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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 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.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Professor Goldwin Smith, it would appear, is fast undergoing the common experience of all cultivated Englishmen who take up their residence in the United States. He came to the country brimming over with admiration for republican institutions and full of that enchantment which distance lends to the view of the liberal Englishman when he gazes from the English shore upon America through the spectacles of theory and fancy—an enchantment which never fails to be destroyed by lengthened and intimate contact. Of Mr Smith it might be said that he had few English sympathies, yet what slight stock remained has been naturally wounded by rough contact with American insolence and Anglophobia. He finds the state of public feeling about him in regard to an English question such as to lead him to think of packing up his trunk and to warn his countrymen at home not to emigrate to the United States lest they too might be disappointed and incommoded even by a state of war. He utters a speech on a public occasion at Cornell University in which he deprecates the mode in which Senator Sumner has preferred accusations against England and striven to inflame the popular sentiment, and which actually resulted in the commission of a grave and serious insult by the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. This speech shows the great disappointment Professor Smith has suffered in witnessing the public mind of the United States led dangerously astray in obedience to the lurking hatred of Great Britain, and at the beck of one man, himself a shallow reasoner whose notions of international law are confessedly at fault when soberly examined, and whose sole ability consists in mere rhetorical display. Professor Goldwin Smith has been but a few short months in the United States, and though he was brilliantly welcomed on his arrival as a great acquisition, the time has at length come when a representative New York paper reproves him for uttering "poisonous sentiments," and denounces him for "advocating the cause of the government and people at whose hands the citizens of the United States believe they have sustained serious and irreparable wrong." (*Vide* New York *Herald*.) The same journal charges Mr Smith with abusing his position, and plainly tells him if he does not like the United States to leave. Nay, it even invites the authorities of Cornell University to dispense with the services of this "rather impertinent English professor." In this way Mr Smith will soon ascertain the true meaning of American liberty, and learn to know that nowhere out of the British dominions is freedom of speech and individuality of judgment so highly respected as in the good old mother country that he has left. We are now more than ever disposed to solicit the friendly consideration of the people of Canada in behalf of Professor Goldwin Smith. It is true he has undervalued Canada and other colonies, and has pandered to the American mania for our absorption, but he is fast being cured of his blind fondness for things American. And as soon as the mob asks him to leave, let him come to Canada, see a little of the actual condition of this despised and much wronged country, inquire into our institutions, breathe the free air that fills the lungs of Canadians in Canada as well as of Englishmen in England; and then, if it please him, let him return to England and do his best to correct the mischief to which in misguided moments he has so largely contributed.

A banker, whose name is not given, advocates in the Montreal *Gazette* the adoption in Canada of a plan of banking, the counterpart of the Bank of England. He proposes that the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America should amalgamate under the title of the Bank of Canada, with a capital of twenty-five millions of dollars, three-fifths of the stock to be owned by private proprietors and two-fifths by the government of the Dominion, the latter to be paid for by the deposit of 5 per cent debentures. The bank to be the sole bank of issue for the Dominion, the notes to be legal tender except at the counter of the bank at the chief place of business, where they shall be payable on demand in gold. The bank to be a bank of issue and deposit, but not of discount except to the other chartered banks, and government of the Dominion, or on deposit of government securities. The suggestor thinks that this plan would secure to the country a circulating currency of unquestionable solidity, and the system once adopted would admit of indefinite extension as the wants of the country required or demanded it.

There will no doubt be much fertility of invention exhibited in regard to Canadian banking, which in view of the expiration of the bank charters in 1870, and the distrust which has overtaken the banking system in Upper Canada, presents itself as a real legislative issue. The Finance Minister has set the wits of the country to work by bringing down his scheme, and while it must be said that bankers have in many cases sought to pull Mr Rose's plan to pieces, others have tried to improve upon it and suggest amendments. The more Mr Rose's plan is examined the clearer do its merits become; and though we may not expect it to be adopted in its entirety, it is likely that his resolutions, with suitable amendments incorporated, will form the basis of the banking system of the future in Canada.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, advocating Mr Rose's banking system, says:—"Can we have undisturbed prosperity in business if we have not perfect confidence in our monetary transactions? and is it possible to possess this confidence without an assurance that the notes we receive and pay are at all times available for the amounts they specify on their face? Whatever may prevent an apprehension of danger, and under such apprehension a tendency to panic, must contribute to the success of trade, and to the stability of the nation. This is what the Government proposes. It resolves that in note circulation at least, an end shall be put to commercial risks. There can be no danger of disaster to the public under such a regulation; for should a Bank fail to meet its notes on presentation, and the Receiver General proceeds to wind up the affairs of such bank, according to stipulation, the public are assured of the payment of their notes and deposits, by the security of the government, and the reserve capital of the Bank. Such a protection, we are sure, will be appreciated by the public; and so far from tending to the restriction of trade, as some of the opponents of the scheme pretend, it must, in the nature of the case, produce that measure of confidence which is the first element of prosperity, equally in social intercourse and in commercial transactions."

