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GOING EAST.

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

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4:15 p.m.	3:30 a.m.	Mixed train 6 45 a.m.
4:35 "		" " 10:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 1¼ 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.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th and save the discount.

One of the first fruits of the mission of the Chinese embassy is the completion of a treaty between the United States and China, by which the ports of that empire will be thrown open to free commercial intercourse, and an end put to the vexatious restrictions on trade which have hitherto existed. The Chinese mission, at the head of which is Mr Burlinghame, is a remarkable proof of the change which is coming over oriental nations.

Our French contemporary *Le Canada* is responsible for the following, though the principal circumstances related have been generally suspected, and in Lower Canada almost implicitly believed in, for some few weeks past:—

"It now seems certain that the Ministry has come to a decision upon the important question of the Intercolonial Railway. The Robinson route has been selected; and the work on the road will be commenced as soon as the Imperial Government has approved of the selection. We anticipate that the next mail from England will bring to us the final decision in the matter."

As lending the guarantee to the cost of construction of the Intercolonial Railway the imperial government has an important voice in the matter, and has no doubt intimated in advance its preference for the Robinson route, which is so greatly the favourite in Lower Canada; though in the Upper Province, except amongst persons who are guided altogether by military considerations, the greater expensiveness of this route over the shorter frontier route has made the Robinson line unpopular. If it be found, however, that the Imperial government prefers the Robinson route over all others, the selection will we doubt not be fully acquiesced in by the people of Upper Canada, and a deaf ear be turned to the voices of the agitators which have already been raised, trying to insist on the adoption of the cheapest line as the Upper Canadian new of the question.

The new Reform Bill, with its extension of the electoral suffrage to an untried class, or some other cause of disgust, seems to be animating members of the Imperial Parliament and deterring them from seeking re-election. Perhaps the exciting political period at hand, threatening the connection between Church and State, induces some to escape from the revolution that is coming, and save themselves from the fatigues and annoyances of an intensely exciting period by retiring into private life. But whatever the cause, it is a singular fact that an unusual number, at least two hundred, it is said, of the members of the present Parliament, have announced their resolve not to offer themselves as candidates at the ensuing general election. This, independently of the fact of changed constituencies and a wider franchise, will induce a great change in the new House of Commons, and place the strength of parties and the settlement of questions entirely beyond the present standards of comparison.

The clauses relating to a mutual interchange of manufactured goods between Canada and the United States are likely to prove a stumbling block in the way of Senator Ramsay's bill, and destroy the chances of attaining legislative reciprocity during the present session of Congress. These clauses are meeting with strong opposition from American manufacturers, who seem to fear more from the activity of Canadian competition in the markets of the United States than they could hope to gain by the extension of their market into Canada. The probability is that in many of the coarser kinds of manufactures, and perhaps in all those that have taken good root in Canada, our manufacturers could beat the Americans in their own markets; but it is undeniable also that in a great many goods the Americans under the reduced duty of five per cent would have the control of our market.

The following Kingstonians were amongst the passengers per steamer Nestorian for England last Saturday:—Mrs Bajus, Mrs and Miss Lacey, and Miss Mary Ross; J. R. Dickson, M.D., jun.; Alderman T. Robinson; Messrs G. Robertson (of the firm of Robertson & Son), C. S. Ross, A. Ross, T. J. Dumble, H. Dumble, and A. R. McIntyre.

DEATH OF MRS CREIGHTON.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mrs Creighton, the estimable wife of our worthy Police Magistrate and ex-Mayor, John Creighton, Esq. The sad event occurred on Wednesday night, as a consequence of one of the forms of puerperal disease. The family has been heavily afflicted by the hand of death of late; and now husband and eight children remain to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 16.—Garner, the American who shot detective Dullen, has been admitted to bail by Judge Drummond, who held the arrest of Garner by Cullen to be illegal, and stated that there was not the slightest chance of obtaining a verdict against Garner. Bail $2,000, and two securities, $1,000 each. It was reported that Garner had compromised with Cullen for $5,000; it seems that this sum was sent to Cullen to defray medical expenses.

Hosea B. Smith, a merchant of long standing, died very suddenly yesterday. It was rumoured that ex-Mayor Rodier had also died, but the report proved false.

A French Canadian labourer, named D. Amour, was horribly mutilated yesterday by the falling of a wall on Little St. James street.

In a cricket match yesterday between the officers of the garrison and non-commissioned officers and men, the latter won by 113 to 55.

Dion's billiard rooms were reopened last evening; they have been filled up in an elegant style with fifteen tables.

Last night and this morning there was a cool breeze, but the sun has again become very powerful.

