THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVIII. KINGSTON, (CANADA), SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1869. NUMBER 187.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

SEE LAST PAGE.

ENGLISH PRESS ON MR SUMNER'S SPEECH ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Pall Mall Gazette, May 1.

Mr Sumner has proved to demonstration the general feeling of the nation and the point which, on this question, he may be said to represent. It is evident that the feeling which can possibly be pro[illegible] to any half-and-half concessions. We must acknowledge that the civil war has as much our work as the South's. We must accept the consequences, or we must abandon the hope of bringing the American people into a more friendly attitude towards our country. As even the extremest pro-southerner will hardly go the length demanded by Mr Sumner, we may take the opinion of Englishmen will be almost unanimous in favour of the latter course. The right answer for Lord Clarendon to give to Mr Motley is a simple non-[illegible] refusal to enter into any discussion which includes the mention of the question of neutrality as matter either for discussion or arbitration. We should deceive ourselves some humiliation, and we should incur some additional irritation by acting on this principle throughout the Minister's visit. There is another use to be made of Mr Sumner's speech may be turned. We are greatly to blame if we do not take warning that we have incurred, through no fault of our own, the anger of a powerful people, which has only now shown what in military and naval emigration rival the greatest of European powers. No doubt Mr Sumner's only referred to what was a repudiation of its alleged acts. But that repudiation was itself in the effect which it is assumed to be from the exertions of good men at home, and we know by this time that the American Republican means when he speaks of good men. The epithet is rarely, if ever applied, except to those who adopt the radical programme. A good Englishman means a man who has started from premises as Mr Sumner, and has reached the same conclusion. If good men in England are sufficiently numerous and their persuasive to bring the majority of their fellow-countrymen round to their view, Mr Sumner will be right in thinking war between the North and England a permanent impossibility. But if, as we anticipate, there is difficulty in finding the preachers, or if, as we fear will be the case, their exhortations will be in deaf ears and stoney hearts, it is possible that this certainty of broken hearts may prove only a fool's paradise. The blood are not likely to count for much in England and the United States as it seemed than they counted for when the colonists were two sections of the same country. The paramount considerations should govern the present policy of England toward the United States are the fairness of further negotiations and the necessity of being prepared for war.

From the Saturday Review, May 1.

Whatever Mr Sumner's object to precipitate war he could not be more bitter or [illegible]. According to his own paradoxical statement he desires not to inflame passions, but to promote peace and [illegible] by rejecting a treaty which would satisfy American demands. He argues that it is useless to terminate a quarrel by an agreement which would not content the injured party.

Mr Sumner may perhaps believe that the [illegible] of belligerency was a proof of unfriendly feelings, and yet nothing is more [illegible] than that the English government in the proclamation with a genuine [illegible] desire to avoid any offence to American susceptibility. As the motives [illegible] have been not unnaturally misunderstood, it is necessary to rely on the [illegible] fact that the English government in exercising an indisputable right, [illegible] which had been previously [illegible] by the President of the United States as conclusive evidence of the existence of a war, although Mr Sumner misrepresents the argument of his opponents, [illegible] efforts to believe that their justification rests exclusively on a single admission, which, according to Mr Sumner, is a [illegible] mistake to announce a blockade when the government might have [illegible] the Southern ports by Executive authority, but a decree by which the ports [illegible] could have created no right to [illegible] on the high seas vessels which were bringing munitions of war to the [illegible]. It was for the purpose of [illegible] against such a difficulty that Mr [illegible] and Mr Sumner deliberately proclaimed a blockade, estopping themselves, [illegible] to a subsequent judgment of the [illegible] Court, from a denial that a state of war really existed. As might have [illegible], Mr Sumner leaves unnoticed the [illegible] assent of all European governments to the neutral policy of England, [illegible] such recognition of belligerent rights [illegible] on the same day, in the same [illegible] and within two or three weeks of the [illegible] Power, including Russia, [illegible] in the same form the same [illegible] which is exclusively imputed to [illegible]. At that time there was little [illegible] of opinion on either side of the [illegible] that the disruption of the American [illegible] was complete and final. It [illegible] that the conclusion was erroneous; [illegible] confederacy held undisputed possession of its own territory, and it was evident, according to the universal opinion, [illegible] were more binding than [illegible] of allegiance. If any kingdom in the [illegible] world had been split into two [illegible] in similar circumstances the American government would have recognized not [illegible] belligerent rights, but its political [illegible].

