1870, and thence to the end of the next session of Parliament. They, therefore, proposed that, until the 1st July, 1871, Banks should be left in possession of their existing charters, but that after that time they should gradually reduce their circulation by 20 per cent a year, until the circulation should be ultimately entirely based upon Government securities. Thus for the year ending July, 1872, the Banks should be allowed to circulate 80 per cent of the highest circulation, that, namely, of October, 1868; that during the next year they should replace 20 per cent more of their circulation by Government securities, until in July, 1876, the whole circulation would be based on Government securities. The change in consequence of the gradual and almost imperceptible contraction of the circulation would not be felt as injurious to the Banks, and would not deprive them in any sensible degree of the facilities here-ofore enjoyed for carrying on the commercial operations of the country. He regretted that there had been an attempt, even before the development of his scheme, to create a feeling throughout the country against it. It would have been better if all parties had waited with a disposition to consider calmly and dispassionately the scheme, whatever it might be, which the government felt it to be their duty in the interest of the country to bring forward. He denied that there could be any hostile feelling on the part of the Government towards the Banks; on the contrary, they felt that the prosperity of the Banks was inseparably bound up with the prosperity of the country, and desired in any legitimate way they could to promote that prosperity. It was objected that this measure would needlessly curtail the facilities which the Banks now possess for carrying on the business of the country. Well suppose that in seven years from now the whole circulation of the country was based upon Government securities. The average circulation, he had stated, was $12,000,000; the average amount of specie they held last year was $8,900,000; they also held $3,300,000 of Government securities—the two together about being $12,000,000. It was proposed that in return for Government securities the Government would return to the Banks circulating notes on much the same principle as the National Bank currency of the United States. The notes would be of uniform appearance, bearing on their face that they were secured by deposits of Dominion securities only. They would purport to be issued by the particular Bank to which they were delivered and would be signed by an officer of the bank.

Mr Gibbs asked whether, as the Bank circulation was displaced, it would be compulsory on the Banks to replace it at once in Government circulation?

Hon. Mr Rose—Certainly not. If any Banks chose to confine themselves to carrying on the ordinary business of banking they might do so. It was proposed that the Banks should keep a specie reserve of 20 per cent of its circulation, and also a specie reserve equal to one-seventh of the amount of deposits at call not bearing interest. The deposits on call represented the commercial balances from day to day, and the Government had thought it necessary to make a difference in this respect between these and the deposits bearing interest, which be regarded simply as investments as to which the depositor must assume himself the same risk as he had with reference to any other investment. As to this and all other features of the measure the House and the country would be allowed full time to consider them, and he would therefore ask his hon. friends not to offer any precipitate judgment on the measure, and not to spring at conclusions until they had a full opportunity of reflecting on the measure in all its bearings. The Government, however, would be glad to receive any practical suggestions on the subject. The amount of specie and Government securities which would ultimately be required as the reserve for Government notes, and one-seventh of the deposits on call, would, on the present basis of circulation and deposits, be $16,900,000. Against this, as he had said, the Banks had specie and Government securities, in 1868, to the amount of about $12,000,000, leaving to be made up in cash during the next seven years $4,900,000. This was but a little over 5½ per cent per annum spread over seven years on the average circulation, and rather less than one and a-half per cent per annum on the average discounts; and would any one tell him that this gradual and almost imperceptible contraction was going seriously to cramp the operations of the Banks?

Hon. Mr Hol on inquired whether the banks would be at liberty to purchase these securities in the open market, or whether there would be prescribed a certain class of securities to be furnished by the Government.

