The Daily News,

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION BY A SISTER OF MERCY.

NINTH DAY.

London, Friday.—The examination in chief of Mrs Starr, the defendant, was continued. She stated that Miss Saurin had not been allotted extra menial work. Penance, such as wearing a duster on the head, kissing the floor, &c., were common among the sisterhood. They sometimes asked to have penances imposed upon them. Miss Saurin herself had so requested. Witness had herself kissed the floor when she c[illegible] late to services, and so had Mrs K[illegible]ame She had kept back from five to s[illegible]nnedy. from Miss Saurin, because [illegible]even letters matter which it was bette[illegible]ney contained see. For a similar reas[illegible]r she should not a letter from M[illegible] she had kept back strict accordance with [illegible]nedy. That was in and Miss Saurin's t[illegible] the rules of the order, tional. Upon one [illegible]eatment was not exceptof a letter receive[illegible]ccasion six or seven lines brother were [illegible]d by Miss Saurin from her sages containe[illegible]bliterated, because the pasmunity. Or[illegible]d asperations upon the com- a letter fr[illegible] one occasion she had kept back too comp[illegible]m a sister because the tone was dressing [illegible]mentary. As regarded the unthat sh[illegible] of the plaintiff, Mrs Starr denied when [illegible]e meant to inflict any indignity, and bed [illegible] she took the clothes off Miss Saurin's fe[illegible] on one occasion it was because she was [illegible]erish.

The witness was then cross-examined by the Solicitor-General. She stated that she joined the order as a postulant in Glasgow, in October, 1849. She joined the Bagot-street order, Dublin, after a dangerous illness in Scotland. She left Glasgow on the 11th of July, 1850, and went direct to the Dublin community. One of the most binding vows of the order is absolute obedience to the will of the superior, but only in cases of sin, and as far as her authority extends. It is part of the excellence of a nun to submit her will and thought to those above her, and the opinion of a superior would rather influence the judgment of a nun. The duty of a novice in obedience would be more so in the case of a nun. The vow is influential upon the nun's conscience. The duty of a superior is to lovingly correct and sweetly admonish the sisters. There is not a printed or written rule about withholding letters. Instructions with reference to them might come under correspondence with seculars. The power to withhold letters is traditional. The usage is, that the superior has power to withhold letters if she pleases. A rule of that kind has been printed since this action has commenced.

The Solicitor-General—Why does it become better for a letter to be given six weeks after it is received than on the same day? Defendant—Because in this case I had spoken to Miss Saurin of the contents, and she condemned her brother's reflections on the community, and I gave it up.

The Solicitor-General—You condemned him, and, as a good nun, she agreed with you. (Laughter.)

The cross-examination had not concluded when the Court rose.

TENTH DAY.

London, Saturday.—Mrs Starr's cross examination was resumed by the Solicitor-General—There are no locks in the cells. The superior can go to them at any time, and take out what she pleases. The cell is not the proper place to keep books. I found one, however, concealed under plaintiff's clothes in a cabinet—on the shelf of an unlocked cupboard between her clothes. I went there purposely to look for it, from what the sister to whom I had given it told me.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Tell us what you found? "Concealed" is for the jury to consider.

Defendant—It was not on the top of the clothing; it might have been amongst or under it. It was about the size of a small prayer-book, called "Devotions to Jesus." I don't know if there was another copy in the convent. I had given it to Mrs M'Owne in Miss Saurin's presence about a week or ten days before I found it in the cell. Previous to giving it to Mrs M'Owne I had used the book. Mrs M'Owne told me she had lost the book, and said she could not help thinking Miss Saurin had got it. When I accused her of taking it she at first evaded the question.

The Solicitor-General—I should like to know what she said. Defendant—I can't remember. My impression is that she denied it.

The Solicitor-General—I should call that a lie, not an answer. Defendant—It was either a denial or an evasion. That is my impression. I can't recollect what I said to her, but I was convinced she took the book. She said she had found it. I don't remember that I asked her where. She said she was keeping it for me. I think my name was in it.

