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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:10 a.m.	1:30 p.m. 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:20 "

GOING WEST.

450 p.m. 510 "	5:40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a. m. " " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything 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.

SATURDAY, EVENING, MARCH 20.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The efforts of annexationists continue to attract attention. Some of the disgusted Repealers in Nova Scotia it is said have gone to Washington as a delegation desiring to learn upon what terms their province may become a state of the Union. This story has been circulated by the New York *Tribune*, but it is doubtless an exaggeration based upon the temporary discontent known to exist in that province. The following paragraph from a Washington letter puts the case in its most exaggerated form, after the style of the American papers:—

"There is on foot a powerful movement in favour of the annexation of Nova Scotia and of the Canadian provinces to the United States. A strong deputation of Nova Scotians who were here last week, and who speak for their people, say that an overwhelming majority of the people boldly prefer being added to the United States, since they were corruptly and against their will and in the face of their protest, sealed to the new Canadian 'Dominion.' They declare that connection hateful, and, as it seems to be the policy of England not to interpose against any free movement of the colonies to set up for themselves, they do not anticipate any resistance should they vote for annexation to the United States. It is said on good authority that Hon. R. J. Walker will sustain this movement in a powerful argument. He is quoted as saying that Congress should vote down the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada; that, free-trader as he is, he postpones a favourite theory before the necessity of refusing free-trade to the dependency of a nation that was so steadily our enemy during the rebellion. If Canada wants free-trade she must join the American Union. This is a new and startling view of an old subject, and becomes an important ingredient in the adjustment of the Alabama claims."

The New York *Herald*, as might be expected, is only too glad to give encouragement to the idea of separating Nova Scotia from the Confederation by annexing it to the American Union. It says:—

"The effort of Nova Scotia to form a part of our Union is very natural, and that she is the first of all the British territory of the north of us to apply earnestly for that is due to her geographical position, which is peculiar with reference to ourselves and Europe. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia extend to the northeast from our territory like a great bastion, pointing towards Europe and reaching far off in that direction. A continuous railroad connection between New York and the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, with a line of steamers to the Irish coast, would put our mail and passenger communications one and a half days nearer Europe than we are now. There is no doubt that the day for the completion of this connection is very near at hand. In this alone it is seen how very closely allied are the interests of Nova Scotia with the United States. Nearly all their trade on this continent is or should be directly with us. They have scarcely a single sympathy or bond in common with their forced Canadian countrymen. Even Prince Edward Island, lying to the north of Nova Scotia, feels that she has more in common with the United States than with Canada. This is the reason that she also has steadfastly refused to enter the Canadian confederacy."

The Montreal *Witness*, which gives no hearty support to the scheme of confederation, thus refers to the aspect of the annexationist agitation in Nova Scotia:—

"The *Tribune* says that a delegation from Nova Scotia is in Washington representing that that colony is about to ask for a severance of political connection with Great Britain, and desiring to learn upon what terms their province may become a State of the Union. Leaving out of view this story of the *Tribune*, the fact is patent to all who watch Nova Scotian politics that the annexation sentiment is rapidly increasing, and it would not at all astonish us to see it taking definite shape. When lawyers, judges and merchants, prepare and deliver lectures and write pamphlets in favour of annexation, and a number of papers openly advocate it, while nearly all admit articles showing the advantages of annexation, and editorially declare their preference for such a change over confederation, it really looks as though there was something in the movement. Of course the American papers rejoice over these indications of the truth of their Manifest Destiny doctrine, and the fulfilment of John Bright's prophecy that this continent would ultimately be all under one Government."

