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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 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G.T.R. day train	12:40 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Western " " "	3:15 "	2:15 "
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UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 1:30 P.M., and Mails from these places will be due for delivery at 12:30, P.M. A second Mail for Cape Vincent will be closed at 5:30, P.M., and one will be due here for delivery at 7, A.M., daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per *Canadian* steamers will be closed every *Friday* at 12 *M.*

Per *Cunard* and *Bremen* lines, every *Monday* and *Tuesday* respectively at 5 *P.M.*

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☞ 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.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

To-day another indication of the pacific policy of the United States government in the matter of the Alabama claims is afforded in the announcement that President Grant has finally shaken off those counsellors to violence, who have been obtruding their veiws upon him during the past three weeks. Secretary Fish is a man of sober views, of great prudence and caution, and he has declined to send Mr Motley to England with Senator Sumner's speech as his instructions. The American Minister leaves New York for London on the 19th instant, without any formal instructions whatever. In place of reading formal demands contained in heavy despatches, it will be his duty to report the situation, and inform the American government on the nature of the advances that would have a chance of being accepted. It is now perfectly clear that Senator Sumner's speech has made Mr Motley's task more difficult than it otherwise would have been; but since the administration has repudiated Senator Sumner in this matter, it may not be so difficult to patch up the old treaty into a mutually acceptable form. In spite of the indignation which the rejection of the treaty by the Senate has occasioned, and in spite of the outburst of scorn with which Mr Sumner's preposterous demands have been met in England; we may be sure that Mr Gladstone's Cabinet will not miss any fair opportunity for bringing about a settlement of the Alabama claims. And after the way that Great Britain has set her back up over the scurvy and chapman-like manner in which her frankness has been sought to be taken advantage of by the Yankee peddler from Massachusetts, the Senate will be all the more reconciled to accept the new Clarendon-Motley treaty which Secretary Fish, we hope, will soon have in his hands to send to the Senate.

The Toronto *Globe*, which more than ever through its large and increasing circulation is becoming a great organ of public opinion in Canada, opposes warmly the notion of Canadian independence which has been revived in Montreal as a panacea for the hard times. The *Globe* opposes the movement for the same reason that the New York *Tribune* approves it; namely, as a first step to annexation. Says the *Globe*:—"We should not be six weeks independent till some way or other a power would be called upon to interfere in our affairs, through discontented parties among ourselves. We might maintain a hopeless struggle for a short time, but the most evident course would be to fall back for help to Britain, or submit quietly to be absorbed. Nineteen-twentieths of the handful who are talking of independence, know right well that such *would* be the result, *and they calculate on it.*" Not a journal of any standing in Canada lends itself to the idea of independence as put forward by the Hon. John Young. The Montreal *Star* and *Le Nouveau Monde*, also of Montreal, are both newly-started papers, seeking possibly to attract increased attention by the way in which they treat this sensational piece of politics. Not a journal in the upper province favours the scheme with any sort of recommendation. Nor is it probable that any established journal will be likely to do so. It would be the merest babyism for our people to throw aside Confederation for the new bauble, when Confederation has had as yet no sort of trial by which it should be condemned; but, on the contrary, has so far done better for the individual provinces than was at first expected.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Monday, May 3.—In the Senate, the Patent of Inventions bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons Mr Redford inquired whether it was the intention of the government during the present session to repeal the clause in the act which imposed a duty of five per cent upon books, magazines and pamphlets imported.

Mr Rose regretted that he could not take the honourable gentleman into his confidence until the budget was brought down. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Stephenson inquired whether the $50,000 voted last year for the construction of a harbour of refuge had been expended.

Mr Macdougall said no money had been expended for the construction of harbours of refuge. An engineer had been sent to make surveys and to report to the department. The report would probably be ready in a few days.

Mr Forin moved the appointment of a select committee on maritime and river fisheries, ocean and inland navigation, consisting of Messrs Anglin, Campbell, Chauveau, Blanchet, Simpson, Mackenzie, McCallum, Keeler, Workman, Simard, Robitaille, Renaud, Bolton, Savary, Ross, (Victoria,) Coffin, Langeler, Ross (Prince Edward,) Jones (Halifax,) Beaty, Simon, Bourassa and the mover.—Carried.

