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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

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

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

We are glad to learn that the government has favourably considered the petition of those who have engaged in the new enterprise of shipping ice to the United States, and it has been decided to reduce the toll on ice passing through the Welland Canal to five cents per ton for this season. An official announcement of the Order-in-Council may soon be expected to appear. The case upon which the petitioners founded their request was so clear that any other result could hardly have been anticipated.

When the Canadian Election Bill was under discussion there was a display of irksomeness among certain officers of the public service at the restrictions put upon them preventing them from voting for members of Parliament. The desire to retain political privileges and to exercise the right of suffrage is so natural, that the people of Canada did not wonder at the effort on the part of those in the civil service, but higher considerations prevailed and the law was permitted to remain. In England last year a similar law in relation to revenue officers was repealed by a bill introduced by Mr Monk, which permits them to vote as they please either with or against the government. Mr Monk has just tried to take a further step, to repeal all restrictions and let them take a full share in politics. This was resisted by Mr Gladstone who pointed out that if civil servants turn politicians they will by-and-by be selected and promoted on account of political opinions. Mr Monk pushed his measure to a division and lost his cause by a vote of 207 to 88. Such a decision must be accepted as a determination to prevent the English administrative system from falling into the degradation that would ensue by the operation of a system of political preferment.

Spain continues in a very excitable condition. The despatches which have been received to-day tally with previous accounts, and with those that have arrived by mail, telling of the fever heat to which political excitement has risen. The maintenance of order is described as being exceedingly difficult. The policy of the Provisional Government has to be moulded to suit the notions of the vehement populace of Madrid, which is given to demonstrations and noisy outbreaks. The Minister of War, after devising the recruitment of the army by a levy, only to find out the unpopularity of his measure, acknowledges, amid the ringing cheers of the Chamber, that the time for conscription is over, that the "blood tax", can only be defended by the necessities of the national treasury, and that this shall be the last conscription. The growing republicanism of the country is noticeable—more like that of the first French revolution, and of the socialistic republican era of 1848, than like American republicanism or modern liberalism. The republicanism has a stronger representation in the Cortes than was believed possible before the election. The insurrections and barricade emeutes which have had to be quelled in different towns show the intensity of the feeling and the desperate daring to which it prompts the insurgents. Not until the Cortes selects a monarch and establishes the Constitution can these struggles against order be expected to cease. Though the government is weak and yields to popular opinion instead of being able to direct and educate it, the view must yet be held, in spite of the unexpected difficulties which have beset the administration, that it will finally be able to triumph over a threatened revolution, and place a new order of things in activity resting on a basis of stability and possessed of qualities which will benefit the Spanish nation.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets obtained second class certificates during the past week:—Major W. P. Phillips, Kingston; George Graham, Portsmouth; Thomas Clyde, jr., Cataraqui; Thomas Doyle, Napanee; William Patrick, Barriefield; Charles Stephens, do.; John Tweed, Kingston.

THE WEATHER AND THE PROSPECT OF NAVIGATION.—The weather continues to be warm and pleasant each day with a slight frost during the night, and the ice in the harbour and river is slowly but surely becoming more porous and unsafe. The channel between Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent is open, and clear water is present at Cassidy's Point at the entrance to the channel between Howe Island and the main land. The travel to Cape Vincent has become quite unsafe except for ice boats, which at present alone attempt it, and with a continuance of the present weather it is anticipated that the ferryboat will commence running in about eight days. The absence of the usual warm spring rains has retarded the opening of navigation this season.

ACCIDENT.—Thomas Furlong, a workman in the Canadian Machine Works, had the tops of the first and second fingers of the left hand taken off by the gouge machine yesterday afternoon.

We have heard it stated, and have no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement, that the Provincial Government has definitely selected the city of London as the place to build the Lunatic Asylum, and the town of Belleville as the locality for the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

RACE COURSE.—The Agricultural Association of the County of Frontenac has determined to let the Crystal Palace grounds for a race course, and a meeting was held at Mr Simpson's office this afternoon to receive the tenders of applicants. We have heard of but two applications for the ground, Mr Geraldi and Mr Yates, both of Kingston, and after a rather protracted discussion the Association adjourned until Saturday next.

RATHER DANGEROUS.—A drove of 42 cattle was attempted to be driven to Wolfe Island en route to Cape Vincent this morning. Eighteen of them were got over, not, however, before several of them had broken through the ice repeatedly, and at one time there were five in that precarious position, but the remainder of the drove were got back to Kingston as expeditiously as possible, happy in being freed from their dangerous situation upon their arrival.

