hungry impatience, I grasped at something, that turned out to be overdone boiled beef under the name of bouilli, so far from staring at me with the contempt I perhaps deserved, he helped himself largely to the humble fare. Eating, they say, wants only a beginning. My next venture was upon biftik au naturel, then upon cotelettes de mouton, and then upon the gigot, which always comes last. The Frenchman, though looking with the eye of a connoisseur upon the tempting dishes around him, was true to his social principles, and followed rigidly the tastes, extraordinary as he might think them, of his fellow-traveller—so that, in the midst of all sorts of delicacies, we made a magnificent meal upon boiled beef and beef-stakes, mutton chops and leg of mutton.

After all, it was very satisfactory. We felt ourselves expanding, like the German lady—who had now vanished, for she resided at the place; and we looked at each other with increasing kindliness and good-humour. Suddenly the Frenchman filled his tumbler half full of wine, and held it out. "*A votre sante.*" cried he, and in an instant I was ready for him, and brought my glass against his with, I regret to say, a fatal collision, for it smashed it in pieces and spilt the wine. I was bitterly ashamed of my awkwardness. It was the first time I had practised this fashion, which they call *trinquer*, and should have been more cautious; but the conduct of my companion was very admirable. He actually seemed to take it all upon himself, begging my pardon in the humblest manner for the outrage I had committed, in demolishing a man's glass, who had merely invited me in a friendly way to take wine with him. The worst of it was, the waiters and the other guests were excessively impudent; not that they said anything—they never do on such occasions; but they looked at each other, and then bit their lips, and grinned horribly to repress a smile. As for the hostess, who had been looking at us a good deal, she covered her face with her handkerchief and precipitately left the bar. Both the Frenchman and I were much annoyed, and looked jealously from face to face to watch for an occasion of hostilities; but by degrees the thing was forgotten, and a capital glass of brandy-and-water made us all right. I thought, by the way, that my companion would have taken the alcohol neat, for I had known his countrymen express great disgust at our weak warm mixture: but he was a trump throughout, and no mistake.

Our attempts at conversation while we were at the table were very few, for I did not like to expose my slight acquaintance with the language before a mixed company, but when we were fairly reseated in the coupee, after a plentiful dinner and a reasonable allowance of wine and brandy, we went at it again with a will. On such occasions, one has a full, comfortable, jolly feeling, which overthrows the barriers of reserve; and for my own part I talked away as if I was a Frenchman born; only a good deal out in the grammar, and idiom, and meaning of words. My companion was equally communicative, and although he took great pains with my ignorance, but little more intelligible; and so we kept hammering at one another during a great part of the night with less success than our perseverance deserved.

Even after I fell asleep, the same thing was continued for hours in my dreams. I thought I was speaking against the Frenchman for a wager of a tumbler of wine; when the contest was over, we each claimed to be the winner; and while struggling for the prize, the glass smashed in our hands, and the liquid descended over the whole earth in great, round, perpendicular drops. Whereupon I awoke. It was the sound of the rain that was in my ears, mingled with other noises—down, down, down—slash, splash, splash—rumble, rumble, rumble. Presently the coach stopped; we had arrived at the town where I was to lose my companion.

He was no more than in time for the vehicle by which he was to turn off into another route; and when I stood to see him mount, holding my umbrella over his head, it was with real emotion I bade him farewell. I could not help thinking at the moment what a pleasant time we might have passed, and what a permanent friendship we might have formed, had we only understood one another's language well enough to converse freely. I thought no more of my p's and q's in French speaking, but wringing him by the hand, bade him adieu in my own language.

"Good-by," said I; "God bless you!"

"What!" cried he, in the same tongue, "are you an Englishman?"

"To be sure! and you! O Jupiter—Jovis—Jovi—Jovem—Jupiter—Jove!"

"Montez, monsieur, montez!" shouted the coachman.

"What a terrible mistake! But you speak the language so admirably"——

"I!—I never tried it till a few days ago, while you seemed an old experienced Frenchman—quite a'——

"Montez, montez! Sacre—nous sommes partis! Ye—e—e!"

We bundled him in while the vehicle was actually in motion, and I saw no more of my travelling companion.

