TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications with reason no attention. Anything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, but as evidence of another kind. It is otherwise impossible to attend properly to anonymous communications. We cannot undertake return of rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

Punch's verse on the conduct of the Irish Government in its last issue is very clever:—

"You keep six hundred people tightly under lock and key,
You don't allow a trial, for that would fully be,
And sixty thousand soldiers must always remain in Ireland
With your Forster *in command* and your *Secretary* Fox."

The substitution of "Forster" for "Spencer" is quite appropriate, when it is only "in mode."

The bloated manufacturers, the cotton lords, the monopolists who robbed the farmer of the fruits of his toil,—these are the latest objects of Grit solicitude. We are told now that, instead of being plunderers and oppressors, they are the sufferers; that, in order to make this out, it is necessary to show that they sell as cheaply as formerly without making so much profit. This argument, however, completely falsifies the reasons of editorial articles which have been written to prove that the National Policy has greatly increased the prices of goods.

The quarrel between two powerful sections of the Republican party, led by Garfield and Conkling respectively, threatened to end that party sander until the death of the former put an end to it. It came up as an apparent opportunity to General Arthur to conciliate the opposing ranks. Scarcely however, has Arthur become firmly seated in office when another rebellion takes place, and we are informed that a war to the knife is imminent between him and Blaine. There is no longer a great principle to bind Republicans together in firm and patriotic league. The old bitter. They will power wiped away forever; the tariff is not an issue between the two parties; there is only a vast surplus revenue to fight about and to invite a control of corruption.

The motion which Senator Power brought up in the Senate on Friday was one of those motions whose introduction is extremely to be regretted, inviting, as it does, to create ill feeling and discord between people of different creeds. Mr Power's motion was to the effect that prior to the general elections of 1878 high ecclesiastics were held out to the Roman Catholic population of the Maritime Provinces that they would receive a more liberal share of patronage than they had been accustomed to under McMackenzie's administration. Sir Alexander Campbell pointed out that the Government had never held out any inducements to any one religious class, and that in making appointments they are guided by men's qualifications, not by their religious opinions. But, as a matter of fact, Sir Alexander showed that a greater number of offices had been bestowed upon Roman Catholics in the Maritime Provinces in proportion to their number by the present Government than upon Protestants. The raising of such issues is in the highest degree censurable, and it does injustice to whatever party is represented as taking an interest in politics only because of the loaves and fishes.

"Strange Japan," sneers she who has awakened from her long sleep, has made progress such as we are accustomed to think belongs to the American continent alone; indeed, it has far outstripped both the people of the United States and those of Canada in the department upon which they most pride themselves, viz., education. Thus from the report of the Minister of Education for Ontario for this year we learn that the average school attendance in this Province during the last year was 66 per cent. In the neighboring republic the average attendance is 32 per cent; but in Japan it reaches 71 per cent, showing a remarkable avidity for instruction in both the parents and the children of that kingdom. The school system embraces elementary, middle and normal schools, and the Imperial University of Tokio. Of the first there are now about 27,000; of the middle schools there are some 400; of the normal schools there are six established by the Government and ninety at local or private cost. The University of Tokio is organized with four departments—law, science, literature, and medicine. The teaching staff consists of a President, Vice-President and 62 Professors—9 of law, 30 of science, and 38 of literature.

The Chapleau Government, which swept the Quebec constituencies so completely but a few months ago, is torn by internine struggles, and has a most extraordinary combination arrayed against it, consisting of men whose opinions are antagonistic, and whose only point of agreement is their mutual dislike of Chapleau. De Bonderville, a former Conservative premier, whose Government was expelled from office by Letellier, Tarte, an ultra French tory, and Joly, the bally defeated Liberal leader, join hands in opposition to the Ministry. The ostensible ground on which the assault is made is the Government plan of disposing of the railway, between Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, and in aid of their cause the opposition make use of strong charges against Ministers, for instance, that Bernoni demanded a bribe of $75,000 from a syndicate which offered to purchase the road. The difficulties in Mr. Chapleau's way are increased by the rivalry between the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and by his own ill-health. Whether the Premier possesses sufficient ability to defeat the mal-contents, or whether his administration will be wrecked upon the rocks ahead remains doubtful.

