KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 24, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.0	34.5
Monday..	.....	.....	41.0	46.0	46.5	39.5
Tuesday.	.....	.....	41.5	45.5	45.5	37.0
W'dnesdy	.....	.....	42.5	47.0	47.0	37.5
Thursday	.....	.....	39.5	40.0	40.0	37.5
Friday ..	.....	.....	39.5	48.0	49.5	38.0
Saturday.	.....	.....	48.0	48.0	50.5	41.5

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m.	4:05 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a. m.
4:35 "		" " 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.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Hon. Joseph Howe is said to be fast recovering, and will leave Halifax for Ottawa in a few days. He will doubtless take a leading position in the debate on the questions affecting Nova Scotia, and great interest is felt to hear his speech and views on the condition and future prospects of that province.

Another interest bill has been brought into competition with that introduced by Mr Bowell. Mr J. S. Ross has submitted a short bill intended to fix the rate of interest at six per cent unless otherwise agreed upon. Eight per cent is to be the highest rate that may be stipulated for, and a penalty of the forfeiture of all interest is trusted to as a sufficient remedy to prevent usury. The annals of our Parliamentary proceedings teem with attempts like this to alter, change and fix the rate of interest; but so long as the country has to invite foreign capital it must hold to the doctrine of free trade in money, and legislate, as at present simply to establish a rate in cases where none is expressed, and to restrict banks and chartered corporations obtaining privileges from the State.

We presume that the ardent desire which has been manifested during the past two years, to have Dominion day established as a statutory holiday, has not yet cooled and will not cool, should Parliament fail to respond for a year or two more to the demands which have been preferred for an additional patriotic holiday. Mr McConkey has introduced a short bill in the House of Commons to give effect to the popular desire. When questioned a few days ago, the Premier said the government would be quite willing to take the sense of the House on this subject, so that administrative opposition may be considered out of the question, and the bill is left with the best possible chances of becoming law. By the next first of July we shall have legislative as well as municipal sanction to the festive enjoyments of an important anniversary.

Mr Morris's bill to prevent the execution in public of the sentence of death is nearly or precisely the same as that introduced by the honourable gentleman in Parliament last year. It provides that executions of the sentence of death shall hereafter take place within the walls or enclosed yard of the district or county gaol, and not in public view. Six officials of the gaol, including the surgeon, are to be present; twelve persons of respectability residing within the county, one of whom at least (if possible) shall be a physician or surgeon, are to be invited to attend; the near relations of the criminal and such priests or ministers of religion as the criminal may desire, and the criminal's counsel are permitted to attend; but excepting these persons and the officers of the prison, constables and military guard, as the Sheriff may deem requisite, shall be allowed to witness the execution; and in particular no person under age, unless a near relation of the criminal, shall be allowed to witness the same. The moment of execution is to be publicly signified by the tolling of a bell on, or as near as may be to, the gaol buildings, and also by the hoisting of a black flag conspicuously thereon. These and some other less distinctive features, are the admirable provisions of a bill which if passed into law would abolish the demoralizing spectacle of public executions. There is nothing new or experimental about private executions. The system has been already tried in various countries, and it would be well to have it adopted in Canada. It is to be hoped that nothing will interfere this session with the passage of the bill submitted by Mr Morris.

Moriarty, the Fenian head centre of Pennsylvania, sent a letter of compliment to Senators and made it public by telegraphing the same to the New York press. The *Tribune* thus refers to the views of the delighted Moriarty:—

"Most of us have failed to find war a peculiar benefit to the national finances, but our gushing Philadelphia President has discovered that war with Great Britain would so help the Treasury that we could resume specie payments at once. To the unregenerate eye, it looks as if war with the first naval power in the world might perhaps make it inconvenient for our mercantile shipping interests. But the ripe and flavorous Moriarty assures us that it would cause at once the restoration of our foreign trade, besides bringing about immediate Reconstruction, flourishing manufactories, and many other wonderful but most desirable things. Never was there such a man for finding good in everything. If words were only soldiers, and despatches armaments what an invaluable person he would be, to be sure."