M. Savary moved for a return of the number of licences granted during the past year to American fishermen, the names of the vessels, or master, or owners, and to what port they belonged, the amount of revenue derived from such licences and naming the ports or places at which such licences were issued. He said the fisheries were the most important sources of the wealth of the Maritime Provinces, and their protection demanded the serious attention of the government. He did not approve of an unreasonable or retaliatory policy towards the United States, but so long as Americans refused a market for our fish and coal, so long as they gave nothing in the shape of reciprocity, we should show them that we intend to protect the rights and privileges that we undoubtedly possessed. A large portion of the American people desired to extend their territory and deluded themselves into the belief that the people of these provinces by being shut out from the American market would become anxious to secure annexation. He was almost disposed to say that the word annexation should not be used in this House, but at any rate it should have no weight whatever in reference to the question of reciprocity. We had our own destiny to work out, and feeling a self-reliance which would lead us to work out that destiny, independence of the United States or any other foreign country should prevail among us, and be believed did prevail among us. We should therefore consider the question of protecting our fisheries with reference to our future independency of the United States. If any public men in the United States, believed as he thought they did, that by refusing reciprocity they could drive us into a political union with them, they were greatly mistaken. He believed in saying this that he spoke for the whole of his province, at any rate for his constituency. After referring to the working of the licence system for the past two years, he argued in favor of adopting a firm policy for the defence of the fisheries and the maintenance of the rights of the Dominion. If the Americans would grant us reciprocity he would be glad to see our waters thrown open to American fishermen as well as our own, but when they shut their canals, their lakes and their rivers against our vessels on the same terms as we had admitted theirs, it was time that measures should be taken for the protection of the fisheries.

Mr Robitaille said we had given the Americans the right of fishing in Canadian waters while our fishermen received nothing in return. If they were to be protected in the future it would be necessary to send men with full power and authority to exercise all jurisdiction required for the proper discharge of the duty. The law was such that these necessary powers could not be granted by this government. He was confident that by applying to the local governments this power could be got.

Mr Stewart Campbell said this was unquestionably a subject in which Nova Scotia was particularly interested. During the last three years American fishermen had been allowed to fish in our waters at a licence varying from 50c to $2 per ton, and during these three years it was supposed our own fishermen had been protected in their rights. What had been the value of this protection? Why that during these three years not a single seizure had been made, notwithstanding the large number of American vessels known to be fishing in Canadian waters, and the small number of licence taken out. This year the Americans did not intend to take out a single license. They had no fear of being molested and unless there was efficient protection furnished not one dollar would be paid for licences.

Mr Coffin had just one remark to add to what had already been said, and that was that the imposition of licence on American vessels was no protection to our fishermen.

Mr Anglin heartily agreed with the last speaker. The licence was no protection whatever. He would not undertake to say what the government should do in the matter. No doubt they would act with due caution, and all that could be done was to invite attention to the actual position of the question and ask this assistance in protecting the fisheries. He hoped that at all events the licence system would be abolished and that they would assert their undoubted right to the undivided use of the waters as limited by the treaty that had been already referred to.

Mr E. M. Macdonald said the present system was driving the young men of Nova Scotia out of Nova Scotia into the United States, and he was within bounds when he said that three-fifths of the crews of the American vessels which fished in our waters were Nova Scotian.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the question was surrounded with many difficulties, and the policy of the government had been to wait the action of the Americans regarding reciprocity. Previous to 1854, when protection to the fisheries was the policy of the government, they were guarded by her Majesty's navy. By the reciprocity treaty in 1854 the navy was relieved from this very unpleasant duty. When in 1866 the treaty ended, her Majesty's government was at once applied to by the then government of Canada for the restoration of the former production. The old province of Canada had no law for the summary seizure of vessels as they had in Nova Scotia. Canada could not therefore adopt any mode of summarily seizing American boats fishing in Canadian waters. The government of Canada had, however, in 1866, adopted a licence system, not as a matter of revenue but simply as an assertion of its right to these waters—a right which was considered so important that the Americans should recognize the licence fee which had been raised from 50 cents in 1866 to $1 in 1867, and now it was $2 per ton. With respect to the regulations adopted for the protection of the fisheries it had been a matter of correspondence with the colonial office, and with the consideration which colonial representations were always treated, those regulations had been so modified that seizures may now be made in twenty-four hours' notice. After explaining the law which gave authority for the full enforcement of every measure necessary for protection, he stated that already the admiral had taken early means for their protection. There were four ships on the station there, and there would be two Canadian vessels and six row boats placed at a convenient distance. He hoped, therefore, that the arrangements now made would prove effectual. He had not regarded the licence as equivalent for the duty imposed by Americans upon fish imported from Canada. For that object it was quite inefficient, but it had only been imposed as an assertion of our rights. Regarding what honourable gentlemen had said about the adoption of a different policy towards us, he took it for granted they had only spoken on the assumption that the United States would not renew the reciprocity treaty, and were he convinced there was no prospect of the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, or that the American people were not disposed to negotiate a closer commercial relation, he would go for the assertion of our right, and the exclusive use of our water for our fishermen. But he did not believe the Americans would long maintain an exclusive policy. Already appearances indicated a strong and growing feeling in favour of reciprocity, and he thought it would be premature on the part of Canada to adopt a policy which might be regarded as retaliation for the present exclusiveness at the very time when they seemed disposed to abandon it themselves.