CRICKET MATCH.—The Belleville club having accepted the time named by the Kingston, the match will come off to-morrow on the usual ground, the wickets to be pitched at 9.30 o'clock sharp.

The following is the selected eleven, minus one, not yet chosen: Messrs. Glancy, Hornby, Brown, R. W. Barrow, G. Barrow, D. Meagher, Gildersleeve, Baines, Hewett and Draper.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—Mr Alderman Gildersleeve presided.

The business of the court this morning occupied the whole of the forenoon and up to 1 o'clock p.m., and appeared to contain more than the usual share of interest for the public if appraised by the numbers present in the gallery and occupying the spare seats within the bar of the court. John Meadenbar, an old pensioner, with a sabre cut on his head which influenced his drinking capacity, was charged with drunkenness, but was dismissed on promise of at once leaving the city. John Burke, another of the same class as the previous prisoner, and charged with a similar offence, was fined $2 or ten days in gaol. Edward Smith upon being placed at the bar on a charge of being drunk, acknowledged the offence at once, and said had it not been so hot he should not have been there, and upon receiving the pleasing information that $2 would be required in expiation, said he considered it "a d——d hard law," paid the fine and left the court, giving the magistrate a wrathful parting glance. Paul Ferris, from Quebec, another in the same list of charges as the former, was allowed to depart, and continue his route westward, which his late debauch had slightly interrupted. Chas. Hanson appeared in answer to the summons of Mrs Mary Dapell, a French Canadian woman, for assaulting her on Tuesday last by grasping her throat with intent to choke her, and also with giving her severe kicks upon her thigh, in both. The complainant and the defendant occupy near dwellings in the Anglin Cottages, and their respective "little pledges" were in the habit of playing harmoniously together to the delight of all concerned. All went so smoothly for a time, when one day, fatal to the peace and quiet of the Anglin Cottagers, Mrs Lapell was heard to say confidentially that she thought Mrs Hanson was "not much of it," but whether physically or morally did not appear. This rather vague expression being straightway conveyed to the ears of Mrs Hanson, did engender a bitter feeling in the breast of that lady towards her former friend, never more to be eradicated, and which found vent in sundry quarrels, much to the annoyance of the other occupants of the Anglin Cottages. The immediate cause of the case being brought before the magistrate, as shown by several witnesses, was as follows: On Tuesday last the child of Mrs Hanson's daughter was playing in the dooryard of Mrs Dupell, when it was struck by the child of a Mrs Daley, upon which Mrs Dupell, as she says, put it with all tenderness outside the fence to prevent its further injury, but as defendant avers, "chucked it" unceremoniously over the fence to such injury of the child's feelings physically and morally, that it made grievous complaint to its mother. The young man, uncle of the injured child, and defendant in this case, upon hearing of the occurrence, accused the complainant, thereof who replied with warmth and struck defendant upon his cheek. This action so exasperated the defendant that he seized the complainant by the throat, and but that he was separated by mutual friends, would have grievously hurt her. Complainant said that she bore the marks of defendant's attack, which she could show; but as those on the neck were evident enough, the magistrate was satisfied therewith After a very patient hearing, the Court dismissed the case, and also refused to bind over the defendant, a person present speaking well for his general quiet character.

Isabella Coleman, of the notorious Little's Lane, or Young Street, was brought up charged with using profane and abusive language to Mrs Ann Johnson, on the public streets, on Wednesday last. The case was fully proved, and the paisoner was fined $3 and costs, or 15 days in gaol. The charge was withdrawn in the case of Green for larceny, and the accused was discharged.

The adjourned case of Duff, Walsh, and Bull, for larceny, as reported in yesterday's issue, came up again this morning for further hearing, when witnesses were examined, whose testimony was sufficient to warrant the committal of Duff and Walsh, but the magistrate decided to adjourn the case until Monday next for the hearing of further evidence, and bail was refused. Bull was allowed to go on his own recognizance to appear at that time. O'Reilly and Draper appeared for Duff. Inspector Mostyn had six cases of selling liquor without licence for hearing, which were adjourned until Monday next.

The Baptist Society in Canton, Ct., recently renovated their meeting-house, which has been unoccupied for four years past. A swarm of bees, finding the church a still and quiet place, have settled in the steeple, and gone to work filling it with comb and honey.

The old method of attracting emigrants to new countries has been adopted with regard to the newly acquired territory of Alaska, and the American papers have commenced to circulate stories of the discovery of rich gold-fields on the Tagus River, in that country, where one may pick up gold in lumps.

