do that. That is one in a thousand; but how many thousands are in Ireland. There are 6,000 clergy. You would find an isolated one in favour of the people. The Scotch clergy, to a man, are for their own people.

The Colonial Secretary—But the greater number of the more intelligent of the Catholic laymen are against the Fenians.

Prisoner—The Pope, in the first instance, prefers England to Ireland. He sent his bull; he sent his directions to Ireland; and, in consequence, Dr. Cullen publishes that manifesto in which he says the Catholics must not join the movement. It comes direct from the Pope. But there are other men who will judge for themselves—Catholics, Protestants, and Presbyterians also. There are plenty of English Fenians, are there not?

The Colonial Secretary—I do not think so.

Prisoner—Oh, yes: Lancashire is full of them. The Queen refused to receive a deputation——

The Colonial Secretary—Does Fenianism simply mean the conversion of the British empire into a united Republic?

Prisoner—It does, in the English sense of the word.

The Colonial Secretary—Is that the broad object?

Prisoner—That is the broad object.

The Colonial Secretary—You never once contemplated the attack made upon you by the populace?

Prisoner—I calculated that I would have been dead before anything took place. I know what I would have done myself in the same case, Fenian or not Fenian. I would have done just what they did; but I expected to be dead. I had two plans—one to fire into my mouth—that is very certain; and the other just to fire above the ear.

This is the paper mentioned and referred to in the declaration to which this is annexed as exhibit B.

SAMUEL COOK.

Conversation between the Principal Warder at Darlinghurst Gaol (Mr Frederick Robert Bernard) and the late prisoner, Henry James O'Farrell, March 20, 1865. Reported by Samuel Cook:

Principal Warder—It is most extraordinary the reports that have been circulated about this affair. It is said you had animosity against the Prince in consequence of an affair with some woman

Prisoner—Those are the penny-a-liners' stories; they must make up something. There was something genial about him; he was a good-natured soul altogether. I voted against it and argued against it.

Principal Warder—They say that you got a warrant while you were in Sydney—a warrant to execute the Prince.

Prisoner—That is right enough; but I did not get the warrant.

Principal Warder—They say that you did.

Prisoner—The whole of us got it. I was not the head of the council—what they call the "senex" or chairman.

Principal Warder—Then you must have been here when the Prince came from Melbourne?

Prisoner—I will not say anything about that. This is what Mr Parkes asked me about—dates and times, and all that sort of thing. They trace these things fearfully.

Principal Warder—You can confide in me.

Prisoner—I would not say. It was a matter of necessity. I would like the Prince to go straight home as soon as possible. . . . He has seen the best of the colonies. What is the use of his going to New Zealand?

Prisoner—All that money collected to be sent to widows and orphans was a humbug. It all went to the cause.

Principal Warder—I am glad there is no foundation for that report about the woman, and that you had no personal animosity against him.

Prisoner—Poor fellow! A programme was issued that three men were to be shot for the three men executed at Manchester. It was imperative to shoot the Prince, but the rest were left to discretion. While they were sitting at the table with the crowd all round, I was close to Yorke and Lady Belmore.

Principal Warder—I'll tell you what seems a puzzle—that commission you got. How the deuce did you know it was an official document?

Prisoner—I did not get it myself.

Principal Warder—I suppose it came out "signed, sealed, and delivered," with a big pound of wax on it, and green tape, of course?

Prisoner—It came to us all. . . . It is the power of secrecy and the power of terror. There is never anything done but under the influence of fear.

This is the paper mentioned and referred to in the declaration to which this is annexed as exhibit C.

SAMUEL COOK.

Conversation between the Colonial Secretary (Mr Parkes) and the late prisoner (Henry James O'Farrell), in Darlinghurst Jail, March 4, 1868. Reported by Samuel Cook, Esq:

The Colonial Secretary—You would rather lose your life than be imprisoned for ten years?

Prisoner—I would, infinitely.

The Colonial Secretary—But then you had made up your mind to forfeit your life?

Prisoner—I had.

The Colonial Secretary—I understood you to say that nine or ten men took an oath, or something equal to it, that if the man detailed off, or to whose lot it fell to murder the Prince, failed, they would take his life.

Prisoner—To kill the Prince, not to commit murder. Each one of us agreed to that. Of course, each one knew that he could not do it without sacrificing his life. That was understood. It was supposed to be a matter of fact.

The Colonial Secretary—I have been thinking over what you said; it is a sort of metaphysical investigation; I cannot understand how a number of men could come to the same resolution. They could dot do so without discussion?

Prisoner—No; I was one of the strongest against it.

The Colonial Secretary—You deliberated on it.

Prisoner—Yes.

The Colonial Secretary—Then I can understand it. When they met they did not know what decision might be come to?

Prisoner—I said if they considered death was desirable, let them take it in England. There are plenty of chances there.

The Colonial Secretary—You urged that?

Prisoner—Yes. This is what they call the shambles or convict station, and they said, "Let one of the Royal family die out here." It was the *lex talionis* for those executions in Manchester. They called this a gaol.

The Colonial Secretary—Was it decided by the majority?

Prisoner—By the majority; but for all that there were one or two who would have done so on their own responsibility.

The Colonial Secretary—You, no doubt, have been connected with many political movements—meetings, committees, and things of that kind?

Prisoner—Yes.

The Colonial Secretary—Suppose there were twelve persons, and a majority of seven divided against five; and suppose that five have strong opinions, they will rebel. I have seen it the case often. They would not consent to be bound by the majority. How was it that in such an important matter as this—the taking of a human life—the minority who were against it (you, for example, who argued against it) were bound by the majority?

Prisoner—I am bound by an oath.

The Colonial Secretary—Before you commenced?

Prisoner—Yes.

The Colonial Secretary—You bound yourself by an oath to abide by the decision of the majority?

Prisoner—Yes; on all our deliberations the "senex," or chairman, could giving a casting vote.

The Colonial Secretary—The "senex?"

Prisoner—Yes; he could give a casting vote. There were eleven with that man who was shipped away.

The Colonial Secretary—It must have been very hard for you to do the thing against which you argued?

Prisoner—It did not signify. It was put to the lot; it was as fair as a thing could be fair; before that there were eleven.

The Colonial Secretary—What did you say when it fell to you?

Prisoner—I said nothing.

The Colonial Secretary—If Fenianism is an organization for the rectification of what you call the wrongs of Ireland——

Prisoner—It is a Republican organization. It contemplates a Republic as much for England as Ireland.

The Colonial Secretary—Does Fenianism embrace the whole of the United Kingdom?

Prisoner—Yes.

The Colonial Secretary—You would not be satisfied with an independent Legislature for Ireland?

Prisoner—Decidedly not.

The Colonial Secretary—Understanding it in that sense, do you think that such an outrage as has been here committed will not do a great deal to retard its progress?

Prisoner—That will be for the council to decide. As I argued, it should have been done at home; but some of the Central Council wished it to be done out here. They knew that the oligarchy would be awfully savage if the Prince was killed out here.

The Colonial Secretary—What you mean by the Central Council is what you call the Fenian Government?

Prisoner—One circle.

The Colonial Secretary—Are there different circles?

Prisoner—Yes, in every town and capital city.

The Colonial Secretary—Was this determined by one circle apart from the central authority?

Prisoner—No; we obtained this from the ——.

The Colonial Secretary—The central authority?

Prisoner—Yes; we knew very little beyond us.

The Colonial Secretary—It is rather a mysterious movement?

Prisoner—We did the same as the United Irishmen. One circle could not know another. Has that Act passed—the Treason-Felony Act of England?

The Colonial Secretary—It is passed with additional clauses much more severe than those in the English law. It gives power to the Government to search houses, and punish people for refusing to drink the Queen's health even.

Prisoner—I am very well pleased; this suits me to a T. It is one of the very things that we want. It will stir up those who are always professing but never doing anything. There are lots of Irish who profess, but never do anything. Let them drink the Queen's health, and send home plenty of money; they want stirring up here a bit, a great number of them.

The above extracts contain all that is really of public interest in this extraordinary "confession."

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Travellers' and Postal Guide.

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 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.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Report saith" that the Courts of St. James' and St. Petersburgh are considering the best means to prevent their conflicting interests from clashing in Central India, and by mutual concessions to prevent war." If this be true, one phase of the Eastern question may be considered as settled for a time, but there remains yet nearer home the question of the sick man's possessions, as to whom they shall revert. But the sick man yet lingers on, and shows symptoms of returning vitality; and under the judicious treatment of France and England it is likely he will recover. The Anglo-Indians are in a great hurry to embroil England in a war with Russia for their own selfish aims. Alarming reports are circulated as to the continued advance of the Russians towards our Indian Empire. It is true Bokhara has fallen, but there yet remains four hundred miles of impassable country through Afghan territory between us and the Russians guarded by the celebrated Khyber pass. The military expenditure of India is equal to that of Russia. India has twice the population of Russia, five times her trade, and as large a revenue. To the miserable military administration of Russia, Afghanistan would prove a second Caucasus; and by their conduct we see that the Afghans themselves are not terrified by her advance. It behooves Great Britain to watch the Muscovite narrowly, and when the time comes to act decisively, but not wantonly to precipitate a war. Supported by the native population, we can maintain ourselves in India against the world; unsupported by them, our rule is morally indefensible, and therefore not longer to be retained by force of arms.

It is to be remarked that men who have lived long in India think, that Great Britain's policy in the East has overwhelming claims on the attention of our home authorities; that the East is her bank of the empire, and that Oriental policy is to guide home policy; to dictate European friendships, and to cause foreign wars. A great empire means great responsibilities; and when we consider that Great Britain rules over one-sixth part of the whole human race in India, besides her forty-two colonies and dependencies in other parts of the world, every consideration should be given by her subjects to the difficulties and delicacies of her position. Perhaps we ourselves are apt at times to be a little too exacting, and fancy that we are neglected; but it is painful to see men in the Canadian House of Commons, like Mr Dorion and Mr Holton, seeking to subvert the policy of the Empire for their own selfish and political purposes. The action of the Home Government is to do the best they can for all where so many interests conflict; and we shall be supported when we say, that such a parent deserves the undivided affection of her offspring, wherever their lot may be cast under the flag of this mighty Empire.

Mr Dufresne, M. P., has given notice of motion of the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to provide for the purchase by the Dominion of the depreciated Silver Coins now so largely circulated in Canada to the great inconvenience and loss of all persons engaged in trade, and the public generally, and for the exportation of such coin to Europe, either in its present form or in ingots, and the substitution of Dominion Notes for it." The notice is valuable inasmuch as it calls the attention of Parliament and the Government to the inconvenience and loss which continues to be sustained for lack of a proper effort to remedy the evil, but it is not considered likely that Mr Dufresne's scheme will be accepted.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooner Jessie Macdonald, with 5,600 bushels of wheat from Wellington, unloaded at J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf yesterday, and left again last night for the same port. The propeller America past up yesterday; the prop Colonist past down last night; the Georgian passed up yesterday afternoon, and the steamer St. Helen past down last night, all touching at Swift's wharf. The steamer Mary Ann left Swift's wharf early this morning with two barges for Ottawa, with general cargo. The steam-barge, Hemlock, left Swift's wharf this morning for Brewer's Mills. The schooner Gazelle arrived yesterday morning from Oswego with coal for Swift & Co. The bark Etowah, of Liverpool, arrived at Swift's wharf on the night of the 23rd, and took in pig and scrap iron for Cleveland. She is the first arrival of Cunningham and Shaw's Ocean Line. The following vessels arrived on Sunday at the M. T. Company's wharf. The City of London steamer (sailed again), the bark Mary Merritt from Milwaukie with wheat, the schooner Lifeguard from Racine with wheat, the schooner Alpha from Hamilton with peas and wheat, the schooner White Oak from Southampton with wheat, schooner Jona from Port Nelson with wheat, the schooner Antelope from Meaford with wheat, and the schooner Jane McLeod from Milwaukie with wheat. The tug Glide arrived last night from Montreal with five barges for the same firm, four of which were despatched this morning, having on board 46,000 bushels of wheat for Montreal. The schooner Wanderer from Toronto arrived yesterday at Glassford & Jones wharf, with 6,800 bushels of wheat. She has been repaired from the damages sustained in her collision with the propeller Colonist a short time since. The schooner Yankee from Chicago with 17,005 bushels of wheat arrived last night at the same wharf. The barge Rover with 13,000 bushels of wheat, and the barge Juno with 10,650 bushels of wheat, and the barges John Munn and Teviot, with iron ore for Lake Champlain, were despatched from Glassford and Jones' yesterday. The schooner Orkney Lass is loading iron ore for Cleveland, at the wharf of the same firm. Garden Island—The schooners Rutherford, Alice, and Rapid, arrived with staves from up lake, and the schooners Cavalier, Mary Jane, and Laffaette Cook, from Saginaw, the M. L. Breck from Chatham, and the Laura E. Calvin, and Victor, sailed today for up lake. Wind to-day S.W.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal, May 25th:

DOWN—Brig New York, Detroit, Kingston, staves; schrs Three Friends, Port Dover, Kingston, do; Theresa, Chatham, Kingston, do; bark Republic, Chatham, Clayton, timber; schrs Montgomery, Saginaw, Clayton, timber; Mary Grover, Tryconnell, Kingston, staves; bark Southampton, Wallaceburg, Kingston, timber; props Young America, Toledo, Ogdensburg, gen cargo; Lowell, Chicago, Toledo, Ogdensburg; schrs Hungerford, Toledo, Oswego, wheat; S Amsden, Port Dover, Kingston, staves; John Pugsley, Port Dover, Port Colborne, sundries; Tecumseth, Saginaw, Kingston, wheat; Denmark, Saginaw, Kingston, timber; Allen, Erie, Oswego, coal; prop Earl, Chicago, gen cargo. schrs Airadre, Bay City, Kingston, staves; prop City of Concord, Chicago, Ogdensburg, gen cargo; Granite State, Toledo, Chicago, Ogdensburg, gen cargo; bark Waterwitch, Saginaw, Kingston, staves; schrs Florida, Milwaukie, Oswego, wheat; Oriental, Toledo, Kingston, timber; Mary Taylor, Meaford, Kingston, wheat; Hoboken, Milwaukie, Oswego, wheat; Australia, Owen Sound, Kingston, wheat.

UP—Schrs Athenian, Oswego, Marquette, light; brig Sir Charles Napier, Cape Vincent, Chatham, light; bark Bessie Berwick, Port Dalhousie, Toledo, light; schrs Theodore Perry, Oswego, Chicago, salt; Magdella, Kingston, Port Stanley, light; bark Canada, Kingston, Wallaceburg, light; R H Becker, Montreal, Cleveland, scrap iron; Douseman, Kingston, Erie, light; A Falconer, Cobourg, Erie, iron ore; Adriondac, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, do; Melrose, Rochester, Cleveland, pig iron; Smith, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, iron ore; brig Roney, Kingston, Toledo, light; prop Michigan, Oswego, Detroit; gen cargo; Seville, Kingston, Chicago, light; bark G. Thurston, Kingston, Saginaw, light; prop City of New York, Oswego, Cleveland, gen cargo.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, the 19th inst, by John Cowdy, Esq, coroner, in the house of James Atkinson, in the township of Bedford, on the body of William Atchison, a young man 24 years of age, subject to apoplectic fits and of unsound mind. He was missing on Thursday, and every exertion was made by his friends and neighbours to find him, when on the following Monday he was found dead in his father's field, with a large stone, estimated to weigh six hundred pounds, upon him. The stone had been taken out of its bed and placed at the edge of the hole on a balance. Having placed his head and shoulders in the hole, he is supposed to have rolled the stone upon them, as his left hand was found placed over the stone. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and his loss will be greatly lamented in the neighbourhood. He was a regular attendant of public worship. He leaves aged parents and many friends to mourn his loss. The jury being empahnelled and after the examination of a number of witnesses they returned a verdict that William Atkinson's death was caused by a stone found on his face and shoulders, evidently placed there by his own hands while in a state of insanity.

THE CRUSH AT THE BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—Each 24th of May many thousands of her Majesty's liege subjects resort to Barriefield Common to witness the manœuvres of the Military, and enjoy the anniversary of the Royal Lady's birthday. The going is all very well, but the return home mars the enjoyment entirely. The pushing and struggling for exit through the *one gate* is frightful and distressing to the last degree for ladies and children. This might be remedied by taking the double toll on going, and giving tickets to pass, and thus obviate the delay in paying and obtaining change. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see that this is done in future.

Yours, &c.,

PATERFAMILIAS.

Kingston, May 25th.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The holiday yesterday was very generally observed by the citizens of Kingston, and the usual amount of gunpowder was expended, and the customary number of yards of loyal bunting displayed from the public buildings, ships in port, and by the numerous private citizens who have flagstaffs erected for the purpose. The holiday falling in a busy season of the year for farmers the number of visitors from the country was somewhat curtailed, the urgent call of the farm being paramount to every other consideration; still there were a good many country persons present, and there appeared to be no lack of the number of visitors usual to the occasion. The steamer Rochester arrived with a full consignment of excursionists from the Bay of Quinte, while the Cape Vincent steamboats added their proportion of pleasure seekers to the grand total of visitors. In fact, in whichever direction you bent your steps your gaze encountered strange countenances, and groups of arrivals met you at every turn, each smiling and happy, and apparently fully determined for the nonce to make a jolly day of it. Some of the visitors after strolling round the city awhile paid a visit to the penitentiary or inspected the painfully attractive details of Rockwood Asylum, others appeared to be martially inclined, and honoured the military review at Barriefield Common with their presence, while a few solitary pairs of dreamy lovers could be seen in bliss ecstatic strolling through the park wrapt in themselves alone, and lost to all the world besides. Happy mortals, long may they remain in their unawakened dreams of earthly paradise. Everyone appeared to patronize the hotels and taverns, and the popping of uncorking bottles, the clinking of glasses and the merry strains of laughter were heard at each one, such telling of fun and conviviality, while a peep at the crowded tables of the more pretentious hotel or at the interior of the humbler taverns and restaurants, where merry groups who had brought their "grub" along with them, and were washing down their al fresco repast with copious draughts of generous ale, showed that although away from home they had no idea of suffering the pangs of hunger to interfere with the pleasures of the day. The review at Barriefield Common and the "sham fight" was one of the most attractive features of the day, and the military pageant was declared by competent judges to be more than usually fine, every evolution and military manœuvre having been carried out with creditable and satisfactory precision. To the uninitiated in military matters the review presented the usual puzzling confusion—officers on horseback with jingling accoutrements dashing along the line of soldiers, and rushing back again, shouting very much, and getting very red in the face, all apparently for no earthly purpose—orderlies trotting along to some distant part of the field, and giving some directions which resulted in a rush, a rush back again, and a great deal of firing, whereat the spectators cheered, clapped their hands, and waved their hats, the band played the national anthem, and the soldiers, very dusty, very tired and very thirsty, marched off the field to slake their thirst with the beer provided for that purpose, well satisfied that they had done a good deal, as Cobbler Crack would say, "all for glory." A well contested game of lacrosse between the Pittsburgh Club and the Club of the Kingston Butcher Boys was played on the cricket ground in the afternoon, and was attended by a large number of persons, most of whom stayed out the whole of the proceedings, and evinced a good deal of interest in the fortunes of the game. The contestants appeared to be very equally matched, and a good deal of rough hard struggling was undergone on both sides before victory declared for either. The spectators were at times quite excited by their interest in the game, and at each struggle at the goals crowded into the field to an extent that was embarrasing to the players, and preventive of anything been seen except by those immediately by the scene of action, and the distant spectator was obliged to glean his information of the fluctuations of the game by such exclamations as "there the ball's through—no t'aint—go it Billy—Billy by the way appeared to be the name of every player on the ground, for we heard no other—go it roast beef—slap her through there, black cap—well done Billy." Then the ball instead of being through that goal was right up to the other one, when another scramble ensued, and another crowded condition of affairs, and it was in the middle of the field. However, in the end, victory declared for the Butcher Boys, who won three out of the requisite five games. At its close the Boys said the Pittsburghers were good fellows, and cheered them, and the Pittsburghers said the Boys were good fellows, and that it was no disgrace to be beaten by them, and cheered them too. They then gave three cheers for the Queen, and the people cleared off the scene. In the evening the youthful portion of the community rejoiced in bonfires and firecrackers, and by eleven o'clock the last steamboat had taken off her load of visitors, and the deserted streets only occasionally echoed to the bacchanalian song of the laggard inebriate seeking his home.

POLICE COURT—Tuesday.—There was not a solitary case before the court this morning, and notwithstanding that yesterday was a well observed holiday, the docket presented a perfectly clean sheet.

The detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles at Chambly which has been ordered to join the headquarters of the regiment here, arrived in the steamer Spartan this afternoon.

PRESENTATION.—A deputation of the members of the congregation of Brock street Presbyterian Church, waited upon Rev. A. Wilson, on Saturday evening, and presented him with a valuable horse, as a token of esteem and their attachment to him as their Pastor.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* in its money article of Tuesday evening, May 18, gives place to the following letter of inquiry and answer thereto, which may prove of interest in Canada now that the principles of the American National Banking system are being discussed:—

MONEY MARKET, Tuesday Evening, May 18.

We have the following communication touching a subject of much general interest:

New York, May 18, 1869.

Messrs Editors—Will you please explain in your "money article" the difference (as far as profit and other advantages are concerned) between the "national banking" system and the "general banking" law of this State?

I notice in your report upon the condition of our banks, recently published, that about a dozen of our banks have retained their old organization, and others are returning to it, having adopted the former, and probably found that "all is not gold that glitters."

Yours, very respectfully,

B.

The history of the establishment of the national banking system is not a pleasant subject for review. At first the offer was made to capital to organize under the new method, and was not availed of to any extent. As a voluntary system it was a failure. Then the offer of peculiar privileges was tried, and thus attracted but little attention. After that had failed, special coercion was adopted, and the pressure increased from time to time, as the best of the old banks manifested more and more reluctance, until a proposition was made in Congress to discriminate so widely against them that a large majority yielded and went over. The few left as State banks were not further molested, and the extreme measures proposed did not become law, as the point had been yielded by the bulk of the capital. Thus far the new system has not answered the expectations of either its friends or enemies. It did little or nothing to aid the government, outside agents having been appointed to work off the several subsequent loans. The first great advantage given to the national organizations was the deposit with them of a large amount of government funds. This was done without exacting any security, and some favoured institutions made in a single year or two more than their entire original capital by the interest obtained on these funds. This advantage has been materially abridged by subsequent legislation and improved Treasury regulations. The circulation is a bonus to the banks that received it, which is easily calculated. But the chief remaining advantage is the privilege of acting as agent for other national banks. In large cities this brings a very considerable business. Some of the State banks make arrangements with a friendly national bank near them to accept the agency of valuable accounts nominally, while they hold the funds and manage the trust themselves. The disadvantages of the national system have not been as prominently developed because no severe strain has yet been brought to bear on the institutions organized under it. We see no reason to change one of the impressions we have had as to the inherent weakness and defects of the plan, but we have been agreeably disappointed, thus far, in its general working. The managers have shown less selfishness and more good sense and judgment than we expected; and the central power at Washington has been more considerate, less exacting, and less controlled by political influences than we anticipated. But the trial is yet to come. Even so small a test as a par central redemption would sift out many institutions at once. The disadvantage of that requirement which obliges every bank to take at par for obligations due to it the notes of every other bank, while theoretically it must pay legal tenders for its own obligations, has not been realized; but whenever there is any discrimination in the national currency, this will prove a formidable troubler of the common serenity of well-to-do banks now relying on their undoubted securities and first-class indorsements. In general, the summary processes to which all the national banks are subject at the whim, suspicion or dislike of the Comptroller, creates more fear than mere positive disabilities and liabilities, since it includes an unknown quantity of very indefinite proportions. This hasty outline, in answer to our correspondent, we may fill up at greater leisure.

Byng Inlet, on Georgian Bay, is declared by the Customs Department an Out-port of Entry, under the survey of the Port of Toronto.

Hon E. B. Wood, Treasurer of Ontario, gives notice in the Official *Gazette* that all payments to be made on account of the Province of Ontario must in the meantime be paid into the Bank of Montreal or its agencies.

The London *Spectator*, a Radical paper always strongly prejudiced in favour of the United States, says that it desires to "tell the American people, in the most emphatic manner, that no war ever entered upon by England would be more popular than a war to resist the attempt to humiliate England and to acquire Canada."

In the year 1866-7 all the Italian universities furnished a total of 7,651 students, against 15,000 in France, 6,490 in Austria (with only seven universities), 8,618 in Spain, 7,500 in Prussia, and about 20,000 for the whole of Germany, comprising twenty-six universities.

There is at present a large amount of shipping in St. John harbour. The arrivals of merchandize from sea have been unusually numerous; and, in fact, it was recently remarked that there were more goods afloat in the port on that day than had been known on any one day for many years past. The shipments of deals, too, promise heavy exports for the season. Mr Gibson's in particular, are quite enormous. It is said he has sent off during the month about ten millions of feet.

By previous arrangement, two reporters visited different churches in South London on the same Sunday, and reported the sermons of both clergymen. They were published the next day in a paper, and were exactly the same in every part. The feelings of the two clergymen may be imagined.

Mrs Bedford, mother of Dr. Bedford, died at Waverly, Luzerne county, Pa., the other day, in the ninety-sixth year of her age. She was a participant in the bloody scenes of massacre when the Wyoming valley was laid waste by Butler, Brandt, and their savage followers.

There is a real idol temple erected and formally established in the United States, at Portland, Oregon. The building is completed, and the Chinamen are actively engaged in furnishing. The 15th amendment to the American constitution makes these idol worshippers citizens and legalizes their idolatry.

The Metropolitan Police of New Orleans are entitled by law to jurisdiction over Jefferson City, but the citizens of that suburb have refused to receive them. On Tuesday night about 200 police marched to the police buildings and attempted to take possession, but they found armed citizens inside, who fired upon and wounded twelve or fourteen of them. The Governor called on General Mower for troops, and a company went, without meeting any resistance, took possession of the buildings and turned them over to the police.

The St. John's (N.B.) *Telegraph* says:—The Nova Scotia Repealers after years of agitation have backed squarely down at last. The Government accept Union—when they can do nothing else! But they propose "terms," as if Mr Howe, McLellan and the Hants election had not already settled all that. They ask that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall be treated as parts of the Union distinct from the rest of the Dominion, and they desire that the two together shall have a representation in the Commons equal to what is granted to the Province of Quebec! They further demand that the Senator from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall be appointed by the local legislature. And this is what the repeal agitation has come to!

EYE AND EAR.—We are requested to state that Dr. Rosebrugh will be in Kingston on Friday the 28th, as well as Saturday the 29th. inst. He may be consulted at the office of Dr. Lavell, Johnson street, opposite the R. C. Bishop's palace.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 25.—R Battery Royal Artillery are to be removed from Hochelaga to Toronto.

The Royal Canadian Rifles arrived here yesterday from Chambly and proceeded by the Spartan to Kingston.

Customs returns for the week ending 22nd May $118,763.

A virulent type of small pox is said to have broken out among the troops at St. Johns, and camp accommodation has been despatched from here to place them under canvas.

In a rifle match at Point St. Charles the G.T.R. Rifles beat the 60th by 26 points. The Regulars went to Logan's farm yesterday at noon. The customary salutes were fired. The day was fine and warm and business generally was suspended. Nearly all the stores closed.

The champion Lacrosse match between first 12 of Montreal Club and the St Regis Indians proved very exciting; but was interfered with by spectators rushing in as the fifth game was nearly over, thus causing the Indians to leave the field in anger. The match is claimed by Montrealers, who also won the first and third games. There were some smaller games and an irregular display of small fire works in the evening.

Weather both yesterday and to-day very warm.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted: Andrew Crawford, Montreal; Lachance E. Lamarche, Montreal; Joseph Dolan, Portage du Fort; Saml. Clark, Logan; J. Held, Berlin; Jno. Baine, Brampton; Mary Neagle, Arthur Andrew Woodcock, Toronto; Harris Scarff & Co., Owen Sound; John S. Patterson, Almonte; David Ross, Teeswater; Cornelius Ives, Ascott; Ed. Bingham, Bradford; Charles Turner, Brantford; Donald J. O'Brien, l'Orignal; Char. Jones Mills, London; Robert Malcolm, Kincardine; Saml. Smith, Guelph; Michael J. Doherty, Montreal; D. & C. Fenner, Buckingham; Wm. Howe, Toronto; Adam Oliver Buchanan, Guelph.

The following new post offices were opened on the 1st of May: Collins' Inlet, Algoma; Deerdock, township of Doncaster; York, Malcolm; Brant, Ripley. Re-opened: Huron, Rockland and Clarence.

Poppy raising and opium manufacture is likely to become an important branch of industry in Addison county, Vt. Last year a man in Monckton raised poppies and manufactured opium to the value of $3,000, and a number of farmers propose this year to cultivate the plant quite extensively. There are to be several acres of poppies on one farm in East Middlebury.

A mad dog made a run on King street East yesterday, snapping at every object that came in its way, and was finally despatched before any person had been bitten, as far as known. The authorities will yet be compelled to adopt some measure for the proper protection of the public against this danger. Another mad dog was killed on upper John street this forenoon by a lad twelve years of age, who struck the animal down with a ball club as it was on the point of springing upon him. The dog came in from the country with a farmer, and is believed to have bitten one of his horses. The police report a third mad dog, belonging to a party on East Avenue, which was killed last night. The animal had bitten five or six other dogs, a portion of which have been tied up by their owners. —*Hamilton Times.*

It is stated that as Prince Charles of Roumania has not been successful in his matrimonial advances to Princess Thyra, sister of the Princess of Wales, he has resolved to marry a young and beautiful Roumanian.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. J. A. Mulock, on the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Alex. McKinnon, of Chicago, Ill., to Jane, fourth daughter of Wm. Carruthers, Esq., of this city.

On the 19th ult., at Christ Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. S. Lauder, George Pringle Drummond to Libbie, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Simpson.

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.

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.

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.
Bloodd's " " "

W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD RYE WHISKEY!

A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

NEW DUTCH WOOL CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, FELT CARPETS, COCOA MATTING, CHINA MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, etc.

Macnee & Wa

April 8.

FIVE HUNDRED PARASOLS and Umbrellas. Cotton Parasols 1s 6d each; Silk Parasols from 2s 6d. At R. WADDELL

ONE Case Ladies' Corsets in Drab Coloured, from 2s 6d per pair. At R. WADDELL

500 Pieces new Dress Muslins, 6d per yard. At R. WADDELL

WATERPROOF TWEEDS, Tweeds and Kentia Tweeds. At R. WADDELL

NOTTINGHAM LACE and Net in very rich styles, 6 yards for 5s per pair. At R. WADDELL

STRAW HATS, Flowers, Ribbons, in great variety. At R. WADDELL

HOSIERY AND GLOVES. Stock. We are selling the French Kid Gloves (Jouvin's) at 3s. At R. WADDELL

100 Dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs 5s per dozen. At R. WADDELL

1000 Boxes Men's and Boys' Hats from 4d per box. At R. WADDELL

THE above are prices quoted for Stock that you can see at any time. We have no hesitation in saying that this season is the LARGEST and BEST we have ever held. At

R. WADDELL &

RUSTY COAT AND CALICO

POTATOES

THE EARLIEST AND BEST POTATO GROWN.

☞ Also, the extra early TOM THUMB PEAS, very dwarf 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 O

DOWN! DOWN

AT

F. S. RE

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

May 3.

R. & J. GA

ARE NOW SHOWING THE

Spring Importa

PERSONALLY selected with by one of our firm from the manufacturers 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
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
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Duchess
other Laces, Embroidering,
and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING

Grey and White Cottons, cheap
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, all
Quilts and Counterpanes
Table Damask
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes
Towellings and Window Hollands,
With a complete stock of
Canadian Cloths, Tweeds,
Silk and Satin Ties,
Flannels,

BUT ONE PRICE MADE.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDNER.

April 6.