After some remarks from Mr Fortin, to which Sir John A. Macdonald replied, the motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr Mackenzie an order was issued for Intercolonial Railway tenders, with schedules, prices attached, names of sureties, &c.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved for a committee of the whole on Tuesday on resolutions providing for the application of the same laws to the maritime provinces as to the upper province towards vessels regarding pilotage, and to consider the provisional contract entered with Mr Hugh Allan for the ocean mail service. Carried.

Mr McConkey's bill for making the 1st of July a legal holiday was read a second time.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 4.—There were 72 deaths last week.

The steamship Nestorian, partially laden, sailed for Quebec this morning.

Two schooners left yesterday for the lower provinces.

The Lake Superior, the new vessel of the Montreal Shipping Company, now here, is nearly all of iron, 1547 tons burden, 220 feet long, 35 feet beam and 22 feet hold.

Water has been let into the Lachine canal again.

The harbour is beginning to look lively, but bad weather combined with other causes maintains depression in businesss.

Ellen Grey, aged 26, known to the police as a prostitute, was found dead at the Canal yesterday. Verdict, intemperance and inclemency of weather.

Seven large dry goods houses have agreed to an early closing movement for the summer months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir: For a public man Mr Huntingdon must be strangely ignorant or perseveringly blind to events of the last few years, when he said in the House of Commons, "he regretted that Canada was not possessed in its own right of a treaty-making power, and for that reason he considered it desirable to desire its independence." It is not long since, in 1865, and during the American war, when there appeared to be an opening for the prosecution of the South American and Inter-Colonial West India trade by Canada, in consequence of the withdrawal of American shipping for thence, and the depreciation of American currency, Great Britain conferred on Canada all the functions of a treaty making power. The British representations in Brazil and Cuba were ordered by the Imperial Government to forward the objects of the Canadian Commissioners in every possible way, and they were conveyed in British ships of war to and from their destination with every mark of respect and attention, which simply as independent Canadians they would never have been entitled to.

At a later date our delegates have negotiated with the Hudson's Bay Company for the cession of a territory nearly as large as Europe, aided and encouraged by the Imperial Government, without whose assistance the compromise could never have been effected.

Mr Huntingdon surely never means to assert that the Imperial Government is unfavourable to the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty. A *carte blanche* at this moment lies at Washington for this purpose whenever the American Government desires it.

Mr Huntingdon whilst advocating independence is honest enough to avow himself an annexationist. It is just as well, for independence and annexation mean one and the same thing.

Yours, &c.,

Kingston, May 4, 1869. H. B. EVANS.

A telegram was received this morning by the police from the Chief of Police at Belleville, directing that two women and a child who had left Belleville for Cape Vincent should be searched upon their arrival at Kingston, as it was suspected they had stolen a bag of furs. The detective found the women and made the required search, but discovered no furs.

THE WEATHER.—During the night the weather was unusually cold, and early this morning the city was visited by a snow squall, which perceptibly whitened the roofs of the buildings. Its duration, however, was short, and the weather during the remainder of the day has continued bright and pleasant.

