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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 "

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

An immediate effect of the silver discount movement in operation among the grocers and dry goods dealers of Toronto has been the reduction of goods from their former prices. This was to be expected. The tendency of profits in any business is always towards a minimum, and if the retail dealers are benefited be the common currency being placed at its proper value, they can afford to give the benefit to their customers. Further if the dealer, is saved the constant loss to which he is subjected by contributing to the profits of the non producing and only artificially convenient broker, he will be enabled to give his customers a share of the advantage which he enjoys himself. But the question has been long settled that the American silver coins by their only partial currency at their face value are productive of loss, and therefore any expedient that will have the effect of substituting a currency of recognized value is deserving of encouragement. In Hamilton the dealers are giving public notice of their agreement, and the scheme begun in Toronto is attracting much attention throughout the Western part of Canada. If the plan can be made to succeed in Toronto there will be a speedy extension of these rates of discount to other cities. In such a case Parliament would be justified in fixing the discount at the Toronto rate. If the voluntary plan should again fail, the demand for Parliamentary interference will be all the louder, and government will be altogether inexcusable if it neglects to provide a remedy.

The affair in which the commander of the British war steamer Chanticleer was involved at Mazatlan has fortunately been left to be dealt with by cooler heads than the commander of that vessel was possessed of when smarting under a sense of the indignity to which he had been exposed. An immediate bombardment of a defenceless town would have been punishment far beyond the necessities of the case, however desirable it may be to teach the arrogant Mexicans the decencies they ought to observe towards the representatives of foreign powers. Nor could it be expected that General Corona would consent to deliver up a subordinate to suffer the award of the captain of the British vessel. Commander Bridge acted promptly, but he demanded too much. Happily he had the wisdom to listen to the good advice tendered him by the American and Prussian consuls, and by referring the matter to the admiral of the station the precipitation of hostilities has been averted. The cowardly and treacherous Mexicans would have revenged themselves for the bombardment of Mazatlan, no doubt, by murdering or imprisoning British subjects, and a complicated state of affairs might have speedily arisen in which there would have been no escape from a disagreeable war. British relations with Mexico have of late been none of the best, and the affair at Mazatlan is not likely to improve them; but the incident will probably operate to hasten the settlement of the questions at issue between the British government and Mexico. A British expedition to Mexico to collect the Mexican bonds, on the scale of the French expedition, is an improbability, but the occupation of the chief seaports, or the consent of the British government to the annexation by the United States of a part of the country, are contingencies by no means improbable. It is also to be noticed that the Americans are being repaid for their assistance in expelling the French by an accumulation of indignities directed against American citizens in Mexico. Intervention of a very serious nature cannot long be delayed by the government of the United States.

☞ ST JAMES'S CHURCH.—Thursday's lecture on the Parables of our Lord, 7.30 p.m.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—There was no business transacted by this body yesterday, a sufficient number not having been present to constitute a quorum.

SWARM OF BEES IN JOHNSON STREET.—A colony of bees, belonging to Miss Gildersleeve, came to the determination this morning of founding a new colony, and accordingly at noon the emigrants started, and having proceeded a short distance up the street alighted upon a small maple tree in front of Dr. Henderson's, and sent out their pioneers. In the meantime Miss Gildersleeve's gardener, not at all agreeable to the abrupt departure of the bees, provided himself with a suitable hive and followed them without loss of time, and succeeded in securing the whole.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Father Point, July 8.—The Nova Scotian passed inwards at 6 a.m. She brings 19 cabin and 313 steerage passengers.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 8. A man named John Leonard, lately from Ottawa, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat, but did not succeed.

H M. sloop of war *Barracouta*, 6 guns, now at Quebec, is to lie at Montreal this season.

The steamer *Corinthian* has been put into dock for repair. The injury turns out but trifling.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday it was resolved to urge on government the propriety of amalgamating Trinity Board and the Board of Harbour commissioners. Another resolution recognized the importance of improving the channel between here and Quebec, and ascertaining its depth.

Dion's new billiard hall is to be opened next Monday.

