chartered Bank, shall issue or re-issue any bill, hand note, check, or other instrument intending to circulate as money, or to be used as a substitute for money, for any amount whatever.

44. All Banks shall be subject to such provisions of any general winding up Act to be passed by Parliament as may be declared to apply to Banks.

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.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The new banking scheme propounded by the Hon. Mr Rose as Finance Minister of Canada is regarded with great interest by all who have concern with commerce and banking. In some quarters the scheme meets with uncompromising opposition. Few applaud it as a whole; but to several of its details there are not wanting well experienced persons of sound judgment who give a warm approbation, and who expect to see the resolutions modified in committee and in their passage through the House, so as to embody-ing correct and safe principles and particulars on which to found a new and useful banking law.

Mr Rose adopts the favourite theory that the government only should have power to issue currency, and that paper when used for the purposes of money should have its amount controlled and regulated by the government. It is not simply to save to the people, as represented by the government, the profits which it is well known the banks derive from the accidental loss or concealment of bank notes, but for other reasons, and mainly for one which forms the chief objection urged against Mr Rose's scheme by its opponents, namely, to prevent inflation, that it becomes advisable for a government to control the issues of banks.

It is this prevention of inflation attempted fairly to be secured by Mr Rose's scheme, in basing rigidly the amount of currency issued by banks upon a deposit of public securities, that is mostly attacked. The objectors say that banking under this plan will be devoid of "elasticity", and that it will be difficult to "move the crops." But those who know how safe, sure and profitable the business of advancing money upon the purchase of gain has become in Canada, and who know how quickly the transactions relating to one cargo or shipment are closed to be renewed again on another, are fully convinced that even under a system of bullion and without bank notes of any kind, the crops would be moved as rapidly as it is advisable or possible to do without glutting the ordinary markets. The difficulty in relation to the moving of the crops has probably been greatly exaggerated by those who look at it in the interest of their own profits; but the banks should not fear lest they will be able to do a profitable banking business under the new law should it be passed. At all events the gradual manner in which Mr Rose's plan is intended to come into operation would greatly mitigate the stringency anticipated by the objectors; and by the time that the measure is fully in operation the business of grain purchasing and shipment as well as other businesses likely to be affected by the so-called non-elasticity of the government issues would no doubt have fully accommodated themselves to the new order of things.

The effect of the operation of the proposed law would be to give great steadiness uniformity and security to the value of the Bank circulation used as currency. Mr Rose's restrictions are dictated in the interest of the noteholder and depositor, not in the interest of the banker or shareholder who is seeking profits out of the business of banking. Instead of bank failures occurring and entailing public loss, as they have occurred lately in Ontario and New Brunswick, we should have a system which would remove doubts as to the solvency of particular banks to the general appreciation and standing of the public credit; and it is here where the gist of the matter lies. For it is undeniable, and it follows according to the results of experience in like cases, that no matter how the specie reserves of the banks may be counted upon to maintain the face value of notes at a specie standard, a time may be expected to come when these reserves will be found inadequate and suspensions of banks will more or less generally occur. Under the proposed law the suspending banks forfeit their charter; but the suspensions may become so general as to make it matter of public policy to authorize the suspension of specie payments, when the notes issued as currency will be surely subject to a depreciation of value dependent upon the prospect of resumption of specie payments and the credit of the government.

In other respects the bank scheme would appear to highly favourable to the encouragement of public works and to the rapid development of the growing Dominion. The payment of the floating indebtedness, expense of the Intercolonial Railway, and of the prospective railway to the North West territory, will serve for employment of government moneys, and upon which to issue securities to be purchased by the banks. If the necessities of the government can be relieved and it can be enabled to pursue a liberal policy in regard to public works, the country will drive a benefit from the banking scheme that may be set off to compensate some of its possible disadvantages.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 18.—Last week there were 74 deaths.

The remainder of the artillery lately from London, Ontario, went to Quebec last evening for embarkation on the Serapis.

William Mooney, a farmer from Lachine, got on a spree yesterday after disposing of his load, and rolling off his cart got a bad cut on the head.