The Chicago *Evening Post*, a Republican organ, comments in the following rather original manner upon Senator Chandler's bombastic speech:

"Quack, quack, quack! Gobble, gobble, gobble! Flip, flap, flip! *Cock a doodle d-o-o-o!* So quacked, so gobbled, and so crowed yesterday the composite representative of the Senate, Senator Chandler, of Michigan. 'There shall be no settlement of the Alabama question,' quacked Chandler, 'short of the requirement of the British possessions. British American we must gobble,' so gobbled he, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!' 'Sixty thousand Michigan veterans,' so crowed he, 'will take the contract to capture the Canadas in thirty days, without a man or gun from any other State!' Quack, quack, quack! Gobble, gobble, gobble! Flip, flap, flip! *Cock-a-doodle d-o-o-o!*"

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Tuesday, April 27.—In the Senate several government bills were introduced, among them an act concerning vagrants; an act for preserving the peace in the neighbourhood of public works; an act to prevent cruelty to animals.

In the House of Commons, the Joliette election committee reported that the contestant had withdrawn the petition by consent of the sitting member. They declare the latter, M. Godin, duly elected for the said county, but the petition was not frivolous or vexatious.

M. Langevin introduced a bill relating to the management of Indian affairs. He explained its principal provisions. He said experience had shown that many Indians by good conduct had proved themselves worthy of the privileges of white men; but by the law as it now stands in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the process of enfranchisement is attended with great difficulty, and the bill proposed to make that process more simple. Provision was made to regulate the succession of property among the Indians, as in the case where an Indian dies without willing his farm to his eldest son, the property is to be divided among the heirs according to the laws of succession prevailing in the province where the property is situated. The great object was to civilize the Indian, and every precaution should be taken to protect him in that effort. The bill also proposed to allow the Indian settlements to pass municipal by-laws, under certain restrictions, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. It also proposed to enact that when an Indian woman was married to a person not of Indian blood she should leave her tribe with her husband, and her offspring would not be accounted an Indian. Authority was also obtained to compel chiefs to maintain the roads and bridges on the reserves in a proper state of repair, and if the chiefs failed it would be competent for the Indian department to cause the work to be done and charge the expenses to the tribe.

Mr Holton said if the provision for the removal from the reserve of white men marrying Indian women were to have a retroactive effect it would be productive of great injustice. He spoke with particular reference to the Caughnawaga settlement.

Mr Langevin was glad his attention had been called to the point, as he should have explained that expulsion of white men from the Indian reserve would only be put in force against those whose misconduct either by selling spirits or otherwise would give trouble to the Indians.

Mr Dorion thought that instead of discouraging white men from going into the settlement it would be better policy to give a man marrying an Indian woman a part of the reserve.

Mr Langevin said his hon. friend should understand that it was intended to divide the whole reserve equally among male Indians over 14 years of age, and that when the Indian was enfranchised he received his deed and licence as a white man in the eye of the law.

The bill was read a first time. Second reading on Friday next.

A message from His Excellency was received communicating the correspondence relating to carrying the mails by the Grand Trunk Railway and steamship lines between Great Britain and Canada.

Mr Langevin introduced a bill entitled an Act to avoid the necessity of having public documents engrossed on parchment.

Mr Rose moved the reception of the report of the committee of the whole on the Great Western railway agreement.

Mr Oliver wished to say a word on this proposed agreement. He contended that the loss to the country by the agreement was $1,143,904, and thought this was far too much to surrender to such a wealthy company.

Mr Rose said he would only correct the mis-statement of fact into which the hon. member had fallen. Instead of being over a million of dollars, it was at the extreme limit but $775,000. He would not now address himself to the considerations which had led the government to accept the agreement beyond saying that they seemed to him of a most weighty kind.

Mr Mackenzie could not agree with his hon. friend behind him (Mr Oliver) in calling the Great Western Company a corporation. No doubt it was wealthy in the sense of having a large and valuable property, but the shareholders, residing for the most part in England had on the whole received but a poor return for their money. His own impression was that the utmost the government could have exacted was the full capital and the same proportion of the interest which the company had been able to pay in dividends among the shareholders. The government had gone a little beyond this, but upon the whole he was inclined to accept the agreement entered into as a just one, and would give the government his support in carrying it out.

