KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 10, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 ○		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.		
Sunday	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.5	17.5
Monday	.....	.....	24.5	28.5	29.5	23.5
Tuesday	.....	.....	35.0	38.0	38.5	33.0
W'dnesdy	.....	.....	30.5	39.0	40.0	28.0
Thursday	.....	.....	32.5	35.0	36.5	30.0
Friday	.....	.....	31.5	40.0	41.5	29.5
Saturday	.....	.....	32.5	40.0	40.5	28.0

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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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 "

GOING WEST.

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

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything for wardful 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.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

☞ Remember to pay your Water Account by the 15th, and save the discount.

When the statistics of American banking under the present system are collected together they will reveal an extraordinary example of the extent to which banking may be carried on without resort to a specie basis. The Philadelphia Banks report a total of deposits and circulation, payable on demand, of $40,000,000, with $200,000 or five mills on the dollar, in specie in their vaults! The New York *Evening Post* declares this is better than the showing of most of the banks in the country, and thinks it is suggestive of the financial wisdom displayed by those who are praying of an immediate resumption of specie payments. In less sarcastic terms than those directed by the *Post* against General Grant and others, the resumption of specie payments must be very difficult in the face of so much paper money in circulation.

A report comes from Halifax to the effect that Mr Howe (whose election is now declared to be quite safe) will have a majority of the members from Nova Scotia to support him in the House of Commons. It is well known that the members of the local House are more embittered repealers than the members elected to the House of Commons; but the friends of confederation will be glad to discover, when the House meets, the correctness of this report regarding Mr Howe and his parliamentary friends. If it should happily prove to be true, the Nova Scotian difficulty will have solved itself through the effect of the concessions obtained by Mr Howe.

The Hamilton *Spectator* mentions Mr James Moylan, of the Toronto *Freeman*, as a candidate for the office of Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary. The gentleman was in Hamilton soliciting the support of Bishop Farrell, and also that of Mr Magill, member for Hamilton. If we are not misinformed, however, certain arrangements have been already made in regard to appointments, offices and salaries in the government institutions at Kingston, which will be submitted to the House, in accordance with the requirements of the new Civil Service Act, soon after the meeting of Parliament.

Now that our star of empire is taking its way to the west, it is satisfactory to know that the outlying eastern parts of the Dominion are at one with the rest of the country in attaching importance to the subject of north-western extension. In Halifax, it is stated, the acceptance by the Hudson's Bay Company of the terms proposed by Earl Granville has been well received. If the sentiment of Halifax can influence the rest of the province, the opposition that might have been expected from Nova Scotia will fall to the ground.

The relations between France and Belgium are known to be somewhat delicate, and it is felt that in the question of working the Belgian railways, about which there has been diplomatic correspondence, jealousy of Prussia was the motive dictating the communications which have passed from Paris to Brussels. Belgium has at length made an apparent concession to the demands of the French government, and is to appoint a mixed commission to examine the treaties proposed for the cession and working of the Belgian railways. Great expectations have been formed therefrom in France; but if the interests of North Germany are sacrificed, or the claims of Prussia disregarded, or if German susceptibilities be aroused, as they are likely to be, the case will present elements on which to renew the slumbering quarrel between France and Prussia. It is in view of wider complications that the affairs between France and Belgium are attracting attention abroad, and it is to quiet the apprehensions that are being excited that M. de Lavalette has made his professions of the pacific character of French policy. Germany, however, is active under the direction of Count Bismarck, who has issued directions for calling out the Prussian landwehr, which will place North Germany on a war footing; though possibly it may turn out that the orders are issued simply for the sake of diplomatic effect. While, however, these tactics are in play, one may judge of the width of the antagonism which separates France from Prussia—an antagonism which assuredly is full of danger to the peace of Europe.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 13—The ice on the canal above Wellington Bridge is all broken up. That on the river is still used for crossing, though very precarious.