ORANGE CELEBRATION AT GANANOQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir—Permit me to inform your numerous readers of the manner in which the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated in the loyal village of Gananoque. John Inwood, Worshipful Master, and the members of L.O.L. No. 511, met in the Lodge Room on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and after opening the lodge in due form, they marched in regalia to the Episcopal Church, where they listened to a very appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. John Carroll. After service they returned to their lodge room, and adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock p.m., to meet at the stone school house where a dinner was to be served. At the hour appointed the members of 511, together with a number of invited guests, assembled, amongst whom were the clergy of the different Protestant denominations of our village.

The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr Carroll, who invoked a blessing, and all sat down to a splendid repast provided by Mr George Hurst After justice had been done to the eatables a number of toasts were offered and responded to, amongst which were the following, viz.: The Queen, God bless her; the glorious and immortal memory of King William III., and the day we celebrate, responded to by the Rev. Mr Melville; the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family; the Army, Navy and Volunteers, responded to by Major Jones and Captain McCammon; the Ladies, responded to by Capt. McCrum; our Guests, responded to by Rev. Mr McDonald, and the Rev. Mr Gordon; Our Host and Hostess. Mr McCammon having assumed the chair, the Worshipful Master proposed the health of the chairman, responded to in a very eloquent manner by the Rev. Mr Carroll.

The party separated after singing the National Anthem.

Yours, &c.,

ORANGEMAN.

Gananoque, 15th July, 1868.

ORANGE CELEBRATION at ODESSA.

On Monday last the Loyal Orangemen of eleven different Lodges met and celebrated their anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne at Odessa.

Long before the appointed hour, the several Lodges commenced to arrive with their splendid banners and accompanied by their appropriate music, fifes and drums, viz:—The Napanee, Richmond, N. & S. Fredericksburg, Selby, Adolphustown, N. & S. Ernestown, Morven, Amey's, and the Odessa Lodges, formed in procession in front of the Odessa Lodge Room, headed by their brass band, which for the first time appeared in their new uniform. This band is the property of the Odessa Lodge, and is under the management of Mr A. E. Timmerman. The procession marched to the Pine Grove east of the Wesleyan Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Casson, Wesleyan Minister, from the text "Show thyself a man." The sermon occupied about three quarters of an hour, and was listened to by a highly intelligent and appreciative audience, after which the Rev. Mr Woodcock was called upon who made some very appropriate remarks for the occasion.

Thos. Storr, Esq., R.W.M., who was chosen as the Director of Ceremonies, announced there would be an intermission of an hour and a half for dinners, which were provided at the several hotels of the village—some of which had their long tables loaded down with provisions and the choicest delicacies of the season. At the sound of the bugle at 2 p.m., the procession again formed into line, conducted by the Director of Ceremonies, who rode a beautiful white steed, and covered with the usual insignia, and the multitude assembled again in the Grove, and addresses were delivered by Mr Madden, C.M., and several of the Brethren, who all spoke very interestingly on this occasion. At the close the band played the National Anthem, after which hearty cheers were given for the Queen, and the Day and those who honour it; and right heartily did the loyal voices join in the enlivening strain. Everything passed off quiet and harmonious, and not a single man was seen tight during the day. Many of the farmers left their hay fields and brought their families to witness the exercises and join in the celebration. May all similar gatherings be like this.

A. SPECTATOR.

It is announced that secret enlistments are going on all over Italy, and that committees are forming at the principal points.

The Quakers, it appears from their annual return, now number 13,185 in Great Britain, and 2,898 in Ireland, or little more than 5,000 families in all.

One-fifth of the population of that part of Algeria visited by the cholera have been carried off by the epidemic.

The moors on the Cleveland hills, Yorkshire, England, were recently set fire to by sparks from an engine, to the extent of 24 miles.