CAB ACCIDENT.—Last evening a cabman was drawing a pair of fine bays along Ontario street at a smart trot, and when opposite the market battery the rein on the near side broke, and the horses receiving their guidance from the remaining rein, started to the right, and plunging violently, dragged the carriage with great force down the short declivity against the battery wall. Policeman Meikle seized one of the horses, which being jammed between the front part of the carriage and the wall, was struggling violently, while the cabman secured the other, giving time to the fare inside the vehicle to jump out, who did so in a hurry. Fortunately with the exception of some slight damage to the front part of the cab, and the total demolition of the pole, which was splintered into small pieces, there was no further injury.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—Thos. McGuire, from Ottawa, at present working at Kingston Mills, was fined $2 for being drunk, or the option of ten days in gaol. Susan Brickwood, a vagrant, who appeared better dressed than commonly, was charged with drunkenness. Susan is quite unable to keep away from Kingston, and to-day the magistrate told her it was his intention to send her to gaol for a month, as she appeared determined to let his repeated warnings pass unheeded. She appeared to feel her position more acutely than usual, and it is probable that the magistrate will relent upon her leaving the city and remaining away. The case of Benjamin Newman against Wallace P. Stiter, for larceny, adjourned from yesterday, came up for hearing again this morning. There was no additional evidence, and the prisoner was committed for trial to the first court of competent jurisdiction, and Stiter was bound over to prosecute. The accused at once gave bail for his appearance. Robert Newman and Thomas Chamberlain were charged with disorderly conduct on Barrie street, opposite Maple Row, on the night of the 4th inst. Policeman McLaughlin and Hoyle stated that at the time mentioned they first heard the noise when near Carson's in Princess street, about a block distant, and that it was so great that they supposed the quarrellers were killing each other. Upon arriving in Barrie street, they found Newman and Chamberlain throwing boards and behaving in a most disorderly manner, and upon being told to desist they used abusive and improper language to them. Policeman Lane said the same parties once used bad language to him, and he said that they were in the habit of doing so to show their contempt for the police. At the request of the accused, the case was adjourned until next Friday. Inspector Mostyn charged B. Halligan, Montreal Road, with selling liquor without licence. The case being proved, the court inflicted the penalty of $20 and costs.

A coroner's jury in Cincinnati returned the laconic verdict "soothing syrup," on a dead baby.

The butter business of St. Albans is immense. In one day recently, 1,170 tubs of the article were freighted from the depot to that place. The weight of the whole amount, at fifty pounds to the tub, which was probably about the average, would be the nice lump of 58,500 pounds.

Five cows were killed by lightning in Brome, last Tuesday. The cows were in the milking yard, and two men and a boy who had been engaged milking had just taken shelter to escape the heavy rain, when the lightning came down, stupefied one of the men and knocked down the boy.

In Quebec a small cannon was loaded on Dominion Day. There was a contest for the honour of discharging it, which Mr Joseph Lapointe obtained. Every thing being ready Mr Lapointe fired, there was a dense volume of smoke, when it had cleared Mr Lapointe was standing with his whiskers, beard and hair off, not unlike a singed sheep's head. He says he will not meddle with cannon law again.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—The annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Bank was commenced in this city on Monday afternoon, and closed about four o'clock yesterday morning. The annual report previously adopted, and of which a copy appears elsewhere, shows that the business of the year has been a profitable one. The ballot was proceeded with after the adoption of the report, and excited considerable interest from the fact that two or more gentlemen were on the cards for president. The following were ultimately declared elected directors for the ensuing year viz.—Hon. Donald McDonald, Toronto; W. Barber, M.P.P., Georgetown; James Metcalfe, M.P., York; R. A. Harrison, M.P., Toronto; Alexander Manning, Toronto; A. M. Smith, Toronto, and James Cromble, Galt. At a meeting of the Directors held subsequently, Mr James Metcalfe, M.P., was elected President in the room and stead of Mr A. M. Smith.—*Globe.*

We have already referred to the action for libel lately brought against the proprietors of the London Telegraph. The following is an extract from the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice, who presided at the trial:—

"I am glad that all are agreed as to what is the law, and that, whatever may have been thought in past times, now-a-days, at all events, we are all agreed that a fair and impartial report of the proceedings of a court of justice, although, as incidental to them, it may embody matter defamatory to an individual, is nevertheless privileged and protected; the public interest and advantage in having the reports published preponderating so much over the inconvenience to individuals, as to justify the sacrifice of private convenience to the public good. But the condition upon which alone the privilege can be maintained is that the report shall be fair, truthful, honest and impartial. It need not be a report of everything, nor of all the proceedings of a long trial; the report may be long, or it may be more condensed, but still you must have an honest and impartial, and substantially fair account, or there is no privilege for the publication of defamatory matter; of course if there is no defamatory matter there is no occasion for privilege. But if the reporter adds facts or statements of his own, which are defamatory, then he cannot claim the benefit of his privilege."

THE BOARD OF COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The regular meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees was held last (Tuesday) evening in the Council Chamber. The chairman presided, and the following members were present: Messrs Fenwick, Newlands, Britton, McRossie, Carrol, Hobart, Chown, Barton, Cunningham and Dr. Fenwick.

