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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows

GOING EAST.

1.45 a.m.	1.30 p.m 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 intended 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.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The discount movement is making headway in various parts of Upper Canada. The Guelph merchants have held a meeting and adopted the following resolution—"That having heard the scheme adopted by the merchants and traders of Toronto regarding the silver nuisance, this meeting deems it advisable to adopt the same measure, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the towns and villages north and east of Guelph, with a view of getting the merchants of those places to co-operate with the views of this meeting, and that their answer be made known at a further meeting." In Ottawa also the subject is attracting serious attention and here and elsewhere traders are watching the progress of the experiment in Toronto with a keen interest. If the discount on American silver can be made uniform among all dealers in the provincial capital public confidence in the scheme will be enlisted and will ensure its general application.

Potter and Butler fairly belong to the same category. The one thought he could bring about the annexation of Canada by abrogating the Reciprocity treaty; the other thinks he can detach Prince Edward's Island from the British Empire by framing a new Reciprocity arrangement. Potter deceived himself and all who acted with him, because he took into no account the laws of trade and the strong sentiment of our people in favour of preserving British connection. General Butler, in like manner, is a prey to mistaken motions of the facility with which he imagines the people of Prince Edward's Island will allow themselves to be annexed to the republic of the United States. General Banks' magnificent offer of purchase proved of no avail, not even to raise any excitement in Canada favourable to annexation; and General Butler's bill is not likely to disturb the peace of the good people of Prince Edward's Island. As for the legislature of that Island they will treat his proposal with contempt.

FIRST FRONTENAC CAVALRY.—This body of cavalry, under the command of Major Duff, completed their eight days drill yesterday.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.—The steamer Champion supplies the place of the Corinthian, pending the repairs of the latter vessel at Montreal.

JUVENILE PIC-NIC.—The Sunday School Scholars of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, accompanied by parents and friends to the number of 500, started early this afternoon in the ferry boats Gazelle and Pierrepont for Dr. Yates' farm, to participate in the pleasures of a pic-nic.

FIREMAN'S PRESENTATION.—Last evening a meeting of No. 3 Engine Company, of the Fire Brigade, was held in the Engine house, Barrie Street, when Mr F. Thompson presented the 1st Lieutenant of the company, J. Parsons, with a new fireman's hat. The hat was the usual fireman's helmet, nicely painted, and surmounted with a sea horse.

OBSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALKS.—Complaints were made to the Police Magistrate by the policemen this morning of several merchants who were in the habit of displaying their wares in front of their shops in Princess and Bagot streets, to the obstruction of the sidewalks. Complaints were also made of several cabmen leaving their cabs unattended to solicit fares on the wharves.

BODY FOUND.—On the 25th of June last the body of a man was picked up by Capt. Moore, of the propeller America, on the south side of Howe Island. The body was in so advanced a stage of decomposition that all chance of identification from the features was gone. The dress was also much decayed. It had on a white woollen under shirt and white cotton one over it, and upon the first was marked a name which was much obliterated, but appeared to be "J. T. Harty." In deceased's pocket was a piece of iron nine inches in length and weighing 4 lbs, 5 small bottles and 3 white pocket handkerchiefs. An inquest was held before Coroner G. R. Bryant, Howe Island, when a verdict was pronounced of "Found drowned."

The Illustrated London News of June 27, contains another instalment of sketches from Abyssinia, and is occupied with pictorial and letter press descriptions of the leading events of the week, namely, the review at Windsor, the experimental firing at Shoeburyness, the Leeds exhibition, etc. It has been received at Henderson's.

The editors of Troy and Albany will make an excursion to Montreal, and perhaps thence to Quebec, on or about the 15th of July.

A printer in the city of Quebec fell insensible from a sun stroke on Saturday. He is now recovering.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 9.—At a meeting of the City Council last night a resolution was carried that the Water Committee be authorized to obtain tenders for the erection of two engines and boilers and also a steam engine of sufficient power to pump daily into the Reservoir three million gallons of water, the expense to be about 35,000 dollars.

The contractors for the drill shed have threatened the corporation with legal proceedings for the recovery of $10,000 claimed by them on their contract yesterday.

The flooring in the fifth story of a high building near the foot of the canal, in which 2,500 bushels of grain were stored, gave way, and the grain forced its way from one story to another till it reached the ground.

Application was made yesterday in Chambers that Garner, the man who shot Cullen, be admitted to bail, but the application was refused.