The Solicitor-General—Was her name in it? Defendant—Yes. It had been her book. She gave it to me before leaving Ireland.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Was her name in it as a presentation to you, or as the owner of the book? Defendant—As a presentation. I told her she knew it was not mine, as she was present when I gave it to Sister Mary Agnes. She admitted that it was a fault against poverty—that she had done wrong. The book is not here, but can be produced.

The Solicitor-General—I should like the book to be sent for, because I am told you are wrong about the inscription. What you have described is what you consider concealment.

Defendant—The redistribution of clothes in 1862 was made for the general benefit of the community, but not with any intention of limiting her in particular, although I said in my depositions it was made in consequence of her having too much clothing, and an unaccountable accumulation of things, such as bobbins and trifling things of that kind.

The Solicitor-General—Do you think "an unaccountable accumulation of things" conveyed to the episcopal mind bobbins and such like? (Laughter.) Defendant—I really don't know. My statement to the Bishop was not an exaggeration, but a statement of fact. When I say she cut up her clothes and made them up anew, I found that in the case of the petticoat she had cut up one petticoat, and made the other thicker, in some parts six thicknesses. It should only have had two thicknesses. I can't speak to it positively. I felt it was a good deal heavier. I won't undertake to say she had cut out the bad parts and made them good. This was done after I had altered the number of the clothing. I also stated in my deposition that the "destruction of her apperel was most unaccountable," and that had reference to her tearing her veil and other articles I have described. Some nuns honestly wear out their clothes quicker than others. My impression was Miss Saurin did it dishonestly. I described her as "a clever woman, who always had excuses that satisfied me for the time being." I never made inquiries whether the excuses were true in fact, but on reflection I considered them not to be. I did not consider inquiry necessary. I found it out probably from my own observation, from inquiry—perhaps both. (The defendant was cross-examined on this point for a considerable time, and in answer to a question said she did not understand what the learned counsel was questioning her about.)

Mr Mellish (to the Solicitor-General)—You have gone on long enough to puzzle any one.

The Lord Chief-Justice—I quite agree with that.

Cross-examination continued—I by no means meant to make [illegible] her moral character [illegible]any charge against in a state of excite[illegible] when I wrote she was present. I felt [illegible]ment when the priest was her. What [illegible] very uncomfortable about ing by t[illegible] I meant by "I caught her kneelinto [illegible]e side of the priest, putting things i[illegible]his hand," turned upon the rule of [illegible]eness—"That she shall always, and in all places, preserve in her deportment a gravity becoming a religious person," and I am quite sure neither the Bishop, nor the commission, thought it a reflection on her moral character. My reference to a gross scandal was not to be considered in any gross sense whatever. My statement "of my fear of a coming scandal," which I mentioned to Canon Motler, had reference entirely and solely to her pilfering the children's dinners. I believed the plaintiff to be very insincere, and perpetually telling falsehoods. By "perpetually" I mean "never ceasing;" but I don't mean she was always telling lies. I desired that the gooseberries should be allowed to remain and ripen, but she picked them unripe.

The Solicitor-General—"Gooseberry pickers" are said to be in company, are they not?

The Lord Chief Justice—Hop pickers you mean. (Laughter.)

The Solicitor-General—No; I understand that "a gooseberry-picker" is the person who stands by whilst a young man and young woman are making love. (Laughter.) (To defendant)—Do you make gooseberry fool at the convent?—Yes, sometimes. And do you ever take gooseberry fool?—I may have done so. I never embraced her and kissed her, and told her that all would be right—nor anything of the kind. I did not rely upon her promises. She might have repented, but I had determined to apply to the Bishop for her removal. I understood she confessed to Father Porter at the retreat in Aug., 1862. I do not know that she made an acknowledgment of her fault to me, verbal or in writing, before or after that. On the 4th of Aug. I wrote to the Bishop that I had taken the best advice upon the whole case, and I had consulted Father Porter, Mrs Kennedy, and Mrs M'Owne. The purpose for which she wrote to her uncle to obtain admission into another convent was an aggravation of the writing without permission. She knew I wished her removal, and she had written to him before for the same purpose with my knowledge. It was not then an offence, but it was an offence to write the same thing, and to the same person, without my knowledge.

The Lord Chief Justice—Would it be an offence for a sister to seek a change of community without the assent of the Superior of that community by asking a friend to assist her instead of writing?