A MEAN THIEF.—Yesterday morning a man known as Benjamin Babcock alias Elias Newell stole from the premises of Mr Wellburn, a resident of the township of Kingston, $3 in cash and a quantity of clothing. He called upon Mr Wellburn a few days previous and procured leave to stay with him a short time, representing himself as a single man and owner of a farm at Wilton. His plausible stories and insinuating manners caused Mr Wellburn and family to feel much interest in him, and during his stay they used him as one of the family, and not the slightest idea entered their minds of his real character. The police are endeavouring to trace him. Babcock is between 60 and 70 years of age, but looks many years younger.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooner Ocean Wave arrived at Messrs Henderson & Co.'s wharf at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Toronto with wheat. She unloaded and left again the same night for the Bay of Quinte, to load wood for Toronto. The Caroline Marsh arrived at the same wharf yesterday afternoon from Toledo with corn. The propeller Brantford after wooding at Gananoque, passed the port yesterday for Toronto, to load for Montreal. The schooner Maggie, with wheat for Montreal, arrived last night, and anchored in the stream awaiting the services of a tug. She will resume her voyage as soon as she has procured the desired aid. The steamer Rochester is undergoing some alterations at the United States wharf. They include an enlargement of her lower decks and complete repainting. Her owners will endeavour to get her ready for the Bay of Quinte route in about ten days. The work of dismantling the hull of the tug Advance is now rapidly going on at Toronto. To-day a commencement will be made to hoist the boiler from the hold, preparatory to sending the hull and machinery by rail to Lake Simcoe. Prevailing wind to-day N.W.

THE SONG OF THE SIREN—BEAUTIES OF ANNEXATION ACCORDING TO HOOKEY WALKER, Esq.

The Washington *Daily Chronicle* of Friday last publishes in a supplement a letter, occupying some twelve columns addressed by the Hon. Robert J. Walker to the chairman and secretary of the Nova Scotia League, in answer to the following questions propounded by those gentlemen to the writer:

1st. "What is the feeling in the United States on the subject of admitting Nova Scotia as a State of the Union?"

2nd. "On what terms, as regards Nova Scotia, could such a union be accomplished?"

3rd. "What would be the probable effect of annexation on the welfare of Nova Scotia?"

The first question is very briefly but positively answered by the statement that since the disappearance of slavery from the United States the annexation of Nova Scotia would be hailed with unbounded satisfaction. As to the terms of annexation the United States government would be willing to grant, Mr Walker holds out the most tempting inducements, and our Washington contemporary most graciously assures us that liberal and advantageous as these terms are they would be offered as well to the other British American provinces should they be disposed to treat. To give our readers an idea of the gilded bait which this American statesman holds out to our Nova Scotian brethren, we quote his remarks on this point *verbatim:*

"2. If Nova Scotia should signify to us her desire to become a State of the Union most advantageous terms would be offered her. The crown lands, now estimated at four millions of acres, would become hers, together with all the ungranted mines which they contain, whether of gold, silver, coal, or any other mineral. These lands and mines, after annexation, would become of great value. All public buildings would become yours, except forts, arsenals, navy-yards, and custom-houses. We would assume your public debt, now estimated at $8,000,000. Of course you would receive your share of our public land scrip set apart for every State for an agricultural and mechanical college. This scrip, in the case of Nova Scotia, would be of the value of $225,000. Since the meeting of our first Congress, in 1789, the General Government has granted to the several States and Territories land and money of the estimated value of $330,000,000 for the purposes of education. Included in this sum is $39,000,000, distributed by Congress among the States in 1836. Again, during the same period, Congress has granted to the States and Territories, or to companies representing them, lands and moneys of the estimated value of $307,000,000, for the improvement of rivers and harbours, and the construction of levees, turnpikes, railroads, and canals. These grants embrace every State of the Union, and even Territories. On becoming a State, Nova Scotia would, of course, participate thereafter in her full share of such appropriations. We should, in my judgment, first construct the short ship canal which would unite the Bay of Fundy with Northumberland Sound, and connect the Bras d'Or with the Strait of Canso. We should unite our railroad system as soon as practicable by the lower southern route, with that of New England, New York, and Canada. We should extend our light-house system (which is free from light dues) all along your shores, including buoys, light boats, and all other aids to navigation, and give you all the advantages of our magnificent coast survey, up to the head of tide water, throughout your limits. We would improve your rivers and harbours as we do our own, and construct all the necessary Federal buildings. We should protect and improve your fisheries, and aid in developing, by all constitutional means, your mineral and agricultural wealth. Of course, you would enjoy for ever, under the Constitution, absolute reciprocal free trade with all the States, thus securing the markets of forty millions of people. You would participate equally with ourselves in the exclusive privileges of our gigantic coasting trade. One of our first acts would probably be the establishment of a great line of ocean steamers to run from Halifax to Europe, built by yourselves, and with your own iron and timber, aided by postal and other arrangements. The improvement of Halifax would, of course, become our interest and duty, and we should expect to see her in time approach Boston in wealth and population. Nova Scotia on entering the Union would frame for herself such republican State constitution as would be acceptable to her people. An immense prosperity would immediately succeed annexation, and you would certainly soon bring all the rest of British North America into our Union. You would not have to wait the slow process of our naturalization laws, but by the very act of annexation you would all become immediately American citizens with all their rights and privileges. The Senators and Representatives from Nova Scotia would take their places in the American Congress, and their statesmen grace our Cabinet. In peace we would delight to do all in our power to advance your prosperity, and in war we should defend you from all assailants. Indeed, with all British North America ours, with their own free consent and that of England, exhibited in the acknowledgment of their independence, we should never have another war. The whole North American continent would soon be ours by voluntary annexation, and, as will be shown hereafter, our population, long before the close of this century, would reach at least one hundred and fifty millions of people, and our wealth be counted by hundreds of billions of dollars. Russia, Japan, and China on the east are already warm friends, China having trusted to an American the great task of securing her against disintegration; Japan having granted to us most favourable treaties, and Russia having transferred to us the all-important territory of Alaska. Passing from Asia to Europe, after such a consummation, the cordial reunion of the kindred races of England and America could at last be effected. Who would cross the Atlantic or Pacific to assail us, for what cause, and with what certainty of disastrous failure? Our policy is peace. We have never been engaged in an unjust war, nor would it be tolerated by our people.

