The Daily News,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

A UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY.

The wonderful extension of commerce within the last century has rendered necessary a coinage of money which shall possess a sort of universal standard of value among all the great commercial nations of the earth, and in all the great marts of commerce. Each nation now has its own peculiar coinage, and the various standards possess no congeneity of value either as coins or when regarded as mere bullion. The denominations of the world's coinage differ in size, quality, and in almost every other conceivable way, causing much embarrassment, annoyance and trouble, to those engaged in international trade and commerce. With a view to remedy this evil, an International Convention was held at Paris two years ago for the purpose of agreeing upon the adoption of some universal system of coinage, which should remedy the evils so generally felt and complained of. At that Convention, it was found that the gold coinage, up to 1866, of the three principal coining nations of the world, was as follows: France $1,402,220,814; Great Britain, $935,331,450; the United States, $845,536,591; giving a total of $2,093,098,855. Of the total coinage of the United States, there remained in circulation not more than $300,000,000. This diminution of the American coinage in circulation is owing to the fact that the weight of American gold coin exceeds that of the coin of France by 3 5.10 per cent, and by 2. 6.10 per cent that of the British coin. It cannot, therefore, be passed in Europe for its full value in coin, but is constantly re-coined in large amounts both in France and England. Mr Ruggles, the American gentleman who was a member of the Paris Coinage Convention, very characteristically remarks: "The American eagle crosses the Atlantic only to descend in to the melting pots of Paris and London." The loss of coinage, and the diminution of the American circulation fell, as a matter of course, upon the people of the United States. The true remedy was to reduce the American coin to that of France or England. It was finally concluded that, as the coinage of France was the largest in amount, the American and English coinage should be reduced to the French standard of weight and quality. There were nineteen nations represented at the Paris Conference, embracing 320,000,000 population. There was no attempt to make the coinage of these different nations conform to the French coinage in any respect but weight and quality. Every nation was left at liberty to use its own monetary denominations and emblems; the United States retaining the "dollar" and the "eagle," with the multiples and subdivisions, and Great Britain its "sovereign" or "pound." The report of the Conference was favourably received, and has been formally agreed to by several of the Continental nations. France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, the Pontifical States, the Dominion of Canada, Austria, Spain, Sweden and Roumania, representing over a hundred millions of people, have all given in their adhesion to the plan. In October last, at a formal meeing of the representatives of all the Chambers of Commerce in the most important cities of Germany, it was unanimously determined to recommend the adoption of the Paris Conference scheme, by the new Zollverein, embracing not only Prussia but all its Confederate States, with a population exceeding thirty eight millions. The American Congress has not yet adopted the Paris scheme, and the carrying of it into operation in the Dominion was made, during last session of the Canadian Parliament, dependent on its adoption in the United States. It appears, however, that at a monetary convention, held in 1857, but no longer in force, a new gold coin, called the "Convention's Crown," was issued, containing in pure gold ten even metrical *grammes*, equal in value to nearly six dollars of the existing coin of the United States. In view of the exact conformity of this particular coin to the metric system, a proposition has been formally submitted to Congress for adopting it as the basis of the proposed international coinage—a measure which, says an American paper, would render it necessary to call in and re-coin the whole volume of gold in circulation in Western Europe, now amounting to at least nine hundred millions of dollars, while the whole amount of the German "Convention Crowns" now in circulation does not exceed two hundred millions. This German plan is now urged upon Congress, and thus it is proposed to undo all the work of the Paris Conference, render nugatory the action of all those Governments which have acceded to the Paris scheme—and for what? Simply to gratify the whims of two or three American gentlemen who think the United States ought to compel all the rest of the world to adopt every ludicrous proposition, on all sorts of international subjects, which may have originated in the United States. Let the plan of the Paris Conference be carried out at once, and the international coin difficulty will immediately disappear.

