THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVIII. KINGSTON, (CANADA), THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1869. NUMBER 185.

Canadian Navigation Company.

Royal Mail Line of Steamers.

Will of the Steamers of the above Line will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton every afternoon (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE

Also, one of the Steamers will leave Montreal every Morning (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE.

Cabin Passage Tickets apply at the office of Richard and Bros., Ontario Street, or at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH, Agent.

Kingston, April 27, 1869.

Kingston and Ottawa Route.

THE UPPER CABIN STEAMER

CITY OF OTTAWA,

BURROWES, MASTER,

WILL resume her trips about the 7th instant, and will leave Kingston every MONDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P.M. Leaves Ottawa every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 6 A.M., calling at all intermediate stopping places on the way.

For Freight or Passage, having superior passenger accommodation, apply on board, or to

D. MURPHY, Ottawa.
G. M. KINGHORN, Kingston.

Kingston, May 3, 1869.

Kingston and Wolfe Island Ferry.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, RUNS AS UNDER:—

Leave Kingston daily.	Leaves Wolfe Island.
8 A.M.	9 A.M.
11:30 A.M.	1 P.M.
2 P.M.	3 P.M.
4 P.M.	
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	7 A.M.
Wednesdays and Saturdays.. ..	5 P.M.

Leave Watertown on way from Cape.. .. .. .. 7.15 P.M.

SUNDAY TRIPS.

9 A.M. 10 A.M.
3:15 P.M. 4 P.M.

G. M. KINGHORN, Ferry Wharf, foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, May 1, 1869.

Kingston and Cape Vincent Ferry.

Commencing Wednesday, 28th Instant.

THE STEAMER

WATERTOWN,

C. HINCKLEY, SENIOR, MASTER,

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

At 2:15 P.M., connecting with the Grand Trunk trains from the West and Bay of Quinte Steamer, meeting the 4:30 P.M. train for Rome and Oswego, and the Northern Transportation Company's Propellers leaving Cape Vincent for Oswego and all Western Ports.

On Sunday only at 8 A.M.

RETURNING,

Leave Cape Vincent

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

At 3 P.M. on arrival of train from Rome and Oswego.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN, Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, 27th April, 1869.

Kingston and Gananoque Route.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

C. HINCKLEY, Junior, Master.

COMMENCING 22nd instant will run as under. Leave Kingston Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m. Leave Gananoque on Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN, Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, 21st April 1869.

DAILY BOAT

Bath, Picton and Belleville.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

ROCHESTER.

CAPTAIN FRANK COMER,

WILL LEAVE CARRUTHER'S WHARF foot of William Street, for the above intermediate ports, every day (Sundays excepted) at HALF-PAST THREE o'clock.

Returning, leaves Belleville every day (Sundays excepted),

ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at SIX O'CLOCK, Kingston time, and ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at ONE O'CLOCK A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

J. CARRUTHERS & CO., Freight Agents.

C. H. HATCH, Passenger Agent.

Kingston, May 11, 1869.

Try Gardner's Baking Powder.

Try Gardner's Cough Remedy.—see Advertisement.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the DAILY NEWS, intended to appear the same day should be sent in at as early an hour as possible.

GREAT STOCK OF

ROOM PAPERS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

HEATH & GUNN'S,

47 Princess Street.

NEW and elegant patterns in Stamped Gold, Gold, Satin, Ground, Marble, Oaks, &c.

Special attention is invited to our very fine assortment of FRENCH HALL PAPERS and BORDERS, the most beautiful selection ever brought to Kingston.

As we import direct from the manufacturers, our prices are EXTREMELY LOW.

FLOWER SEEDS.

HEATH & GUNN,

SEED MERCHANTS,

47 PRINCESS STREET, Kingston,

HAVE now on hand a very large and choice selection of Flower Seeds, imported direct from reliable growers in England and Germany. Full varieties of German Asters, German Stocks, French Double Balsams, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Zinnia Elegans, &c. &c.

For particulars see our Catalogue for 1869.