The woman who had her eye seriously injured a few nights since by a man by the name of Burke is in a very critical condition. She says that she was attracted to the window of Burke's house on the night of the row by the cry of murder, and looking into the room with her face close to the glass received a blow from Burke, who struck his fist through the glass, and something sharp cut the ball of her eye, but she cannot say whether it was a piece of glass or a knife. Dr. Fenwick, who was called, cannot determine which.

THE FIRST SWALLOW.—A pair of swallows were to be seen this morning sporting themselves in the clear sunshine in the neighbourhood of the city buildings. A pair, probably the same, were observed at an early hour this morning near the Murney Tower, in the vicinity of the Park, having apparently just arrived. By the way this spot has been noticed for several years as a favourite point of arrival for these birds. The birds this morning when first observed appeared tired as from the effects of a long journey, but towards the middle of the day exhibited their accustomed vigour and buoyancy.

UNWHOLESOME MEAT.—The clerk of the market this morning seized eight quarters of veal from two farmers in the market, the meat of the animals killed too young to furnish wholesome food. Mr Smith has ever been on the alert for vendors of this class of abomination, and very properly never allows them to pass his supervision. In the present case the parties were allowed to go with the punishment of confiscation of the veal, but were informed by the police magistrate that in future the fine prescribed by law would be imposed. The clerk of the market informed the magistrate that this description of meat was in request by a certain person in the city as material for the composition of sausages. It is a pity that the individual's name was not furnished, and proof of the fact adduced with a view to his punishment.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—There was little business before the Court this morning. James Stacey and John Hartnett, two boys, were charged with breaking windows on the premises of Mr R. Brothers. The boys denied doing it, but stated that they were present when some other boys did it. They were remanded, that the affair might be investigated. Norman McQuinn, a stout lad who has been for some time past in the House of Industry, was charged with vagrancy. The magistrate remonstrated with the fellow upon his lazy idle habit, and directed him to seek among the farmers in the market for employment, if only for his bread.

The Illustrated London News, March 27th, gives great prominence in its illustrations to the University boat race. Other matters, as the explosion in Paris, the improvement in London, sketches from Patagonia, and portraits are given. It is received at Henderson's.

The Sault St. Marie Canal has been ceded to the United States by the State of Michigan.

It is reported that Shuter Smith is to be appointed Queen's Printer for Ontario, in place of Mr Hartney, who is Chief Clerk of Stationery.

After a long period of wet weather, when the Chinese have prayed vainly for relief, they put the gods out in the rain, to see how they like it.

Among the deacons lately ordained by the Bishop of Oxford was Shapurji Edulji, a Parsee. He takes his place among the clergy of England, and is now curate of Bufford and Fulbrook, not far from Oxford.

The *Boston Journal* says:—"Mr Joab Whipple, of Squawkboro', does not see the use of building school houses and paying teachers to educate 'a parcel of boys and gals who know a darned sight more than parents do already.'"

Sir G. E. Cartier is expected to arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday. He sailed in the North American on the 1st inst.

NATURAL ENOUGH.—The entrance doors of the South Kensington Museum are lettered "Ingress," "Egress." The other day a visitor was overheard wondering where the Ogress was.

A paragraph has been going the round of the papers stating that a young girl has lived for 17 months without food. The *Lancet* quoted the paragraph in question, and ridiculed the credulity of the vicar of the parish, who has written to the papers expressing his belief in the story.

A prospectus of the Nipissing Railroad, offering stock for sale, has been published in Toronto. It asserts that the Northern line has paid dividends equal to 12¼ per cent on the sum which it would have cost at $15,000 per mile; and as it is expected that the Nipissing road will be built at that rate, and pay as well as the Northern, the inference suggested is that 12¼ per cent may be expected from it.

Maggie Elwood, the celebrated Brockville skater, drew a large audience at the Victoria Skating Rink, Montreal Thursday evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The present triennial contract for engineers work has been extended until the 1st of May, the contract continuing at old rates. This has been occasioned on account of some slight delay in the getting out of the new schedule, all the prices in which will be in dollars and cents. Those unacquainted with military accounts have no idea of the enormous saving of time and labour, this change will effect whether as regards military clerks or those who have dealings with the R. E. Department. We believe there is also a rumour of the head quarters of the Royal Engineers being removed to Quebec.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held on Friday afternoon before Dr Barker, coroner, in the police station, concerning the death of James Dickson, a private of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who died at the Military Hospital that morning. There appeared to be no doubt from the evidence but that the deceased came to his death from his own hand, having cut his throat while temporarily insane, caused by the intemperate use of drink; but the presence of a knife in deceased's possession, the instrument with which the deed was done, appeared to be a mystery, and which the inquiry did not explain. The coroner and several of the jury endeavoured, by questioning the witnesses, to find out how deceased became possessed of the instrument, but without effect. The following is the evidence in full:

Robert Devine was sworn—I knew the deceased, James Dickson; he was a private in the Royal Canadian Rifles. I was guard over him on Monday last, April 5, at the Military Hospital. I was in his room between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of that day, when I heard a gurgling noise at deceased's bed. I ran over to him and found that his throat was cut, and that he was bleeding profusely. I saw a knife covered with blood on the coverlid of the bed. I gave the alarm, and the orderly sergeant came up and sent for the doctor. I don't know how he became possessed of the knife. I was ordered to take care of him, but received no special orders. He was a comrade of mine, and I never heard him express any desire or threat of killing himself. He talked to me about 6 o'clock that morning, and appeared then to be rational. No one was in the room but the orderly sergeant, but I saw him give the deceased nothing.

Peter McDonough was sworn—I am orderly sergeant in the Military Hospital. I went up to deceased's ward, No. 6, between 6 and 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and asked him how he felt. He replied that he had slept well all night. I did not give him a knife, and there were strict orders to prevent his getting anything of the kind. He was a patient in the hospital "with the horrors." He had been under my charge four days. It is not uncommon for a patient in the horrors to be rational at one hour and insane the next. The knife found on deceased's bed belonged to a patient in No 7. ward. It was a common dinner knife. The patient's name in No. 7 is Scofield. His was the next ward to deceased's: He could have access to deceased unless prevented by the sentry.

Robert Patten was sworn—I am an hospital sergeant. I corroborate Devine's evidence, with the exception that I gave him special orders not to allow deceased to get out of his bed, and not to permit him to do himself any injury. Deceased had *delirium tremens*, and had been noisy—wishing to get out of bed, and so forth, but was not violent. I do not know how he got the knife.

Jonathan Scofield was sworn—I am a patient in the Military Hospital of the Royal Canadian Rifles. (The Coroner here informed the witness that there was evidence that the witness had cut his throat with a knife supplied to witness, and wished to know if he could account for deceased's possession of it. The witness said he could not, and made the following statement) I awoke about 5 o'clock on Monday morning and looked for my knife to cut a piece of bread and butter, but could not find it, it was gone. I have since seen the knife with which deceased killed himself, and it looked like the one supplied to me. Deceased did not come into my ward that I am aware of.

John Rambaut, M.D., was sworn—I am the surgeon of the Royal Canadian Rifles. The deceased was a patient under my care in the hospital. He first came into the hospital from inability to perform his duties through taking too much whiskey. He was healthy with the exception of the effects produced by recent dissipation. About 36 hours after his admission his case turned into *delirium tremens*, and he was then placed into a ward appropriated to such cases, where all things with which he could injure himself were removed. I saw that there was nothing of the kind in the ward unless such were purposely hidden. He got treatment on Sunday, and slept well. I was called at half-past 7 to attend him, being informed that he had cut his throat. I was at my house when called, but lost no time in arriving at the hospital, when I found that he had cut his throat severely. He had cut through the wind-pipe, but had not caused much injury to the vessels, although the wound was a severe one. The deceased died about nine o'clock this morning, from inflammation caused by the wound. The state of his system from dissipation militated greatly against his chance of recovery. I made a *post mortem* examination to-day at noon and found evidence of intense inflammation of the wounded part quite sufficient to cause death. In answer to a question by the coroner, witness said, that to the best of his belief, the deceased committed suicide when "not quite in his right mind." Witness subsequently stated that from the appearance of the wound he had no doubt but deceased committed the act himself.

Another witness was examined, but his testimony was substantially the same as the others, and threw no light upon the way the deceased got possession of the knife.

The examination occupied nearly two hours, and at its conclusion the jury, composed of both military and civilians, found that the deceased cut his throat with a table knife while labouring under the influence of a fit of temporary insanity.

It is reported in Quebec that that portion of the proposed Levis and Kennebec Railroad, extending from Levis to St. Henry village, and passing across the line of the new fortifications now building along Levis heights, will be of such service to the military authorities that the superintendent of the works intend reporting in favour of assistance from the Imperial Government to help to build it.