Troops are to go through annual musketry course at Laprairie this year instead of Chambley.

The sale of military horses takes place to-day.

ACCIDENT TO THE GRECIAN.

Beauharnois, May 18.—The steamer Grecian struck on Split Rock this morning and sunk in twenty feet of water. Passengers all safe. She now lies opposite Biscon Point, about six miles west of here.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Monday, May 17.—In the House of Commons, after other business, Mr Mackenzie moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions:—1. That in the construction of the Intercolonial railway, it is of the highest importance for commerce and economical reasons to have the shortest and cheapest line selected, which, in addition to the main object, will afford access to the best and nearest port on the Bay of Fundy. 2. That the Bay of Chaleur route, selected by the government, is not one which will best promote the commercial interest of the Dominion or best secure the settlement of the remote portions of the Provinces through which the road will pass; and that, while it gives the smallest commercial advantages, it will entail the largest expenditure in the construction and afterwards in the maintenance and working expenses. 3. That in view of the serious effect on the finances and the permanent and continuous loss to the commerce of the country, consequent on the adoption of a long and expensive route to the sea, it is desirable not to proceed with any work on those portions of the line not common to the Central or Southern routes, with a view to the adoption of the shortest and cheapest line without interfering with the distance to Halifax as the ultimate terminus." Mr Mackenzie said he had, in accepting confederation, agreed, though reluctantly, to saddle the country with the cost of building this railroad; but had he supposed that the Major Robinson route would have been adopted, he for one would not have agreed to it. He believed that Ontario was almost an unit upon this question. It was decidedly opposed to a long, expensive and useless route. There were three considerations to be taken into account in regard to this railway—the commercial interests, prudential reasons, and the military uses of the road. Experience had already shown that the Grand Trunk railway had been placed on a wrong route on account of local and political influences. The same influence has operated on the Intercolonial railway. Taking Montreal as the starting point, and going by the Grand Trunk to Bangor, Maine, they could reach St. John *via* the western extension; and this route was shorter by forty six miles than the frontier route or any possible route within our territory. The only proper route in a commercial sense was the shortest possible to the sea to such ports at St. Stephen or St. John, which were open through the winter. Another means of ascertaining the commercial importance of the Robinson route was to take the customs returns of the ports alongside of it in the Province of Quebec. The customs dues collected at these ports were but one-one hundred and sixty-second part of the whole collected in that province; and at ten ports in New Brunswick the duties were but one twelfth of the customs revenue collected in that province. The commercial interests on this line were therefore quite infinitesimal, and he need not waste words upon them. He was quite willing that the Bay Chaleur country should be settled and become prosperous, but the question was not one of the promotion of the settlement but of the building of a great intercolonial highway. To accomplish this it was only necessary that the intervening links between existing lines should be built, and the proper course would have been to have connected the existing lines in the valley of St. John with River Du Loup. He argued at some length in favour of the frontier route, which, from all that he had been able to discover, could readily have been constructed, and for prudential reasons it would be easy to prove that this would have been preferable to the selection of Major Robinson's line. He admitted that this involved the loss of the imperial guarantee, but would it not have been better for Canada to have borrowed less than half of the amount on its own debentures and secure the construction of a shorter, cheaper, and more commercially valuable road? He believed the true policy was to have sought the most direct route to the nearest seaports. As to the military aspect of the question, he could not understand why it should be insisted that at one point the road should be 80 or 100 miles from the frontier, when at another point it was only 21 miles from the border. Mr Mackenzie said he would reserve further remarks till another stage of the debate, being anxious to hear what could be said in defence of the course which had been pursued.

Mr Cartwright moved an amendment reciting facts connected with the Intercolonial negotiations, "that the line having been located, the loan guaranteed, the money raised, and seven sections of the line placed under contract, under the circumstances this House considers that any discussion as to the route of the Intercolonial railway would not answer any good purpose, and would greatly prejudice the credit of the Dominion at home and abroad."