FORTY YEARS IN CANADA.

BY JOHN CHARLES DENT.

In these instalments of his work Mr Dent carries the reader through the stirring times of 1837-38. His style, always easy and flowing, naturally reaches a higher elevation here. Inspired by the exciting events described, he certainly appears to increasing advantage. The biographical sketches contained in Part XI. are written with skill and a certain neat conciseness. That of the late Chamber Blake is exceedingly well done and is warmly appreciative; so is that of Mr L. J. Papineau, although in quite another vein. The real spring of the French Canadian leader's strength and weakness is admirably traced to its source, and the utter failure of his career subsequent to the post exile period I would hardly be better limned. There is only space for a very rapid survey of the chapters before us. With the author's admiration for the character of Lord Eigin we entirely sympathize. In the heat of political passion he was most unjustly, and even cruelly, treated; fortunately he remained in Canada to live down all animosity. The author's account of the rebellion losses riots is exceedingly lively and vividly graphic; indeed, it is, in our opinion, far the best sketch of them yet published. With regard to the bill itself, although it was a desire to invite a measure of political necessity, it seems hardly sufficient to plead the Amnesty Act on the behalf. It is one thing to pardon rebels, and quite another thing to compensate them for losses due, in the first place at all events, to their own fault. The best defence for the Act is that it was a generous attempt to be by-gones be by gones. The whole of Part VI. is exceedingly interesting, especially, in addition to the scenes already mentioned, the accounts of the British North American Act, the Annexation Manifesto, and the rise of the Clear Grit Party. We once more recommend Mr Dent's book to our readers. The facts of it and are always scrupulously accurate; for the author is not only a graceful but a pleasing writer, sparing no pains in research, and grudging no care in literary composition.

That Mound

To the Editor of THE DAILY NEWS:

SIR,—With reference to my letter to you, published in the News of the 13th, regarding the mound at the hospital, I extract, from the Argus of July 6th, 1847, the following editorial and letter. They will convey an idea of those times:

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

"The members of the Board of Health should once, or twice, or thrice a day visit the sheds, and inculcate upon the poor people there, the necessity of their washing themselves to prevent disease. Care should be taken too, by the Board, that the citizens in the neighbourhood of the sheds should not be unnecessarily annoyed. It should have some regard for the feelings of those in that quarter."

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the Argus:—

SIR,—It is known to you, that two medical men of this city have been employed to attend to the sick immigrants who arrive in Kingston. One of these, Dr. Thomas Robinson, has been for many years under the pay of the Government as medical attendant on the immigrants; the other, Dr. Jas Meagher, has lately been appointed by the City Corporation, with the assent of the Provincial Government, to colabourer with Dr. Robinson in the department.

The primary thing, Sir, to be attended to, in the conduct of a hospital, is attention to cleanliness. In the case of the poor immigrants, arriving here sick, this has been entirely neglected; they have been crammed into the hospital, and allowed to lie on their accumulated excrementitial matters, of weeks, owing to the depressing nature of the disease. The sight that presented by them, when examined, baffles description.

It would have been expected, too, that some classification of the cases would have been made. No attention, however, has been paid to this; and thus the unparalleled hospital scenes has been presented of men and women being exposed in the same ward.

It is a fact, sir, that I voluntarily assumed the task of transforming this worse than Augean stable—a very faint description of the horrors of which I have given—into the resemblance a hospital; and that, for this purpose, I worked on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from five in the morning till all night, to the total neglect of my medical private and editorial labours; and that, on Saturday night, I finished the task of converting the building from a pig sty into the resemblance of a hospital. Some than these matters have retrograded.

I am reluctant, sir, to cast onerous upon two medical men with whom I have always been on terms of friendship, to whom I have desire to live in amity, and for whom I entertain professional respect; but humanity, sir, compels me to state, publicly, that Drs. Robinson and Meagher have shown themselves incompetent to regulate the medical department of the immigration scheme of this province; and Ireland—especially Catholic Ireland—implores of me to call upon the Executive Government of the Province to enquire into the cause of Ireland's sons and Ireland's daughters having been placed in the position I have described.