We may observe that the Bill now before the American Congress provides that the future gold coinage of the United States shall weigh one and two-third grammes to the dollar, and shall be nine-tenths fine—that is, each dollar shall contain one and a-half grammes of pure gold, and the remainder shall be alloy; that such coin shall be legal tenders in payments after a specified future date, and $1.003 of this new coinage shall be the legal equivalent of $1.00 of the old coinage of the United States; and they shall have their weight in grammes and their fineness stamped upon them: that silver half-dollars and smaller silver coins shall, in future coinage, consist of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, and weigh twenty-five grammes to each dollar of value, and shall have their weight and fineness stamped upon them, and be legal tender for payment of all sums not exceeding $10. The gold coins of the United States is very nearly metrical, taking the German crown as the basis. By reducing the standard weight about three one-thousandths, they would be strictly metrical, and bear exact relations to the crowns of Germany. Three Union crowns equal twenty dollars (gold), equal one hundred francs (gold), equal one thousand pence (gold), or four pounds of two hundred and fifty pence each. But all the advantages of this plan would be much more easily gained by adopting the plan of the Paris Convention; because, by the latter, there would be at least $900,000,000 of coin already coined to suit the metrical standard agreed upon, while the adoption of the new American system would require the recoinage of all the gold coins of the world, except the $200,000,000 in German crowns, in order to make the whole system metrical, and the world's coinage uniform in weight and fineness. It would, therefore, as we have already said, be infinitely better to adopt the system agreed upon by the Paris Convention.—*Hamilton Times.*

A flag made entirely of silk grown and manufactured in California is to be raised over the capitol of that State.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Thursday, Feb. 25.

There has been no market since Saturday last, the prevailing snow storms preventing the usual attendance.

FLOUR—Still dull and declining, with no prospect of higher prices.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain since last week's report have been principally confined to wheat and rye, but old prices have generally prevailed. Wheat may be quoted at $1,00 with no anxiety on the part of buyers to obtain at that figure. There is a small demand for barley at $1,10. Oats are not in request, 49 to 50c, the last the top of the market.

MEAT—Beef continues to arrive in fair quantities at old prices. Mutton scarce and of inferior quality. Pork higher, and slow sales. Veal, a good quality scarce, and inferior looked after sharply by the police.

FISH—Abundant at former prices.

POULTRY—Fowls scarce, from 50 to 60 cts per pair. Turkeys $1 to $1 25 each. Domestic pigeons 25c per pair.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Good roll butter maintains old prices, and commands a ready sale. Cheese scarce, 11 to 12c per lb

EGGS—From 20 to 26c per doz.

TALLOW AND LARD—Tallow steady, and supply equal to demand. Lard bought readily at quotations.

HIDES AND SKINS—Unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW—On Saturday there was a large supply of hay, and buyers were present in the market in large numbers. Prices ranged from $9 to $11,50, entirely regulated by quality, and all the entire supply found sale at these figures. Straw in small de nard.

FUEL—Wood not so plentiful, and a little dearer. Coal unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.—FOLGER Bros., bankers, report money market as follows:—American currency buying at 74½ bills, 76 silver; selling at 75 bills. Silver buying at 3½, selling from 3 to 3½. Gold in N.Y. 133½. Sterling Exchange 9½.

