The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

☞ Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th, and save the discount.

Exaggerated accounts of the snow storms of the past winter in Canada have appeared in the English journals—the statements in themselves being overdrawn and not compensated by any admission of the exceptional character. The traditional horrors of a Canadian winter which have long prejudiced the English mind against this country will be again grounded almost beyond removal. We can only console ourselves that Canada is not alone in being the theatre of direful events. The excessive drought in Australia and the great bush fire in South Africa in like manner are enough to give those colonies a bad name with those who do not admit or reflect upon the exceptional character of these extraordinary occurrences.

Miss Rye writes to the London *Times* on the subject of the emigration of English street children to Canada and the Western States of America. Last year she visited America, and was able to judge of the success of Mr Meter's scheme on behalf of the city Arabs of New York. The idea has crossed her mind that the same thing might be attempted for the "gutter children" of great English cities. Miss Rye asks if there is anything she introduces them to in America which can be worse than that to which they are doomed if left where they are now? Fully convinced of the importance of the mission, she is prepared to start with a party of children for the West about August. The matter was pressed upon her attention by both the press and the people in America, and they declared that they wanted the raw material from which the criminals and Magdalens were manufactured. As there are more resources for the boys and more means of occupation, Miss Rye proposes to take only female children from five to ten years of age; and these will consist of orphans, deserted children, and foundlings. A thousand pounds will be required to start this work properly, and she commends it to the notice of the public, from whom she ventures to ask for help.

Certain members of the city council of Toronto have not shown to advantage by the manner in which they recently discussed a proposition to admit newspaper reporters to the meetings of the standing committees. In Toronto and elsewhere committee business is often transacted in a very loose mode; and it too often happens that jobs are concocted and arranged in committee and deeds done which would be impossible in the light of newspaper publicity. The opponents of Mr Alderman Dickey's motion covered their real objections by abusing the reporters, and the inference is that such aldermen had axes to grind and evil deeds to do. The old lawyer's advice is applicable to other cases then an action in court—"No case; abuse the attorney on the other side."

Whatever of party feeling may be developed in the course of the session, it is at least a matter of congratulation that the action of parties in the House of Commons has been harmonious at the outset, and that the old bone of contention, the Address—which used, in ante-Confederation times, to be debated clause by clause in order to vent the accumulations of party rancour that had gathered during the vacation—has been speedily and decorously disposed of at a sitting. It is not a slight thing that this improvement in Parliamentary practice should be grafted as a precedent into our system. It gives an earnest of the elevated character of the House of Commons which has been predicted would come out of the enlargement of affairs with which under the system of colonial union it would have to deal.

Mr Sumner's speech in the Senate on the Alabama Claims protocol is regarded as a semi-official statement put forward on behalf of the American administration. Whether or not Mr Sumner led the Senate in his opinions,—and brought about an almost unanimous rejection of the treaty, so that his speech may be looked upon as representing the views of that body—in both respects the speech is important; and it is but too evident, from the straining after authority and precedent and from animosity scarcely concealed under polished a phrase, that the Alabama business is to be pushed to the utmost limits of diplomatic courtesy. Mr Sumner uses the language of Cobden and other enemies of their own country to make good his case, just as he and those who are with him count upon the presence of John Bright in the cabinet to gain their purpose. If Lord Derby's administration had been in power, or if the vigorous Palmerston had tried to remain at the helm of affairs, the American Senate would not have dared to seek the humiliation of England by dictating impossible demands. The only hope left is that Lord Clarendon, who is familiar with this question from an early period, may be induced to meet these advances by some of his old resistance. It would be very damaging to the prestige of Great Britain to condone the insult offered by the rejection of a solemn treaty, by acceding to new and more humiliating terms. Should Mr Motley put the case in effect as Mr Sumner puts it, there could be nothing more likely to bring about a Cabinet crisis by dividing Mr Bright and his friends from those to whom this overbearing action of the Senate must prove in the highest degree distasteful and offensive.

The system of doing business in England and in this country, says the *Ottawa Citizen*, are so different that it is questioned by many whether we should have a bankruptcy law here at all. In England, our contemporary remarks that a man commences business with a certain capital, large or small, according to the nature of his transactions. This capital is the security he offers to those with whom he deals, and he receives credit according to the amount of his capital. When he fails, therefore, he suffers a substantial loss over and above his prospect of prosperity in trade. In this country very often persons commence business without any capital of their own, or with an inadequate amount. They are trusted as steady persons likely to succeed. Instead of capital, they offer as security their efforts. If these are faithfully used they may succeed, although often the best efforts fail; and when such persons fail, they can render nothing of their own. They have been living and trading on the property of others.

The visit of Sultan Abdul-Aziz to England in 1867 seems to have produced some impression upon his Majesty's not very susceptible mind. He has learnt that all the world is not Mahometan, that Christians can fight no less than the followers of the Prophet. He has determined, therefore, to confer upon the first the privilege of defending the Father of the Faithful. During the Crimean war, and notwithstanding the extent of the danger they were in, the Turks preferred to bear all the military charges, and to be decimated rather than have the infidels as auxiliaries. Very recently the Sultan was able to form a guard of honour composed of Christian young men, and the new Seraskier has resolved to extend that organisation to the whole empire. It is in contemplation to constitute an army of reserve, to be composed not only of the actual reserve forces, the *redifs*, but also of the Christians, Jews, and men of every religion and race subjects of the Sultan. A contract has been made with an American house to supply these troops with 150,000 rifles.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM WATERLOO.

Waterloo, April 19.—Nearly all the dams on the source of the Grand river are giving out to-day. St. Jacob's, Breslau, Waterloo, Bridgeport, and Hollin are reported as gone. Others are expected to go this afternoon. Two bridges, one house, sidewalk and fences in this place, have yielded to the flood. A man named Hindness at Hollin, in endeavouring to save his dam, was carried away with the flood gates and drowned. Large quantities of provisions, &c., stored in cellars are destroyed. In fact, a very heavy loss will be sustained in this section of the country.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 19.—A case is pending in the police court, brought by the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, against the Colonel and riding master of the Royal Artillery, and charging them with having had a horse cruelly beaten to make him jump in Alloway's School. Judgment was reserved.

Musketry drills will commence with Her Majesty's troops on 3rd May. After that date London will cease to be a military store station, the supplies being removed to Toronto.

The dead body of a male child was found in Patrick street on Saturday. No clue to the guilty party could be discovered.

Lord Cecil had a crowded audience at two services held by him yesterday.

A drizzling rain to-day.

The ice has moved out of Chateauguay River and Lake St. Louis.

The water here has risen rapidly since Saturday night. Yesterday most of the lower parts of Griffintown were flooded, and to-day the water is coming into St. Paul and McGill street. The cellars in craig street have two feet of water in them.

14TH P.W.O. RIFLES.—The Battalion will march out to-morrow evening, if the weather is at all favourable.

LA RUE'S MINSTRELS.—Don't forget the minstrels at the City Hall this evening, at eight o'clock.

THE FISH MARKET.—The fish market will be re-opened for the season to-morrow morning, when a fine display of white fish, salmon-trout, and other members of the finny tribe will be offered to tempt the appetite of the Kings ton public

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR ARCHIBALD SMITH.—The remains of the late Mr A. Smith were consigned to their last resting place in the Cataraqui Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The body was followed to the grave by the Aldermen of the city and civic officers, the police force, and a very large cortege of personal friends of the deceased and inhabitants of the city. His worship the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, the Sheriff of the county, the President of the Board of Common Schools, the Deputy Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, and Mr Alderman Allen officiated as pall bearers.

THE FIRST STEAMER AND THE HARBOUR.—The steamer Watertown made her first trip to Wolfe Island on Saturday last, and this morning she again started for Cape Vincent. Her first trip was made last year on the 31st of March, and the year previous on the 6th of April. This morning the harbour presented a view of clear water, the prevailing wind of last night having driven the ice over to the Wolfe Island shore, where it lies visible in broad white streaks. A good many sailors have joined their vessels, and ship and steamer owners are awakening from the long lethargy of winter. The Watertown returned to Kingston at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon, and shortly after started on the ferry trip to Wolfe Island. The propellor Avon was towed from her winter quarters near Bell Island this afternoon, and proceeded to the Railway Wharf, whence she will leave for Toronto, having been purchased by Messrs Smith & Co. for the lumber trade on Lake Simcoe. We are informed that the sum paid for her was $3,000. The sloop Fanny Setford was noticeable in the harbour this afternoon as being the first sail of the season.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—The business of the morning was confined to the disposal of two vagrants, Bob Elliott and Susan Brickwood: the first was admonished and set at liberty, and the last was ordered to be sent to her friends at Wolfe Island. A full gallery was very disappointed at the meagre fare furnished them. We were misinformed as to the death of the well known Archy Buchanan, that individual being at present well and hearty in the county gaol.

☞ We call attention to the sale of furniture to-morrow morning, of the Rev. Mr Moffatt, Princess street, by J. J. Linton, Auctioneer.

SIR GEORGE CARTIER ON THE RESULT OF HIS MISSION.

Sir George E. Cartier made the following remarks in the course of his speech at the reception tendered to him in Montreal:—

The result of that mission will be that before many months shall have elapsed, the Dominion of Canada will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. (Loud cheers). We are now, with four Provinces in the Confederation, a great power; but we ought not to rest satisfied with that. A nation, like an individual, ought to do better and greater, and become more powerful. On several instances when I have been called upon to address our friends on the other side of the Atlantic—in the Mother country—I have said that the determination of the people of the Dominion of Canada was to be great and powerful, not only or merely with a selfish spirit to satisfy themselves, but in trying to be great, in trying to be more powerful, we intended to add to the greatness and to the power of dear old England. (Loud cheers). I saw by the perusal of a few Canadian newspapers which came under my observation, that the result of our mission to England is discussed both ways—as a matter of course, favourably and unfavourably. There is, I see, a certain amount of fear and apprehension in regard to the compromise which was arrived at. I cannot, Mr Mayor and gentlemen, enter into all the details now, through which I and my colleague in the mission had to go, in order to obtain the result; but the conclusion is known to you, and I am ready from the place which I occupy, from my seat in Parliament, to defend that compromise, and recommend its adoption to the Parliament of Canada. Some people say that the terms are too heavy for Canada. Every one knows that to some extent the Hudson Bay Company had a doubtful title with regard to a certain portion of the territory; but with regard to a large extent of territory, its title was valid and good. Some people say that we ought to have gone before the Privy Council in order to have the rights of the Company with regard to ownership of such portion of the territory adjudicated. But what would have been the consequences if such a course of proceeding had been resorted to? It would have been litigation, which at least could not have terminated before three or four years, and this, in the life of a great and growing Confederation, would have been three or four years lost, and what progress we have made the last three or four years. The compromise is known to the country, and we have to pay £300,000. But, gentlemen, these £300,000 will not have to be paid to-morrow. We have arranged about the time of payment. I recollect that in 1865, when I went to England with the hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, hon. Mr Brown, and hon. Mr Galt, we secured at that time the promise from the Imperial Government that should Canada acquire the territorial rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Imperial guarantee should be granted for the sum of money required to pay for the acquisition. I am not in a position to disclose everything, but I may say that I am a great believer. (Laughter). I have great reason to believe that the promised guarantee will be forthcoming. (Hear, hear). Well, if we have that Imperial guarantee to pay these £300,000, we will get the money at the rate of 3¼ or 3½ per cent, and with 2½ or 3 per cent for a sinking fund, will bring the yearly charge, for about 45 years, at about £13,000. But what have we got in exchange for that? We have acquired the mastery and ownership of all the territory, the Hudson's Bay Company retaining certain positions necessary to carry on its trading operations, but it does not retain any ownership to the land except that, and then when the Company having agreed to that compromise, and the country comes as a matter of course to be subjected to the customs laws of Canada, there are in it between 15,000 and 20,000 inhabitants, and then I may tell you that to-morrow the Hudson's Bay Company will be ready to commute with the Parliament of Canada for the payment of duties, and commute with them for the sum of £10,000 a year. (Loud cheers). Now, where is the man endowed with any common sense who will pretend that we have made a bad bargain? (Hear, hear, and cries of "not a man.") But, gentlemen, that is not all. We, by those terms, will get the ownership, will have mastery of the whole territory, and then we need not be idle. We will get there about fifty million acres of the best land, prairie land, and the time has come when we can enter into opposition and compete with the United States. The Dominion of Canada will have its prairies and its fertile soil. We see a great number of our countrymen from Lower Canada and Upper Canada going to the States. We ought not to be surprised at that, for we cannot all be of the same tastes. There is variety, and it is well, for there would be quarrelling if we all had the same taste. (Laughter). It is ordained by Providence that it should be so. These men go to the States not merely to push their fortunes, but from love of variety. But when we get our new territory our young men will go there instead of to the States, and it will be our duty also to attract here emigration from the British Isles and from the continent of Europe, and before five years we can have in this territory a population of 80,000, and then we will have an income from Customs of upwards of £60,000 a year. This is the way to view the economical and financial part of the business. Gentlemen, don't be frightened. [Hear, hear, and laughter]. There is, I believe, some exception taken to the reserves of land stipulated in favour of the Company. That is to say, one-twentieth part of the land, not through all the territory, but only in the "fertile belt." Well, what is one-twentieth part of the land in every organized township? Supposing the area of a township be 20,000 acres, divided into 100 lots of 200 acres each, there will be in that township five lots, not in one spot, but they will draw five lots out of the one hundred. What will five lots amount to among one hundred? And in a township which has 40,000 acres, as they generally have, there will be ten 200-acre lots left to the Company among two hundred 200-acre lots belonging to the Dominion. But, gentlemen, it will be an advantage to have the Company as owner of a certain number of lots in each township; because the Company will necessarily continue in possession, and it will be to their interest, in order to render valuable those lands reserved, to bring in settlers and help to settle the country. [Cheers]. After these explanations, I hope those fears will disappear. [Hear, hear]. But we ought to congratulate ourselves upon this result, and at present we may say that the apparent hostility between the Company and Canada has disappeared. We are all friends. The Company has the same interest that Canada has in the development of this territory. Then the Company has been very useful in managing the Indians. [Hear, hear]. As far as our own Indians are concerned they are peaceable and orderly. It will be a great economy to the Dominion to have such a powerful Company to continue its trading operations with the Indians, and thus manage them wisely and humanely, as they have done. Now it must strike every one who has any common sense, that in every respect the compromise is favourable to the Dominion and just to the Company. I ought not to detain you any longer, I suppose, upon that subject. The question, I suppose, will have to go before Parliament, and it will have to be discussed in every point, and I hope that I and my colleague, Mr Macdougall, may be able to make such a case before Parliament that it will be acceptable to every inhabitant of the Dominion of Canada. [Cheers]. With regard to myself as a leader—the honourable position which you have given me for the last twelve or fifteen years—I have been taunted that my countrymen of Lower Canada have been opposed to the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Territory. I am ready to state in Parliament that that accusation was not deserved; that we never opposed the acquisition of the Territory; and that I am sure of a great majority hailing from Lower Canada who will give the measure their support. Then if the inhabitants of Upper Canada are opposed to the compromise, with them will rest the responsibility, after having declaimed over it for the past ten or fifteen years; and I will answer them that the people of Lower Canada are willing to accept the compromise. But I don't think there will be any serious opposition from Upper Canada when the whole case has been explained. [Cheers]. After some further observations on this important acquisition to our New Dominion, he concluded his address by again thanking his friends for the magnificent reception he had this day received.

Mr SUMNER ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The following summary is prepared from a *verbatim* report of Mr Sumner's speech in the Senate against the Alabama claims treaty. After the introduction, he says:—

If we look at the negotiations, which preceded the treaty, we find little to commend. It shows a haste which finds few precedents in diplomacy, but which is explained by the anxiety to reach a conclusion before the advent of a new administration. The treaty has for its model the Claims Convention of 1853. This Convention was for the settlement of outstanding claims of American citizens on Great Britain, and of British subjects on the United States, which had arisen since the treaty of Ghent. It concerned individuals only. It was not in any respect political; nor was it to remove any national wrong. To take such a convention as the model marked on the threshold an insensibility to the true nature of the differences to be settled. It belittled the work. An inspection of the treaty shows how from beginning to end it is merely for the settlement of individual claims, putting both batches on an equality—so that sufferers by the misconduct of England may be counterbalanced by British blockade runners. It opens with a preamble, which, instead of announcing the unprecedented question between the two countries, simply refers to individual claims which have arisen since 1853. Who could believe that under these words of commonplace was concealed that unsettled difference which has already so deeply stirred the American people, and is destined to occupy the attention of the civilized world.

The treaty not merely makes no provision for the determination of the great question, but it seems to provide expressly that it shall never be presented. The petty provision for individual claims, subject to a set-off from the claims of England, so that in the end our country may possibly receive nothing, is the consideration for this surrender. I borrow a term from an English statesman on another occasion, if I call it a "capitulation."

While doing so little for us the treaty makes ample provision for all known claims on the British side. They are completely covered by the text which has no limitations. It is announced in England that even those of "Confederate bondholders" are included. I have before me an English journal which describes the latter claims as founded on "immense quantities of cotton, worth at the time of their seizure nearly two shillings a pound, which were then in legal possession of those bondholders;" and the same authority adds, "these claims will be brought, indifferently with others, before the joint commission." From another quarter I learn that those bondholders are "very sanguine of success, and the loan went up from 9 to 10 as soon as it was ascertained that the treaty was signed." I doubt if the American people are ready to provide for such claims. That they have risen in the market is an argument against the treaty.

Mr Sumner discusses the familiar question of British responsibility incurred by the recognition of rebel belligerency, by negligence. He then, to show that reparation for wrongs thus committed is due to the nation as well as to individuals, cites as analogies the cases of the Chesapeake and the Caoline;

You all know from history how in time of profound peace, the British frigate Leopard fired into the Chesapeake, killing three persons and wounding eighteen, and then boarding her carried off four others as British subjects. This was in 1807. The brilliant Mr Canning promptly volunteered overtures for an accommodation, by declaring his Majesty's readiness to take the whole of the circumstances into consideration and "to make reparation for injury to the sovereignty of the United States, whenever it should be shown that such injury has been sustained, and that such reparation is due." Here was a good beginning. There was to be reparation for injury to the national sovereignty. After years of negotiation the British Minister at Washington, under date of Nov. 1, 1811, offered three propositions: first, the disavowal of the unauthorized act; secondly, the immediate restoration of the men taken from the Chesapeake; and thirdly, a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers.

There is another instance, not without authority. In 1837 a force from Canada crossed the river above the Falls of Niagara and burnt the Caroline, while moored to the shores of the United States. Mr Webster characterised this as "of itself a wrong and offence to the sovereignty and dignity of the United States, for which no atonement or apology has been made by her Majesty's government;" all these words being strictly applicable to the present case. Lord Ashburton, in reply, after recapitulating mitigating circumstances and expressing a regret "that explanation and apology for this occurrence was not immediately made," proceeds to say:

"I have to regret the assurance of regret that the event of which I am treating should have disturbed harmony with the American people and government."

Here again was a wrong to the nation.

Looking at what is due to us we are brought again to the conclusion that the satisfaction of individuals whose ships have been burned or sunk is only a small part of what we may expect. As in the earlier cases where the national sovereignty was insulted, there should be an acknowledgment of wrong, or at least of liability, leaving to the commissioners the assessment of damages only.

Having laid down the principle that an injury has been inflicted on the whole nation, for which reparation must be made, Mr Sumner goes on to consider the extent of that injury. He cites an amount of testimony, of which we give the most important:

By the testimony of Mr Cobden those individual losses, which are alone recognized by the pending treaty, were only "a small part of the injury inflicted." After confessing his fears with regard to "the heaping up of a gigantic material grievance such as was then rearing," he adds, in memorable words:

"Why, if you had gone and helped the Confederates by bombarding all the accessible seaport towns of America, a few lives might have been lost, which as it is, have not been sacrificed, but you could hardly have done more injury in the way of destroying property than you have done by these cruisers."

I cannot forbear adducing a pointed remark in the same debate by Mr Forster. "There could not," said he, "be a stronger illustration of the damage done to the American trade by these cruisers, than the fact that so completely was the American flag driven from the ocean that the Georgia, on her second cruise, did not meet a single American vessel in six weeks.

Mr Cobden shows that American shipping had been transferred to English capitalists as follows: In 1858, 13,638 tons; 1859, 21,637 tons; 1860, 13,638 tons; 1861, 71,673 tons; 1862, 64,573 tons; and 1863, 252,597 tons; and he adds, "this operation is going on faster than ever;" and this circumstance he declares to be "the gravest part of the question." But this "gravest part" is left untouched by the treaty.

Mr Sumner then cites the American financial report for 1868, to show the great decrease in American tonnage, and adds: "On the breaking out of the rebellion the tonnage of the United States was 5,538,813 tons, of which 2,642,625 tons were employed in foreign trade, and at the close of the rebellion in 1865, notwithstanding an increase in coasting tonnage, our registered tonnage had fallen to 1,602,528 tons, being a loss during four years of more than a million tons, amounting to about 40 per cent of our foreign commerce. During the same four years the tonnage of the British empire rose from 5,895,369 tons to 7,322,604 tons, the increase being especially in the foreign trade. As to the cause of the decrease in America and the corresponding increase in the British empire "there is no room for question."

Beyond the actual loss there was a further loss in the arrest of our natural increase in this branch of industry, which an intelligent statistician puts at five per cent annually, making in 1866 a total loss on this account of 1,384,958 tons, which must be added to 1,229,025 tons actually lost. The same statistician, after estimating the value of a ton at forty dollars gold, and making allowances for old and new ships, puts the sum total of national loss on this account at $110,000,000.

These are large enough; but there is another chapter where they are larger far. I refer, of course, to the national losses caused by the prolongation of the war, and traceable directly to England.

The sacrifice of precious life is beyond compensation, but there may be an approximate estimate of the national loss in money. The rebellion was suppressed at a cost of more than four thousand million dollars, a considerable portion of which has been paid, leaving twenty-five hundred million dollars as a national debt. If through British intervention the war was doubled in duration, or extended, as cannot be doubted, then is England justly responsible for the additional expenditure, and whatever may be the final settlement such must be the judgment in any chancery court which consults the simple equity of the case.

The speech then goes into an elaborate argument to show that the losses thus estimated are not too remotely connected with the wrong to be a proper subject of a claim for damages. This argument is thus summed up:

Thus by an analogy of the common law, in the case of a public nuisance, also by the strict rule of the Roman law, which enters so largely into international law, and even by the rule of the common law relating to damages, all losses, whether individual or national, are the just subject of claim. Three times is this liability fixed; first, by the concession of ocean belligerency, opening to the rebels shipyards, foundries and manufactories, and giving to them a flag on the ocean; secondly, by the organization of hostile expeditions which, by admissions in Parliament, were nothing less than piratical war on the United States with England as the naval base; and, thirdly, by welcome hospitality and supplies extended to these pirate ships in ports of the British empire. Show either of these, and the liability of England is complete. Show the three, and this power is bound by a triple cord.

Mr President, in concluding these remarks, I desire to say that I am no volunteer. For several years I have carefully avoided saying anything on this most irritating question, being anxious that negotiations should be left undisturbed to secure a settlement which could be accepted by a deeply injured nation. The submission of the pending treaty to the Senate left me no alternative. It became my duty to consider it carefully. If I failed to find what we had a right to expect, and it was not because I would bear hard on England, but because I wish most sincerely to remove all possibility of strife between our two countries, and this can be done only by first ascertaining the nature and extent of difference.

A few dates will show the progress of the controversy. Going as far back as 1862, we find Mr Adams calling for redress. This was the mild beginning. On the 23rd Oct., 1863, in another communication the same minister suggested "any fair and equitable form of arbitrament or reference." This proposition slumbered in the British Foreign Office for nearly two years, during which the Alabama was pursuing her piratical career, when on 30th August, 1865, it was awakened by Lord Russell only to be knocked down in these words:

* * * * "Her Majesty's Government must decline either to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State."

Such was our repulse. On October 17, 1865, our Minister informed Lord Russell that the United States had resolved to make no effort for arbitration. Again the whole question slumbered until August 27, 1866, when Mr Seward presented a list of individual claims on account of the Alabama. From that time negotiation has continued until at last the pending treaty was signed. Had the early overtures of our government been promptly accepted, or had there been at any time a just recognition of the wrong done I doubt not that this great question would have been settled; but the rejection of our moderate propositions and the protracted delay, which afforded an opportunity to review the case in its different bearings, have awakened the people to the magnitude of the interests involved. If our demands are larger than at first, it is not the only time in history where such a rise has occurred. The story of the Sibyl is repeated, and England is the Roman King.

Be the claims more or less, they are honestly presented, with the conviction that they are just, and should be considered candidly, so that they shall no longer lower like a cloud upon two nations which can do each other infinite injury or infinite good. It is sometimes said that war between us must come sooner or later. I do not believe it. But if it must be later, and then am sure it will never come.

England has done an injury most difficult to measure. And yet down to this day there is no acknowledgment of this wrong; not a single word. Such a generous expression would be the beginning of a just settlement, and the best assurance of that harmony between two great nations which all must desire.

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

The mail from Europe brings us the text of the new Spanish constitution as reported to the Cortes. The preamble reads as follows:

The Spanish nation, and in its name the Cortes constituents, elected by universal suffrage, desiring to establish justice, to affiance liberty and security, and to develope the good and security of so many as live in Spain, decree and sanction the following

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1-15 contain provisions relative to the rights of Spaniards.

Art. 16. No Spaniard in the full possession of his civil rights can be deprived—1st, of the right to vote in the election of Senators, deputies of the Cortes, provincial deputies, and councillors; 2nd, of the right of freely emitting his ideas and opinions by word of mouth, by writing, by printing, or any other mode; 3rd, of the right of peaceful meeting; 4th, of the right of association for all objects which are not contrary to public morals; 5th, of the right of directing individual or collective petitions to the Cortes, the King or the authorities.

Art. 17. All public meetings will be subject to the general disposition of policy. Open air meetings and manifestations can only take place by day.

Art. 20. The nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion.

Art. 21. The public and private exercise of any other worship is guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain, without other limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right.

Art. 22. If any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to them.

Art. 22. There shall not be established either by law or by the authorities, any preventative disposition referring to the exercise of the rights defined in this chapter.

Art. 23. Offences committed on occasion of the rights consigned in the chapter will be punished by the tribunals in accordance with the laws.

Art. 24. Every Spaniard may found and maintain establishments of instruction, or of education, without previous licence, save the inspection of the competent authority, for reasons of health or morality.

Art. 25. Every foreigner can establish himself freely in Spanish territory, and exercise in it his industry, or dedicate himself to any profession, for whose exercise the laws do not require certificates of fitness to be issued by the Spanish authorities.

Art. 26. No Spaniard who is in the full enjoyment of his civil rights can be prevented going freely out of the territory, or translating his residence and goods to a foreign country, save the obligations to contribute to the military service, or to the maintenance of public charges.

Art. 27. All Spaniards are admissable to public employ and changes according to merit and capacity. Foreigners who are not naturalized cannot exercise in Spain any charge which has jurisdiction or authority.

Art. 28. Every Spaniard is obliged to defend the country by arms, when called upon by the law, and to contribute to the expense of the State in proportion to his means, after the vote of the Cortes.

Art. 29. Everything is lawful which is not expressly prohibited by the Constitution and the laws.

Art. 32. All powers emanate from the nation.

Art. 33. The form of government of the Spanish nation is the Monarchy.

Art. 34. The power to make the laws resides in the Cortes. The King sanctions and promulgates the laws.

Art. 35. The executive power resides in the King, who exercises it by means of his Ministers.

Art. 36. The tribunals exercise the judicial powers.

Art. 37. Questions of private interests to the population belong respectively to the Ayuntamientos and Provincial Deputations in accordance with the laws.

Art. 38. The Cortes are composed of two bodies co-legislative, viz, the Senate and Congress. Both bodies are equal in facilities, except in cases provided for by the Constitution.

Art. 39. The Congress is to be teototally renewed every three years. The Senate is to be renewed by fourth part every three years.

Art 40. The senators and deputies are the representatives of all the nations, and not exclusively of the electors who nominate them.

Art. 41. No senator or deputy can admit from his electors any imperative command.

Art. 77. The royal authority will be hereditary. The succession to the throne will follow the regular order of primogeniture, always preferring the nearest lines—in the same line always preferring the male to the female, and in the same sex the oldest to the youngest.

Art. 78. Should the dynasty which is called to the possession of the crown become extinct, the Cortes will proceed to a new choice, as may best suit the nation.

Art. 79. When the king dies the new king will swear to guard the constitution and the laws in the same mode and in the same terms as the Cortes may decree for the first occupant of the throne, according to the constitution. The Prince of Asturias will take the same oaths when he attains 18 years of age.

Art. 80. Ministers who do not belong to one or other of the legislative bodies cannot assist at the sessions of the Cortes.

Art. 89. The Ministers are responsible to the Cortes for delicits committed in the exercise of their functions. To the Congress it belongs to excuse, and to the Senate to judge them. The laws will determine the cases of responsibility of the Ministers, the penalties to which they are subject, and the mode of procedure against them.

Art. 90. For indulgence to the Ministers who may have been condemned by the Senate, there must be proceedings by petition to one of the legislative bodies.

Art. 91. To the tribunals belongs exclusively the power to apply the laws in civil and criminal cases.

Art. 92. Provincial and local rules must conform to laws.

Art. 93. Trial by jury is established for all political and common offences.

Arts. 94 to 98 define sundry speculations respecting law proceedings.

Art. 99 defines the functions of the Ayuntamientos and Provincial Deputations.

Art. 112. The law which in virtue of this Constitution will be formed for the election of the King will be considered part of the Constitution.

The sailors' strike in Buffalo is said to be the work of a few malcontents from New York, who want $2 per day. There are fully 800 sailors in that city now, and plenty of help can be obtained in fitting out vessels at $1,50 per day.

An investigating committee has brought to light some startling facts in connection with the Treasury Department at Washington. Four and a half millions of bonds and securities are missing, also seventy-nine $5,000 notes. Eighty six thousand two hundred and eighteen $1,000 bonds are supposed to have been destroyed, but no one seems to know whether they actually were destroyed or not. The issue of fractional currency cannot be ascertained. The Committee don't know whether to ascribe the state of affairs to fraud or to innocent mistake.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 18th inst., James Ward, late of the 76th Regiment, in which he served 25 years, aged 67 years.

Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Ontario Street West, at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) to Waterloo Cemetery.

Moet And Chandon's Champagne.

MOET AND CHANDON'S WHITE DRY SILLERY, in pints, best imported

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 16.

NEW CROP BLACK TEAS ARRIVING

50 HALF CHESTS CONGOU (New Crop,) 50 " " Souchong, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per pound.

W. R. McRAE & CO

April 13.

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.

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 DUTCH WOOL CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, FRENCH COCOA MATTING, CROSS MATTING, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS.

Macnee & W

April 8.

MORE NEW GO

AT THE

GLASGOW WARE

R. WADDELL & C

GRAND SHOW

NEW DRESS G

At the GLASGOW WA

R. WADDELL & C

NEW GOODS

Every day, and plenty

AT THE

GLASGOW WARE

THE LARGE QUANTITY we are daily selling is proof and Styles are right.

AT THE

GLASGOW WARE

Hosiery, Gloves, and

THE BEST VALUE in

AT THE

GLASGOW WARE

Grey Blankets from 6 pair.
White do from a pair.
Coloured Counterpanes 2s 9d each.
White Counterpanes each.

CAPTAINS and owners of any of the above, will find advantage

TO TEY THE

GLASGOW WARE

April 11.

NEW

FANCY GO

IN ALL THE

NOVELTIE

THE LARG

BEST

AND CHEA

STOCK

IN THE CITY

AT THE

SHEFFIELD H

April 12.

NEW SPRIN

Dry Go

JUST RECEIV

AT THE

BRITISH WARE

CONSISTING IN PART OF

BROADCLOTHS, Black and C
Black Doeskins and Cassim
Tweeds, English, Scotch, and
Waterproof Tweeds and Rob
Fancy Dress Goods.
Lustres, Mohairs, Challies, &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
Linen Damask, and Table Cl
Towels and Towelling.
Irish Linens and Diapers.
Imperial Quilts and Toilet Cov
Curtains, Muslin and Lace.
Damasks and Moreens.
Table Covers, Damask and Cl
Silks, Black, Coloured, and F
Satins, Black and Coloured.
Silk Velvets and Velveteens.
Fancy Dress Buttons.
Fancy Dress Trimmings and
Parasols, Black, Coloured and
Umbrellas, Cotton, Alpaca and
Hosiery, Ladies', Gents', and C
Gloves, Lisle, Silk, Taffeta.
Gloves, best Josephine and
Shirts, Gents' White and Fa
Collars, Linen, various styles.
Collars, Paper, a large assort
Gents' Scarfs and Ties, new
Ladies' Corsets and Hoop Skirts
Waterproof Clothing.

The above having been purchased for cash, and carefully selected, are well worth the attention of purchasers, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES MOO

BRITISH WARE

Corner of Princess and Wellington streets, Kingston.

April 9.

ORANGES

FORTY CENTS PER DOZEN

F. S. R

MESSINA ORANGES,

JUST RECEIVED,

ONLY 40 CENTS PER DOZEN

AT

F. S. RED

141 PRINCESS S

April 6.