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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.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Lower Canada School bill, intended to carry into effect the rights of the Protestant minority reserved under the Act of Confederation, has been read a second time, and is likely to become law in due course. The struggle between hostility and demand has taken place more in the committee rooms than on the floor of the Assembly. The correspondent of the Montreal *News* says those initiated in the secrets of the controversialists are aware that meeting after meeting occurred between the representatives of the different sects before a compromise could be reached. "It is well known," continues this correspondent, "that at one time the prospect of a satisfactory settlement was so remote, and such resistance was offered by Mr Chauveau to the demands of Mr Galt, that the latter threatened to break off further colloquy and fight the battle in the Commons." Upper Canadians will be glad to learn that prudential considerations have so far prevailed as to prevent the necessity of an appeal to the House of Commons on the educational question. Had the Quebec government not gracefully yielded, as at the last it has done, a very important agitation would have sprung up among the British residents in Lower Canada, which would have been sure to extend to this Province, and perhaps to others, in the course of which the cementive feeling that binds the Confederation together would have been very much weakened. It is a fortunate circumstance that so great a danger has been averted. These exhibitions of hostility, however, show how exceedingly vital to the interests of the Protestant community of Lower Canada are the stipulations which were made in the Act of Union in behalf of religious minorities in the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Believing in the truth of the representations which show that the ecclesiastical and administrative authorities have resisted point by point, as far as they could resist, though now they will claim the credit of liberality for all that they have been forced to concede as matter of right, the utility of those reservations stands out in full force; and we must acknowledge that without them Protestant education in Lower Canada would have few guarantees entitling it to the respect of those in power. Fortunately, however, the ground for reproaches has been removed by the determination to accept the bill in the form demanded by Protestant sentiment, and the question will soon be set at rest.

If the details furnished relative to the new constitution reported by a committee of the Constituent Cortes be correct, and are likely to be adopted, the Spanish government of the future will be an unique compound of the monarchial and republican principles of government. A monarchy has been determined on, but it is to be elective, and the duration of a reign is to be limited to eighteen years. For the rest a thoroughly democratic system of representation, based upon universal suffrage and including the legislative machinery of a Senate and a Lower House, has been recommended. Religious toleration and liberty of the Press are embodied among the provisions of the constitution. We must admit that the march of ideas is making progress in Spain. The new constitution is doubtless a compromise between the monarchists and the republicans, and if it be so, its chances of adoption are the stronger.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 25.—The steamship Prussian arrived at Liverpool to-day.

GOOD FRIDAY.—To-morrow being Good Friday, no *Daily News* will be published on the evening of that day.

PERSONAL.—Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., arrived in town this morning at two o'clock by the eastern train.

CATTLE FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Mr William Fee will leave to-morrow for Cape Vincent with a fine drove of 92 head of cattle. This drove is perhaps the finest large herd which has left Kingston, and among the number are some particularly choice individuals. For a beautiful full-blooded Devon cow in the herd the sum of $100 in greenbacks was offered by an American dealer and refused. Several specimens of Durhams and Ayrshires were recipients of large offers, which were also refused, the owners objecting to allow of a selection.

RUNAWAY.—This morning, a horse in the Market Square, not being fastened as required by law, started off, and but for the prompt action of several persons, would have been the occasion of much mischief among the teams in the market. Farmers and others who take their stand in the market with their teams should take the precaution of unhitching their horses from the shafts, and fastening them to the front part of their vehicles. The present practice of allowing them to stand unfastened is extremely dangerous, and the running away of one horse might occasion a general stampede among the teams present, when the mischief would be immense.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—Samuel Gillow, a resident of Wolfe Island, one of those unfortunate inebriates who never can withstand the temptation to indulge to excess in strong drink, whenever an opportunity offers, was placed at the dock charged with the old offence of drunkenness, and ordered to pay a fine of $2. Robert Chanonhonse, jr., preferred a complaint against Samuel Morris, better known as young Bendigo, for an assault. This case occupied but a short space, in the investigation during which it appeared that the charge was of a frivolous nature, and the magistrate remarked to that effect, supplementing his comments with an opinion that all parties concerned were more or less under the influence of drink at the time of the occurrence. The complainant deposed that the defendant on Tuesday last accosted him on Ontario street, respecting his absence from military drill, when an altercation ensued, and defendant struck plaintiff in the face with his fist, and also on the back with a cane. The defendant produced two witnesses who swore that complainant first called defendant an improper name and struck at him, when he, in return, struck plaintiff a slight rap with his open hand on the cheek, at the same time saying in reply to some one who advised him to "hit him," that he had no wish to hurt plaintiff, and should not do so. The magistrate, however, bound over the defendant to keep the peace, and thus the matter terminated. Mr Thibodo appeared for the defendant.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