Peter Redpath was last night elected President of the Mercantile Library Association. Refreshments are to be permitted in the building hereafter, and John Young urged that the rooms should be made sufficiently attractive to lead ladies to join.

The Queen's College endowment fund collected here amounts to $17,112, most of which is cash.

One hundred signatures to the temperance pledge were obtained at a temperance meeting in St. Patrick's Church last Sunday. The Society now numbers about 12,000.

Mr Hamilton Donald, who was injured in the late railway accident, died at the General Hospital yesterday evening. A *post mortem* examination to-day revealed serious injuries to one of the kidneys, received at the time of the accident sufficient to cause death.

14TH PRINCESS OF WALES OWN.—This Volunteer Battalion was inspected last evening in the Drill Shed by Lt.-Col. Shaw, and presented a fine appearance. The men were in their new uniform just received from Ottawa, and the only want was shakoes and accoutrements, a large proportion of the men having neither. We understand that every effort has been made to procure a supply, but so far without effect. During the winter the officers of the 14th have been making great exertions to fill up their companies, and it must have been gratifying to them to find their efforts crowned with success, the regiment never having been more efficient, and scarcely ever so strong as it is now. Thus far in Kingston the new militia law has worked well. Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw entered the shed shortly before 9, and was received with a general salute, given with precision and effect. He then made a minute inspection of the men, their uniforms, accoutrements, and arms, expressing his unqualified approval of all. The limited number of accoutrements were neat and clean, and the arms in perfect order. Lieutenant-Colonel Paton then put the regiment through several movements in column and in line, the only difficulty being that the number present was too large to be handled effectively in the shed. The battalion having been formed with the flank companies wheeled inwards on the three sides of a square, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw addressed them in the most complimentary terms. This was, he said, the best inspection he had ever held, not only of the 14th, but also of his whole brigade. Not only were the 14th the most efficient regiment in that brigade, but also, he believed, equal to any volunteer battalion in the Dominion. He had not a fault to find. Lieutenant-Colonel Paton, the officers and men, all deserved the greatest credit, and he would have pleasure in sending a most favourable report to Ottawa. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, and three for the Brigade Major. During the evening the band played a number of pieces, one of them with vocal accompaniment, and gave evidence of very great improvement. The following were the numbers actually on parade:—

No. 1 Co.,	Captain Matthews...	45
2 "	" Herchmer...	48
3 "	" Thibodo....	48
4 "	" Macdonald..	42
5 "	" Werner....	47
6 "	" Stephens....	51
		281
Field and staff officers.....		7
Grand total present		288

FIRE.—A fire occurred about eleven o'clock this morning at Barriefield, which resulted in the destruction of a small dwelling house, stable and a large barn. The fire appears to have originated in the house or stable which belonged to Mr G. Medley, but which was occupied by a tenant at the time, and communicated to a large barn, the property of Mr John Ryan, situated at a short distance. The chimney of the same house took fire yesterday, and was supposed at the time to have been safely extinguished, but it now appears probable that some of the sparks at that time communicated to the hay in the stable, which was close by, and had lain smouldering until it broke out this morning. Mr Ryan loses about five tons of hay and a lot of agricultural implements, besides the barn, which was a large fine building. There was no insurance on the property, and Mr Ryan estimates his loss at between four and five hundred dollars. No one but the women of Mr Ryan's family were at home when the barn first took fire; but these, with great spirit, went to work and got out a number of valuable domestic animals which were in the building at the time. A portion of the fence on the premises of Mr F. J. George was also destroyed by the fire.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—The sessions of the court were this morning again held in the council chamber, and a great rush of delighted loafers to the gallery was the result. There were no prisoners, however, and the only case tried was brought before the court by Mr Mostyn, inspector of licences, who charged James Austin, who lives in a cellar under the National Hotel, corner of Barrack and Wellington street, with selling liquor without licence. The inspector failed to make good his charge, but the magistrate said he was well satisfied that the defendant kept a shebeen shop, which was the resort of a lot of fast youths on their steady journey to gallows and gaol; he therefore admonished the accused, who retired.