The answer to the third question which relates to the effect of annexation upon the welfare of Nova Scotia constitutes the main portion of the argument. The writer points out, first, the advantages arising out of geographical contiguity to the United States, and endeavours to demonstrate by statistics the effect which annexation would exert upon the trade and industry of the provinces. The rapid increase of population in the United States is pointed out as another inducement for annexation; and another consideration in favour of it which Mr Walker holds out is the unprecedented rapidity of increase of wealth by the United States. Under this head he attempts to demonstrate the groundlessness of the fear that British America would suffer through the magnitude of the American national debt. The increase in wealth and population will, he asserts, in comparatively few years, make it a mere bagatelle when considered in connection with the vastness of American resources. Our space will not permit us to give a lengthy synopsis of this wonderful epistle. We close therefore, with the following extract, declaratory of the principle upon which the colonies would be received and welcomed into the Union:

"The Canadian Dominion and all the Provinces know well the plain and unequivocal terms on which they can obtain perpetual free trade with all the States of the Union. It is by annexation. If the Dominion and other Provinces refuse annexation, as they have a perfect right to do, so do we reject reciprocity.

"It is neither your interest nor that of England that her North American Provinces should remain longer in colonial subjection. England could do no wiser act than at once to acknowledge the independence of the Dominion and that of all the adjacent provinces. Such an act would speedily lead to the amicable adjustment of all difficulties between the two nations.

"It has been suggested that England would transfer all these colonies to us in payment of the Alabama claims. This England will never do, nor should we ask such a transfer. She would justly regard such a request in such a form as an attempted humiliation; and it would alienate from us the friendly feeling of the colonies. This is proved by the resistance of the people of Nova Scotia to their attempted transfer to the Canadian Dominion without their consent. The Canadians, the Nova Scotians, and the people of the other Provinces are brave and enlightened men, and we should not wound their feelings nor susceptibilities.

"We wish no States forced into the Union. If these colonies, with their own free will, would come into the Union, we would rejoice to receive them, but not otherwise. Indeed, our people would commemorate your voluntary annexation to the United States as the greatest event of this century. So soon as the telegraph should communicate the result throughout the country, the booming cannon and the chiming bell would announce our rejoicing, and a great people would bid you welcome, thrice welcome, into the Union.

"These people are equal to ourselves. They would constitute a large portion of the voters of the Union, and they should be like ourselves, free as the "casing air," subject only to the limits of the Constitution. We want, and will have, in this country, no serfs by transfer, or otherwise. Nor will England ever treat with us for the acknowledgment of the independence of these colonies in connection with the Alabama claims. Let the colonies ask for independence themselves, and they will surely receive it. That they would then desire annexation to the United States is not to be doubted. Thus, the annexation measure, the greatest of any age or country, would be speedily consummated, and a fair and just settlement of the Alabama claims would follow as a necessary consequence."