Dr. Tupper seconded the amendment, and a debate ensued, in which Mr Young, Sir George E. Cartier and others took part.

In the Senate Senator Campbell informed the Senate that Speaker Cauchon had, by reason of the death of one of his children, been summoned to Quebec. Previous to his departure he had placed his regination in the hands of His Excellency, who had not accepted it, but appointed *pro tem* Hon. John Ross to act as Speaker during Mr Cauchon's absence.

An address was ordered for copies of correspondence relative to the extradition of criminals.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT THE GAOL.—On Monday as the turnkey of the county gaol was engaged in shaving the prisoners in the gaol kitchen he laid down his razor on a chair near by, and proceeded to strap another one. A lunatic by the name of Ryder who had just been shaved, snatched up the razor from the chair and ran off with it to his ward. He was immediately followed by the turnkey, who, however, was not sufficiently quick to prevent the madman from inflicting a slight wound about two inches long upon his throat. Drs. Yates and Oliver found upon their arrival that the wound was not of a serious character, and the man has since been able to eat heartily.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO.—A meeting of the Medical profession of Kingston and vicinity was held on Monday night in the Mayor's office, city buildings. Dr. Dickson was appointed Chairman, and Dr. A. S. Oliver Secretary. After explanations by the Chairman as to the object of the meeting, which was for the purpose of nominating a representative of Quinte and Cataraqui Division, in the Medical Council of Ontario, it was moved by Dr. Strange, and seconded by Dr. Lavell, That the Secretary be authorized to communicate with the Secretary of the Medical Convention of the Western Division of Quinte and Cataraqui, stating the willingness of this meeting to support their nominee as a representative of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for 1869-'70-'71, with the understanding, that on the occasion of the next election for said purpose, they, the practitioners, of the above Division, agree to support the nominee of the medical men of this city and vicinity Carried. It was then moved by Dr. Sullivan, seconded by Dr. Johnson, That the thanks of the members of the Medical profession of this section, Division of Quinte and Cataraqui, are hereby tendered to Dr. Dickson for the very able manner in which he has represented their interests in the Medical Council of Ontario. Carried unanimously. After a discussion on the new medical bill, concerning the provisions of which considerable dissatisfaction was expressed, the meeting adjourned.—A. S. OLIVER, M.D., Secretary.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooners Azon and St. Lawrence left Garden Island last night for up lake. The bark Winslow, from Saginaw to Ogdensburgh with lumber, is ashore at the Sisters near Brockville. The steamer St. Helen and steamer Grecian touched at Swift's wharf on their passage down, the latter having on board F. battery of artillery from Toronto. The schooner Prince Edward has completed her cargo of wood at Swift's wharf for Toronto, and will leave this evening. The schooner Eureka is unloading at the elevator at the M.T. Comp's. wharf. The E Kanter is loading pig iron at the same wharf for Chicago. The tug Glide left last night with the barges Fortitude and Corn Crib for Montreal with 30,000 bush wheat. The schooner Annie Minnes, wood laden, will leave the Commercial wharf this evening for Toronto. The schooner Northumberland has proceeded to Glassford & Jones' wharf to unload her cargo of wheat. The schooner Mail arrived at the same wharf to-day from Toronto with 5,000 bush wheat. The barges Dixie and Consolation left Glassford & Jones' wharf this evening with 29,000 bush of wheat and corn. The steamer City of Ottawa arrived this afternoon from Ottawa by the Rideau Canal route. Wind here to-day west, fresh.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal, May 18th:

Down—Schs Eliza White, Port Rowan, Kingston; Dreadnought, Chicago, Kingston, corn; Great West, Chicago, Oswego, corn; props City of Toledo, Chicago, Ogdensburgh, gen cargo; City of New York, Chicago, Ogdensburgh, gen cargo; schs J G Beard, Owen Sound, Kingston, wheat; Annie Craig, Chatham, Kingston, timber.

Up—Schs Stampede, Port Colborne, Chicago, light; J H Drake, Port Colborne, Detroit, light; Maumee Valley, Oswego, Cleveland, salt; prop Nashua, Oswego, Chicago, gen cargo. Wind west.