The London correspondent of the *Independance Belge* reiterates his statement that Lord Clarendon has just written to our Minister at Washington directing him to inform the American government that the British government would refer to arbitration all the claims of citizens of both countries arising out of the civil war. The communication added that our government could not go beyond that proposition.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooners Son and Heir with staves from Hamilton, and Denmark from Bay City with timber, arrived at Garden Island last night. The propeller Colonist passed up yesterday afternoon without calling. The propeller America landed at Swift's wharf yesterday evening with a quantity of wrapping paper from St. Catherines, on her downward passage. The tug Glide arrived at the M. T. Company's wharf yesterday evening with three barges laden with salt and pig iron for Hamilton and Chicago; the same tug departed for Montreal this afternoon, having in tow the barge. Oneida, Advance and Oakleaf with a united cargo of 50,000 bush of wheat. The schooners Mary Taylor and Australia arrived this morning at the M. T. Company's wharf from Owen Sound with 15,000 bush wheat. The schooner Tecumseth will leave Glassford & Jones' wharf this evening, in ballast for Kincardine, and the barge American leaves the same wharf this afternoon for Montreal, with 11,800 bushels of wheat.

The steamer Corinthian passed down this morning with troops.

The steamer Kingston passed up this afternoon with troops.

The steamer Spartan is expected down tomorrow with troops.

The steamer Champion will pass up to-morrow, also with troops.

The steamer City of Ottawa arrived at Kinghorn's wharf this afternoon from Ottawa. The schooner Gazelle was obliged to unload her grain yesterday afternoon, to enable her to get off the tower shoal, after which she was hauled on the Marine Railway, and her leak stopped. She hauled off the railway at noon to-day, and after reloading proceeded this afternoon to Oswego. Wind S. by E.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal May 27th:

UP—Bark Arctic, Kingston, Wallaceburg, light; schr Plymouth Rock, Oswego, Chicago, r r iron; A Stephens, Kingston, Spanish River, light; prop Empire, Oswego, Chicago, gen cargo; schs Preble, Ogdensburgh, Cleveland, iron ore; J G Beard, Toronto, Pigeon Bay, light; bark Fanny Campbell, Kingston, Toledo, light.

DOWN—Props Bruno, Milwaukie, Montreal, wheat & flour; Nashua, Chicago, Ogdensburgh, gen cargo; Michigan, Detroit, do, do; Cleveland, Toledo, do, do; sch Sir E W Head, Milwaukie, Kingston, wheat. Wind northeast.

GRAIN FREIGHTS.—The schooner Darien and the bark John Breden, for Kingston, are reported at Milwaukie with wheat, at 10½c. The schooner Portland is reported at Chicago with wheat for Kingston, at 10c.

Judy's cartoon is directed against John Bright who as a sailor armed with a cutlass (the Irish land scheme) is boarding Captain Gladstone's ship, the Cabinet. Captain Gladstone is a Quaker with hatchet in hand chopping the rope in two by which his enemy is ascending, to whom he says, "Verily, thou canst have that rope if thou wantest it, friend; but thou hast no business on board my ship." The cartoon is an effective application of the old story malgre the freedom taken with John Bright's quakerism. At Goodfellow's.

AUCTION OF BANKRUPT STOCK.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the auction sale by Mr Reid, of gold, silver and plated ware, this evening in Brock street near Mr W. R. McRae's grocery store.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 28.—The dead body of an infant was found yesterday in Dorchester street. The skull had been broken in, and medical gentlemen believe the child to have been murdered. A verdict of infanticide was recorded against some person unknown.

