs and firemen all that they will save from last year's expenditure of fuel, oil, and other articles, in running their locomotives.

A man just died in England from excessive bleeding of the gums caused by a blow received in a quarrel. Surgeons tried to stop the hemorrhage, but it continued for four days, when death ensued.

While some negro boys from the negro settlement opposite Newbern, N. C., were swimming in Scott's Creek, a branch of the Trent, on Sunday, June 14, one of them was seized by an alligator, and before any help could be obtained, was literally eaten up.

The Jews in Wallachia have presented an address to Napoleon the Third, through his cousin, Prince Napoleon, at Bucharest, thanking him "for his known liberality to all races of people."

Subscriptions have been raised in France for the institution in Algeria of mixed agricultural schools, in which the children of the destitute Arabs will be taught the methods of European agriculture together with European children, the schools to be under the entire management of the laity.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted.—Joshua Davidson, Bentheim; Henry J. Iler, Windsor; Andrew O. Boyle, St. Thomas; Jno. Drummond, Albion township; Samuel Douglass, Perth; C. J. Clunie, Ottawa; Robert Crozier, Merrickville; Davie, Clark & Clayton, Montreal; James Dunlop, Mornington; Geo. Dempsey, Listowel; Jos. Ottern, Millbrook; James C. Wood, Newbury; Charles Draper, Guelph; Porteous & Hector, Stratford; Thos. Drysdale, Toronto; Wm. Holman, Port Stanley; Wm. McIntosh, St. Marys; Walter Unwin, do., John Iver, Adelaide; R. Graham & Co., Montreal; Thos. Haworth & Co., Toronto; John S. Keith, Cornwall; W. Hopkins, Port Colborne.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.—A fishing party in the vicinity of Ten Mile Bayou were recently enjoying themselves when a young man named Clarence Van Collins, son of Mr Tom Collins, rode up to the party, accompanied by a friend. Collins was armed with a shotgun, and, addressing Mr Geo. Bethel, one of the party, asked him if he was prepared to settle an account he had against him for some hay which he had sold to his father, Mr P. C. Bethel. The young man replied that that was not a proper time to present such an account. Some angry words passed between the parties, and Bethel, who displayed much coolness and bravery, advanced upon Collins, but without making any demonstrations as if he intended to shoot his antagonist. Meanwhile Collins had raised his gun to his shoulder and told Bethel that he would shoot him, when Bethel replied that he was too great a coward to shoot. The words were hardly out of his mouth when Collins pulled the trigger and fired, and the entire contents lodged in Bethel's right breast, and he fell to the ground. A second afterward, as poor Bethel lay prostrate, he fired the second shot, the charge entering Bethel's head as he lay weltering in his blood. It is stated that Collins rode down to Hopefield on the same train with the body, and from his actions he appeared to imagine that he had acted entirely in self-defence. No arrest was made.

IMPORTANT TO HUSBANDS.—The Hamilton *Times* says:—A German citizen residing on King street west has made an important discovery for overcoming a frequent source of disquietude in families—an effectual means of keeping his wife at home. The lady who is the subject of the experiment called at the *Times* office today, and complained bitterly of the alleged persecutions, and desired a full exposure to be made of the case. We were inclined to refrain, however, through fear that the plan might come to be generally adopted. The injured woman asserted that it was the custom of her husband to confine her at home by locking her up in a crockery crate, which stood on end in one corner of the bedroom, and which was used as a prison cell. When the husband had "the fit" on, he placed his wife in this with her sewing. Two small chains with padlocks kept the door fastened, and here the poor woman must sit and sew, and await the return and pleasure of her lord and master before she could come out. He had adopted this plan of keeping her in on four different occasions recently, it previously having been the custom to lock her in a bedroom, but she had managed to escape by a window. The afflicted woman was recommended to consult the Cadi as to the extent that domestic discipline may be legally carried. We might add that first class crockery crates are obtainable at various establishments in the city.