Hon. Mr Rose said they might purchase the securities in the open market. He proceeded to show how the calculation would stand. Instead of average circulation, the highest circulation, $15,120,000 was taken, bringing out the result that the difference to be made by the banks in seven years would be $8,320,000, or 7 9 10 per cent per annum for the next seven years on the highest circulation, and 2¼ per cent per annum for the same time on the highest discounts. In these calculations he had included the circulation of Dominion notes, but it was proposed that these should be gradually withdrawn and the present Government power of issue should be withdrawn. If the specie held in reserve for these Dominion notes, $925,000, was deducted, the amount to be made up would be reduced to $7,400,000, which was a small fraction of over 7 per cent per annum on the highest discounts. Mr Rose proceeded to apply the same mode of calculation to the case of five Ontario Banks—the Bank of Toronto, Merchants' Bank, Ontario Bank, Royal Canadian Bank, and the Bank of Commerce, bringing out the result that the difference to be made up by these banks would be $3,717,000, being seven and seven-tenths per cent per annum for 7 years, on their highest circulation, $8,883,000, and not quite 3 per cent per annum for the same time on their highest discounts, $17,771,000. These figures, he contended, proved that this scheme, by its gradual operation, would not cramp the facilities which the banks had to give to their customers and the public. Moreover, he had in these calculations put the matter on a most unfavourable footing, by assuming that there would be no increase of banking capital and of deposits. But that was not a result to be anticipated. There were at present before the House a number of applications for new banking corporations and for an increase of capital to existing institutions. He might mention also, that from March, 1862, to March, 1869, while the aggregate circulation of banks had only increased six per cent, their capital had increased 9 per cent and their deposits 90 per cent. It was reasonable to suppose, with the prospects before us, that the increase of capital would go on at a rapid ratio. He then answered the objection that the banks would not be able to afford the additional facilities required during the three months of the year for giving the crops. He said this would require about $6,000,000, which bore a comparatively small proportion to $30,000,000 of deposits and $15,000,000 of capital, and contended that it would pay the banks to keep that amount on hand for autumn use, as they would be getting the interest for it. As he mentioned at the outset, this was too important a question to be inconsiderately or precipitately carried into effect, and before passing any measure on the subject, the Government desired the support not only of the House, but of the country. The resolutions which he held in his hand, and which would be submitted in a few moments, indicated some other provisions which in the opinion of the Government it would be desirable to impose, either on granting new charters or extending the charters or capital of existing banks.

In answer to Mr Lawson hon. Mr Rose said that the Dominion notes would be redeemed by each Bank issuing them at its head office.

In reply to Mr Young, hon. Mr Rose said that each Bank must redeem its notes at the capital city of the Province where the headquarters of the Bank were, the redemption being in fact the same as at present.

Mr Gibbs asked if bills payable in Halifax were held by a party in Toronto, who wanted to get gold for them, would not the holder either have to pay the rate of exchange or express them there?

Hon. Mr Rose—The notes held were legal tenders anywhere in the Dominion. Of course, if a merchant, having in his possession that which was as good as gold, chose to send to Halifax for the specie, he must incur the expense of sending it there, but there was no motive in his doing so.

Hon. J. H Cameron asked if it was the intention of Government to press these resolutions to a vote this session.

Hon Mr Rose said that as no less than 8 or 10 Banks were before the House asking an extension or renewal of their charters, the Government were in such a position as to have to deal with it in one way or another. His intention was to move the House into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions on Friday next. All applications for prolongation of charters would go to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, and remain there until the sense of the House was taken with reference to the measure.

Hon. Mr Wood asked what was to be done in the case of the Bank of British North America, the charter of which was placed on a different footing from that of other Banks.

Hon. Mr Rose was under the impression that all the charters expired at the same time, June 1870.

Mr Lawson said this was not the case. Part of their circulation was under the Free Banking Act.

Hon. Mr Holton—In the case of this Bank, too, the double liability is not in their charter, and it would be well if the Finance Minister would explain whether the Government meant the double liability to continue in any case.

Hon. Mr Rose—The Government proposal is to continue the charters as they are for a period of ten years—the organization not being touched in any instance.

Hon. Mr Galt would not offer any observations on the statement of the Finance Minister. He rose to say that the question of the member for Peel ought to be more definitely answered.

Sir John A. Macdonald explained that it was the desire of the Government to get an expression of opinion from Parliament this session on the resolutions.

Hon. J. H. Cameron objected to the measure being pressed this session. A little, but only a little of its details had leaked out and become known in the country; and, in his opinion, a more extended time than that day week was required for the discussion of these resolutions in the country. The Government proposition was one which it was said placed a great deal more power, and a great deal more money, in the hands of the Government than was desirable. Besides, the Government scheme assumed that the banking system of the country was so entirely defective as not to be relied on—an assumption which would be repudiated by many commercial men. In coming down with a measure of such great importance, the Government ought to have given stronger reasons for the proposed change than they had done. It was so important a measure, dealing with the whole banking capital of the country, that hon. gentlemen had a right to claim that full opportunity should be given the public at large for expressing an opinion on it. One thing was clear, even at this stage, that, so far from asking for such a measure, petitions from all parts of the country had poured in against it.