May 4.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS

ADDRESSED to the undersigned, at this Department, will be received until Noon on

SATURDAY, 15th May next,

For the construction of the following Public Works and Buildings:—

AT LONDON.

A LUNATIC ASYLUM to be erected on the site known as the Hale Farm, Lot 8 in the 1st Con., on the Governor's Road, near the city. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the City Hall, London.

AT BELLEVILLE.

A DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION to be erected on the site known as the Spence Farm, east half of Lot 36 on the Sidney Road, fronting on the Bay of Quinte, near the west limits of the town. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Shire Hall, Belleville.

AT TORONTO.

SUNDRY BRICKLAYERS' and STONE-CUTTERS' WORK, to complete the WEST WING of the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM. Also, Heating Pipes and Apparatus for both wings. Also, a House for Caretaker, and a new Pumping Engine at the Engine House on the Lake Shore. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department.

A CARRIAGE HOUSE, STABLES and OUT-BUILDINGS for the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the office of Messrs. Gundry and Langley, Architects, Jordan street, Toronto.

AT YOUNG'S POINT.

A STONE LOCK and CHANNEL, to be constructed at Clear Lake, north of Peterborough. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the Court House, Peterborough.

IN MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

A STONE LOCK, to be constructed between Lakes Muskoka and Rousseau. Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department.

Printed specifications and forms of tender can be had on application to the Department, and at the above-named places, where the plans are exhibited.

The lowest, or any tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

JOHN CARLING, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works for Ontario.

Toronto, April 24, 1869.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the election of representatives in the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, for the twelve Territorial Divisions constituted by the Act Vic. 32, Cap. 45, (Statutes of Ontario), will be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of June next.

There will be no nominations.

The votes will be cast by "voting papers," which will be sent from this office to each registered practitioner on the 20th day of May next.

These voting papers must be filled up according to instructions which will accompany them, and transmitted to the Returning Officer of the Division in which the Voter resides and votes.

The voting papers will be opened by the Returning Officers of the several Territorial Divisions, at two o'clock P.M., on the day above named, at the following places:—

Western and St. Clair Division	.....	Chatham.
Malahide and Tecumseh	"	London.
Saugeen and Brock	"	Guelph.
Gore and Thames	"	Woodstock.
Erie and Niagara	"	Brantford.
Burlington and Home	"	Hamilton.
Midland and York	"	Toronto.
King's and Queen's	"	Whitby.
Newcastle and Trent	"	Cobourg.
Quinte and Cataraqui	"	Kingston.
Bathurst and Rideau	"	Ottawa.
St. Lawrence and Eastern	"	Brockville.

The names of the Returning Officers will be furnished on a printed envelope to be enclosed to each registered practitioner.

H. STRANGE, M.D., Registrar of the Council.

Medical Registration Office, Hamilton, April 15th, 1869.

1868. COAL. 1868.

ANTHRACITE COAL YARD

Office—St. Lawrence Wharf,

Foot of Johnson Street.

OUR Coal is Pure Lackawana, being mined in the very heart of the Lackawana Valley, Scranton, Pittston, and Wilkes Barre, from the best selected mines, and is prepared with great care expressly for Family use, and will be *screened* and delivered in the best possible condition.

Best selected *Soft Coal* for grates constantly on hand, also Lehigh Lump for Foundry use and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.

Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.

October 21, 1868.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

JAMES HOPE,

Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 36 Princess Street, Kingston.

DESIRES most respectfully to thank his numerous Customers for a liberal patronage extending over FIFTEEN YEARS.

In closing his accounts for the past year the advertiser has determined to abandon the *Credit* system altogether, and he wishes his Customers to understand this announcement in the most positive sense. Determined not to be outdone in the price or quality of his Stock, he is prepared to sell BOOTS and SHOES of unrivalled manufacture at the lowest remunerative prices on strictly cash terms.

Unpaid accounts must be settled immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit.

The patronage of Cash Customers solicited.

JAMES HOPE.

Kingston, 22nd January, 1868.

R. S. WILLIAMS'

ORGANS AND MELODEONS

HAVE taken the FIRST PRIZE for eight successive years, and are allowed to be the best in the Dominion. These celebrated Instruments can be had at the lowest prices from

R. HOLDER,
PRINCESS ST,
Sole Agent for Kingston.

March 9.

GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER.

FIRST TRADE MARK PRIZE.

VALLET ANCHORA GARDNER MONTREAL

THE remarkable success which "GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER" has met with since its introduction here warrants an increased demand. It can be obtained from most of the leading Grocers in Kingston, and at Manufacturer's prices from Messrs J. CARRUTHERS & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Ontario Street, and also at Messrs W. R. McRAE & Co.'s, Kingston.

If you wish the best "BAKING POWDER," ask for GARDNER'S.

March 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having arranged for carrying on the business of the

FRONTENAC BREWERY

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Mild and Strong ALES, PORTER and STOUT,

Hereby appoints GEO. W. CREIGHTON as his Agent.

The business will be conducted on strictly CASH principles, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Custom kindly solicited, thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wanted, 3,000 Bushels Barley,

For which the highest market price will be paid.

A. LIVINGSTON, Princess Street.

Kingston, February, 1869.

EYE WATER.

MRS STENSON'S EYE WATER is for sale by

E. H. PARKER, Market Square.

Dce. 9.

GERMAN DRIED FLOWERS

OF BRILLANT COLOURS.

A CASE of HANGING BASKETS and BOUQUETS of these beautiful and appropriate Christmas Ornaments just arrived and for sale by

E. H. PARKER, Market Square.

December 12.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly (which are published in full in the *Ontario Gazette*), to give NOTICE of their application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the *Ontario Gazette*, and also in a Newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

CHARLEST. GILLMOR, Clerk of the House.

Toronto, 25th Feb, 1869.

EFFECT OF ADVERTISING.—It is amusing at times to observe the stores of the merchants who don't advertise; to see the anxious proprietors looking into the streets and see the people go by, wondering why they don't come in, while the stores of their neighbours who do advertise are thronged with customers, Some people will learn by observation, others will not.—*Daily Palladium.*

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

NEW STYLES OF TYPE HAVE been added to the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE. Our two Steam Presses and Automatic Platen Printing Machinery enable us to turn out work in good style, with quick despatch, and at cheap rates. Inquiry is solicited.

BILL HEADS and other kinds of JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and despatch at the Daily News office, Princess Street.

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known remedy is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and though a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited; it will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

N.B.—One dollar and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., General Agents for Canada, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail. Sold by all Druggists in Kingston, and medicine dealers everywhere.

Good for Man and Beast.

FARMERS READ THIS.

At this season of the year when Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c., may disable your hands, you should have a prompt and sure remedy at hand. Your Horses also frequently require medicine for curing Galls, Sprains, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Colic, &c., &c.

The medicine best adapted for this purpose is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. It is used both internally and externally, and where prompt action upon the system is required, the Pain-Killer is invaluable. Its almost instantaneous effect in relieving Pain is truly wonderful. It is used by Veterinary Surgeons of the highest order, and the life of many a valuable Horse has been saved by having the Pain-Killer at hand to use when the animal was first attacked.

Sold by all medicine dealers throughout the world. Be careful to get the genuine.

Price: 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Perry Davis & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
May 8. Montreal.

VERY NATURAL.—When a person has proved an article and found it good, and answering the purpose for which it is intended, he will not readily abandon it for one of doubtful reputation, or concerning which he knows nothing. We are led to make these remarks owing to the course always pursued by those who have used that celebrated and truly valuable horse medicine known as "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." All are so well pleased with that they will not use any other; many have waited several weeks until the agent could obtain a new supply. There is nothing equal to it as a condition medicine, or for any complaint affecting the wind of horses. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. s on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CONCENTRATION the great principle. The system of infinitesimal doses of medicine diffused in gallons of injurious stimulants exploded. All useless material discarded. The active principle only of the most powerful and efficient remedies known concentrated in a small convenient form. HABITUAL CONSTIPATION CURED. All diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels permanently relieved by using Dr Colby's ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS, Sugar-Coated. Recommended by the Medical Profession.