An "aerial velocipedist" in San Francisco tried to ride a bicycle across a rope stretched over the water, tumbled off, and swam ashore.

The human *debacle* continues. Upwards of 2,200 French Canadians passed through St. Albans last week on their way to the Eastern States.

Mr Royal, of *Le Nouveau Monde*, has instituted an action of damages against the proprietors of *Le Pays* for defamation of character. Mr Provencher, of *La Minerve*, has followed suit with a similar action, directed against the same parties.

Dandelions are a favourite dish with the Haligonians in the spring. This vegetable grows to great perfection in the Halifax graveyards, having an uncommonly piquant flavour; and there is not the least doubt but the Haligonians are in these succulent dandelions slowly but surely eating up the remains of their venerated ancestors.

The Summerside *Progress*, a Prince Edward Island annexation organ, has burst up.

The accumulations of wheat on the shipping points on the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, which, on April 1st, 1869, was placed at about 800,000 bushels, are now not less than 3,000,000 bushels. At the Lake shipping point the excess over the stock at the opening of navigation in 1868 was not far from 1,500,000 bushels. The Rochester (N.Y.) papers report the stock of wheat held over in the western counties of that State as large; the towns of Lewiston and Porter, Niagara county, are reported as holding 60,000 bushels.

An Ottawa correspondent says that whenever a maritime question comes up for discussion in the House of Commons, Commander Fortin rises like a sea wolf on the quarter deck, and roars out his speeches in tones which prevail over all the tumult and racket of any Parliamentary tempest. The Minister of Marine resembles a lobbolly boy compared to the Canadian Jean Barts' manly figure and profound acquaintance with the manners and customs of the whales, codfish and tommy cods of the gulf, while there is a thorough smack of genuine saltwater about everything which emanates from the vicinity of his jib.

The dockyard mechanics and labourers by the Serapis (which arrived at Quebec on Saturday), consisting of 122 married and 187 single men, 122 married and 39 single women, and 206 children, were landed and forwarded by the Grand Trunk to-day under the able superintendence of Mr Stafford, Emigration Agent, to different towns in Ontario.

COMMON SCHOOL BOARD.

A special meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees was held on Monday evening in the Council Chamber. The chairman presided and the following members were present:—Messrs Phillips, Fenwick, Massie, McRossie, Carroll, McCrae, Draper, Robinson, Cunningham, and Conley.

After the opening of the meeting by prayer by Mr Massie, the chairman stated its object to be the appointment of a teacher for Cataraqui and Queen street schools.

Mr Draper moved, seconded by Mr McRossie, that Mr Metcalf be appointed teacher to the Cataraqui school.

Mr Metcalf is at present an assistant teacher in the Johnson street school, and the chairman remarked that the removal of Mr Metcalf would create a great inconvenience in that school. Its organization was very complete at present, and the speaker said he thought it would be very unwise to make any change.

Mr Phillips objected to any change being made at the present time.

Mr Carroll thought the move would be a most injudicious one. He therefore moved in amendment, seconded by Mr Fenwick, that Miss Beattie be appointed the teacher in Cataraqui school

Mr Robinson had no objection to the Cataraqui school having a male teacher if the inhabitants wished it, but he considered that it would be an injury to the interests of the education of the city to remove Mr Metcalf from the Johnson street school. He suggested Mr Agnew as a suitable teacher for the Cataraqui school.

Mr Massie did not approve of a male teacher being appointed to Cataraqui school. If such an appointment were made, then would Williamsville and Gordon street schools also want male teachers, and in that respect they certainly had an equal if not a prior right to Cataraqui school.

Mr Robinson, seconded by Mr McCrae, then moved an amendment to the amendment, that Mr Agnew be appointed to the Cataraqui school.

The last amendment was put and lost upon a division—Yeas 2, nays 7.

The first amendment was then put, and upon division was carried—Yeas 5, nays 4.

Mr Carroll moved, seconded by Mr Phillips, that Miss Elizabeth Davidson be appointed to the vacancy in Queen street school at a salary of $100 per annum.