GRADUATION IN MEDICINE.

This (Thursday) afternoon a meeting of the Convocation of Queen's University was held in the Convocation Hall for the purpose of conferring degrees in Medicine.

A meeting of the Corporation and Faculty of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city was also held at the same time and place, for the purpose of conferring the Licence of the College upon those who had passed the required examination.

The attendance of ladies and the public was quite full.

In the absence of Principal Snodgrass, the Rev. Dr. Williamson occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Registrar read from the minutes of the proceedings of the Senate the resolution directing the admission of the members of the graduating class to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The customary sponsio academica was then administered and the ceremony of laureation proceeded with.

The following gentlemen received the diploma of the University as

DOCTORS IN MEDICINE.

James A. Alexander, Barrie.
Enoch Alway, Rockford.
Henry F. Bethune, Hillsville.
Mark Bice, Hampton.
Albert J. File, Napanee.
Anson S. Fraser, Wallaceburg.
Albert E. Harvey, Norfolk.
George Hendry, Farmersville.
Solomon C. Hillier, Odessa.
Arvin S. Leavitt, Farmersville.
James Mann, Pakenham.
Charles W. Purdy, Collinsby.
Herbert James Saunders, Kingston.
Hiram R. Spooner, Storrington.
Alexander J. Stewart, Orillia.
Olmsby P. Stowell, Farmersville.
Gilbert J. Vanvlack, Marysburg.
Charles J. C. Wilson, Kingston.

The Licence of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, was conferred by Dr. Dickson, the President, on the following:—

LICENTIATES.

James A. Alexander.
Mark Bice.
Albert J. File.
George Hendry.
John Hutchison, Brooklin.
Charles W. Purdy.
Alexander J. Stewart.
Charles J. C. Wilson.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

It was announced that the following gentlemen had passed their primary examination in medicine:

W. D. P. W. Day, Cataraqui.
W. C. Dumble, Peterboro.
George Hodge, Kendal.
Murdoch Mathison, Erinan.
Vincent H. Moore, Elizabethtown.
Levi Potter, Enniskillen.
James Rutherford, Orono.
Alex. W. Sayres, Picton.
James Sivewright, Chatham.
T. H. Thornton, Belleville.

The valedictory address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. Neish, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, who congratulatulated them on being admitted to the ranks of the profession, and who, after referring briefly to the duties which their position enjoined, dwelt upon the rapid progress of medicine as an incentive to continuous study. The proceedings were closed with the benediction.

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the past week has been very favourable for the operation of sugar-making, the days being warm and pleasant, and the nights cold and freezing, with occasional light falls of snow. The sleighing remains generally good, and the ice to Cape Vincent is apparently as solid as at any time during the winter. The snow is slowly disappearing, and the warm spring rains are needed to break the icy chains of winter with rapidity.

A clergyman's satchel, full of sermons, was recently stolen at the Rochester Railroad depot, and the thief explained, on being caught, that he needed a carpet bag in order to get lodgings at a hotel.

About $1,500,000 have been remitted from Cuba to a private banker in New York, the interest on which is to be devoted to the sick and wounded of the insurgent army.

It is reported from Rome that the English Roman Catholics in that city are going to hold special services for the purpose of invoking the intercession of St. George to bring about the conversion of England.

Upon the docket of the superior court in Hartford county, Conn., for the present term, there are forty-four applications for the dissolution of the marriage tie. In many of these cases the parties have lived together but a comparatively short time—two, three or five years.