Sir J. A. Macdonald regretted that the hon. member for Peel had not observed a proper reticence on this matter. It had been so well placed before the House by the Finance Minister that it ought to have been allowed to stand over, as suggested. This was not the time to speak of the merits of the proposition; and, at this stage, any allusion to the opinions entertained in one section was premature. With a week's delay, the discussion ought, in all fairness, to be commenced.

Mr Gibbs urged the honourable gentleman to agree to the very reasonable proposition of the Minister for the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions on Friday next. Carried.

Hon. Mr Rose then moved, that on Friday next the House resolve itself into Committee on the following resolutions:—

1st. That 6 per cent per annum shall continue to be the legal rate of interest in all cases whereby the agreement of the parties, or by law, interest is payable, and no rate has been fixed by the parties in writing or by law.

2nd. Any rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent per annum may be paid in advance or otherwise, and being paid, may be retained or may be stipulated in writing, and may be recovered.

3rd. If any higher rate than 8 per cent per annum is stipulated, such rates sheuld be issued but reduced to six per cent per annum as a penalty, and that rate only shall be recoverable; and if any higher rate than eight per cent per annum be paid, the excess of the rate paid over six per cent per annum shall be recoverable by parties paying it, provided the action for recovering it be brought within six months from the payment.

4th. All former laws respecting interest and usury shall be repealed.

5th. The foregoing provisions shall apply to any loan or contract for the loan or forbearance of money made on or after the 6th. These resolutions shall not apply to any person or body corporate which by any existing law, or by the terms of any charter, or act of incorporation, may now lawfully stipulate for and receive a higher rate of interest than eight per cent. The honourable gentleman explained that building societies remained on the same footing as formerly.

The motion was carried.

The body of the late Mr Whittaker, of the 53rd Regiment, was not sent to England by the steamship Nestorian, as erroneously reported.

A man has got into trouble in Paris. He was captured by the police as he was pocketing some other person's property. He has been sentenced by the Tribunals to ten years' penal servitude, but he told the judge that it was useless, as he had obtained a plenary indulgence from the Pope, in return for some gold and silver articles which he had sent him the other day, on the fiftieth anniversary of his first celebration of High Mass. The judge simply reminded him that the Papal jurisdiction was not recognized by the Tribunals—that he must undergo his punishment; whereupon he cried out, that had he known that, he would not have stolen such petty things for the Pope.

An emigrant left Detroit on Saturday last on the Michigan Central road, forgetting entirely his little son, who was fast asleep in the depot. He discovered his loss when his train had reached Ann Arbor, and at once returned and recovered the little fellow.

Years ago a Pennsylvania farmer stabbed his young wife in a fit of drunken insanity and fled to the West, supposing himself a murderer. The woman recovered, and after five years' solitary life married again. Her second husband died in a few months, and she also went West. There she met a prosperous and wealthy merchant, was wooed and wedded; and upon disrobing in the bridal chamber the bridegroom saw upon her neck the scar of the wound he himself had made, and recognized his wife of years before.

The amount on deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, on the 30th April, was $729,308. An increase during the month of $52,924.

The following general order has reference to the celebration of the Queen's Birthday:—The several corps of Volunteers will assemble at noon, on Monday, the 24th instant, and fire a *feu de joie* in the usual manner in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday. The volunteers will act in conjunction with Her Majesty's troops in cities where such are stationed in case the officers commanding them should desire such co-operation, and the senior officers of volunteers in such cities will place themselves in communication with the officers commanding Her Majesty's troops for that purpose.

KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.5	42.0
Monday..	29.702	29.682	50.5	53.0	53.5	44.5
Tuesday..	29.478	29.495	52.0	65.0	65.5	45.5
W'dnesdy	29.672	29.653	52.5	70.0	71.5	48.0
Thursday	29.541	29.520	60.0	62.0	63.0	49.0
Friday ..	29.513	29.525	53.5	57.5	58.0	52.0
Saturday.	29.456	29.413	56.0	59.5	59.5	50.0

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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

Travellers' and Postal Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

		GOING EAST.
3:05 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	Mixed train 2:45 a.m.
	1:50 "	" " 6:15 "
		GOING WEST.
4:15 p.m.	4:05 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a. m.
4:35 "		" " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G T R. day train	12:40 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Western " " "	3:15 "	2:15 "
East and West night trains	9:00 "	7:00 A.M.

