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## Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3:05 a.m. | 1:30 p.m. / 1:50 " | Mixed train 2:45 a.m. " " 6:15 " |

GOING WEST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4:15 p.m. / 4:35 " | 4:05 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.]

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

☞ 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 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.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The item in the telegraphic news represent. ing the British government as about to recognize the belligerent status of the Cuban insurrection, though purporting to be sent from London, might just as easily be manufactured in New York. The story is highly improbable, and can only serve as a brief sensation to those who may be imposed into believing it.

The Hon. Mr Langevin has given notice of the introduction of a bill for the gradual enfranchisement of the Indians. We have seen no intimation of the nature of the measure beyond what appears on the notice paper, but from the title of the proposed Act it would seem that the government is about to enter on an interesting experiment—that of accustoming the aborigines to the performance of social and political duties under our system of civilization. It has been a matter of pride that the treatment of the Indians in these colonies has been dictated by humanity, the fruits of which have been reaped in peaceful relations and in the gradual advancement of our Indian tribes. With the extension of the country westward, a numerous and interesting body of Indians will come under the sway of the Dominion, upon whom we may perhaps with safety and advantage gradually confer the political privileges of our system.

It will be noticed that the absurdity of the notion that the claims upon the British government for the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers can be made the basis for the transfer of Canada and other British American provinces to the United States, continues to be dwelt upon by the non-infatuated portion of the American press. On the other hand, the pro-annexationists are still trying to fire the minds of the masses with the captivating idea of absorption. The Alabama claims are likely to rest for a while, as until Mr Motley's departure and his reopening of the negotiations on behalf of the United States, nothing is likely to be done by the British government in this business. Though heartily desiring an amicable settlement upon equitable terms, we may be sure that the government will consult the dignity of the nation in leaving those who have rejected the previous treaty to state the grounds of their dissatisfaction and their reasons for demanding a new one.

No less than two separate notices are upon the Parliamentary paper with respect to newspaper postage. Mr Bodwell gives notice of an inquiry whether it is the intention of the government to introduce a measure so amending the Post Office Act as to abolish the postage on newspapers, and to provide for a reduction of postage on letters passing within the Dominion to a uniform rate of two cents per half ounce. Mr Thompson, of Haldimand, gives notice of a similar inquiry to ascertain whether it is the intention of the government to introduce an Act to abolish postage on newspapers sent from the office of publication, or to reduce pos age on single newspapers sent through the Post-office. These two inquiries, to be made the same day, show the interest which continues to be felt in the question of newspaper postage. It would be a great boon if the Postmaster General could see his way to give a favourable reply to the inquiry put by Mr Thompson. The postage on single newspapers ought if possible to be reduced to one cent. That newspaper postage will be abolished altogether is too much to expect, notwithstanding that the concession would go very far towards reconciling the Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers to the other burdens imposed upon them by Confederation. Considerations of revenue forbid the idea. There would, however, be but a slight sacrifice of revenue should the postage on single newspapers be reduced, as formerly, to one cent. The ground that newspapers were being made use of instead of letters, and that cheap newspaper postage encouraged writing inside of newspapers, ought not, even if correct, to be allowed to weigh against the advantage of a cheap dissemination of these means of intelligence.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the City Council will take place this evening in the Council Chamber at eight o'clock.

THE ALMA MATER SOCIETY'S EVENING.—It will be observed that the Alma Mater Society invite their friends to spend an evening at the Convocation Hall on Tuesday. There will be readings by members of the society and others, and some of the leading musical amateurs of the city have kindly consented to be present. The society trust that their friends will excuse any more formal invitation.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### FROM FATHER POINT.

Father Point, April 25.—The steamship Nestorian passed inward at 8 40 this p.m. with 30 cabin and 795 steerage passengers.

THE ORPHANS' HOME.—The annual meeting in connection with the Orphans' Home will take place this evening at Wesley Hall, when those interested in this excellent charity are invited to be present.