The report was received and concurred in.

Mr Rose introduced a bill founded on the resolutions. It was read a first time. Second reading on Friday.

A number of bills passed through a committee of the whole.

Sir John A. Macdonald said with respect to the close of the session he would be quite willing to see the session close on the 16th of May—just as soon as he had earned $600. (Great laughter.)

Mr Chamberlin said such rapid progress had been made that if the House would sit in the evening they might be able to adjourn before the 16th of May and save more than two-thirds of the sessional allowance. (Renewed laughter.)

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT THE SKATING RINK.—We invite attention to the velocipede exhibition of Mr R. Brothers, this evening, in the Skat rink. The 14th Volunteer Band is to be there

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 28.—The river is clear of ice between here and Quebec, and the Richelieu Company's steamers are commencing their regular trips. The sheds are being put up again on Allan's wharf.

Commanding officers of troops in Canada have been notified to furnish rolls showing the number of passages required for the troops ordered home.

The *Nouveau Monde* says it is time for the public men of Canada to think of independence, and that annexation is now the general topic of political conversation.

Another velocipede masquerade came off in the drill shed last night, and was largely attended.

The water has gone down two feet since yesterday.

The western night express is to leave hereafter at 7:30, and the day express at 8:30.

THE CANADIAN MACHINE WORKS.—The Canadian engine and machine works Company despatched this morning ten additional cars to the Boston Car Company, another instalment of their contract. The present cars are quite equal to those previously despatched, and are a credit to the company.

AUCTION SALE.—We direct attention to the advertisement in another column of the auction sale by Mr Linton to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, the property of Mr E. Hughes, at his residence, Montreal street, between Queen and Princess streets.

SHIPPING NEWS.—There is not much doing in the shipping department at present, vessels having scarcely got to running with anything like regularity. The steamer Kingston left this morning for Gananoque, Brockville, and Prescott. The weather to-day has been cloudy, with a cold wind from the W.S.W.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.—The Alma Mater Society of Queen's College gave a musical and literary entertainment at the Convocation Hall, last evening, to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Professor Murray took the chair, and after delivering a few opening remarks, called upon Mr Fleck, who began the musical part of the programme by an overture, "La Dame Blanche." He was soon afterwards followed by a reading by Mr Muckleston, "Life and last hours of Mary Queen of Scots." The "Gipsey Countess," a duet, sung by Mr Beel and Miss Reyner, met the approbation of the audience; also the duet by Mrs P. O'Reilly and Mrs McDonnell, was admirably sung, and received an encore. Three solos, "Eve's Lament," Schubert's "Wanderer," and Schubert's "Ave Maria," respectively by Mr Weber, Mr Beel, and Mrs P. O'Reilly, were very tastefully executed. Mr Machar read "Times of the Famine in Ireland;" Mr Alexander, "Little Nell;" and Prof Murray, "The Raven," by Edgar Allen Poe, which set forth the wretchedness of the Poet in his latter days. The valedictory remarks were made by Mr Machar on behalf of the Society, when the audience dispersed, after spending a very pleasant evening up to 11 o'clock.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—There was but one prisoner before the court this morning, Catherine Vaughan, who was allowed to depart yesterday, having been upon a charge of drunkenness and vagrancy. This time the magistrate fined the prisoner $2 or fourteen days in gaol for a similar offence.

The Illustrated London News of April 10 devotes considerable space to illustrations of the Volunteer Review at Dover, and has a double page engraving of the Naval squadron attacking the forts. The management of the field telegraph employed on this occasion is also depicted. It is supplied at Henderson's.