[illegible] itself is from first to last thoroughly consistent in injustice. The [illegible] was, as Mr Sumner truly says, in [illegible] instance partly encouraged by the [illegible] England would recognize the independence of the South. In the cant American phrase, cotton was king, and England [illegible] gave her loyalty to her economic [illegible] by employing her fleets and armies [illegible] of the cotton growing confederacy. That the expectation was signally [illegible] no ignorant person could learn [illegible] Sumner. If a man complained that [illegible] whom he regarded as his friend [illegible] money to start against him a [illegible] competitor, it would be thought a [illegible] defence that the application had [illegible] made and positively refused. [illegible] sympathies with England American [illegible] regard fact and logic with im[illegible] contempt.

[illegible] the passions which Mr Sumner stimulates may have partially subsided, or they may have expanded into a declaration of war and an invasion of Canada. There is perhaps no example of a war undertaken solely for purposes of vengeance, nor would an attempt at territorial conquest be a disinterested expression of sentiment. There is no other quarter in which England is especially vulnerable in a contest with America; but the great resources of the United States, unscrupulously employed, would undoubtedly cause great injury and suffering, not without heavy cost to the wrongdoer. If such a result is to be produced, either by design or by the unforeseen operation of hostile feelings, reasoning would have no effect in averting a lamentable crime and misfortune. From the beginning of the discussion the only hope of a solution was to be found in an appeal to the doctrines of international law, or in the discretion of an indifferent arbitrator. Although the arguments which induced Lord Russell to decline a reference have never been confuted, it is now generally admitted that the concession which was afterwards made by Lord Stanley was judicious; but for every step which the English government has advanced, the Americans have receded to twice the distance. Short of war it is impossible to go further than Mr Sumner in a hostile direction.

From the London Spectator.

As regards Mr Sumner's argument to prove that we are guilty of a breach of international right, that we did violate the laws of neutrality in our policy towards the South, we need not say much. Some things he said which are fair arguments to lay before an arbitrator; others he said which seemed to us coloured by prejudices and prepossessions so extraordinary that we read them twice before we could credit him with having made any statement so monstrous (such, for instance, as the assertion that the fitting out of the Alabama was as much the fitting out of a hostile expedition "as if she had sailed forth from her Majesty's dockyard"); but the great feature of his speech is that in treating the legal questions he does not even condescend to grapple with any one of the more powerful considerations which tell against him. He ignores the point that the acknowledgment of the fact of belligerency at sea was essential to give the United States the power of blockade in the sense in which they wanted and used it—namely, to stop vessels on the high seas bound to any blockaded port. He ignores the fact that friends of the North felt this so strongly that some of them urged the recognition of belligerency and proclamation of neutrality on the British government in the interests of the North alone. He ignores altogether the question whether the breach of any municipal law like our Foreign Enlistment act can be rightly made matter of international complaint by a foreign government. He is inconsistent, too, with himself; for while he makes it (not unjustly, as we think) a great charge against us that we were so negligent in executing our own municipal law in the Alabama case, a great part of his accusations rests on the assumption that we should have proceeded, in violation of that municipal law, to stop vessels accused of being intended for Southern privateers, on wholly inadequate and inadmissible evidence which no judge or jury would have listened to for a moment. In short, Mr Sumner's legal argument is a very poor ex parte statement of the United States' case, without even a pretence of a judicial discussion. But be that as it may, it is too obvious that ex parte legal arguments, if they were the best in the world, are not reasons why judgment should go for the pleader without ever hearing the case on the other side. Mr Sumner has nothing to say which has not been heard a hundred times before, though he suppresses a great deal which has also been heard a hundred times before, and which seems to us of much greater weight. But what he does say, instead of being put forward as proof that there is something to discuss—for which only it would serve—is unfortunately put forward as proof that there is nothing to discuss—which it not only does not prove, but disproves.