		$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., Sup extra..		0 00	@	6 00
No. 1 Superfine ..	..	4 80	..	4 90
Do. per cental ..	..	2 45	..	0 00
Buckwheat flour ..	..	2 00	..	0 00
Corn Meal, per cental	..	1 80	..	1 90
Barley per bushel ..	..	1 00	..	1 10
Rye do ..	..	0 00	..	0 68
Peas, do ..	..	0 00	..	0 85
Oats, do ..	..	0 48	..	0 50
Buckwheat do ..	..	0 47	..	0 50
Wheat, per 60 lbs ..	..	1 00.	..	1 10
Corn, " ..		0 80	..	0 85
Timothy Seed, per bushel ..		2 00	..	2 50
Clover, do ..		0 00	..	6 50
Potatoes, per bushel	..	0 45	..	0 50
Turnips, per bush ..	..	0 50	..	0 00
Carrots, per bush ..	..	0 50	..	0 55
Onions, new dry per bush..		1 50	..	0 00
Beans, per bushel ..	..	1 60	..	1 75
Apples, Canada, per bush..		1 60	..	2 00
Apples, per bbl ..	..	3 00	..	4 50
Cabbage, each ..	..	0 09	..	0 12½
Celery, per head ..	..	0 07	..	0 10
Beef, per 100 lbs ..	..	400	..	6 00
Beef, per lb. ..	..	0 00	..	0 10
Pork, per 100 lbs ..	..	7 50	..	9 00
Mutton, per lb per quarter..		0 03	..	0 05
Veal, do ..	..	0 03½	..	0 04
Lamb, do ..	..	0 00	..	0 00
Hams, do ..	..	0 14	..	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl..		24 00	..	26 00
Prime do., per bbl..		20 00	..	0 00
Salmon trout, ..	..	0 25	..	0 75
Pike, fresh, per pair	..	0 20	..	0 30
Eels each ..	..	0 12½	..	0 25
Lard, per lb ..	..	0 14	..	0 17
Tallow, do ..	..	0 07	..	0 08½
Butter, do (fresh)	..	0 24	..	0 27
Butter, do (packed)	..	0 21	..	0 22
Cheese, ...	..	0 10	..	0 12½
Eggs, per dozen ..	..	0 20	..	0 25
Turkeys, each ..	..	1 10	..	1 75
Geese, each.. ..	..	0 50	..	0 75
Ducks per couple ..	..	0 00	..	0 00
Fowls, per couple ..	..	0 60	..	0 75
Salt, per bag ..	..	1 10	..	1 25
Hay, per ton ..	..	9 00	..	11 50
Straw, per ton ..	..	3 00	..	4 50
Wood, per cord ..	..	2 00	..	3 50
Coal, ..	..	7 50	..	9 50
Hides, per 100 lbs..	..	6 50	..	7 00
Sheep's Pelts each ..	..	0 80	..	1 12½
Lamb Skins " ..	..	0 50	..	0 70
Calf skins, per lb ..	..	0 10	..	0 12½

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BARRISTERS, &c., Princess Street, Kingston (opposite Daily News Office).
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Q.C.
GEORGE LEVACK MOWAT,
GEORGE MILNES MACDONELL.
March 15, 67.

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Kingston, Jan'y 16.

W. R. Mingaye,

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County Crown Attorney.

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April 23 R. M. ROSE.

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OF LONDON.
Agent at Kingston,
THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

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OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
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Office—33, Clarence Street.
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Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn.

CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING 1867—$2,000,000.
Funds deposited in the hands of the Goverment for the security of Policyholders.
☞ All fire risks carefully surveyed, and the rate of Premium made to correspond with the risk assumed.
JAMES SWIFT,
Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

1866. Marine Insurance. 1866.

Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President. | E. P. DORR, General Agent.
INCORPORATED IN 1819.
CAPITAL $3,000,000. ASSETS $4,650,938,27
HULL AND CARGO RISKS to and from Inland Ports on favourable terms.
Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid in Canada Currency.
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PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$4,833,543,39.
Losses paid in 49 years, ... $23,000,000.
THIS Company has been doing business in Canada for nearly 50 years, and during that time has secured the public confidence by the prompt and liberal settlement of every fair claim. It has fully complied with the laws of Canada by the deposit with the Government of Stocks to the amount of

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And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.
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Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

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PERFUMER by appointment to their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of Spain, the Queen of Holland, the Queen of the Belgians, and the King of Portugal; and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Toilet Soaps.	Toilet Powders.
Lavender Water.	Portable Fountains.
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Perfumed Vaporizer.	Hair Preparations.
Rose Leaf Powder.	Tooth Powders
Perfumes for the Handkerchief.	Glycerine Toilet Requisites.

Eau de Cologne.
All the above are carefully prepared for Exportation, and retain their excellent qualities in any climate.
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DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINE.

