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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Among the long list of commercial frauds and tricks in trade, no imposition is so reprehensible as that of selling diseased meat for human consumption. It is an offence constantly practised on both sides of the Atlantic. In England, however, some recent instances of the detection of offenders have been signalized by prompt and severe though not by adequate punishment, equal to the deserts of these abominable swindlers. The Lord Mayor of London has sent a veterinary surgeon of Hertfordshire to prison for two months for sending the carcase of a diseased cow to London market for sale as human food. A butcher from Leicester was sent to gaol for a month for a similar offence. During the same week, at one of the London police courts a man was subjected to a fine of twenty pounds for practising the same imposition. By dealing rigorously with offenders in this manner the evil may be held in check; but bad as matters are in London, we believe that in New York things are far worse. In Montreal and in nearly every market town in Canada the trick is occasionally practised. When detected, punishment severer than confiscation should follow, in order that a wholesome restraint may be imposed for the protection of the community. In every market town there should be a close and systematic inspection of the meats offered for sale.

The Toronto Board of Trade has been discussing the question of the applicability of the American National Bank system to Canada, mainly in anticipation that such a system will be recommended by government influence in lieu of a continuation of the system of chartered banks. There is no public declaration of sufficient importance to warrant general belief in this supposition; but it is evident that the expiry of the bank charters will naturally lead to a discussion, and perhaps to proposals for a change. The report of the special Parliamentary committee now sitting will be looked for with great interest on account of the weight and influence which its recommendations will command; but nobody anticipates that it will recommend the American National Banking system for adoption in Canada. A bank of issue, whose notes shall be guaranteed by government, an extension of the present system of Provincial notes, the revival of the free banking system, and the renewal of the bank charters with power to circulate notes of their own, are all points likely to be considered by the committee; but whatever system be adopted, it will have to be based on the ready convertibility of notes into specie to meet the wants and predilections of the people, and it is not likely that the American plan would find favour either at the hands of Parliament or the public.

In these days of renewed attention to the subject of immigration, it is to be expected that new, and some more or less fanciful along with a few practical, methods of encouraging settlement will be suggested. Thus a scheme of pauper emigration has been suggested in England; next, that of emigration to the colonies under the direction and by the assistance of government, a scheme which circumstances connected with the reduction of the dockyard establishment in Great Britain are likely to bring into application sooner than could otherwise have been anticipated. The Admiralty have tendered free passages to Canada to the families of discharged dockyard workmen; and out of this action and its results very important consequences are likely to follow. In the first place, it encourages the hope of extended government action in the same direction; and free or assisted passages to the colonies will be demanded by agricultural labourers and the vast army of unemployed at present filling the streets of every large town in the United Kingdom. The Boards of Guardians perhaps may be encouraged to renew their demands to expatriate paupers to colonial fields of emigration. No doubt the suggestion thrown out by Lord Alfred Churchill at the meeting of the Colonial Society in London was encouraged by the action of the Admiralty. He thought that as the country was reducing its military strength by eleven thousand men, there was an opportunity to invite these disbanded soldiers to enter into the service of the colonies. From this it is but a step to the scheme of military colonization and settlement, which, though not new, may probably be revived in connection with the settlement of the Red River and Saskatchewan frontier. It is noticeable that Canada has risen to greater repute among the English at home as a field for immigration than formerly, and that, among other reasons, on account of its nearness and facility of access, it is likely to tempt a large class of the labouring poor.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Thursday, April 29.—In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr Metcalfe, Sir John A. Macdonald said compensation to customs officers in lieu of a portion of the seizures made by them was under consideration.

Mr Mackenzie, upon rising to move for returns of correspondence relative to the seizures of vessels, &c. said he was daily in receipt of letter complaining of the utter neglect of the shipping interest on the lakes. He hoped this want of attention arose through inadvertence. Still it was time that attention should be directed to it. So long as the United States acted in an exclusive spirit towards Canadian shipping, it was a mistaken policy on our part to give such latitude to American shippers as we have been in the habit of doing. When the Americans adopted a more liberal policy he would be prepared to reciprocate. He moved for the correspondence between the department of customs and the officers of the frontier ports relative to seizures of foreign vessels; also of memorials or letters addressed to the customs department, and all orders passed in council relative to such seizures.

The motion was carried.

Mr Dorion moved for a statement of the yearly amount of the imports and exports of Canada from the 1st of January, 1860, distinguishing the imports and exports from and to the United States from those from and to Great Britain and other countries, and showing the value of the goods which in each year had or would have been entered duty free under the operation of the reciprocity treaty. He referred to the general state of the country, stating that the number of parties who went through the Bankruptcy Court for the past three months had been two hundred, and about an equal number had compromised with their creditors. This was an alarming fact that nearly forty failures a week had occurred in Ontario and Quebec alone within the last three months. Another alarming fact was that, as stated by the press and verified by those who were in the habit of travelling on railways, large numbers were leaving the country for the United States—not for a business or pleasure trip, but to stay there. Referring to the influence of the reciprocity treaty he said he found under its operations our imports from the United States had arisen from eleven to twenty-six millions of dollars, and our exports from eight millions to thirty-four millions. Immediately after the abrogation of the treaty this trade had fallen off. He had moved for the return for the purpose of showing the importance of renewing and extending the provisions of the treaty. He thought it was the wish of a great many manufacturers to extend the provisions of the treaty to manufactured goods.

Mr Rose had no objection to giving the information, but he deprecated the discussion of the question of reciprocity at the present time. He took exception to several propositions of the hon. member. Overtrading and our importations had far more to do with the failures than the want of reciprocity. He admitted the importance of free and less restricted trade with our neighbours across the lines than we at present enjoyed, but this country could maintain its trade independently of the United States. Last year no less than five ships had cleared for Central and South America with lumber from the single port of Montreal alone.

Mr Huntington argued that the mysterious whispers about a new nationality in parliament a few years ago meant nothing. We were still as powerless as before to negotiate a treaty. If the minister of finance were able to go to Washington for the advocation of a new treaty he could then understand the meaning of these whispers. But as we had still to look three thousand miles away to our dear mother-land for the initiation of a treaty we were no further forward in the cause of a new nationality than before. But the minister of finance knew that the question of reciprocity was entangled with international questions with which this country had nothing to do. He could speak for a large section of the country, and he could tell them there was one question everywhere asked—"Whither are we drifting?" The answer was—"In the wrong direction." He thought this country should get rid of foreign entanglements with which its present position was surrounded. It had been suggested that the gentlemen opposite should obtain from Great Britain a treaty-making power. Could they do that? He doubted it, and if the minister of finance went to Washington to negotiate a treaty he would find himself snubbed like the little province of Prince Edward Island. His own conclusion was that the destiny of this country, under proper management, was that it must assume a position of complete national independence. If this country then fell under the sway of the neighbouring republic, it would only show that we were unfitted for the privileges of self government.

Mr Rose said he was sure that nine-tenths of the House disagreed with the sentiments of the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that nine-tenths of the people of the country would hear them with disapprobation. (Applause.) The hon. member must have been a most superficial observer of events, and had displayed the most lamentable ignorance when he said we had to go three thousand miles across the Atlantic for the power to negotiate with the American government for reciprocity. Mr Rose then read despatches from the colonial office to show the utter fallacy of the hon. gentleman's assertion.

Mr McKenzie very much regretted the turn the debate had taken, and he was sorry any discussion at all had taken place upon the question. He had his own views upon the position which he would be prepared to discuss with the ministers at the proper time with a view of agreeing upon a common policy; but he deprecated any admission on the part of this House that we are in an inferior position to our neighbours. He referred to the immense decline in the American shipping, and argued that great part of this decline was due to the attempt to shut out our trade. He was surprised at the ignorance of the American people in attempting to create prosperity by protecting everything. He denied that there had been any serious distress in Canada, or that the distress was attributable to the want of reciprocity. He knew as a matter of fact that a much greater distress had existed in the State of Michigan than in any portion of the province of Ontario. He deeply regretted that sentiments should be uttered in this House that could only point to one result, and that one which would ever body would deplore. (Applause.)

Mr Young thought it would be wrong to allow the fallacy to go abroad that the Dominion of Canada was suffering seriously from the want of reciprocity. Such was not the fact. The country was in a prosperous condition. The failures spoken of were the result of speculation and over-importation because of former prosperity. He did not regard it as remarkable that our young men were going abroad to see the world. It was but an evidence of inheriting the spirit of the stock from which they had sprung, and they carried with them a warm feeling for their native land, and generally returned to it. With respect to reciprocity, though he wished it had not been abrogated for the sake of some interests—he thought upon the whole the repeal of the treaty was of great benefit to Canada. It had thought us commercial independence and a spirit of reliance. That treaty was quite as beneficial to the United States as to Canada, and it could not have been abrogated at a better time. He was satisfied it was it was for political purposes the treaty had been abrogated, and he thought the Americans are now beginning to see they had made a mistake. He regretted the abrogation of the treaty, but he would regret still more should this country go to Washington to ask for its renewal.

Mr Huntington stated that he was aware of what had transpired as to the negotiations through the British Minister, but what he had affirmed was that we had no treaty-making power; nor could we separate this question from that of the Alabama claims and other international questions so long as we maintain our present position.

Mr Chamberlin said that in times like this demagogues come to the surface in parliament and out of it proposing very desperate remedies for very small diseases, and they need not be surprised at the remarks which they had just heard from the member for Shefford.

Mr Anglin did not see why the question of loyalty or disloyalty had been imported into the debate, but he believed that no word should be said in this House that would make the country believe that we were not most anxious for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. He spoke more particularly for that portion of the country which he represented, though there might be other localities in which the interest in reciprocity was not so great. He held that it was for no love of the United States, and for no hatred of this country, that men went over there. It was simply to obtain the highest return for their labour. After dwelling upon the importance of reciprocity, he alluded to former debates in which it had been stated that old Canada had done all in its power to satisfy the States. But he held that old Canada had done more than it should have done. It had passed an alien act which was a disgrace to the statute book and lowered the province to a level of a mere police agent of the United States. He contended that confederation had not brought all the prosperity which had been promised from it, and that the statesmen should address themselves to the problem of reviving the trade and prosperity of the country.

Sir George E. Cartier had been of the opinion that the motion of the member for Hochelaga was a proper one and ought to be granted. It asked for information on a very important matter. They all knew that reciprocity between this country and the United States was a great question, but already Canada had a statute empowering the admission of certain articles free so soon as the United States admit the same articles free to the United States. If the Americans choose to surround themselves with a chain and walls, the fault was not with the government of Canada. He referred to the Potter and Woods' correspondence, saying that since that time the treaty had been repealed. Yet Canada had been progressing in population. As to the emigration from Lower Canada, if there was one thing in which Lower Canada excelled it was in population. (Laughter.) Now it had always been the custom for some of our people to emigrate to the United States, but if our people went to the United States, was it not true also that many Americans come here to starve? Comparing the progress of population, Sir Geo. showed that Upper and Lower Canada had trebled theirs in 28 years, whereas the white population of the United States had been doubled only in about 50 years. He hoped the argument that the want of reciprocity was ruining this country would never again be renewed in the house. The government had taken a proper view of the reciprocity treaty when they regarded it as a great and important question.

The motion was carried.

Mr Dorion moved for copies of all correspondence and despatches between the government of Canada and that of Great Britain, or with the British ambassador at Washington or other parties in the United States, since the first of January, 1867, in reference to the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, and for copies of all orders in Council on the same subject. Carried.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

THE BAZAAR AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—The bazaar in aid of the funds for the support of the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died in Canada, held in St. George's Hall on Wednesday evening last, was attended with the usual amount of success, but not nearly as much as the object of the charity deserves, nor was the encouragement so great as was due to those ladies whose efforts were instrumental in getting up the bazaar. There are about seventeen widows who derive their support through the means of this charity, and its existence and success mainly depend upon the untiring efforts of a few christian ladies of the city. On Wednesday evening a very fashionable audience was present, and the majority of the articles for sale were disposed of either by direct sale or lottery. A very social and pleasant evening was spent, which was much heightened by the band of the Royal Canadian Rifles, whose splendid music alone was worth much more than the price of the admission.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooner Flying Scud left here last night to load grain at Amherst Island for Brockville. The barque D. M. Foster from Brockville passed here last night en route to Toronto. The steamer Passport took in stores to-day at the government dockyard for Montreal. A private telegram from Port Colborne of this morning's date reports that a part of the fleet there left yesterday afternoon, but the ice was coming back this morning. A telegram of to-day's date from Cornwall says the Cornwall canal will be opened for navigation on Wednesday next positively. The barque Superior and schooners Amaranth, E. Kanter, Etna, Atmosphere, Northumberland and Jennie Mullen have cleared from Chicago for Kingston, and the Wave Crest and Caroline Marsh have cleared from Toledo also for this port. Weather to-day clear with cold stiff breeze during the day from S.W. and W.SW. The N. S.T. Company's City of London arrived this morning from Inverhuron, Lake Huron, wheat laden. She lightens 4,000 bushels into the M. T. Company's barges, and proceeds with the balance to Montreal. She is the first vessel of the season from Lake Huron. The propeller Magnet, from Hamilton and Toronto bound to Montreal, touched here this afternoon. The schooners Homeward Bound, Ariadne, O. S. Storrs, and Peerless cleared from Garden Island yesterday afternoon for up lake, and the schooner Mayflower arrived to-day at the same port from Hamilton.

THE DEBATE ON DUAL REPRESENTATION.

In the house of Commons on Wednesday, Mr Mills moved the second reading of his act to render members of the legislative council and members of the legislative assemblies of the provinces, now including four provinces, or which may hereafter be included within the Dominion, ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons. He went over arguments against dual representation, contending that it was injurious to the independence of the local legislatures. It had been said that this was a matter belonging to the constituencies for decision, but if it was correct why deny constituencies the right of electing judges to the Superior Courts or aliens or other parties ineligible by law? Parliament had already undertaken to limit the choice of the constituencies, and it was as competent to do it in this parliament as in the other. Then he argued that the members of the local legislature sitting in this House could be unduly influenced by the government.

Mr Dufresne believed the principle of the bill was wrong. It was right that men in public employment, receiving public money in payment, should be excluded, but to pass this bill would be to exclude those who were best qualified to legislate for the people. He hoped the bill would be voted down.

Mr Cheval addressed the House in French in favour of the bill.

Sir George E. Cartier said he would remind the House of what he had said last session concerning a similar measure. There was a slight difference, however, between the bill and that of last year. Last year the mover proposed to interfere with those sitting in the other branch of the legislature, to which he (Sir George) had made an objection, and he was glad to see that his honourable friend had a good memory, for he had avoided this objection in the present bill, thus showing that he had become wiser, and he (Sir George) now proposed to remind him of other objections to the bill, which he hoped he would remember for another year. Besides the objections made by the honourable member for Montcalm, which were grounded against the bill, he wondered that the mover, who professed to hold very liberal principles, should attempt to circumscribe the liberties of the people in the free choice of their representatives. But even if the bill passed the House it could not restrict the choice of the crown in making a senator a member of the local legislature according to the provisions of the British North America Act. Since that House could not exclude members of the local legislature from one branch of the general Parliament, why should it be attempted to exclude them from the other? The spirit of the Constitution was against the principle of the bill. If the hon. gentleman was determined to expel the members of the local legislatures from the House, let him work up public opinion in the several provinces in his favour. They had power to create a disqualification. The local legislatures could declare that neither senators nor members of this House could sit in them, which the Parliament could not do.

Mr Mackenzie supported the bill. He argued that many more reasons might be given, and his discussion might embrace a wider range than had yet been touched upon. It affected the constitution of the ministry and the whole system of government. Nothing but the influence of such a system as dual representation could have had the honourable members for Cornwall and Brant to become supporters of the gentlemen on the treasury benches. He argued that the system destroyed the independence of members, and if carried to any great extent would be productive of most disastrous consequences.

Mr Blanchet contended that the dual system was in conformity with the general practices of having general and provincial legislatures. He referred to the Northern German Parliament and the Austrian Reichsrath, from neither of which were the members of the local legislative bodies excluded. It was only in the United States of America where there was a provision against it, and there double representation was prevented by an article in each State constitution. So our provinces had the power to prevent their members from sitting in the House of Commons if they saw fit. He concluded by moving the six months' hoist.

Mr Bodwell argued that it was absurd to contend that the House could not exclude members of the local legislature, seeing that so many classes were excluded. As to restricting the people's choice, that choice has been restricted already. He contended that the maintenance of the dual system was due to a desire for a retrograde movement towards a legislative union, and maintained that if people were deprived of the control of their local affairs they would be deprived of one of the greatest boons conferred by the new constitution.

Mr Masson (Terrebonne) said at the commencement of Confederation it was found desirable that in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec members of experience should be found to carry out the new local government. Members who had sat for a year or so in this House did not even yet know the rules, and how could it have been possible for sixty-five new members to manage the legislature of Quebec. He looked upon the question as a practical one, without caring whether it were conservative or reform, and believed that practically the double system had been advantageous.

Mr Chamberlin opposed a similar bill last year on the ground of a want of experience, and he would do so again. It was true he had seen some things that made him think less in favour of the dual system than he had done, but they were yet without the necessary experience to warrant them in upsetting it. It had surprised him to listen to the arguments advanced by advocates of the bill. Their whole complaint had been, too much harmony, too much unanimity, had much good feeling in this House. They desired to return to party warfare, to wranglings and disputes. They advocated this bill because there was much harmony between the Local Government of Ontario and Quebec; but in his opinion it would have been far better had every member of the Local Legislature had a seat in the House. They would then have discovered that the Canadians were not such as they had been represented. Another reason for opposing the bill was: there was no immediate necessity for it. There was plenty of time to consider the effects of the present system; and he would like to see the good old English practice of not rushing too hastily into changes.

Mr Jackson said that in establishing proper relations between the local and general governments created under the Imperial act, dual representation had been productive of some benefits. It had contributed very materially to bringing the legislatures into general harmony, but were it to become prominent it would probably lead to evil consequences. But he regarded it as a temporary arrangement which in the nature of things would not last long. He should, therefore, vote against the bill.

Sir John A. Macdonald said it appeared that the honourable gentlemen opposite were continually seeking excuses for having failed to carry the general election. Their appeal to the people had gone against them, and they were now seeking excuses for this fact. It had been said that these elections were carried by conspiracy. A conspiracy was a thing conceived in the dark, but they had gone to the country in open day. The member for Cornwall and himself had gone openly before the people, from constituency to constituency, and advocated harmony between the local and general governments. It had been said that the country was against the dual system, but was it a fact? Why, when the member for Bruce in the local legislature, who represents West Durham in this House, asked the electors of West Durham to relieve him of the double responsibility, they refused, thereby showing that according to their interpretation of Reform principles the dual system was unobjectionable. The principle of the bill was not one which should be legislated upon here, but by the local legislatures. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the legislatures had already declared that their members should not sit in the House of Commons. It was quite consistent for them to do so; but how was it in Ontario? Why, at the last meeting of the legislature it was declared by a solemn vote that the two duties were not incompatible. Now, the legislature of Ontario represented the same constituencies as those represented from that province in this House, and its decision ought to be accepted as the judgment of the electors of that province. Why, then, should the hon. member persist in forcing a measure which had already been condemned by the legislature of his own province. He hoped the hon. member would consent to withdraw the bill.

Mr Young said he voted for the bill as he should for any other that would tend to diminish the growing power of the Crown in the House. Too much power and too much authority were being placed in the hands of the executive.

Mr Huntington said that the logical conclusion of the principal argument against the bill was that the local legislatures should be abolished altogether. (Hear, hear.) The whole cry about harmony was but another form of reasons put forward in favour of the bill—harmony making local legislatures. Subserviency to the general government was not the harmony he desired to see. The bill if adopted would tend to secure the independence of the local legislatures, though for the present it would, no doubt, be voted down by a large majority, but the time would come when the House would be compelled to accept it.

Mr Mackenzie contended that the electors had been divided at the general elections, and appealed to the results of the elections in West York and Kamouraska as a proof that the country had changed its judgment. He said it was quite natural that the electors of West Durham should seek to retain the services of the eminent member who represented them, and so with Bruce, but that gentleman himself was against the dual system.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the fact that the constituency of West Durham had overruled the judgment of its representative was one of the strongest reasons why the system should not be disturbed. As to the elections of West York and Kamouraska he thought it was true that the present representatives might be persuaded not to be supporters of the present government, yet the circumstance was not remarkable. They had recently seen in England Mr Gladstone and two members of his government defeated, yet no one would pretend to say Gladstone's government did not enjoy the confidence of the English people. The hon. the Minister of Militia and the Premier of Quebec had also appealed to the province of Quebec on precisely the same grounds, and the result was the same. Dual representation had nothing at all to do with the appeal, nor did it affect the result of the elections. He regretted that the hon. member for Lambton, who had sanctioned the coalition of 1864, formed between men who had opposed each other for twenty years, had not sustained the coalition of 1867 to build the superstructure on the foundations laid by the coalition of 1864. If ever there was a calm and deliberate verdict of the people expressed through the general election it was at the general election of 1867. Before the last session of the old Provincial Parliament closed it was known by everybody that there must be a new election whenever the act came into force, and the people calmly and deliberately pronounced their judgment. The union of provinces involved the abandonment of all petty provincial quarrels in general, and the legislative quarrels and disputes of Upper or Lower Canada had no more right in the legislature than those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The new Dominion gave all an opportunity of forgetting their differences about the clergy reserve question or seigniorial tenure and other old issues, and to rise to what he believed was higher and purer—the politics of the Dominion. As to the responsibility attaching to a member of the Crown, even Mr Bright had warned his constituents that he might be compelled by a sense of duty to go into the lobby and vote on a side which he had formerly opposed. After referring to some other points which had arisen in the debate, Sir John concluded by hoping the member would withdraw his bill.

Mr Mackenzie denied that the issue at the general election of 1867 was a success of Confederation. It was true the hon. the Premier and his colleagues had gone to the country with this cry and had endeavoured to persuade the electors that the members of the liberal party were disunionists because they did not sustain the coalition. Mr Mackenzie contended that the country had begun already to lose confidence in the government; that discontent prevailed at one point to such an extent that annexation was cropping out, and said that the Minister of Finance was on a fair road to finding himself with a large deficit. He claimed that the liberal members had adhered to their principles, and that even though in the minority in the House they deserved at least credit for being inspired by unimpeachable motives.

Mr Dorion argued that the continuance of the dual system was destructive to the independence of the local government, inasmuch as while members of the general government held seats in the local parliament they should bring influence to bear upon the members of the local government to compel them to support the general government in the Dominion parliament.

Mr Ferguson spoke in favour of amendment. There was nothing unconstitutional in a constituency electing one member to represent them in both legislatures. He regretted that they had not had any members of the local legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia sitting in this House. If there had been, the harmony between these provinces and the Dominion would have been much greater. There had been no complaint from the public regarding dual representation, although every small grievance was made the subject of petitions. He was satisfied if the question were left to the people they would decide to their own satisfaction.

Mr White said the people of Ontario were not in favour of the dual representation. He regretted the course pursued by the member for Lambton in condemning the Minister of Public Works, whose past services in the cause of reform should not be forgotten.

The House divided on the amendment for the six months' hoist, which was carried—yeas 82, nays 57.

YEAS—Messrs Beatty, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Blanchet, Bowell, Bown, Brown, Burton, Caron, Sir G. E. Cartier, Cassault, Cayley, Cartwright, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Crawford (Brockville), Daoust, Dobbie, Drew, Dufresne, Ferguson, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gendron, Grant, Gray, Grover, Heath, Holmes, Huot, Hurdon, Jackson, Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Keeler, Lacerte, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Lawson, Little, Macdonald (Cornwall), Sir John A. Macdonald, Macdonald (Middlesex), Masson (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), McCallum, McCarthy, Macdougall (Lanark), Macdougall (Three Rivers), McGreavey, McKeagney, McMillan, Merritt, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Munro, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pope, Poulet, Rankin, Read, Robitaille, Rose, Ryan, Simard, Simpson, Stephenson, Sylvan, Tilley, Street, Walsh, Webb, Whitehead, Wilson, Workman and Wright (Ottawa county). Total—82.

NAYS—Messrs Anglin, Ault, Bodwell, Brehard, Bolton, Bourassa, Bowman, Brousseau, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Inverness), Cheval, Coffin, Connell, Coupal, Dorion, Fortier, Geoffrion, Godin, Hagar, Holton, Huntington, Hutchinson, Kempt, Macdonald (Glengarry), McFarlane, MacKenzie, McGill, McConkey, McMonies, Metcalfe, Mills, Morrison (Victoria), Oliver, Paquet, Pelletier, Pickard, Poser, Ray, Redford, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Victoria, N.S.), Ross (Wellington), Ryan (Kings, N. B.), Rymal, Savary, Scatcherd, Snider, Sturton, Thompson (Haldimand), Thompson (Ontario), Tremblay, Wells, White, Wright (York), and Young. Total—57.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened offices at Port Robinson and Welland, Ontario.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues fair, with bright, clear sunshine, and in spots sheltered from the wind, which is extremely chilly, and exposed to the full influence of the sun's rays, is sufficiently warm and pleasant. There was a sharp frost last night, and water exposed to the influence of the air presented a well defined covering of ice this morning. Farmers have been busy during the past week with spring ploughing, and assert that the prevailing cool air has enabled their teams to work to great advantage, and a large amount of work has been done in consequence. The prospects of the farmer are sufficiently encouraging.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 30.—The Nestorian, Germany, Glenliffer, Abeona, and Glenbervie, all left Quebec for Montreal this morning.

Bishop Bourget presented the Pope with $50,000 which had been collected in Canada on the occasion of the late celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination.

The Bank of Ontario and Jacques Cartier bank have declared dividends of 4 per cent for the half year.

Ontario students have carried off honours in McGill Medical College this year. Holmes' gold medal was won by D. Lucas, of Wellington, Ontario. The final prize was won by N. A. Harkness, of Matilda; the primary, by A. A. Henderson, of Fitzroy Harbour. The senior prize in Practical Anatomy was divided between A. J. Cattanach, of Fergus and R. Rooney, of Compton; and the junior prize by Mr Startt. The Ontario Prize, for Botany was carried off by H. Allen, of Ottawa city.

P.W.O. BATT. VOL. RIFLES.—The battalion has received notice that they will be supplied with a thorough outfit of new accoutrements. All the old accoutrements in possession of the men are to be returned immediately into store, in order to effect a speedy change.

At the Convocation of Queen's University yesterday the following fellows were elected: in the Faculty of Arts, Robert Crawford, B.A.; in the Faculty of Theology, Rev. Prof. Jardine, B.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericktoo, N.B.; in the Faculty of Law, Sir John A. Macdonald.

TEMPERANCE SUMMER DRINKS.

Lemon Syrup in bottle.
Raspberry do
Strawberry do
Ginger do
Banana do
&c. &c. &c.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

Sugar-Cured Hams and Bacon.

VERY fine Sugar-Cured Hams and Cumberland Cut Bacon.

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.

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.

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.

April 6. R. & J. GARDINER.

NEW DUTCH WOOL CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, FELT CARPETS, COCOA MATTING, CRUMB CLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, at
Macnee & Waddell
April 8.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS

R. WADDELL & CO.

HAVE opened A NEW CARPET ROOM, with a splendid stock of Carpets.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special notice to their Stock of TAPESTRY CARPETS.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Union and Wool Carpets, great variety.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Hemp Carpets, per yard from ten pence per yard.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Stair Carpets, Stair Felt Carpets, Door Mats and Rugs.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Buff and White Wadding, land in all widths, very cheap.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing Union and Wool Damasks, Moreeds, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes and Tassels.

R. WADDELL & CO.

ARE showing a splendid Stock of CARPETS, the CHEAPEST in the city.
April 30.

COAL OIL
DOWN! DOWN!
AT
F. S. RE
30 Cents per Gallon in 5 Gal.

NOW is the time to fill up your Cans. Having purchased a barrel outside the Association, I am able to offer the above low prices for a short time. Send your orders and have Oil sent home.
April 30. F. S. R. 187 Princess st.

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 SPRING
Dry Goo
JUST RECEIV
AT THE
BRITISH WARE
CONSISTING IN PART AS FOL
BROADCLOTHS, Black and Colo
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
Tweeds, English, Scotch, and Co
Waterproof Tweeds and Melton
Fancy Dress Goods.
Lustres, Mohairs, Challies, &c. &c.
Alpacas, Black and Coloured.
Cobburgs, Black and Coloured.
Fancy Prints and Brilliantes.
Marseilles and Piques.
Muslins, Plain and Printed.
Cottons, Grey and White.
Cotton Sheetings.
Tickings, Cotton and Linen.
Window Hollands, White and Buff.
Linen Damask, and Table Cloths.
Towels and Towelling.
Irish Linens and Diapers.
Imperial Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Curtains, Muslin and Lace.
Damasks and Moreens.
Table Covers, Damask and Cloth.
Silks, Black, Coloured, and Fancy.
Satins, Black and Coloured.
Silk Velvets and Velveteens.
Fancy Dress Buttons.
Fancy Dress Trimmings and Fringes.
Parasols, Black, Coloured and Fancy.
Umbrellas, Cotton, Alpaca and Silk.
Hosiery, Ladies', Gents', and Children's.
Gloves, Lisle, Silk, Taffeta.
Gloves, best Josephine and Dedmain.
Shirts, Gents' White and Fancy.
Collars, Linen, various styles.
Collars, Paper, a large assortment.
Gents' Scarfs and Ties, new styles.
Ladies' Corsets and Hoop Skirts.
Waterproof Clothing.
The above having been purchased at the terms, and carefully selected, will be well worth the attention of purchasers. Will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
JAMES MOORE.
BRITISH WAREHOUSE
Corner of Princess and Wellington sts. Kingston.
April 9.

Daily News

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

don, April 29, evening.—The pr in the House of Commons this ev unusually interesting. e Right Hon. Chichester Fort Secretary for Ireland, in reply n of Lord Manners, deplored th ntages in Cork and London endeavour had been made by th ng to suppress the riotous proceed the peace preservation Act had nforced. He also stated that fu ations at this time were impoliti John Arthur Otway, member for denied the authenticity of the tele ring to have been received fro rford Alcock, British Minist that the Chinese Government were opposed to progress. Irish Church Bill then came short debate on Mr Disraeli's am to give the glebe houses to the proposition was rejecte For the amendment, 216; majority for the Governm uring the discussion, the O'Co ated that the trustees of Mayn were willing to put that buil sale, if the same could be done ons of the Church. e clause allowing the retention rch of any real or personal pro produce of property or money g able persons out of their own res e 1660, or the produce of m by private subscription since

rgory moved to substitute the 1660. Disraeli moved the omission of irty. oundel Palmer spoke in opposi mendment. He thought the fi ate at the year 1660 to be more o the Church and the country, ing to the former all endowm bsequent to the Reformation. the amendments were then w and Mr Gathorne Hardy submit to fix the date at 1660. House divided upon this mot following result:—For the 220; against the amendment 3 ent majority, 86. derick Wm. Key Gates' (men Donderry) motion to retain the R ther grants made since the sec he reign of Queen Elizabeth, d by 288, to 180. d, April 29.—The majority in enet Cortes urges a prompt decis r the Duke of Montpensier or f Asturias as King, or the decla Republic. The Republicans part a national petition in fav ublic. nderry, April 29.—Serious riots here yesterday