MARKS OF SMALL POX.—The last number of the "Journal des Connaissance Medicales" contains a paper by Dr. A. Boggs on the methods employed for preventing the small-pox from leaving any disfiguring marks on the skin. In certain rare cases the cowpox fails to protect the individual from the more serious Arabian type, and, in such instances, as well as those in which Jenner's prophylactic has not been applied, English physicians have had recourse to a very simple way of preventing any marks from remaining after recovery. This consists in keeping the patient in complete darkness, and in anointing the face and other exposed parts of the person with a greasy substance from the commencement of the eruption to its complete desiccation. By this means the marks have been effectually got rid of, and, still more, the intensity of the secondary fever which accompanies the malady has been greatly abated, and in some cases entirely avoided. This success may be explained on the principle of the development of light on plants and animals, and the destructive action of oxygen on diseased tissues. The Hindoos themselves were in possession of this fact long before us; and our author states that when he was in India he remarked that, whenever a person was attacked with small-pox, they used to keep him in complete obscurity, and to cover the whole body from head to foot with a paste made of the leaves of Indian lilac, and of the juice or oil extracted from the seeds of that tree. In Europe other means have also been employed to prevent the pustules from leaving any traces; as, for instance, applying emollients to the face, or cauterizing with lunar caustic; but, in all cases, the method selected should be employed on the first or second day of the eruption. There are cases, however, in which these processes are neither applicable nor justifiable; and the system employed by Dr. Yates, a Kingston (Canada) physician, will occasionally be found useful. He makes an ointment composed of two drachms of phenic acid, two ounces of mutton fat, and *qu. suff.* of lampblack. This is thickly spread on black wadding, and applied to the face, holes being made for the eyes, nostrils and mouth. This mask is renewed every second day, and the face washed with lukewarm water and soap, and ultimately sponged with a weak solution of phenic acid. Our author modifies this treatment by substituting the glycerate of starch for the mutton fat and lampblack, and black silk for the black wadding.—*Galignani.*

In southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the harvest is now in progress. From the various accounts that reach us, it is clear that the grain crop will this year be uncommonly good. The area of land in wheat is not larger than common, but the yield per acre is far above the average.

Wilburn Waters is the name of a remarkable man, known as the hermit of White Top, Va., and the greatest hunter of the age. He is now fifty-five years of age, and during his hermit life has killed 106 bears, 88 wolves, more than 400 deer, and a number of wild-cats, or catamounts, having killed some 20 of the latter during the last year.

At a recent rowing regatta at Henley-on-the-Thames, a racing crew desired to pull in the American fashion, without the aid of a coxswain; but were refused permission, on the ground that a regatta law compelled the use of a coxswain. They, however, claimed the right to start with a coxswain, and dispense with him, if they chose, before the conclusion of the race. An individual was found bold enough to offer to jump overboard whenever required, and the boat started in the race. Almost as soon as the umpire gave the word "Go," the devoted coxswain plunged into the water, narrowly escaping drowning among the river weeds, and the boat soon rapidly shot ahead of the others, and won the race by a hundred yards. The crew were, however, ruled out by the judges.

The Times special correspondent mentions that Thodorus' son, who is beginning to earn a claim to his name of Allumayu (I have seen the world,) accompanied Sir Robert Napier in the steam yacht Ferooz as far as Suez. "He has taken very kindly to the English customs, wearing a sailor's dress, of which he is evidently very proud, and handling a knife and fork at the dinner-table with as much gravity and decorum as if he had been to the manner born, although Abyssinia goes upon the principle that fingers were made before forks. He seems a very intelligent, nice little fellow, and was a great favourite on board." The young Prince, under the charge of Lieutenant Speedy, goes direct to Southampton, and then to Osborne.

The *Sun* thus alludes to the hot weather in New York: There may have been hotter days than yesterday, but we think the amount of actual suffering from heat in this city has never been exceeded, certainly not within our recollection. When the breakfast hour finds the mercury at 85, there is every reason to anticipate a warm afternoon. Such was the case yesterday—the hottest 13th of July in ten years. By noon the mercury had got above 90, and thenceforward moved rapidly up to 95, 97, 99, and, in sous places, not particularly hot on ordinary occasions, it overran the hundred. The air was very quiet; the sunbeams actually blistering wherever they fell upon the naked flesh. Of course there was a vast deal of suffering; horses falling in harness, and men and women, not merely here and there one, but by dozens, stricken down, most of them never to recover.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CANADA.—M. Rameau, a French writer, whose special studies have been directed to the fate of the descendants of the first French colonists on the American continent, states in an article published in a Paris Review, that the direct commercial relations between Canada and her old mother country, France, which had almost entirely ceased after the conquest, have lately been renewed, and are yearly increasing. He gives in support of his views full statistics, from which it appears that 21 French vessels in 1866, and 22 in 1867, entered the port of Quebec, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly 16,000 tons, and of a value amounting to more than $180,000. Those vessels in return have taken from Canada goods (including a few ships built in Quebec for French owners) to the amount of $552,000. M. Rameau attributes much of this to the efforts of Baron Gauldree Boileau, formerly French Consul-General in Canada, and of M. Gauthier, the present officer.