DR V. BAUD, Graduate and Member of the Medical College of Paris, Chief Physician Extraordinary for Epidemics in Paris, late M.D. of the Civil Hospitals of Algiers, has just introduced in England his ORGANIC MEDICINES.
They consist of three preparations—
THE BAUDEINE,
An efficient and prompt Remedy for Cholera, Yellow Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the excessive action of the Bowels. A gold medal was awarded by the French Government to Dr V. Baud for this valuable preparation.
Price: Small, 1s 1½d; Medium, 4s 5d; Large Size, 11s per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IRON,
For strengthening the System.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
THE DIASTATIZED IODINE,
For purifying the Blood.—Price 2s 9d per Bottle.
*** The above Preparations are in the form of Sweetmeats, pleasant to the taste, and particularly adapted for Infants and Mothers nursing.
By the combination of the Iron or Iodine with Cress Seeds in a state of germination, they are united with organic life, which thus renders them digestible. The irritative and stubborn mineral has thus become the nucleus of an organic substance capable of being absorbed by the blood without injury to the stomach.
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From Dr C. Kidd, Author of Standard Works on Chloroform.
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To Mr Towle, Chemist, Manchester.
A Surgeon from New York writes:—"I only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitatien in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."
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Earl Russell communicated to the Royal College of Physicians and to Mr Freeman, that in Manilla the only remedy of any use in Cholera was Chlorodine.
The Medical Times and Gazette, January 13th, 1866, states, "It has an immense sale amongst the public, and is prescribed by scores of Orthodox Medical Practitioners, and, of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
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The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp (outside each Bottle), "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE."

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Detecting organic impurities in air and water.
Purifying drinking and other water from organic matter, lead, &c.
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Patentee, Battersea, London.

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MEMORANDA.
MAGENTA: The strength and beauty of this dye is almost incredible. A Sixpenny bottle will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in 10 minutes; it will also produce a clear Rose Pink by using less dye. Suitable also for Woollen Goods, Feathers, Silks, &c.
WOOLLENS: Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Purple, Orange, Pink, and Crimson produce the most satisfactory results. Use a large quantity of boiling water in an earthen pan. RIBBONS and SILKS: Brush them with soap and water to avoid creases, and to render them clean. Dye in boiling water.
FEATHERS: Dye in hot water (a few drops of the dye is sufficient for one feather).
COTTON: Mauve, Violet and Purple are recommended.
LEATHER: Blue, Magenta, Violet and Orange. Dye in warm water.
WHITEWASH: To color: *Magenta*, for Pink or Rose; add half a bottle to a pail of water, then stir in the Whitening as usual. Mauve, Violet, Purple, Blue and crimson produce pretty tints by using one bottle or more, as directed above.
STARCH: Stir in a few drops of Colour—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Blue or Pink; these impart delicate tints to Lace, Linen, &c.
WILLOW SHAVINGS, Wicker, Ivory, Bone, Hair, Fibres, Seaweed, &c., attract the dye quickly, if applied in boiling water.
BLUE: For laundry purposes is A 1.
BOOK EDGES: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, Crimson or Blue will make from a pint to a quart of beautiful colouring, according to shade required. Apply with a brush.
PAPER and WOOD STAIN: Ditto.
OAK STAIN: A bottle of No. 2 Black to half a-pint of hot water.
SATINWOOD STAIN: A Sixpenny bottle Canary dissolved in a pint of boiling water
PHOTOGRAPHS may be tinted; dilute the dye with water; a bottle of Magenta to a pint of water. &c.
ILLUMINATING: Magenta, Violet, Blue, Orange; pour a few drops into an egg cup add warm water; use with a brush or pen Borders of books, similar to Ward and Lock's Arabian Nights, &c., may be prettily illuminated in this manner.
BLANGMANGE, JELLY, CORN FLOUR, ICE CREAMS, &c: While in a liquid state add one or two drops of Magenta. A more simple or elegant tinting cannot be had.
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GELATINES and GLUES are successfully coloured with these dyes.
INK: A Sixpenny bottle of Magenta to a pint or more of cold water
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LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only good sauce," is prepared solely by Lea and Perrins. The Public are respectly cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that Lea and Perrins' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical).
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free ch'h)
AND
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