Defendant—That would depend in a great measure upon her reasons. If she found in a convent any hindrance in the way of her salvation or perfection, she would be perfectly justified in making such application.

The Lord Chief Justice—But suppose her reason was that she disliked the Superior and wished a change, would there be anything wrong in that?

Defendant—I think she ought to apprise the Superior of it. In 1862 she told the bishop a falsehood when she said she had never given away during her religious life anything without permission but a picture. She had, however, given away a book. I did not know it when I charged her with falsehood to the Bishop in the year 1862. It was in reference to the breach of poverty—such as taking away the boots, &c. "I never knew the depth of her malice until then" had reference to her notes about Mrs M'Owne and the tower. It was close to the precincts of the convent, and a Superior has power to dispense from a rule or custom for herself or anybody else. Sister Scholastica could not have done it without permission, but Mrs M'Owne, being the Assistant Superior, could act in her discretion. A sister may mention the faults of a sister to her director.

The Solicitor-General—Might she not note it down without malice? Defendant—There was no grievance in it. She might have done it if she considered it a fault, but this was not.

The Solicitor-General—But she did not know that Sister Mary Agnes had dispensed herself? Defendant—It was the manner in which the circumstance was noted—"Sister Mary Agnes on tower two hours alone with Mr C."

The Lord Chief Justice—It might have been suggestive.

The Solicitor-General—Yes; "Lord Burleigh's nod." Then this note was an exaggeration? Defendant—An imputation, I think. There was another note respecting a clergyman, thus—"Visit to a sister—mutton chops." (Laughter.) The malicious part was about the tower.

The Solicitor-General—Then you take your stand on the tower? (Laughter.)

Defendant—Yes. (Renewed laughter.) Miss Saurin once acknowledged to me that she had taken part of two dinners belonging to the children. I believed Father Cullimore, the confessor at Hull, was deceived in the plaintiff. He is a very kind hearted man. Mrs Grimston was also deceived in her. I saw Father Porter twice in Liverpool chiefly on this subject. I was with him about an hour each time. I don't think I then knew he was to be on the commission. It did not occur to me to give Father Matthews a fire when he called in January.

The Lord Chief Justice—One feels one's own cold—not another's. (Laughter.)

The Solicitor-General—I should have thought in religion it was otherwise.

Defendant—Father Porter was with me in the library with a fire—Father Matthews and his neice were without fire. (Laughter.) I can't say if Father Porter had tea.

The Solicitor-General—I think he must have taken tea. (Laughter.) It was not a meat tea? Defendant—No.

The Solicitor-General—Tea, pure and simple? Defendant—I don't think he had tea. There were a stool and two chairs in the bath-room.

The Solicitor-General—Were not the two chairs put in a part of the bath-room she was not to go to?—She could have moved them. Where they us put?—Yes. There were two chairs and one sister. I told her not to stay near the sister. She was sitting on the floor. I did not say to her, "There's a chair." The chair was at the end of the room she was not to go to.

The Lord Chief Justice—Where was the stool? Defendant—Next to the chairs. There was nothing to prevent her taking it.

I think she did actually at times sit on the chair. Habitually she sat on the floor. I feel confident the chair was not taken from her.

The Solicitor-General—You wanted to get rid of her, and I suppose you wanted to make her as uncomfortable as possible. Defendant—I did not want to make her uncomfortable. The only thing I did with a

(Continued on First Page.)