The prospects of the foreign commerce and trade of Boston were never brighter than at the present time. In the Calcutta trade there are thirty to sixty arrivals a year, and the port is gradually getting back the tea trade.

Writs of attachment have been issued against Aaron Reynolds, Woodstock; T. C. Bond and W. Bond, Walkerton; Samuel McNiel, Cornwall; W. M. Fulford, Brockville.

It is said that the promoters of the proposed Canadian Central Railway, between Montreal and Ottawa, are negotiating with the promoters of the Montreal Northern Railway, with the object of amalgamation, in which case the latter road will cross at or in the vicinity of Hawkesbury, and then continue on to Ottawa.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—Charles Bunting, Tecumseth; William Hill, Cornwall; A. Powell, Fenelon; William Torrance, Guelph; Wm. Steward, Toronto; George French, Harriston; Henry Penton, Paris; John A. Robinson, Milton; Frederick Warrick, Toronto; P. Jayers, Lindsay; Horrest Bro, Quebec; Thomas Levallie, jun., Quebec; D. Hinault, Montreal; Thomas Addie, Cobourg; Smyth and Edmonson, Montreal; James Mitchell, Petrolia; Angus Sutherland, Montreal; George Muller, Tilsonburg; J. W. Peddie & Co., Woodstock; Charles Warner, Napanee; Reuben Hurlbut, Whitby; James Hann, Harwich; X. Lepage, Quebec; J.Ininger, Belleville; W. McAllister, Brantford; D. Gouck, Guelph; Thomas McCormick, Barrie; G. McGrory, Prescott; Alex. Smith, Park Hill; George Rankin, Windsor; George Humphries, Ottawa.

The Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, and the only colony of Sweden in America, is reported to be suffering excessively from famine. An official report has been sent to Stockholm, that within four weeks 19 deaths had occurred from absolute starvation. Six hundred persons were on the point of sharing the same fate, unless help was speedily afforded. St. Bartholomew has an area of 30 square miles, and a population of 18,000 souls.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

There is yet a chance that something will be done for securing a cheaper rate of postage across the Atlantic during the present session of the Imperial Parliament. It is reported that the Atlantic Steamship Company has offered to the Post-office authorities in Great Britain to convey the mails at the rate of a penny per ounce. This would effect a most important reduction; and when one steamship company comes forward with such a generous offer, others will soon follow, and the Government will be forced to entertain the question. No doubt a reduction can be made without loss to the companies, and eventually without loss to the Government, while the advantages which are likely to accrue to business and literature are more than would compensate for any temporary falling off in the Post-office revenue. On this side of the water we must not allow the matter to slumber. If we manifest an anxiety for it, a stronger inducement will be presented for its adoption. And where is the business firm, or the private family, which would not find it a boon to exchange letters with their customers or friends in England at a postage rate of two or three cents, instead of twelve or seventeen?—*Hamilton Spectator.*

SNOW-SHOEING AND BASE BALL IN CANADA.

The New York *Clipper* says: A gentleman in this city has received a letter from an officer of the "Dominion" Snow-Shoe Club of Montreal, which club is composed principally of the young gentlemen who visited us last year from that city as Lacrosse players. It will be remembered that during their visit here, which was one of pleasure and not gain, they witnessed several very fine base ball matches, which impressed them strongly with the determination on their return to organize a club, and return to try metal with some of our crack organizations; most of them had never seen the game played before and considered it quite a treat. From the letter above mentioned the following extract may help to add new stimulus to this coming season's play:

"Our sister snow-shoe clubs of the city envy us, whilst they give us credit in having carried away nearly all the honours and large prizes. The Dominion, at the present moment, has some of the best runners in America on its roll. We shall most certainly try and organize a base ball club, and one so composed as to make your champion clubs do their very best to keep the laurels they now wear. Of course, we do not expect in one season to be able to be invincible; the science of your national game is only acquired by practice, but I know that we have such material here, in the shape of strength, sinews, endurance, agility and speed that can soon be worked up and made fit to tackle anything. Look out then for a team of Canadians that are bound to at least do no disgrace to this northern country of ours."