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.*

SINGLE COPIES of the Daily News may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

☞ Single copies of the Chronicle and News, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The correspondence relating to the selection of the line of the Intercolonial Railway, ordered by the House of Commons, has been brought down and distributed. The correspondence indicates with sufficient distinctness the preference entertained by the Imperial government, for the route by way of the Bay of Chaleur, or the line surveyed by Major Robinson, and known by his name. In May 1868 the Duke of Buckingham intimated that, for reasons otherwise set forth, the government would be willing in case of the adoption of the line by the Bay of Chaleur to accept the provision of one million sterling made in the Act passed by the Canadian Parliament, in addition to the amount of three millions upon which a loan is to be guaranteed by the Imperial government. In another letter from Downing street the Bay of Chaleur route is mentioned as one that would best suit Imperial purposes. On the 3rd of July the Canadian government adopted the Robinson route, deciding that the Intercolonial railway should be constructed in a line from the Port of Rivière du Loup to the Riviere Trois Pistoles, thence to a point at or near the Bay of Chaleur, and thence to the town of Truro. On the 16th the Duke of Buckingham made a minute of approval of this selection, and on the 22d of July sent a despatch to Lord Monck, in which the following important paragraphs appear:—

"I understand three routes to have been under the consideration of the government of Canada, namely, one crossing the St. John River either at Woodstock or Frederickton is one to which the assent of Her Majesty's Government could not have been given. The objections on military grounds to any line on the south side of the St. John River are insuperable.

"One of the main advantages sought in granting an Imperial guarantee for constructing the Railway would have been defeated if that line had been selected.

"The remaining lines were the Central line, and that following the general course of the route surveyed by Major Robinson, and Her Majesty's Government have learned with much satisfaction that the latter has been selected by the Canadian Government. The communication which this line affords with the Gulf of St. Lawrence at various points, and its remoteness from the American frontier, are conclusive considerations in its favour, and there can be no doubt that it is the only one which provides for the national objects involved in the undertaking."

It will thus be seen that the strong pressure of Imperial desire has been excited in favour of the Robinson route; while the St. John River route has been regarded as one that on account of military considerations could not possibly be entertained.

The Steamer Rochester.—Workmen are still busily engaged on board the steamer Rochester, and the painters are putting on the finishing touches. Her owners inform us that in all probability she will not be able to replace the steamer Bay of Quinte until Thursday next, certainly not until Wednesday, consequently that vessel will continue her trips as usual.

Arrival of Spring Groceries.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs McRae & Co., grocers, Brock street. They have received the usual spring supply of goods in their line, and the purchaser who visits McRae's store certainly need not leave it from want of a sufficiently varied stock to choose from, or from extravagant prices being asked. Its proximity to the market makes it convenient for farmers to call and get their family supplies.

Shipping News.—A large number of vessels arrived in port yesterday, having taken advantage of the prevailing fair wind. During the greater portion of the day the harbour, and as far as the eye could see out on the lake, presented an animated scene, dotted with sails, each striving to be first at their respective wharves here. Several sails passed the port bound probably for Ogdensburgh and Clayton. At one time nineteen sails were visible, among which was a large bark, probably the Cecilia, becalmed in the offing yesterday morning, awaiting the breeze which presently sprung up and wafted them pass the port. Merchants and forwarders have their hands full to-day. The following vessels arrived at Garden Island yesterday: The bark Canada, timber, Bear Creek; bark Clyde, timber, Bear Creek; bark Louisa, timber, Bear Creek; brig H. Roney, timber, Toledo; bark George Thurston, timber, Bear Creek; bark Andrew Stevens, staves, Toledo; brig Sir E. Napier, timber, Bear Creek; schooner Princess Alexandra, staves, Lake Erie; brig Florence, staves, Hamilton; schooner Helen, staves, Hamilton; schooner Franchmontagne, staves, Lake Erie; schooner Marco Polo, staves, Hamilton; New Dominion, Quebec, staves, Hamilton; bark Prince of Wales, timber, Lake Erie. Arrived at the same port to-day, the schooner Trade Wind, staves, Hamilton; schooner Arctic, staves, Lake Erie; the schooner Kate Bully, Sarnia, timber. The following vessels arrived at Glassford & Jones' wharf yesterday: The schooner Prince Edward, Toronto, with 3,000 bush wheat; Ocean Wave, Toronto, 5,600 bush wheat; Kate Hinchman, Chicago, 15,500 bush corn; brig Northumberland, Chicago, 14,500 bush corn; schooner George D. Dousman, Chicago, 16,500 bush wheat; Eureka, Toronto, 10,000 bus wheat; Nemesis, Kincardine, 4,300 bush wheat. On Saturday night the schooner E. Kanter arrived at the same wharf from Chicago with 14,800 bush corn. At Swift & Co's. wharf—The schooner Tom Martin arrived yesterday afternoon from Cleveland with a cargo of grindstones. Two hours after her arrival she proceeded to Gananoque to discharge a part of her cargo, when she will return, and unload the remainder here, which will be forwarded to Montreal. The propeller America passed up on Saturday night. The steamers Magnet and St. Helen passed up on the same night. The propeller Bristol passed up this morning. The propeller Avon passed down on Saturday night. Three very fine barges, the Inverary, the Merrimac and the Shamrock, built by Mr P. Fallon at Battersea for the Rideau Canal trade, finished discharging their cargo on Saturday evening at Swift's wharf and returned. These vessels are substantially built and well adapted to their trade, and are well and neatly painted. At Henderson's (Union wharf.) The schooner Nell Woodward arrived yesterday from Port Stanley with 12,000 bush wheat and peas, and the Tom Dick with peas from Picton. The barge Linnet will leave this wharf to-night for Montreal with 19,000 bush wheat and peas. The barge Lion was despatched from the same wharf this morning to the Bay of Quinte to load wheat for Carruthers and Richardson. The steam barge R. Anglin delivered a load of wood at the Penitentiary wharf this morning. The schooner Todman arrived yesterday at the M T. Company's wharf from Toronto with 7,500 bush wheat. The schooner Avery arrived at the same wharf yesterday from Chicago with 17,500 bush wheat. The schooner Gazelle is loading rye at Kinghorn's wharf for Oswego. The steamer Osprey passed up this afternoon. Wind here to-day west and fresh.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal, May 15th:

Down—Schs Fulton, Bay City, Ogdensburgh, lumber; Senator Blood, Detroit, Ogdensburgh, lumber; James Cochrane, Chicago, Oswego, corn; W W Grant, Port Elgin, Oswego, wheat and shingles; barks Delta, Amherstburg, Kingston, timber; Monteagle, Chicago, Oswego, corn; prop Cleveland, Toledo, Ogdensburgh, gen cargo; sch W Ratinor, Milwaukie, Oswego, wheat; Wm. Strape, Racine, Kingston, wheat; Stafford, Vermilion, Montreal, stone; prop Georgian, Port Stanley, Montreal, gen cargo; schr Idaho, Racine, Oswego, wheat; prop Akron, Toledo, Ogdensburgh, corn and wheat; brig Mohegan, Cassailla, Ogdensburgh, lumber; Orkney Lass, Milwankie, Cape Vincent, wheat; schs Mary, Chicago, Kingston, wheat; China, Wallaceburg, Kingston, timber; Garibaldi, Port Stanley, Kingston, peas; Ontario, Goderich, Kingston, salt and wheat; Victor, Sarnia, Kingston, staves; bark Fanny Campbell, Toledo, Kingston, timber.

Up—Prop Prairie State, Oswego, Detroit, gen cargo; sch Gold Hunter, Cape Vincent, Wallaceburg, light; bark Superior, Kingston, Detroit, light; sch E. Hall, Darlington, Rondeau, light. At elevator schs Stampede, Dreadnought and John H Drake. Wind west, strong.

A Quick Trip.—The schooner Defiance left here on Thursday evening with stone for Toronto. She arrived back at 2 o'clock to-day, with a return cargo of wheat.