SUCCESS begets envy. Hence the efforts of certain vendors of Liniment to decry JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID. Wherever introduced, it drives all others from the market. Pain positively annihilated by its use. We have not room to enumerate the virtues accorded to it by the thousands who have used it. No medicine ever invented is capable of more extended application. It has hundreds of imitators, but not one RIVAL. *Beware of Counterfeits.*

GLAD TIDINGS FOR ALL.—Those who have no hair may have it. Those who have plenty, may preserve and beautify it. Those who are losing it may have its loss arrested. The hair strengthened, beautified, restored, by using HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS, *cheapest, cleanest, best.* Don't rest till you have tried a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

March 25.

Mrs S.A. ALLEN

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication
of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts per box.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM A MINISTERIALIST ASPECT.

(From the Montreal Daily News.)

We all look forward with curiosity to that period of the Session when the Finance Minister takes us into his confidence. We then pass at one bound from the region of romance to the sober realities of practical life; we are reduced to the level of ordinary mortals, and bend before the inexorable logic of figures. We assume for a time the condition of a huge commercial firm whose operations reach nearly fifty millions, whose books are posted when the balance sheet is made out, and who can tell to a fraction the state of its affairs. The responsibilities of a Finance Minister devolved on Mr Rose during that trying period in our history when we were exchanging colonialism for national life, and whether a strict adherence to the maxims of economy, a vigilant collection of revenue, the recuperative energies of the country, or a contribution of those causes, be the foundations of his success, the rare merit is his, that twice during his brief financial career he has been able to announce a surplus, and ventures to anticipate as happy a result in the future. We know not to what charges our over-grown confederation, with an outlying territory larger than Europe, may expose us, but we rejoice to feel that the era of deficits has ceased. Mr Rose correctly interprets the public sentiment when he says that "we must pay our way." We entered the Union in 1840, almost free from debt, we left it with seventy million liabilities, our debentures at a discount, our credit impaired, our finances disordered. Had the bolder policy been pursued of levying additional taxes to cover the interest on first loan, and treating our sinking fund as a sacred trust, our people would have been trained to constitutional life and taught those lessons of prudence which must at some stage of our existence be acquired. The experience of the past warns us against errors of extravagance, the folly of which we now regret, and we can look forward without distrust to a healthier financial life. It is to England that we must appeal when constrained to seek fresh loans, and British capitalists will explore the figures of our Finance Minister with an interest and satisfaction not inferior to our own. It was prophesied that our complex machinery of Provincial Assembly and a Central government would plunge us into embarrassments, and that Confederation would perish in insolvency. Mr Rose has falsified those gloomy predictions, he has redeemed the pledge he gave when entering office—that deficits should cease to be our normal condition, and if we cannot boast an imposing surplus, he has been true to his word, and demonstrated to the outside world that we are equal to the exigencies of our national existence, and that the Dominion has thus far been a political and financial success. The peculiar feature of Mr Rose's budget speech is the skill with which the framework is put together. The outlines are broadly traced, facts follow each other in regular sequence, and the articles upon which he founds his calculations are logical and free from mystification. He says, that every item in his estimates has been carefully scrutinized and reduced as low as possible, that economy in every branch "of the public service has been enforced as far as practicable." The past, present, and the future were the themes on which, during a speech of over three hour's duration, he addressed an applauding Commons. The figures upon which he formed his reputation as a financier we need not reproduce, as we published them *in extenso* yesterday. They told their own tale, and, we believe, told the truth. We have paid our way for two years, and the estimates for the coming one must satisfy the country that Mr Rose's calculations are reliable and reasonable. We have not only discharged our current indebtedness, but we have saved and are saving at the average rate of three hundred thousand dollars annually. The real surplus, said Mr Rose, of the first year of confederation will be a little over $360,000, the balance in favour of the present year's operations $274,082, and he claims a small but very certain balance in next year of $246,132, making an aggregate accumulation for three years of $900,164. The London Stock Exchange will appreciate the significance of these figures, and we shall be rewarded for our prudence and economy by increased demands for our securities.