Mr Geo. Liddle, of Clifton, is appointed Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs.

Notice appears in the *Gazette* that Mr. Jos. Whitworth, of Manchester, has endowed certain scholarships for Mechanical Science, the scholarships are to be of the value of £100 each, to be open to all of Her Majesty's subjects, whether of the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, who do not exceed the age of twenty-six years, and be held either for two or three years, as experience may prove to be desirable.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Varnish Manufactory of Messrs Jamieson, situated near the Wheel House, on the north side of the canal. It appears one of the workmen was in the act of putting a barrel of rosin on a still, when suddenly it took fire, and in a moment the building was in flames. Its inflammable contents, consisting of turpentine, rosin, Canadian balsam, varnish, &c., of course rapidly ignited, leaving no hopes of saving any portion of the building. No alarm was sounded until Chief Bertram—happening to be going up St. Joseph street—observed the dense smoke, and immediately gave one from box 25, Chaboillez square. The Brigade hastened to the spot, guided by the smoke, which also attracted an immense number of people—probably five or six thousand—and in a few minutes a couple of streams were put on, the water being forced, in abundance, from the Wheel House. It proved of little use, however, for the building and its entire contents were burned completely to the ground, leaving nothing but a few posts and two chimneys standing. Messrs Jamieson will be heavy losers, as they had no insurance on either the building or the stock.—*Montreal News.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We take the following items from the Army and Navy *Gazette* of the 13th inst.:—Some changes are about to be made in the uniform of the infantry of the line. The present undress cap will be replaced by a Glengarry, with the regimental distinction on the left side—a change, we venture to think, of questionable taste. The shell jacket is to be abolished, a Karkee tunic made after the fashion of a Norfolk jacket being substituted. The number of buttons on this and the ordinary tunic will be reduced by ten, viz: four on the skirts and three on each arm, from which the present slashing is also to be wiped away.

Colonel Lysons, C.B., an officer of well proved ability, has been appointed to a command of a brigade at Malta, in succession to Major General Sir Wm. Ridley, K.C.M.G.

Owing to some accidents at practice, the Snider cartridges are, we regret to say, in a state of "non-user." Whether the whole are to be condemned or not we are unable to affirm, but orders have been issued to suspend the further firing. The rather "platitudinous" declaration of Sir John Pakington, that no pains would be spared to provide the British soldier with the best possible cartridge, does not seem to have borne fruit as yet.

Since the bursting of the 12-ton gun referred to last week, we learn that a Palliser gun has failed under proof at Woolwich. The gun is a converted cast iron gun, bored out and lined with a coiled wrought iron tube on Major Palliser's plan. After a certain number of proof rounds the hydraulic test was applied, when it was found that the gun would not hold water.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—Major and Brevet Colonel FitzWilliam Walker to be Lieut Colonel by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Kenneth McKenzie Moffatt, who retires, June 13. Captain Edward Whyte to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Walker, June 13. Lieutenant Sydenham Clitherow McGill to be captain by purchase, vice Whyte, June 13; Ensign Charles Hinton Moore to be lieutenant by purchase, vice McGill, June 13; Harry Gardiner, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Moore, June 13; Lieutenant Hillier Girins to be adjutant, vice Lieutenant McGill, promoted, June 13.

THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON LAKE ERIE—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following is a corrected version of the statement made by Mr T. B. Chase, one of the survivors of the Morning Star, so far as relates to the melancholy fate of the Misses Patchin.—I was asleep at the time of the collision; got up immediately and dressed. Went to my door, and as I stepped out the Misses Patchin were at their door, and asked me, "What is the matter?" I replied "I do not know, but think we have run down a schooner," and that I hoped it was nothing serious to our boat, and that I would go and find out and tell them at once. I then went out of the cabin door at the stern, passed round on the starboard deck, and saw the Courtland just clear of the bows of the Star. Went down to the engine room and asked Watson what was the matter, &c, as you have stated it; went forward and looked down into the forecastle, but saw no water. Then went up stairs and told the Misses Patchin and others that as near as I could learn we were all right, but would keep watch, and if anything was wrong would let them know at once; went again out of the cabin door and looked for the Courtland, and as I went forward I saw her stern bringing up against the Star's wheelhouse. Stood some time and saw it grinding into the side of the Star. Heard a man call out from the Courtland, "Are you sinking?" A reply was made from our pilot house, which I could not understand; then the same voice called out, "If you ain't going to sink I went to come aboard, for we shall go down in twenty minutes." The reply was, "The water don't come up to the top of your spars; hang on and you will be all right." I then went down to the engine room a second time and said to Watson, "Is not this a pretty serious business?" He replied "It is for somebody, and will be for us unless we can get away from that vessel." I said that our wheel must be ground up. He replied in effect that the wheel must be used up, but still he thought we were not in great danger. I asked him, as I did at first, if we were taking water? He said "Yes." Said I, "Pretty fast?" He said, "Pretty fast, but that they could keep it down."

I then went up and told the Misses Patchin and others that we were likely to be in serious danger unless we could get clear of the Courtland, and that they better get out their life preservers. The oldest Miss P. was dressed—the youngest was in her night clothes, with a shawl around her shoulders. The younger one, whose name I learn was Minnie, asked me if I was a sailor. I replied, "No; that I was a passenger only." She said they were alone and did not know what to do, and if I would show them she could not thank me enough. I then showed her how to put on and use her life preserver. The elder sister watched her closely and imitated her in putting on the preservers, but said little or nothing. Minnie then asked me if I could swim. I told her I could. She then say, "May I stay by you?" and took hold of my arm with both hands. I told her that so far as I was able I would surely give her my assistance, but I hoped we would not come to that; to keep perfectly calm, and such like directions. In fixing her life preserver on she said, "You see I am not dressed; had I better put on my dress?" I do not know what to do on such occasion." I advised her to put on her dress. At this point the oldest sister said, "If we are in danger would not the captain blow the whistle?" I replied that doubtless the captain would notify us when he thought we were in danger, and that I would go again and see if I could find out our real situation. I then left them standing near the stateroom door, Miss Minnie going towards it as though to put on her dress as I had advised.

Went a third time below; spoke to Watson, "Are we making water fast?" He said, "Yes." Just then some one came along and called for help to throw pig iron overboard; went forward with a view to help do it, and noticed the deck sinking forward; looked into the forecastle and saw the water rushing in as though the entire larboard bow was gone. I went at once to Watson and told him that we should go down in less than one minute. He put his head out of his side window and looked forward, and said, "My God, that's so!" and left the room. We went together to the larboard cabin stairs, when I lost sight of him. I went to my room and put on my life preservers. The ladies and men were alike provided with preservers, and, so far as I know, had them on properly. I told them the boat would go down in one minute and the sooner we got off and away from her the better. The ladies were more calm and collected than most of the men. There was no shrieking or fainting, but all went out to the outside deck through the larboard cabin door, and hesitated a moment to get over the stern. I passed through the crowd and got over the netting, and found that the bow had settled; it was much like climbing down a ladder to the guard or lower deck. Called out to those above that it was not difficult to get down there, and come on. I stood on the outside edge or bar of the lower deck at that time. Turned round face away from the boat, fixed my life preservers under each arm and jumped in feet foremost. When I came above water again I found some of the ladies in the water very close to me, and others came immediately, so that four or five were close together.