If there were any truth in these assertions of the American press, the case would undoubtedly have become quite serious. The remarks of the *Witness*, it seems to us, have reference more to a condition of things in Nova Scotia dating some few months back, when political sentiment was running very high, than they do to the present time. Despite the trade connection between Boston and Nova Scotia, the loyalty of the Nova Scotians to the British crown has always been held to be of the strongest kind, and has so far been unimpeached. It would be fairer, indeed, to imagine that annexation would be demanded by the people of Upper Canada as a whole sooner than by the whole or a majority of the people of Nova Scotia, and we know how very far apart are the views of Upper Canadians and the few men here and there who may be found to utter sentiments favourable to union with the United States. The Halifax *Chronicle* is the only journal of note which has admitted and approved of annexationist arguments, and it notoriously has been subsidized into the publication of its objectionable letters from Washington. The Repealers have only to show their hands as annexationists to convert every loyal man to the cause of Confederation. Sending a delegation to Washington must be considered to be politically dangerous as well as unpatriotic and treasonable.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar has been commenced in England. A proper factory has been erected by a London merchant at Lavenham in Suffolk, and the surrounding farmers supply him with beets, which are converted into sugar. Last year was the first year of this experiment, which is watched with a lively interest by agriculturists and by dealers in sugar. Some eight hundred tons of beets were grown, but the quantity anticipated for the present year is four thousand tons, ready for use by the end of September, when the works will use up roots at the rate of sixty tons a day. Should the enterprise prove favourable, it will give a great stimulus to the home production of sugar. England may then take its place with Holland, Germany, France, and Belgium, and intertropical lands, among sugar-producing countries. The result of this experiment should have a great interest in Canada. If beet-root sugar can be made profitably from beets grown upn highly-rented English farms, the article ought to be quite as cheaply made in Canada, where lands are cheap, and where our farmers would be glad to cultivate an additional staple crop, the market value of which could be as well depended on as wheat or barley. It is greatly to be desired that the experiment of manufacturing beet-root sugar should have a chance of proving itself in Canada. If the manufacture were established in this country it would have an immense effect upon our system of agriculture.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM ST. CATHERINES.

St. Catherines, March 20.—A fire broke out this morning about 3 o'clock in a barn known as the Stephenson House stables, and occupied as a livery stable by Mr H. Garden, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Four horses were burned, together with a number of buggies, harness, buffalo robes, and a quantity of hay and oats. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000; insured for $2,000.

FROM LONDON.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

London (Ont.,) March 20.—About 2 o'clock this morning the sleeping car to the express train going west on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track near Beachville and was precipitated down the embankment twelve feet high, making one complete revolution in its descent. There were about thirty persons in the car, fourteen of whom are more or less injured The following is the list:—

James Lamont, Chatham, ribs broken and head badly smashed: not expected to recover.

Dr. Cleaves, of Chicago, badly bruised.

Mrs O. A. Meade, Denver City, Nevada, left shoulder dislocated.

Mr and Mrs Stickles, Pontiac, Michigan, bruised and cut.

David Hatch, Albany, N.Y., badly bruised.

Mrs Chick, Chicago, aged 73, badly shaken and bruised.

Several others were slightly injured. The wounded were conveyed to Tecumseh House, London, this morning, and are receiving all attention. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

The Rev. W. B. Moffatt, who has officiated fo the past year at St. James' Church in this city as assistant minister, has been appointed by the Bishop of Huron to Brantford.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—On Sunday evening the Rev. W. B. Moffatt will deliver his concluding lecture on the book of Leviticus. Subject, "The Sabbatic year, and year of Jubilee." We understand that this will be Mr Moffatt's last discourse in St. James'.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—We have been requested to announce that the Rev. Mr Judd, of Napanee, will officiate in St. Paul's Church to-morrow at both services.

The P.W.O. Battalion is to parade on Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

REDUCTION IN THE R.C. RIFLES.—To-day the orders were received for the contemplated reduction in the Regiment of the R.C. Rifles. The reduction consists of four from each grade, four captains, four lieutenants, and four ensigns, who will be placed on half-pay from the 1st of the present month.

APPOINTMENT.—James O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C., has been appointed by the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald to conduct the crown business at the Belleville Assizes.

CONFISCATION OF MEAT.—The Clerk of the market, while on his usual rounds this morning, seized a quantity of veal offered for sale by a farmer in open market, which had been killed previous to reaching a proper stage of maturity.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Mrs Catherine Martin charged another woman named Mary Ahern with stealing clothes from her line on King street. The charge was proved, and she was sent to gaol for one month. Eliza Comey was fined $2, or ten days imprisonment, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Smith's Falls, March 19.—Smith's Falls has been canvassed this week in behalf of the scheme for the endowment of Queen's College. We learn that $700 have already been subscribed, in sums varying from $200 to $1. It is confidently anticipated that the amount contributed by this place will reach $750.

THE ASSIZES.

Friday, March 19.

The time of the court was occupied until nearly five o'clock with the suit of Fraser vs Downey, and a large number of witnesses were examined on both sides. It was the first case tried in Kingston under the new act which permits the adispensing with a jury in civil cases where both parties are agreed to that effect, leaving the decision to the judge. The services of Messrs. Campbell, Mowat and Macdonnell, were secured for the plaintiff, and Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C., and Mr Anderson, Q.C., were retained for the defence.