POTICK CORNER, Thursday.—There was a heavy calendar at the Court this morning, occasioned no doubt by the exceedingly warm weather we are at present experiencing, the heat having a tendency to engender thirst and create an irritability of feeling greatly provocative of quarrels. The softer sex monopolised the greatest share of the magistrates' attention this morning. Jane Watson and Eliza Mills were charged with vagrancy, the first was sent to gaol for one month, and the last allowed to depart to her native place, Picton, where it is hoped she will remain. The police were instructed to see her comfortably off. Noel Warren, from Crosby, paid a fine of two dollars for indulging to excess in sheben whiskey last night, from the effects of which it will take him at least a week to recover. Elizabeth Albert, Norah Granger, and Ellen Little, were charged with vagrancy and drunkenness, and sentenced each to pay a fine of $5 or remain sixty days in gaol. The first lady of the batch appeared with a badly bruised face and in a decidedly morose and sullen mood. She informed the court that she considered the period of her incarceration a small affair, and left the dock muttering something in an under-tone, which appeared to meet with ready response from the feelings of her comrades, who laughed enjoyingly as they left the court. Rose Ann Bain, charged with drunkenness, said she yesterday came from the country and meeting with an old acquaintance was induced from feelings of friendship as well as of thirst, to take a social glass or two with her. Upon parting with her friend and getting into the sunshine she found to her astonishment that the sun's rays acted upon her manner of progression in a very singular and embarrassing manner, rendering her totally unable to walk steadily ahead in anything like a satisfactory fashion. Having by this time perfectly recovered from her coup de soleil, politely requested the magistrate to allow her to depart to the quiet retirement of her rural residence, which was granted, provided the usual fine of $2 was first paid. Edward Kelley, another thirsty soul from the country, was ordered to pay $2 for not confining his imbibing propensities within the limits of moderation. Elizabeth Healey, an insane woman, found wandering in the streets was given in care of her friends. Mark Eves was charged with assaulting Peter Whalen. The complainant stated that he was at work for his employer, Mr Dale, cleaning out his stable in Ordnance street, yesterday, when the defendant came along and called him a perjured old ——; complainant replied that he wanted to have nothing to say to defendant, and then went in and shut the stable door. He had no sooner done so than defendant commenced firing stones at the door. His (defendant's) wife and children tried to get him to go home, but only received abuse and ill-treatment for their pains. When complainant thought, from the cessation of stoning, that defendant had gone away he opened the stable door, and was disagreeably astonished by receiving a blow on the left cheek from a large boulder hurled by the defendant, and which, but that it luckily struck glancingly, would have fitted complainant for the occupancy of a spare apartment in St. Mary's cemetery. The defendant to this charge replied that Whalen was the aggressor, that he (defendant) was going along quite peaceably when Whalen came out of the stable "dure" and "hit him a bat with the curry comb," called him a —— and threatened to "prod the forrick into him." To this complainant rejoined that what defendant alleged was untrue, although he owned that he did say that if defendant came into the stable for the purpose of assault he would strike him. The defendant wished for the appearance of his son as a witness who refused to appear, accordingly the court fined him $5; $2.50 additional for costs. The defendant indignant at the result of the proceeding informed his worship that he should "repail it to the Recorder's coort," the never-failing threat of all the disappointed who appear at the police court.

Sir Robert Napier will visit Trelydan Hall, near Welshpool, the residence of his father-in-law, General Scott, shortly after reaching England. A town meeting was held at Welshpool on Tuesday afternoon to arrange for a public reception. A committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

The Ottawa *Times* mentions the receipt of the following telegram in the Capital from Baskerville, British Columbia: "Cariboo celebrates today (July 1st), and sends her congratulations. God save the Queen and the Dominion!"

The people of Canada will heartily reciprocate the sentiment, and gladly assist in hastening the day when British Columbia may be made part and parcel of the Dominion.

Governor Canby has removed the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of North and South Carolina, and appointed in their stead the officers chosen at the last election. He has also ordered that no judicial, legislative, or executive officer shall be required to take an oath other than is prescribed by the Constitutions of their respective States.

Mr Marshal Wood, the English sculptor, is expected shortly in Montreal, with the model of a statue of the Queen, considerably larger than life, to stand in the Place d'Armes of that city. The model is a commission from the City Council of the commercial metropolis. The figure is standing, wearing the Royal Crown and robes, and bearing the sceptre. The likeness is well preserved, blended with stateliness, dignity and ease. It is not yet decided whether the statue is to be executed in marble or bronze.