Political parties in England have not been slow in following the mean example set them by partizans in this country of endeavouring to fix the charge of drunkenness on eminent public men. A few months ago Mr Disraeli was said to have been under the influence of brandy and water, particularly brandy, when delivering an important speech in the House of Commons; and, very lately, he was called to account for some linguistic indiscretions contained in a post-prandial effusion which he delivered at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, London. He barely condescended to answer his accuser, feeling probably that it would be beneath his dignity to answer an unproven charge, and treated the imputation against his sobriety with silent and severe contempt. In this he showed great common sense, and rightfully rebuked his opponents, whose madness for office impels them to attack his person when they should confine themselves to attacking his policy. Invasion of the private life of public men is a confession of weakness in their opponents. Both here and in England elections will be held in November next, and we wait with some curiosity to find which country will beat in vituperation, vilification, and vile language generally. Just now we are inclined to bet on the United States.—*New York Sun.*

The Joint Committee of the Anglo-American and the Atlantic Telegraph Companies at a recent meeting in London, determined to recommend a very material reduction in the tariff for messages between this country and Europe. With a view to bringing this about at an early date, negotiations are pending between all the connecting lines in both countries. It is contemplated to effect this very desirable change about the 1st of September. The following statement, at the last general meeting, will show how satisfactory the results of the Companies' operations have been, notwithstanding the steady reduction which has been made in their rates:—"From the 28th of July to the end of October, 1866, 96 days, the net revenue averaged £505 per day at the original charge of £21 per message; for 395 days following, at £10 10s per message, the receipts averaged £579 per day; and for the next six months from December, 1867, to May, 1868, at £5 5s per message, the receipts averaged £693 per day. The cable could transact six times the business offered, without adding a shilling to the expenses.

PORT OF MONTREAL.—The arrivals up to last evening from sea, numbering 145 vessels, exhibit a tonnage of 72,779 against 126 vessels of 56,170 tons in 1867. As compared with the same period, the increase in the number of vessels is 19, and tonnage 6,629. In looking over the list, we find that of the number above represented, 25 were ocean steamers, 22 of which belong to the Allan Line, and the other 3 to the British and Colonial Company. Of these, 14 were from Liverpool, representing 20,622 tons; 8 from Glasgow, 7,840 tons, and 3 from London, 3,322 tons. The running of so many steamers is a new and important feature in our trade with other British ports, and one which must eventually materially interfere with the interest of sailing ships. In 1867, there were only 17 ocean steamers registered up to this date, 11 being from Liverpool, 5 from Glasgow, and 1 from London, which shows an increase of 8 vessels, and tonnage in proportion. While the total arrivals shows an increase of 19, the tonnage is small in proportion, the addition to the steamers from sea representing very much more than the augmentation. This, although we have not minutely examined it, conveys the impression that the sailing vessels have been of much smaller capacity. It will readily be understood now why freights should have ruled so low for some time past. The steamers alone have carried a large portion of all that we had to export, and at comparatively unremunerative prices, or, if paying, at rates certainly much under those which had ruled in the early part of the season, and previously.—*Herald.*

Prince Napoleon said a good thing at Prague the other day. One of the principal residents of that city is a certain Dr. N——, well known for his eccentricity. The Doctor headed a deputation to the Prince Napoleon on his recent visit, and commenced his harangue by saying: "I had rather address your Imperial Highness in bad French than in good German, and I wish you to understand that I am not here merely for the sake of saying I have spoken to Prince Napoleon." Here the Prince interrupted him by saying, laughingly: "I understand perfectly; you have had the kindness to come here in order that I might have the honour of saying I have spoken to Dr. N——!"

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 15.—The silver movement at Toronto attracts a great deal of attention here. The merchants are watching to see whether it will be presisted in, and will at once join in the matter when they are satisfied that there is to be no backing out

The thermometer marked about 100 degrees in the shade to-day, and there were three cases of sun stroke, besides others in which recovery will take place. The Rev Mr Gillies, Catholic Priest of Pembroke, died there last night from sun stroke.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 15.—The cook on board the steamer Passport died suddenly yesterday on the down trip. He had just been cooking some beefsteak when he dropped down dead from overheating. Nearly a dozen fresh cases of sun stroke and sudden death have occurred within the last four and twenty hours. The like has not been witnessed here in the memory of "the oldest inhabitants." In most instances death has ensued almost instantaneously after the stroke. A refreshing breeze sprang up during the night, and a few drops of rain fell about noon to-day, which is two degrees cooler than yesterday.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

(*From the N. Y. Albion.*)

To the Englishman, or Britisher living abroad, and cherishing, whether he hails directly from the mother soil or not, the pride and glory of his race, and jealous for the name and prestige of his Government, there is no living creature held in such utter contempt, there is none so utterly despicable in his eyes, as those renegades at home who trade their country and its institutions; who magnify its failings; who gloat over its mistakes; who shout aloud their satisfaction where its authority is defied, as in Jamaica; or who found a drivelling homily on reverses to its arms, and failure in its diplomacy. Of such a mischief-making class is the ex-Professor of History at Oxford, for instance—a man who flatters every nation but his own, only to earn contempt for his work and derision for his pains. To such traitors to national honour and national pride, a victory such as that, so gallantly won on the heights of Magdala, brings with it only humiliation and dismay. Nor is anything better looked for at their hands. It is otherwise, or should be, when such leaders of public opinion as the London *Times* set themselves to the pitiful task of weighing an enterprise—the moral effects of which are so vast—in the common scale of the counting-house. The London journals of the querulous class, one and all, it may be imagined, follow the leading journal in this line of estimate—the lowest and most sordid that can be brought into use in the vindication of national honour.