I did not see the boat again, but heard her go under within a few seconds from the time I rose to the surface. Neither myself nor the ladies near me were drawn down by the boat, but we were whirled rapidly round by the eddies. So far as I saw after the eddies had ceased the persons in the water still held their life preservers, but some were out of place, being drawn round over the wearer's back or shoulders. The elder Miss Patchin, or a lady I supposed to be her from the colour of her dress, was assisted by some man near her to a box, which I think she grasped with her hands. The younger one, or a lady I supposed to be her, in a black dress (it was too dark to recognize countenances easily, especially of persons nearly strangers,) was very near me and I helped her to replace one of her life preservers under her arm. She spoke several times about her sister, wished she was with her sister, and such expressions, during the first fifteen minutes. A cabin door floated near us about half an hour after we went into the water. In the meantime the water, which was at first very comfortable, had become intensely cold, and when this door was placed partly under her, her head and right arm being well up on it, she did not appear to be able to grasp it, and laid quite still on it, but with her head out of the water. Soon a severe squall came up, and in the rain I was separated from the rest of the survivors and was not within seeing distance of any one again until daylight.

This is the story of what I saw in connection with the wreck of the Morning Star so far as other persons than myself are concerned.

A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

A New York paper says: Before noon to-day (Friday,) a great antlered bovine, finding the time hanging heavily on his hands, strolled leisurely and modestly by the side door on Broome street into the store of E. V. Haughwout, on Broadway and Broome street. It was early, and the visit being unexpected as it was momentous, there was no one in the immediate neighbourhood who adequately realized its nature and importance. However, when it had been noticed by somebody industriously cleaning the glass cases, no battery of artillery planted in the doorway preparing to shell the whole concern could have conveyed any more appalling impression. In went the bull between rows of brilliant glass cases, in which the most expensive of Bohemian vases were contained, and, turning to the right made his way to a magnificent mirror. Thanks to that mirror, the establishment was saved. Overcome by his vanity, that wretched bull stood stupidly admiring himself when his time should have been occupied in making acquaintance with the china and enjoying a good time generally. He well deserves never to get a similar chance again. Two bipeds stole noiselessly behind him and while he was utterly lost admiring the sharp tip on his horns, took him quietly by the tail and drew him gently back. Then with the utmost facility they wheeled him round, and showed to the door, with a success the most marvellous that has ever been heard of. Incredible to relate, not an article was disturbed, and that doubly stupid bull will have to pass his days in vain remorse for the opportunity he so wilfully let pass.

FROM JAMAICA.

By a late arrival at New York, we have advices from Kingston to the 9th inst:—

The soundings which the United States steamer Gettysburg had been engaged in taking between Aspinwall and Jamaica, for the laying of a marine cable, had been completed. It has been found that the greatest depth of water does not exceed 1,200 fathoms, while the bottom is all so soft as to afford a safe bed for the cable to rest on for many years without injury.

The central parts of the island have been visited by one of the leaviest floods ever known in Jamaica. In the parish of St. Thomas in the Vale the Rio Cobre overflowed its banks, submerging sugar estates, and whole fields of canes ripe and ready for cutting, or already cut and lying on the ground, had been swept away. Estates "works" were flooded, doors burst open, and produce and supplies in large quantities alike washed out and carried away by the torrent. A waggon with four hogsheads of sugar and a puncheon of rum was swept off the Bay Walk road and lost, and ½ steers that were attached to it being drowned. Cattle, horses, cottages and provision fields were carried away by the flood, and at Spanish Town the water rose to within a few feet of the bridge across the Rio Cobre, that structure being nearly 40 feet high; the whole district adjacent to the stream was several feet under water, and the railway bridge, only recently rebuilt, has been again carried away.

The disestablishment of the Anglo-Jamaican Church continues to be the foremost topic of discussion. The Baptists had taken the lead in the agitation for the disendowment of the Church. A congress of clergymen had been held in Kingston, over which the Bishop presided, to discuss the present state of the establishment, and to consider what steps should be taken to meet the crisis and increase the efficiency of the Church. At the conference the Bishop stated that he had received an assurance from the Governor that the severance of Church and State in Jamaica was not contemplated by the Government; whatever else might be done.

