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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

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

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 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 12:30 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 CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The Board of Trade having taken the lead in this city in demanding that the proposed new Banking law should be postponed until after a thorough investigation into the cause of past commercial disasters, signatures have been obtained to the Board's petition by canvassers, from merchants and others who have joined in asking for a postponement of the measure. It is understood that this petition will be forwarded to Ottawa this afternoon and be presented to the House of Commons at an early day.

The Alabama question continues to agitate the English journals, and just in proportion as the fixed determination of English sentiment is made manifest to reject Mr Sumner's proposals as preposterous and humiliating, so in the United States the sensation excited by the Senator's belligerent speech tames into indifference and a disposition to wait and see how the false step of the rejection of the treaty can be remedied. The discussion on this phase of the Alabama claims shows that the United States is in no mood for a serious and bloody war with Great Britain, whose naval superiority they are forced to concede, and a collision with whom they rightly consider would completely cripple American commerce, create a debt that would be sure to be repudiated, and, when the struggle should be ended, would still leave them in no better position than at present, but in all probability a worse one, to collect the damages the determination of which by arbitration the American Senate has scornfully rejected. The episode has done good. It has opened the eyes o the Americans. It has reminded them of the truism, which Americans are too apt to forget, that there are two sides to every question; and has driven them to admit that the American side of this question, as described by Mr Sumner, and acted up to by the Senate in a momentary surrender of judgment, may not be so well founded or so tenable as they had at one time believed it to be. And one incidental consequence, flowing as a result from the preposterous extravagance of Senator Sumner's demand, is the damage done to the philo-American party in England. Professor Goldwin Smith feels this, and in an address delivered *ex cathedra* in Cornell University yesterday, he strenuously opposes Mr Sumner's views, and though still adhering to his anti-colonial theories, he tells his American admirers, what they had begun fully to apprehend before his opportunity for asserting the truth came to hand, that Great Britain cannot and will not relinquish any of her colonies to satisfy demands of the nature of those put forward by Mr Sumner as the leader of the American Senate. Mr Goldwin Smith pleads for John Bright and others, who along with the Professor himself, are chargeable with being joint authors of the very mischief that is now descending on their heads in merited punishment. But for Mr Bright's extreme declarations as a philo-American, and but for Mr Goldwin Smith's often avowed readiness to sacrifice the colonies and to surrender to every demand put forward by the American party, Senator Sumner would never have been encouraged to take the ground he has done. John Bright is properly punished by the reaction which is taking place in England; and Professor Goldwin Smith is fittingly disgraced by the renegade position which he has chosen to occupy. The Americans, after tearing away the cobwebs spun by the Manchester radicals, which their own conceit has too readily permitted themselves to be blinded therewith, are coming to a more honourable state of mind, in which they are willing to recognize national feeling in other peoples as quite as sacred as national feeling in their own. Out of this improved state we may look forward to the amicable settlement of all international difficulties; but the probability is that the scheme of the Johnson-Clarendon protocol, dressed up a little different to save appearances, will yet finally be the instrument by which the Alabama claims will be determined and settled.