Mr A. Chown opened the meeting with prayer, after which the secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved.

A communication was read from Miss Lane, offering her services as teacher, her health being now restored. As there are no vacancies at present, no action was taken on the communication.

A communication from Mr T. Pryme, tendering his resignation as junior teacher in the Wellington street school, with the usual three months' notice, was read.

The chairman stated that as Mr Pryme only held a certificate from the local superintendent which would expire at the next examination of teachers in July, the three months' notice in his communication was of no effect, unless he then applied and obtained a certificate.

The members thought that the secretary should inform Mr Pryme of the fact, but that officer said he had already done so, and Mr Pryme was well aware of it.

The resignation was accepted.

On motion of Mr Fenwick, seconded by Mr Hobart, it was resolved to advertise for a male junior teacher for the Wellington street school, in the place of Mr Pryme, in the city newspapers.

The report from the committee of the City Council on schools, which was published in full in the *Daily News*, upon its adoption by that body, was read, and gave rise to some conversation among the members, the gist of which appeared to be that no reduction of expenses could at present be made by the board, but that the expenses of the coming year would be much lighter.

It was moved by Mr B. M. Britton, seconded by Mr Chown, and carried, that the finance committee be instructed to respectfully answer the communication of the committee on schools, stating that they find it impossible to make any change in their present estimates.

During the writing of the resolution the chairman info med the board that he had paid a visit to the recent recent examination of the Grammar School scholars, and was very much gratified with the proceedings.

Mr Britton handed in the report of the Board of Common Schools for the past year, which was adopted.

Mr McRossie was in favour of having the report printed in pamphlet form in lieu of the regular newspaper circulation, but was informed by Mr Britton that it was already passed to order the publication of the report in the city newspapers, when

Mr McRossie's motion, seconded by Dr. Fenwick, to print in pamphlet form was also put and carried.

Mr Britton suggested that the proof of the printed report be read by the secretary of the Board, which was ordered.

Before closing, Mr Carrol expressed a hope that the report of the committee on teachers, officers and salaries, relating to the proposed high school in Johnson street, should not be lost sight of, and was informed that no action could at present be taken upon it.

After a closing prayer by Mr Chown, the Board adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CORINTHIAN.

Owing to the dense smoke which hung over the city and river on Sunday evening, the fine steamer Corinthian met with almost a very serious accident. It appears that, about six o'clock she successfully run the Lachine Rapids, but after doing so, the pilot got out of the channel, and accidentally run the steamer on to a shoal near the Nun's Island. She had on board a large number of passengers, who, as might naturally be supposed, exhibited no little excitement; but when assured by Capt. Dunlop that no danger need be apprehended, they quietly retired to their cabins, where they remained all night. At eight o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Maid of Canada, Captain Jas. Healey, proceeded to where the Corinthian lay, and took off her passengers. They spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Dunlop, and on their way to the city drew up and presented him the following address:—

ON BOARD THE MAID OF CANADA.

To Captain Dunlop, Steamer Corinthian:

We, the undersigned passengers from the steamer Corinthian, before separating, wish to express to you our heartfelt thanks for the able and seamanlike manner in which you so thoroughly provided for the safety of the vessel and comfort of the passengers, after the accidental grounding of the steamer on a shoal above the Victoria Bridge last evening. No further proof of confidence was required than the perfect state of satisfaction in which the ladies early retired to their couches, knowing they had to remain on board all night. We feel convinced that no blame whatever can be attached to either you or the pilot, as, owing to a very dense smoke that suddenly arose after passing the Lachine Rapids, obscuring all land marks, you took the precaution to slacken steam, and afterwards, on finding we were in shallow water and out of the channel, to reverse engines, thereby causing the vessel to ground lightly, and probably saving not only the steamer, but the lives of many of the passengers under your charge.

Montreal, July 6, 1868.