WOMAN'S WORD-BOOK.—Romps: Miss-behaviour.—Scorn: The shot from a bursting gun.—Season: The time of the year for opening the marriage market.—Shoulders: That part of the body beginning at the nape of the neck and ending—well! above the knees.—Siren: A singer who would drown the voices of her rivals.—Sorrow: A cloud which makes the past look brighter, but which the future soon forgets.—Stupid: Any one professing to translate woman's words.—*The Tomahawk.*

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The adjourned examination of the parties implacated in the late shooting affray near the Crystal Palace, was resumed at three o'clock this afternoon before the Police Magistrate. A large number of persons were present, but nothing equal to the crowd of the first day. The prisoners were brought up punctually at the appointed hour, and appeared nothing the worse for their temporary confinement. Mr Frank Draper was present for the prisoners, and Mr B. M. Britton attended on behalf of the Crown, as on the previous occasion.

The first witness sworn was Policeman Sergeant Meikle—Was on duty on Sunday night; Jones and De L'Armitage came to the station on that night about 12 o'clock, and said an attack was contemplated on Minnie Smith's house by the men of the 47th, and wished policeman to be sent out to their assistance. Witness said they should not go, as it was out of their jurisdiction. They then went away; afterwards about two o'clock heard a horseman come around the corner at a rapid pace, which proved to be a cavalry man, who, upon his arrival said a man had been shot, and wished the police to go out and make an arrest. Went out then by order of the Recorder with four others, and on arriving found the house, it being dark, could not, upon knocking, gained admittance. Sent then to the camp for assistance and upon its arrival asked the officer in command to place sentries in front and rear of the building, and, if obliged to do so, they would then force an admittance into the house. Finally gained admittance through the back door, arrested the prisoners, and took them with him to the city, leaving policeman Nugent and Bennett behind.

Cross-examined—Upon knocking at the door of the house and stating who they were, received no answer, but heard footsteps. Was a sworn policeman for the city, not for the county, which was the reason he did not send to the camp; considered that it was not his business. Had no conversation with Jones and De L'Armitage when they arrived for assistance; had no recollection of advising them what to do; nothing was said about shooting in case the house was attacked; do not recollect De L'Armitage saying what he should do in case of attack.

Police Corporal Bennett, sworn—Was one of the party who went to the house; upon receiving the information of the shooting from Lieut. White of 1st Frontenac cavalry; advised him to see the Recorder, which he did, and was ordered by him to go out at once, and went out accordingly. Upon proceeding to break open the house with a billet of wood, not being able to gain admittance, and when one of the shutters had been cracked, Minnie Smith came to an upper window and said not to smash the house, that she would let them in; she thought they were the soldiers. When they obtained admittance they found the prisoners there. They were all dressed, but Jones had his coat off. When left behind by the last witness, he made a search of the house and found two revolvers (Bennett found them) underneath the carpet, along with a box containing 33 cartridges, and also nine discharged cartridges, and two full ones in another box. The cartridges fitted both the revolvers. Remained in the house till half-past nine, when Alexander Jones came back in a cab, and took charge of the house. Made an observation of the outside of the house in the morning; saw some stones as big as his fist; thinks that Porter, assisted by Illsey, did the most of the damage to the door with the billet of wood. Saw some dints on the shutters as from stones having been thrown at them.

[The prisoners were finally committed for trial.]

THE CRICKET MATCH AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 8.—The cricket match between the Kingston and Ottawa eleven commenced today on the cricket ground at Rideau Hall. The ground was in good order and the playing excellent on both sides. The score stood at the close of the first innings as follows:—

KINGSTON.		OTTAWA.	
C. S. Hornby	5	C. Scott	14
A. N. Burns	6	Sir A. Palmer	13
A. M. Brown	0	T. D. Phillips	10
G. Barrow	4	T. Wise	4
R. W. Barrow	4	Kavanagh	0
T. Giancy	17	Aumond	0
W. Johnson	4	T. Dutton	6
C. M. Ferguson	0	Slane	1
J. J. Linton	5	T. Weatheral	1
Emergency	10	M. Finch	2
Byes	11	H. Steele	0
Leg byes	6	Byes	4
Wides	2	Leg byes	0
Total	65	Total	55

In the second innings, Kingston, when the match was called, scored 103 with four wickets down. The match will be concluded tomorrow.

A telegram this afternoon states that the match was finished to-day, Kingston 23 runs ahead.

A machine has lately been invented which, from ordinary ash or any other soft and flexible wood, turns out 200 strawberry boxes per minute.