THE STEAMER GRECIAN.—The Government steamer Hiram Calvin, was despatched last night from Garden Island to the wreck of the steamer Grecian, with divers, and the necessary apparatus for getting out the submerged baggage and cargo. The sunken vessel does not, as was at first feared, lie in the channel used for the passage of rafts.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFAIR.—A serious stabbing affair occurred yesterday afternoon near Kingston Mills, in which a man dangerously wounded his step-son. The particulars as far as we have been able to ascertain are these. A French Canadian by the name of Peter Sewey had been drinking for some time past, and had by his excess become partially deranged. When in this condition he managed to obtain possession of a loaded gun which he secreted in his bedroom. Mrs Sewey fearing he would do mischief requested her son to go into the bedroom and endeavour to get the gun, which he did, when an altercation ensued between him and his step-father, who in a fit of rage drew a knife and stabbed the young man in the abdomen, inflicting a fearful and dangerous wound. The wretched man then rushed from the house, and has since been missing, and it is feared that he has drowned himself. We have since learned from Dr. Sullivan, who attended the wounded man (whose name is Noland, and who is about 25 years of age), that Sewey had secreted the gun, with which he had threatened to do serious injury, between the bedticks, and when the young man went into the room he had a pair of scissors in one hand, and a knife in the other, and in a great rage swore that he would kill the first person who attempted to take the gun. Noland went up to him, seized the scissors, when Sewey stabbed him with a jackknife in the left side of the abdomen. A portion of the omentum protruded, which was replaced and the wound bound up, and if inflammation does not set in, it is anticipated that the young man will recover. Sewey and the family lived upon bad terms, caused by his irritable manner, frequently heightened by drink. The efforts of the wounded man were the means of the family's support.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The barge Falcon was despatched last night from J. H. Henderson's wharf with 19,042 bush wheat, 65 bush peas, and 6,000 pieces W. I. staves, for Montreal, in tow of the City of Hamilton; the propeller Brantford parsed down with a full cargo of flour, and the schooner Belle Case unloaded wheat yesterday from Adolphustown at the same wharf. The schooner Stafford arrived at Swift's wharf this morning from Vermilion for Montreal with grindstones and block-stones. She discharged a portion of her cargo here and proceeded to her destination. The schooner China arrived this morning at Garden Island with timber from Bear Creek, and the schooner Prince of Wales left the same port last night for up lake. The schooner W. Shupe from Racine arrived this morning with 14,000 bush wheat for the M. T. Company. The schooner Mary arrived at Glassford & Jones' wharf at noon from Chicago with 13,000 bush wheat. The barges Clyde and Mary with 20,000 bush wheat last night, and the barges Monarchy and Waterloo with 22,000 bush of corn this morning, left the same wharf. The schooner Wave Crest arrived this morning from Toronto with 12,000 bush of wheat for the M. T. Company. The propeller Colonist with general cargo touched at Swift's wharf on her way down, and discharged 150 tons scrap and pig iron. The tug Mary Ann touched at the same wharf with two barges from Merrickville, laden with shingles for Cape Vincent, and merchandise for Swift & Co. Wind variable in the morning. S.W. in the afternoon.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal, May 20th:

DOWN—Prop Emperor, Chicazo, Ogdensburgh, gen cargo; Prairie State, Toledo, Ogdensburgh, gen cargo; schrs Lady Moulton, Chatham, Ogdensburgh, timber; bark Mary Jane, Saginaw, Kingston, timber; schr White Oak, Saginaw, Kingston, wheat.

UP—Schrs W. Y. Emery, Hamilton, Point Burwell, light; Whitney, Ogdensburgh, Saginaw, light; Atmosphere, Kingston, Cleveland, light; prop Maine, Oswego, Chicago, gen cargo; Granite State, Oswego, Toledo, gen cargo. Wind west, light.

RIFLE MATCH.—No. 1 Company, Capt. Matthews, had a rifle match on Tuesday last at the butts. The shooting was good when it is understood that the wind blew fresh across the range during the whole of the shooting. The following is a summary of the proceedings:—

I. Company Prize, $10—Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards. 3 shots at each range. Won by private A. Hora, 22 points.

II. Non-commissioned Officers Match.—Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. 3 shots at each range. 1st prze, Sergeant Alex. Smith, 17 points, $3; 2nd. do Corporal Reuben Bryant, 15 points, $2; 3rd do. for the last prize, a tie between Sergts. Saunders and Donnelly. Won by Saunders, $1.

III. Match—for privates only—Ranges, 200 and 400 yrds. 3 shots at each range. 1st prize, private C. Carmico, 14 points, $4; 2nd do private Hughes, 12 points, $3; 3rd do. private Sadleny, 12 points, $2.

IV. Match—Open only to those who had not won any prize in the preceding matches. Ranges, 100, 200, and 400 yards. 3 shots at each range. 1st prize, Serg't. Donnelly, 27 points, $2; 2nd do. Corporal Mullen, 27 points, $1; 3rd do. Corporal Horn, 23 points, 75c; 4th do. private Rogers, 20 points, 25c. Private Wilmot was a tie; won by the former.