DR. CANNIFF'S HISTORY OF SETTLEMENT IN UPPER CANADA.—The History of Settlement in the Bay of Quinte by Dr. Canniff is now being delivered to the subscribers in Kingston by the agent, Mr Ashley. We are pleased to find that this book more than redeems the promise contained in the prospectus. It has reached to a volume of 700 pages, and embodies a surprising amount of information relating to the hardships undergone by those early pioneers in Canada, the United Empire Loyalists. A powerful local interest attaches to the book from the prominence which Kingston held in the settlement of the district to which Dr. Canniff has more particularly directed his attention. Want of time and space to-day prevent us from doing more than making this simple mention, but the reader will find comprised in this eligible volume a vast amount of the materials of Canadian history.

The Chaloner case came up in the court at Quebec on Tuesday, the grand jury having found a true bill. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty," and said he would be ready for his trial on Saturday. The trial stands for that day.

A man is now on trial in New York for swindling by pretending to photograph spirits. Several photographers have examined his machinery without finding out any trick, but some of them can produce the same effects as are seen in the spiritual photos.

A Troy policeman, on Thursday, removed a little girl, sick with the scarlet fever, from the basement of a house, the floor of which was covered with water two feet deep. No one would take the little one in, and she was finally taken to the station-house, where she was kindly provided for. Her father is dead, and her mother is poor.

In the Belle River murder case against Chisom, the jury disagreed. There were eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. There is to be a new trial.

Port Colborne, April 27.—The tug Metamora with the schooner Louisa in tow started out this evening to try to get through the ice, and is now about through it. The propellers Empire and City of New York got in this evening. They are the first arrivals since Thursday. Several other propellers and vessels are still in sight working in. A fleet of about one hundred vessels is now here waiting for a change of wind to move the ice.

The general election in France is fixed, it is said, for the 30th and 31st of May.

The elevation of Sir James Wilde to the peerage, with the title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, Cornwall, is gazetted.

The Chicago *Tribune* is worried about the claim of Judge Edmonds, in the Mumler spirit-portrait case, that departed spirits can resume their bodily forms and wonted habiliments, and sit for their portraits. It fears that spirits may put on mortal appearance and present themselves to be registered and afterwards to vote. Haven't they done it? Didn't half the occupants of the graveyards of New Haven vote at the Connecticut election last year?—*American paper.*

THE ACCIDENT AT GRANBY.

The trains ran on Sunday to enable persons from a distance to attend the funerals of the drowned, which took place on that day. The village was crowded, and the Rev. Mr Jones preached an eloquent sermon to a very thronged congregation.

An inquest was held on Friday evening by the Coroner, Dr. Chamberlin, on the bodies then recovered, namely, Mrs Seargeant, Mrs Miner and her daughter, Patrick Hackett, A Blake, wife of B. Harvey, Sarah Harvey, daughter of C. Harvey of Shefford, and E. Gilmour.

On Saturday inquests were held on the bodies of E. B. Gilmour, father of the lad above mentioned, and C. A. Bradford, a boy of 10 years of age, son of John Bradford, who with his mother and a young sister were precipitated into the river, leaving Mr Bradford, at one stroke, wifeless and childless.

The other bodies have not yet been recovered, although the greatest efforts have been made.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY ON THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

At a late meeting of the Colonial Society in London a paper on "The relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country" was read to the meeting by Mr Westgarth, from which we quote as follows: "England is bound in honour and even in self-interest to resent the injuries inflicted by her foreign wars upon the Colonies. For blows levelled at her own extremities she would have to aim return blows at her enemy's heart. In such a case, the Colonies are not causing expense to the mother country, but the mother country to them. Reprisals of this kind may fairly claim to be undertaken not for revenge, not even for punishment, but rather to prevent the repetition of what may to a certain extent be regarded as a purposeless and needless, and therefore a barbarous outrage."

The Marquis of Normanby warmly coincided with this view of the subject, and said that "in war as well as in peace the colonies were a source of strength to the Empire." Sir William Denison spoke more particularly of Canada. He denounced the penny wise and pound foolish policy advocated in some quarters, and said that he trusted the Government would make arrangements with the Colonies to aid those who wanted aid. Canada had a frontier of 800 miles. Would it be fair to say to her, "You must defend yourself, or if you cannot, you will be left defenceless, as we will not aid you?" In such an extremity the Canadians must succumb to a force they could not resist. He did not desire to see protection forced upon the Colonies, but he reiterated that England should take a fair share in their defence. People talked about refusing them assistance upon "principle." Ships were of secondary use in the defence of Canada; they could not protect her frontier. It would be a great want of wisdom on the part of the colonies to separate from the mother country. They shared the prestige of a great empire, and this in itself helped to make other countries respect them. Whoever was tempted to touch them, knew that there was a mighty nation at their back."

The Marquis of Normanby moved a vote of thanks to Mr Westgarth, and was followed by Sir William Denison, Lord Alfred Churchill, Mr Arthur Mills, Sir Francis Hincks, Mr W. F. Rea, Mr Lynn and Lord Bury, who all spoke in a similar sense.

THE FLOOD AT WATERTOWN.

Watertown, April 23.—The flood continues with unabated violence. The scenes of destruction are indescribable. The village of Black River, six miles above here, has lost a chair factory, a mill, a dwelling and an iron bridge, costing $7,000 or $8,000. At the upper dam in Watertown, Mr Dougherty's saw mill, Wilson & Stewart's large factory, and Miser's tannery, with the flume and bulkhead for all, are swept away, and Remington's magnificent flume has been loosened from the rock to which it was bolted for over seventy feet. A hole was broken through and much damage done to it. They have anchored it to the shore with strong cables and hope to hold the timbers from floating out to the next dam below.

Bagley & Swell's iron foundry and machine-shop has been assailed to-day with fresh violence. A boom on the upper dam, holding several acres of timber and flood-wood, which came down the river, broke and swept down the stream, carrying in its destructive course one of the buildings of Bagley & Sewell. It broke a huge hole in the underpinning of another, and it is believed it will crumble it to pieces. One piece of the railroad bridge on the Ogdensburg branch has been taken out. Lower down on another branch of the river Dougherty's grist mill has been torn down and swept away, and Kimball's mill broken into and considerably damaged.

Coming down into the city, the ruin wrought furnished a sad spectacle. The dam and magnificent flume that fed Van Ames & Smith's cabinet factory, Howard's machine shop, Knowlton Brothers' paper mill, Lord's plough and mowing machine factory, Padcock's axe factory, Goundrell's sash and door factory, the Union flouring mills, Case's sash and door factory, Slowt's planing mills and the Davis sewing-machine company's furnace and machine shop, were swept out, leaving that branch of the river a scene of ruin. Lord's factory building has been torn down, and Padcock's axe factory almost entirely destroyed. Mr Lord's loss is the heaviest in amount, and Moulter & Herrick's mill, just below the Union and another dam, is completely undermined and hangs over the river brink with cables to hold it from falling in. Knowlton Brothers had just raised the foundation for an extension to their paper mill. There are scarcely any signs of it left. Nichol's wool carding and cloth-dressing factory had one building taken away. Weatherby's saw mill went with it, leaving Flynn & Fuller's grist mill to receive the force of the flood, whereby they were greatly damaged. Farwell & Baker's tannery, just below, has been riddled. The stock was taken out and saved.

At Brownville and Dexter losses are reported, but their extent is not known. It is said to have been produced in part by the giving way of the state dam in the John Brown woods, which was constructed to hold the water of a chain of lakes. The sight up and down the river as far as the eye can reach resembles the Lachine rapids on the St. Lawrence.

A Dublin telegram announces that Lord Cloncurry, who had been under restraint some time, threw himself out of his bed room window on Saturday and was killed.

It is reported that an interview between King Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor Francis Joseph will take place during the summer.

The interchange of courtesies between the Royal Houses of Italy and Austria continues. General Moebing has left Florence for Trieste, and Victor Emmanuel has despatched General Sonnaz on a special mission to Francis Joseph, with the collar of the Order of the Annunziata.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Constantinople has been celebrated by the most princely hospitality and by daily manifestations of honour and respect. It is expected that the Prince and Princess will visit Sebastopol, and go thence to the Caucasus. Preparations are making at Sebastopol for the reception of their Royal Highnesses.