On the whole, Mr Sumner's speech impressed us very deeply with the necessity there is for greater candow on both sides of the Atlantic. Those who feel keenly as we do the moral strength of Mr Sumner's case against England ought to favour every opportunity for informally expressing that keen sense of regret and mortification which we heartily believe that the great majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland entertain with regard to the conduct of the ruling class and the government during the first four years of the civil war. Those, on the other hand, in America who feel with corresponding keenness the utter unreasonableness of such assumptions as Mr Sumner's—that England committed in this case a conspicuous breach of international law, like the boarding of the Chesapeake or the raid of 1837 into the territory of the United States—should do their best to restrain such unreasonable and self-contradictory demands as Mr Sumner's, which seem contrary to all the most obvious principles of law. Of course, if we are decided to have been guilty of a breach of international law, let us by all means apologize; but to assume the very point in discussion, on the ground that we have certainly been guilty of ill-feeling, is as monstrous as it would be for us to ground our own defence on the plea that America has sympathized openly with the Fenian conspirators. Informal national sins must be expiated, if at all, by informal national expressions of regret. We do not ask the government of the United States to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the Fenian matter. America cannot ask the government of England to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the civil war. If, as we heartily believe, the only even disputable point as regards legal liability is the negligence of the government in permitting the escape of the Alabama, how is it possible to ask us to express formal contrition till it is decided whether even then we were not acting strictly within our legal competence? Mr Sumner's real grievance of the Northern people, is that the English Parliament displayed a hearty sympathy with a cause naturally hateful to it, the slavery cause, out of some poor jealousy of the growing power of the North. Well, that is not a breach of international law. By all means let us do what we can to wipe out a blot on English national character, which many of us always marvelled at and sorrowed over. But, on the other hand, let the more moderate and sensible statesmen of the United States restrain their sensitive politicians from the undignified weakness of confounding an act of marvellously bad taste and bad feeling—though one which unfortunately is too often imitated by America itself without any formal reproach from us—with an international crime.

Henri Pion, the Parisian publisher, is said to have lost largely by publishing the works and pamphlets written by the Emperor Napoleon.

James N. Billings, a prominent commission merchant of New York, died last week, worth $2,000,000, began life as a "Yankee peddler," on a capital of $100.

On Sunday, May 26, the elections for the Corps Legislatif take place throughout France. The selection of a Sunday for election day is for the purpose of drawing out a full vote in the "rural districts" in favour of the Government candidates.

The present circulation of Mr Bonner's New York *Ledger* exceeds 300 000 copies. In Chicago alone one dealer sells 22,000, and another 2,300, besides those sent to mail subscribers.

The American Press generally admits that their seaboard, forts, harbours and all, would be defenceless in the present state of the U. S. Navy and armaments. The Hercules alone could thrash the whole American fleet and then call for more.

Kentucky has three interests: the raising of corn, the manufacture of it into whiskey, and trading horses. The water power of the State is occupied by distilleries, and at every railroad station is to be seen a bonded warehouse for storing whiskey.

The San Francisco *Herald* attributes the disasters at the Gold Hill mines to the firing of the powder magazine. The assertion is that sixty kegs of powder were sent into the mine prior to the casualty.

The extraordinary expenses incurred by the city of San Francisco by reason of the earthquake and the prevalence of the small-pox, during the past year, amounted to $200,000.

No place in this vicinity has been more affected by the recent revival of religion than Lockport. Last Sunday over 200 persons united with the presbyterian church in that village on profession of faith.

In Auburn a mouse, convicted of theft, was traced to its nest, which was found to contain seven or eight little mice. On one side of the nest a piece of an old bible was found, on which the following words were distinctly visible: "Thou shalt not steal." The little ones were being taught an excellent lesson, but the parents for disobeying the commandment, were summarily executed.

Prices continue in a drooping and very unsatisfactory condition, says the Boston *Shipping List*, with no back bone or firm footing, and we find a general tone of complaint among agents and manufacturers, who say they are losing money every day. Still manufacturers keep on producing, because they believe it will be more profitable in the end than entire suspension.

The London *Examiner* expounds Mr Justice Mellor's decision in a suit for breach of promise of marriage, that a wife was not "necessary for an infant," as meaning in practice that if you are a male, and under twenty-one years of age, you can do as you like in the matter of flirtation.

Mr Simaye, Quebec emigration agent, has been directed to consult with Mr Dixon, Dominion emigration agent, on arriving in London, and will reside in either Hamburgh, Bremen, Amsterdam or Antwerp. He is to receive $800 and $210 allowances.

J. R. Shibley, of Oswego, was cleaning a revolver last Saturday afternoon. He was using a large knife, and accidentally striking one of the cartridges a sharp blow with the knife, the piece exploded. The ball passed through the handle of the knife, flattening it, and struck Mr Shibley under the right eye, cutting the lid and partly turning the eye out, struck the bone which guards it, and glanced off, making a bad wound. The escape was narrow, and, had not the ball struck the knife-handle, the result might have been fatal.

An important discussion took place in the French Legislative Chamber on Saturday, with reference to the treaties of commerce with England. MM. Geliot, Buffet, Kold-Bernard, and Brame spoke against the treaty, and pointed out what they considered the disastrous effects of the treaty with England; M. Thiers asked that a Parliamentary inquiry into the question should be instituted; and M. Pouyer Quetier demanded that notice should be given of withdrawal from the different treaties, and that the right of fixing the customs tariff should be restored to the country. M. Gressier, Minister of Commerce, replied that a commission had been appointed to investigate the effects of the present system of temporarily admitting goods into France without duty, and if the system were found to cause distress, the Government would put an end to it.