LAUNCH.—The fine newly built steam barge R. Anglin will be launched to-morrow morning from Anglin's wharf.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE G. T. RAILWAY.—We call attention to the change of time in the running of the cars on the G. T. Railway as published in the time table in another column, and which commences to-day.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The lake yesterday was studded with sails, and presented a very animated scene. The following vessels arrived yesterday at Garden Island from Toronto and Hamilton, all laden with staves with one exception, which had a cargo of timber:—John Ray, Dauntless, Homeward Bound, Mayflower, Ariadne, O. S. Stors, Hercules, Peerless, Rapid, China, Therese and Victor. The sch. Richardson put back yesterday leaky. The schooner Gazelle returned from Oswego yesterday with plaster; she was the first vessel out and the first to return. The steamer Norseman arrived yesterday with the steamer Rochester in tow from Port Hope. The Pearl, schooner, arrived yesterday with scrap iron from Gananoque. The Defiance sailed yesterday with stone for Chicago. This is the vessel which went ashore on the reef at Snake Island last fall, whence she was with difficulty rescued. She has been thoroughly repaired. The schooner D. M. Foster arrived at the M. T. company's wharf to-day from Oswego, and is taking in scrap iron for Toronto. Weather fair with a fresh breeze during the day from S. W. by W.

FIRE.—A fire broke out this afternoon among a number of telegraph poles stored on Berry's wharf. It was promptly extinguished by the steamer Pierrepont, which arrived at the spot and quickly got her small hose to play upon the flames.

ARTILLERY STORES.—Eight gun carriages arrived here to-day by G. T. Railway from London, being the first instalment of the Artillery stores to be forwarded here, caused by the removal of the Artillery force from that place.

COLLISION.—A collision took place yesterday about the middle of the lake, off Nicholson Island, between the schooner A. W. Lucky, of Oswego, and the schooner Centurion, of Port Hope, the former being bound up and the latter down the lake. The Centurion was badly damaged, and put into South Bay to await a tug to tow her into Oswego. The damage of the Lucky is unknown, as she continued her course to the Welland Canal. The particulars of the occurrence have not been ascertained.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—There was a large attendance at the court this morning, and the elite of the gallery amused themselves with coarse jests and doubtful jokes upon the personal appearance and prominent traits of any well known individual whose arrival added to their numbers, until the arrival of the magistrate. The first who appeared at the dock was Robert J. McCullough, a young man whose renown as a ruffian is widely spread through Kingston. He stood charged with brutally assaulting Elizabeth Mills, on the evening of the 15th of the present month. The unfortunate woman, who belongs to that miserable class whose lives are spent in prostitution, deposed that on the evening stated, she met the prisoner, in company with two others near the nuisance ground, who knocked her down and brutally kicked her about the body, and also in the head because she would not gratify their lusts. She was, by the aid of Dr. Yates, admitted to the hospital, where she has remained until now, and her face still bears the marks of these ruffians' savage violence. The prisoner admitted the charge, but said that he had good reason for so treating her. The magistrate, who saw the woman previous to her admission to the hospital, remarked upon the brutal usage she had received, and fined the prisoner $20 and one month in gaol. The way of the transgressor is hard, and the path chosen by women of the plaintiff's class is certainly one of the hardest of those ways. The last prisoner, John Dougherty, and George Brown, were charged by Policemen Stacey and Cook with drunken and disorderly conduct late on Saturday night, in Johnson street, near Barrie street. It appeared that the two first, with some others whose names did not transpire, were concerned in stealing six loaves from the waggon of a farmer on Saturday evening, and were also concerned in a sort of amateur garrotting operation upon a man whose pockets were emptied during the process; the magistrate therefore remanded the two for a time until inquiries can be instituted, but the accused young man, Brown, was discharged, the only thing apparent against him was his being found in such company. Dougherty grumbled as he left the dock that "a fellow couldn't move along the streets of Kingston without getting jerked up," but it appears evident to those acquainted with him, and one or two his favourite comrades, that should he persist in his present course a final and severe "jerk" will be yet some day administered to him, and then his admiring friends in the gallery will not have the slightest objection to transfer their presence and patronage from the public court to the more palatable excitement of an execution at the County gaol, with all the callous indifference of their class. Mary Duke, one of *les miserables*, was returned to her old asylum, the county gaol, and an effort will be made to get John Mitchell, who appeared as a vagrant, into the House of Industry.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Henry Nicholson and John Hall stood at the bar, charged with assaulting policeman Lane on Saturday night last. It appeared that Nicholson and another, about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night last, were drunk and noisy, on William street, and upon policeman Lane attempting to arrest them, they were rescued by their associates. The deposition of the policeman cleared Hall, who appears to have been a peacemaker upon the occasion. He was accordingly discharged, while Nicholson was fined $5 or one month in gaol. Several cabmen and carters were summoned for not having paid for licences, two of whom only appeared. They were all fined $8 and costs. John Clancy was fined $2 and costs, or ten days in gaol, for being drunk and disorderly.