The Troy *Press* says, cheerfully: "Only 201 weeks more of President Grant."

The Princess Metternich has lately astonished and astounded the fashionable world by appearing only in simple and inexpensive toilette.

The Potomac is becoming stocked with gold fish, from a few that escaped into it out of the Capitol fountain.

Owing to the unreconstructed state of affairs in Virginia, licence to marry could not be obtained in some parts last week, and marriages on horseback on the borders of reconstructed Tennessee were frequent.

The great aquarium in Berlin will soon be completed. Eight thousand living varieties of fish, lobsters crabs, starfish, and other forms of marine life, have been collected, and are awaiting removal to the crystal palace which has been built for them.

MR LOWE'S BUDGET.

Mr Lowe introduced his clever budget, in a speech which it was pleasanter to read than to hear. His conversational style, want of evenness and exhaustiveness of mind, tell unfavourably. Mr Lowe's unfortunately short sight made it all but impossible for him to decipher his figures, and made the House at times quite uncomfortable. In spite of all these take-offs, Mr Lowe's general shrewdness, strong economical doctrine, unanswerable criticisms on the slipshod system of collecting the revenue, and rapid jokes, engaged a respectful attention for a somewhat inadequate exposition, and, on the whole, the effect of his budget was a success. His remissions of taxation were exceedingly popular; and when, near the end, he came to lowering the duty on the horse "as the very life of locomotion, which will continue to be so till it is supplanted by velocipedes," it was quite obvious that Mr Lowe had touched the hearts of his judges.

Reckoning the income tax at 6d., and neglecting the £4,600,000 still owing for the Abyssinian debt, Mr Lowe gave the account for next year as follows:—Expenditures, £68,223,000; Revenue, £78,855,000, leaving a balance of £4,632,000—of which £4,600,000 is wanted for the outstanding Abyssinian debt. Mr Lowe proposed to obtain a large sum for recruiting "balances" and remissions of taxation by a reform in the mode of collecting some of the Inland duties—the land and house duty, the assessed taxes, and the income tax. He hoped to get a "windfall" of £600,000 from calling in the long credit now given for assessed taxes—£950,000 from hastening the collection of the land and house tax, and no less than £1,800,000 by hastening the collection of the income tax. This would yield altogether £3,350,000 more than usual, and provide a large sum for the remission of taxation.

With this sum Mr Lowe proposed to find means for abolishing the shilling duty upon corn (yielding £900,000) which he attacked with energy for its injustice to the poor and its obstructiveness to commerce—as preventing English ports from becoming the great grain entrepots of the west—the fire insurance duty (a little short of a million sterling)—£420,000 of assessed taxes, and a penny of the income tax. Deducting, however, the considerable saving effected by a cheaper collection of the revenue, Mr Lowe estimated the whole sacrifice of actual revenue at only £3,060,000, of which £2 940,000 will take effect within the current year—so, leaving £410,000 out of the £3,350,000 of windfalls to add to the small surplus of £32,000 and swell the balances in the Exchequer.

The reductions in the assessed taxes are as follows: Hair powder tax, an historical relic, is to vanish. Mr Lowe regretted he could not afford to take off the duty on armorial bearings. As he could not do that, "it appeared to him the best thing to increase it." For the future, it will be a guinea for using armorial bearings and another guinea for putting them on your carriage. The carriage duty is simplified and reduced. Four wheeled carriages above 300lb. weight pay two guineas, and all under as well as two wheeled carriages, only a guinea. All horses are to pay 10s. 6d. and manservants, 15s. Omnibuses and cabs are to pay no duty beyond the ordinary duty on four wheel or two wheel vehicles, and on the horses which draw them; plus, for London vehicles, a small duty, likely to be £3 per annum for an omnibus and £2 for a cab, to defray the expense of inspection by the police. This change sweeps away a tax of from £12 to £14 a year on every London cab. The duty on post-horses and the duty on licences to sell tea disappears. The tax on railway tickets Mr Lowe left for future consideration, expressing himself not unwilling to remit it, if the railways would consent to meet the views of the Government.