V. Sweepstakes—Prize $4—Ranges, 200 and 400 yards. 2 shots at each range. Won by Serg't. Saunders, 11 points.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—There were but two prisoners at the dock this morning, both charged with the too prevalent vice of drunkenness. The first, Sylvestre Berchaud, a French Canadian, pleaded for liberty on the ground of a first offence and a remarkably quiet manner when under the influence of the potent cup. He appeared exceedingly surprised, however, when the police informed the magistrate that far from being quiet, he was excessively noisy last night on the street, and persisted in singing a French Canadian drinking song for two hours after his incarceration in the police cells. He was ordered to pay the usual fine of $2. The second prisoner, Zerefas Charab, a queer looking old man with large aquiline nose, small sharp black eyes, and shabby genteel apparel, took his place at the dock, and said he was from Normandy, and was making his way on foot to Montreal, and when the police arrested him, he was "more seek than drunk." Upon being informed that he would be expected to pay $2 for his lodgings last night, he shrugged up his shoulders, elevated his eyebrows, and spreading out his hands, declared appealingly that he had no money, and, with a comically pathetic expression, hoped "monseigneur would forgeeve" him, and he would at once leave the city in a barge in charge of a countryman, who would give him a passage for his services as cook. He could cook, he said—yes, yes, he could cook—monseigneur should only see how he could cook. Of course the appeal was irresistible, and the old man bowing left the dock rejoicing. The vagrant Bob Elliott, whose name was on the morning's docket, was sleeping off the effects of his deep potations in the cells.

The Dutch Parliament has just abolished the stamp duty on newspapers.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Tuesday, May 18.—In the House of Commons Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice that on Thursday next he would bring in a Bill establishing a Supreme Court for the Dominion of Canada.