It was an action brought by Mr Fraser, of the firm of Fraser and George, against Mr Downey, and Mr Fisher of Portsmouth, to enforce the payment of $700, claimed to be due for the schooner Eliza Fisher, built by plaintiff for defendants, and for which the sum of $7,200 was to have been paid. The defendants claimed that the vessel agreed upon for that sum was to have been A 1 class, which the vessel supplied was not, and that as they had already paid the sum of $3,500, and had also paid into court $3,000 in addition, they had paid all their indebtedness to defendant. His lordship's verdict was for the defendants, with leave for the plaintiff to apply to enter a nonsuit or a verdict for $500.

The Grand Jury presented as follows:

The Queen vs. Robert Houston, common assault, a true bill.

The Queen vs. Mary Ann Harlinger, uttering counterfeit foreign coin, a true bill.

The Queen vs. James P. Shannon, perjury, no bill.

The Queen vs. John Doyle, aggravated assault, a true bill.

The prisoners Houston, Doyle, Mary Ann Harlinger, and Samuel and Benjamin Babcock, were placed in the dock, and arraigned for the several offences charged against them, and each pleaded not guilty, and expressed themselves ready for trial.

The Queen vs. Doyle.—The prisoner, it will be remembered, was sent for trial from the police court, where he is a well known character, about two months since, for assaulting his sister, his father having repeatedly tried in vain to reform him, and the police magistrate having decided to let the present court deal with him, considering him an incorrigible offender. There were two counts against the prisoner in the indictment, one for an aggravated and one for a common assault, but after hearing the evidence, which was very feeble, being given by his father and sister with evident reluctance, his lordship directed the jury to dismiss the first count. The jury after a short absence returned a verdict of not guilty, and after an admonitory advice from the bench the prisoner was discharged. Mr McIntyre defended the prisoner

Counsel in the other criminal cases not being ready, the case of Howe vs. Lee concluded the proceedings of the day, when the court adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

It was an undefended action of ejectment brought by George Howe of the township of Hinchinbrooke against Anastasia Lee of the same place, to recover possession of the east half of the north half of lot 25 of the 4th concession of the township of Hinchinbrooke. Mr B. M. Britton appeared for the plaintiff, and proved plaintiff's claim to the property, although not compelled to do so. Verdict for plaintiff.

Saturday, March 20.

The business of the court was resumed this morning at half-past nine o'clock, and the Crown prosecutor proceeded at once with the trial of John and George Spooner, charged with burglary. A second count charged the prisoners with robbery, and a third count charged them with larceny. It will be recollected by the readers of the *Daily News*, when the particulars were published at the time of their occurrence, that the complainant, an old man, a farmer, by the name of McDonough, who resided with his wife, and a son and daughter, on the Portland Road, deposed that his house was entered on the night of the 27th of January last by two men, who demanded of him with threats the key of a small chest containing money and papers of value, which he gave them, being much frightened at the time, and also that when he first awoke on the night in question, which he did, being roused by some unusual noise, he saw the two men standing in a large square room adjoining the small bed room, where he and his wife slept, and recognized them perfectly by the light of matches which they held in their hands at the time as the present prisoners, George and John Spooner. The daughter and son also spoke positively as to the identity of the prisoners. The particulars of the case as elicited in the evidence at the court to-day contained no additional particulars to those already reported in the account of the examination before the police magistrate, which were fully given in the *Daily News* at the time.

The prisoners were defended by Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C., who subjected the witnesses of the crown to a rigid and searching examination.

The Grand Jury having completed the business brought before them, brought in to-day their usual report, which was as follows:

Grand Jury Room,
Kingston, March 20th.

The Grand Jurors for our Lady the Queen at the Court of Assizes beg leave to present,

That they have disposed of the business laid before them by the Counsel for the Crown, and have in accordance with their duty visited the county gaol, which they found in good order and condition, it being healthy and comfortable in all respects. The prisoners had no complaints to make in regard to the fare or treatment they receive, and everything about the gaol betokens a constant care and attention on the part of the gaoler, Mr Charles Corbett.

The Grand Jurors join with your Lordship in regretting the heavy state of the calendar of the present court, but they observe with extreme pleasure that the number of prisoners under confinement in gaol is comparatively small, much below the average shown by the prison records. They notice with feelings of regret, however, the undue proportion of female prisoners, and would earnestly solicit the adoption of some scheme which will effect their reclamation to society.

The Grand Jurors wish to draw the attention of the court to the want of prison clothing, in which prisoners while confined could be kept clean. Two of the inmates of the gaol are almost in a state of nudity, and while there is no provision for covering their nakedness or clothing them while their own rags could be washed and mended, it is utterly impossible for the prison authorities to keep them as clean as could be wished.