A severe shock of earthquake, lasting several seconds, was experienced about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., but no damage was done beyond the cracking of a few walls at Port Royal.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS.

It is not perhaps generally known that the apostle of culture, Matthew Arnold, is an expert in matters of education. He has lately visited a number of the Continental schools in the capacity of Government Commissioner, and his report affords some interesting information relative to their condition. Mr Arnold gives a detailed sketch of French, Italian, Prussian, and Swiss education. In France he finds the public school system especially excellent. He praises the supervision given to the whole course of study by the Council of Instruction, and is much struck by the eminence of the men of whom that body is composed. He thinks the position of professors is superior to that of under-masters in England, the latter having to attend to business details, discipline, religious care and instruction, as well as teaching, while the former devote themselves wholly to teaching, and have time to keep up and extend their studies, which English masters can only do in the holidays. The French professors are not paid so highly as English under-masters, but they are at liberty to add to their income in other ways. Mr Arnold says that there is perhaps "too much regulation by the central Government, too much prescribing to teachers the precise course they shall follow, too much requiring of authorizations before a man can move." This, however, is the general fault of the French Government; and in Prussia, where the principle of State supervision is just as strong as in France, the same complaint is not made. Mr Arnold remarks upon the efficient system in the Continental schools of text books, the issue of which is regulated by a central authority, and upon the proper management of examinations, which are not allowed to degenerate into cramming, but are used as a test of the genuineness of previous training. He shows that high-class education in England is extended to only about one-fifth of the number who receive its advantages in France and Prussia, and advises the adoption of some of the best features of the latter system.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts of England state that business generally has been satisfactory. At Manchester, cloths and yarns remained without much variation as regards prices. In the woollen districts of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, moderate dealings have been entered into in winter goods, chiefly for export demand. In the lace and hosiery departments of Leicester and Nottingham there has not been much animation.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP ON THE SCOTCH COAST.

On Saturday morning, the 23rd ult., a sad calamity happened at Fair Isle, a small island lying between the Orkneys and Shetland. An emigrant ship called the Lessing, bound from Bremen to New York, with 20 sailors and 445 passengers on board, ran ashore on the Sheep Craig, where the rocks are highest, and got fixed in a little creek, or "goe" as it is called, where the rocks towered far above the masts of the ship. There was considerable fog at the time, and the island was unobserved until the unfortunate ship was just on it. The violence of the collision broke the back of the ship, and at the same time aroused the poor passengers, most of whom were in their berths asleep. The sea rushed in, and almost immediately those on the lower deck had to hasten above to save themselves from drowning. The captain got his boat, proceeded to the foot of the rocks, and scrambled up the face of it to survey the scene of his disaster. Meanwhile the islanders had become aware of what had happened, and did their utmost to save the lives of the unfortunate passengers. Indeed, a great deal of courage and kindness has been shown by these poor islanders to their unexpected guests. As the ship could not be approached from the sea, the only practicable mode of procedure was to take their little boats into a cavern which passed through the rocks and opened into the creek where the ship lay. Taking their living cargoes of men, women, and children aboard, the islanders had to watch for an interval in the waves to pass through the cavern, else their frail boats would have been swamped by the tide dashing against the rock. Then proceeding onwards to a part of the rock which was smoother and not so jagged, the whole party—passengers and sailors included—were drawn up the face of the cliff and safely landed on *terra firma*. The children were tied on the backs of men, and so they made the ascent. Several hours were thus occupied; and as soon as the weather permitted, a boat left the island with the mate on board. Intelligence of the wreck reached Lerwick on Tuesday of last week. A schooner was immediately provisioned and dispatched to the island; but up to Monday, when the mail left Lerwick, had only been able to make two trips, the wind being contrary. In these two trips nearly 400 emigrants were landed at Lerwick, and the schooner had returned to Fair Isle to bring off the remainder of the passengers and crew. Mr John Bruce, son of the proprietor of the island; Mr Gatherer, the receiver of wreck; Mr Stage, the chief boatman of the coastguard; and Mr Robertson, the chief clerk at Lloyd's agent's at Lerwick, also proceeded to the island and were able to render material assistance to the captain of the ship. The addition of nearly 500 persons to the population of Lerwick, which is already overcrowded, is necessarily a rather serious matter. The accommodation, it may be easily imagined, is limited; and as these poor persons escaped for the most part only with the clothes they wore at the time, and are without change of clothing, bedding, or bed clothes, and have suffered from exposure, the risk of contagious disease appearing among them is not slight. They have been received into part of the court-house and prison; and two apartments in the fort and some store-houses have been cleared out for them. Many of them are very destitute, especially the women and children.—*Scotsman.*