Sir John A. Macdonald then introduced his Election Bill. Having noticed that the principle obtaining in England and all the Provinces of Canada was, that property should be the basis of representation, he went on to say that by the Municipal Institution Act of 1866, passed by the late Province of Canada just before Confederation, the qualification of an elector in cities was that he should be the owner of real property to the amount of $600, and proportionally less in towns and incorporated villages. In Nova Scotia the qualification of every man, not otherwise disqualified by law, to be a voter was, if he held real estate to the value of $150, or $300 personal, or personal and real together. In New Brunswick every male assessed in real estate at £25 as personal, and real estate together £100, was qualified to vote in towns and cities. So that the law was substantially different in the several Provinces. There was but one point in which all the Provinces were united, and that was in making the annual assessment under the law of each Province the basis of qualification. It was a basis, he thought, that must of necessity cease to be the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of a voter for the Dominion Parliament. So long as each of the Provinces remained separate, and had control of their own municipal and assessment laws, this was the most convenient mode of ascertaining who ought to be allowed for members of Parliament; but in the case of the Confederated Provinces it would be observed that the whole of the assessment laws were not in any way under the control of the Dominion Parliament. In Ontario the assessment laws had been twice altered since Confederation, and from reading the public journals he believed he was correct in stating that the present Government of Quebec were under a pledge to introduce a measure for the readjustment of the assessment law next session. Therefore, so far as Ontario was concerned, the whole of the system under which we are here has been swept away, and there is no mode whatever for holding elections in Ontario by which a person can come to their choice, with the assurance that he has been legally elected. It was deemed necessary to return to the system prevailing in some of the Provinces before the Union, and to provide first what amount of property should give a man a vote, and then settle a mode as inexpensive as possible, it deciding who has a vote. From the statement of qualifications he had given it would be seen that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the franchise was wider and lower as regarded personal property; and, judging by the result in that House, the law had worked well. He believed that so long as the principle of property was preserved they should widen the basis as much as possible so that every man having a real living interest in property should have a right to vote. The Government had long and anxiously considered the question of personal qualification, and their conclusion he would now submit to the House. The most important consideration was of course the county qualification, the towns, cities and boroughs being small in number and comparatively insignificant in influence in that House. We propose that every freeholder in real estate to the value of $200 and upwards should have a vote, and this, it would be observed, was higher than the qualification in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it being $150 in the latter, and £25 in the former. In the early history of Canada most of the persons now occupying real estate in the counties were the proprietors of the soil, although of late years that was not so much the case. As the country became more improved, and farmers more wealthy, a system of rental and tenancy obtained. We therefore propose in addition to the freeholder that every tenant on a written lease—we make it written in order to prevent any collusive arrangement such as would create a tenancy by word of mouth—every tenant of five years and upwards, having a written lease, paying $20 a year, and being in possession at least one year before the registration of his vote, shall have a vote. We propose also that every tenant who works a farm on shares which he holds for five years on a written lease, and whose share shall be worth $20 annually, shall have a vote in the event of his being one year in possession before becoming a voter. A voter must hold a five years' lease, but one or two years of it having expired would not disqualify him. Then we propose that a person holding an agreement from the Crown before acquired by the party shall have a vote if the property is worth $200. This was not a mere party. It was one for the benefit of all parties and every section of the country. A squatter would be regarded as a trespasser; but any one holding under any agreement recognised by Government as being obligatory on them in the same sense as a location ticket, &c., shall have a vote if the property is worth $200. This comprised all the qualifications regarding counties, except one which obtained in Nova Scotia, that every person having an annual income of $400, having been in bona fide receipt of it for one year, shall have a vote. This exhausted the Government scheme as regarded counties. In cities it was proposed that the owners of land valued at $400 shall have a vote. It had been fixed at $600 in Ontario by the law of 1866, and reduced by the Legislature in Toronto since that time, and now we propose that it shall be $400 in cities. We also propose that every tenant paying an annual rental of $30 shall have a vote, but he must be a yearly or a monthly tenant of a dwelling house and lot. He cannot vote on a shop or warehouse, and must be in possession one year before registration, and must have paid up rent to the amount of $30. It is further proposed that every person in receipt of an income of $400, as in counties, shall have a vote. In towns and incorporated villages the value is to be $300, if proprietors, and for tenants $20 instead of $30 as in cities. The class to be affected by the $20 in towns, we believe to be the same class of tradespeople which qualify at $30 in cities, and hence our placing the figure at $20. He would not further trouble the House with the details of the measure as to joint occupation and other points, but would address himself to the question of how this work was to be carried on. They could not look to the assessors, for the reasons already given, but had to take some means of ascertaining the best consideration we could give to the subject. He intended to adopt a system bearing an analogy to the one in the United States, by which, within a specified period after the passing of the Act, a body of three man in each constituency, sworn to do justice, held a court or courts, of which due notice would be given. Voluntary service being generally imperfect, these men would be slightly remunerated, and would hold their courts in every one of the constituencies in which, by law, there was a separate polling place at the last general election. The first meeting of this court would be preliminary, for receiving statements for their information; and it would be for them to take such steps as they thought necessary, to obtain as fair and full a list of voters as they could. That list should be published for two months, and at the end of that period they should hold a final court for the revision of the list. Having previously called public attention to the necessity of having a thorough list of voters, they should administer an oath to parties claiming the right to vote, and then the list so prepared would be the legal list for the constituency. *Ex necessitate* the three persons composing this court must be chosen by the Government of the day, and there would perhaps be cases of partisanship. To remedy this, there was to be the right of appeal. In Ontario we propose that the appeal shall be to the County Judge of each county, and that he shall sit for every constituency within the boundary of his county as a Court of Appeal. We propose also to make the necessary allowances for this purpose in order that the service may not be slighted. In the Province of Quebec, where they had an analogous system in the Circuit Courts, the appeal could easily be provided for. In New Brunswick they had County Judges as in Ontario, and could adopt the same plan; and in Nova Scotia, where the Judges were over-worked, he thought it would be necessary to appoint revising barristers. This being finally settled as the basis of an electoral system, a body of voters for the Dominion of Canada was provided. Afterwards there will be no necessity for the expense of annual assemblages of the electoral body. It is proposed that the Judges—and for this they must receive a small remuneration—shall annually at paris and in modes to be hereafter provided, do as revising barristers do in England, hold courts, and that all additions and alterations to the lists of votes shall be made before them. He did not propose to do away with the qualification for members, which it was proposed should be $2,000—the qualification to be fyled with the returning officer on nomination day. It also provided that an absent candidate may leave his qualification with the right officer, to be used as if he were present, with the stipulation that it should be a qualification made within the same limited period. In the matter of election days we propose following the example of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and also of our good friends in the Ontario Legislature, and enacting that there shall be only one polling day instead of two.