Brewster Pelton, Cleveland, O.; J. L. Enghart, N.Y.; William Boa, Chicago; Wilbs G. Jackson, do.; A. McLean, Hamilton; AlonzoBrown, N.Y.; B. Mathews, do.; Edward Strathy, St. Catherines; R. W. Stoddart, Detroit; H. C. Howell, N.Y.; J. P. MacDougald, Toronto; G. A. Cochrane, Montreal; E. Compton, Hamilton; W. H. Brinderhoff, Brooklyn; W. Fuller, St. Catherines; J. Wilson, Brockville; W. Daniels, Boston; W. Mason, Brooklyn; H. O. Thurman, N. Y.; Lewis King, N.Y.; J. Sangster, Montreal; L. Miller, Ogdensburgh; G. Gregson, St. Louis; Rev. J. Anderson, Kalamazoo; G. Hanson, Brockville; A. Burnham, Cobourg; A. McVey, St. John, N.B; D. Johnson, N.Y.; N.S. Baxter, St. John, N.B.; T. Gorman, Pembroke; M. Wilkes, Toronto; John McD Hains, Montreal; Walter L. Mason, Ware, N.S.; E. B. Barrie, Hamilton; Richard Scholes, Chillicothe, Ill.; A. Detmers, Montreal; James L. Libby, N.Y., Edwin Pridham, Montreal; R S. Capell, Morrisburgh, Ont.; C. R. Chisholm, C. H. Baldwin, Angus Grant, Montreal; R. P. LaBatt, Prescott, Ont.; Mrs E. Pridham, Milwaukee; Mrs H. Hosmer, Mrs B. Felton, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs Geo. A. Cochrane, Montreal; Miss Livermoore, N.H.; Miss Manning, Maryland; and a great many others.

The Corinthian now lies in four feet of water forward, and 10 feet aft. The cargo is not damaged, her pumps—which are only worked to about half their capacity—having successfully kept down the water since the time of the accident. The damage to the vessel is slight, and it is expected she will be got off to-day.—*Montreal News.*

The corporation of London did a grand thing on Friday fortnight when they handed cheques for £200,000 to the representatives of the proprietors of Southwark Bridge, which is now free to the public for ever.

A correspondent writing from Paris tells the following story:—"I was in a hairdresser's shop a few days ago when a man entered who offered for sale a large lot of Chinese tails. I mean human hair tails such as adorn the heads of the subjects of the Celestial Empire. The bargain was soon struck at the low rate of two francs and a half per tail, and the vendor was encouraged to bring as many more as he could procure. The hair was coarse and black, and did not seem to me fitted to add to the attractions of any female head, so I inquired to what use it could be put. 'Use!' exclaimed the hairdresser; '*Soyez tranquille.* I am not anxious about that. There is such a demand for hair just now that we are too happy to buy whatever we can get.'"

CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Canada was discovered by Cabot on the 24th June, 1407; visited by Coteral the Portuguese mariner, in the year 1509; in 1517 Sir Thomas Pert's expedition entered Hudson's Bay, but did not explore it; in 1835 Jacques Cartier ascended the river St. Lawrence as far up as the present site of Montreal, and carried several of the natives with him to France. In 1540 the French erected the fort of Charlesburg, and Cartier and Roberval explored the country round Montreal. In 1608 Quebec was founded by Champlain. In 1627 the Government wasintrusted by Richelieu to the "Company of a hundred associates." In 1629 Sir D. Kirke conquered the French possessions in Canada, which were returned to France by the treaty of St. Germaine in 1632. In 1663 Louis XIV erected Canada into a Royal Government with the laws and usages of France. In 1665 the colony was granted to the French West India Company. In 1690 Sir Wm. Phipps was sent to conquer Canada, but failed. In 1711 the British American Colonies sent a fleet to conquer the country, but the expedition was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The attempt was repeated in 1746 and 1755 without success. In 1759 the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe virtually put an end to French rule in Canada, and the country was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 by the treaty of Paris. In 1775 the Americans invaded Lower Canada, landing at St. John's and marching on Quebec. The attempt ended in the death of General Montgomery, who commanded the invading force, and the surrender of the Americans to the British troops under General Carleton. In 1791 Canada was divided into two Provinces, Upper and Lower Canada.

Not less than fifty thousand persons attended the Schuetzenfest in New York.

Those who raise tobacco in France are not allowed to smoke it, but must sell it to the authorities, and if they wish to use any must purchase it at the established rates. The government buys the cigars in Havana through the French consul, who receives a commission, two experts with large salaries being sent out each year to make selections.

An interesting parallel has just been issued by the supporters of the electric telegraph bill, showing that the arguments now used for and against that measure are almost identical with those used in reference to the penny post. The curious part of the contrast is, that the Liberals who formerly supported the penny post, are now trying to shelve the electric telegraph bill.

The Duke of Edinburgh, amongst other noble gifts made by him on the eve of his departure from Australia) presented a splendid gold watch and chain to Mr William Vial, who had the courage and good fortune to be the first to seize on O'Farrell, the assassin. A public testimonial was also to be presented to Mr Vial. The Duke had shown him much attention, and had him at dinner on board the Galatea.

The London system of letter delivery by carriers will soon be adopted in New York city, and the old box system be virtually abolished. The necessity for this change lay in the fact that the increase of the number of boxes and of box-holders made the labour of properly assorting the mails almost impossible. Besides, the public suffered more and more every year from losses of mail matter, which could not be prevented under the existing system, and the evil became too great to bear.