An English pedestrian recently ran 40 miles in five hours, lacking seven minutes, without exhibiting any distress. This remarkable feat was accomplished for the very moderate compensation of £20.

The New York Anti-Gambling Society reports favourable progress. They have closed several of the vilest gambling dens in the city by prosecuting the landlords for letting the places for such a purpose, and their system of spies has frightened away the patrons.

About two weeks since, two young men put into Newport, R.I., in a small boat called the Dore, from Newburyport, for Baltimore. The craft was visited by several experienced boatmen, and the unanimous opinion was that the chances were against her reaching her port of destination. She was skiff built, not more than twelve feet long, and made sharp to aid her speed. She was so crank that the utmost care was requisite in moving about in her, even while lying at the wharf. The boat has not been heard of since she left, and the supposition is that she went down in one of the heavy gales that set in soon after she departed.

A young girl named Prince who has been employed as letter-carrier for the postoffice at Burlington, N. J., was recently arrested, charged with robbing letters of their contents. After her arrest she confessed that she had been in the habit of taking the letters to the house of a woman named Miller, who opened them and took out any money, jewelry or other articles of value which they contained, giving her (the girl) part for her share. The woman Miller with her two daughters has been arrested, and the girl is held as a witness.

A young woman was taken in charge in the streets of Chicago the other day, who was labouring under the illusion that the spirit of her dead husband was pursuing her and demanding, with skeleton arms outstretched, her money. She had already thrown $300 at the feet of the apparition and fled, but it still pursued. The insanity of the woman is the last act of a tragedy that occurred three years ago. At that time she was the bride of an old divorced man, who at once doted upon and was very jealous of her. One evening he asked for $500, which he had given her in a moment of tenderness. She tauntingly replied that she had given it to her lover. He demanded the name of the man, threatening to blow his own brains out if not informed. She told him to blow away. The next moment he lay dead at her feet, his brains scattered over her dress. Her guilty conscience now conjures up the old man, continually haunting her and demanding the money, as on the fatal night.

A letter from Rome, of the 8th, says:—"This morning between seven and eight the Pope celebrated in his private oratory, in the Apostolical Palace, the marriage of Count di Caserta with the daughter of Count de Trapani. Those present were very numerous; all the royal family of Naples, Francis II. at their head, a number of Neapolitan and Roman guests and many Spaniards. His Holiness spoke a few words of exhortation to the youthful pair, and then everybody retired. A large assemblage of Neapolitans were waiting on the Place Santo-Petro to see the bride and bridegroom come out, and when they made their appearance they were saluted with emphatic marks of respect and sympathy. At the present moment no one can possibly deny that hopes are dawning for the Neapolitan Bourbons. The people of the former kingdom of the two Sicilies, wearied out with bad Italian government, sigh for change, and would, on the first occasion, open their arms to Francis II. or to the republic—perhaps to both at the same time. The royal family of Naples is endeavoring now to extend its alliances by marriage; for on these it partly relies, and not without reason. Duke Robert of Parma is here for some days past, with the object of concluding a marriage between himself and the sister of Francis II. This arrangement, it is thought will be carried out.