THE NURSE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A grand wedding at the Tuileries. Miss Shaw is going to marry M. Thierry, ex-captain of the Imperial Guard, and Treasurer of the Emperior's private charities. Miss Shaw's story is well known. Before the birth of the Prince Imperial the Empress requested a celebrated Court physician, much consulted on such emergencies, to send over an English head nurse, qualified to take charge of and direct the nursery of the future heir apparent. If my memory serves me, Dr. L—— dispatched not one, but sixteen equally qualified persons. These arrived at the Tuileries, and were ushered into an apartment where they awaited her Majesty's entrance. The young Empress walked round the room addressing a few gracious words to each, and in a few moments sent for Miss Shaw, intimating to her fifteen companions that she hoped they would remain a week in Paris, and assuring them that during their stay at her expense every attention would be shown to them, and accordingly they were taken to see the sights, theatres, &c, and were most hospitably entertained. Miss Shaw has during the thirteen years which have elapsed since that morning proved fully worthy of the trust placed in her by the Imperial parents. She has had the sole charge of the young Prince's health, and till lately never left him day or night. He was, at the age of seven, formally taken out of the hands of his governess, Madame Bruat, widow of the admiral, and of sub-governesses, and transferred to the care of a head tutor, M. Monard; but Miss Shaw has still been retained about his person. It is but right to mention that her judicious care and unwearied devotion have been repaid by the utmost kindness on the part of both the emperor and empress. Up to the age of seven Miss Shaw was invariably to be seen in attendance on the Prince in his drives and during all out-door exercise. Since that period one of the Court broughams has been placed at her disposal, and her life at the Tuileries made as easy and agreeable as possible. The Prince Imperial is warmly attached to his faithful nurse, and during a severe attack of scarlatina from which she suffered two years ago manifested the strongest affection for her. He owed the fluency with which he spoke English when a very young child mainly to her—a fact which has greatly facilitated his study of our language. The future bride is as fair a specimen of the Saxons of Yorkshire as could be found, and the respect and goodwill she has won in a foreign palace does credit to her north country origin.

A country landlord, wishing to give an elegant entertainment at his house, sent to a neighbouring city for two dozen boxes of sardines, which he was informed were the chief delicacy in the market. His chirography, however, was so bad as to make the order read, "two dozen boxes syringes." The night of the party came, and, as supper time drew near, the landlord looked anxiously down the street for the appearance of the stage which was to bring the principal dish on the bill. At last it arrived, and with a package for the expectant landlord. Directly there was a great outcry, and a sound of cursing in the bar-room. The entire party rushed out to see what was the matter, and there stood Boniface puffing and blowing with rage. "See there! I sent to Dubuque for two dozen boxes of sardines for supper to-night, and the cussed fools sent twenty-three boxes of them pewter squirt-guns, and says that's all there was in the market."

It is reported by the New England journals that in some of the closely contested towns in New Hampshire the leading men of the two parties have entered into an agreement not to buy votes at the approaching elections. The assertion is made that for some time past the practice of hiring voters has largly prevailed in that State, each party doing as much of that work as possible. But a conviction has recently arisen that it is doubtful whether either party has been benefited by bribery, and that in many instances men have been paid to vote each way. However, whether this has been the case or not, it is believed that the larger portion of the money thus paid out has gone, not to change voters, but keep voters in the harness. It is asserted that in many towns there are men who at each election have to be liberally "paid for their day's work," the pay in most instances coming out of the pockets of their own party candidates.

A few days ago, while the cure of the Madeleine Church, in Paris, was discussing business in the vestry with a friend, a small insignificant-looking person entered and desired to speak with him. The cure curtly told him to sit down and wait. The man, however, remained standing. This displeased the cure, who exclaimed, "Monsieur, I desire you to seat yourself." Instead of complying, the gentleman paced rapidly up and down the room, until the cure, fairly irritated, insisted in so peremptory a manner as to compel obedience. In about a quarter of an hour, business being finished, he turned to the stranger. "Monsieur, what is it you desire?" The latter replied, in a thin, shrill voice, "M. le Cure, I wish to inquire at what hour to-morrow you will be able to baptize an infant for whom I am to be sponsor?" An hour was named, and he was told to write his name and that of the godmother at full length in the register book, which was presented to him for that purpose. To the surprise of the cure he wrote down, "Francois d'Assis, Roi d'Espagne, and Isabella, Reine d'Espagne." To complete the scene, there entered immediately afterwards the ex-Queen herself, attended by the notorious Marfori. They had waited until they were tired for the re-appearance of the ex-King, and had at last come in search of him.