It was moved in amendment by Mr Robinson, seconded by Mr McCrae, that Miss Livingston be appointed to the vacancy in the Queen street school, at a salary of $100 per annum.

The amendment was put and carried—Yeas 7, nays 3.

It was moved by Mr Phillips, seconded by Mr Carroll, that advertisements be inserted in the *Daily News* and *British Whig* for tenders for the purchase of the city property in Charlesville, and that said tenders be received by the secretary until the first of June next. Carried.

Mr McCrae brought up the report of the committee of Williamsville school, which called attention to certain necessary repairs of the school house. Referred to the building committee with power to act.

Mr Phillips brought up the report of the Queen street school, which stated that certain furniture and repairs were needed in that school. Also referred to the building committee with power to act.

The board adjourned, having closed in the usual manner.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir: Mr Ferres, who has been appointed Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, in entering on the duties of his office, will find ample scope for the display of his talents, and the exertion of his abilities, in remodelling the somewhat shattered state of discipline in some of the most important departments of the prison; but judging from the great energy he has always displayed in the pursuit of knowledge, and the firmness with which he carries out his well-matured conclusions, when arrived at, in removing obstacles from his path in the discharge of his duty, I have no doubt he will be able to make quite a satisfactory change. Mr Ferres's efforts to carry out discipline will be ably seconded by Mr O'Neil, one of the present Board of Directors, who, from his ability and thorough knowledge of prison inspection for a number of years, is entitled to, and it is to be hoped will be appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kingston Penitentiary, now vacant to the appointment of Mr Ferres to the situation of Wardenof that institution. Mr O'Neil, in his official capacity of inspector, heretofore has shown great firmness and ability, and has always dealt justly and impartially in the discharge of the duties of his office, and consequently has made some enemies for himself, who do not fail to traduce him when opportunity offers to them; but Mr O'Neil in the capacity of director, is not likely to be less able or steadfast in right doing, but will pursue the same course he has hitherto followed, and deal justly with everyone, friend and foe. The convicts in prison are now reaping the benefit of the ability and knowledge of the late Board of Inspectors, of which Messrs. Ferres and O'Neil were members, and were instrumental in recommending the adoption of certain clauses in the new Act for the better regulation of penitentiaries, one of which clauses states that a good conducted convict is entitled to the remission of one-sixth of the time of his imprisonment, after the passing of the Act, which is the greatest inducement imaginable for all the convicts to endeavour to gain the proffered reward, by keeping quiet, and has made such a general change for the better, that punishment is far less frequent than heretofore. It cannot be denied that the most effectual way to deal with criminals is to offer them inducements, and indeed the reformation wrought in the Kingston Penitentiary by the passage of the late Act fully justifies the assertion that it is time enough to drive when leading becomes ineffectual

All this reformation is due to the late Board of Inspectors, who for their steady perseverance and untiring exertion are entitled to the thanks of every human man in the Dominion of Canada.

Yours truly,
ONE WHO KNOWS.

May 17th, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear News: Our Park was made at a considerable expense, and I believe still costs something every year to keep it up, all of which comes out of the pockets of the rate-payers.

The only persons who seem to benefit by it are children and their nurses, and a large or small crowd, according to circumstances, on a band day.

On that day the gates are open to equestrians and carriages so long as the band plays; immediately afterwards they are turned out under the threat of being "locked in."

There are many of the citizens keeping horses who would much prefer driving on a soft road without dust to the public streets. Is there any reason why the Park should not be thrown open to the public for that purpose every day (except Sunday) until dark? Subject of course, to restrictions from racing or driving in a dangerous manner, and to the road being in a fit state.

Will you kindly say a word in favour of this, and without doubt the city fathers will at once order it to be done.

Yours truly,
EQUUS.

May 18.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that under the State law coloured children must be admitted to the public schools of the State on equal terms with white children.

Fred. Douglass is to be appointed as Postmaster in Western New York. In New York and Boston no difference will be made on account of race in revenue nominations.