The Minister of Finance of Italy has published a supplementary report to the budget, from which it appears that the total treasury deficit, as estimated on the 20th January last, must be reduced by fifty-one millions.

The great ten mile trot on the St. Catharines Course on Wednesday last has aroused a great deal of feeling, and no more such exhibitions are to be tolerated there. "Red Bird" bled at the mouth and nostrils from over-exertion; yet after a hasty stimulating process was still forced on. The St. Catharines *Times* says the spectacle was revolting to humanity.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says: A notification is published from the American Consulate at this port, which is of great importance to merchants and travellers. Vessels leaving this port for the United States are advised that the health authorities require the presentation of Consular bills of health, and that in the absence of such, they will be treated as coming from infected ports. Shippers of goods, by railway, express, or otherwise, are notified to procure Consulate certificates of personal effects, &c., as the same will greatly facilitate their progress and tend to prevent harassing delays. When desired, cars and packages will be examined by the Consul and sealed for entry at the port of destination.

Picton, Ont., July 8.—The 16th battalion, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Ross, was ordered here on Monday for a week's drill. The men, numbering 450, are billeted among the townspeople. The County Council pay each 40c per day for billet. The weather being very hot the battalion drill is from 4 to 7 in the morning, and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

A rocket exploded in the Spire of St. John's Episcopal Church at Buffalo, on the night of the Fourth, and fired it. The flames being beyond the reach of the engines, and the steeple very dry, the beautiful structure was soon in a sheet of flame. The costly edifice, with its fine organ and library, was totally destroyed. The loss is about $50,000, on which there is $30,000 insurance.

It is stated on good American authority that while the liability of the British Government for damages inflicted on American vessels by confederate cruisers built in England, amounts to seventeen millions of dollars, the United States owe twice that amount to Great Britain for damages inflicted on British commerce by abuse of the blockade.

A young lady of Rochester, now visiting Vineland, N. J., writes home that while "hulling" a box of strawberries purchased in the market, she found a large one with a gold ring imbedded in it, completely encircling it. The ring apparently dropped from some one's finger and the unripe berry had grown around it and ripened; or else it is a peculiarity of the species, which, if so, will prove valuable to the owner.

MADAME RACHEL.

At the hearing of the charge against Madame Rachel, yesterday, Mr Knox showed an impatience, not unnatural under the circumstances, of the delay involved in the application for a further adjournment of the case. Mr Knox plainly intimated that he thought there had been adjournments enough, and that, in his opinion, Madame Rachel was merely shamming the illness which was vouched for by certificates in order to back the application for delay. He ordered that Madame Rachel should be brought forward from her home in a cab, and that she should remain in the precincts of the court, though he consented to dispense with her attendance in the room in which he sat. When this order had been complied with, the tradesman who had supplied Mrs Borradaile with £150 worth of wedding clothes—which were sent to Madame Rachel's for approval—the jeweller who sent in the 1,200 guineas worth of diamonds, and the corn cutter, were all put into the witness box, and deposed to various circumstances. Then Madame Rachel's counsel once more applied for delay on the ground that he was not yet in a position to cross-examine Mrs Borradaile. Mr Knox seemed extremely unwilling to grant it; he, however, intimated that he should reserve his decision until one o'clock to-day. Lord Ranelagh's temper appeared hardly equal to the strain of the question whether he had ever made Mrs Borradaile a promise of marriage, though it was put with all delicacy by Mr Williams, and was, of course, necessary to complete the depositions. "I have already stated that the whole story is a lie from beginning to end," said his lordship, and that was accepted as a reply. Great allowance must be made for the position in which Lord Ranelagh is placed in this case; but he should not forget that nearly every case places some person or other in a position almost equally disagreeable, and that, if everybody were to allow his impatience to find vent as often as Lord Ranelagh does, it would be difficult to conduct the business of the courts of justice.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBRUYNESS

Seventeen years ago the people of England built a palace of glass, and invited all the world to bring the best of their productions and store them beneath its fragile roof. The call met with a hearty response. Amid mutual congratulations many voices were heard proclaiming that the era of war was past, and that henceforth a new gospel of peace and free trade was to rule in the hearts of men. To-morrow a crowd of officers will assemble at Shoeburyness, in all friendship, to study the latest method of destroying each other, and to find out how best to protect the shores of a country against the attacks of its neighbours. The wall of the barbarism of the Middle Ages. Yet, if we do not actually struggle together in hand-to-hand conflict, we point significantly to our means of destruction. Such is the condition of matters in 1868. So long as cool heads guide the destinies of European nations the pass uns of men may be controlled; but preparations for war are apt to lead to war, and it has been evident for some months that two men alone have kept many thousand others from the rifle and sabre.