In reply to Mr Mackenzie Sir John A. Macdonald said the bill did not propose that the elections should be held on the same day.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday.

The House resumed the debate on the motion for the House to go into Committee of Supply, and on hon. Mr Dorion's amendment thereto, with reference to Reciprocity, asking that an address be presented to the Governor General representing that the late Treaty of Reciprocity which established perfect freedom of trade between the United States and the Provinces of British North America, in the natural products of both countries, was eminently beneficial in its operation to the industrial and commercial interests of both; that the renewal of the treaty, with such modifications as the altered circumstances of the countries may call for, and with such an extension of its provisions as will secure a reciprocal freedom in the internal and external coasting trade of both countries, the registration in each of the vessels built in the other, and the interchange on equal terms of manufactured articles, is an object of the deepest solicitude to the people of this Dominion, and praying that his Excellency will adopt measures calculated to place our commercial relations with the United States on a more satisfactory footing.

The amendment after a long debate was negatived—Yeas 19, nays 111.

The House adjourned at 1:30 a.m.

Wednesday, May 19.—In the House of Commons. Mr Stirton inquired for the details of the payment of $2,008, put as part of the sum voted for unforeseen expenses, and what part of that sum was expended in connection with the assimilation of the laws.

Hon Mr Rose said in reply, that a good deal of correspondence had taken place between the Governments of Quebec and Ontario and the Dominion Government, respecting arbitration between the Provinces.

Hon. Mr Galt hoped this settlement of the account between the Provinces and the Dominion would be speedily made. Already it had dragged along two years, and certainly the sooner it were wound up the better. Originally the arbitration was to be only between two Provinces.

Hon. Mr Rose said that, on the main bulk of the items, there would, he believed, be little or no difference. He did not apprehend much difficulty in the settlement, as a good deal of zeal and amicable feeling characterized the efforts of the arbitrators. There were a variety of cases and matters to be dealt with in the arbitration, which it was impossible to deal with more speedily than they were doing. In fact, more rapid action could only be taken by anticipating the ordinary legal process.

Hon. Mr Wood said that so far as Ontario was concerned, the Government had been anxious from the first to have this arbitration closed, and they wished it to be understood that no blame was attributable to them in this matter of the delay. They were prepared to go on to-morrow, but he feared that if they had to wait till all arrears of the late Province of Canada were brought in and settled, they would have to wait for five years longer. In his opinion these arrears needed no delay. The arbitrators in the award, and anything which subsequently came in, could be arranged according to it. There seemed no reason to him why the arbitrators should not enter on their duties tomorrow. There were one or two items for which he was perfectly satisfied the Dominion Government would give the late Province of Canada credit, and he hoped there would be no further delay.

Mr Lawson presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the operation of export duties on shingles, stave bolts, &c. They reported that these duties pressed with undue severity on the land owners in certain portions of Norfolk and Elgin.

On motion of Mr Beaty, the bill to amend the Act incorporating the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Morrison, (Niagara), the bill to increase the capital stock of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company was considered in Committee of the Whole and read a third time and passed.

The following Bills read a second time:—

Bill to authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and for other purposes—Mr Morrison (Niagara).

Bill to empower the St. Francis and Yamaska Rivers Improvement Company to levy tolls on vessels navigating said rivers—Mr Geoffrion.

Bill to authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Bank of New Brunswick, and for other purposes—Mr Bolton.

Bill to amend the Act respecting Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec—Mr Langlois.

Mr Grant moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the general adoption of the practice of Vaccination. He said he had framed it on the model of the English Bill, modifying it to suit the circumstances of this country. He gave some figures to show that the introduction of compulsory vaccination into Great Britain had greatly lessened the death-rate from small-pox. He thought we should adopt every means in our power to stay the ravages of this loathsome disease. He hoped the machinery provided in the Bill would have that effect. Since introducing it, he had received communications from a great many members of the profession, expressing their cordial approval of it.

Mr Mills thought the Bill did not fall within the jurisdiction of this Parliament. It affected the civil rights of the people, which belonged to the jurisdiction of the Local Legislatures, and he did not see that, unless the neglecting of vaccination was to be made a criminal offence, it could be dealt with by this House.