The latest idea for fashionable churches is a retiring room, like that of the opera house, where ladies can leave their cloaks, parasols, &c., and, thus disencumbered, listen to the Word in all the glory of gorgeous raiment.

The Archbishop of Halifax had an interview with the Governor General on Friday, and strongly urged him to release Father McMahon.

A few days since Lord Robert Grosvenor laid before the Emperor of the French the plans, diagrams, &c., for a tunnel between France and England.

The population of Maison Lafitte, near Paris, was lately attracted to the banks of the Seine, where the body of a young woman, less than 20 years of age, was exposed. It is supposed that the body had been in the water during three days; it was literally hacked with the blows of a knife. From a post-mortem examination it appears that the victim had been subjected to the most violent atrocities, which, however, were unsuccessful. The elegance of her toilet, her marvellous beauty, and the whiteness of her hands, prove that she was in comfortable circumstances. As yet nothing has transpired to relieve the anxiety of the public.

A Milan telegram says that a Mazzinian plot was discovered there on Monday. The police seized a number of Orsini bombs, arms, and cipher documents, and arrested six of the principal conspirators, including Giuseppe Nathan, of London. The city, however, is said to be perfectly tranquil.

THAT GOLDEN SPIKE.—How long will it take the crowd that assembles where the last spike is driven in the Pacific Railroad to disperse? How long will each person linger in hope to be the last?

In a case tried in the Marine Court, in regard to the preservation of flowers that had been used at a funeral, it was shown that the flowers were preserved "in the usual way," and that the usual way is to preserve some and to substitute wax flowers in the place of others.

Recently, while workmen were removing some rubbish from the old brick barracks at Fort Preble, near Portland, Me., they found tied up in a handkerchief $8,000 in bank bills, in $2,000 packages. All the notes were fives on the Frankfort Bank. They looked like new bills dated about 1830. This bank failed several years ago.

FATAL RIOTS IN IRELAND.

At Londonderry on Wednesday night there was a collision between the Protestants and Roman Catholics, through the attack of a mob on the apprentice boys who had assembled at the Town Hall.

After the presentation of an address to Prince Arthur, when his royal highness appeared on the balcony, the apprentice boys marched past with their banners, cannon, and sashes, the band playing the National Anthem. The boys shouted "No surrender," gave groans for Mr Gladstone and Mr Dowse, and cheers for the Queen, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Abercorn and his family. No riot then occurred. At night, however, persons assembled on the walls and threw stones on the apprentice boys below. Some say the band of the apprentice boys were fired upon. However this may be, a terrible affray then began. Repeated shots from revolvers were heard, stone throwing was kept up for two hours, the constabulary were attacked before they fired, and had to charge several times. One man was killed, another dangerously wounded, and several policemen were less seriously hurt. Order was only restored when the 54th Regiment turned out and patrolled the streets. County Inspector Stafford narrowly escaped a pistol shot. Several houses had all their windows smashed. A Belfast correspondent telegraphs that three men are reported to be dead. Prince Arthur left Derry the next morning.

The Hoosac Tunnel, it is asserted, will, when completed, cost the State of Massachusetts the large amount of sixteen millions of dollars.

A Quincy (Ill.) man asked Grant for an office and Grant asked the man for his recommendations. The man produced a letter strongly recommending him to Johnson for the office, written and signed by U. S. Grant three years ago. Ulysses smiled.

The St. Johns *News* attributes a large portion of the present exodus to the practice of usury so remorselessly enforced all through French Lower Canada, at rates based on 20, 25 and even 30 per cent.

On the 18th of April there were one hundred and seventy-four cases entered for hearing in the Divorce Court in London, of which one hundred and thirty were to be tried without juries. It was supposed the latter class would include the case of Captain Vivian against the Marquis of Waterford, for running away with the former's wife, and in which it was expected judgment would go by default.

Col. Forney writes from Richmond: "No northern man need be under the slightest apprehension of personal danger in Virginia. He is as safe as he would be in New York, New England or Pennsylvania, but he cannot obtain entrance into the 'first families,' unless, indeed, he announces his determination to support the exploded and baleful theories that produced and encouraged the rebellion."