JULIUS CÆSAR.—The interest excited within the last few years by Louis Napoleon's life of Julius Cæsar has attracted the attention of students and antiquarians to the circumstances of the death of the famous Roman General who was assassinated in consequence of his supposed aspirations for an imperial crown. The reports of the assassination have been carefully collated and various inferences have been drawn as to the situation of the wounds, and the names of the conspirators who inflicted them. The latest description of the event has been written by M. Dubois, of Amiens, who asserts that the first blow, struck by one of the brothers Casca, slightly wounded Cæsar underneath the left clavicle; the second, struck by the other Casca, penetrated the walls of the thorax toward the right. Cassius inflicted the third wound in the face. Decius Brutus gave the fourth stab in the region of the groin. Contrary to the general opinion, Marcus Brutus, though one of the conspirators, did not strike the dictator. After the first blows Cæsar fainted, and then all the conspirators hacked the body. The corpse was carried by three slaves in a litter to Cæsar's house, and the physician who was called in found thirty-five wounds, only one of which was, in his opinion, fatal, that of the second Casca. Another point of interest in reference to Cæsar's death which deserves the attention of students, is the remark said to have been addressed to Brutus, and so often quoted—'and thou, Brutus, my son!" Was this remark, or anything like it, ever made?

Sunday Directory—Hours of Public Worship.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Service 11:00; Military Service, 3:00 P.M.; Evening Service, 7:00.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service (free), 6:30.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Union Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service (free), 6:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Barriefield).—Morning Service, 11:00.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth).—Morning Service, 10:00; Afternoon Service, 4:00.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (Division Street,) free.—Morning Services, 8:00, and 11:00 a.m. with sermon; Afternoon, 4:30 p.m.; Evening Service, 7:30 p m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

CHALMERS' CHURCH (Earl Street).—Morning service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Sydenham Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Queen Street)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service 6:30.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Johnson Street).—Morning Service (free), 10:30; Evening Service (free), 6:00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Wellington street)—Morning service, 11:00; Evening service, 6:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH (Johnson Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic).—Mass, 7 a.m.; Military 9 a.m.; Mass 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, 3:30 p.m.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (Queen Street)—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 500.

RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday afternoon, from 4½ to 5 o'clock.

The Lake Shore railroad company have produced patent heaters for their cars. The heater is an arrangement of gas-pipe which passes entirely around the car near the door, with branches under every seat. This connects at one end with a coil of pipe placed in a stove, particularly arranged for it. Water is then forced into the pipe throughout its whole length, and a fire built in the stove. In the course of an hour the water becomes hot, and thus an even heat is diffused throughout the whole car.

The death of Lamartine deprives the republican element in France of one of its chief supports. Since 1851, when Monsieur Louis Napoleon, aided by Fialin de Persigny, young Fleury, and Le Roy Arnaud, stamped out the few remaining embers of political liberty in France, Alphonse de Lamartine has stood coldly aloof from the Imperial Government. Before that, he was even a candidate for the Presidency, and received some few thousand votes; since that he has been content to indite begging letters and receive money from the government whose principles he professed to detest. Lamartine and Vanity are synonymous terms; he was perpetually declaring himself to be the great martyr of the age; he was literally consumed by the fire of approbativeness. It will take some years to distract public thoughts from Lamartine the insignificant man, and direct them towards Lamartine the really fine poet.

On Friday last, while Messrs Simpson, Knight, and others, fishermen, were hunting in the woods bordering Potomac Creek, they discovered an Indian mound about ten feet square, which had been uncovered by the crumbling of the bank, and which contained a large number of skeleton bones, heads, arrow barbs, and other relics peculiar to the ancient inhabitants of the Potomac. Some of the beads were of glass, while others were made of shells—a fact which indicates that trade intercourse was kept up between the tribes and their more civilized brethren. The announcement of the discovery excited much attention in the neighbourhood, and a large number of the adjacent inhabitants visited the spot to gratify their curiosity.—*Washington Star.*

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

Gildersleeve & Walkem,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.
Richard T. Walkem,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office—Clarence Street, Kingston, C.W.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B. | RICH. T. WALKEM.

Macdonald, Patton & Machar,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.
Offices—18 Clarence St., opposite the Post Office, KINGSTON, C. W.
JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q. C. | JAMES PATTON, Q.C.
JOHN M. MACHAR.
Kingston, Jan'y 16.

W. R. Mingaye,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Kingston, C. W. Dec. 1.

James Agnew,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-LAW, Conveyancer, &c. Office Bagot Street, second door south of the *British Whig* Office, upstairs. August 1.