THE CANADIAN LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this Company was held, March 3, at the London Tavern. Mr Kennaway presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said that since the last meeting the directors had applied themselves to effect a reduction in the working expenses of the Company, and, in order to carry out their object, had determined not to receive any remuneration. He considered it satisfactory to state that a large proportion of the arrears of calls had been paid. In January, 1868, the amount was £3,120 5s., but on December 31, they were only £1,011 10s. Those shareholders who were in arrear had received notice that unless the calls were paid the shares would be forfeited. They could, however, be restored at any time upon the payment of the calls and interest, if not already sold by the directors under the power given to them in the articles of association. As it was not the wish of the Board to press hard upon any shareholder, they were willing to pledge themselves not to sell any of the forfeited shares without first giving the proprietor an opportunity of redeeming the shares if he wished to do so. Mr C. Gurney seconded the report.

Colonel Clinton moved, as an amendment, "That the report and accounts be not adopted." He had retired from the Board because he had no no faith in two of its members, as those gentlemen were announced for re-election he could not do otherwise than press the amendment. If the report was carried he should then move a vote of want of confidence in the Board as at present constituted, and request them to resign their seats. He believed that Mr Gurney had the entire confidence of the shareholders, and he hoped that, if his resolution was carried, he would assist in reconstructing the Board. He felt that until the old Board had ceased to have any control over the management of the Company no good results would be obtained.

A shareholder seconded the amendment, but it was lost upon a show of hands, the mover and seconder only voting for it. The report was then declared to be duly carried.

Colonel Clinton moved a resolution expressing want of confidence in the present Board. Mr Curtiss seconded the resolution, which, upon being submitted to the meeting, was lost. The retiring directors were then re-elected, and Mr H. C. Stewart was appointed shareholders' auditor, in the place of Mr Gunnell, who retired.

MR CUDLIP'S TREASON.

The St. John (N.B.) *News*, speaking of the notice of Mr Cudlip, member for that County, in the Local Legislature, that he would move a resolution in favour of the annexation of that Province to the United States, says:

"As the news goes abroad this morning, and spreads all over the Dominion, every true and loyal subject of her Majesty must feel that a blot and stain has been cast upon this city and country by this treasonable act on the part of one of our representatives. It is no wonder that the House indignantly refused to allow the motion to go upon the 'Notice Book.' The wonder is that the Sergeant at Arms was not instructed to take charge of Mr Cudlip until such time as his treasonable passions had cooled, and he had regained his senses. Could it have been that the defeat suffered by the Opposition had for the time crazed his brain, and rendered him irresponsible for his actions? It would be charitable to suppose so; if we did not know that Mr Cudlip, though of a very nervous and excitable temperament, is always sufficiently himself to know what he is about. We see by despatches from Washington that there is a delegation in that city from Nova Scotia asking for the appointment of a Commission to decide upon the terms upon which that Province might become a member of the Union. Has Mr Cudlip's move in our House of Assembly anything to do with that? Is it desirable to show the Americans that not only in Nova Scotia but in New Brunswick there is a desire to sever the ties which bind them to England and contract others with the Federal Republic—a desire expressed by the representative of the Commercial Metropolis of this country, and therefore by the people themselves? If this is not what is intended, then we would like to know what the man is at?"

MORE CHEAP MUSIC.—The new style of printing cheap music inaugurated by B. W. Hitchcock of New York in the "Half Dime Series," appears to be quite popular, seeing that more new pieces have been issued to meet the demand and the style initiated by a Boston publisher. From among the specimens supplied at Henderson's the following new pieces may be noted: She might not suit your fancy; Riding down Broadway; Waltzing down at Long Branch; Still I'll love thee; the Passing Bell (sacred); Take back the heart; See the conquering hero comes; There's a charm in spring; Up in a balloon; Olympic schottische; Ixion Galop; Beautiful belles; Light of the world (sacred); the Life Boat; the Rosy Wreath; I will not ask to press that cheek; Snoan's story; Power of love; Flying trapeze; Belles of Broadway; St. Nicholas galop; Gens d'armes duet; Velocipede Johnny; Gems from Orphee, etc. The Boston house has also issued: Those tassels on the boots; Tommy Dodd; Paddle your own canoe; Margery polka; Five o'clock in the morning; Rollicking rams; As I'd nothing else to do; Racketty Jack; Mabel waltz, etc. The repertoire of the new cheap music is becoming quite extensive as will be seen from this list.

THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE OF ENGLAND.

The London *Times* remarks that the army estimates of the present year have been anticipated with more than ordinary interest, and forestalled with more than ordinary confidence. No very ambitious programme of reform is propounded in these estimates. They do not even imply or foreshadow any important alteration in the relations between the regular army, the militia, and the volunteers; still less do they indicate any departure from English principles of military organisation. At the same time the measures they presuppose will assuredly facilitate the introduction of salutary improvements into our system. National defence is the question that preoccupies and ought to preoccupy the mind of an English War Minister. The *Times* combats the principle maintained by some politicians that Great Britain must lose among the nations unless she is prepared to compete with the overgrown armaments of foreign Powers. If our national existence depends upon it, we must either resort to conscription or raise by taxes whatever may be required to support a force of 300,000 or 4000,000 combatants, recruited by voluntary enlistment, in a country where the cost of labour is excessive. But we confidently deny that our national existence, or even our national honour, depend upon these conditions. That which commands the respect of warlike neighbours, and constitutes the security of a free country against aggression, is not only the strength of its standing army, but the possession of irresistible resources, both moral and material, capable of being called forth at the shortest notice in case of emergency. A reduction in the visible military force of these islands is consistent with a vast augmentation of the reserve forces, in which consists their last and almost impregnable line of defence. To reconcile these distinct but not conflicting objects is the first duty of the House of Commons in discussing the army estimates.

A FENIAN HEAD CENTRE SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

At the Durham Assizes before Mr Justice Lush, John McConville, a Fenian head-centre, was sentenced to death for the wilful murder of Philip Trainer, a fellow-workman, at Darlington, in January last. The prisoner, the deceased, and a number of Irishmen, met at a public house in Darlington, when the prisoner drew a revolver and shot the deceased. The ball penetrated the man's eye, and instantly killed him. It was a day or two before the prisoner was apprehended, and at the inquest it was proved that a few days prior to the murder he went to a hardware shop in Darlington, and ordered a number of cartridges for a revolver. Several of these cartridges were found upon him, and the ball taken from the skull of the murdered man proved to be of the same pattern as those contained in the cartridges. For some time the case was shrouded in mystery so far as the motive for the crime was concerned, but this has now been cleared up, and proof given that a conspiracy existed to which both the deceased and the prisoners were parties. Treachery on the part of Trainer was feared by McConville, and on the evening of Saturday, January 30th, the suspected traitor was shot. The tragedy was brought about in this way:—McConville and the murdered man were in the Allan Arms, Darlington, on Saturday, January 30, just before the shot was fired. Several men who were in the house went out, and some quarrelling ensued outside. Both Trainer and McConville appear to have been sober, and did not seem to have engaged in the quarrel. Whilst the dispute was proceeding, James Quinn stated that he saw McConville put his hand into his breast pocket, pull something out, and fire. He appeared, the witness said, to fire into the crowd. Trainer immediately fell, shot through the eye, death being almost instantaneous. McConville walked away. Another witness stated that he saw a man like McConville walk away at the same time, and there were other circumstances tending to implicate him. The man Trainer had been heard to express a fear of violence on account of having disassociated himself from a secret society, in which many of his fellow-Irishmen were enrolled.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The *Democrat, Mail, Telegram, News, Star* and *Commonwealth*, are all unable to gain admittance to the Associated Press. The association comprises the following papers: *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Express*. The *Post* and *Commercial*, though not members of the association, are yet entitled to and enjoy all its facilities and advantages, in accordance with an old contract. It requires a unanimous vote of the association to effect anything. The morning papers do not, of course, want any more competitors, and they, of course, vote against admitting any. The *Evening Press* is influenced by similar motives, and acts accordingly. Hence no new papers can gain access to the association. The *World* never was admitted. It, however, purchased the old *Courier & Enquirer*, and, fusing with it, thus obtained membership. The *Courier* was one of the original members. Mr Dana would very much have preferred to start a newspaper. In order to get into the Associated Press, however, he purchased the *Sun*, and had to pay roundly for the concern, because of its membership. The *Herald*, you remember, withdrew by unanimous consent some time since. It could not return without unanimous consent. The *World* withheld its consent for some time, but finally, after making its rival eat any quantity of humble pie, and editorially lashing it for several days, it gave its consent to Mr Bennett's paper to withdraw its resignation. The *Herald* is now kicking in the traces again, and report has it that the paper proposes to leave the association, sure, next year.