Miss H. E. Bailey, the actress who accidentally stabbed herself at Buffalo while performing the part of *Juliet*, is recovering from the effect of the wound.

Last Sunday a coloured clergyman preached in the M. E. Church in Miffintown, Pa. When he entered the pulpit several white Christians left the church.

Mayor Friel, of Ottawa, died on Sunday, after a short illness.

An escaped nun, Louise Renette, from Nice, is creating quite a stir in the cities of Southern France by her lectures on what she saw and heard in an Italian convent. In Toulouse the police refused to grant her permission to lecture.

Rosa Althoff, of Dayton, Ohio, went to sleep the other night with a shawl-pin in her mouth, and swallowed it. The pin, which was more than two inches long, with a large glass head, had to be removed through an incision in her throat.

A Chicago despatch states that the wheat crop of the Western States is making excellent progress; the breadth of land sown is greater than ever before, so that an unprecedented yield is looked for.

The century plant about to blossom in the greenhouse of the Messrs. Frost, in Rochester, N. Y., is of the rare variegated leaf species. It is expected that many thousand strangers will visit Rochester, or stop there in passing, to see the plant.

The States and Territories west of the Mississippi river have had grants of public lands for educational purposes, to the amount of twenty-two million acres—an area nearly two-thirds as large as the whole area of England and Wales.

A student of the University of France, who had composed a song, sent it to Gounod to learn whether or not he had musical talents enough to become a composer. Gounod replied in a letter that he had not a scintilla of talent, whereupon the irate student sent him a challenge.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, formerly Senator from that State, who has now returned to it as a resident after a long residence in Montreal, has taken ground with the Southern leaders who are determined to labour for the pacific settlement of Southern troubles.

One of the female clerks recently dismissed from the U.S. Treasury Department, called there to ascertain if the demand of a Congressman that she should be reinstated would be successful. "I must know at once," said she, "for I have received an offer of marriage, and although I don't fancy the man, if I can't get reinstated I must accept."

We suppose we may expect the Mayor of Cork over in this country very soon. For, being no longer Mayor of Cork, and having no prospect of entering Parliament, the only thing for him to do is to sail for New York, of which he can easily become Mayor as soon as he is naturalized.—*N.Y. Times.*

The new wheat crop in the Northwest is in excellent condition, and it is confidently asserted that the harvest will be abundant beyond doubt.

The *Gazette* says:—Mr Ferres will be replaced on the prison inspection board by a gentleman from one of Lower Provinces.

Mr Weir, of Montreal, is at Ottawa in furtherance of his movement to export surplus silver coin. It is understood his object is to obtain if possible the united action of Government, banks, and merchants.

Two young Englishmen have just favoured the inhabitants of Stuttgart with another example of that high spirit and gentlemanlike behaviour which have made English tourists so universally respected on the continent; and we are happy to be able to add that their exploits have met with due appreciation. On the Schloss Platz stands a statue of the late king, flanked by two weeping female figures, and great was the consternation of the loyal townspeople on discovering one morning that some one had painted the trio all colours of the rainbow, and crowned them with domestic vases unmentionable to ears polite. A reward of 1,200 florins offered for the detection of the offenders at once led to the arrest of a retired officer of the 9th Lancers and his brother, whom the German police, with the national slowness at understanding a joke, confined in the common gaol, and put on prison diet, with a German Bible apiece to beguile their leisure hours. After three days of this regimen they were conducted by two gendarmes to the frontier, and dismissed, with an admonition, which they are hardly likely to forget, never to re-enter the kingdom of Wurtemburg. Last year, it will be remembered, a similar *jeu d'esprit* was played by some Oxonians at Dinans.

All our accounts from England (says the New York *Times*) show how deeply the English mind is stirred up by the new claims in the Alabama case put forward by Mr Sumner. It is not only the *Pall Mall Gazette* which declares that sooner than make these concessions England must be "prepared to fight first, at all hazards and disadvantages," and which speaks of the "uselessness of further negotiations and the necessity of being prepared for war." But our own careful correspondents represent these statements as embodying the feelings that exist throughout all classes of English society. In a letter just received from our London correspondent "L," he says, after describing the sentiment and the situation in London:—"The least accident may now precipitate that convulsion to which Mr Sumner's speech plainly points, and which people on this side the Atlantic are gradually making up their minds to face."