Sir John A. Macdonald suggested that this point having been raised, it would be better to postpone consideration of the measure to allow it to be looked into. He moved that the debate be adjourned till Wednesday next.—Carried.

On motion of Mr Harrison the House went into committee on the whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject of bills of lading and warehouse receipts—Mr Casault in the chair.

In the course of the debate Hon. Mr Wood said that there were grave doubts as to whether the Local Legislature could deal with this matter; but certainly the Dominion ought to be able to do so.

Mr Harrison had been of opinion originally that the jurisdiction lay with the Local Legislature, and hence had sent a similar Bill, there, which fell through. Then he introduced it in this Parliament, conceiving the jurisdiction must lie here. He heartily concurred with the members for West Durham and Argenteuil in their opinions as to the impropriety of allowing warehousemen to issue receipts in their own name. After the remarks of the members for West Durham and Argenteuil, and others, he felt bound to drop the Bill, and would move that the Committee should rise.

The Committee rose.

Mr Magill moved that the House go into committee to consider the following resolutions: That it is expedient to provide that in future, in the inspection of green kip or calf skins, every inspector appointed for that purpose shall be entitled for the inspection of such kip or calf skins to a fee of three cents for each skin in lots under 100 in number, and two and a half cents for each skin in lots over 100 in number.

The House went into committee on the resolutions. Mr Jones in the chair.

Committee rose and reported the resolution.

Hon Mr Langevin presented a return relative to Harbours of Refuge on Lake Huron. Also, a return showing the progress made in opening communication between Fort William and Fort Garry.

The House adjourned at half-past ten.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 19.—Sir William Logan was last night elected President of the Natural History Society.

Two boys named O'Donnell and McEwen succeeded in escaping from the Reformatory at St Vincent de Paul yesterday evening.

A slight fire occurred last evening in a box maker's shop above the Delmonico saloon and the latter, as well as Carrigan's, were much damaged by water.

Complaints come in from the country of too much rain.

Montreal, May 20—Mr William Workman, of the City Bank, has a letter in the *Gazette* assaling the government banking system, which he says seems to be made for and by the Bank of Montreal. He beseeches every member of the House of Commons, as they love their country as they hate tyranny and oppression through a monstrous money power, as they would avoid a commercial and monetary crisis over the whole Dominion and as they would shun as certain as day light an irredemable currency before many years, to vote this measure down.

S. S. Mosseby, an agent of an English jeweller here, died suddenly yesterday morning at St. James's Club rooms, where he was staying. The coroner's inquest has adjourned for a report of the post mortem. Mosseby is said to have been an opium eater.

The Crescent Lacrosse club of this city is to play the Brockville club on the Queen's birthday.

George Gratton, commited to stand his trial for the manslaughter of Mendon, has been admitted to bail.

An artilleryman, who was under arrest when the Grecian struck, jumped overboard to swim ashore, and has not since been heard of. The Grecian was insured for $40,000.

A young man, who attempted to poison himself yesterday, is under treatment at the general Hospital. He is expected to recover.

The City Council seem to be in another muddle. Many of the streets are in a condition dangerous to life, but there are no funds to repair them. Sidewalks washed away by the flood have never been repaired. The Council met last night, quarrelled several hours, and adjourned without doing anything.

Medical testimony seems to hav fully established that the College street family lately reported to be suffering from Trichinosis were actually afflicted with that disease.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, May 19.

MONEY MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, report money market as follows:—American currency buying at 69½ bills, 72 silver; selling at 70½ bills. Silver buying at 4½, selling at 4. Gold in N.Y. 143½. Sterling Exchange 9½.

FREIGHTS.—Advices from Chicago to-day report the schooners M. F. Merrick, White Squall, Mont Blanc, W. J. Preston, and L. Parsons, for Kingston from Milwaukee, with wheat at 10½c. Lake freights more active, but without change of rates.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, May 20.—Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 144.

Flour—receipts 14,800 bbls; a few round lots, super sold at 4,25 to 4 27½; other grades practically nominal; bag sold at 2,10. Grain—no reported transactions in Wheat to-day; sales of western were made yesterday on private terms supposed about 96. Peas unchanged, buyers at former rates. Provisions nomically unchanged, rates virtually nominal. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News.

New York, May 20.—American Exchange 40. Gold 144¼. Cotton steady at 28¾c. Flour dull; receipts 13,000 bbls; sales 5,400 bbls at 5,55 @ 5,85 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 dull at 4,75 @ 6,85. Wheat heavy, receipts 96,000 bush; sales 66,000 bush at 1,41 @ 1,45 for No. 2 spring in store and delivered; 1,50 for No. 1 to arrive; 1,85 for white Michigan; 1,57 for prime winter red Canada in bond. Rye quiet; receipts 8,600 bush. Corn unchanged; receipts 14,000 bush; sales 38,000 bush at 75 @ 87c for new mixed western; 90c for old do in store. Barley dull. Oats firmer; receipts 46,000 bush; sales 41,000 bush at 78½ @ 79c for western in store and afloat. Pork firmer at 31,50 @ 31,62 for new mess; 31,25 for old do. Lard firmer at 17½ @ 19c for steam; 19 @ 19½c for kettle rendered.

Mr E. K. Boyd, a Kingston lawyer, has just been admitted to the bar of the United States as an attorney-at-law, at the County of Hamilton District, Ohio.

KIRKPATRICK v. BROWN.—In the Common Pleas at Toronto Mr Britton moved for a rule *nisi* for a new trial of an interpleader issue. The matter was tried at Kingston. The plaintiff is Trustee for the Bank of Upper Canada, and claims the property under a lease from Mr Morton, distiller, and the defendant claims under a judgment against Morton. Rule *nisi* granted.

QUEEN v. PALNATIER.—Mr Justice Morrison has ordered the two Palnatiers, who are in gaol at Kingston for the murder of Whelan, to be let out on bail, each prisoner to be personally bound for $3,000 and find three sureties for $500 each. Mr Britton for the prisoners; Mr Donald Bethune, Q.C., for the Attorney General.

It is said that the recent secret negotiations with the British Government and other European Governments have revealed to the Emperor Napoleon the fact that Belgium cannot be annexed to France without a general war.

Intelligence from Australia pourtrays a gloomy state of affairs in that colony. In Victoria a mortality prevails among the sheep to such an extent that the air is poisoned by the exhalations from their decomposing carcasses. The small-pox is raging in Melbourne, and the crops have turned out a complete failure.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the Spanish Ambassador in Washington expresses himself as being fully satisfied with the United States authorities in reference to Cuban affairs.

Mr Kenneth McKenzie, one of the most prominent and well-to-do farmers of the township of Puslinch, with a party of about forty sturdy young Canadians of that vicinity, passed through London on Monday, over the Great Western Railway, *en route* to Red River, *via* St. Paul's, Minn. They carry with them stock, horses, implements, seeds, &c., and seem to be precisely the right sort of men to encounter the hardships which must be met by the pioneer. The *Advertiser* says Mr McKenzie visited the Red River country last year on a prospecting tour, and formed a very high opinion of its agricultural capabilities. He secured his title according to squatter laws to 1,400 acres of the choicest land, embracing wood, water and prairie, by ploughing two furrows completely around the block—an occupation which occupied three days. He now goes out at the head of this young colony, and a large number more are to follow.

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

James Davis.

Family and Old Rye.

RECEIVED this day one car load of Family and Old Rye Whiskey. Extra quality.
W. R. McRAE & CO.
May 18.

Peal 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.

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 Glenliffer, 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.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore known as RIGNEY & SLAVIN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on as usual by Mr Slavin, who will settle all the accounts of the late firm.

DANIEL RIGNEY,
PATRICK SLAVIN.

All accounts must be settled without delay.
Kingston, May 19, 1869.

COCO-GLYCERINE

IS THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE

Hair Dressing

ever prepared. It is delightfully perfumed, and entirely free from all irritating qualities, while it combines the virtues of both its constituent ingredients. As a beautifier of the hair, Cocoa-Nut Oil has long been highly prized; and Glycerine, according to Dr. Hassell's analysis, enters into the composition of every popular Hair Restorative. Prepared by

G. S. HOBART,

MEDICAL HALL,

And for sale by all Hair-Dressers in the city.
May 20.

WANTED

A COMPETENT OPERATOR on a Singer Sewing Machine.
Apply to
JNO. DUNBAR,
Merchant Tailor,
Princess-st.
May 20.

AUCTION SALE

OF

BANKRUPT STOCK!!

ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

FOR the benefit of the public who cannot attend attend at the Evening Sales, the subscribers will sell to-morrow (Friday), and Saturday afternoons at 2½ o'clock precisely. No reserve on anything.
Terms strictly Cash.
W. H. REID,
Auctioneer.
J. H. THOMPSON,
Agent for the Assignee.
Kingston, May 20, 1869.

R. WADDELL & C

INVITE special attention to their Silk ment, consisting of Black Gros Grain and Fancy Silks in great variety should see our Stock before purchasing

R. WADDELL & CO. INVITE special attention to their Dress partment, Ladies purchasing should call and examine our Stock.

R. WADDELL & CO. INVITE special attention to their Mantle partment. They are showing a sortment of Plain and Fancy Tweeds shades and small Umbrellas.

R. WADDELL & CO. INVITE special attention to their Cottons, Brilliants and Cambrics.

R. WADDELL & CO. INVITE special attention to their Glove Department. Our Cash brated Jouvin's Kid Gloves in all colours.

R. WADDELL & CO. INVITE special attention to their partment, comprising in part of Wool Broadcloths, Doeskins, Beaver and Canadian Tweeds.

R. WADDELL & CO. INVITE special attention to their Shirts, Shirt Collars, and Ties variety.

R. WADDELL & CO. INVITE special attention to their partment—Tapestry, Union, Hemp and Hemp in great variety.

R. WADDELL & CO. CAN with confidence solicit an the above Departments, knowing variety, quality and price they can 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, at

Macnee & Wa

April 8.

N.B.—A full assortment of Seeds at LOW PRICES.
May 6.

RUSTY COAT AND CALICO POTATOES

THE EARLIEST AND BEST POTATO GROWN.

☞ Also, the extra early ROW 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.

COAL OI

DOWN! DOWN!

AT

F. S. REE

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 only your orders and have Oil sent home
F.S.R.
May 3. 157 Princ

R. & J. GARD

ARE NOW SHOWING THE

Spring Importa

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

Black Lyons Silks
Black Glace Silks
Rich Moire Antiques
Fancy Silks and French Satins
Velvet and Velveteens
New Colours in Waterproof Tweeds
500 pieces new and cheap Spring Dress
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Delaines
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Skirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Bonnets
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Danish Lace, other Laces, Embroideries, Sets and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin Buttons
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Grey and White Cottons, cheap
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, all widths
Quilts and Counterpanes
Table Damask
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes and Ties
Towellings and Window Hollands, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scotch, Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Meltons, Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE, GOODS SOLD FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDNER.
April 6.

The Daily News
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY
SEE LAST PAGE.
BY TELEGRAPH
CABLE NEWS.
London, May 18.—Reverdy John
has a note to the authorities o
ing, declining the proposed ban
ment. He took that occasion
his gratification at the extin
the apprehensions of unfrien
between Great Britain and the
Sumner. He had been assured that
both countries would regard
a direct calamity.
Madrid, May 18.—Senor Figuer
of Finance, to-day submitted t
the Cortes.
Rome, May 18.—The negotiations
concordat between France and
been completed. The session
session will open in this city
day.
Dublin, May 18.—The Archbishop
the Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, i
letter, refers to the recent o
illicit in the South of Ireland.
it is lamentable that the acts o
outrages should tarnish the fair
country, and emphatically denies
of an Agrarian conspiracy. T
he says, were the result of
relations existing between la
tenant, and a settlement of th
in Ireland would be sure to
a number of unfortunate occu
pastoral bids disatisfied tena
hope to the Imperial Legis
ints to the danger of estrangin
ing England by the commis
outrages as have recently been
London, May 18.—The *Standard*
article on the Alabama claims
at the idea of awaiting furth
from Parliament and Co
the business to an indefinite
ment. England's sentiments
clearly pronounced; she is sti
to submit to a proper t