Fortunately for England she possesses all the resources which make defence easy. Iron is plentiful, and so are the men skilled in forging it. Our Sniders have just shown their efficiency. One of the 9 inch guns which Woolwich and Elswick are turning out by the hundred has lately sent its shell right through a target built up at Berlin to represent the Konig Wilhelm—the strongest ship afloat, except the Hercules. Whatever errors there may be in some of our new fortifications, no such forts are built as the iron defences at Plymouth and Spithead. Surely, then, the time has come to rest and be thankful! We would fain cry "halt," but prudence forbids a cessation from our labours. The Monitors which were to be provided for coast defence exist only in the recommendation of the Defence Commission; and, since big guns have become articles of commerce, the Americans have spared no pains to produce the heaviest ordnance in the world. Few 20 inch guns have actually been made, but the design has been worked out. As far as our rifled guns go they have been successful, and their price is more moderate than that of the steel ordnance of Prussia and Russia. But the market of America is open to European nations, and it is both the interest and policy of England to provide at least a few specimens of guns as powerful as any that may be floated across the Atlantic. All the evidence of experienced officers, all the proofs furnished by the American and Austro-Italian naval fights, show that long-range firing at sea is too uncertain to be trusted. Single cruisers may try it, and manœuvre to escape close fighting, but a whole fleet cannot run away. Ships will approach each other as they did in the days of Nelson, and we must be as well prepared for close as for distant combat. This subject has not escaped attention in the gun factories. Designs for 15 inch rifled guns were prepared many months ago, and the War Office has been told that a year will be requisite for the experimental proof of the first examples. There is no need to spend much money, nor to make more than one or two to begin with, but it is necessary to ascertain the exact model required, and to settle the details of construction. Our material is stronger than that of the Americans. Our guns are far more powerful. There would be no difficulty in making a piece which would be superior at all ranges to the 20 inch Rodman, yet we rest satisfied with remaining a step behind in the race. If it be said that we have no ships to carry such guns, we may rely that turret vessels can be built to carry anything, and, meanwhile, the forts are able to support any conceivable ordnance.

The experiments at Shoeburyness will determine, it is to be hoped, what form of iron defences will give the greatest strength at the least cost, and there is time to adopt any improvements that may suggest themselves. There is time for relinquishing the plan of using so expensive a material as iron wherever its place can be supplied by earth. Happily the adoption of a late invention by a Captain Moncrieff seems to hold out hopes of considerable saving both in money and life, wherever circumstances will admit of earthworks being thrown up. The new method of mounting guns enables them to remain hidden behind a parapet until the moment they are required to deliver their fire. No mark is visible to the aim of any enemy. No man is exposed for a single moment. The range of a piece mounted on Capt. Moncrieff's carriage is unlimited, and a few heavy guns, scattered about the brow of a hill or the crest of a cliff, will give greater results than they could possibly do if mounted on the old system in the strongest forts. Where foundations have to be laid in the depths of the sea, iron defences will be cheaper than earthworks, because, occupying a smaller space, they will not require so large a pedestal. On the day after the trial of the new system at Woolwich orders were given for a change in the designs of several forts, by which the cost of iron shields will be saved. If there be one principle more obviously wise than another, or more persistently neglected in these days of accurate shooting, it is that the smallest possible mark should be presented to an enemy's fire, and for the shortest time. Towering granite forts are impossible to miss. So are embrasures, if the enemy has a steady platform to fire from; and so are the bodies of British soldiers drilled to stand erect before the muzzles of breech-loaders. Rifled cannon and breach-loading small arms have increased the necessity for cover. Henceforth guns show themselves only to fire, and if soldiers cannot carry both bayonet and spade, the sooner they throw away the former, the better for themselves and their country.—*London Times.*

Enormous fires were raging in the woods near Shawenigan, on the St. Maurice, on Monday, as well as in many other parts of the country.

Six liberal journals have just been started in the departments of France, and one of them at Lyons bears the bold title *L'Avenir Democratique* or the Democratic Future.

The St. John *Freeman*, in calling attention to an advertisement of the Inman steamers, states, by authority, that the City of Cork is about to be withdrawn from the line.

A railway on a novel plan is building in the neighbourhood of Paris. There is but one rail, on this the driving-wheel of the locomotive rests, the two other wheels rest on the common road.