Mark Twain writes as follows to the *Tribune*, dating his letter Elmira, April 29: "The Wilson trial came to an end yesterday. In some respects this was the most remarkable case that has ever had a place upon the criminal records of the country. It excited great interest in this part of the state, and during the last ten days the court-room has been pretty generally crowded with eager listeners. The facts in the Wilson case were simply these: On the 17th of February last, George L. Roderick provoked a quarrel with Dr. R. Wilson, in front of the Union Hotel in this place. Wilson put up with a good deal of abuse before he even showed temper. He even tried to pacify Roderick, but to no purpose. Roderick called him a thief, a liar, a swindler; yet Wilson bore it all calmly. Roderick grew more excited, and heaped one opprobrious epithet after another upon Wilson, and finally called him a member of the New York legislature. At this Wilson sprang to his feet, and remarking to Roderick that he would not take that from any man, shot him dead with an axe-handle. Such was the evidence elicited upon the trial. The court acquitted Wilson on the ground that the provocation was sufficient.'

In expectation of the junction of the two roads, the Central and the Union Pacific, both companies have made ample preparations to accommodate trade and the travelling public. The first thing upon which they had to agree was, of course, the rate of passage from ocean to ocean. The respective officers of the companies were in consultation yesterday, and they came to a temporary understanding that the fare from New York to San Francisco for emigrant and second class passengers should be $75, and for first class passengers $175. In regard to the charge for through freight nothing definite has yet been arranged, but a tariff will be determined on in a few days. It is expected that the trip from shore to shore can be made in between six and seven days. For the present the time of running will be rather slower, as the track is new and wants ballasting and "surfacing." After that when from running trains the proper firmness is gained, the time will be somewhat inside of six days. So that a person leaving New York on Monday morning may spend his next Sunday in sight of the Golden Gate of the Pacific. The Union company as well as the Central have each over 2,000 freight cars in readiness to transport whatever of merchandise may offer, and while the first has over 150 locomotives, the latter counts 190, all in good working order. They were all made in the eastern States, excepting two, which were constructed at San Francisco. The Central burns wood only in their engines. The Union was fortunate enough to find heavy and extensive coal beds on the government lands donated along the line, sufficient to yield them fuel for centuries to come, and they had their locomotives constructed to burn coal, and they mine the material themselves.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the *Tribune* is astounded to find that Englishmen, and especially the English newspapers, take an English view of the Alabama question. Even the three journals, which stood by the United States throughout the rebellion, do so no longer; they have gone back to the enemy. The *Star*, John Bright's paper, has fallen into the snares of Reverdy Johnson; the *Daily News* "holds views purely English;" and the *Spectator*, which used to be thoroughly American in its views of slavery and the war, is now actually "spiteful" towards us. The same feeling pervades English society, and even those who have hitherto been our best friends, will not yield an inch more on the Alabama question than was conceded in the treaty which our Senate rejected with so much contempt. "I wish," says this plaintive correspondent, "I wish I could say I knew more than two Englishmen who concede without limitation the justice of our Alabama claims, and the obligation of England first to admit frankly, and then to compensate fully, the wrongs she has done us."

All this surprise must be affected. It is hardly possible that any intelligent person should have expected any other response to the Senate's action and Mr Sumner's speech than both have got. We rejected the treaty because it did nothing toward "humiliating" England. It did not stipulate that she should "eat dirt" in our presence, and clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes for her sins, as well as pay the damages, both direct and incidental, we had suffered from them. But England was not in the least inclined to do anything of the sort; indeed, she seems to have been thrown into a towering rage because we asked it of her. The fact is, England has not been used to performing such acts of humiliation, and she is rather too old and stupid to acquire the habit readily.