At Springfield, Ill., the other day, a large dog attacked a baby in a waggon belonging to a family of emigrants en route to Missouri. The dog seized the child in his mouth, and ran at fearful speed toward a sewer, the child's head dragging upon the ground. A couple of men started to head the dog off, but before they could reach the savage brute he dashed into the water and ran up the archway out of sight, bearing the baby in his mouth. One of the men entered the sewer and soon returned with the little one. It is thought the child will recover from its injuries.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held on Monday evening in the Council Chamber. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, and the following members were present:

Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Brown, Chown, J. Cunningham, Davidson, Dillon, Drennan, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan, Robinson, Shaw, Sullivan and Tomkins.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the clerk, approved and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from Mr Minnes, collector of taxes, requesting a further extension of time for the collection of taxes. Granted, the time being extended to the 1st of May next.

The Mayor stated that there was a resolution at the last meeting referring the petition of Mr Anglin to this evening as the first business to be entertained.

Alderman Allen moved, seconded by Alderman Robinson, That the petition of Mr Wm. Anglin be granted.

After some discussion, Alderman A. Livingston moved, seconded by Alderman Gildersleeve, That the petition of Wm. Anglin be laid upon the table.

After a long debate the Mayor said that he considered it his duty to inform the Council that he had been waited upon by the City Solicitor, who informed him that there had been a deficiency of $70 in Mr Anglin's accounts at the termination of his term of office, and that he (the solicitor) had been instructed to commence a suit against Mr Anglin for the amount, but which was subsequently withdrawn in consideration of Mr Anglin having occupied some ten days of his time for which he had received no pay.

Alderman Allen said that Mr Anglin, who was sitting behind him, denied that there was any $70 deficiency in his accounts.

A good deal of further debate ensued upon the question, and members in favour of paying the amount insisted that Mr Anglin would sue the corporation for the amount if it was not paid, and that he would gain the suit and throw the costs upon the city.

To these remarks Alderman A. Livingston replied that he was not at all afraid of a lawsuit from Wm. Anglin nor the result of it should it take place, and would pledge himself to pay all the costs attending it himself.

The amendment was then put and lost upon division:

Yeas—Aldermen Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan, Shaw and Tomkins, 8.

Nays—Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Brown, Chown, J. Cunningham, Davidson, Dillon, Drennan, Robinson and Sullivan, 10.

The adoption of the petition was then put and carried.

Yeas—Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Brown, Chown, J. Cunningham, Davidson, Dillon, Drennan, Robinson and Sullivan, 10.

Nays—Aldermen Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan, Shaw and Tomkins, 8.

A communication was read from Mr Powers, City Architect, respecting the state of the City Hall.

The following is the report:

On having a piece of the flooring of the City Hall taken up this morning for the purpose of repairing it, my worst fears were realized respecting the condition of the joists, which I found to be completely rotten at both ends to such an extent as to be unsafe and quite dangerous were a number of people congregated thereon for dancing or running. On finding the joists in such a state at the wall ends I was led to open some places in the floor along the middle of the rooms to the width of the ground floor corridor, where, however, I was pleased to find the joists are quite sound.

I have therefore to report that I consider the removal of the joists on both sides the hall from the external walls to those of the ground floor corridor in the middle of the hall absolutely necessary, also the whole of the flooring.

This is quite a serious matter in a monetary view as well as the inconvenience it must involve to the several officers occupying rooms on the ground floor below the hall, as those rooms will have to be vacated during the restoration of the work.

I have made an estimate of the possible cost of the repairs, consisting of carpenters' and plasterers' work, and removing and refixing the gas pipes, chandeliers, &c., and do hereby report that it will cost about one thousand three hundred dollars.

The communication was referred to the committee on city property to report.

A communication was read from the Canadian Emigration Office, 85 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England, requesting information to be forwarded to it as to the class of immigrants required for each county and township of Canada.

Referred to the committee on streets.

PETITIONS.

Alderman Shaw handed in the petition of M. W. Strange and 60 others for the laying down of a crossing from the City Buildings to the fish market. Referred to the members of the ward, the amount required for the work to be taken out of the ward appropriation.

Alderman J. Cunningham brought up the petition of Wm. Carter, to be allowed to open a drain to clean it. Granted on the usual conditions.

REPORTS.

Alderman Davidson brought up the report of the finance committee. Taxes collected for the fortnight ending April 12th $2,018 48.

Alderman Tomkins brought up the report of the select committee on officers and salaries. It recommended a rise in the salary of the city clerk of $200 for the employment of an assistant; a rise of $60 in the salary of the messenger, and a rise of one-eighth per cent on the fees of the tax collector. The other portions of the report were of no especial interest.

Before the adoption of the report, Alderman A. Livingston wished to know if there had been any applications for a rise of salary; if so, he wished them read, as he was opposed to any rise of salary in view of the present heavy taxation of the city, and should move that those so applying be discharged from their offices. The clerk said there had been two applications, one from the city clerk, and one from the messenger.

Alderman Kinghorn opposed the rise of salary. He was sorry to do so, but he did not see that, burdened as the city was, any rise could be granted.

Alderman A. Livingston moved, seconded by ——, That all officers who had applied for an increase of salary be discharged. This motion was subsequently withdrawn. He had been informed that the collector of taxes had made a verbal application for an increase of salary, and probably there were others who had also applied.

Alderman Gildersleeve spoke at length upon the subject of the increase, and the tenor of his sentiments was that the present was an inauspicious time to entertain the idea, and that the city finances would not at present warrant the granting of the object of the petition.

Alderman Tomkins explained in full the reasons which those members who signed the report had for recommending the rise of salaries. He spoke at some length, and warmly advocated the measure.

Alderman A. Livingston very strenuously opposed the measure upon economical principles, and strongly urged the impropriety of an advance of salary in view of the present existing heavy taxes.

Alderman Davidson opposed the advance. He considered that the present salary of the clerk was a very comfortable one. When he was mayor he recollected the duties were performed for $600 per annum. But if the clerk should at any time really need any temporary assistance to properly fulfil his duties, he knew that it was only necessary to apply to the council to have such assistance readily granted.

Alderman Kinghorn opposed the proposed amendment.

Alderman Gildersleeve spoke in high terms of the character and abilities of the clerk, but thought that if any rise were to be given at all, the city chamberlain, the most important officer in the corporation, was the most entitled to such rise in view of his need for the assistance of a clerk, but he thought the present a most inauspicious time to entertain the idea of any additional expense by an increase of salaries.

Alderman Brophy advocated the views of the report, and very warmly eulogized the character of the city clerk.

Some rather invidious remarks of the last speaker in relation to the respective merits of civic officers, and which no doubt were merely the thoughtless offspring of the heat of debate, elicited sharp and quick rejoinders from Aldermen A. Livingston, J. Cunningham, Kinghorn, and Davidson, and marks of disapprobation.

Alderman C. Livingston said that it was well known to men of business in Kingston that there never had been so much commercial depression as had existed during the past winter, and still existed at the present spring, and that all kinds of business operations were at the lowest ebb. Now these business relations, borne by the majority of citizens, were not sustained by and were comparatively unfelt by the civic officers—the salary of the city clerk was the same now as when the staple of life, flour, was $4 and $5 per 100 lbs., and no matter whether business was brisk or dull, or who were solvent or who were worthless, these officers' lives went on smoothly, and their annual pay was certain. He should therefore, in view of the present high taxation, oppose the rise.

Alderman J. Cunningham spoke in high terms of the efficiency of the civic officers generally, and in particular paid a high tribute to the character of the chamberlain, and the courteous attention invariably accorded to all who had business relations with him or had occasion to call at his office for information, but he (the Alderman) should not vote for the rise.

Alderman Kinghorn spoke to the same effect.

Alderman Sullivan was in favour of the report, and spoke in favour of it.

After a little additional discussion, Alderman A. Livingston moved, seconded by Alderman Kinghorn, that the salaries of the officers be the same as last year.

Alderman A. Livingston's amendment was the signal for a renewed "clash of arms," when during a lull in the battle the Mayor very wisely and adroitly took the opportunity to put the original motion which was first presented, and it was carried upon a division with the following result:

Yeas—Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Brown, Chown, Dillon, Drennan, Gibson, McMillan, Robinson, Shaw, Sullivan and Tomkins, 12.

Nays—Aldermen J. Cunningham, Davidson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A Livingston and C. Livingston, 6.

The report of the city auditors was read. It was a very lengthy document, but the chief points of interest were the testimony given to the exact correctness of the accounts of the city chamberlain, and the extreme neatness with which the city books were kept by him, the highly satisfactory manner in which the documents of the city clerk, which had come under the supervision of the auditors, had been kept, and the efficiency of the tax collector, who had paid over about $3,000 more taxes than had been collected by his predecessors, and testimony was given to the regularity with which such receipts had been invariably paid over to the chamberlain. The report also stated that all fines collected at the police court had been duly accounted for and paid over to the treasurer.

The report was adopted.

The Council then adjourned, it being within a few minutes of eleven o'clock.

THE DEBATE ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

At a quarter to three on Wednesday the division on the Irish Church measure took place, and showed a majority of 118 for Mr Gladstone. This is larger by eight than any that has been assigned to the Liberal party in the ordinary computations; but then of the fourteen vacant seats, eight were Conservative and only six Liberal, which accounts for two; again three Conservative votes, Lord Bingham's, Mr Ewing's, and Colonel Vandeleur's, were given for Mr Gladstone; while several other ambiguous votes, like that of Mr Matthews, who contested Dungarvon against Serjeant Barry, and got in by a coalition between the Conservatives and the Fenians, were given for Mr Gladstone. Not a few of the ambiguous votes went, however, for the Conservatives. The only liberal of any distinction who voted with Mr Disraeli was Sir Roundell Palmer. Sir Robert Peel, abstained from voting. It was a somewhat remarkable feat to swim clear of such a whirlpool as that.

The debate yesterday week, begun by Dr. Ball, the Member for Dublin, in a speech of technical though striking ability, advocating poor Lord Mayo's scheme of "levelling up," was probably the best of the four nights' argument. Dr. Ball attacked the principle of voluntaryism, which, he said, had been little tried in Europe, and had partially failed in America, and maintained that the Roman Catholics wanted aid, if only to give culture to their priesthood. He was ably replied to by the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr Sullivan), who eloquently vindicated the character and devotedness of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and rallied Dr. Ball on the tenderness for Maynooth which had sprung out of fears for Trinity College. Sir Stafford Northcote made a singularly tame speech, in which he seemed to have forgotten his strong afterdinner language on March 3rd about a gigantic scheme of robbery eked out by a still more gigantic scheme of bribery, and discovered that the true object of the Established Church in Ireland was not to proselytize, but to "soften the asperities" between the two religions. Sir Stafford thinks that there is something soothing in exhibiting the spectacle of wealth and ease to poverty. We had never heard that it was the purple and fine linen and delicate fare of Dives which "softened the asperities" of existence to Lazarus. Was it not, indeed, said to be the dogs who softened those asperities by 'licking his sores'?

Mr Bright answered Sir S. Northcote in a speech which we should as soon think of analyzing as of analyzing a grand lyric. The melted earnestness which is the basis of his oratory was never so conspicuous, and as he closed his superb peroration with the assertion that the disposal of the surplus realized his highest ideal of Christianity, and with the expression of his confidence that the Supreme would bless a measure founded on the "justice and mercy which are the attributes of His eternal reign," members held their breath with admiration and awe. For the first and last time in the debate a speaker sat down amidst ringing cheers from both sides.

Monday's debate was opened by Sir R. Palmer, who made the only alternative proposal to Mr Gladstone's, and one which, if supported by the Conservatives, might possibly have had a chance. It was very imperfectly replied to by the Solicitor-General (Sir J. D. Coleridge), who, instead of grappling with his argument, escaped from it to a somewhat common-place and prepared harangue. The most noteworthy speech of the dinner-hour was Mr Richards, who delivered a striking and eloquent speech on the merits of Voluntaryism and the wet blanket of Establishment, which he illustrated by a remarkable account of the achievements of Methodism in Wales. Mr Richard will make himself felt in the House though his opinions will hardly be often to our mind

The Chancellor of the Exchequer virtually concluded the debate of Monday, though Mr Greene seized the opportunity to deliver a most grotesque speech, in which he congratulated himself that he was not obliged to read his speech, like somebody who had preceded him, delivered spasmodic philippics against Mr Gladstone amidst roars of laughter, complained that only 80 out of 658 members had been able to speak as yet, predicted that the Bill would not pass, reminding the House that he had made the same prediction of Mr Gladstone's Reform Bill in 1866 and that his prediction had been verified, and asserted that Mr Lowe's "lame" speech showed that he had a bad cause. Indeed, Mr Lowe has not had his usual success, though he said, of course, many epigrammatic things and used many telling arguments. He described it as the real point in discussion whether or not the many were made for the few—whether the Episcopal Protestants of Ireland have any more right than the French noblesse before the French Revolution to be specially exempted from the cost of bearing their own proper burdens. He pointed out that the Protestant Established Church lost a great religious opportunity of gaining the nation, when it failed to take the side of the people against the Government during the pressure of the wicked penal laws. Connected by race and principle with the victorious party, it had a high mediatorial function open to it in protecting the oppressed Catholics, which it neglected. Now, when the State cares more for doing justice to the Catholics than does the Church, the latter cannot expect to regain its lost ground. There was more perhaps of moral force in Mr Lowe's speech than in many of his great oratorical efforts, but he was, as usual, grating in his tone towards opponents, and was drier than usual in illustration. He produced much less than his usual effect.

The last night of the debate (Tuesday) was very dreary. Mr Walpole, as usual, was calm and earnest, but also dull and lugubrious. He, oddly enough, remarked on Mr Bright's defence of the application of the surplus, on the ground that Our Lord's life was spent in giving hearing to the deaf, sight to the blind, and life to the dead, that the Evangelists make it the climax of their enumeration of His acts of beneficence that "to the poor the Gospel was preached," for which the Government Bill, said Mr Walpole, would withdraw the provision. Does he really think it the characteristic of the Established Church in Ireland that it preaches the Gospel "to the poor,"—who are nearly all Catholics? Sir Henery Bulwer, who replied to him, said one or two epigrammatic things in a week voice—as, for instance, in comparing the English with the Irish Establishment, that while it would take an army to put down the former, it actually takes one to keep up the latter; but he spoke in a prepared style, which had cost him much effort, and cost his audience more. Mr Verner (Armagh county) made the noisy Conservative speech which usually comes after the dinner hour, reviling Mr Gladstone's unrevered tongue," and predicting that if the "senseless" Lord-Lieutenancy were ever abolished, the "sun would shine in again through windows that had long been barried," and "wrinkles disappear from the brow of Ireland." But he was almost rivalled in imbecility by Mr Moore (Liberal for Mayo), who asserted that the Bill "must be further fumigated and salivated, in order to get it through the narrow crevice which has just opened in the wall of Scotch prejudice." Salivating might possibly make a man thinner, as well as loosen his teeth; but how fumigation would help to get him through a narrow crevice, Mr Moore alone knows. For pure nonsense there is nothing like the hour in Parliament before the big men rise and after the small men have dined.

Mr Gathorne Hardy made the last great charge for the Conservatives, and some of his rushes were effective, though he never really got up full steam. He compared the Catholic jealousy of the Protestant Establishment to the grudge felt against Mordecai while he sat in the king's gate, criticized the sympathy of the priests with the crimes of the people, eulogized the protestants for not encouraging agrarian crime, predicted the next concession must be to get rid of the protestant landlords and Romanize Ireland, and used the ordinary phraseology as to the sacrilegious character of the measure and the despoiling of property devoted to God's service. But he admitted, towards the close, that it was barely possible he might be wrong. Clearly he was out of heart.

Mr Gladstone did not reply till a quarter past one, but when he did, rose with as much fire as if he had not been listening closely to seven or eight hours of the most wearisome debate. The peroration, which, owing to the late hour, was badly reported, was exceedingly striking. It was for the interest of all that the Irish Establishment should not be kept in a prolonged agony. "As that clock's hand moves rapidly towards the dawn, so are rapidly flowing out the years, the months, the days that remain to the existence of the Irish Established Church." We were not now just opening this question. It was greatly advanced in the last Parliament, pushed on before the new constituencies, forwarded a great stage when the triumphant results of the elections became known, brought on towards the end when the late Government gave up office and chose a less responsible position from which to carry on a more desultory warfare. "Another blow will now be struck in the same good cause, and I will not intercept it one moment more."

Mr Jefferson Davis is said to be living quietly in private apartments in London.

The late Lieut. Whittaker was the second son of Mr James Whittaker, of Bramham, Yorkshire, formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

The costs of the late convent trial amount to £5,000 for the defendants and £7,000 for the plaintiff; the whole of these costs fall upon the nuns.

Sir John Lawrence is to be raised to the Peerage as Baron Lawrence, he being unwilling to suppress a name his brother and himself have made illustrious.

At a village not many miles from Ashford, the postman can neither read nor write. How he manages to deliver his letters is a mystery known only to himself and the postmaster.

A race with velocipedes took place in Clapham Park lately. The two miles were traversed in 10¼ minutes, and the last mile, which was a trifling descent, in 4 minutes 48 seconds.

The chaplain of the Senate of the United States on the 6th inst., opened the proceedings of that body by a prayer in which he petitioned the Lord for the deliverance of Cuba.

The *Court Circular* says that Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., and Mr Wm. McDougall, C.B., arrived at Windsor Castle, March 24, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family.

Portugal is suffering from money difficulties, and there is a considerable deficit in the annual budget. In addition to this the Government has embroiled itself with the foreign capitalists, who have carried out some of the greatest public enterprises in Portugal.

Prince Arthur commences his Irish tour on or about the 3rd of April, and returns to Woolwich in August. The battery of the 4th Brigade, to which his Royal Highness belongs, will, it is stated, remain at Woolwich during the Prince's absence.

Dr Russell, in describing the travelling adventures of the Royal Prince and Princess in the East, makes the following astounding and inexplicable remark:—"As there were no other asses to be found, the Duke of Sutherland, Colonel Teesdale, Colonel Marshall, Lord Carrington, Captain Ellis, Prince Louis, Mr Brierly, and Captain Achmet Hassan were obliged to trudge on for some three miles or so."

Among other facts brought to light by the ordnance investigation lately prosecuted before a joint committee of Congress we find that within the last three years no less than 258 of the heavy guns supplied to the American navy have burst and proved completely useless. Of 43 Rodman 15-inch guns cast for the navy, 17 have already been disabled.

The ships Gleniffer and Abeona left Greenock for Quebec together on Thursday, the 25th ult. The Gleniffer left in tow about half an hour before the Abeona. The Shandon had not returned from her winter voyage to Savannah, so that she is out of the race this season. A good deal of interest seems to be felt in the Clyde as to the result of the race. The timber fleet this year leaving Greenock will, according to the local papers, only consist of about half the usual number.

DIED.

In this city, this (Tuesday) morning, in the 33nd year of her age, Ellen Verner, wife of A. Campbell Lackie.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

In this city, on the 12th inst., Hamilton Donald, aged 26 years.

The funeral will leave his brother's residence, G.T.R. Station, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

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 Brilliantes.
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 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.

NEW

FANCY GOO

IN ALL THE

NOVELTIE

THE LARG

BEST

AND CHEAP

STOCK

IN THE CITY

AT THE

SHEFFIELD H

April 12. CHARLES

OPENED THIS

AT THE

GLASGOW WARE

R. WADDELL &

New Nottingham Lace

Curtains

IN VERY RICH STYLES,

per pair.

NEW DRESS GO

THE BEST VALUE WE

and see them.

NEW PRINTS AND

FOR variety, quality, style,

GLASGOW WAREHO

R. WA

NEW STRAW H

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

less variety. Very cheap.

New Hosiery, Gloves,

AN IMMENSE STOCK

New White and Grey

BOUGHT BEFORE THE

be sold cheap.

NEW TICKINGS,

SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS

ever.

NEW PILLOW COT

TOWELLINGS, Table Linens,

Covers, and Quilts.

GENTLEMEN will find the

Tweeds, Shirts, South

Gloves,

At the GLASGOW W

R. WADDELL &

April 9.

NEW DUTCH WOOL

STAIR CARPETS,

COCOA MATTING, CROCK

MATS, and HEARTH RUGS

Macnee & W

April 8.

ORANGE

FORTY CENTS PER

F. S. R

MESSINA ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

ONLY 40 CENTS PER

AT

F. S. RE

147 PRINCESS

April 6.

R. & J. GA

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 Tw

500 pieces new and cheap Spring

French Piques and French Mu

French and English Prints and

Cotton and Marseilles Made Up

Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin

Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Thr

other Laces, Embroideries,

and Belts

Satin Trimmings and Ornaments

Silk Fringes

Jet and Bugle Trimmings

Tags, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin

Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING

Grey and White Cottons, cheap

Cotton and Linen Sheetings, all

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, Silks,

Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GA

April 6.

The Daily News

TUESDAY EVENING, APR

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRA

CABLE NEWS.

London, April 12.—A meeting

Conservative members of Parlia

last night. Over two hundred

Disraeli was pre

speech, in which he indicat

policy of the party on the Iris

announced the an

would be proposed by the G

Bill now pending in the

These amendments

grants made to the Iris

reformation are to rema

lands be retained by

without purchase,

of the Irish Church

of England cease in 1872.

modifications of the financial

Bill are also proposed, inclu

endowment of a capitalized sum

of the clergy instead of th

annuities and the applica

portion of the Church revenu

of public worship and t

expenses of the managemen

Finally, an effort is to

all the clauses in the Bill

Maynooth Grant and regi

Mr Disraeli's plan wa

received, and the proceeding

were marked by much ent

April 12.—The Pope,

of the jubilee in celebratio

anniversary of his accessio

granted pardon to a la

persons, including many

April 12.—Bertinatti

minister to Constantinople,

in the same capacity.

Bertinatti at Consta

has been appointed Mi

April 13.—The

Minnesota, from New Y

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCI

April 13, p.m.—Bonds

April 13, p.m.—Breadstu

western wheat 8s 8d; new

York Press Despatc

April 12.—The f

was sent to the Senate

Motley, to be Minister

April 13.—The Hera

it is well known the C

on the question of Cub

A meeting was held last F

the views of each membe

were learned. Secretary

very conservative views.

with the Cubans as muc

but deprecates any offi

by the administra

He believes Cuba's

annexation, that Spain

resisting the manda

if the United States in

will not only exhaust

to prevent our acquisitio

will draw assistance fro

France, and we will have

combination of the most

and naval forces of Europ

needed peace now, not war.

Secretary's views. Preside

confidence in his Secre

though his private vie

with Mr Fish's, yet it

foreign policy of the Gov

shaped in accordance wi

members are directly opposed

believe in prompt and

advising the President to

manly policy in regard t