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, May 4.—Flour—Superior Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 4,40 to 4,44½; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,40 to 4,44½; super No. 1 Western wheat, 4,40 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, 1,02 to 1,02½; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 46 to 46. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,00 to 0,00. Butter.—Dairy 16 to 18c; store-packed 16 to 18c. Ashes—pots, 5,45 to 5,50; Pearls, 5,55 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 13½. Pork, Mess, 27,50 to 28,00: Prime Mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 21,00 to 0,00. Dressed hogs, 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, per 66 lbs 82 to 84. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour—limited sales of strong super at 4,45 to 4,47½; ordinary nominal fine sold at 3,95, and pollards at 3,25. Grain—no reported sales. Rates generally unchanged. Provisions dull at former rates. Ashes—Pots dull at quotations. Pearls in fair request.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News.

New York, May 4.—American Exchange 41¼. Gold 136. Cotton quiet. Flour active; receipts 9,400 bbls and 1,900 bags; sales 9,300 bbls at 5,65 @ 6,00 for superfine state and western; 6,10 @ 6,45 for common to choice extra state; 5,05 @ 7,00 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour firm at 4,75 @ 6,75. Wheat dull; receipts 6,300 bush; sales 12,000 bush at 1,50 for No. 2 spring; 1,55 @ 1,58 for No. 1 do.; 1,68 for amber Canada; 1,90 for white Canada. Rye quiet and firm. Corn closed dull; receipts 5,800 bush; sales 57,000 bush at 91 @ 94c for new mixed western; 92 @ 93c for old do. in store; 95½c afloat. Barley dull. Oats improved; receipts 3,600 bush; sales 36,000 bush at 86c for western in store; 85½ @ 87c afloat. Pork quiet and firm at 31,50 @ 31,25 for new mess; 30,75 @ 31,00 for old. Lard firm at 17 @ 18½c for steam; 18½c for kettle rendered.

SCHOOL BOARD.—The regular meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees will be held in the Council Chamber this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Mr F. Gardiner charged James Fraser with leaving his employment without giving legal notice. The prisoner was fined $15 or twenty-one days in gaol. This was the only case before the court this morning.

THE TRIAL OF CHALLONER.

In the Challoner case at Quebec on Monday, on the conclusion of the case for the Crown, the Chief Justice said he thought the modern rule in England of counsel for the defence addressing the jury only after the production of evidence on behalf of the prisoner might be advantageously followed in this case.

The Solicitor General was opposed to any departure from the practice hitherto followed in Quebec. The course proposed was not universally adopted in England.

Mr Parkin observed that the preparations for the defence were of such a nature that the prisoner would not be debarred from the benefit of an address to the jury after all the evidence had been given. He (Mr Parkin) then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner in an earnest appeal. He was followed by Mr Plamondon in French. Both counsel stated that the evidence of the purchase of the pistol relied on as going to show premeditation on the part of the prisoner would be fully explained. It was bought for self defence in apprehension of an attack from Whitaker, whom he intended to ask as to his intentions towards his sister, and whom he was informed always went armed. That the revolver was not purchased for the purpose for which it was employed was best shown by the fact that the prisoner met deceased more than once after he had bought it and never thought of using it. It was only on the afternoon of Wednesday the 3rd March, when he saw the officers of justice in his father's house, heard that the intended marriage was not to take place, and that the law had to be resorted to to secure his sister redress; that heated, and under the frenzy of provocation which the announcement of his sister's cruel dishonour and desertion afforded, he went to the rink in search of her betrayer. Both counsel eloquently referred to the Brogden-Henderson case in Upper Canada, to the Sickle-Keyes case at Washington, and to other cases of this description, where jurors had acquitted under similarly aggravating circumstances.

The Court then adjourned.

FREE TRADE AND AMERICAN FARM INTERESTS.

The Rochester *Union* says:—Notwithstanding the asseverations of Mr Greeley to the contrary, the interests of the great West emphatically demand the reduction of the tariff to a minimum necessary for revenue purposes, and the overthrow of manufacturing monopolies. The Free Trade movement is receiving earnest and vigorous support from many of the leading Republican and nearly all the Democratic papers of the West, particularly the Republican papers of Chicago. The *Evening Post* of that city does not see how, with wheat at $1,04 and corn at 56c a bushel, the home market and remunerative prices for farm products promised by the protectionists have come to pass. Since the commencement of the war there have been eleven changes in the tariff, each change turning the screws closer; and with every turn the protectionists have told the farmers that they, as well as the manufacturers, would be benefited. The *Post* declares that the "tariff now in force is the cause of heavier taxation upon the farmers of the country than all the other taxes they pay, though they were multiplied by three—state, town, county and income taxes altogether."