Yours truly,

JOHN STEWART.

July 5th, 1847.

Hence was it, Sir, that, in reply to a "Philanthropist" in your issue of the 11th, proposing to build a monument on the mound at the Hospital, I suggested that it would be more sensible to erect a monument near the mound to the memory of a Scotchman, a representative of the fact that it was to a parsimonious philanthropy that the mound was not quadruple its present size. Especially, Sir, let your V.I.C.B.A., your C.M.B.A., and your I.P.B.A. be made cognizant of the fact that the Irish corporation of that city had to be whipt by a Scotchman into the performance of their duty.

SCOTIA.

March 25.

Interesting to every one is the case lately referred to by the Brooklyn Eagle. It was told by Mr W. L. Thompson, connected with the house of Messrs Butler, Pitkin & Co., 478 Broadway, New York, and concerned the marvellous cure of Mr Esra D. Clarkson, near Newark, N J., of a terrible case of rheumatism, which other remedies had failed even to alleviate. He was on his way to an hospital when Mr Davenport met him and induced him to try St. Jacobs Oil, with the result named.

Tremendous Sales.

The druggists of this city are doing a big business now in the sale of St. Jacobs Oil. One druggist on whom we called on Saturday afternoon stated that although his sales were large at first, they have doubled himself.

Another said that so popular has the Oil became that he could hardly keep the supply up. Not one to whom we have spoken, have gave it a high recommendation and said that it must be effecting scores or cures, or there would not be such a demand for it.

The people have got the St. Jacobs Oil fever bad and no mistake, and confidence in its curing qualities is still growing stronger. Of course, this would not be so, unless the remedy was fully meeting its every promise.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Budget of News on Parliamentary and other Interesting Topics.

REGAL RIGHTS.

Ottawa, March 28.—Sir Hugh Allan and a deputation of the Montreal Telegraph Company stockholders arrived to day from Montreal to interview the Government with a view of claiming for the Company the same rights that have already been granted by Parliament to another company. There is no doubt now but that the Amalgamation Bill will pass, it being generally considered that unless it does the interests of the Montreal Telegraph stockholders will be jeopardized.

WANTS STEFFI.

Among the cases to come before the approaching assizes is that of Mrs Frederick, who sues her husband, T. Frederick, a Rideau street merchant, for maintenance.

SUING FOR DAMAGES.

In the celebrated case of Rossmain v. McLean a few days ago proceedings were taken by Mr Mongrove to have a preliminary examination of the defendant before Mr Featherston. This examination was to have taken place at two o'clock yesterday after noon. At a later date papers were served by the opposite party compelling the plaintiff to appear at eleven o'clock before Judge Ross for the same purpose. Miss Rossmaine was present at that hour, with her legal adviser, Mr Mongrove; also Mr McLean with Mr Dalton McCarthy. Mr Mongrove commenced examination for over three hours, and during that time gave a long history of her life. The investigation being a preliminary one, it was intimated in a friendly way to the reporters that the evidence should not be published without the consent of the parties concerned. The Judge convinced that the evidence should not be published. The resignation before Mr Featherston did not take place, Mr McLean being absent. The case, in another phase, will come up at Dundas Hall on Thursday next, when endeavors will be made to have several of the pleas in the defence struck out. Notice to the public to produce correspondence, etc., which might have passed between her and certain gentlemen of high social standing was served on her. It is improbable that the parties mentioned will be called as witnesses in the case when it comes before the jury. It is altogether likely that several interesting facts will arise from the proceedings in which there will be other defendants holding prominent positions.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The fight over the Temperance Fund was resumed this morning in Private Bills Committee. A long discussion took place on the Old Kirk Bill, which was finally thrown out on a vote of 5 to 3.

THE UNION BILL.

The bill incorporating the Widows' and Orphans' Fund (Union Bill) was taken up and passed with slight amendments.