## WELLAND CANAL.

Port Colborne, April 24.—The propellers Milwaukee, Oswegatchie and America left at noon. They are making slow progress through the ice. One propeller and two vessels are in sight, coming in slowly. The ice appears worse than yesterday. The wind is driving it on this shore and down the lake. No vessels have left or can leave until a change of wind to the north. They will to-day try to tow the barque Cecilia through the moving ice, and if successful will take others.

## VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

On Tuesday afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Royal party were shown all the persons who had been injured by accidents during the week. Her Majesty spoke to every man and boy in the ward, asked them how they had come by their injuries, and expressed sympathy with the unfortunate sufferers, who appeared greatly pleased by her kind and unexpected visit. Her Majesty then proceeded to Rahere Ward, which is another accident ward, and then visited the Lawrence, Stanley, and Lucas wards, which are occupied by females. The Queen spoke to every woman and girl in them, and made inquiries of the sisters of the wards as to the nature of the cases. The whole of the medical staff of the hosital were in attendance, but only the doctors who had cases in the different wards entered them with her Majesty. Mr White then showed her Majesty the kitchens, where the food for 600 patients were prepared. The Queen then visited the Great Hall of the hospital where the governors hold their courts and the committee room, where she stood for a considerable time opposite the portrait of Dr. Baly, late assistant physician to her Majesty, who was unfortunately killed by a railway accident. The portrait was presented to the hospital by the doctor's pupils. Her Majesty then expressed a desire to General Lord Bridport to see the New Meat Market, and having entered her carriage she was driven very slowly through the central avenue of the market, where a large crowd had assembled. Her Majesty then drove over Blackfriars-bridge and through Stamford-street, and then by Westminster-bridge to Buckingham Palace.

## SHALL WE HAVE WAR WITH ENGLAND?

*(From the New York Sun).*

In a recent issue the *London Times*, while discussing the suspended negotiations respecting the Alabama claims, declared that England would not of her own accord reopen the matter. Lord Stanley, the late Foreign Secretary, uttered the like sentiment in a speech delivered a few days at Glasgow. We doubt not that these high authorities reflect the opinions of a large majority of the ruling classes of that country, and doubtless of the present Ministry.

Very well—so let it be! We have fairly presented our demands. We have argued the case for years. England understands our views, and we understand hers. She has never admitted the validity of our debt except when accompanied by conditions and counter-claims which rendered the admission of no value. That she will never pay us, nor even concede the principle on which our demands rest, until coerced to do so, is in accordance with all the precedents of her history.

What, then, is the duty of our Government? Only one answer can be given: Let us bide our time. It would disgrace us to instruct our new Ambassador to go bowing and whining around Downing street, with his letter of instructions in one hand and the list of the Alabama piracies in the other, begging Lord Clarendon to let him know when it would be convenient to give him an audience and look over his bill. Rather let us never refer to the subject again until England reopens it, and then insist that the negotiations be carried on at Washington.