Another barbarous murder was committed in Ireland on Wednesday near Athlone, at a place called Croggan. Captain Rowland Tarleton was the victim. The ball entered his head. There was an undischarged revolver in his belt. Captain Tarleton, who farms 90 acres near Athlone, but is not a landlord, was shot in a lane on his own farm. He had just left his workmen in an adjoining field, and was last seen alive by them at half-past one o'clock, but the body was not discovered till five. The murderer appears to have taken aim from behind a wall, and discharged a number of slugs in his face, which was dreadfully mangled. No one confesses to have heard the shot. Eight persons have been arrested on suspicion, two of whom have since been discharged. The deceased was 35 years old and well liked. He had received some threatening letters, which he could not trace, since he discharged a herdsman, six months ago.

The strong-minded women of Washington are not to be deterred from making efforts to have their right to vote recognized. Twice already, small groups of them went to the registration offices and asked to have their names put down as voters, and twice they were refused. To-day another party, consisting of Miss Lydia S. Hall, Miss Eliza H. Stanton and Mrs C. M. Christian, went to the Fourth ward registration office and put in a written application. The chairman of the Board of Registration, Colonel Cooke, received the document, and told the ladies he would send each of them a written answer, whereupon they left, accompanied by Professor Wilcox and Messrs J. H. Crane and R. L. Dugdale. The ladies in thus persistently endeavouring to get registered have no idea that they will accomplish speedy success, but hope by this means to encourage other females all over the country to go and do likewise, and thus show the public that there are thousands of women who want to be granted the right to vote.

THE PLEASURES OF PATRONAGE.—The Lord Chancellor has been in office about five months. During that period he has not had more than one piece of patronage, and these in the shape of ecclesiastical preferment. Yet he has received applications for appointments from hundreds, we may say thousands of persons of all sorts and degrees. It would hardly be an exaggeration to declare that nine-tenths of the people with whom he has, during his career, come into friendly contact, have put in claims in some form or other. The White House at Washington has not been more closely besieged than the office in Quality Court. Nothing can exceed the folly of these applicants. Except the ecclesiastical and legal patronage, and such offices as the sergeant-at-arms, purse-bearer, tipstaff, and the ushers, the whole number of which does not exceed twenty, his lordship has really nothing to give away.—*English paper.*

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 impo ition, 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 it 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 Liniments 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, 25 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.

Canadian Navigation Company.

Royal Mail Line of Steamers.

ONE of the Steamers of the above Line will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton every afternoon (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE o'clock. Also, one of the Steamers will leave for Montreal every Morning (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE.

For Passage Tickets apply at the office of Folger 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 TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P.M. Leaves Ottawa every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 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:—

Leaves Kingston daily.	Leaves Wolfe Island.
At 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.
Mondays and Saturdays.. .. 5 P.M.
Steamer Watertown on way from Cape.. .. .. .. 7.15 P.M.

SUNDAY TRIPS.

9 A.M.	10 A.M.
1:15 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 Lake 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 Monday only at 8 A.M.

RETURNING,

Leaves Cape Vincent

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

At 6 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 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN,
Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, 21st April 1869.

DAILY BOAT

For Bath, Picton and Belleville.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

ROCHESTER.

CAPTAIN FRANK COMER,

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

Returning, leaves Belleville every day (Sundays excepted).

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

For rates of 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 evening should be sent in at as early an hour in the day as possible.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, in a sealed envelope, marked Tenders for Printing, Paper, or Binding (as the case may be), will be received until Thursday, 27th inst., after which day no Tender will be received, for the Printing, furnishing the Printing Paper, and the Binding required for the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

No Tender will be received except on the blank form, which can be had on application to the undersigned, and from whom all information can be obtained.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk Joint Committee of both Houses on Pirnting.

Department of
Printing of Parliament,
Ottawa, May, 1869.

Coal Oil!

AT THE

MEDICAL HALL.

WE ARE NOW SELLING THE VERY BEST

CEDAR CREEK OIL
AT
30 Cents Per Gallon!
Delivered FREE in any part of the City.

G. S. HOBART.

May 5.

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.

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 e register ed 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.

STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Princess Street, Kingston. Printing of all kinds at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

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 — GARDNER MONTREAL — PRIZE.

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.

Dec. 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.