The cost of the expedition is no doubt a serious item to throw into the list of floating and temporary liabilities. But, aside from the absolute and imperative demand that was made upon the advisers of the Crown, to make the national power be respected and feared in the case of the Ethiopians—has there been no compensation to the nation, otherwise? We hold, in common, we believe, with every reasonable Englishman living beyond the boundaries of the United Kingdom, that there has been ample compensation for the expedition, aside entirely from the immediate object for which it was set on foot.

First:—There is a more intimate knowledge gained of the capabilities, efficiency, and fealty of the mixed forces which compose the western army of India; an unfolding, as it were, of the might reserves of that splendid dependency; an enlistment of the troops and the people of India in the concerns of the Empire beyond their native boundaries; an intimation to the rebelliously inclined among the Indian Princes, and the aggressively disposed advocates of Russian expansion in the East, that the hold of England on her possessions there is solid and enduring, and that the prestige of her name will not be suffered to decline.

Second—There is the assurance to Europe in Napier's achievements, that, while England no longer cares to be concerned in regulating the minor political divisions of the Continent, or embroiling herself in disputes which do not touch the integrity of her dominions, she is not unprepared for action, should the time for action come. She has shown that there are officers and men at her call to-day, who will revive the memories and recall the victories of the most glorious epochs in her military annals. She has shown, that if, under the entanglements of an embarrassing alliance, she may be dragged into a weary and unremunerative campaign—as in the Crimean Peninsula—alone and untrammelled, she can take the field with all the freshness and fire of youth, and make the spheres resound with the echoes of her triumph.

Third.—The vigour, soul, energy and regulated force which the Abyssinian Commander—an officer almost wholly trained in the Indian service—have brought home to Parliament, to the military authorities, and to the people at large, a clearer conviction than they have yet had, that the old routine of promotion by seniority on the staff, or by special family and court favour, will no longer do for the work which may have to be done. The Minister who should to-day, in the event of a new war breaking out, propose such a succession of commands as that which began with Raglan fourteen years ago, and went through the gradation of poor old Simpson, and thence to Codrington, etc., would be deemed a madman, and would be treated accordingly. A live man would be demanded at once, and promptly, whether he came from India, Australia, or Canada; the Horse Guards—mischievous as the authorities there can prove themselves at times to be—would be rendered powerless to fetter the Commander, or interfere with his policy.

If these are not real and substantial gains to the honour, the credit, the present safety, and the future stability of the Empire, we know not what can be the gains to a nation that stands foremost amongst the leading powers of the world. Napier has informed mankind everywhere that quick work can be done without the Prussian needlegun, and that other campaigns than that which ended at Sadowa, may be conducted with vigour and closed with promptitude. He has given the first practical response to the Russian advance into Central Asia. He has given new courage to the Turk to hold his own against the stealthy approach of his northern enemy. He has restored the prestige which we lost when the Malakoff opened to the braves of Niel, and the French claimed the victory at Sebastopol. For such an expedition—followed by such results—the nation must expect to pay; otherwise its pride and its glory must be alike on the wane.

Paris possesses the most admirable police of any city in the world. During the month of April only thirteen cases of nocturnal assaults against the person occurred, and eight of the offenders were arrested on the spot.

One of the worst Fourth of July casualties occurred at a Sabbath school celebration at Lincoln, Vt. A cannon exploded from careless management and wounded six persons, two of whom are not likely to recover.

Miss Carpenter writes that she intends leaving England for India about October next in order to establish, on as complete a scale as her means will allow, a female training-school on the government principle of non-interference with religion and social customs.

A dead horse, lying two days on Broadway, New York, was made use of by a bill-poster a few days ago, who placarded the swelling sides of the dead animal with a conspicuous poster setting forth the merits of a famous disinfecting preparation.

A two gallon jug of gunpowder exploded in a small boat at Cape Elizabeth, Me., yesterday, seriously injuring Captain Glenny and pilot Stoddard, who were in the boat working upon the wreck of the steamship Bohemian.