A lady in New York has two pet peacocks who strut about the drawing rooms in fine style.

One of the most taking tricks in the French version of "No Thoroughfare"—"L' Abime"—is one by which the audience seem to hear the crunching of snow under the feet of the actors.

A humming bird entered the hall at a recent concert and hovered persistently over the flowers which a lady wore in her bonnet.

Jealousy was the cause of Verdi's refusal of the decoration of the crown of Italy. The Minister of Public Instruction of that kingdom wrote a letter to Rossini, in which he proclaimed him "king of kings,' among musicians. This came to Verdi's ears, and he refused the inferior honour.

A despatch from Salt Lake City says that the funeral of Heber C. Kimball was attended by several thousand persons. His death is considered the greatest loss to the mormons since the death of Joe Smith. The Tabernacle and public buildings were draped in mourning.

Part of the Sheaf Works, Sheffield, England, the property of Messrs. Mappin & Co., has fallen with a tremendous crash, shaking the entire neighbourhood, and causing much alarm. Fortunately no one was hurt, the men having left off an hour or two previously.

A huge Indianian in England, being profusely thanked for having rescued a lady from the attack of a ferocious dog, which he seized by the throat and throttled, said, "Of course I was glad to help the *gal*, but what *I* wanted most was to give that condemned English cur some adequate notion of the American eagle."

A new and dangerous fire-work, called the Fenian torpedo, has been introduced in American cities. These are scattered on the pavement, and explode under the feet of the first person who treads on them. Already serious accidents have occurred to innocent persons, as the torpedoes burst with great violence, and are capable of doing much injury. Their sale ought to be suppressed.

A paper hanger of Roubaix, France, fell a victim to his imprudence some short time back by going to his breakfast without first washing his hands after handling some green papering. The inquest proved that death was caused by the introduction into the system of salts of copper, now so much used in the manufacture of green colouring for paper.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the new American Minister to the Court of Great Britain, will sail from the port of Baltimore on the 1st of August. Mrs Abraham Lincoln and her son "Teddie" will be among the passengers. She will be under Mr Johnson's protection to Liverpool, where she will meet her friends.

The Archbishop of Munich has demanded and obtained the seizure of the *Nouvelliste* of that city for exciting to hatred and contempt certain classes of society. The incriminated journal stated that the decadence in agriculture in Bavaria was due in great part to the number of holidays, pilgrimages, &c., celebrated in the country.

It appears that the Empress of the French has struck out of her invitation list two American families, the young ladies belonging to which she considers as too eccentric in dress and manner to be received at Court. One of the young ladies in question, whose skating had been much remarked last winter by His Majesty, lately sent him his portrait executed by herself, with the following naive inscription, "D'une amie a un ami."

The English pawnbrokers complain, it is said, that their interests suffer severely from the frequent changes in female fashion, and that when articles of clothing pledged with them are not redeemed at the end of twelve months, the changes of fashion greatly deteriorate the value of such articles. The Association of Pawnbrokers have therefore prepared a bill to be introduced into Parliament in the next session authorizing the sale of all articles of clothing not redeemed at the end of six months instead of twelve.

KING THEODORE.—An English paper, the *Western Morning News*, is responsible for the following:—"A lock of the late King Theodore's hair, cut from his head after death by Captain C. F. James, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, was received in Plymouth on Tuesday, and as a matter of curiosity it is now exhibited in a shop window in George street. Captain James, when about to start for Abyssinia, jocularly promised a friend at Plymouth that he would bring back a lock of Theodore's hair. On Tuesday the pledge was redeemed, a note accompanying it, in which Captain James said: 'I send you a real lock of King Theodore's hair. I cut it off myself as soon as we found the body in his gateway, and I assure you it is genuine. I little thought when I promised this in fun that it would be fulfilled in reality."

DIED.