The "Circumlocution Office" is not new in England. In 1696 the Commissioners for registering seamen proposed that the Lords of the Admiralty would please to move the Lords Justices to direct the Lords of the Treasury to order the Custom House officers not to permit vessels to be cleared without giving bonds for the payment of sixpence per month out of their wages.

The London *Times* shrewdly says of the Hudson Bay bargain:—"Commercially, Canada will not have made a good purchase. It will be many years before she is recouped in any part of that £300,000 she is to pay; and for a long time—simply to make the settlement accessible and inviting—she will have to lay out a large sum, perhaps from twenty to thirty thousand pounds sterling annually."

The potato speculators of the west are reported to be suffering from their attempts to obtain extravagant prices by holding back their crops. The Michigan papers assert that the farmers in that State are obliged to sell for only fifteen cents a bushel potatoes for which last fall they refused $1.50. At White Pigeon, Michigan, for several weeks 3,000 bushels a day have been shipped East, and it is estimated that over 75,000 bushels still remain unsold in that vicinity. The same condition of affairs is reported to exist in other Western States.

A marine velocipede is the centre of attraction on the wharf at Saginaw, Michigan. It is made of tin, about twenty-five feet long, very sharp and pointed at the ends, not more than fifteen inches wide, and is propelled by a wheel under the middle, similar to the screw propeller of larger crafts. The motion is given to the wheel by cranks attached to the shafting by bevel gear. The steering apparatus is also in the centre of the boat, and worked by the feet. The boat, for the space of ten feet from each end, has air-tight chambers.

A gentleman residing in a town near Boston, while attending divine service a Sunday or two ago, was, under the soothing influence of the sermon, lulled into a pleasant slumber. He was finally disturbed by the touch of a contribution box in the hands of one of the deacons, who was taking up a collection; but, without opening his eyes, the sleeper ejaculated "Season," and sank back to resume his nap. It is unnecessary to say that he was a season-ticket passenger on a railroad.

A conference upon the proposed spelling reform in the English language, with a view to facilitate its acquisition, was held in Liverpool. Several clergymen and a number of school teachers were present, and considerable discussion took place. The tone of the conference was strongly in favour of a moderate change in the present mode of spelling without the introduction of any new letters, or interfering with the main features of the language.

The position of Jamaica has excited less attention for some time past than might have been anticipated from the excitement which followed the outbreak, the recall of Governor Eyre, and the subsequent proceedings against that gentleman; but the contrast which it now presents to that which existed under the rule of Mr Eyre is the strongest proof of former misgovernment. The island had been reduced to a state of complete anarchy, and the setting aside of the law drove the people into acts which no one justified, whilst the commercial and industrial prospects of the island had become almost hopeless. The short time Sir H. Storks held the Governorship resulted in a marked improvement, and the foundation was laid for the restoration of public confidence. The policy thus laid down has been carried out by Sir H. Storks' successor, Sir J. P. Grant; and in a report to the Colonial-office the latter writes, "Though fully sensible of the insular unpopularity to be incurred by the open announcement of a contrary view, I am bound to confess that as no reasonable person can doubt of the perfect security of the colony now, so my own expectations as to its general prospects for the future are entirely hopeful."

THE DEBATE ON THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Sir John A. Macdonald, on moving the second reading of the Act respecting insolvency, said the Bill, as he had formerly explained, was similar to that already in force in Ontario and Quebec, with several amendments suggested by experience. He had thought that if the principle of the Bill were to be affirmed, it might then go before a committee, when the several clauses of the Bill might be separately discussed. He had received the suggestion of some important amendments from a high authority in Ontario, and these he would submit. He now proposed that the Bill be read a second time and referred to a special committee.

Mr Casault said there was not a single intelligible line in the French translation of the Bill. It was utterly incomprehensible even to a lawyer.