The Grand Jurors beg leave to request your Lordship to urge upon the government the advisability of providing a measure whereby witnesses in criminal cases will in future be paid for their attendance in court similar to those subpœnaed in civil actions. They feel that such a measure would greatly facilitate the business of the Crown, and tend unquestionably to further the ends of justice. At present witnesses are taken from their daily avocations and forced to remain at court for several days at great personal cost and inconvenience. Through the proposed reform the trouble of collecting the witnesses in court at the proper time would be materially lessened.

The Grand Jurors cannot with justice to their own feelings separate without expressing their deep-felt sorrow at the loss this county suffers through the death of the late Judge Draper, and beg to record their high appreciation of that gentleman, both as to his high qualities as a Judge, and to his courteous deportment as a private citizen.

All which is very respectfully submitted.

ISAAC SIMPSON,
Foreman.

His Lordship replied to the report in a brief address expressive of an entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Grand Jurors, embodied in the report, and a promise of seeing that a copy of it should be forwarded to the proper quarter, and dismissed the Grand Jurors from any further attendance.

THE WHITE PINE SILVER MINES.

We learn from passengers just arrived overland from San Francisco that the mining excitement about the White Pine district in Nevada, near Utah, continues unabated throughout California and the adjoining territories, exceeding even the former Washoe excitements. In San Francisco more than fifty mining companies; have been organized to operate in this district and miners, merchants, speculators, gamblers, thieves, and prostitutes, are flocking to it from all quarters. On the Central Pacific Railroad the great mass of travel is in that direction, the stages from Elko, the eastern terminus of the railway, going full of passengers, and always returning empty. Many are seen upon the roads wending their way there on foot, not only from the west, but from this side of Salt Lake, travelling westward to the same destination. Already supplies of merchandise are in great excess, and whiskey also, if this can be possible in our western mining settlements. The population are crowded in tents and temporary structures, and are exposed to much suffering in so cold and unimproved a locality.

The mines, which became celebrated only last fall, are without question of very great importance. The ores are sulphurets and chlorides of silver. They already produce large amounts of bullion, which are regularly forwarded to San Francisco.

The ores are found in flat sheets, in magnesian limestone. This is a very unusual presentation, and renders it difficult for the miners to define their claims under the miserable system of our mining laws. Disputes and contentions are already numerous, and must increase as the district is more and more developed. Shafts are said to be sunk over a large area in close proximity to each other, each one representing a distinct claimant.

The district is extensive, covering fifty square miles or more, and three towns are already built up within it, with a population of several thousand people. The chief of these places is called Hamilton. The ores are extremely rich, some worth $12 a pound, and much that goes through the mills produces several thousand dollars to the ton.

There is also a range of mountains near by, called the Base Metal Range, which contains numerous veins of argentiferous copper and lead ores, that are likely to prove of no little value. The great rush, however, is to the silver mines proper; and the opinion among those interested in mining matters in San Francisco is universal, that this district is richer than that of Washoe, and exceeds any yet worked on the continent.—*New York Sun.*

DISMISSAL OF MR EDWARD WATKIN EDWARDS, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Mr Commissioner Holroyd on taking his seat said:—In the case of Mr Edwards, it becomes my painful duty to announce his dismissal from the office of official assignee, by order of the Lord Chancellor. The reasons for such dismissal are fully set forth in the order which the registrar of the court will now read. Mr Registrar Spring Rice then read the order of the Lord Chancellor. It recited the 8th section of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, whereby official assignees are forbidden to hold any other office or employment, or follow any business, on pain of dismissal, also the 122nd of the rules and orders made in pursuance of the act of 1846. He then recited that Mr Edwards had, notwithstanding such rule, entered into an agreement with the then house of Overend, Gurney & Co., to act in all matters in which they might require his advice or assistance in consideration of the payment of £5,000 per annum for five years—from 1863 to 1868; also that the said Mr Edwards had received £20,000 from the said firm, partly in consequence of the said agreement, and partly, as he alleged, in consequence of the agreement not being carried into effect. It then recited the letter addressed by Lord Chancellor Westbury to Mr Commissioner Holroyd, of the 25th of January, 1864, also the letter of Mr Miller, the chief registrar, of the same date (which have already been published), and Mr Edwards's answer thereto, in which he admitted having undertaken arbitrations, references, and negotiations for Overend, Gurney & Co., but did not disclose the existence of his agreement with that firm, and continued to act thereunder. After reciting the present Lord Chancellor's letter to Mr Commissioner Holroyd of the 29th of January last, directing an inquiry to be made, and Mr Edwards's statement in answer thereto, the order proceeded:—"Now, therefore, I do hereby, and from the date of this order, dismiss the said Edward Watkin Edwards from the office of official assignee, in consideration of his deliberate violation of the 122nd rule above referred to. 27th February, 1869. Hatherley, C." His honour said that accompanying that order was a memorandum (which was also read by the registrar), in which the Lord Chancellor stated that he made the order with much pain, but Mr Edwards must have been well aware that the discharge of his duties as official assignee was inconsistent with the performance of duties elsewhere, to which on his own showing he had devoted a great portion of his time and energies, and which he considered barely recompensed by the payment of £5,000 a-year. The correspondence between Mr Edwards and Overend, Gurney & Co., sufficiently indicated the flagrant consequences arising from the contravention of the orders of the Court. His Honour said the order of dismissal would be forthwith sent by the registrar to Mr Edwards.