It is rumoured that the Dominion Government is negotiating with the Royal Insurance Company for the purchase of its handsome, commodious Pointe a Calliere building, Montreal, and in the event of acquiring it, will turn it into a Customs house, for which, owing to its extent, central position and accessibility, not to speak of its agricultural pretensions, the "Royal" is admirably adapted. The present Customs building was erected many years ago, at a period when the trade of that port was insignificant in extent and character. Now, it is not only in a ruinous condition, but quite inadequate for the extensive requirements of the greatest port of the Dominion.

Some changes are about to be made in the clerical staff of the principal Customs Houses, in accordance with the suggestions of the Civil Service Commissioners. They consider that monthly returns of the imports and exports and revenues of the Dominion should be compiled and made public every month for the guidance of trade, and with this object in view have recommended that returns should be forwarded from all Canadian ports to headquarters at Ottawa, where they may be collected by the statistical clerks now employed on this work at the several ports, and immediately sent, in their aggregated form, to the printer.

The Americans are no longer the best customers of Great Britaian. The inhabitants of the colonies consume nearly twice as much per head of British products as the Americans do. Last year Germany took upwards of $5,000,000 worth more of British goods than the United States did. India alone, in 1868, took as large an amount of British goods as the American Union, each country taking about $105,000,000 worth per annum.

The Prince of Wales has changed the plan of his journey. He is expected at Constantinople. The Sultan has sent Raouf Pacha to the Dardanelles to meet him. Two palaces, one on the Asiatic and one on the European side of the Bosphorus, are prepared for the reception of the Prince. A grand ball which will be given at the British Embassy will be honoured by the presence of the Sultan. The Prince and Princess arrived at Suez on Wednesday night, and left at noon on Thursday for the Suez Canal works.

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Thursday, April 8.

The Council resumed at 10·30 this morning. Dr. Grant presiding. The minutes having been read and adopted, the council resumed consideration of the by-law.

A petition was read from the Hamilton Medical Society asking the council to take measures toward the carrying out of the measures of the new act relative to illegal practitioners.

A communication was read from the medical section of the Canadian Institute.

Dr. Brouse moved that the communications from the Canadian Institute lie on the table.

Dr. Clarke regretted that he did not hear the discussion in the Canadian Institute, for he thought the gentlemen who passed the resolution were acting hastily. It was not to be understood that he was at all tending towards homœopathy. He ignored the theory with all his heart, and despised the greater number of its practitioners. He believed them to be specious quacks. Instead of passing such a resolution as this, the medical men of Toronto ought to go to Mr Matthew Crooks Cameron, who had done more than any man to introduce this element into the bill, and ask him to "get out of that." It was a fact that nearly half of the members of the legislature were homœopathists, and it was folly to attempt to eliminate the clause without destroying the whole bill. He would like to see Dr. Aikin here to-day, because when the clause was introduced he had said to him (Dr. Clarke) that it was one of the best things that could possibly be introduced. He thought it was not graceful in the medical men of Toronto to take the stand they were taking. It was a well known fact that the heads of the law, the heads of divinity, the leading men of the city, identified themselves with the homœopathic system, and it looked as if the medical men of Toronto were beginning to tremble for their incomes and their standing. One good thing this bill had accomplished, it had swept away all the old sectarian bills which had been smuggled through the House, and had substituted a measure which made education an essential, and would prevent the province being flooded with ignorant quacks. By the old bills they had the ball in their own hands and could licence whom they pleased; now their students will be bound to take their place along with our own students. They must be up in chemistry, anatomy, and the other essentials. He too was certain that in three years the Eclectics would be wiped from their board, as their system was hollow in the extreme, without a particle of common sense. If the Canadian Institute wanted the bill repealed, let them go to M. C. Cameron, the only man in the House who claimed to be a homœopathic representative. (Dr. Aikin here came in). That clause had been submitted to Dr. Aikin, and he had pronounced it a great boon to the profession. (Hear, hear). He knew many men in the Allopathic school who were a disgrace to their profession and their country, and this he attributed to the manufacturing of doctors by the various schools in Toronto.

Dr. Richardson—Heap it up.

Dr. Clarke continued—He could not join with Dr. Grant in the eulogium he had passed on the McGill College yesterday afternoon—more especially as they had acted in a most systematic manner against the principles of the bill lately passed.