When the nature of the new demands by which the Reverdy Johnson treaty was to be succeeded was first stated, we ventured to say that they would never be granted, and that negotiations on the subject could not be renewed on that basis. England will fight rather than apologize for a wrong she asserts she has never committed. She will never accept "humiliation" except as it is forced upon her at the end of a war. We saw that as clearly three months ago as we see it now; and even the *Tribune* sees it now. England is in a fury at the nature of our demands. Mr Sumner's speech, which was to be made the basis of Mr Motley's negotiations, has alienated every friend we had in England, and turned the whole tide of feeling throughout the Kingdom overwhelmingly against us. It is scarcely possible that negotiations on this subject should be opened afresh at all; it is out of the question that they should be opened with the slightest prospect of a successful termination. We have probably had from England the best terms we can ever hope for, bad as they were. Everything that has happened since the Johnson treaty was negotiated has only tended to make the prospect of a settlement more and more remote, and we see little reason to think that Mr Motley will be able essentially to change it.

It always strikes a genuine American with profound amazement to find that any person or nation can ever take any but an American view of any question. What suits our interests ought to suit everybody's. No nation has any right to feelings or opinions different from those which it suits our purposes to entertain; and the fact that any nation does hold different sentiments, either touching their own affairs or touching ours, is the best possible evidence of utter wrong-headedness, stupidity and malice on their part. It would not be amiss for us to get over this habit of thinking somewhat. It may minister to our vanity and self-love, but that is not what we need most. It certainly does not increase our self-respect, in any proper sense of the word while it tends to make us ridiculous in the eyes of the world. No one can measure the extent to which we suffer, in character and the respect of other nations, from such blatant harangues as those of Chandler and others of his stamp. The dominant idea with that class of statesmen is, that the world stands in such awe of our valour and power that we have only to make demands, however extravagant or absurd, to have them granted; and the contest among our public men becomes, therefore, merely a strife as to which shall make the loudest threats and the most extreme demands on foreign powers.

As a matter of course, this must come to an end sooner or later—and so far as England is concerned, it seems likely to come to an end very soon. The English people, even those of them who have hitherto been our warmest friends, will still look at these questions with a view to their own interests and the honour of their own country. "Blood is thicker than water;" and we must expect nothing but opposition from England to any extreme demands we make upon her, in our own interest, or for the healing of our wounded sensibilities.—*N. Y. Times.*

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James Davis.

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Raspberry do
Strawberry do
Ginger do
Banana do
&c. &c. &c.

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Guinness' IRISH PORTER, quarts and pints.
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A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.

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

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

May 14.

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

Macnee & Wa

April 8.

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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.

THE EARLIEST AND BEST POTATO GROWN.

RUSTY COAT AND CALICO POTATOES.

COAL OI

DOWN! DOWN!

AT

F. S. REE

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

May 3.

R. & J. GARD

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Spring Importa

PERSONALLY selected with by one of our firm from the facturers in the British Markets. pleasure in inviting an inspection of Stock, which, for sterling value, to present wants, and remarkable very rarely been equalled.

Black Lyons Silks
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New Colours in Waterproof
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Cotton and Marseilles Made Up
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Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Da
other Laces, Embroideries,
and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
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Flannels.

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April 6.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, May

MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, r
market as follows:—American curr
to 10 bills, 72¼ silver; selling a
silver buying at 4¼, selling
N.Y. 142. Sterling Exchang
MARKET.—Offers here for No. 1
Extra $5. Wheat a trifle lower
affected by a decline in England o

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

May 18.—Flour—Superior E
00; Extra, 4,65 to 4,70; Fancy,
Welland Canal Super, 4,25 to
Canada wheat, 4,25 to 4,45;
Western wheat, 4,25 to 4,30; Super N
wheat, 4,06 to 4,12½; bag flour 2,
Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,05 to
1,03 to 1,04; Western, 97 to
32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per
to 0,00. Butter.—Dairy 14 to 16c; s
14 to 16c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5
50 to 5,55. Gold in New York
41½. Pork, Mess, 26,00 to 00,00;
00 to