June 28th, Octavius Charles, son of Charles and Phoebe Catherine Mee, aged 4 months and 3 days.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

FRESH OYSTERS,

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

25 Dozen OYSTERS, in 1 lb Tins, very fine.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

TOMATO SAUCE

25 Dozen very fine TOMATO SAUCE.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

CONCENTRATED LEMONADE.

10 Dozen CONCENTRATED LEMONADE, for cool and delicious Summer Drinks.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

LOBSTERS IN VINEGAR.

25 Dozen very fine LOBSTERS, in Quart Bottles.

W. R. McRae & Co.

June 29.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, June 27, evening.—Late and latest telegrams by way of Shanghai have been received from Japan. The last news under date of May 2nd, announces that the Mikado had arrived with his army near Jeddo and was threatening the city. The Tycoon had sent a flag of truce to his powerful enemy, offering to withdraw from Jeddo and disband his army if his city was spared. It was thought that the Mikado would accept these terms.

Berlin, June 27.—The health of Count Bismarck, who is at present living in retirement on his estate in Pomerania, has improved within the past few days.

Constantinople, June 27.—Prince Napoleon arrived in this city to-day from Bucharest.

Marseilles, June 27.—Her British Majesty's steamship 'Urgent,' Major General Napier and staff on board, arrived at Malta to-day on her way to England.

Queenstown, June 27.—The steamer Europa from New York has arrived.

Paris, June 28.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day the contract made with the general Transatlantic Steamship Company for the transportation of mails to Panama and Chili was approved.

Southampton, June 28.—The steamship Hermann from New York on the 16th arrived at this port yesterday, and sailed for Hamburg.

The steamship Weser, from New York on the 18th instant, has arrived at this port.

Queenstown, June 29.—The steamer City of New York has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, June 29, 1:20 p.m.—Consols for money and account 94¼ to 94¾; Bonds 73¼; Illinois Central 101¼.

Liverpool, June 29, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 34s 6d. Pork and lard dull.

New York Press Despatches.

Indianapolis, Indiana, June 27.—The train on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, leaving Madison this morning, was thrown from the track near Vernon, Indiana. Several persons were slightly injured.

Jackson, Mississippi, June 27.—The democratic majority as far as heard from.

Knoxville, Tennessee, June 27.—A personal difficulty between John B. Brownlow, jr., of Knoxville *Whig*, and Mr Kirby of this city, took place on Thursday afternoon. Brownlow tried to shoot Kirby, but his pistol snapped without hurting anybody.

Chicago, June 27.—Rumours are afloat that the steamer Kalamazoo, plying between St. Joseph and Kalamazoo, Michigan, sunk on the 19th. Six persons, all coloured, were lost.

Washington, June 28.—The rumours of the resignation or removal of Secretary McCulloch have subsided, though certain parties are still endeavouring to effect a change in the Treasury department.

New York, June 29.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Delegates from Maine to the New York Convention have arrived here. The majority of them express a decided preference for Pendleton as the candidate. The Southern delegates are in favour of President Johnson.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, June 29th.—Flour—Superior Extra 6,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 6,35 to 6,70; No. 1 Canada wheat, 6,35 to 6,70; Super Western wheat, 6,35 to 6,70; Super No. 2 wheat, 6,10 to 6,20; bag flour 3,15 to 3,25 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs 0,00. Butter—Dairy 00 to 00c; store-packed 00c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5,55; pearls 5,45. Gold in New York at 12 to 14½. Pork, Mess, 00,00 to 00,00; Prime 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00 to 00,00 bbl. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Market firm at Saturday's prices with demand for local use. Grain—wheat little offering; prices nominal. Provisions dull and quiet. Ashes in better demand and higher.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to Daily News.)

New York, June 29th.—Stocks active. Gold at 140½. Flour receipts are 2,900 bbls; sales 5,000 bbls at 6,75 @ 7,25 for superfine and western; 7,75 @ 8,55 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour