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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Mr McGill, the member for Hamilton, has introduced a bill to repeal the Insolvent Act. Mr McGill evidently represents that section of mercantile community which thinks that the whitewashing process should be suspended for a season; but as the ministry have introduced a measure to amend some of the objectionable features of the law in force, he will have the administration against him, and his bill will serve simply to elucidate opinion by the debate on the second reading. It is not likely to be adopted.

Mr Mackenzie Bowell's Interest bill is intended to establish six per cent as the legal rate of interest without contract all over the Dominion, without affecting the privileges of banks and chartered associations expressly authorized by Act of Parliament to lend money at a higher rate of interest. By this bill seven per cent is the utmost limit that can be taken directly or indirectly on contract, on penalty of forfeiture of the interest and half the principal, which forfeit is to be equally divided and one part applied towards the support of common schools in the township, parish or district in which such usurious interest shall have been taken or demanded, and the other part to go to the person who shall sue for the same. The bill will probably be referred to a select committee or to the committee on banking and currency, by whom the general question of interest will no doubt be fully considered and reported on.

A proposition to cut a canal, navigable for the largest class of vessels, intersecting Ireland between Galway and Dublin, has been announced. Some Liverpool men are actively in favour of the scheme, and it is stated that the necessary capital could all be raised in the United States. The distance is about 100 miles, the ground flat, and no engineering difficulties are in the way, while a large amount of time would be saved and danger and shipwreck avoided. Should the scheme be realized, the construction of so important a public work would be of great benefit to Ireland.

We are very glad to observe that Senator Chandler's outrageous resolution has met with condemnation in several respectable American journals. The New York *Times* says his speech is one of which a *sober* man would feel ashamed. The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Senator Chandler of Michigan, who believes that if we withdraw our minister and bluster a little, England will pay the Alabama claims, cede Canada, and do anything else we please, has once more given these profound views expression in the Senate. It appears that the speech was that which he made in executive session on the Alabama treaty, but as the Senate charitably refused to remove the injunction of secrecy, he moved a resolution in open Senate, and so secured the opportunity for repeating his harangue. It is impossible for us to express adequately our compassion for the senators who had to hear Mr Chandler's speech twice. There certainly is something valuable in the English practice of coughing down an unwelcome speaker."

The repudiation movement in the United States, which appeared to be strongest at the time of the Presidential election, still possesses a hold upon the people in the Western States, when popular sentiment is not so much influenced by the bond-holding class as in the East. A large public meeting has adopted an address in favour of repudiation, taking the ground that the bonds should be considered the contribution of the rich to the public defence and be extinguished to balance the half million of lives contributed by the poor. The contingency of repudiation will always be a danger besetting the securities of the United States and injuring its financial credit. A deep sense of the injustice of the special exemptions protecting the property of the bondholder from taxation and the depreciation of the currency has permeated the masses, and finds its vent in propositions like the one under notice.

The beauties of the Republican system are admirably portrayed by the New York *Times*. Were a foreigner to utter expressions like the following, copied from that journal, he would be charged with animus and prejudice against the republic:—"The politicians of the country,—(says the *Times*)—the men who control its conduct by filling its offices of power and profit, are selfish, venal and corrupt, and as a class they are growing more selfish and more corrupt every year. The government of our great cities has become a by-word of reproach and just contempt. Our State Legislatures are equally bad; there are not half a dozen in the whole Union which are not notoriously open to the basest and most degrading influences by which human action can be controlled. And Congress is rapidly falling into the same false and fatal course. The politicians of the country—the compact, active, organized 'army' by which the whole civil administration is guided and governed—have become utterly demoralized—have thrown away regard for principle and for honour, and look upon Government only as an agency for plundering the country for their own benefit—and its offices, not as a means of rendering it honourable service, but of enriching themselves at its expense."

The Spanish authorities have promptly disavowed the seizure of the two passengers on board the *Lizzie Major*, by surrendering them into the custody of the American Consul in Cuba. A triangular diplomatic difficulty between the United States, Great Britain, and Spain, is thus terminated almost as soon as it had begun.

Those who own mills in Western New York, and look to Canada for logs to stock them, meet with an embarrassment in the high rate of duty imposed. While logs are not enumerated in the tariff, the Department has given them a place among lumber, and imposed a duty of twenty per cent, the same as upon sawed lumber. This is a discrimination in favour of Canadian manufacturers, and against those of the United States. The mill owners are making an effort to get the Treasury Department to reduce the tariff on saw logs to ten per cent. Mr Ed. Evans, a well known dealer, has been sent to Washington to present this matter to the Department. The mill owners of Rochester are aiding in this movement.—*Rochester Union.*

The despatches relating to the Roman question distributed amongst the members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies comprise sixty-nine documents, the dates ranging from the 7th December, 1867, to December 1st 1868. They give evidence of the firm attitude of the Italian Government, and its persistence in seeking a *modus vivendi* between Italy and Rome, and the recall of the French troops. The *Public* denies that there is any intention to recall the expeditionary corps from Rome, or that Italy has sounded the Cabinet of the Tuileries as to the possibility of a mixed occupation of Civita Vecchia.

The New York *Times* says there is a ghostly kind of comfort in reading the language in which the Pennsylvania press speak of their State Legislature, which has just adjourned. It is roundly denounced as "the most venal and corrupt body of men that ever sat in deliberation in the State Capital," which encourages the forlorn hope that perhaps the New York Legislature may not be absolutely the most venal body that ever robbed a State under pretence of making laws for it. "Anything that had money in it," says the Harrisburg *State Journal*, "however disgraceful and destructive it might be, was sure to pass. Divorce bills were openly sold in the lobbies; the tax bill on coal was brought through the House, and when it reached the Senate $2,000 a vote was freely offered for its passage." Why, then, did it not pass? Are votes higher in Harrisburg than in Albany?

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, April 23.—The committee on standing orders reported favourably on the petition of the Bank of Commerce for an amendment of its charter.

In reply to inquiries for explanations concerning the progress of the negotiations for filling up the Cabinet, Sir John A. Macdonald, while acknowledging the correctness of the course taken by Mr McKenzie, denied the accuracy of his statement of what had been said the other day. No promise had been made that the offices would be filled immediately, but only that negotiation had been suspended during the absence of two members of the government. It had also been stated that in view of an early and large accession of territory there might be found a necessity for the redistribution of departmental duties.

On motion of Mr Rose, the House went into committee of supply *pro forma*—Mr Street in the chair, and afterwards rose and reported.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the act respecting offences relating to coin. He said they were the bills introduced and passed through the House last session with a very few amendments. They had been framed on the model of the criminal laws of England. The bill was read a second time and ordered to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

Sir John A. Macdonald explained that the insolvency act would be printed and distributed on Monday or Tuesday.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next:

An act respecting offences against the person. An act respecting malicious injury to property. An act respecting perjury. An act respecting indictable offences for perjury. An act respecting larceny and other similar offences.

On motion of Mr Rose the act respecting the department of finance was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

On motion of Mr Rose the House went into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions declaring it expedient to confirm the agreement made by the government and the Great Western railway company for the settlement of the debt due by the company to her Majesty—Mr Gray in the chair.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr McConkey inquired whether, in view of the acquisition of the North-west Territory, it was the intention of the government to ask for an appropriation to open communication between Fort William and Fort Garry: and if so, when operations would be commenced.

Sir John A. Macdonald said that parliament must first accept the territory before the government could ask such an appropriation.

Mr McKenzie moved an address for all the correspondence that had taken place between Government and the trustees or corporation of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Mr Rose said all the papers which could be brought down could properly be made public. The motion was carried.

Mr Godin moved for a statement showing the amount of revenue collected since last session and derived from the tax imposed upon tobacco cultivated in Canada and not manufactured, and showing also the amount of the additional outlay occasioned by the collection of said tax.—Carried.

Mr Bodwell moved for copies of all communications to and from the government relative to the exportation of American silver or the reduction of its value—Carried.

Mr Bodwell moved for a return showing what progress had been made for opening communication between Fort William and the Red River settlement, and also what amount had been expended on the said work, together with the names of the parties to whom amounts had been paid in connection with the work and for what service.

Mr Macdougall said the papers would be brought down in a very short time. Mr Dawson's report on the route he had been instructed to examine last summer was now in course of preparation and might perhaps be included in the papers.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 24.—St. George's Society met at their new hall yesterday for the first time. The annual dinner was given at the Ottawa Hotel in the evening.

The city was partially supplied with gas last night. Although the flood is over, a good deal of water is lying in low streets.

The water has risen some inches at Three Rivers, and the wharves there are covered. A flood is expected.

Trains are again running to and from Bonaventure Station.

The Montreal Literary Club has smashed up. The library &c. are to be sold off in May.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir: Will you permit me through your paper to thank those persons who have kindly responded to the appeal made in behalf of the Canada Military Asylum for the widows and orphans of soldiers who die in Canada.

There are seventeen widows of all denominations, with their children, now in Kingston, receiving aid from the asylum, and if that aid be discontinued, as we fear it must be, for want of funds, some of them must become burdens on the local charities of the town, as they are now civilians, and have no claim whatever on the mititary authorities.

The friends of these widows and orphans therefore hope the people in Kingston will take a kind interest in the bazaar advertised for Wednesday next, where there will be a sale of fancy articles, and useful work, at very reasonable prices, and which have been contributed not only in Kingston, but from Montreal, Ottawa, and also from England.

THE SECRETARY.

Kingston, 24th April.

14TH P. W. O. RIFLES.—The Battalion will march out on Monday evening, and the band will play between half-past eight and nine o'clock in the Market square, weather permitting.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets obtained second class certificates during the past week:—Peter Dillon, Portsmouth; William R. Johnson, Barriefield; Hiram Davis, Wolfe Island; William Esford, Barriefield; Edward Jacob, Barriefield; John Sargent, Kingston Mills.

AN ACCIDENT.—A couple of farmers' waggons during the crowded state of the market this morning came into collision, and one of them was upset, and the occupants, a man and woman, and a large share of the contents, were thrown on to the street. The woman was much frightened, but after resting in one of the adjacent stores a short time she was enabled to proceed about her business. It was a purely accidental occurrence, and no blame attaches to any one.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The barque John Breden and schooners Clayton Belle and Mount Blanc left the Penitentiary wharf yesterday evening for Saginaw and Chicago. The schooner Brooklyn is taking in stone at the Penitentiary wharf for the same destination as the above vessels. The propellor Bruno having completed her repairs, left the shipyard and repaired to the wharf of the M. T. Company, whence she will leave this evening for Southampton to load with wheat. The schooner Richardson is loading rye at the wharf of the M. T. Company, from the store of the company, for Oswego, and will leave for that port this evening. The Watertown took over a drove of thirty head of cattle to Cape Vincent this afternoon. Weather fair, with bright sunshine occasionally obscured with clouds which indicate rain. Prevailing wind during the day S, W. and cold.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*The Galaxy* for May (Sheldon & Co., New York.) This American magazine is reprinting Charles Reade's new story, "Put yourself in his place," with illustrations. *Judy*, April 7, continues its effective cartoons against the Gladstone ministry and the Irish Church bill: (J. Goodfellow's.)

Owen Sound, April 23.—Ice all gone but a narrow belt. The Waubuno and Champion intend leaving in the morning for Collingwood. The O'Konra will try and get through to-night to meet the Magnet and the Francis Smith in the morning. Weather mild and pleasant with warm rain—wind, south.

Port Colborne, April 23—The propellers City of Toledo, Cleveland, Akron and Prairie State, arrived at noon to-day. They report coming through over ten miles of ice since yesterday morning. The propellers City of Concord and Dominion, bound out, have got through the ice. No vessels can leave yet. A large fleet is here waiting for a good north wind. Mr Woodruff, Canal Superintendent, says the break in the embankment at Dunville, by the recent flood, will not affect the Welland canal.

THE CATASTROPHE AT GRANBY.—By far the most melancholy result of the spring floods that has yet occurred is the sweeping away of the bridge at Granby, with eleven persons, most of them of note in the place. Such a time of mourning as Granby will have, will, it is to be hoped, fall to the lot of no other place. The bridge stood very high, about twenty-five feet above the river, between two dams, erected to obtain water-power. The water, it appears, undermined the masonry which supported one end of the bridge, causing that end to fall down; and the people who were standing on it, for the purpose of seeing the flood, slid off into the water. They could not catch hold of anything, for the bridge was closely boarded up and floored; and when once in the water, they would soon be swept over the lower dam and dashed on the rocks, among which the water boils and eddies in the wildest confusion.

Mr Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, to whom was offered the New York Appraisership, has declined the appointment.

☞ In New York private equipages can now be hired by the month—gilded harness, monogram door, brass-buttoned and cockaded coach and footmen included.

A private letter from New Brunswick says: "Twenty-five families from my neighbourhood will leave this spring for the United States, and each family will take with them from $800 to $1,400 in gold. As many more would leave if they could sell their farms, and procure money to carry them away." The Halifax (N.S.) *Chronicle* says: "Every vessel leaving for the United States is filled with young men, the very life blood of the country, who are devoting their lives and their labour to build up the great republic."

FENIAN PRISONERS.

We are glad to notice that the Government have no intention of recommending any of the Fenian prisoners now serving in the Penitentiary to the immediate exercise of the royal clemency. Such was the announcement made by Sir John A. Macdonald on Wednesday evening, and in this decision, we are sure, the country will almost unanimously concur. The enforcement of a rigid justice is often a manifestation of mercy; and in the present case the country at large is benefitted by the confinement of a few individuals. Neither Father McMahon nor any of his fellow prisoners could be liberated at present without disregarding in some measure the highest claims of the law, and it is, therefore, perfectly right that the Government has resolved to refuse all applications upon this subject, and to allow justice to perform its proper work.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

THE DOCKYARD EMIGRANTS.

The London *Times* of the 8th inst. says: Her Majesty's screw troopships Serapis, Captain J. Soady, and the Crocodile, Capt. G. W. Watson, are ordered to be completed to sail for Canada by the 20th inst. They will take out discharged dockyards artizans and their families, or, at least, such as may choose to go, as explained by Mr Childers a few days since, in the House of Commons, and return to England with troops about to be withdrawn from the colony. With regard to the free passage thus offered to the men discharged from the dockyard service by the Admiralty, it is feared that a small proportion of them will be able to avail themselves of this opportunity for emigration. Very nearly the whole of those likely to wish to proceed to Canada are married and have families. They have been now a long time out of work, and in their struggle for existence all they had has disappeared. They are anxious to go to Canada if they could only see how they could support their wives and children in the interval which must elapse between their landing in Canada and finding employment. There will be empty barracks in Canada on the arrival of the two troopships there, and it seems but just that the Government should at least take some means to provide temporary shelters and rations for these poor people—who are, it must be remembered, their own discharged servants—until the men obtain work. As the case now stands, it has been observed by those best acquainted with the present position of the discharged workmen that, although they are undoubtedly starving here, they are starving among friends, while they might possibly starve, after all, even if they went to Canada, and among strangers.

ANOTHER SINGULAR SUICIDE.

The suicidal mania lately so prevalent last evening claimed another victim in the person of John J. Miller, a native of the United States, 51 years of age, who, for the past two years, has resided and carried on his business as a hatter in the basement of No. 131 Amity street, New York. The details of this last self-murder will show it to be one of the most deliberate acts of the kind upon record.

Yesterday afternoon Miller and his son, a boy of 14 years of age, were out together, and shortly before their return the father and son entered the drug store of Dr. O. B. Price, where the former purchased something in an envelope, for which he paid thirty cents. As he came out from the store the son asked his father what he had bought, to which he answered in an excited manner, "I want to kill myself," but instantly afterward corrected himself, and said he was only joking, and that feeling sick, he had bought some medicine, which he was going to take. When they arrived at home, Miller told his son to prepare a place for him to lie down in the back room, and to bring him a glass of water. When the boy had fulfilled these directions the father told him to go and get his supper, which the boy accordingly did, and was absent about an hour and a half. When he returned about five o'clock and entered the back room, he found his father lying dead upon the bed. An alarm was instantly given, and among the first to come in was Dr. Hessler, who occupies the upper part of the house, and who immediately upon entering the room found an envelope lying upon the table, which he examined and decided had contained morphine. It was therefore easily inferred that this envelope had contained the drug which he had purchased during the afternoon and which he had used to put an end to his life.

THE CASE OF FATHER McMAHON.

In the Senate Senator Bureau moved for an address to His Excellency for copies of all papers and documents relating to the accusation, trial, and condemnation of the Rev. John McMahon, a Roman Catholic Priest, after the invasion of the Fenians in Welland County, in June 1866; also for all petitions and memorials praying for the pardon of the said John McMahon or the commutation of his sentence; also any notes, or reports of the judge who presided at the trial of said McMahon, addressed to the Governor in Council; and all reports of said Council, or orders in Council on the above subject by way of explanation. He said that the Rev. Mr McMahon and another minister of the Gospel, Rev. D. F. Lumsden, who belonged to some Protestant denomination, had accompanied the Fenians in order to administer to the wounded and the dying the consolations of religion. Having both been put upon their trial at the Toronto assizes, Mr Lumsden was acquitted and Mr McMahon was found guilty and sentenced to death—afterwards commuted by the Governor General to incarceration for life in the Provincial Penitentiary. The respect which should ever surround the administration of justice imposed on him (Senator Bureau) silence as to the incidents of that trial. The trial of McMahon by a jury composed of men entirely strangers to the religious belief of the accused, of men influenced perhaps by a fresh feeling of indignation at the thought that a number of brave young men of the very city where the trial was being held, had fallen victims to the Fenian raid, does nevertheless furnish food for reflection. Should the documents asked for establish that this unfortunate priest was engaged only in the discharge of his sacred functions towards his co-religionists, but not in arms, did his conduct in that respect deserve the punishment that for the last three years he has been suffering? The mission of the priest calls him everywhere in the care of souls. In hospitals, at the death-bed of the rich and of the poor alike, he finds himself exposed to the ravages of contagion and infection—on the battle field, in the midst of riots, at barricades, everywhere he finds duties to fulfil, and stands forth as the foremost figure in the group. It would be very difficult to indicate with precision the point where the mission of the priest in the discharge of his sacred functions should begin, and where it should end. Whatever be the opinion of the majority on the point, he was certain that all would agree in recognising the eminent services which the Catholics had rendered at all times to the British Crown in this country. The pardon of Father McMahon proceeding from that consideration would be regarded as a tribute of gratitude due by us to a clergy so devoted as the Catholic has been to the Constitution and to her Majesty.

Senator Ryan, in seconding the resolution, hoped there would be no objections on the part of the Government to granting the papers asked for. He could not concur in the remarks of the hon. mover in reference to the administration of justice, but until the papers were brought down he would not offer any opinion as to the propriety of the punishment to which the reverend gentleman had been subjected.

Senator Campbell had no objection to having the papers brought down, except such of them as might be confidential. He could not agree with all that had been said by the hon. mover as to the fact that one of the parties tried was a Protestant clergyman, and the other a Roman Catholic priest. Each had a fair and impartial trial by a jury who must have been guided by the evidence. The papers asked for could not disclose the various circumstances which influenced the jury; but no doubt they were disposed to look as leniently on the priest as on the clergyman. The judge, under our constitutional form of government, could not but pronounce sentence upon him the same as on any other man:

The motion was granted.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, April 25.

There was a very large market to-day, some of the waggons occupying a portion of Brock street. Prices were generally well maintained, and may be considered the same as last quotations, very little change being noticeable.

FLOUR—Several loads present, which were offered at old figures, but sales were dull.

GRAIN—Oats offered at 50c by measure, but an additional 2c were demanded if the bushel by weight was exacted. We are not aware that any changed hands at that rate. Peas offered at 90c, but the demand was limited. Buckwheat present, but no demand.

MEAT—A fair supply of all kinds at last week's prices. A better quality of veal offered, the late seizures of the "staggering bob" appearing to have had a good effect.

POULTRY—It was offered in fair quantities, but the price continues high. A few pairs of wild pigeons were offered at 25 cents per pair.

FISH—In the fish market there was a good supply of pike, salmon trout, perch, and other small fish at prices according to size.

VEGETABLES—Generally unchanged; lettuce more abundant and cheaper; the same remark applies to radishes. All kinds of roots were present in large quantities.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Good butter freely offered at 25c, and large quantities went to the dealers at a lower figure. Cheese—none.

EGGS—Present in large numbers, and 12½c per dozen asked, and obtained in the early part of the market; towards its close, however, the price fell 2c, and in some cases, when several dozen were taken, even lower.

LARD AND TALLOW—Unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS—Unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW—A large supply of hay on the market to-day, which, however, sustained its price. There is no present prospect of a fall. Straw—none.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.—Remains at old quotations.

FUEL—No remarks.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., sup extra..	0 00	@	5 50
No. 1 Superfine	4 25	..	4 30
Do. per cental	2 20	..	0 00
Buckwheat flour	2 00	..	0 00
Corn Meal, per cental ..	1 80	..	1 90
Barley per bushel	1 10	..	1 12
Rye do	0 00	..	0 68
Peas, do	0 00	..	0 85
Oats, do	0 48	..	0 50
Buckwheat do	0 47	..	0 50
Wheat, per 60 lbs	1 00	..	1 10
Corn, " .	0 80	..	0 85
Timothy Seed, per bushel ..	2 50	..	3 00
Clover, do	7 00	..	8 00
Potatoes, per bushel ..	0 45	..	0 50
Turnips, per bush	0 35	..	0 40
Carrots, per bush	0 35	..	0 40
Onions, new dry per bush..	1 50	..	0 00
Beans, per bushel	1 75	..	2 00
Apples, Canada, per bush..	1 60	..	2 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	..	4 50
Cabbage, each	0 09	..	0 12½
Maple Sugar per lb.. ..	0 15	..	0 17
Lettuce, per bunch ..	0 10	..	0 00
Radishes, per bunch ..	0 10	..	0 00
Beef, per 100 lbs	7 00	..	8 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10	..	0 12½
Pork, per 100 lbs	9 50	..	11 00
Mutton, per lb per quarter..	0 08	..	0 10
Veal, do	0 05	..	0 07
Lamb, do	0 10	..	0 12½
Hams, do	0 14	..	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl.. ..	24 00	..	26 00
Prime do., per bbl.. ..	20 00	..	0 00
Salmon trout, ...	0 25	..	0 75
Pike, fresh, per pair ..	0 20	..	0 30
Eels each	0 12½	..	0 25
Lard, per lb	0 14	..	0 17
Tallow, do .. .	0 00	..	0 08
Butter, do (fresh) ..	0 20	..	0 25
Butter, do (packed) ..	0 24	..	0 26
Cheese, ...	0 12½	..	0 14
Eggs, per dozen	0 00	..	0 12½
Turkeys, each	1 75	..	2 00
Honey, ...	0 12½	..	0 15
Maple Syrup per gallon ..	0 00	..	1 00
Geese, each..	0 60	..	0 75
Ducks per couple	0 00	..	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 80	..	1 00
Salt, per bag	1 10	..	1 25
Hay, per ton	12 00	..	13 50
Straw, per ton	4 50	..	7 00
Wood, per cord	2 50	..	4 25
Coal, ...	5 50	..	9 50
Hides, per 100 lbs.. ..	5 00	..	6 00
Sheep's Pelts each	0 80	..	1 12½

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Thursday, April 22.—The demand for stocks of all kinds is slight—in many cases the quotations being nominal, or representing transactions of small amount.

Bank of Montreal—There have been small sales at 145 to 145½. To-day 146 is offered for the stock. Holders asking 147.

Bank of British North America—Is offered at 105½ in small amount.

City Bank—Has been sold at 102, 101¾, and 101½; the quotation of to-day being nominally 101 to 101½.

People's Bank—But little doing, 108 would be paid.

Ontario Bank—Has been sold in round lots at 99½ and 100. To day the demand is somewhat brisker and 100½ has been paid. Holders asking 101.

Molson's Bank—Sales reported at 108¾ and to-day at 109.

Merchants' Bank—We have to report sales at 107½. Stock still in market at this rate, with but limited demand.

Bank of Toronto—Asked for at 120. No shares offering.

La Banque Jacques Cartier—109 would be paid; but little doing.

Quebec Bank—No shares in market; 101½ is offered.

La Banque Nationale—The transfer Books have been closed preparatory to payment of half yearly div. on 1st prox.

Eastern Townships Bank—Nothing doing; worth 99 to 101.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—105½ is offered; no shares in market.

Mechanics' Bank—Transfer Books have been closed; half yearly dividend being payable on the 1st prox.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Small sales at 102.

Royal Canadian Bank—Has been sold at 77½, 78 and 79. Holders now generally ask 80.

Gore Bank—No demand over 37½; shares offering at 39.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—No transactions to report.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Small sales at 133½; the demand is slight.

Richelieu Navigation Company—Sales at 108½, which would still be paid for small lots of stock.

City Passenger Railway Company—Nominal at 105½ to 106½; no late sales.

City Gas Company—But few shares are offering.

Montreal Mining Company—No late sales. There are sellers of Montreal Mining consols at $3,25. $3,10 per share is offered.

Government Debentures—All issues of Government bonds are unusually inactive. There, however, is a good demand for Dominion bonds at 105½ to 106. There have been small sales at both rates.

Dominion Stock—Not a share in market. It is inquired for largely at 106 to 106½.

Montreal Corporation Bonds—But little demand at present. 96 would be paid for Corporation Bonds.

Montreal Corporation Stock—We have to report sales at 110.

Montreal Harbour Bonds—Inactive at 102 to 103. Buying and selling rates respectively.

Exchange—Bank and Bank endorsed 75 days date Bills are worth 108¾ to 108½. Merchants are worth 107½ to 108.

WANTED,

A SITUATION wanted as Housekeeper in a small family by a competent person. Can give good references.

Apply at the Daily News office.

April 24.

Kingston and Cape Vincent Ferry.

Commencing Monday, 26th Instant.

THE STEAMER

WATERTOWN,

C. HINCKLEY, SENIOR, MASTER,

WILL leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 A.M. (except Mondays), connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains and Lake Steamers, meeting the 6:25 A.M. train for Rome and Oswego.

At 2:30 P.M., connecting with the Grand Trunk trains from the East and West and Bay of Quinte Steamer, meeting the 4:30 P.M. train for Rome and Oswego, and the Northern Transportation Company's Propellers leaving Cape Vincent for Oswego and all Western Ports.

On Mondays only at 8 A.M.

RETURNING,

Leaves Cape Vincent

At 9:45 A.M. on arrival of train from Rome and Oswego, connecting with the Grand Trunk trains for East and West and Bay of Quinte Steamer.

At 6 P.M. on arrival of train from Rome and Oswego.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to G. M. KINGHORN, Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, 24th April, 1869.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

Spring Importations,

PERSONALLY selected with taste and care by one of our firm from the leading manufacturers in the British Markets. We have much pleasure in inviting an inspection of our present Stock, which, for sterling value, appropriateness to present wants, and remarkable cheapness, has 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 Dress Goods
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Brilliants
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Skirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Ribbons
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Danish Cluny, and other Laces, Embroideries, Satin Sashes and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin Buttons, &c.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Grey and White Cottons, cheap
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, all widths
Quilts and Counterpanes
Table Damask
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes and Tassels
Towellings and Window Hollands, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scotch, and Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Novelties in Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Fancy Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE. GOODS SOLD FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER.

April 6.

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, FELT CARPETS, COCOA MATTING, CRUMB CLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, &c.

Macnee & Wadd

April 8.

R. WADDELL & C

ARE showing the Largest and Stock of Black Glace and Silks in the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the Largest and Stock of Fancy Dresses in the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the Largest and Stock of Fancy Brilliants and the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the Largest and Stock of Parasols, Sunshades brellas in the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the Largest and Stock of Lace Curtains in the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the Largest and Stock of Shawls, Mantles and the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the Largest and Stock of Scotch, English and Tweeds in the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing the Largest and Stock of White and Grey Cotton ings, Quilts and Table Cloths in the city.

R. WADDELL & CO.

IMPORT direct from the British M with READY MONEY, and sell ONLY.

23rd April.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ENGLISH SEEDS AT SKINNER'S.

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS supplied on the best terms. Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, and Perfumery, a large variety, which will be offered at very low prices at SKINNER'S DRUG STORE.

April 23.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

York Press Despatches.

leans, April 23.—A number and Cuban sympathizers held to-night, and afterwards parad in a torchlight procession, ca United States and Cuban inst

ork, April 23.—The following the list of the killed by the accide Long Island Railroad:—Wm. President of the Atlantic N k, Brooklyn; Dr. A. M. Seca klyn; Mrs Matilda R. Pray, mother of Dr. Pray; George Va brakeman; P. C. Shanaha contractor, of Newport, Long I nie Adams.

billiard match between Foster an hree hundred points, three ba ame caroms, five hundred dollar n by 117 points.

, April 23.—The passengers take Lizzie Mayor have been placed al of the United States Consul,

from St. Domingo to the 10 that a new revolution ha in the interior, headed by E Cabral.

ork, April 23.—The report of Long Island Railroad, th is fully confirmed. The disast the train which left Hunter half-past ten o'clock. The trai the track about a mile west This was caused by a broke the last car there were fifteen pa The coach was broken to splin ight passengers and the brake rge Van Nostrand, were killed The following are the names, uld be ascertained in the midst excitement which prevailed: nahan, the contractor for the co of the branch road from from Sa to Manor; Mr Rushmore, Pres the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn Nostrand, brakeman; child ns; parents of child are terribl d cannot survive. Several other ded, but were unable to procu The killed and wounded were co Minelo and Jamaica, and every sible was done to alleviate th of the injured.

ork, April 24.—The *Times'* Wash d says the feeling in Cabinet ci ve to the annexation of Cuba doe r to be very strong, and there i slightest ground for the statemen President is anxious for an exten r territory in that direction. One gest arguments against the annex the island is the fact the Unite rives a revenue of $36,000,000 a m duties on imports from the alone. In the event of annexatio uld be exactly a deficit to th which would go a good way to wiping out our surplus. All th this question appears to be in th of some large importers and the go is looked on in exactly this ligh ential parties here.

ribune's Washington special says Sickles will soon be appointed t sident as Minister to Spain. Lette spatches from persons confecte the Cuban provisional governme emphatic denial to the recent r m Spanish sources with regard s over the patriots. The latter a g for a more systematic campaign ding the landing of war munition mained quieter than usual. Th close with the announcement that of rifles and three heavy guns ha ely landed.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, April 24.

MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, repo market as follows:—American curren at 14 bills, 77 silver; selling at Silver buying at 4½, sel