Jerome Austin, of South Starksborough, Vt., while sharpening a scythe recently, at a grindstone turned by steam power, was cut quite through the body, the end of the scythe having caught in the belting, and struck him with fearful velocity.

Eastern Florida is being laid out in large farms for the purpose of cultivating fruits and early vegetables for the Northern markets. Jacksonville, the chief shipping port of the State, is but four days from New York by steamer, and still less by railroad.

Mr Batchelor, late page to Queen Victoria, expired at his residence at Windsor, a few weeks ago, in the eighty-third year of his age. Mr Batchelor entered the royal household in the reign of George III., and was page of the backstairs to George IV., William IV., and her present Majesty. He retired from the service on a pension in 1851.

The Cleveland (Ohio) papers report that the woman Victor, condemned to death in that city for murder, is starving herself to death. During the fourteen days since her conviction she has refused the food sent to her, and has taken nothing but wine. This wine is given her mixed with water, by the spoonful, and she manifests the greatest indifference about drinking it. Sometimes the nurse is obliged to force it down her throat.

In the House of Commons, not long ago, attention was called to an item in the "supply" of £600 for house rent for the British consul at Massowah. As the consul was Mr Cameron, whom King Theodore gave free quarters at Magdala during the whole time, some members objected to the payment, but finally acquiesced, regarding the sum in the nature of a partial compensation for Mr Cameron's sufferings while a prisoner.

The exports of linen manufactures from the United Kingdom last year presented a certain depression, the value having been £7,473,106, as compared with £9,576,245 in 1866. In 1865 the corresponding total was £9,156,990, as compared with £8,172,813 in 1864, £6,508,973 in 1863, £5,133,936 in 1862, £3,852,341 in 1861, £4,804,803 in 1860, £4,604,587 in 1860, £4,604,587 in 1859, and £4,124,356 in 1858. Although last year's figures presented some retrogression, it will be seen that they were largely in advance of those of 1858.

Several farmers in the neighbourhood of Galt have lately lost cows by a disease to them unknown. It first renders the animal quite and heavy like; and after lasting in this stage for a short time, they lose all power in their hind legs, and rapidly succumb to the disease.

The decks of the steamer City of Boston, in the recent collision on the Sound, afforded some pitable display of the selfishness of humane nature. One man fastened a life-preserver about his body, and silenced his wife, who was crying for one, with the words: "Don't make such a fuss about it. Perhaps you will get one before long." Another stalwart fellow took a life-preserver from a young lady and buckled it on to himself.

Mr Frank Buckland has good news for English oyster eaters. A fall of oyster spat has just occurred, which, though somewhat partial, is stated to be "such a sight as has not been seen since the year 1859." Shells from the river Crouch, Essex, have been seen with from two to a hundred young oysters adhering to each; and at the experimental beds at Reculvers, near Herne Bay, little oysters are also in great abundance, as many as twenty-five having been counted on one shell. Mr Buckland's theory is that there is every year a fall of spat, but the satisfactory feature of the present fall is that it has taken place under those conditions of "heat and tranquility" which are essential to the development of the infant oysters. As an oyster requires usually to be from three to four years old before it is fit for consumption, Britons will have to wait some time yet before they get the benefit of the harvest which Mr Buckland announces with so much glee.

Manufactures in Australia are gathering strength. A woolen company which has gone recently into operation has now nearly 5,000 yards of cloth made, comprising the kinds called "tweeds," "smeltons," "diagonals," "stripes," "hair lines," &c. These cloths have not yet been sent into the market, as the company intend to accumulate 5,000 yards, for the production of which a premium of £1,500 was offered by the government some time since, and claim the money before they appeal to the cloth consuming public for support. The finished products of the factory are of many different patterns, serviceable and lasting, as they consist wholly of good and sound wool. With its present resources, the mill will turn out, when at full work, about 1500 yards of cloth per week, and consume 1,820 lbs. of washed, for 2,880 lbs. of greasy wool.

An odd episode in Mr Disraeli's history has lately been revealed. It seems that in '41 he contested a borough, and a number of election "squibs" were circulated, among them one from Mr Yardley—now Sir William Yardley, the Police Magistrate—whom Londoners know so well. It was a list of the judgment debts still standing against Mr Disraeli's name on the register. The result of Mr Yardley's manœuvre was a prompt challenge from Mr Disraeli for a duel. In all probability the meeting would have taken place, had it not fortunately happened that the Mayor of Shrewsbury heard of what was going on, and the two intending belligerents were consequently summoned before him, and ignominiously bound over to keep the peace. This is the second of Mr Disraeli's challenges. The other was to Mr O'Connell.