George Peabody's health is still failing, and will probably never improve.

Cork trees are now raised in South Florida from seed imported from Portugal.

There is an organ-grinder at Novara who recently returned from the United States with $20,000 in gold, an amount he had collected in the streets during the past ten or twelve years.

Mr Thornton's private secretary arrived in Ottawa on Monday night with private despatches from the Governor General, the nature of which has not transpired.

The Philadelphia detectives have recovered half a million dollars worth of registered bonds, stolen not long since from the office of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society, but none of the coupon bonds or greenbacks were secured.

An expedition is about being fitted out in England for the purpose of endeavouring to recover an enormous treasure, which it is believed has, for upwards of one hundred and sixty years, lain at the bottom of Vigo Bay, on the coast of Spain. An attempt was made in 1859 to recover this treasure, but it was not successful. The adventurers, however, ascertained the spot where it lies, and marked it with buoys. In order to an understanding of what the project is, we may state that one hundred and sixty years ago a mighty squadron sailed into Vigo harbour, laden with Indian gold. It was assaulted by English and Dutch fleets, bombarded and sunk. There are said to be nine ships, rich in gold, lying in a narrow neck of the sea at the place named.

Two civil officers of the British Government have been found guilty on a criminal charge, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour, for taking bribes from contractors for coal and timber required by the Admiralty. The names of these persons are Gambier and Rumble, and the latter is we believe the same person who was tried and acquitted some years ago for assistance in getting away a man-of-war which had been bought of the Imperial Government, and sending her to France, for the service of the Southern Confederate government.

George Parish advertises his real estate in St. Lawrence and adjoining northern counties for sale. Mr Parish is a descendant of George Parish, who came to this country during the French war, and settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence. He was a Prussian and possessed of large estates in that country, but fled therefrom on account of political troubles, and sought a home in the new world; though then under British control. He amassed a large fortune here, and subsequently was restored to his former rights as a Prussian citizen, including his title to his property, and the succession to a baronetcy. His estates and title afterwards fell to his nephew, David Parish, and in due time to George, the present owner, whose European title is Baron Von Hombourg, and who, in order to give his entire attention to his German possessions, is about to dispose of his landed interest in America. Mr Parish, up to about ten years since, was a permanent resident of Ogdensburgh, where he lived in all the state of a foreign nobleman, and his residence and grounds there were up to that time among the finest and best kept in the country. By a singular clause in the codicil of the will by which he inherits his property he is forbidden to marry, under penalty of its forfeiture.

THE FRANCO-BELGIAN AFFAIR.—The *Independance Belge* of Tuesday last contained a remarkable letter from Paris, recounting the results of interviews which M. Frere-Orban has had with the Emperor, M. Rouher, and M. Lavalette with reference to the Arlon line. M. Lavalette, we learn, discussed the European question, the German question, and the Eastern question—in fact, all questions save the one pending between Belgium and France. On Saturday M. Frere-Orban saw the Emperor, who was very gracious, but reserved explanations for his Ministers. Afterwards M. Frere-Orban saw M. Rouher, who told him, in effect, that France must have the railway, but any number of guarantees could be had against the line being used to the disadvantage of Belgium. The point for which Belgium was contending must be conceded, but after that a correspondence might be got up on the question of guarantees. With this the writer of the letter, who, it is whispered, may possibly be M. Frere-Orban himself, professes to be very well satisfied. The *Independance Belge* containing the account was stopped in Paris.

The president of the new Cincinnati council made a speech, upon taking the chair, which the *Commercial* of that city calls "a cowardly attack on the English language."

Mr Lamont, ex-member of the British Parliament, is going to start on a private expedition to the north pole this month, in a steamer which he has fitted out at his own expense. He is a good sailor and is favourably known as an author.