BILLS PASSED.

In the Railway Committee the following bills were passed with amendments: To incorporate the Canada Mutual Telegraph Company, the Ottawa, Washington, and New York Railway, Lake Arthabaska and Huntsville Bay Railway bills, the amalgamating clause in each.

THE OVERDROOK CONTRACT.

It is stated that on Sir Leonard Tilley's motion to go into Committee of Supply this afternoon, Mr Mackenzie will move an amendment in relation to the Fort Moody Underdook contract. A lively time is expected. It is also stated that this is the first of a series of amendments that will be offered on going into supply. The proceedings in the House up to the present time have been monotonous in the extreme, and a little "diversion" from any source will be welcomed on all sides.

A PARTY VOTE.

The first really party vote of the session took place last evening on Mr Blake's motion respecting the present system of granting timber licenses in the Northwest, and resulting in a defeat by 106 to 49. Thirty-eight supporters of the Government and eleven members of the Opposition were absent. Two Ministerialists, McDonald, of Victoria, and White, of Renfrew, voted with the Opposition.

DESPATCHES IN BRIEF.

Grant wishes General Fitzjohn Porter restored to the army.

The Dakotah bill is believed to have been defeated by the Senate.

It is proposed to lay a tax upon immigrants coming into New York to pay their expenses.

The Jews have been expelled from Kieff and ordered to take up their residences across the river.

Gregg, a six months' prisoner in the Central Prison, was wounded yesterday while trying to escape.

The Montreal Stock Market was buoyant this morning, Montreal Telegraph stock having advanced 7 per cent.

A recently dissolved firm of brokers in New York are found to have transferred to their own private accounts $1,500,000.

At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, 1,000 excited men struggled to obtain control of the ballot boxes, and broke fire in the affray.

The President will sign the anti-Chinese bill unless the strong influences are brought to bear upon him to the contrary.

The unoccupied floor mill on the corner of Frederick and Sophia streets, Toronto, was burned down last night by an incendiary.

American troops have driven the Canadian half-breeds concerned in the outrage on the commissioner of the Mille River and destroyed their village.

Albert Washburn, while ejecting a tramp from his premises in New York, yesterday, threw the intruder down, his head striking a stone, and killed him.

Shakobeh has reiterated to the Montenegrins his belief in the mission of the Slavonic race. The "Will of the people" counts a representative of the Nihilist conspiracy.

A hurricane in Louisiana, near Monroe, has destroyed the buildings on several plantations. An old coloured woman has been blown away, and her body not yet found. Several negroes are reported killed. Loss, $25,000.

Mixed and Muddled.

New York, March 28.—It is reported that many of the State Department despatches to Pancroft have never been acknowledged, and much complaint as have come from Pancroft, as a rule, have been either evasive or absolutely unsatisfactory. The Department authorities are said to be distressingly puzzled over the matter, being unable to make out whether their despatches are intercepted by the Chilians or whether Pancroft is negligent.

A Toronto correspondent of Canada Pirit says: "The Queen's Own' are already making preparations for their proposed trip to Kingston on the 24th of May. Col. Otter will, doubtless, do everything in his power to order that the result may be as satisfactory as heretofore. I am sure the regiment will be 'just too utterly Otter,' or, in other words, beautifully 'in taste.'"

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

AQUATICS.

Hanlan and Boyd in Training—The New Sportsman' Cup.

London, March 27.—The water was extremely rough to day. Hanlan had two spins of three miles each, and got through in grand style.

Judging from recent mail advices no one could be more conscientious in his work than is Boyd in his preparation for his forthcoming championship struggle. He does not spare himself by anything that is necessary to his getting into the best possible trim for the ordeal he will have to pass through on Monday next. The heavy task, too, which he daily sets himself he performs with a cheerfulness that makes it rather one of pleasure than otherwise. The consequence is that every day sees him improved in condition. In the earlier stages of his training, when engaged in reducing himself to his rowing weight, the work naturally had the effect of giving him a somewhat worn appearance, but since he has got rid of all superfluous bulk this has gradually, and now entirely, disappeared. He continues to grow in favour of his Canadian-built boat, and doubtless will use it in the race. Betting is dull, with Hanlan leading at two to one.