THE ESCAPE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Her Majesty in Council having ordered his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare forms of prayer and thanksgiving for the preservation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from the attack of an assassin in Australia, on Thursday, the 12th of March, 1868; and for the success and safety which have been vouchsaved to her Majesty's forces in the Abyssinian expedition for the rescue of certain captives imprisoned in that country, it is directed that such forms of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon Tweed, upon Sunday, the 28th day of June, instant.

The following are the forms:—

"Almighty God, our Creator and Preserver, in whose hand are the issues of life and death, we give Thee humble and hearty thanks for Thy late mercy vouchsafed to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and to her people in the preservation of the life of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from the murderous intent of the assassin.

"Continue, we beseech Thee, thy watchful care over him; let the light of thy countenance shine upon him; give him Thy grace and heavenly benediction, that passing the life which Thou hast graciously spared in Thy faith, fear, and love, he may finally attain everlasting joy, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

"Oh Lord God of Hosts, who makest wars to cease in all the world, we humbly offer Thee our devout thanksgiving that it hath pleased Thee to go forth with our army in the Abyssinian war, to guide and guard our forces through manifold perils in a strange land, to scatter their enemies as chaff before the wind, and by Thy marvellous Providence to give deliverance to the captives. Thine, O Lord, is the counsel and the victory; to Thee be the glory and the praise. Impress us, we beseech Thee, as a people, with a deep sense of these and all Thy mercies; and grant that, ever firmly trusting in Thy protection, we may serve Thee in all godliness and honesty, to the glory of Thy holy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The new and highly spicy French paper *La Lanterne* is to be extinguished—a result not to be wondered at. An attempt was made to seize the last number, but it was too late, for the whole of the issue had been disposed of. The number showed no falling off in wit and audacity. The writer, M. Rochefort, in reply to the reproach of "systematic opposition" to the Government, admitted its truth, and announced his determination to continue to be a systematic opponent so long as the *Constitutionnel* remained a systematic admirer, and as long as some of the dignitaries of the empire systematically pocketed from £10,000 to £12,000 a year. He also wonders why so much noise is made about Queen Hortense, the mother of the Emperor, when nothing is ever said about his father, King Louis. In an amusingly sarcastic style he points out the "gross injustice" of this. Another joke has its scene laid at a cafe, where a gentleman asks the waiter for *La France*, to whom the waiter replies, 'As soon as it is at liberty, Sir;' whereupon the customery remarks, 'Oh, never mind, then; I should have too long to wait.' It is not very surprising, as we have said, that a journal which defies the powers that be in this risky fashion should be suppressed.

Commodore Vanderbilt will bequeath the bulk of his $75,000,000 of proprety to his son William H. Vanderbilt, now President of the Harlem Railroad Company.

The troublesome epidemic among silkworms, which has prevailed for some time in Italy, is said to be growing rather worse than better, and the yield of silk in that country will be considerably affected. Multitudes of the worms are dying constantly, and foreign eggs are being imported to replace the loss.

A young married woman named Bollinger, and her brother and sister, who reside with her in Belleville, Ohio, were poisoned on Tuesday last, by eating biscuits with arsenic in them. The brother and sister have recovered, but the woman still remains in a precarious condition. Mrs Bollinger's mother-in-law mixed the biscuit, and from threats previously made by her, there was thought to be little doubt that the arsenic was introduced for the purpose of murder.

The new United States tax bill passed the House of Representatives last week. By it the tax on whiskey is put at 50 cents for every gallon, and all spirits in bonded-warehouses must be withdrawn within six months, and pay a tax of $4 per gallon in addition to that of 50 cents per gallon. The system of bonding is abolished, and the tax is to be paid at the distillery. The tax on tobacco is to be 32 cents per lb. for chewing tobacco and snuff, and 16 cents per lb. for smoking tobacco; $5 per thousand for cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, and $2.50 per lb. and 25 per cent *ad valorem* on all foreign cigars—the latter being a slight reduction. The tax on Banks is placed at one per cent per annum upon all public deposits, one-half of one per cent per annum upon all the capital employed by banks and bankers, and two per cent on the circulation.