Donald Fraser lectures next Thursday for the benefit of the Mercantile Library.

Dr Valois of Pointe Claire, for some years member of Parliament for the county of Montreal, died on the 24th.

Messrs. Allan have four steamships now in port. Their business has so much increased that they have been obliged to erect 200 feet additional shed accommodation for freight passing through their hands.

Accounts continue to be received here of distress among the inhabitants of the valley of Ottawa, owing to want of feed for cattle and seed. Large supplies go from here daily.

FROM PORT COLBORNE.

May 28.—The three masted schooner Joseph Cochrane, of Chicago, loaded with coal from Oswego for Chicago, sprung a leak yesterday evening coming up the canal and sunk soon after docking into the harbour. Her deck is partly under water.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—There were no prisoners before the court this morning, and the time of the magistrate was occupied with hearing one or two of the many frivolous complaints which daily come before him, and doing his best to settle them to the satisfaction of all concerned. The assistance of his Worship this morning, however, was sought in a case which was more than commonly difficult to deal with, being nothing less than a demand for protection from a lady from the machinations of the evil one. The complainant in the case was to all appearance a lady, although her extreme over dress and the strange selection of ornament and colours in her apparel, and a coarse boisterous manner, indicated a vulgar origin, and militated much against the refined taste of his Satanic Majesty. She said that in years long past she had had a particularly good time in Kingston, and had been at that time the general favourite and pet of all alike, from the Governor General to the common dock wholloper. In an evil hour she left this elysium for her native home in the Emerald Isle, where she arrived in good health, derived she considered from bottled porter and sandwiches bountifully partaken of during the voyage. But the enemy had marked her for his own, and commenced his machinations so soon as she had landed at Cork, having been prevented from showing his hand during the passage by dropping of the porter bottle corks, to which he had a decided aversion. She applied to all the leading noblemen in Ireland for assistance, and even the bishop, of some unpronounceable name, was unable to present any bulwark against the "shafts of his anger." After many trials she could stand it no longer, and once more left her native country for Canada, feeling sure of security in the quiet of Kingston. (Here she laughed heartily). But the enemy followed her, and silently worked out her destruction. Even at the dining table of her boarding house she could not shake him off, and his annoyance had become so persistent that she therefore asked his Worship as a "dear good soul" to interfere, and save her from this terrible foe. This was a puzzler for the magistrate, who scarcely knowing how to satisfactorily dispose of the case, hesitated for a moment, when the lady herself with a cheerful laugh came to his assistance. "I can not, she said," "blame my hopeless condition to the President of the United States, nor the Emperor of the French, consequently I lay the whole blame to England, Ireland and Scotland, with whom I at once sever all connection and place myself under the protection of the stars and stripes. All you have to do (smiling patronisingly at his Worship) is to send a policeman to guard me to the ferry boat, where I shall be safe. I shall shake the dust off my feet as I leave the dock, and bid my native soil good night." The magistrate promised to comply with her request, and to put in practice this very simple remedy against the plots of the arch fiend, and also to see that her luggage was procured from her hotel and put on board the boat; and the lady left the court in a very stately manner, evidently well satisfied. She left the court, but immediately reopened the door, and thrusting in her head, regretted that she could not carry with her the large complaint book of the court which lay on the desk, but hoped it would be sent with her other luggage.

The Illustrated London News of May 15 (at John Henderson's) contains a view of Belfast, sketches in Paris, sketch of the execution of political prisoners in Cuba, art sketches, etc. The design of a very beautiful statue in honour of Richard Oastler, the celebrated advocate and protector of children labouring in factories, which has been erected in Bradford, is also given.

MEDICAL.—Dr. Rosebrugh of Toronto is in the city, and will remain until Monday. He may be consulted at the office of Dr. Lavell.

"M. Emile de Giradin," says one of the editors of the *Siecle*, "probably killed Armand Carrel at a duel, more than thirty years ago, for no other purpose than to say hereafter that he could fight no more duels. As it is, he daily insults somebody, and then invariably refuses to fight in pointing to that old duel of his and saying, 'You know Armand Carrel.'"

The first practical trials of some of the new projectiles for the Indian bronze field guns were made on Wednesday at Shoeburyness. Those tried were 9-pounder common, segment, Boxer's Shrapnel, and double common shells. Fired against a wooden house the shells passed through the walls and burst inside with great destruction; fired against earthworks in the open very few of the dummies representing troops placed in them were hit, thus showing the value of such works in actual warfare.

A Synod of Free Church ministers in Argyleshire, Scotland, has been discussing the subject of promiscuous dancing. "In all parts of Scotland," according to one witness, "the evil was raising its head; in Campbelton, Lochgilphead, Inverary, even in Rothesay itself, midnight balls, revelry, and their consequences, were greatly on the increase." At Lochgilphead there is a ball every year, though the minister "always preaches on the subject previous to its taking place." A deceitful practice has also sprung up of having soirees, followed by dancing, so that the clergy who accept what seems an innocent invitation find themselves betrayed into countenancing sinful pastime. As a mere exercise dancing was denounced as a system of "meaningless antics," "a certain shuffling of the limbs which, rationally regarded, was unintelligible and savagely uncouth."

THE STATE SEALS OF CANADA.

A London journal says, Messrs Wyon, the eminent engravers, of Regent street, have on view a series of seals and medals upon the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces. The largest and handsomest, although the whole are rare specimens of the medallist's skill, is the Great Seal for the Dominion of Canada. The centre is occupied by a seated figure of the Queen under a Gothic canopy, and in the corners are four shields bearing the arms of the confederated States. The Great Seal is of solid silver and is some five inches in diameter. Four other seals, smaller but equally artistic in design and execution, are for the use of the Provincial Governors. In addition to these a number of medals have been struck by order of the Canadian Government, to commemorate the Confederation. A gold specimen, worth sixty guineas, is to be presented to the Queen. Her Majesty's half-length figure adorns one side, and the likeness (for which the Queen sat) is very good. On the other side there is a charming design, perfectly wrought. Britannia, with a lion at her feet, hands to the Provincial representatives their scroll of Confederation. The sickle and corn which one of these graceful recipients bears typify the produce of Ontario; the broad paddle often seen on the St. Lawrence, and the fleur de lis ornamentation on the shoulder of another, speaks of the pursuits and mingled nationalities of Lower Canada; the digger's spade of a third points to the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia; and the lumber axe of the remaining one represents the timber trade for which New Brunswick is famous. It is a charming picture, and the subject cannot fail to gratify those for whom it has been designed.

A singular accident occurred at the Theatre Royal in Bradford, England. A boy who was jumping down from one seat to another in the gallery, gained such a momentum that he lost control of himself, and to the dismay of those who witnessed the accident, pitched head foremost into the pit below, a depth of about twenty-four feet, alighting on the shoulder of one of the violinists. He received a severe shock, but strange to say, no bones were broken, and he wished to stay the piece out. This was not allowed, but he asked for and received the 6d. he had paid for admission.

The amount of the Atlantic Cable bill (says an American paper) contracted by Mr Seward in conducting his correspondence with Reverdy Johnson during the negotiations of the Alabama claims treaty is frightful. A single item in that bill has recently been brought to light through the refusal of the State Department to pay for it. It amounts to the modest little sum of $40,000 in gold. This, it is alleged, was for a single cipher despatch sent by Mr Seward to London. It appears that the Cable Company allured Mr Seward into giving them considerable business by the promise that they would make a liberal discount on his messages. When the bill came to be paid Mr Seward grumbled at it. It was too high. The Company, he averred, had charged him full commercial rates, instead of making any discount. In short, he refused to pay the bill.

A man named Buisson, aged 26, has just been tried at Grenoble (Isere) on charges of robbery, arson, and attempted parricide. The accused in 1867 was received into the House of the Abbe Couturier, cure of St Maurice-l'Exil, under the pretence of preparing himself for the priesthood; he one evening stole a dozen silver spoons and forks, and afterwards set the premises on fire, probably to conceal the theft, after which he absconded. Shortly before, he had paid a visit to his father and administered arsenic to him as a medicine which was to do him good, but fortunately the poison did not cause death, as the prisoner intended, his object being to get possession of a little property which the old man owned. After those two crimes he disappeared, and was not arrested and brought to trial for two years. Having been previously condemned three times for theft, he was now sentenced to hard labour for life.

The well managed clubs of London are fairly besieged by candidates for admission. In the Athenæum, a literary club of great reputation, the number of ordinary members is limited to 1,200, and there are no fewer than 1,350 candidates on the books waiting for admission. The candidates last elected had waited twelve years; those last proposed will have to wait fifteen. In twelve or fifteen years, proposers and seconders forget their nominees, and die and are themselves forgotten. The name of a candidate for ballot came on this year for ballot who had been dead for six years; but his proposer and seconder supposed him to have been his brother who was living, and following their lead, twenty members signed his testimonal, certifying him "from personal acquaintance" to be an eligible candidate, and he was elected.

The great dramatic success of the day in Paris Victorien Sardon's "Patrie," has elicited from the descendants of the Duke of Alba, of inquisition memory, a series of remonstrances. His ancestors says the present duke, was a perfect model of gentleness and benevolence, the most amiable of men, and Victorien Sardon is a base slanderer to represent him as the bloodthirsty persecutor of the wretched Flemish Protestants. The duke, in defence of his maligned progenitor, and in consequence of the appearance of M. Sardon's "Patrie," intends to edit and bring out forthwith a series of family papers, by the perusal of which hitherto unpublished documents M. Sardon in particular, and the world in general, will be convinced that it has been all a mistake as to the queux having been imprisoned, burnt, or cut up into small pieces at the fiat of his noble ancestor. They (the Flemish) were a set of brutes, and the Duke of Alba the real philanthropist who would not hurt a fly.

A New Orleans widow of a week was wooed by an impulsive suitor, who, after obtaining her consent to a marriage in a fortnight, borrowed $10 and deserted her. She told her tale to the Recorder. "Well!" exclaimed the surprised official, "this is a little ahead of anything I ever heard of before." "Yes, sir," replied the lady, "it does so beat all; not that I care anything about the money, but I don't like being fooled."

A telegram from Leghorn states that the steamship General Abbatucci, from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia, came into collision with a Norwegian brig at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and shortly afterwards foundered. The captain and 54 passengers were saved, and have arrived at Leghorn, almost without covering. The remainder of the passengers and crew, 49, perished, amongst whom are the Intendent Gen. Cauchois and wife, and the Consul General of the Pope at Marseilles.

"The Fourth Duke of Thorndale's dead—very sad thing—only two nights ago," said an enthusiastic shorthorn breeder to a quiet neighbour on the London Corn Exchange. "Dear me!—I never heard of him—I hope the next man's a Conservative," was the response, and its utterer was rather disgusted with the explanation that the deceased peer was only a dark roan bull.

In order to prove the efficiency of the means of transport and the military discipline, the French government intends moving the entire camp of Chalons up to the eastern frontiers. All goods and passenger traffic will be stopped for two days. If true, this coincides admirably with Count Bismarck ordering the Prussian soldiers to fortify Rastadt and other cities, 'merely to keep them out of mischief.'

In order to vex their Russian oppressors, the Poles of Warsaw have suddenly taken a great liking to the German language. They cause their children to study German instead of Russian, and the German Language is spoken at all places of amusement, while the Russian tongue is not used there at all. The Pole who speaks Russian is at once shunned in consequence by his countrymen as a renegade and traitor.

The Legislature of Indiana has passed a bill introducing the German language as a branch of regular instruction in the public schools of that state.

Dwarf orange trees not over two feet high, from China, have reached Los Angelos, Cal., in good condition. An acre of ground would contain over 4,000 such trees, and though each tree would produce not more than a half dozen oranges, yet the yield per acre would largely overbalance that of standard trees.

AWFUL FAMINE IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Accounts reach us that are truly appalling. This same report comes from Finland, Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, from the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia, and Lake Peipus, from the lowlands of Poland, and from the densely-peopled towns along the Baltic coast. There is no seed-corn to be had for the crop of this year; bread, having long been obtainable at famine prices, has now become unattainable at any price; pestilence has made its appearance, and is adding its horrors to the overflowing cup of misery pressed to the lips of the stricken people of those unhappy lands. Here is a picture of the scene, as described by a writer at St. Petersburg: "Fields lying under waste; villages depopulated; private houses turned into hospitals; fever parched skeletons tottering from the doors of overcrowded places of refuge; children wandering over the country in gaunt and squalid nakedness; crowds of men, driven to desperation by long misery, and ripe for any outrage, roaming the streets night and day." A letter from one of the central districts of Esthonia says: "All heart for work is gone out of the peasants. Their once fresh and hopeful faces show only the blackness of despair. Children are deserting their parents, parents their children; some wander about the country, begging and plundering; others flock into the towns to swell the aggregate of want and misery already gathered there, and perish in scores by famine and disease. Crowds have to be turned away for want of means to supply their need, and their imploring faces haunt me night and day."

REPORT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS COMMITEE.

In April last year a committee was appointed to inquire into the construction, condition, and cost of the fortifications and works erected, or in course of erection, under the 30th and 31st Vict., c. 145, and previous statutes, and the report of that committee is now published. The committee report favourably. With regard to the powers of resistance of the various works, they believe it may be concluded that walls of granite and masonry 14ft. 6in. thick will be found sufficient to meet such an attack from ships as they are likely to be subjected to, but that it will be necessary to substitute concrete, or some other hard material, for earth to a certain extent in the parapets. The total estimate, as first submitted to Parliament, was only an approximate one, as various changes have been made from year to year. When the schedules of 1864 and 1865 were framed, the use of more extensive shields was contemplated, but as no estimate of their cost had been prepared no special provision was made for them; the committee think that it is to be regretted that no intimation was then given that an addition to the estimates would at a future time be required to defray their cost, and that the omission of any such notice was likely to create the erroneous impression that the works could be completed for a smaller sum than that which would undoubtedly be required to put them in a proper state of defence. In some instances the estimate of 1867 was inadequate to complete the works upon the plan then approved. A considerable saving has been effected by the employment of military and convict labour upon the works. The total estimated cost for 1869 of the works now sanctioned is £7,951,437.

The Wisconsin papers report that two New York "gutter children" who were provided with a home at Fort Atkinson, gave their new guardian a thrashing and left him.

The Paris *Charivari* caricatures the election incidents by representing a noble marquis soliciting a farmer's vote, who is comfortably enjoying his pipe. Candidate—Dear Mr Mathurin, I beg to solicit your vote for the coming elections. Farmer—All right, Mr Marquis; send me in a petition stating your demands.

We recently heard (says an American paper) a most touching instance of the resignation of an affectionate wife. Though she adored him, she did not repine at this dark hour. Looking at the remains of her loved and lost husband for the last time, she put on her bonnet, and thus spoke to the gentlemen whose duty it was to officiate as pall-bearers: "You pall-bearers, just go to the buttery and get some rum, and we'll start this man right along."

So large a number of pictures were refused admittance this year to the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London, that the "rejected artists" have got up a supplementary exhibition in a public hall. There were five times as many pictures rejected there as the whole number displayed at the present exhibition of the Academy in New York and many of the "rejected" are said to be very superior works.

With reference to the Grand Durbar recently held at Umballa to receive the Ameer Shere Ali, it has transpired that the latter telegraphed to the Queen of England, thanking her Majesty for the kind reception which he had met with at the hands of Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India, and other high officers. To this message the Queen very graciously replied, of course also by telegram. Had the Royal communications been conducted through a Queen's messenger it would have taken him about two months to have reached England from Cmballa, and a similar time be consumed in the return journey, thus four months would have been required to complete a Royal correspondence, which, by telegram, has occupied only a day or two.

A Prince Edward Island paper says that a rather unusual occurrence, and one which has afforded a good deal of talk, and ended in a lawsuit, took place there recently. The Rev. Mr Crawford and his people had assembled on the shore for the purpose of immersing two or three individuals, among whom was a girl named Robinson. When the rev. gentleman was about to proceed into the water with the girl, her mother, a widow Robinson, interfered, and requested the minister not to immerse her child, stating that she had already been baptised; he, however, persisted, when a scuffle took place. An individual attempted to hold the old lady, but she proved too valiant for him, and releasing herself, she rushed out into the water after the minister and rescued her girl from him.

Bayard Taylor, in his "Byways of Europe," mentions that reserve is a marked characteristic of the inhabitants of the little Republic of Andorra, nestled among the Pyrenees. No doubt it sprang originally from their consciousness of their weakness, and their fear to lose their inherited privileges by betraying too much about themselves. When one of them is questioned upon a point concerning which he thinks it best to be silent, he assumes a stupid expression of face, and appears not to understand them. So well is this peculiarity of the inhabitants understood, that in Catalonia to assume ignorance is called to "play the Andorran."

Thomas Carlyle publicly announces that he has been cured of Napoleonism. "In young years," he says, "I was greatly an admirer of the great Napoleon; but I confess, for a great while back, the essential mendacity, egoism, charlatanism, of his procedure and relation to the world, have been more and more apparent to me, and the greatness of him, even as a soldier, being steadily diminishing. 'A great General!' as Kleber said: 'Ah, yes! a very great General—a General of 10,000 a month! *Ce petit coquin*, no bigger than my boot!'"

The following letter has been received by the editor of the London *Beehive*:

"Sir—The information respecting the prospects of English emigration, which I was requested to procure, had been collected to the best publication in your columns; but the speech of Mr Sumner has had so great an effect in reviving American hostility to England, and the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries appears at this moment to be in such a peril, that I fear the promoters and organizers of English emigration cannot for the present prudently turn their thoughts in this direction.

"Judging from what I know of the general temper of the American people, and from the language respecting Mr Sumner's speech which I bear held in conversation, I should say there would be no rupture; but at the same time I hold myself prepared for a turn of affairs which would oblige English residents to leave this country.

"Yours, &c.,
"GOLDWIN SMITH.

"Boston, April 18."

A new monthly paper, entitled the *Divorce*, is about to be started in Paris. The prospectus states that there are no less than 44,567 separated men and women living in France, and that the Palais de Justice has before it at the present moment 1,533 demands for separation. Add to these figures the number of couples separated voluntarily, which is immense, and some idea of the necessity of a Divorce Bill in France may be formed. One of the most popular songs of the music halls is called an Appeal for Divorce; and when I heard it a few nights ago it was encored most vociferously, the female part of the audience joining in heart and soul. This is a significant sign of the time.—*Paris letter.*

Last year a Polish gentleman having caught a stork upon his estate, near Limburg, put around his neck an iron collar with this inscription: "Hæc ex Polonia" (this stork comes from Poland), and set it at liberty. This year the bird returned to the same spot, and was again caught by the same person. He had acquired a new collar of gold with this inscription: "India cum donis remittit cieoniam Polonis" (India sends back the stork to the Poles with gifts).

The Fenian anger is now directed against Mayor O'Sullivan. The Fenians counted upon the firmness of their champion, who expressed, in the first instance, his determination not to give way, and came to London with the fixed resolve that he would allow the House of Commons to do its worst. His sudden resignation has excited a perfect howl of indignation on the part of his admirers in Cork, who would gladly have seen him go to the stake, if, by so doing, he would have widened the chasm between the two countries. Mr Maguire's popularity has also been weakened by the same circumstances; and no wonder. The Fenians dread the growing influence of a Liberal government pledged to do justice to Ireland.

Quickly after the announcement of the reduction of transatlantic cable messages to the price of one dollar a word, we have news of the completion of the line between London and Valentia, which is to be used exclusively for cable business. Despatches can now be transmitted instantaneously to London, and the Company will doubtless find its advantages from these new facilities in a largely increased use of the cable by the commercial community, as well as by other correspondents.

A serious charge of forgery has been preferred against Major Frederick Beswick, the chief constable of Birkenhead, Liverpool. The prisoner was co-trustee with Mr Maxted, of Gibraltar, under the will of a lady named Agnes Condy, who left a sum of £4,500 in the funds, out of which annuities were to be paid to three ladies. It is alleged that Major Beswick forged a power of attorney transferring the above amount from the Bank of England. The prisoner's defence appeared to be that he had been imposed upon by a pretended Mr Maxted. The Lord Mayor refused to grant bail, and the prisoner was remanded.

FRENCH MANNERS IN LONDON.—"Mabel Grey" has taken the place long occupied by Mrs Willoughby Wyndham, and the lady who rejoiced in the plebeian nickname of "Skittles," and who, after having sold her costly effects and given up her town mansion, emigrated, it was said, to Canada. "Mabel Grey's" photograph appears in the shop windows side by side with those of bishops and statesmen. At one of the Music Halls this favourite of the *demi monde* holds a species of *levee* in which young aristocrats all dandyish and smirking, pay court to the rising star. The other night she appeared at the opera, occupying a box on the principal tier. She was the grand object of attention. The swells had no eyes for any one but her, and during the intervals of the acts quite a crowd of fashionable moths fluttered around the tempting flame. For the present "Mabel Grey" is the fashion.