A deputation of British residents presented Sir Robert Napier with an address at the Embassy in Paris on the 1st instant. Captain Lynch, whose name is well known for Persian scholarship and for naval exploits on the Irrawaddy and in the Persian Gulf, assured Sir Robert of his hearty welcome in Europe after his successful campaign. The progress of that campaign, he said, had been watched with deep interest, and the deputation admired the consummate skill and determination with which the Abyssinian army had brought to a successful termination one of the most extraordinary campaigns in military history. The address terminated by assuring Sir Robert that not only had his victory been hailed with delight in England, but that France also congratulated him. Sir Robert Napier returned thanks in a modest, felicitous manner. He remarked that it had often been said the English soldier could fight, but not work. The Abyssinian army, by building a "bridge" over four hundred miles of country, had proved that it could labour. He added that as long as England had such soldiers as those entrusted to his command, she need not fear a loss of prestige. Every man had done his work well, and he could only compare the spirit which existed throughout the army to that which had animated the crusaders. The General was frequently applauded during his quiet, soldier-like speech.

DIED.

At Kingston, on 15th July, in childbed, FANNY COVERDALE, aged 38, the beloved wife of John Creighton.

☞ Friends are requested to attend the funeral to-morrow (Friday) morning, 17th July, at 9 o'clock.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 1

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

Dublin, July 15.—A collision occu in Monaghan to-day between the Ora men and Papists, in which four of latter were wounned.

London, July 15.—Reports of the po al situation in Spain are obscure contradictory. No reliable account the conspiracy which led to the arres Duke de Montpensier and others b been received from any source. A st ent censorship is maintained by Spanish Government which prevents transmission of political news by t graph.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, July 16, 1:20 p.m.—Consols to 94⅞; Bonds 72¼ to ⅜; Erie 43⅞; Ill Central 92½. Weather fine.

Liverpool, July 16, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton ea breadstuffs dull. Corn 36s 9d. Cheese q and steady. Bacon quiet at 48s. Pork 77

New York Press Despatches.

Utica, New York, July 16.—This mo ing at 2 o'clock, Professor Peters of Si field observatory at Clifton discovered other asteroid, which makes one hund now discovered. It had the appearan of a star of the eleventh magnitude, and position was twenty-one hours nine m utes ten seconds in right ascension and utes degrees and four minutes south de nation.

New York, July 16.—Olmstead cott storehouse was burned this morning w 1,000 bales of cotton, owned by Sawy Wallace & Co. Loss on cotton $60,000.

Buffalo, July 16.—Despatches from parts of the country represent yesterday being the hottest day known for ma years. Many cases of sunstroke were reported, about fifty per cent of which w prove fatal.

New York July 16.—The Europe steamers Virginia, Cella and Schmid have arrived.

The Post says, money continues abu dant government strong with further c sued. Share market without noticeab movements Exchange unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, July 16th.—Flour—Superior Ext 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0, Welland Canal Super, 6,55 to 6,6 No. 1 Canada wheat, 6,50 to 7,00; Sup Western wheat, 5,50 to 0,00; Super No. wheat, 6,00 to 6,15; bag flour 3,30 Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,0 1,55 1,56; Western, 0,00 to 0,0 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per Butter—Dairy 00 to 00c; stor 00c. Ashes—pots, 5,75 to 5,8 5,50. Gold in New York at Pork, Mess, 24,50 to 25,00; Prim Prime, 15,75 to 16,0 lbs. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,0 quiet and rates generally u —no sales reported; prices u Provisions—pork firm but transa Butter in fair demand. Ash owing to private cable despat Pearls neglected.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to Daily News.)

New York, July 16.—Cotton dull at Flour dull and 10 @ 15c lower receipts are 31,000 bbls; sales are 6,000 bbls for superfine state and western for common to choice extra state 0,00 for common to choice extra we Rye flour quiet at 7,50 @ 8,50. Whe receipts are 39,000 bush; sales 20,000 bush at 1,85 for No. 1 spring; 2,30 mixed. Georgia. Rye quiet; receipts Corn unchanged; receipts are 90,0 sales are 51,000 bush at 1,05 @ 1,1 afloat. Barley nominal. Oats heav receipts are 13,000; sales are 59,000 bu for western in store; 84 @ 84½c for Pork dull at 28,35 @ 28,37 for ne 28,00 @ 28,25 for old do. Lard dull 11½c for steam; 17¾ @ 18½c for kett

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Thursday, July 16.

	$ c.		$ c
Flour, per bbl., extra Sup.	7 75	@	8 0
No. 1 Superfine	6 75	..	6 9
Oatmeal, per cental	3 25	..	3 3