Police Court, Monday.—Four names were on the docket this morning, Tobias Mink, a coloured man, Joseph Smoke, an Indian, Henry Hall and Henry Bennett, strangers, all charged with drunkenness. The coloured man was making himself conspicuous on Saturday afternoon and evening, on the public streets, by his noisy imitations of the different cries of our various domestic animals, from the cackle of the hen to the braying of the ass and the neighing of the horse. He attracted a crowd of persons round him who appeared to relish his mimicry amazingly. The bench allowed him to depart on his promising to leave the city before twelve o'clock. The other inebriates were also admonished and discharged. In the case of Marshal against Dakesbury of the R. C. Rifles and others, adjourned until this morning, the complainant was unable to furnish evidence against the defendant, the case was therefore dismissed as far as he was concerned, and further adjourned. The complaint was for breaking windows and window sashes in a vacant house belonging to Marshal.

The Park and the Birds.—The trees in the city park are by their increased growth adding each year new attractions to this pleasant public resort, and in a few years with proper protection from the depredations of boys and nurse maids, they will have become truly ornamental. Another attractive feature of the park is the presence of the birds, and we were informed by a gentleman that there are no fewer than nine robin's nests at present built in the different trees in the park, and no doubt there are also nests of other birds there. But of course even these cannot be left unmolested, for a few days since the park keeper detected a full grown man taking the eggs from one of these nests which the official very properly made him return, and had he been handed over to the custody of the police it would have been a more satisfactory proceeding. There are a class of men here, as elsewhere, against whom we protest, who call themselves naturalists, but who have no real claim whatever to this appellation. These men never see a bird's nest but they feel an inordinate desire to possess themselves of it, no matter how many of the same kind they may have previously procured, and seem to fancy that the Great Architect created birds for no other purpose than for them to kill, stuff, and stick in a glass case. We sincerely hope that in every case of conviction of the violation of the law for the protection of the small birds, the police magistrate will enforce the full penalty.

Troops from Toronto to Montreal.—A telegram was received at Messrs Swift & Co.'s, this morning, from the steamer Grecian, Toronto, to the effect that that vessel would arrive here about 11 o'clock to-night, with troops.

New Publications Received.—*The American Year Book* and National Register for 1869. By David N. Camp (Hartford: O. D. Case & Co.) This is a compendium of astronomical, historical, political, financial, commercial, agricultural, educational, and religious statistical information relating to the United States. The information is very elaborate and compendious, comprised in a well-bound volume of eight hundred pages. The work also contains references to the European States and colonial possessions, the governments of South America, etc. It must prove exceedingly useful to all who have to deal with the political and industrial conditions of the United States.

London Society for May, (John Henderson, Kingston). Contents—Sketches from our Office Window—Shopping and Visiting; A very Singular Story; A Lady's Question—What shall we Wear? Musings among Photographs; at the Opera; Poppies in the Corn; Who Wins? A Model Market; The Spring Cleaning, and what came of it; The Inter-University Games in 1869; M. or N.; The Piccadilly Papers; Studies from Life at the Court of St. James's; Isis v. Cam; Under the Chestnuts.

The Sunday at Home for May. (John Henderson, Kingston). A very beautiful coloured engraving of Lichfield Cathedral forms the frontispiece. An autobiography of Dr. Watts is accompanied by *fac simile* from his diary. The Seven churches of Asia. Thoughts in the Evening of Life, and other articles are given.

Good Words for the Young. (John Henderson). The sketches of the French Town Family are concluded. King George's Middy has advanced to the sixteenth chapter. An Australian Drought is very vividly described and illustrated.

Appleton's Journal. (John Henderson). In addition to the serial fictions, No. 8 has an illustrated supplement devoted to the mining of precious metals. Paul Rotter, the cattle painter; French Morals and Manners; and the Organist's story, are among the interesting complete articles.

The London Journal. (John Henderson). *Bow Bells.* Both these journals are much similar in character, the former being a long established favourite of the patrons of cheap literature, and the latter a young and vigorous competitor. We notice that both May numbers contain the beginning of new stories—Woman's Love by J. F. Smith in the London Journal, and The Moorland Tower in Bow Bells.

☞ The Sale of Plated Ware, &c., is now opened for inspection at the Store formerly occupied by Mr W. J. Percy, Brock Street.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Heavy rain last night and to-day.

The Customs revenue for the week ending May 15 is $68,599.