It is seen now that the tariff not only destroys the commerce of the country, but it is ruining the agriculturists. The West justly complains that, while Congress steps in to the protection or relief of the manufacturer, it does nothing for the farmer. Special enactments enable the manufacturer to keep his prices up, whereas, if the manufactured articles were left to the laws that govern trade, the goods would go down with cheap raw material and cheap food. But they do not. Protection thus plunders the farmer to enrich the manufacturer. How long will the tillers of the soil labour for the support of the Protection rings and over-fed manufacturing capitalists, against their own interests and the highest interests of the country?

The Cretan rebel chiefs, who were captured at the close of the late insurrection, have been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment with hard labour, despite the promise of amnesty from the Turkish government.

A Boston minister says that "when a minister is compelled to play second fiddle to a tenor it is time to go West."

The thirty thousand miners in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania have determined on a general suspension of work.

A prominent dry goods dealer in Woodstock has absconded. He stuck Hamilton wholesale men to the tune of $20,000.

Ten of the continental nations of Europe, embracing 130,000,000 inhabitants, have adopted the uniform gold coinage, and it is said that Germany with its 38,000,000, and Russia with its 60,000,000, will probably come into the arrangement this summer.

Formerly, Americans visiting the Canadian side at Niagara Falls could purchase and take back fancy goods or curiosities free of duty to the value of $25. But now instructions have been issued to Collector Spaulding, at Suspension Bridge, hereafter to collect duty upon articles brought by travellers or other persons from Canada. This will affect the sale of Indian curiosities, &c., at the Falls during the present year very seriously.

A destructive fire occurred at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Saturday night. Thomas Kelly, a native of Ireland, while attempting to save some property, was knocked down by the falling debris, and his legs becoming fastened in the timbers, he was burned to death. The unfortunate man had last week sent a draft to his wife, in Ireland, for the purpose of paying her passage to Wilkesbarre.

Call soon and see the handsome Carpets before they are all sold, at the Montreal House.

James Davis.

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!

WE have made a deduction of ONE CENT per lb. on all grades of Sugars.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

May 4th.

Valentia Raisins

ARRIVING.

4 POUNDS new RAISINS—for 1s. 3d.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

May 4th.

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 Glentiffer, 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.

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, CROMB CLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, at

Macnee & Waddell's

April 8.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS!

— GIVE — A CALL —

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, good quality, from ten pence per yard.

R. WADDELL & Co.

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

R. WADDELL & Co.

ARE showing Buff and White Wool Flannel in all widths, very cheap.

R. WADDELL & Co.

ARE showing Union and Wool Damasks, Moreens, 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. REES'

NOW is the time to fill up your Cans. Having purchased a Stock outside the Association, I am able to offer very low prices for a short time only. Send your orders and have Oil sent home.

F. S. R.

May 3. 157 Princess st.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ENGLISH SEEDS AT SKINNER'S.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

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

SKINNER'S DRUG STORE.

April 23.

NEW SPRING

Dry Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

BROADCLOTHS, Black and Colored, Black Doeskins and Cassimeres.
Tweeds, English, Scotch, and Canadian.
Waterproof Tweeds and Meltons.
Fancy Dress Goods.
Lustres, Mohairs, Challies, &c. &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 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 Dent's.
Shirts, Gents' White and Fancy.
Collars, Linen, various styles.
Collars, Paper, a large assortment.
Gents' Scarfs and Ties, new style.
Ladies' Corsets and Hoop Skirts.
Waterproof Clothing.

The above having been purchased in the best terms, and carefully selected, will be found well worth the attention of purchasers, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES MOORE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

Corner of Princess and Wellington streets, Kingston.

April 9.

The Daily News

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

May 2.—The English press co review Mr Sumner's speech on claims, which occasions no lit in political circles.

unanimous sentiment of reprobati by Mr Sumner's speech, says will demonstrate to America that English patience has that the limit has been reac England may stand an infin of blister, but menace—this is thing altogether. Menaces, it proof of weakness; but there less fear that the settlement of o with the United States will arduous task after Mr Sumne We do not infer from this that t Senate was wrong in rejecting t Clarendon protocol; we belie was obsc