The Hon. Mr McDougall was at one time editor of an agricultural paper published at Toronto, and has always taken a great interest in agricultural affairs. Some short time ago he made his farmer friends of the Agricultural Society of the North Riding of Lanark, a present of a very valuable ram to improve the sheep, and this very simple transaction has been made the occasion of no small nasty scurrility on the part of some public journals. It must be matter of regret that an incident of this kind should be so eagerly seized hold of to throw mud at a public man.

The piano factory and saw mill of Warren, Hale & Co., at North Dana, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Friday; loss, $20,000. As the town was without an engine, men, women, and children formed a line from the roof of the building to the river, and passed pails of water, and so kept the fire confined in that locality nearly two hours; but by the imprudence of some of the workmen a hole was cut through the west end of the building, and the gas that had accumulated in the meantime, caused an explosion. The sides and ends of the building were thrown apart, and the roof fell in.

Referring to the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Australia, the Sydney correspondent of the Times says:—"The Prince is reported to have antithetically described his colonial experiences thus:—'At Adelaide they stole my jewels, at Melbourne my character, and at Sydney they would have taken my life.' I have reason to think that this phrase has been manufactured for him; but were it really his, it affords only a fresh instance of the temptation encountered by those who aim at effective contrasts to sacrifice truth for force. It is true that his jewels were stolen at Adelaide, that is character was ruthlessly maligned at Melbourne, and that his life was attempted here; but he still would be the last man to class the people of these colonies as a lot of thieves, backbiters, and assassins in consequence. He has too good a knowledge of us; we have too strong a faith in him."

Another season's practice with the Snider rifle has unfortunately shown that it is not the perfect arm that it was hoped. It is found that most of the rifles which have gone through much practice have become damaged, or rather enlarged, at the seat of the base of the cartridge. The cartridge, therefore, fits loosely into the rifle, which is no longer firmly closed by the breech-piece, the consequence being an escape of gas on the explosion of the cartridge, which has, in several instances, blown open the breech piece, and in some cases destroyed it. This unsatisfactory result is owing to two defects of construction—firstly, that the breech-piece lies in its place merely by its own weight, and is not fastened down, as in other breech-loaders; and, secondly, that the base of the cartridge has been altered (to make a cheaper article), and is now not sufficiently strong to resist the explosion of the powder. The committee on Small Arms, under the Presidency of Earl Spencer, whose labours will extend till the autumn, may be relied upon to decide which is the best arm to be put in the hands of the soldier.—*The Owl.*

AN ANCIENT REAPER.—As the harvest time will soon come, a short account of the *old* reaping machine may not be unwelcome. Pliny, the naturalist, who gives this account, died at the time of the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, A.D. 79.

"As touching the manner of cutting doune or reaping corne, there be diverse and sundry devises. In Frannce, where the fields be large, they used to set a jade or an asse unto the taile of a mightie great wheelbarrow or carte made in a manner of a Van, and the same set with keene and trenchant teeth sticking out on both sides; now is this carre driven forward before the said beast, upon two wheels, into the standing corne (contrary to the manner of other carts that are drawn after), the said teeth or sharp tines fastened to the sides of the wheelbarrow or car aforesaid, catch hold of the corne ears and cut them off; yet so as they fall presently into the bodie of the wheelbarrow!"—*Natural Historie, translated by Philemon Holland—London*, 1601.

Horace Mann used to tell a capital story of a conversation he once had with an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Worcester, whose peculiar mania resulted from an inordinate development of the bump of self-esteem. "What's the news, sir? Has anything unusual happened of late, sir?" inquired he, with a consequential air. Mr Mann happening to recollect that a furious storm had occurred a few days previous, gave him some account of it, mentioning that on the sea coast it was very severe, several vessels having been driven ashore and wrecked, with the loss of many lives. "Can you remember, sir, what night in the week all that happened?" eagerly inquired the listener. Mr Mann said he believed it was the night of Tuesday. "Ah!" said the lunatic, with an air of solemnity, mingled with triumph and lowering his voice to a whisper, "I can account for it, sir! That was the night when I whistled so!"

THE BLOCKADE AT MAZATLAN.

Mazatlan, Mexico, June 20.
Via San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1868.