Dr. Aikin rose to make an explanation as to the views he had already held in this matter. He had always been in favour of one board of examiners, and for many years he had endeavoured to bring about this state of matters. Last year in Ottawa he had joined with the council in the draft bill which was before them at Guelph, in which there was nothing said about the incorporation of either the Homœopathists and Eclectics. When the bill was introduced he considered there were several breaches of faith. For instance, in the exclusion of Professors from the Council board, he never agreed to that clause. Again, the point in the bill that proscribed a man being a representative for any place but the school with which he was connected. When the clause including the Homœopathists and Eclectics was introduced he objected to it, but then he saw distinctly that unless they were admitted they would never have a bill at all. Another matter he could not and never had agreed to, viz: the number of representatives. He had always considered it absurd that in a Council of 20, two thousand medical men should have a representative of 12, whilst 117 men should be represented by 5. When the bill was in progress he had considered it a good feature in it that the education of their students was to be so far simultaneous, that they were to be kept up in the causation, the history, pathology, toxicology and chemistry, but such a sweeping exemption as made by clause 25 he had never known. He had not even heard of the homœopathists being exempted from the bill till he saw it as an act of Parliament.

Dr. Richardson said he had always been in favour of a Central Board; but he looked upon the bill as a fraud from beginning to end. The exemption in clause 25 annulled any good that might otherwise be in it. It was capable of admitting any amount of quibbling and dodging. Again he repeated that it was a fraud, and by the little phrase in clause 25 the Homœopathic and Eclectic boards would use every endeavour to lure young men to their boards by making their passage through the mill as easy and smooth as possible.

Dr. Lavell then moved, seconded by Dr. Dickson, That this Council receives with all respect the communication from the medical section of the Canadian Institute in reference to the Medical bill, and while in many respects sympathizing with the members of the institute as expressed in their communication, they are not responsible for the present bill, and have no alternative but to endeavour to have the act carried out as effectually as possible in the interests of the profession and the public.

Dr. Richardson said they could not pass the resolution in the face of the resolution passed yesterday thanking the committee on amendments for the amendments they had introduced into the original bill.

Dr. Clarke—You'll make fools of yourselves.

Dr. Lavell—I withdraw the resolution, as I find we have swallowed the bigger pill.

Dr. Aikin thought it verged on impertinence for members to come there and object to the bill—gentlemen who had never raised their little finger one way or another with regard to it.

Dr. Clarke said it was most unjust for these men to talk as they had done. The very man who had moved the resolution did come up, but all he wanted was to have examinations at Kingston, and though he knew these clauses were in it he never said a word about it.

Dr. Lavell denied that the medical men of Kingston knew a single thing about these amendments being in the bill.

Dr. McGill said he must have known it.

Dr. Lavell said he did not know, and he called upon Dr. McGill to withdraw the charge of duplicity he had now made against him. He threw it back to him.

Dr. Dickson said the medical men of Kingston were utterly ignored in the matter, from beginning to end. The whole thing was a piece of duplicity from beginning to end, and it was a clean piece of parliamentary smuggling.

Dr. Richardson would state a fact. These amendments had been all introduced on the third reading when every one imagined it would be passed as it had emanated from the committee. This was simply an imposition.

Dr. Grant, as chairman of the amendment committee of the Council, had never the slightest notion of the homœopathic clauses being in the bill till it had become law.

Dr. McGill said he had made every effort in his power to distribute the draft bills as widely as possible.

Dr. Clarke complimented Dr. Richardson on the display he had made before the parliamentary committee.

Dr. Richardson replied that the display he had made there had the effect of expunging these amendments from the bill, and said if they had not been surreptitiously re-introduced they would have been wanting still.

Dr. McGill said the letter of the medical section of the institute was nonsense—monstrous nonsense. (Laughter.) The Council could not separate themselves, and set themselves against the mind of the country, and it was nonsense to try to do so. He was glad to see the way Dr. Aikins had acted. The doctor was somewhat of a tactician, but he had ended just where he ought to have done.

Dr. Aikin—Where was that? (Laughter.)

Dr. McGill—You know you said that unless we had such a bill the medical shools would be decimated.

Dr. Aikins—The honourable doctor must be troubled with an aberration of memory, as I never made any such statement.

Dr. Dewar begged to state that the special committee of the Council appointed to watch the bill had acted in all good faith. This much he could not say of some of the members of the Council. Those gentlemen—at least one of them—all along had acted from ulterior motives.

Dr. Richardson—Name, name.

Dr. Dewar—Dr. Richardson.

Dr. Richardson—The assertion is totally, utterly, in every sense of the term, false, and I call upon—

The President—We must keep to the rules of debate.

Dr. Dewar mentioned that the committee had not manipulated the bill in any way further than to protect their own interest; and it was clearly seen that the Homœopathists must be admitted.