THE FAILURE OF DORWIN & Co.

A few days ago it became our painful duty to announce the failure of the banking house of C. Dorwin & Co., and that Mr Dorwin had left the city. Since then a good many wild reports have been circulated, which we presume the public will have to accept with caution. Among the rumours was one that Mr Dorwin had taken with him the sum of $80,000. This we hear on reliable authority is not the case. The most which the senior partner may have carried off does not exceed $10,000, and it is probable that the amount is under $7,000. The exact position of the estate has not yet been exactly ascertained. The liabilities are about $250,000, $150,000 of which are indirect, being notes discounted and in the hands of our Banks here, chiefly the Molson and People's, some of the others also holding a portion thereof. Very little if any loss is expected to be sustained by the Banks who hold their paper, the security in most cases being satisfactory to the Banks interested. Of the $100,000 direct liabilities about the half is due in Boston and New York, $10,000 to the Union Bank for gold drafts sold that Institution, which of course will not be honoured on presentation, but no doubt would have been secured had the mails been running regularly. The two ladies who are reported to have had on deposit $4,000 each, had only $2,000 each, and that of $4,000 by another of our citizens is exaggerated being less than $400. Several leading houses in the city who were in the habit of leaving silver in special deposit, will suffer in sums ranging from $1,500 to $2,500. The other liabilities are scattered and vary in amount. The available assets are very small, being chiefly in promissory notes to the extent of about $5,000, and cash $2,000, all the real estate consisting of vacant lots in Griffintown, and the residence in Sherbrooke street having been secured to Mrs Dorwin. These properties are, we understand, estimated as being worth about $30,000, but the residence is mortgaged to the extent of $3,000. It is rumoured that Mrs Dorwin has consented to place these properties at the disposal of the creditors, but of this we are not certain. Many reasons have been assigned for the failure; but the more immediate cause of the stoppage was the withdrawal by several persons of large amounts on deposit. In the Western Province some failures of similar importance have taken place, involving several of the smaller banking institutions to a considerable amount, the extent of which, however, we have not learned.—*Montreal Herald.*

President Hopkins, at the recent Williams College alumni dinner, in the course of his speech, remarked that there were many impediments to the progress and growth of the College. Immediately after he said that a wild bear had been caught this winter only two miles from the College buildings. A timid parent might be sensitive about sending an only boy to this institution of learning.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, March 20.

There was a well attended market this morning, and all kinds of produce were present in abundance, but there was little difference in quotations since our report of Saturday last.

FLOUR—There were a few loads present offered at old prices, but the trade was dull.

GRAIN—Oats were offered at 50c, and peas at last Saturday's figures, but no other grains were offered in open market.

GRASS SEED—New timothy and clover offered at $2,50 for the first and $6,50 for the latter.

MEAT—Beef was offered of better quality than that of last week, but former prices were fully maintained. These observations apply equally to mutton. Veal—a few samples of fair quality were offered, and in all instances the prices of last week were obtained. Pork—very little and no change.

POULTRY—Very scarce and exorbitant prices exacted; supply limited

FISH—A good supply offered.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter still high, and a good quality scarce, but little appeared in market today; a reluctance in buyers to pay the extravagant price asked, and samples were consequently scrutinised closely; the market was dull and it was evident that a fall may be shortly expected. Cheese—one or two samples offered at 15c.

EGGS—20 to 25c per doz.

LARD AND TALLOW—Unchanged.

FRUIT—Confined to apples, which were offered in abundance at prices from 40 to 50c per peck.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes unchanged. Cabbages more abundant, but high prices exacted. Roots unchanged. A few samples of spring radishes were present which were bought up at 15c per bunch.

HIDES AND SKINS—There is no change since our last report, and the supply is that of the usual market immediately preceding Easter.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay maintains last week's quotations, and the supply continues to be good with an equally good demand.

FUEL—Hard wood is not brought in so freely as the last week, and there is a desire to exact fifty cents per cord advance.