Hon. J. H. Cameron said there were several objections to the Bill as it now stood, and he thought the members of the special committee might examine with great advantage the Bankruptcy Law introduced into the English Parliament. There were two things in respect to bankruptcy—the interests of the creditor and interests of the debtor; and it was noticeable that in the gradual progress of legislation on the subject of debtor and creditor, it would be seen that the rigour against the debtor had gradually given way to extreme clemency, until it had become almost rigorous against the creditor. He suggested a graduating scale, based upon the rate of payment in the pound, to regulate the character of discharge, and the time at which it might be given; so that the debtor would not postpone a settlement until the creditor got little or nothing. He also contended that every man entering upon trade should be compelled to keep a set of books, clearly defined; and that if he entered into insolvency, without these books, his certificate of discharge should be altogether withheld, or suspended for years. By this means there would be a controlling power over the proper conducting of business. He instanced the evil effects of the provisions of the present law, by which property under sale was liable to be almost totally wasted, and argued that the manner of appointing the official assignees was defective. He saw no reason why the sheriff of each county could not be the official assignee for that county. There were many other defects to which he might direct attention, but he made these few remarks in the hope that they would be considered by the House, and he trusted the special committee's labours would result in the framing of an acceptable measure.

Hon. Mr Doran was satisfied that a large proportion of commercial men were utterly opposed to a bankrupt law. So strong was the feeling in Montreal against it, that were there a motion made to throw it out altogether, he would support it. With respect to the Bill, though much better than other Bankrupt Acts that had been in force, it was still very defective. He referred to the fact that in Quebec, when the mortgaged real estate of an Insolvent was sold by the Assignee, the mortgage was lifted at once from the property to the proceeds of the sale. Now, the Assignee might give three years' credit on this property in order to get a better price, and the hands of the party holding the mortgage were tied. He could do nothing towards recovering the amount of his mortgage until that time had expired. In Ontario and other provinces that objection did not lie, but property was sold there subject to mortgage. He thought that so many debtors had already been whitewashed that we could now do without the law for a few years. In the United States they adopted a bankrupt law once every five or ten years, but only for a short time. The tendency of such laws was to lessen the credit of the honest trader.

Mr Harrison said the question now before the House was whether there should be a bankrupt law? He, for one, was prepared to advocate the adoption of a bankrupt law. The fact that the law had been abused was no reason against the law itself. He had read of a bankrupt law among the ancient Romans, which was that the debtor was cut up into pieces and divided among the creditors. Since that time it had been found that the debtor was being unduly exalted at the expense of the creditor. No country had made more persistent efforts than England to perfect a bankrupt law. Yet they found the management of estates so expensive that the law was considered defective. It was found that about fifty per cent. of the estate went to the lawyers and only fifty per cent to the creditors. By the Scotch system, which was mainly managed through the creditors, the lawyers being called in only when required, it was found that the management was much more economical than the English, and the Irish was between the two. There had been great complaints from Montreal about failures in Ontario, but he considered that these failures had been brought about by the reckless system of giving credit. He read a memorandum of several cases, showing that the parties who had received credit from Montreal were utterly unworthy of trust, and incapable of doing business. Since the Act came in force there had been three thousand three hundred persons passed through the court, and during the first three months of the present year there had been two hundred new insolvents. He attributed this large number to the reckless manner in which trade had been forced, and the indiscriminate credit given. He had learned that while the population was increasing by twenty per cent, the importation of dry goods had increased by sixty per cent. It was no wonder, therefore, that overtrading led to so much bankruptcy. He had carefully examined the present Bill and would have some suggestions to offer before the committee. He had a good deal of experience in the working of the law, but were he to speak as a lawyer he would say, have no Insolvent act at all. (Hear, hear).

Mr Magill was opposed to the principle of the bill, and he ventured to say it was the general opinion of the commercial men in Ontario that there should be no Insolvency Act. It had been said the wholesale merchants were to blame for the increase of failures, but he attributed that to the Insolvency Act. It was a premium to the dishonest trader over the honest one. It was argued, also, that the men who failed would thereafter be tied down. But, would it not be better that they should be tied down than that they should be let free again to commit fresh outrages on honest men; and if they left the country, would not the country be better without them? (hear, hear). He was utterly opposed to the bill, and as it had been long enough in force now to let through all those who had