Another little breeze occurred between Dr. Dewar and Dr. Richardson.

Dr. Dickson then moved that the members of the Canadian Institute should be invited to address the Council.

Dr. Canniff then addressed the Council, and repudiated the term "impertinence" applied to the conduct of the Institute, an association with Dr. Hodder at its head.

Dr. Clarke—He may be a little god amongst you; but I don't care about him.

Dr. Canniff—That may be, but I am not aware anybody thinks much of you.

Dr. Agnew next addressed the Council on behalf of the Institute. He was surprised to hear Dr. McGill becoming so conservative. He could remember the day when the doctor did not look with such horror on the opposing of an act of parliament as he seemed to do now.

Dr. Brouse wished to make a few remarks, but he was interrupted by cries of "divide."

The motion was then put and carried—Yeas 11; nays 3.

Dr. Richardson then moved "That this Council would emphatically condemn the following amendments to the Medical act, viz 1, The 25th clause, by which it is provided that every candidate who shall at the time of his examination signify his wish to be registered as a Homœopathic or Eclectic practitioner, shall not be required to pass examinations in either *Materia Medica* or Therapeutics, or in theory and practice of Physic, or in surgery, or midwifery, except the operative practical parts thereof, before any examiners other than those approved of by the representative in the Council of the body to which he shall signify his wish to belong.

2. The 4th clause, by which it is expressly provided that the saving effect of the 36th section of 29 vic., cap. 34, shall not be modified nor restricted in any way whatever, and in consequence of which the rights, franchise, power or duty of the Homœopathic or Eclectic board are not in any way abridged, altered or affected.

3. The 3rd section of the 23rd clause, by which any person who was actually practising medicine, surgery, or midwifery according to the principles of Homœopathy or the Eclectic systems of medicine before the first day of January, 1850, and for the last six years in Ontario, may, in the discretion of the representative of the Homœopathic or Eclectic systems of medicine, be admitted to register under the act, and by so doing, according to section 6, become a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

A somewhat lengthened discussion ensued, in which Drs Richardson, Aikins, Berryman and Dickson took part.

Dr. Turquand believed that the homœopathists were wrong, and consequently could have no sympathy with them, and he could never consult with them. Yet as long as a man had a thorough elementary education he might call himself a salt doctor, and dose his patients with salt and water, and if the people—whether members of parliament or others—were willing to go in for salt and water, he had nothing to say against them. He might pity them, but could not condemn them.

Dr. Fulton opposed the motion, which was then put and lost—yeas 6; nays 9.

Dr. Aikin moved, seconded by Dr. Brouse—"That the Treasurer is hereby instructed to refund $5 to such practitioners as were entitled to be registered before the 1st of July, 1866, and who may have paid $10 for registration." Carried.

Dr. Aikin moved, seconded by Dr. Brouse—"That homœopathists and eclectics who had licence from their respective boards before the 1st of July, 1865, and who may within one year after the passing of the Ontario Medical Act desire to register, are permitted to do so on the payment of five dollars and otherwise complying with the provisions of said act. Carried.

The by-law to regulate the holding of the homœopathic and eclectic elections was read a third time and passed.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Grant, the President, for his services during the session.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

The opening of Parliament promises to be a very brilliant affair. Lady Young and all the other ladies will be in full dress.

The Rev. C. C. Layard, incumbent of St. John's Church, Wembley, in the parish of Harrow, has stated publicly to his congregation that the Duke of Genoa is about to be admitted to Harrow School, and that, being a Roman Catholic, he is to be excused chapel. Mr Layard is fearful lest this step, while it will deprive the inhabitants of Harrow and its suburbs of their legal rights, and ruin their property, "may endanger the faith of our Protestant youth and future legislators." He suggests that the inhabitants should make a representation to the Public School Commissioners on the subject.

Ex-Queen Isabella recently resolved to visit all the convents in Paris. At one of them she was received without any sort of ceremony, and, on leaving, no one but the Lady Superior accompanied her to the door. "Why am I not treated with more respect than this?" asked her Majesty. The Superior meekly replied that it was not the custom of the house to do extraordinary honour to visitors. No exception was made in the rules for a Queen. "Why, in Spain," exclaimed the Queen, angrily, "the nuns kneel when I enter their convents." "Oh madam!" was the answer, "here we only kneel to God."