LIVE STOCK—A few milch cows present offered at last week's prices.

CONSULAR CERTIFICATES—IMPORTANT TO VESSEL OWNERS.

We have great pleasure in being able to announce to-day the termination of a question which has proved highly vexatious to those people of the Dominion whose vessels traded to the United States, viz., the definite settlement of the proper fees to be paid to Consuls and Consular Agents at American ports. On the arrival of a vessel at any United States port, the master is required, by law, to hand his papers to his Consul or his Agent, who gives him a certificate, on presenting which at the Custom House he is admitted to entry. For this certificate the Consul or Agent is entitled to a fee. For some years past, however, some of the Consuls and their Agents have been in the habit of demanding and receiving another fee for a second certificate on giving back the papers to the master of the vessel, when he was ready to sail. They insisted upon every master of a vessel taking such certificate whether he desired it or not, and thus managed to double their fees without the slightest right or authority. The rules of the Foreign Office gave them a right to the first fee, but not to demand the other unless the master expressly asked from them a certificate on leaving port, then and in that case only had they right to demand the second fee. The wrong and extortion of which they were guilty, was in insisting that every master must take the second certificate whether he wanted it or not, and thus in compelling masters, in every case, to pay two fees instead of one. The extortionate charges of the Consuls was brought to the notice of the Nova Scotian Government some five or six years ago, that Province having a larger number of small vessels trading to the ports of the United States than any other, and being therefore more largely interested in this matter. Indeed, the loss to that Province from this extortionate charge amounted to several thousands of dollars a year. The Government, of which Mr Howe was a member, took the matter up, and dispatched an agent to the United States to make inquiries and report. He found the facts to be as we have stated, whereupon the Nova Scotian Government communicated with the British Foreign Office, setting forth the facts of the case, and asking that the evil be remedied. The Foreign Secretary made inquiries of the Consuls themselves, who stated in reply that the laws of the United States required both certificates to be taken by all masters of vessels. This appeared to satisfy the Foreign Office, which made it known to the Government of Nova Scotia. The latter body was not quite so credulous, and were more than sceptical about any such law. A glaring case had occurred where a Consul had detained a vessel for three days, because the master of it refused to pay for a certificate, which he did not want. The Nova Scotian Government resolved to test the law, and for this purpose the same gentleman, Capt. Forbes, was sent to the United States. A case was raised in which a master of a vessel refused the second certificate, and to pay the fee demanded. It was brought before the court of first jurisdiction and judgment rendered against the Consul It was then appealed to the higher court, and after tedious proceedings, the judgment of the lower court was confirmed, so that it was only last summer settled beyond doubt, that the law of the United States did not require a second certificate to be taken out. Notwithstanding these decisions, the Consuls still continued their extortionate demands. The matter was taken up finally by the Dominion Government and a despatch forwarded by his Excellency the Governor General to the Foreign Office, setting forth the whole facts. The reply to this despatch was received by his Excellency on Wednesday. It intimates that the British Foreign Office altogether disapproves of the conduct of those Consuls, both in forcing every master of a vessel to take a second certificate whether he asked for it or not, and in detaining vessels where their unjust demands were refused. It also stated that orders had been sent to the Consuls prohibiting them or their agents from charging more than one fee, unless the master of a vessel expressly requested the second certificate. This will relieve the skippers of small trading vessels from a heavy and vexatious burden. It will be of most service to Nova Scotia, although of benefit to all the provinces of the Dominion.

We have always felt that it would be of vast advantage for the British North American Provinces to be united into a compact whole, for the purpose of dealing with the Imperial Government respecting questions of this kind, or of general interest. Individually, they might be weak; united, they are a power of sufficient magnitude to make their voices heard at the heart of the Empire.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

A man named Cannon, in a fit of intoxication, murdered his wife at Sunbury, New Brunswick, last week. He is in custody.

The London *Canadian News* of the 4th instant has the following items:

We have reason to believe that H.R.H. Prince Arthur will shortly proceed to Canada to join the Canadian Rifles.

The Canadian delegates, now in this country, are arranging for their early departure, so as to enable them to be present at the re-assembling of the Dominion Parliament.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Hon. Chief Justice Hoyles, of Newfoundland—the first native of the colony who has been so honoured. He has been a leading barrister of acknowledged integrity and ability, a member of the House of Assembly, and had been for many years Premier when he was appointed Chief Justice in 1865.