If England should not reopen the question, or doing so, should fail to tender due compensation for the damages inflicted upon us, then, at the earliest fit opportunity, we should collect our debt. In the hour of our sore distress, she swept our commerce from the seas. Let us, in due time, levy upon so much of hers as will satisfy our just demands. In the dark day of our calamity, she did her best to separate one half the States of this Union from the other. When suitable occasion invites, let us seek righteous retribution, by seizing so much of her territory on this continent as will balance our accounts.

It may be said that this would lead to war. Perhaps it might. We need not be in a hurry to levy our execution. We can select our time. We are not very much afraid of England. As a fighting power she has fallen into the sere and yellow leaf. Smarting under the contempt of her powerful tri-coloured ally in the Crimea, she gave the Abyssinian barbarian a sound scourging. When, during the Trent affair, a conflict with us seemed imminent, her people went into ecstacies over the sending of forty cannon to Canada. Forty cannon! At that very moment we were fighting among ourselves with three hundred guns thundering over the field. England might possibly send 50,000 troops across the ocean in six months. The beating of the long roll would bring to our standard in half that time a quarter of a million of veterans, who would hold every strategic point in Canada ere the close of a summer's campaign. This country wants no war with Great Britain, but it has no reason to dread one in vindication of its rights.

14th Battalion, Princess of Wales Own Rifles, Kingston, No. 2 Company—Ensign Edward Hanley Smyth, M.S., vice Slavin promoted. No. 5 Company—Ensign Joseph Hamilton Sommerville, M.S., vice Tossell promoted.

The Railway Commissioners have accepted the following tenders: For No. 5, Edward Haycock, Ottawa, at $12,907 per mile; No. 6, Jacques Jobin, Point Levis, at $11,500 per mile; No. 7, H. J. Sutton & Co., Paris, $17,248 per mile. These tenders are not the lowest in any case.

The tug Advance has arrived from Kingston, and is lying at the Ontario wharf. She belongs to Messrs Thomson & Smith, and it is purposed next week to endeavour to put her on the cars, in order to transport her to Lake Simcoe, where she is intended to trade.—*Toronto Globe.*

James Hepburn, a well-known naturalist, died at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on April 16th.

The cattle fair at Paris, Ontario, was well attended last Tuesday. A yoke of oxen present weighed 3,900 lbs., another 4,000. A lot of very fine steers was also on the ground. Four and five dollars per 100 lbs. was offered, but sellers did not seem willing to realize.

Great loss has been occasioned by freshets at Galt. The dam at Blain's mill, although of solid masonry, gave way, and Mr James Blain is a heavy sufferer. Mr Hogg is a loser to the amount of about $1,000 by the loss of sawlogs and damage to his mill. At Preston, Hespeler, Doon, Chicopée, Ayr, Glenmorris, Hollin, New Hamburg, and Haysville, much damage was also done.

The Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, is to be married on the 27th of July next to the Prince Royal of Denmark. This will leave the Queen only one unmarried daughter, the Princess Beatrice.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* reports that one of the wealthiest and shrewdest financers in Georgia says that the State's credit has been ruined eternally, and is changing his investment from Georgia bonds to other and better securities.

One hundred dissatisfied seamen at Cleveland have resolved not to ship at less wages than $2 per day. Several vessels have already left the place with crews hired at $1,50 per day.

The dead body of Thomas Singleton of Oswego was found in the woods near that city a few days since. He was about fifty years old, and leaves a wife and a large family of children, mostly grown up. He was insane, and had once been in the lunatic asylum. Two weeks ago he overheard some talk about returning him to the asylum, and it is supposed that this caused him to leave his home. He was undoubtedly frozen to death.

## PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

*(From the Pall Mall Gazette).*

At Christmas last, excepting the period when the cotton famine was bearing with greatest severity on the Lancashire operatives, there was a larger muster of paupers throughout England than had been known for 17 or 18 years. The last week of December closed with 987,621 ordinary indoor and outdoor paupers in the union registers; but to that number quite three per cent is to be added for vagrants and for lunatic poor in asylums; this operation therefore carries the aggregate up to 1,017,000. By dividing the kingdom into three sections—(1) metropolitan, (2) manufacturing (chiefly), and (3) mixed occupations, and agricultural, mining, and manufacturing—we find that, as compared with 1867, the two sections first named exhibited in 1868 some diminution of distress; while the third, or more rural part, continued to increase.

Number of paupers in England and Wales (excluding vagrants and paupers in asylums) at Christmas.

| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Metropolis .. | 123,269 | 147,610 | 143,703 |
| The three manufacturing divisions . | 209,675 | 230,503 | 228,716 |
| The other seven divisions .. .. | 571,448 | 602,308 | 615,202 |
| Total .. .. | 904,392 | 980,421 | 987,621 |

Compared with Christmas, 1866, the paupers in the metropolis have increased 20,434, or 16.6 per cent; but as against the same season of 1867 there was a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. In the three divisions, where are found the seats of our great textile manufacture of cotton, wool, and flax, and much mineral industry, the increase as against 1866 was 19,041, or 9.1 per cent.; but in comparison with 1867 there was a decrease of 1,787 paupers—a small per centage, but which, were it not for the unsatisfactory condition of the cotton trade just now, might be accepted as the prelude of further improvement. The rural divisions increased 43,754, or 7 6 per cent over 1866; and 12,894, or 2.1 per cent over 1867. The figures below embrace a complete decade of Christmas pauperism, minus vagrants and asylum paupers. The large number of 1862 was due to the distress in the north-western counties (Cheshire and Lancashire). In 1860 the paupers in these counties were but 79,140; in 1862 the number was more than threefold, or 290,747; and at Christmas last 105,372.

| Christmas. | Paupers. | In door. | Out-door. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 | 827,421 | 118,081 | 709,380 |
| 1860 | 835,129 | 128 568 | 706,561 |
| 1861 | 893,790 | 139,658 | 754,072 |
| 1862 | 1,105,234 | 142,690 | 962,544 |
| 1863 | 960,705 | 136,777 | 823,928 |
| 1864 | 928,404 | 137,761 | 790,643 |
| 1865 | 882,025 | 137,078 | 744,947 |
| 1866 | 904,392 | 142,833 | 761,559 |
| 1867 | 980,421 | 157,524 | 822,897 |
| 1868 | 987,621 | 161,579 | 826,402 |

Hence we had at Christmas 160,000, or nearly 20 per cent more paupers on our hands than we had to provide for ten years ago. The workhouse is used more than it was, for the outdoor paupers have increased over 1859 by 17 per cent, while the increase of the indoor has been 37 per cent.