DIED.

At Kingston, on the 28th inst., Mr Peter Moyer, aged 89 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, near the Grand Trunk Depot, on Sunday at 2 o'clock p m.

Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

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

James Davis.

1869.

Spring Importations.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

ARE DAILY RECEIVING their usual large assortment of

Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

Imported direct from the different countries of production, all of which are offered at a small advance on cost.

New Season's Teas

Selected expressly for this market, consisting of Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong, Oolong, Congou and Japan. Warranted sound and sweet.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

Bbls Yellow Refined all numbers, Dry Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Bright Muscovado Sugars.

Amber, Golden and Standard Syrup.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

Rio, Java, Mocha and other Coffees roasted and ground on the premises daily.

Fine Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

All grades. Havana and German Cigars.

Wines and Liquors.

Sandeman's Port (very old.)
McKenzie's Old and Young Ports.
Masden & Rousillon's Ports.
Burgundy Port.
Taragona Port.
Peumartin Sherry, very fine.
Amontillado, very choice.
Croeus Sherry.
Duff, Gordon and Comet Sherry.

Claret! Claret!

Cases Claret "Margaux."
Do do "St. Emillon."
Do do "St. Julien."
Do do "Barton & Guestiere," very fine.

Hennessey's.
Otard, Dupuy & Co.
Marteil.
Julies Robins and other BRANDIES in wood and bottle, old and very fine.
Jamaica Rum.
Demerara Rum.
De Kuyper & Palm Tree Geneva Gin in red and green cases and wood.
Cases Booth's Old Tom Gin.
" Bernard's " "
" Thompson's " "
" Bernard's Ginger Wine.
" Thompson's Ginger Wine.
Very old Scotch and Irish Whiskey in wood and bottle.
Family Proof and Common Whiskey, old and very fine.

May 27.

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

Macnee & Wa

April 8.

FIVE HUNDRED PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Cotton Tops, 1s 6d each. Silk Parasols from 2s 6d. At R. WADDELL'S.

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

500 Pieces new Dress Goods, per yard. At R. WADDELL'S.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS, for Tweeds and Mantle Velvets. At R. WADDELL'S.

NOTTINGHAM LACE and Veils, in very rich styles, 6 yards 5s per pair. At R. WADDELL'S.

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

HOSIERY AND GLOVES. stock. We are selling French Kid Gloves (Jouvin's) at At R. WADDELL'S.

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

1000 Boxes Men's and Boys' Boots, from 4s per box. At R. WADDELL'S.

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

R. WADDELL &

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

RUSTY COATED CALICO

THE EARLIEST AND BEST POTATO GROWN.

As the eyes only TOM THUMB PEAS, very choice and extraordinarily prolific. 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.

COAL OI

DOWN DOWN

AT

F. S. REE

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

May 3.

R. & J. GA

ARE NOW SHOWING

Spring Importa

PERSONALLY selected with by one of our firm from the facturers in the British Markets. pleasure in inviting an inspection Stock, which, for sterling value, 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
other Laces, Embroideries,
and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tape, 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 English,
Canadian Cloths, Tweeds,
Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts,
Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GA

April 6.

The Daily News

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2

SEE LAST PAGE.

Y TELEGRAP

CABLE NEWS.

London, May 27.—The Alabama c
continues the great theme of conver
newspaper comment. The *Times*
an article on the communicati
Francis Head, which have recently
published here respecting the case
Caroline, and the course of the U
towards Canada during the
The *Times* says that Senator Su
claims of English hostility to A
by the testimonies of America
Abuses much more frequent ha
within the frontier of the U
for the popular feeling of the
York was admitted to have
countenanced the Fenian exped
Canada. The American press e
manner's inconsistency by insi
point out his perversion of
Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead,
the Alabama, have recently publ
giving legal opinions and ex
documents and speeches, to
building of the Alabama wa
The letter has been extens
and is thus commented on b
to-day.

Paris, May 27.—In the House of C
this evening Mr Otway, Under Sec
Foreign Affairs, in reply to a qu
stated that the papers in the case
Alabama would shortly be laid up

Liverpool, May 28th.—The steamer We
arrived from New York, has arrived.

Queenstown, May 28.