It is said that the reason why the Chinese are so unalterably opposed to railroads is the peculiar burial system which prevails there. As there are no public cemeteries, the dead are interred wherever it is most convenient, and owing to the great antiquity of the empire, the territory has become one vast burial ground. It would be almost impossible to find a route for a railroad that would not disturb some graves, and this the Chinese would by no means permit.

THE HUDSON BAY COMMISSION.

The joint commission of the British and American governments to settle the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound difficulties, will meet in New York to-morrow. Present for British government, Hon. John Rose; for the United States, Hon. Alexander S. Johnson; Hon. B. R. Curtis, umpire. Counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing; for the British government. Hon. Charles D. Day, of Canada. Counsel will be heard orally to-morrow, on the testimony and briefs already submitted. The united amount of the claims of the two companies is six millions of dollars. The treaty of 1856, negotiated by ex-President Buchanan and Lord Pakenham, stipulated for the protection of the rights of those companies during the continuance of the licence granted by the British government. It is now sought to found upon that licence a claim to the fee of the territory so occupied, which the United States resists.

ANOTHER ROYAL PUBLICATION.

Her Majesty is about to renew her connection with the literary profession. Very shortly will be published two handsome and costly volumes upon the Highlanders of Scotland. This interesting work is issued under the auspices of the Queen, who commanded Mr Kenneth Macleay to execute the thirty or more original drawings of Her Majesty's retainers of the Royal household at Balmoral. The portraits have great merit as works of art, and are full lengths with accessories, which greatly enhance their interest. Each portrait is accompanied by descriptive and biographical letter press, which has also had the advantage of being revised by Her Majesty. It appears that each retainer is represented as a member of one or other of the famous clans of Scotland, so that the series will have historical, and what may fairly be termed ethnological, intereresst. Her Majesty's kindness in showing so much interest in the personal history of her retainers, and conferring upon them such distinction, will extend and confirm the affectionate regard in which Her Majesty is held. But, beyond the sentiment of the work, it has intrinsic and national value; it is certainly unique in conception, original in the fullest sense of the word, having no predecessor in the list of Royal volumes.

NINE MUTILATED WOMEN DISCOVERED IN A HOUSE.

The following extraordinary statement has appeared in the Moscow *Gazette*:—"There is great excitement in the government of Tambow consequent on the following disclosures:—It appears that one of the principal merchants of Morschansk, and a leader of the sect of the Skoptsii, M. Plotitsyne, has been arrested, and his premises searched by the police. Nine mutilated women were discovered in the house, and in the cellars were concealed heaps of gold and silver and bundles of bank-notes, amounting to the enormous sum of twelve millions. Besides this treasure, portraits have been seized of Selinvanow, of Schilow, of Peter III., and of Anne Safonow, whom the Skoptsii regard as the mother of God. The money forms the capital of the sect—at least for a part of Russia, if not for the whole empire, and is destined to found a new kingdom, replacing the actual government of Russia, and forming the commencement of a new era. Amongst the papers of M. Plotitsyne has been found his correspondence with the Skoptsii of Siberia and St. Petersburgh, a millionaire of the latter place being seriously compromised. The Skoptsii of Morschansk had relations with a Polish revolutionary party, headed by a person named Orjekowski, residing at Constantinople; this party aimed at organizing a rising of these sectarians, by constantly bringing forward the name of Peter III, whose person is traditionally sacred among them. In aid of this project nine emissaries, furnished with considerable funds, have been sent to the governments of Moscow, Tambow, Koursk, Simbirsk, and Voronege. Morschansk, where the dwelling of M. Plotitsyne forms of itself a district, is the Jerusalem, and the village of Gosnovka the Mecca of the Skoptsii, for there their most venerated persons are born. On New Year's-eve, at 11:30 p.m., a servant of M. Plotitsyne came to the house of a certain Captain Scott, where the master of the police chanced at that moment to be, and presented the latter with the sum of 10,000 roubles, accompanied by a note from M. Plotitsyne, begging him to set at liberty until the morning three of the women who had been already arrested. The persons present having hidden themselves behind a curtain, and the police master having drawn up a report of the circumstances, received the money, which he at once remitted to the mayor of the town. M. Plotitsyne has retained for his defence the Prince Ouroussow, of the Moscow bar."

Coal is cheaper in Sidney, Australia, than it is in Liverpool.

One of the greatest feats yet done with the velocipede, is a journey of 123 miles in 24 hours. This was in France.

The New York *Herald* gives a detailed account of a prize-fight between two wretched women of Boston (Mass.)

The *Moniteur de l' Armee* contains an article opposing the idea of disarmament. It says:—"France does not desire to disturb either the peace or order of Europe, but at the same time she will not disarm."