## JULES FAVRE ON FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Jules Favre, in the Corps Legislatif, has made a very telling speech—clear, practical, forcible, eloquent—and at the same time singularly temperate. After paying a graceful tribute to M. Rouher, he proceeded to pull to pieces the hon. gentleman's speech. No doubt, as M. Thiers had fully acknowledged, there had been an improvement since 1863. Things were better now than they were then—yet the freedom of the subject was a myth; the freedom of the press was a struggle for existence; the freedom of election did not exist; and the freedom of the tribune was browbeaten and humbled. He went on to argue that as regards the freedom of the subject France stood below every other country in Europe, and that the operation of the *loi des suspects* placed every man, woman, and child at the mercy of the arbitrary caprice of the Administration, and that by a gross defiance of justice and common sense, an offending functionary was shielded from prosecution by Article 75 of the Constitution, which allowed him to tamper with impunity with individual freedom. By the peculiarly vague and elastic phraseology of the law about "manœuvres and intelligences" letters could be seized and opened at the Post Office, and that was what the Government termed a law of public safety. He (Jules Favre) called it a law of distrust and insecurity. It made, indeed, functionaries feel perfectly secure, but rendered the freedom of every subject utterly precarious. He gave a startling instance of the working of this law: "On the 29th of September, 1867, a young lady belonging to a respectable family in Paris, a painter by profession, who had gone to Brittany for a holiday, was visiting the picturesque little village of St. Anne d'Auray. Suddenly an old woman in rags threw herself on her knees before her and called her daughter. The young lady passed on without noticing her, but a gendarme happened to be on the spot, and the woman having appealed to him to arrest 'her daughter,' he immediately did so, and took her to the juge de paix, who called upon her to produce her papers (*i.e.*, a passport or certificate of birth). She had not taken her 'papers' with her, but although the landlord of the hotel where she had put up, and to whom she was perfectly well known, offered to go bail for her respectability, the juge de paix refused to listen to him, and actually sent this young person to gaol. Two days later, her 'papers,' which she had written for to Paris, came to hand—but the juge de paix refused even to look at them, and ordered that she should be walked off to Lorient (a distance of 35 miles) between two gendarmes! She had fortunately some money left in her pocket, and was able to pay for a carriage to perform the journey. Arrived at Lorient, she was taken before the juge d'instruction. Do you suppose he instantly released her? Nothing of the kind. He subjected her to a long interrogatory, and again consigned her to gaol. It was only three days later that she was set at liberty, decisive proofs having arrived that she was a most respectable person, a distinguished artist, and had obtained a prize at the International Exhibition of Painting, then open. You fancy, perhaps, she obtained redress. She tried, and I tried for her. She was simply laughed at, and told she had better let the matter rest. This is one instance. I might quote many others, and I think myself justified in asserting that individual freedom in France is a mere mockery, and it will remain until your laws guaranteeing it are revised." As regards freedom of the press, M. Favre instanced the working of the new law. The Government called itself moderate! Here was its moderation. In thirteen months' time there had been 118 press prosecutions, fines had been inflicted to the amount of 135,000 francs, and the sentences of imprisonment amounted in the aggregate to nine years, one month and twenty-three days. M. Favre also went on to discuss the working of the "freedom of election." The one new point which he made was to demonstrate that neither the Restoration nor Louis Philippe's Government, nor the Republic, had ever dreamt of putting forward "official candidates." Here M. Garnier Pages interrupted with, "It's an Imperial invention." "Well, not quite," retorted Jules Favre. "Let us be just. It is an Imperial invention, but not in the sense implied by my honourable friend. The system had been invented by the Emperor Augustus, who recommended his friends to the vote of the Comitia; Tiberius improved upon the plan—he suppressed the Comitia altogether." He charged the Government with encouraging the extravagant Socialist public meetings for the sole purpose of circulating the speeches—the insane, silly speeches made there—as a means of frightening the country with the *spectre rouge*, the raw head of revolution. But he warned the Government that they would not succeed; that the country did not believe in Socialism any more than the Ministers themselves, and that by their prosecutions of these childish absurdities they merely gave a kind of transient *prestige* to those that uttered them. M. Baroche replied in an eloquent speech to M. Favre's address.

Bismarck translated the first six books of the Æneid twenty-six years ago, and the work is now to be published.

## COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, April 26.

MONEY MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, report money market as follows:—American currency buying at 74 bills, 77 silver; selling at 75 bills. Silver buying at 4¼, selling at 4. Gold in N.Y. 133¾. Sterling Exchange 8¼.

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

*(Special Telegram to the Daily News)*

Montreal, April 26.—Flour—Superior Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 4,85 to 4,95; Fancy, 4,60 to 4,70; Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,45 to 4,55; super No. 1 Western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,20 to 4,25; bag flour 2,20 to 2,25. Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to 0,00. Spring, 0,00 to 0,00; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00. Butter.—Dairy 17 to 20c; store-packed 17 to 20c. Ashes—pots, 5,45 to 5,50; Pearls, 5,50 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 133¼. Pork, Mess, 27,50 to 28,00: Prime Mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 0,00 to 0,00. Dressed hogs, 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, per 66 lbs 80 to 85. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour receipts 5,000 bbls: high grades nominal; supers quiet and rather easier, No. 2 and fine in fair demand at 4,25 and 4,00 respectively. Grain—no transactions on the spot, and any offer for delivery reluctantly made. Wheat nominal at about 1 dollar. Peas saleable about 80, sellers ask 85. Provisions—little doing, and rates practically nominal. Ashes dull and drooping.