This port was declared blockaded to-day by the English man-of-war Chanticleer, Captain Bridge, commander, on account of a gross insult offered to himself and his Paymaster by the Custom House officials, both having been arrested on the wharf while going to their ship. They were brought to the Custom House on charge of smuggling, and were searched, as they alleged, in a most shameful and outrageous manner. Three hundred and sixty-eight dollars was abstracted from the Paymaster. The Mexican officials deny having acted in an outrageous manner, and give the following version of the affair:—

The Chanticleer was in a perilous situation off the coast and fired signal guns for assistance. A pilot went out and released the ship from her position of danger, but the commander of the steamer refused to pay the pilot for his service and proceeded to Mazatlan. The Collector of the port of Mazatlan was notified that one of the officers of the British war steamer was engaged in conveying specie on board, to avoid the export duty, and caused his arrest. The officer's person was searched and a lot of gold found upon him. The captain of the Chanticleer came ashore, and in a very excited manner declared that his vessel and himself had been insulted by the indignity offered to his subordinate. High words followed, which culminated in the arrest and search of the person of the British commander by order of the collector, who asserted his suspicion that the commander also was implicated in smuggling specie on board the vessel. Captain Bridge then went on board the Chanticleer and notified the inhabitants of Mazatlan that he was about to bombard that city for the insult offered to the English flag. The Captain's proclamation of hostility caused great excitement, and numerous communications in writing passed between Captain Bridge, General Corona and the civil authorities. The United States Consul, M. Session, acting as mediator, ultimately induced the British commander to modify his proclamation, so as to place the port of Mazatlan under blockade so far as Mexican vessels were concerned, until he could receive orders from the British Admiral commanding on his station. American and other foreign vessels would not be interfered with. It is asserted that the action of General Corona and the Mexican authorities is approved of by the foreign residents generally.

The United States war steamer "Suwanee" had left Acapulco for Mazatlan to protect the American interests in that place.

The United States steamer "Resaca" was at La Paz on the 21st of June.

Additional advices from Mexico state that Commander Bridge at first demanded that the officer who searched the person of his subordinate and seized the money should be sent on board the Chanticleer, to be dealt with as the commander saw fit. General Corona replied that sooner than submit to such an outrage he would allow the city to be bombarded, and telling him in indignant language that if he had a reclamation to make he should make it in the manner customary with civilized nations and through the proper channel.

Several communications have passed between General Corona and Captain Bridge, but they could not come to an amicable adjustment, General Corona asserting that as military commander he could not interfere in matters pertaining to the civil laws; and Captain Bridge asserting that in accordance with the law of nations he demanded redress of the highest authority.

The following document was received by United States Consul Sisson to-day:—

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Chanticleer,
At Mazatlan, June 20th, 1868.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that, having failed to procure redress from the Mexican authorities in Mazatlan for the gross insults offered to myself by the Customs Department, I am compelled to take summary measures to repel the insult. I therefore shall from this day close the port of Mazatlan and make such seizures as I may consider necessary. Should force be required to carry out my intentions, I shall be obliged to resort it; but it will be my desire, while inflicting punishment on the Government of Mazatlan, not to injure private property if possible. I beg you will be so good as to display the United States flag over your Consulate, and that you notify your countrymen in Mazatlan of my intentions. Before opening fire on the Custom House and other public buildings I will display the English flag at the main and fire a blank gun in order that the inhabitants may remove from danger. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. W. BRIDGE,
Commander and Senior Officer on the Western Coast of Mexico.

To the Consul for the United States at Mazatlan.

As a consequence of the above the American flag floats over all American property. The Chanticleer sent 4 boats to make a reconnoitsance of the Custom House this evening, each boat having twelve men and two officers on board. Very quickly the Mexican artillery and infantry were on the spot and took up position in front of the Custom House, but the boats had quietly rowed towards their ship. In the meantime excitement runs very high, and some people have fears of a mob rising against the English citizens.

Mazatlan, June 23,
Via San Francisco, July 3, 1868.

The blockade still continues, but the city will not be bombarded for the present, owing to the following reasons:—Diplomatic negotiations between General Corona and Captain Bridge having failed to settle the affair mentioned in my last despatch, yesterday afternoon the late acting Prussian and English Consuls, through the courtesy of ex-Senator Ronaldo Pachoe, of California, addressed notes to Captain Bridge stating that two-thirds of the property here belonged to foreigners; and that there was imminent danger of a mob rising against the foreign citizens if he bombarded the city or public buildings, and that there was strong probability of many innocent people suffering, while those by whom he was wronged and of whom he demanded redress could not possibly be punished. The American Consul also addressed him in behalf of American citizens and their property. Captain Bridge replied to-day, and from such a representation of the facts, concluded to keep up the blockaded without bombardment until he could hear from the British admiral at Victoria to-morrow.