It is with deep regret we announce the death of William Fitch, Esq, M.D., which took place on Wednesday at about 2 p.m. Dr Fitch was at one time a prominent Freemason, and for two years held the high office of District Deputy Grand Master for the Hamilton District; and we learn his remains will be interred, on Monday next, with masonic ceremonies.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

M. Brasseur de Bourbourg, the eminent French archæologist, has come to the conclusion that the myths of the old Mexican gods and heroes are not only intimately related to those of China, India, Egypt, Persia, and Greece, but also anterior to them; that the civilization of the western hemisphere is not borrowed from the eastern hemisphere, but that, on the contrary, America is the mother of Asia; that the continent which we have been accustomed to call the New World is not merely the oldest physically, as geologists had already taught us to suspect, but also the oldest ethnologically and in every way—the cradle of the human race.

The French country papers mention several accidents, more or less fatal, which have occurred during the last snowstorm. On the road to Terrebonne, two men, father and son, were travelling together in a sleigh, when they lost the road, and the horse and sleigh were buried in the snow. The young man tried to get to the nearest house for assistance, but was overcome by the storm, and could not reach it. He was found dead next morning, and the father was also discovered near the sleigh in a state of insensibility, with both his hands frozen. The attention of the neighbours had been drawn to the spot by the motions of the horse, of which they could see the head only out of the snow. On the Beauport road, near Quebec, a servant man of Mr May, gardener, went out of the house to go to the stable, but the storm raged with such fury that he was almost smothered, and fell down in a state of exhaustion. He was found almost frozen to death.—*Montreal Witness.*

Why does the commerce of our country, as represented by the Gladstone Ministry, present a strange anomaly?—Because though our Trade-is Bright, our Exchequer is Lowe.—*Punch.*

R. WADDELL &

ARE DAILY RECEIVING

AND

OPENING OUT

THEIR

Spring Importa

EX STEAMSHIPS

Austrian,
St. Andrew,
North American,
Moravian,
Prussian,
St. George,
Peruvian,
Nova Scotia,
&c. &c. &c.

To which they invite the attention

CASH BUYE

R. WADDELL

March 20.

SPRING IMPORTA

FOR

Macnee & We

NOW ARRIVI

EX STEAMSHIPS

Austrian,
St. Andrew,
North American,
Moravian,
Prussian,
St. G

One Hundred and F
Cases and Bales

BRITIS

Dry Go

March 15.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, March 20.

MONEY MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, repo market as follows:—American curren at 75¾ bills, 77¼ silver; selling at 7 Silver buying at 3¼, selling at 2 N.Y. 130¾. Sterling Exchange 8¾. steady with transactions limited to i wants. Grain—Oats dull. Wheat fir changed. Rye—a few transactions at 0 since our last report. Barley 1,12 latter restricted to unsupplied wan changed.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, March 20.—Flour—Superior Ext 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0, Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0,0 No. 1 Canada wheat, 4 50 to 4,55; Sup Western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. wheat, 4,20 to 4,30; bag flour 2,20. Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to 0,0 1,06 to 1,07; Western, 0,00 to 0,0 per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per to 0,00. Butter—Dairy 00 to 00c; stor 19 to 22c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5,5 5,50 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 130¾. Pork, Mess, 00,00 to 00,00: Prim 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 0,00 to 0,0 bogs, 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, per 66 lb 0. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00. receipts moderate. Market steady, wi ate consumptive demand at unchang Grain—wheat offered in store at 1,0 bid 1,07; other grains purely nomin tions—little business doing: rates prac unchanged. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Special telegram to the Daily News.)

New York, March 20.—Cotton nominal a sales at 28¼c @ 28½c for Middling U Flour is less active for low grades; 3,759 bbls; sales 6,500 bbls at 5,45 for superfine state and western; 6,15 common to choice extra state; 6,10 for common to choice extra western; 6, for round hoop Ohio. Rye flour quie 50 bbls at 5,00 @ 6,90. Wheat dull a ly in favour of buyers; receipts 3,7 sales 15,000 bush at 1,42 for No. 2 prin in store; 1,65 for white California. R Corn dull and rather heavy; recei 0 bush; sales 26,000 bush at 86 @ 8 ew mixed western. Barley dull. O receipts 2,700 bush; sales 18,000 bush for western in store; 75c for do aflo dull at 31,56 @ 31,87 for new mes @ 31,75 for old do.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Thursday, March 18.—There l a considerable amount of business done during the week, but Debentures of are difficult to move. ce of Montreal—Has advanced with sa 141½ and 142. There continues to b demand at 141½, with but few shares off ck of British North America—Has b at 105. To-day there are sellers at