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

*Special telegram to the Daily News.*

New York, April 26.—Money easy at 6 per cent. Cotton quiet at 28¼ @ 28½c for Middling Uplands. Flour unchanged; receipts 4,260 bbls; sales 4,900 bbls at 5,15 @ 5,65 for superfine state and western; 5,70 @ 6,10 for common to choice extra state; 5,65 @ 6,60 for common to choice extra western; 5,75 @ 7,10 for round hoop Ohio. Rye flour quiet; sales 20 bbls at 4,75 @ 6,75. Wheat dull; receipts 1,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush at 1,35 for No. 2 spring. Rye quiet. Corn dull and easier; receipts 34,000 bush; sales 39,000 bush at 81 @ 83c for new mixed western; 83 @ 85c for old do. in store and delivered; 85c for white western. Barley dull. Oats firmer; receipts 22,000 bush; sales 36,000 bush at 78½c @ 79c for western in store; 79 @ 81c for do afloat. Pork firmer at 31,10 @ 31,50 for new mess; 31,00 @ 31,12 for old. Lard heavy at 17¼ @ 18½c for steam; 18¾ @ 19½c for kettle rendered.

The University of Edinburgh has taken a decided step towards the admission of women to its classes. The Senatus Academicus has resolved, by a majority of ten to four, to admit Miss Sophia J. Blake to the botany and natural history classes during the ensuing session.

One of the visitors of the Prince Imperial, on his recent birthday, was an old peasant from Normandy, who, instead of presenting, as had been expected, a gift to the son of Napoleon, on being admitted to him, informed the astonished boy that he was a seer, and often held conversation with angels and spirits. He wound up by predicting to the Prince that he would ascend the imperial throne and reign happily for many years. The conclusion of his speech pacified the Prince's attendants, who had already intended to hustle the old peasant unceremoniously out of the room. Instead of doing so, they made the old man a handsome present.

On Wednesday night a well conceived plan to burn a fine bridge over the Erie canal in Utica, belonging to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna railroad company, was barely frustrated. The scoundrels who contemplated the crime had selected a large square piece of sheet iron. Wires were attached to two sides and connected in the middle. In the centre of the sheet iron was placed a keg containing oil, turpentine, &c., and the whole affair was then attached to the main timber (or "chord") of the bridge by means of the wires. The application of a match to the keg produced an immediate conflagration, which of course was directly communicated to the stringers of the bridge. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to save the structure, but, left alone, it would have been destroyed in ten minutes.

A CLEVER BOY.—The New York *Sun* having made some severe strictures on the bungling manner in which General Grant commenced his administration, was accused of making an outrageous attack upon President Grant. The *Sun* rejoined by giving the following anecdote of Grant's boyhood, to show that he bungled things then just as he does now. The *Sun* says: The story is that when Ulysses was a boy, old man Grant said to him one man: "Ulysses, get on to that horse and ride him down to neighbour Blank's, and tell him I want to swap horses with him. Here is fifteen dollars. Take that. Swap even if you can, and if not, offer him fifteen dollars to boot." Ulysses mounted, and whether he "taught Dave to pace" on the way or not we are not informed. But, arrived at the place of destination, he found neighbour Blank and delivered himself thus: "Father sent me down here to trade horses with you. He told me to swap even if you could, and if not, to offer you fifteen dollars to boot."

A singular suit has been commenced against the Prefect of the Seine. The exotic flowers with which the public squares and gardens are ornamented during the summer are in winter placed in the greenhouse belonging to the city. They are however frequently lent for the decoration of balls and soirees at the Tuileries, ministries' embassies as well as at the opera ball, and for certain ceremonies at the churches. The florists and horticulturists of Paris have now brought an action for unfair competition, on the ground that the Prefect by so doing is employing the municipal funds for purposes which do serious injury to their trade.