Wilkison & Reeve,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-at-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Napanee, C. W.
OFFICE.—South West corner of Dundas and East Streets.
WM. H. WILKISON. W. A. REEVE, M. A.
County Crown Attorney.

O'Reilly & Draper,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-at-LAW Solicitors in Chancery—Chambers Nos. 7, 8, & 9, Anchor Buildings, Kingston, C. W.
JAMES O'REILLY, Q.C. | FRANK C. DRAPER.

John Mudie,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office opposite Post Office, Clarence Street, Kingston.
August 6.

OFFICE REMOVED TO KING STREET NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY BOOK STORE.
Joseph Bawden,
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J. R. Smith, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., PORTLAND, Residence Harrowsmith.

MONEY TO LEND. $50,000 to lend on the security of Real Estate in the City or Country at a low rate of interest. No commission charged. R. M. ROSE.
April 23

PROGRAMMES AND POSTERS Steamboat and Excursion Bills and Tickets, executed expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE Princess Street.

MARINE PROTESTS.—Printed forms, for the use of Notaries Public, much facilitating the drawing up of Protests in cases of disaster to vessels. For sale at the Daily News Office.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Company
OF LONDON.
Agent at Kingston, THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

Royal Assurance Company
OF
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
MAXWELL W. STRANGE,
Agent for Kingston
Office—33, Clarence Street.
Kingston, March 20, 1862.

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.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
July 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

Home Insurance Company of New Haven,
D. SATERLEE, President. | CHARLES WILSON Secretary.
CASH CAPITAL .. .. $1,000,000.
LAKE AND RIVER RISKS taken on hulls and cargoes at reasonable rates.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent,
July 1. St. Lawrence Wharf.

"Ætna" Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn
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
$50.000
And is prepared to issue policies on terms as low as the safety of the assured will permit.
JAMES SWIFT,
Agent,
St. Lawrence Wharf.
Kingston, Feb. 4, 1868.

EUGENE RIMMEL,
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.
Cold Cream.	Toilet Vinegar.
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.
96 Strand; 128 Regent Street; 24 Cornhill, London. 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

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.
Agent for England and British Possessions, E. G. DUFRESNE, 79 Watling Street.
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VOLUME XVIII.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

M. De Maupas is not the only Imperali[illegible] who is alarmed at the personality of th[illegible] government in France. The Emperor [illegible] sixty-one years old, and the heir t[illegible] throne is a boy who may any day fin[illegible] himself the ruler of France with the instit[illegible] tions his father created. As things are, th[illegible] attacks of the discontented are continual[illegible] directed against the Emperor, the ministe[illegible] without solidarity or responsibility not b[illegible] thought worthy of assault. What son[illegible] the wisest of the Imperialists would d[illegible] to establish an intermediate authori[illegible] that the Senate will listen to nothing [illegible] kind. On ministerial responsibilit[illegible] Rouher says:—
"I assure you none of us is great enou[illegible] play such a part. In presence of u[illegible] universal suffrage there is but one man w[illegible] the grandeur of his services can be r[illegible]sponsible to the nation, and that man is t[illegible] sovereign himself. The others, whatev[illegible] their devotedness, are but obscure indivi[illegible] in respect of the whole mass, and [illegible] think otherwise of us would be infatuati[illegible] You want to cover this responsibili[illegible] the Sovereign! I declare to you th[illegible] this very responsibility which will [illegible] Napoleon and his grandeur. As for us, [illegible] faithful servants, we have no pretension [illegible] usurpe the part allotted to us. You ta[illegible] us a President of the Council. It i[illegible] serility. We are devoted, and that is al[illegible] Strange that this language of very [illegible] ity should be exclusively possible [illegible] Paris. At every other European capita[illegible] read with amusement.

THE CRUELTY OF FRENCH "JU[illegible]TICE."

An extraordinary case of judicial er[illegible] has been brought to light by an appeal [illegible] the imperial court of Nancy. I[illegible] remember a girl twenty-two years of a[illegible] named Adele Bernard, was brought to t[illegible] a charge of infanticide. The prose[illegible] alleged that in October, 1868, she c[illegible] entirely gave birth to a child and th[illegible] into a pigstye, where it was eaten. T[illegible] gation was conf