A London merchant, who has a branch of his business in Havana, writes from that city the following account of the insurrection in Cuba: "Notwithstanding the arbitrariness of the Spanish authorities, one cannot feel much sympathy for the insurgents, who are led by men who have little or no stake in the country. They are for the most part needy adventurers, Mexican and Dominican *traineurs de sabres*, who, if they succeeded, would reduce the island to the condition of Hayti. The planters, 'to the manner born,' are a too apathetic and nerveless race to be up and doing in an emergency like the present one. They bluster and swagger; but, beyond brave words, little is to be expected from them."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes thus respecting Napoleon's son:—The Prince Imperial enters his fourteenth year to-day, and in two years, according to French law, he will be of age. Many domestic rejoicings have been held, but there is not much of public celebration of the event. Two years ago I should have said that the Prince was a delicate looking boy; to-day, I can safely write that, though small for his age—as is natural, considering his parents' nature—he is as healthy and active as any boy now in the play-grounds of Eton. He studies much, but he takes a great deal of exercise, and is in the best possible state of health. These facts may be relied on; and so much depends on this young life that I consider them of European importance.

The King of Italy received on Wednesday a Neapolitan deputation, who presented his Majesty with a civic golden crown; and an address signed by 16,000 persons, of all classes, of the city of Naples, in honour of the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne.

The Paris *Public* announces that three individuals, of whom M. Budaille is one, have been arrested for having delivered seditious speeches at public meetings. The *Opinion Nationale* says that these arrests were made in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy against the safety of the State.

No less than 14 baronets have died since the beginning of this year, namely:—Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Sir Charles Slingsby, Sir John K. James, Sir Robert Shaw, Sir J. Vanden Bempde Johnstone, Sir Robert S. Adair, Sir John P. Boileau, Sir James Emerson Tennent, Sir William Clay, Admiral Sir Charles C. Parker, Sir H. M. Jervis White Jervis, the Rev. Sir Frederick Shelley, Sir John Thomas Selwin, and Sir John Hedley D'Oyly. Of the above baronets, two—Slingsby and Johnstone—were killed while out hunting.

DIED.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Annie Maude, infant daughter of William and Annie Begg, aged 9 months and 23 days.

NEW SPRING

Dry Goods,

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

BROADCLOTHS, Black and Coloured.
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres.
Tweeds, English, Scotch, and Canadian.
Waterproof Tweeds and Meltons.
Fancy Dress Goods.
Lustres, Mohairs, Challies, &c. &c.
Alpacas, Black and Coloured.
Coburgs, Black and Coloured.
Fancy Prints and Brilliants.
Marseilles and Piques.
Muslins, Plain and Printed.
Cottons, Grey and White.
Cotton Sheetings.
Tickings, Cotton and Linen.
Window Hollands, White and Buff.
Linen, Damask, and Table Cloths.
Towels and Towelling.
Irish Linens and Diapers.
Imperial Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Curtains, Muslin and Lace.
Damasks and Moreens.
Table Covers, Damask and Cloth.
Silks, Black, Coloured, and Fancy.
Satins, Black and Coloured.
Silk Velvets and Velveteens.
Fancy Dress Buttons.
Fancy Dress Trimmings and Fringes.
Parasols, Black, Coloured and Fancy.
Umbrellas, Cotton, Alpaca and Silk.
Hosiery, Ladies', Gents', and Children's.
Gloves, Lisle, Silk, Taffeta.
Gloves, best Josephine and Duchesse Kid.
Shirts, Gents' White and Fancy.
Collars, Linen, various styles.
Collars, Paper, a large assortment.
Gents' Scarfs and Ties, new styles.
Ladies' Corsets and Hoop Skirts.
Waterproof Clothing.

The above having been purchased on the best of terms, and carefully selected, will be found well worth the attention of purchasers, as they will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES MOORE,

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Princess and Wellington Streets, Kingston.

April 9.

Save 10 per cent in your Laundry!

Royal Glycerine Soap, in 1 lb and 3 lb bars.
Royal White Soap, " "
Golden Bar Soap, " "
Silver Bar Soap, " "
Imperial Bar Soap, " "

The above Soaps are of the best quality, and a saving of 10 per cent from the ordinary Soap.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 5.

Oranges! Oranges!

SWEET ORANGES, very fine, 40 cents per dozen.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 3.

New Japan Teas.

RECEIVING THIS DAY—25 packages JAPAN TEAS, new crop.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 3.

Tarragona and Burgundy Wines.

Pure Juice Port Wine, in wood and bottle.
Burgundy Port Wine, " "
Tarragona Port Wine, " "
Marsala Wine, " "
Sauterne Wine, " "

The above Wines are highly recommended for their purity and cheapness.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 3.

TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

Lemon Syrup.
Strawberry Syrup.
Raspberry Syrup.
Ginger Syrup.
Pine Apple Syrup.
Noyeau Syrup.
Banana Syrup.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!

VICTORIA CHAMPAGNE, in baskets.
Prince of France " in cases.

The above delicious Wines are very fine in quality and highly recommended by the nobility of Britain and France.

For sale by

W. R. McRAE & Co.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

WELL UP.

200 dozen Labatt's East India Pale Ale.
200 " Mild Ale.
100 " Scotch Ale, Edinburgh.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

IRISH PORTER! IRISH PORTER!

Guinness' IRISH PORTER, quarts and pints.
Blood's " " "

W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD RYE WHISKEY!

A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

OPENED THIS D
AT THE
GLASGOW WAREH
R. WADDELL & Co.
New Nottingham Lace and Curtains
IN VERY RICH STYLES, from 6s per pair.
NEW DRESS GOODS
THE BEST VALUE WE EVER HA and see them.
NEW PRINTS AND BRILL
FOR variety, quality, style, and ch GLASGOW WAREHOUSE
R. WADDELL & Co.
NEW STRAW HATS
FLOWERS, RIBBONS, and LADIES' less variety. Very cheap.
New Hosiery, Gloves, and
AN IMMENSE STOCK at LOW
New White and Grey C
BOUGHT BEFORE THE AD be sold cheap.
NEW TICKINGS
SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, ever.
NEW PILLOW COTT
TOWELLINGS, Table Linens, Covers, and Quilts.
GENTLEMEN will find the Best Tweeds, Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves,
At the GLASGOW WA
R. WADDELL & Co.
April 9.

NEW DUTCH WOOL
STAIR CARPETS,
COCOA MATTING,
MATS, and HEARTH RUGS,
Macnee & W
April 8.

ORANGES
FORTY CENTS PER DOZ
F. S. R
MESSINA ORANGES
JUST RECEIVED
ONLY 40 CENTS PER
AT
F. S. REE
147 PRINCESS
April 6.

EXPECTED IN A FEW
A LARGE ASSORT
OF
CHILDREN'S C
CARRIAGE
AND
PERAMBULAT
NEW STYLE
BEST QUALI
AND
VERY CHEAP
AT THE
SHEFFIELD H
CHARLES
April 5.

R. & J. GAR
ARE NOW SHOWING
Spring Importa
PERSONALLY selected with
by one of our firm from the
facturers in the British Markets.
pleasure in inviting an inspection
Stock, which, for sterling value,
to present wants, and remarkable
very rarely been equalled.
Black Lyons Silks
Black Glace Silks
Rich Moire Antiques
Fancy Silks and French Satins
Velvet and Velveteens
New Colours in Waterproof Tweeds
500 pieces new and cheap Spring
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Duchess
other Laces, Embroideries,
and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols
HOUSE FURNISHING
Grey and White Cottons, cheap
Cotton and Linen Sheetings,
Quilts and Counterpanes
Table Damask
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes
Towellings and Window Hollands
With a complete stock of English,
Canadian Cloths, Tweeds,
Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts,
Flannels.
BUT ONE PRICE MADE
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.
R. & J. GARD
April 6.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, April

MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, r
market as follows:—American cur
75¼ bills, 77¼ silver; selling
silver buying at 4¼, selling
N.Y. 132¾. Sterling Exchange 8
—There is no change since our la
the exception that oats are a
quotations remain unchanged.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

April 10.—Flour—Superior
00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy
Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to
Canada wheat, 4,60 to 4,70;
western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super
wheat, 4,25 to 4,30; bag flour 2
Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to
1,07 to 1,08; Western, 0,00 to
32 lbs, 44 to 46. Barley—p
to 1,10. Butter—Dairy 00 to 00c;
8 to 21c. Ashes—pots, 5,45 to
50 to 5,55. Gold in New York
¾. Pork, Mess, 00,00 to 00,00;
00 to 00,00. Prime, 0,00 to
Peas, per
Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.
receipts 8,000 bbls. Market quie
sales at yesterday's rates. Grain
unchanged rates. Pork unch
unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Special telegram to the Daily News.)

York, April 10.—Flour dull;
sales 4,900 bbls at 5,50
state and western; 6,00
to choice extra state;
common to choice extra
quiet at 5,00 @ 6,50.
sales 1,500 bush at 1,48 for No. 2
Rye quiet. Corn improved;
bush; sales 29,000 bush at
new mixed western; 85c for old
Barley quiet; receipts 20,000