A violent revolution is often followed by licence and indifference, if not hostility, to religion. In Spain, since the revolution, the clergy are caricatured freely. On Good Friday some youths on donkeys attempted to enter one of the Madrid churches. At Malaga, a few days ago, some young bloods entered the church of the Calvary while a sermon was being delivered, and demanded to speak. The priest, of course, refused. The scamps then ejected the priest from the pulpit, and it was occupied by a youth who began by stating that Jesus Christ was a Republican. The confusion was great. The invaders sallied out into the street with open knives. The bells were rung to obtain help from the authorities, and it was with difficulty that the riot was quelled. In another church the priest was coughed down, and some intruders attempted to speak from the high altar.

John Stuart Mill is not disturbed at his exclusion from Parliament, and is probably glad to be relieved from his duties there. He has just published his edition of his father, James Mill's "Phenomena of the Human mind," with a preface and many notes by himself. James Mill's has been dead for thirty years or so, and is best known by his "History of British India." His more illustrious son is now writing a book about woman, her position and duties.

Cheyenne must be a pious and moral town. "My kind cicerone (says a writer in *Lippincott's*) ushered me into a place called the god-room, which he assured me was one of the most respectable places in the town. In the first room front, men and women were engaged indiscriminately at cards; the room back of it was devoted to keno, faro, three-card monte, roulette and the sweet-cloth. Up stairs a church deacon was dealing faro for the accommodation of the parson and other prominent members of the congregation; these gentlemen were too respectable to play on the ground floor. You will readily infer that I did not remain long, nor did I make any further investigations. I had seen enough of Cheyenne."

In the Province of Quebec there are published 65 Newspapers and Periodicals, 48 in English and 17 in French, 29 of which are published in Montreal, and only two of the latter claim over 5,000 copies at each issue. In the Province of Ontario there are published 191 Newspapers and Periodicals, 27 of which are published in Toronto, and only two of the latter claim over 5,000 copies at each issue.

A French Canadian family, the members of which emigrated to the State of Michigan some time ago, returned to Toronto on Tuesday, on their way back to their native place, near Montreal. They had become disgusted with the climate of Michigan, unsettled, in their opinion, as compared with that of Lower Canada, and accordingly returned to the land of their nativity, much better satisfied with it than when they left. The way they complained of the ague swamps in Michigan, in a mixed dialect of French and English, accompanying the conversation with a shaking sensation all over the body, was evidence of the sincerity of their statements.

The Haytian Government has apologized to the British Government for the outrage committed in the seizure of the mail bags of the British steamer Cuban, and the opening of the mails at Port-au-Prince. The *Moniteur*, which is the Government organ, says: "The Government of Hayti regrets that the mail bags of her Britannic Majesty, carried by the steamer Cuban, had been seized by the authorities of the port, and opened at the office of the General Police. The Government of Hayti, conformably with the rights of neutrals, has always been willing to respect, and will always respect the mail bags of the service of Her Britannic Majesty."

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.

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April 8.

R. WADDELL & CO.

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

R. WADDELL & CO.

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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IMPORT direct from the British and 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 sold at very low prices at

SKINNER'S DRUG STORE,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE

April 23.

NEW SPRING

Dry Goo

JUST RECEIV

AT THE

BRITISH WARE

CONSISTING IN PART AS FO

BROADCLOTHS, Black and Colo
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
Tweeds, English, Scotch, and Ca
Waterproof Tweeds and Melton
Fancy Dress Goods.
Lustres, Mohairs, Challies, &c. &c.
Alpacas, Black and Coloured.
Coburgs, Black and Coloured.
Fancy Prints and Brilliants.
Marseilles and Piques.
Muslins, Plain and Printed.
Cottons, Grey and White.
Cotton Sheetings.
Tickings, Cotton and Linen.
Window Hollands, White and Bl
Linen Damask, and Table Cloth
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 Vel