In the race for the championship belt at the anniversary regatta at Port Jackson on January 29th, Elias C. Laycock beat H. Pearce. The latter went away with the lead, and in a good race held a slight advantage, until Laycock forked a fishing boat and lost four lengths, but Elias then settled to his work in magnificent style, drew past his opponent a little over half a mile ahead, and going on at his leisure, won by three lengths. Laycock by his victory became the absolute possessor of the champion belt of Australia, and in alluding to his form a fortnight ago he said that his rowing in the broken water was simply perfect. Pearce, who sculled 12 miles 1 fathom, spoke of as a very strong man, but lacking skill in the management of his craft. Pearce and Laycock are to row up a mile and back. The same authority states that if Boyd, after his race with Hanlan, should decide to go to Australia, he may reckon on being accommodated to the utmost extent of his wishes. Boyd has made an acquaintance in Australia who could find sufficient money to make it a most successful and remunerative trip to the Englishman—should he win.

The proposition of the Sportsman have resolved to offer their new Championship of England Challenge Cup, of the value of 200 guineas, for competition on the Thames, on Monday and Tuesday, June 19th and 20th. In order to encourage sculling to compete, the sum of £100 will be given in prizes, to which will be added the amount of the sweepstakes. The competition is open to the world, and each competitor entering must pay an a sweepstakes of £5 each. The prize money will be divided as follows: The first man will take, in addition to the Challenge Cup, the entire amount of the sweepstakes and £50; the second will receive £30, and the third £20. The addition of £100 will be made only on condition that not less than four compete. The entries will close on Friday, April 28th, to the editor of the Sportsman, and intending contestants will be immediately notified by letter as to whether their claims to compete are allowed. No more than three competitors will be allowed to take part in one heat. The conditions under which the competition will be held are exactly the same as those which have governed former cups.

Hanlan will not contend both Kennedy and Ross with, at that time, he in America, having signed articles for a match to be rowed in this country June 20. The probable starters then far announced are Trickett, Laycock and Pearce, of Australia, Boyd, Lagan and Godwin, of England; and Gaudaur, of Canada.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, March 28, noon.

Wheat—1.31 for gilt edge; 1.30½ to 1.30¾ for July; 1.34¾ for May; 1.35¾ for June; 1.35¾ for July; while and early at 1.33 for new; 1.34¾ for May; 1.35¾ for June.

Corn—66¾c to 66½c bid cash; 66¾ for June; 66¾c for July.

Pork—12.35¾ for June.

Lard—7.37½ for June; 10.65¾ for April; 11.07½ for May; 11.20¾ for July; 11.47¾ for August; 11.60 for September.

OSWEGO MARKET.

Oswego, March 28, 1 p m.

Wheat—Firm; white state at 1.36; red state at 1.30.

Corn—Firm. No 2 western, 78c.

Oats—Scarce. No. 1 state, 50c.

Barley—Firm. No. 2 Canada, 1.07; No 1 Canada, 1.20; No. 1 bright Canada, 1.10

Rye—Quiet.

Barley shipped, 60,000 bush.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, March 28.

Bank of Montreal—211¾ asked; 211¼ offered. Sales—180 at 211¾; 25 at 211¾.

Merchants' Bank—140¾ asked; 139 offered. Sales 87 at 139.

Bank of Commerce—144¾ asked; 144¼ offered. Sales—5 at 144¾; 25 at 144¼.

Ontario Bank—65¾ asked; 64¾ offered.

Bank of Toronto—160 asked; 159 offered.

Merchant's Bank—138¾ asked; 138¼ offered.

Stanton Jacques Cartier—115¾ asked; 117 offered.

Union Bank—50¾ asked.

Quebec Bank—109 offered.

Montreal Telegraph Co—130 asked; 129¾ offered. Sales—25 at 130; 50 at 129¾; 25 at 129¾; 25 at 129¾; 25