The Catholic Seminary on Sherbrooke street is being enlarged to double its size.

It is said that the new Drill Hall just about completion here, is to be used for stables &c., the corporation declining to hand it over to the volunteers or military authorities since the passing of the new Dominion Militia act.

A dreadful catastrophe is reported from Drummondville. Four men engaged in freeing a jam of logs in the St. Francis near there, were carried over a rapid fall of 15 or 20 feet, dashed out of their skiff, and all drowned.

A lad in charge of a horse in the street was badly injured on Saturday by the animal running off.

THE GREAT CONVENT CASE.

Saurin v. Starr and another.—On Friday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr Mellish, Q.C., moved in this *cause celebre* on behalf of the defendants. It will be recollected that the trial lasted 20 days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff with £500 damages, to be reduced to £200 if the dowry of £300, which plaintiff paid on entering Bagot street Convent, Dublin, was returned to her. The learned counsel said the matter had, since the trial, become rather complicated, as Miss Saurin had filed a bill in Chancery, in which, after declaring that the verdict of the jury proved conclusively that she had been improperly dismissed from the convent at Hull, she prayed that the property of the convent might be ascertained and realised, and the proceeds divided between her and the other persons entitled thereto. This rendered it necessary that he should move to reduce the damages absolutely to £200, as she could not have back the £300, and also claim a right to a share of the convent property. He should also move, pursuant to leave received, to enter a verdict for the defendants on the third and fourth counts, and he was afraid he would have to move for a new trial because the damages were not severed between those counts. The Lord Chief Jussice regretted that by an oversight damages had not been found separately on those counts, but, no doubt, the parties would agree to divide them. Mr Mellish said he was also instructed to move for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, but if his lordship was against him on that point, he could not hope to struggle against his opinion. All he wished was that it should not be supposed the defendants admitted the correctness of the verdict. The Lord Chief Justice: A more attentive jury never tried a case, and I think we must abide by their verdict upon the costs. The learned counsel then went at length into the questions of law. The court granted a rule on all points except for a new trial.

They have at Portland, Me., what is called a "Widow's Wood Society." Who ever heard of a widow that wouldn't?

In Dennisville and other places in New Jersey a heavy business is done in raising cedar trees out of the marshes in which they were buried many centuries ago, and covered with peat. The wood raised from these buried forests is as sound as if recently felled, and is mostly made into shingles. Tree after tree, from 200 to 1,000 years old, may be found one over another in the soft marshes on the Jersey flats, showing the immense age of the lowest layers, and also showing that this region has been gradually sinking for thousands of years. In one case a tree with 500 annual rings was found directly under the stump of another in which 1,000 were counted.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, May 17.

Money Market.—Folger Bros., bankers, report money market as follows:—American currency buying at 70 bills, 73 silver; selling at 71½ bills. Silver buying at 4½, selling at 4. Gold in N.Y. 141½. Sterling Exchange 9½.

Freights.—The schooner E. Kanter was chartered to-day for Chicago with pig iron at $1, gold.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News*)

Montreal, May 17.—Flour—Superior Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 4,70 to 4,75; Fancy, 4,55 to 4,60; Welland Canal Super, 4,35 to 4,40; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,30 to 4,50; super No. 1 Western wheat, 4,35 to 4,40; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,10 to 4,15; bag flour 2,15 to 2,20. Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,06 to 1,07. Spring, 1,03 to 1,04; Western, 98 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00. Butter.—Dairy 15 to 17c; store-packed 00 to 00c. Ashes—pots, 5,55 to 5,60; Pearls, 5,50 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 141½. Pork, Mess, 26,00 to 26,50: Prime Mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 20,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs, 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, per 66 lbs 79 to 81. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour—receipts heavy. Market dull, and sales of ordinary Canada super at 4,20; little done in other descriptions. Grain—wheat, limited demand, buyers holding off, and prices a shade easier. Peas in restricted demand at about 87½ per 66 lbs; coarse grains purely nominal. Provisions dull and drooping. Ashes—pots more active, and slightly higher. Pearls unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News.