The English and Prussian Consuls forwarded all the documents to Mr Plumb, United States Charge d'Affaires at the city of Mexico, so that as the representative of a friendly power he may represent their interests to the Mexican national authorities. The case will be put in a strong light against General Corona, but he also defends his conduct in a full official report to the government. Reliable authority states that the English admiral will undoubtedly order all Mexican ports in the Gulf of California to be blockaded until the gross insult to his junior officers and country's flag are fully satisfied; on the other hand, the Mexican authorities still deny having done anything but carry out the law against smuggling, and public opinion is that this is the beginning of a long premeditated English blockade of Mexican ports which is to end in an English-Mexican war.

Mrs Victor, of Cleveland, O., lately convicted of murdering her brother, Wm. Parquet, is sentenced to be hanged August 20th, 1868.

The Orangemen of the County of Haldimand will celebrate their anniversary by a grand picnic on the Lake shore near Selkirk, on Monday, the 13th instant.

A. A. Kelly, the New York gift enterprise man, was on Monday last fined $500 in the Superior Court of Buffalo, on pleading guilty to an indictment for promoting a lottery.

A coal mine in South Wales was lately inundated. Seven horses were supposed to be drowned, but on pumping the water out they were found alive, at the end of several days, and are doing well.

The cherry crop will be a partial failure this year, on account of a little pest called black lice, which is making wholesale destruction with leaves and fruit. Many trees are completely blackened with them.

Five men were thrown to the ground in the city of Quebec by the breaking of a scaffold at the Wesleyan Church. One was killed outright, two are seriously injured, and two escaped with slight scratches.

H.M. steam sloop of war Barracouta, Commander Bevan, 6 guns, 1,053 tons, 300 horse power, 175 officers and men, arrived at Quebec on Saturday afternoon from Jamaica. She proceeds to Montreal and will remain during the summer.

A new street sweeping machine has been introduced in Chicago. It consists mainly of a broad scraper fastened to a large box at the front end. The box is carried on large wheels, the axle passing through the box and connected by an iron frame with the forward wheels, over which is situated the driver's seat and most of the mechanism by which the machine is operated. The sweeper is dropped upon the ground, and the forward motion of the team fills it like a road scraper. When both scraper and box are thrown into an upright position by a set of levers, the dirt falls out of the scraper into the box, and both come again to the ground. This process repeated fills the box, when by a simple operation the scraper is lifted off the ground and held in position so that it forms a part of the bottom of the waggon. In this last position it is in effect a waggon, and can be hauled from place to place as easily as any vehicle, and is unloaded with great ease and rapidity. In all its operations the driver rides upon the machine and works it with less labour than it requires for a horse rake. For the purpose of street cleaning it has no equal, as the exhibition on La Salle street plainly demonstrated. It does its work well—removing all surface dirt, passing all obstacles rapidly, and was pronounced by those present to be the best thing yet placed before the public.

With all inducements the penny novel trade is far from being in a prosperous condition. A blight appears to be continually seizing author and publisher alike. They are always on the verge of bankruptcy, and ever on the lookout for ventures of a less precarious nature. To them any strong impression of adverse opinion on the part of the public often signifies utter ruin. They care little for the law, its technicalities affording them numerous loopholes of escape; but the tide of public opinion they dare not resist, its influence being experienced chiefly in an increased disinclination—if not absolute refusal—on the part of cheap booksellers and newsdealers to assist in the sale of publications which incurred such widely spread opprobrium. To talk of suppressing such publications by means of a new press law is absurd. A censorship of the press may cut both ways. The real antidote will be found in conscientious efforts on the part of respectable publishers to effect for our thousands of boy-readers what Mr Charles Knight and the Messrs Chambers did for their fathers a few years back—namely, a proper provision for good, cheap, wholesome, and attractive literature, which shall, by its very excellence, drive the present obscene and thief-educating class of penny literature completely out of the market. Such an effort, made by able and experienced persons, possesses more than a chance of proving successful and remunerative.—*London Daily News.*