A good illustration of what manufactures will do for a place when encouraged (says a Pennsylvania paper), is afforded by the flourishing town of Canton, Ohio, where reapers and mowers are made. When the inventor went there a few years ago, it was the dullest and least progressive town in the State, and was retrograding in wealth and population. He asked for ten thousand dollars from the citizens to help him to start a manufactory. They raised and gave it to him. The following are the results of the investment: Two large agricultural implement manufactories, of ploughs exclusively, one of stoves and hollow ware, one of reapers and mowers and reaper knives and of saddlery hardware, two of horse rakes, one of farm waggons, one of cultivators, one of wrought-iron bridges, one of soaps, and others more or less extensive. These are not small concerns. The machine interests alone support 2,500 men. The town has trebled in population, quadrupled in wealth, besides developing a home market for farm products which is stimulating production and enriching farmers in the country tributary to it.

It is stated that on the way to the review at Windsor the Royal train which conveyed the Prince and Princess of Wales had a narrow escape. It seems that from some cause or other shortly after leaving the Slough station the Royal train was by mistake turned on to the up line, and just as it was getting up steam a train of empty carriages was seen coming up on the same line from Windsor. Fortunately the engine-driver in charge of the Royal train immediately discovered that he had been turned on to the wrong metals, and he instantly, with great presence of mind, signalled for all breaks to be put on, and reversed the direction of the train just in time to save the long train of empties from dashing into his engine, and thus a collision was prevented by about half a carriage length. We believe that the Prince and Princess were not aware that they had run such a narrow escape, or that the reversion was anything more than an ordinary backing. The affair, however, caused considerable anxiety for a few minutes to those who witnessed the danger.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION LAMENTATION.

In the Allocution respecting religious affairs in Austria delivered by the Pope in Consistory on Monday last his Holiness deplored and condemned as abominable the Civil Marriage Law and the other laws depriving the Church of control over schools and establishing freedom of the press and liberty of conscience. The Pope declared these laws null and void, censured their authors approvers, praised the conduct of the bishops as defenders of the Concordat, and hoped that the Hungarian prelates would follow in their footsteps.

The *Siecle*, remarking on the Papal denunciation, says:—Here is pious and catholic Austria, the ancient rampart of the faith, exposed to the ban of the Catholic world by Pius IX. The laws voted by the Austrian parliament are characterized as "reprehensible," "abominable" as, "contrary to the rights of the church and its doctrines," &c. The laws thus spoken of are laws which establish the freedom of the press, liberty of conscience, civil marriages, and the withdrawal of schools from the predominant control of the clergy. Once more "the infallible oracle" has anathematised those principles which are the bases of those modern communities which desire to live and to progress in liberty. In what miserable equivocations will those members of the French clergy who pretend to be at once submissive children of the church and citizens attached to civil freedom, now take refuge? What wretched casuistry will they invoke? By what new outrage on common sense will they maintain that a man can be at the same time a faithful believer, condemning, with Pius IX., liberty of the press, liberty of conscience, and liberty of education, and a political citizen demanding in the name of justice those same liberties? All distinctions in this case are but the subtleties of sophists driven to the wall. One must choose. One must be either catholic and abolutist, or rationalist and liberal. There is no medium. The Pope has taken it upon himself to point to the faithful that this is the case. We know nothing so sad as the contradictions and capitulations of conscience to which the impossible task of reconciling the doctrines of the church with the principles of a free and democratic people condemn those who persist in making the attempt.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Thursday, July 9.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., extra Sup.	7 75	@	8 00
No. 1 Superfine	6 55	..	0 00
Do. per cental	3 25	..	3 30
Corn Meal, per cental	1 90	..	2 00
Barley per bushel	0 00	..	0 00
Rye do	0 75	..	0 80
Peas, do	0 75	..	0 00
Oats, do	0 35	..	0 40
Buckwheat do	0 00	..	0 00
Spring Wheat, per 60 lbs.	1 35	..	1 40
Timothy Seed, per bushel	1 50	..	2 00
Clover, do	5 50	..	6 00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 75	..	0 80
New do per qt.	0 10	..	0 00
Turnips, per bushel	0 75	..	0 80
Carrots, do	0 75	..	0 80
Onions, do	0 00	..	0 00
Beets do	1 00	..	0 00
Parsnips do	1 00	..	0 00
Beans, do	1 00	..	0 00
Cucumbers, each, from	0 02	..	0 10
Gooseberries, per qt.	0 10	..	0 12½
Apples, per bushel	0 00	..	0 00
Apples, per bbl	0 00	..	0 00
Strawberries, per quart	0 15	..	0 20
Beef, per 100 lbs	8 50	..	10 00
Beef, per lb.	0 00	..	0 12½
Pork, per 100 lbs	0 00	..	10 00
Mutton, per lb.	0 08	..	0 10
Lamb, do	0 07	..	0 09
Veal, do	0 05	..	0 07
Hams, do	0 09	..	0 12
Mess Pork, per bbl.	21 00	..	22 00
Prime do., per bbl.	16 00	..	0 00
Salmon, fresh, each	0 15	..	0 70
Pike, fresh do	0 06	..	0 20
Lard, per lb	0 13	..	0 15
Tallow, do	0 00	..	0 09½
Butter, do (fresh)	0 15	..	0 17
Butter, do (packed)	0 17	..	0 18
Cheese, do	0 08	..	0 10
Eggs, per dozen	0 17	..	0 00
Turkeys, each	0 75	..	1 00
Geese, each	0 00	..	0 00
Ducks per couple	0 00	..	0 60
Fowls, per couple	0 50	..	0 75
Wild pigeons, per couple	0 25	..	0 00
Potash, per 100 lbs.	5 70	..	5 75
Salt, per bag	1 10	..	1 12
Hay, per ton	8 00	..	10 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	..	8 00
Wood, per cord	2 00	..	4 00
Hides, per 100 lbs.	5 00	..	7 00
Sheep's Pelts each	0 50	..	1 00
Lambs Skins "	0 12	..	0 15
Wool, per lb	0 18	..	0 25
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	..	0 12½