SUDDEN AND SHOCKING DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

On the morning of the 18th instant, Corporal Kinna, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, Fort Wellington, was found dead in Dunn's saloon, at the lower end of King street. An inquest was held over the body by Coroner Scott and a jury, which elicited the following facts:—Deceased left the barracks in company with another soldier about five or six o'clock on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. He had been drinking a little, through the day, but was then apparently sober, and in his usual health. It was shown that he visited several public houses during the course of the evening, at each of which he took some more liquor with different persons, and finally arrived at Dunn's saloon between ten and eleven o'clock. Here he took several glasses more liquor with a carter named Driscoll and the landlord, and finding himself unable to go home, he asked Dunn if he could have a bed in his house, and was told he could. He and Driscoll were then shown to a room, when the former, being also much intoxicated, threw himself on the bed with his clothes on, while the unfortunate soldier sat down on a chair. Driscoll, in the midst of his drunken stupor, heard the deceased fall heavily from the chair to the ground, but was too helpless himself to be able to render any assistance to his unfortunate comrade. In the morning, the landlady, while passing the room, saw the deceased lying on the floor, and informed her husband of the circumstance, when he went up stairs and found the soldier dead and Driscoll lying on the bed fast asleep. A medical examination of the body of deceased led to the conclusion that apoplexy was the cause of death, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The salutary lesson taught by this melancholy case it is to be hoped will not be entirely lost. Deceased was buried with military honours, his remains being followed to the grave by his immediate comrades in arms, and by a number of the Prescott Volunteers.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

In a row in Bothwell, on Sunday, a young man named John Burgess received injuries, which it is feared will be fatal. Four persons have been arrested.

At the Queen's levee held at Windsor Castle on the 5th inst., almost everybody except those officers who appeared in uniform, wore the new court dress. The old style was hardly seen. The new dress pleases those who wear it and those who examine the fashion with a critical eye.

THE LOWER CANADA SCHOOL QUESTION.

The discussions which have occurred between the representatives of the Protestant minority and the Quebec Ministry have dissipated many illusions, and brought both parties almost to a conviction that any compromise is better than an appeal to a higher tribunal. To "wash one's dirty linen in the streets" is confessedly an act of consummate folly, and there is no reason why we should be guilty of such an absurdity. There ought not to be much difficulty in reaching an amicable solution of all possible subjects of controversy. The motto of the Protestants is equal justice. They are relatively in the same position as the Roman Catholic minority of Ontario. The law guarantees them certain rights. They demand nothing more. They will accept nothing less. There is little difficulty in reaching a satisfactory arrangement in the rural districts; it is when we come to deal with a city like Montreal that any contention can arise. An impression long prevailed that the larger portion of the real estate in the city of Montreal belonged to Roman Catholics. This illusion has been cruelly falsified by figures. We now know from authentic data that the proportions held by Protestant proprietors are 20 against 19 by Roman Catholics. In other words, out of forty millions worth of landed estate in the city of Montreal liable to school taxation, twenty-one millions belong to protestants. There ought not to be any doubt as to the exclusive right of the Protestants to the revenue for school purposes to be drawn from those twenty-one millions; but when we have so far agreed, there looms up the question how shall we treat the six millions of real estate owned by various incorporations? It matters not whether we exclude or include the property actually owned by the municipality of Montreal, we must deal with the principle of apportionment. If we include the landed estate belonging to the Corporation, shall the division of the School tax be on the basis of 21 to 10, like the rest of real estate, or shall it be decided by the rule applied to Superior Education? Under that rule the entire population of the Province is calculated, and the Protestants enjoy forty parts out of two hundred and forty. If this latter rule is invoked, the Protestants would only receive one-sixth of the assessment on Corporation property; if the former, then the, would enjoy 21 parts as compared to the 19 parts assigned the Roman Catholics. Six millions worth of real estate are held by various incorporations. Let us take the buildings owned by the various banks, in order to illustrate the case. Shall we call the Stockholders Protestants, or Roman Catholics? To whom should the School tax derived from these six millions of dollars worth of real estate be paid, and in what porportions? It is when we come to incidents of this kind that a door is opened for controversy. Each party may deem itself in the right and entitled to hold the scales of justice. It is obvious that while on the one hand real estate is passing into the hands of Protestants, and on the other hand the Roman Catholics are gaining in population. This is palpable to all who study our statistics. It dictates the policy of compromise. We are all interested in the Superior Education grant, and many ask a larger appropriation. The sum now voted is two hundred and forty thousand dollars annually, out of which the Protestants extract forty thousand. Looking into the future, it is not difficult to define a period when we cannot on the score of population claim our one-sixth; on the other hand, we may gain by an accession of the Protestant proprietors in the city; but if too exacting in one direction, we may suffer from an overstrained interpretation of our rights.—*Montreal News.*