MURDER OF MR DUFTON IN ABYSSINIA.—A private telegram received in Leeds from the Secretary of State for India, states that Mr Henry Dufton, of the Intelligence Department of the Abyssinian expedition, was shot and mortally wounded by brigands, of the Shoho tribe, at Undah Wells, near the British encampment at Zoulla, on the 28th May. The *Yorkshire Post* says:—"Mr Dufton was 'the son of our highly-respected fellow-townsman, member of the Leeds Town Council, and was some years employed as a clerk in the Yorkshire Banking Company. He afterwards went out as a missionary to Abyssinia, and worked in that capacity with a zeal and earnestness that gained him the highest respect of those who had the opportunity of witnessing his labours, and one of whom, recently visiting Leeds, spoke of him as 'a true Christian gentleman'. Quitting Abyssinia, Mr Dufton was engaged for a time in commercial pursuits in Alexandria, having the management of a store there. He then returned to England, and while the question of rescuing Captain Cameron and his fellow captives by force was under discussion, opportunely published a volume, narrating his experience in Abyssinia, which was regarded as a valuable work on the country of King Theodore. It was this book and some letters which Mr Dufton addressed to the *Times*, giving useful information as to the topography of Abyssinia, that brought him under the notice of the Government, and he was offered an appointment in the Intelligence Department of the expedition, which he accepted. He accompanied the expeditionary force through every stage of their journey, and was present at the taking of Magdala. Mr Dufton was in his 27th year, and has left a wife and one child to mourn his loss."

FISH CULTURE.—Mr Seth Green having concluded his labours for the season in the propagation of shad in the Potomac, has transferred himself to the Connecticut. The New York Commercial Advertiser thus refers to his operations there:

We have heretofore alluded to the successful labours of Mr Seth Green in breeding fish in Western New York and at two or three points in New England. He is now at Holyoke, most actively engaged in propagating shad, and writes: "I am hatching about seven millions shad every day." The Connecticut river, at this rate, will, in two or three years, be thoroughly stocked with this superior fish. Mr Green's example could be followed with great profit by others who, with a little time and study, might acquire the whole art of fish breeding. There is no reason why the Hudson, Potomac, and numerous other rivers extending from the coast, should not abound in shad. There is no reason why very many of our inland streams should not be replenished with fresh supplies of trout and other fresh water fish. This is a matter which is not only worthy of the attention of private parties, but should receive consideration at the hands of the various State Legislatures. In his late address before the Propagatory Society of New England, Professor Agassiz clearly set forth the great value and importance of fish diet, and all the States ought to make liberal outlays to insure the multiplication and protection of the finny tribe.

DIED.

At Ottawa, on the 7th inst., Jane, beloved wife of Mr Thomas Massou, late of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, July 8th, John Davis, aged 17 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, Mr James Davis, Brock street, to St. Mary's Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Daily News.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8.
SEE LAST PAGE.
TELEGRAPH.
CABLE NEWS.

Southampton, June 7.—The steamers de Paris, Hermann, and City of Paris, arrived.

London, July 7.—Late news from Japan that the Mikado still retains supreme The representatives of foreign have had interviews with him, at they were received, and negotiations upon for continuing the treaties in The Mikado expressed a wish to the best relations with foreign

The House of Lords to-night the and Scotch Reform bills were third time, and the Irish Reform passed in committee.

July 7.—In the Corps Legislatif Marshal Neil made an eloquent de- of the army and military power of nation. He declared that in 1867 would have been unable to cope neighbours, but now her power that none of them could compete her.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, July 8, 1:20 p.m.—Consols for 93½ to 95; for account 95; Bonds 73½ Erie 40; Illinois Central 102; Atlantic Western 36. Tallow 43s. Linseed

Liverpool, July 8, 1:20 p.m.—Corn 36s. buoyant. Beef dull, 107s 6d. Lard 61s. Cheese 58s.

New York Press Despatches.

New York, July 7.—The friends of Hon. Griswold, for Governor, are numer- and it is evident that a considerable are in favour of the nomination Lyman Tremain.

Charleston, S.C. July 8.—General Canby issued an order restoring civil rule in Carolina when the President shall proclaimed the ratification of the fourteenth amendment, and the func- of military officers are then to cease. Columbia, S.C. July 8.—The constitu- amendment was adopted by the Sen- yesterday.

New York, July 8.—Mr Devlin's recov- considered certain.

Miss Francis Adams arrived by the China last night.

The Times says Pendleton's friends have confidence of his being nominated. World says nearly all the delega- had caucuses last evening. The im- was quite general when the Con- adjourned that there was no chance nomination of Pendleton, and the was prevalent that Hendricks would winning man.

Ohio men were busy last night in affecting their determination still to Pendleton.

The Tribune says it is rumoured that has signified his approval of the Demo- platform, and it is predicted his friends will present his name to the con- to-day.

New York, June 8, 3.30 p.m.—In Democratic Convention the 17th ballot stood: Hancock 137½, Pendleton Hendricks 30, Doolittle 12, Parker 7, Hoffman 4. A motion to adjourn till nominating is now pending.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, July 8th.—Flour—Superior Extra, 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 Welland Canal Super, 6,45 to 6,85; No. 1 Canada wheat, 6,45 to 6,85; Super Western wheat, 6,45 to 6,85; Super No. 2 wheat, 6,10 to