Flour—In Montreal 5 to 10c better for fresh ground, which has caused a slight rise here. Grain—market dull; nothing doing except for milling purposes. Wool—little received, the season being nearly over. Hay and straw—very little arriving in market; prices unchanged.

Most probably the Imperial Parliament will be prorogued in the third week of July.

The New York *Times* says the grand Schuetzenfest in that city shows that "the Teutons can assemble in untold thousands, enjoy unlimited lager, and yet remain perfectly orderly and sober."

Eight Arabs were lately conducted through France, under sentence of solitary imprisonment on the island of St. Marguerite, to expiate the crime of cannibalism committed during the still raging famine in Algeria.

A singular story comes to us from Constantinople. A sum of 2,000 purses (11,000,000 piastres) arrived at that city from Bagdad. As soon as the ship which brought the money had entered the harbor, the Minister of Finance sent some porters to the landing place to take the purses to the Treasury. Just as they were going on board, however, a detachment of soldiers made its appearance, pushed the porters aside, and, taking possession of the money, marched off with it to the war office. The surprise of the Minister of Finance at this unexpected manœuvre may easily be imagined.

WORK OF INSECTS.—Great Britain pays annually $1,000,000 for dried bodies of the tiny insect known as the cochineal; while another—also peculiar to India—gum shellac, or rather its production, is scarcely less available. More than 1,500,000 human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of the fibres spun by the silk worm, of which the annual circulating medium is £40,000,000. In England alone—to say nothing of the other foreign parts of Europe—£100,000 is spent in the purchase of foreign honey, apart from the value of that which is native, and 10,000 pounds of wax imported every year. Besides all this there are the gallnuts, used for dyeing and making ink; the cantharides, or Spanish fly, used in medicine. In fact every insect is contributing in some way to swell the amount of commercial profits.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, Ont., on 8th inst., by the Rev. W. Maxwell Inglis, of St. Andrew's Church, Donald Maclean, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to Isabella Anne, second daughter of James Riddell, manager, Bank of British North America, Kingston, Ont.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, July 8.—The *Daily News* has a leading editorial on the despatch relative to the Fenians, recently sent by Mr Seward to Mr Moran, the first Secretary of the American legation in this city. It says:—"This despatch is discourteous and unfriendly to the English nation, and we have no hesitation in denying that it expresses the views of enlightened Americans, who we know repudiate the irritating tone of Secretary Seward. The people of the United States should be made to know that both the English people and the English government will treat such despatches as insulted and calculated to affect the commercial relations.

Dublin, July 8.—John Bright, M.P., has arrived in Ireland on a visit to the distinguished George Peabody. Mr Bright on reaching Limerick was received in a most enthusiastic manner by the people of the city.

Samuel Lover, the well known Irish artist and poet, died to-day at an advanced age.

Paris, July 8.—In his speech in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Marshal Niel vindicated the Government from the charge of extravagance in its expenditures for the army. He said the recent purchases of horses, which had been objected to by the opposition, was especially necessary to improve the organization of the army com-

The Paris journals again complain of the threatening tone of the German press.

London, July 8.—Despatches from Madrid received here and at Paris last night indicate a renewal of trouble in Spain. Prim, Duke, formerly Captain General of Cuba, and Gen. Serrano, Duke De La Torre, with five other generals