An English gunmaker, Mr Thomas Wilson had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and had submitted to him an improvement in the Chassepot musket, calculated greatly to increase its efficiency. His majesty, it is said, was so struck with the practical value and the simplicity of Mr Wilson's plan that he presented him with a gold medal of himself and the Prince Imperial.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. George Macdonnell, of Fergus, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Inglis, M.A., George Milnes Macdonnell, Esquire, Barrister, to Katharine Henrietta, daughter of the late James Popkirk, Esquire.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 28th instant, Jessie Bertha, youngest child of Thomas Graham, aged 1 year.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the father's residence, York street, to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 p m, to Waterloo Cemetery.

In Storrington, on Tuesday, 27th inst., Jane Victoria, youngest daughter of Wm. Sleeth, aged 8 years 4 months.

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.

Sugar-Cured Hams and Bacon.

VERY fine Sugar-Cured Hams and Cumberland Cut Bacon.

W. R. McRae & Co.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Ship Glenliffer, from Glasgow.

Guinness' Stout Porter in qts. and pts.
Younger's celebrated Ales " "
Tennant's far-famed Ales " "
Jeffrey's very fine East India " "
GEMMELL'S Potted Ham, Potted Beef, Potted Tongue, and Essence of Beef.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

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.

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.

FLOUR, FLOUR,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND
BEST FAMILY FLOUR
XXX PASTRY, &c.
CORN MEAL, OATMEAL,
CRACKED WHEAT,
SPLIT PEAS, &c. &c.
AT
F. S. REE
April 28. 107 Princess

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

R. WADDELL &
ARE showing the Largest
Stock of Black Glace
Silks in the city.

R. WADDELL & Co.
ARE showing the Largest
Stock of Fancy Dresses
the city.

R. WADDELL & Co.
ARE showing the Largest
Stock of Fancy Brilliants
the city.

R. WADDELL & Co.
ARE showing the Largest
Stock of Parasols, Sun
brellas in the city.

R. WADDELL & Co.
ARE showing the Largest
Stock of Lace Curtains
the city.

R. WADDELL & Co.
ARE showing the Largest
Stock of Shawls, Mantles
the city.

R. WADDELL & Co.
ARE showing the Largest
Stock of Scotch, English
Tweeds in the city.

R. WADDELL & Co.
ARE showing the Largest
Stock of White and Grey Cot
tings, Quilts and Table Cloths

R. WADDELL & Co.
IMPORT direct from the British
with READY MONEY, and
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,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE
April 23.

NEW SPRIN
Dry Go
JUST RECEIV
AT THE
BRITISH WARE
CONSISTING IN PART AS F
BROADCLOTHS, Black and
Black Doeskins and Cassim
Tweeds, English, Scotch, and
Waterproof Tweeds and Mol
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 Cloth
Towels and Towelling.
Irish Linens and Diapers.
Imperial Quilts and Toilet Cover
Curtains, Muslin and Lace.
Damasks and Moreens.
Table Covers, Damask and Cloth
Silks, Black, Coloured, and Fa
Satins, Black and Coloured.
Silk Velvets and Velveteens.
Fancy Dress Buttons.
Fancy Dress Trimmings and Fr
Parasols, Black, Coloured and
Umbrellas, Cotton, Alpaca and
Hosiery, Ladies', Gents', and C
Gloves, Lisle, Silk, Taffeta.
Gloves, best Josephine and Dr
Shirts, Gents' White and Fang
Collars, Linen, various styles.
Collars, Paper, a large assortm
Gents' Scarfs and Ties, new style
Ladies' Corsets and Hoop Skirt
Waterproof Clothing.
The above having been purchased
terms, and carefully selected
well worth the attention of purc
will be sold at the lowest possible
JAMES MOORE
BRITISH WAREHO
Corner of Princess and Wellington
Kingston.
April 9.

The Daily News
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.
SEE LAST PAGE.
Y TELEGRAPH.
CABLE NEWS.
on, April 27.—The Portuguese Cortes
ed to day. The session was opened
King in person. Much public anxiety
ed the unsatisfactory condition of
ces, and the subject was immediate-
ht before the Cortes with a state-
ed expenditures are largely in excess
ues. The Ministers said they were
ing extensive economical reforms,
ld soon submit to the Cortes
for a reduction of public expenses,
distribution of taxation, and for
of a floating debt.
April 27, mid