New York, May 17.—American Exchange 40½. Gold 141½. Advance in gold is attributed mainly to the reported failure of Schepter & Co being short from seven to eight million dollars in gold. Sterling Exchange 9½ @ 10½. Cotton quiet at 28¾c. Flour dull; receipts 8,800 bbls; sales 5,400 bbls at 5,65 @ 6,00 for superfine state and western; 6,10 @ 6,55 for common to choice extra state; 6,00 @ 6,90 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet. Wheat active; receipts 1,200 bush; sales 53,000 bush at 1,45 for spring. Rye declining; sales 600 bush western at 1,32. Corn lower; receipts 40,000 bush; sales 38,000 bush at 78 @ 81 for new mixed western Barley dull. Oats lower; receipts 12,000 bush; sales 14,000 bush at 78½ @ 81 for western afloat. Pork quiet and steady at 31,00 @ 31,12 for new mess; 30,75 for old do. Lard steady at 18½ for steam; 18¼ @ 18¾c for kettle rendered.

FENIAN ENERGIES TURNED TO A BETTER ACCOUNT.

The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Chronicle* says:—The Fenians are making a very sensible movement, one of the most sensible they have ever engaged in. This is nothing more nor less than arranging for the emigration to the West of a large number of Irishmen and women, or at any rate as large a number as they can move with the funds on hand. An emigration society has been formed here, and if I am correctly informed it has now two or three hundred members gathered under Fenian auspices. Lands have been purchased in Kansas and Nebraska, and the emigrants will be moved there before long. This is an excellent use to make of the Fenian funds, and a thousand times better than fitting out expeditions against England without the slightest hope of success. There are at least a hundred thousand Irishmen, women and children in New York, who would be gladly spared by the balance of the inhabitants if they would only find the means and will to emigrate. They would be far better off in the far West than here, as they would have ten times the prospect of making themselves independent as on this crowded island. The directors of the city charities are turning their attention to emigration more than ever before, and it is probable that a large number of boys and girls will be sent west this year. The report from those who have been sent away is highly encouraging, and for the past year or two the newsboys' lodging-house has been in receipt of considerable sums of money from men who have received its benefits.

DIED.

Of heart disease, on the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr Burrows, Bath, Mrs Mary Hitchcock, of Wolfe Island, relict of A. Hitchcock, Esq., aged 80 years.

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

James Davis.

Real Digby Herrings Arriving.

BEST DIGBY HERRINGS in prime order.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

May 14.

Oranges and Lemons

JUST RECEIVED. Very fine.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

May 14.

Prunes! Prunes!

13 POUNDS PRUNES for ONE DOLLAR.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

May 6.

PEACHES AND PEARS.

In Half Gallon Glass Jars, very choice, only 50 cents each.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

May 5.

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!

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

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.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Ship Glenfiffer, 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.

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. WADDELL & Co.

INVITE special attention to their Stock of Grain and Fancy Silks in great variety. Ladies should see our Stock before purchasing.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to their Mantle Department. Ladies purchasing should call and examine our Stock.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to their Dress Department. They are showing a sortment of Plain and Fancy Poplins, shades and small Umbrellas.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to their Stock of Cottons, Brilliants and Cambrics.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to their Stock of Glove Department. One One-Button Glove brated Jouvin's Kid Gloves in all colours.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to their Mantle Department, comprising in part of Wool Broadcloths, Doeskins, English and Canadian Tweeds.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to their Stock of Shirts, Shirt Collars, and Ties—a variety.

R. WADDELL & CO.

INVITE special attention to their Carpet Department—Tapestry, Union, Wool and Hemp in great variety.

R. WADDELL & CO.

CAN with confidence solicit an inspection of the above Departments, knowing variety, quality and price they cannot be passed by any house in the trade.

May 14.

NEW DUTCH WOOL CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, FELT COCOA MATTING, CRUMB CLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, at

Macnee & Wa

April 8.

RUSTY COAT AND CALICO

THE EARLIEST AND BEST POTATO GROWN.

☞ Also, the extra early TOM THUMB PEAS, very choice and extraordinarily prolific. ☜ As the supply of these noted Seeds is very limited, those requiring them must apply early at

SKINNER'S DRUG STORE.

N.B.—A full assortment of Seeds at LOW PRICES.

May 6.

COAL OI

DOWN! DOWN!

AT

F. S. RE

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

May 3.

R. & J. GARD

ARE NOW SHOWING THE

Spring Importa

PERSONALLY selected with ju by one of our firm from the manufac