Quebec, March 23, 1869.—The School question has reached a temporary solution, but those initiated in the secrets of the controversialists are aware that meeting after meeting occurred between the representatives of the different sects before a compromise could be reached. It is well known that at one time the prospect of a satisfactory settlement was so remote, and such resistance was offered by Mr Chauveau to the demands of Mr Galt, that threatened to break off further colloquy, and fight the battle in the Commons. Mr Galt asked for nothing beyond what he regarded as the rights of the Protestants of this Province, and was determined to accept nothing less. Circumstances had forced him into the position of being the mouthpiece of the Protestants, and he was universally regarded as the exponent of their sentiments. It would be impossible for them to have selected or adopted a more prudent leader. No one in Canada is more thoroughly master of the School question in all its phases. He is moreover singularly gifted with the faculty of preserving his temper unruffled, while his intellectual powers are on a par, if not superior, to most men in the country. Bland and conciliatory in manner, his long experience as a Minister qualified him to conduct delicate negotiations to a successful close. It would be an error to fancy that the Hon. Mr Chauveau abated one iota of the pretensions of his co-religionists. He fought their battle valiantly. He only yielded that which he was convinced the law awarded the Protestants, and upon all doubtful points his gains were equivalent to his losses. His fellow-countrymen have good reason to thank him for the skill with which he fought their battle, and though extremists on both sides may utter complaints, yet the mere fact that the ultras in both camps are discontented is proof that neither side profited at the other's expense. The British Protestants are indebted to Mr Galt for the ability with which he urged the strong points in their favour, while they must be grateful to Mr Chauveau that he saved the country an unseemly conflict by assenting to terms reasonable, and on the whole satisfactory to the majority on both sides.—*Cor. Montreal News.*

One thousand English sparrows have arrived in Philadelphia, and will be let loose in the public squares of the city.

A Kentucky paper announces itself as the "Organ of the People and of the Bourbon Whiskey Trade."

The question of the origin of man from gorillas has become a popular topic of discussion among the common people in Berlin.

Sugar-planting has been very successful in Louisiana this season, and the crop is estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 hogsheads.

Kossuth makes a precarious living as copyist of legal documents in Turin. He refuses all pecuniary assistance at the hands of his friends.

Lieut.-Governor Howland was, among forty others, summoned before the Police Court, Toronto, for neglecting to remove the snow from before his premises.

A dentist of Madison, Indiana, while eating some oysters, a few evenings since, found a pearl which measured a scant half-inch in diameter, and said to be of fine quality.

A rich citizen of Cincinnati is going to present to that city a beautiful fountain, costing $60,000, 30 feet high, and surmounted by a female figure in bronze. The work is doing in Nuremberg.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr Thomas McCleneghan, editor and proprietor of the Brampton *Review*, after an illness of about three weeks, from fever and inflammation of the lungs. He was only in the prime of life, and leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his loss.