KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.5	43.0
Monday..	29.687	29.675	52.0	60.0	60.5	46.0
Tuesday.	29.641	29.621	55.5	61.5	62.5	49.5
W'dnesdy	29.444	29.473	56.5	52.0	57.5	53.5
Thursday	29.918	29.899	50.0	57.5	59.0	40.5
Friday ..	29.846	29.880	58.0	55.5	63.5	50.0
Saturday.	29.723	29.713	55.0	60.0	61.5	51.5

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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

Travellers' and Postal Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

3:05 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 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.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The Toronto *Leader*, which has very zealously opposed Mr Rose's banking resolutions, is surprised at the boldness with which the Premier has announced that the resolutions would be proceeded with this session. And it confesses that the chances of their passage have been enhanced by the conduct of Mr Holton in moving and Mr Mackenzie in seconding the amendment of postponement, thus giving a partizan character to the opposition to the banking scheme. The *Leader* looks to the Senate now for its hope of defeating the government measure; but should the resolutions be approved in the House, as with certain appropriate amendments it is likely they will, the Senate, we should judge, will not be likely to set its face against them.

The public may well be congratulated that the attention of the House of Commons and the government has been at length called to the question of American silver coinage, and that an answer has been given promissory of action. The failure of all the volunteer efforts to remove the redundant coin having brought general conviction of the necessity of government interference, the public will be glad to know that a willingness exists to act under the best possible advice of Parliament.

The proceedings in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia show that the Repealers who have not yet accepted Confederation, and who still constitute a majority of the local legislature, are in great degree inclined to agitate for annexation to the United States. The resolution introduced by Mr Murray is decidedly annexationist in its meaning, despite the appeal which it recommends to be made to the Queen asking for a restoration of the colonial status prior to the confederation of the province. The Repealers well know that this cannot and will not be granted; and therefore to ask as an alternative that the Queen shall absolve the people of Nova Scotia from their allegiance to the British throne, is to prefer a claim for independence and annexation almost without disguise. This resolution is to be debated at length throughout the course of the present week, and it will not be surprising if the leaders of the party do not compromise themselves with the people, who, it is well known, are decidedly averse to annexation. If once the issue were squarely put between annexation and Confederation, as it probably will be by the declarations emanating from the disappointed repealers, the turning point will have come when the people will assert their own loyalty and spurn the false guides who out of chagrin are trying desperate remedies to meet their case.

The appointment of General Caballero de Rhoda as Captain General of Cuba is an indication of vigour and confidence by the Spanish government. The insurrection in Cuba will be vigorously dealt with and suppressed, if its suppression be within the power of a military man that the recent turmoils in Spain have shown to be possessed of energy and capacity. Spain is not going to relinquish the colonial connection with Cuba without a hard struggle, and this new appointment is an earnest of this intention.

The Treasurer of the Orphans' Home acknowledges with thanks the sum of $17:50, part of the proceeds of the late concert.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Saturday, May 29.—In the House of Commons Mr Oliver presented a report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the best means of relieving the country from the existing plethora of American silver. The Committee expressed the opinion that, all private efforts to remove the silver from circulation having failed, the intervention of the Government had become necessary. They recommend that the plan adopted by the Government last year, by which $1,000,000 was exported to England, or any other plan which would have the same result, be resorted to until an amount equal to $5,000,000 should be withdrawn from the circulation of the country.

Sir George E. Cartier moved concurrence in the resolutions reported from the committee of the whole respecting the acquisition of the Northwest territory. After a discussion the resolutions were concurred in, and an address based thereon was passed and ordered to be presented to Her Majesty. The Senate Patent bill came up for a second reading. A discussion followed in which explanations were given. The bill was read a second time.

The ocean mail contract with Hugh Allan was brought up in committee by Sir John A. Macdonald, who moved a resolution to sanction and authorize the provisional contract. Progress reported and leave obtained to sit again.

The House went into committee of supply and passed items relating to penitentaries, militia, lighthouses, etc.

In the Senate some bills from the Commons were introduced and read a first time, and other regular business transacted.

THE COURT OF REVISION.—The session of the Court of Revision will commence at half-past two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and will adjourn from day to day until the whole of the business is disposed of.

AMERICAN FREIGHT CARS.—The Canadian Engine and Machinery Company this morning turned out ten additional freight cars for the National Car Company of Boston, making a total of ninety already completed by the firm, and leaving ten to complete the existing contract between the firms. The cars have given perfect satisfaction.

SHIPPING NEWS.—There were few arrivals yesterday, the weather being calm and foggy, and the prevailing wind easterly. The Jessie McDonald arrived this morning at J. H. Henderson's wharf with wheat from Wellington. She discharged and departed on her return this afternoon. The steam barge Dromedary for Cleveland from Montreal touched at Swift's wharf on Saturday night. At the same wharf the schooner Wave Crest, which arrived this morning from Oswego, landed dry hides, and proceeded to Carruthers & Co's. wharf to discharge sugar. She will load lumber at the Commercial wharf for a return cargo. The schooner Richardson arrived yesterday afternoon from Oswego, light. The schooner Oriental with timber from Toledo, arrived at Garden Island this morning. The M. T. Company's tug Glide arrived this morning with the barges Corn Crib and Dauntless the last with 250 tons of pig iron. The schooner Jamaica arrived at the same company's wharf this morning from Chicago with 18,000 bush wheat, which she discharged into the barge Corn Crib. Arrived at Glassford & Jones' wharf—The schooner Mediator last night, from Chicago with 15,000 bush wheat; the schooner Whitney this morning from the same port with 18,000 bush wheat, and the steamer Perseverance yesterday from Port Dalhousie with 17,000 bush wheat. The last discharged this morning and returned. Two barges will be despatched this evening with the cargoes of the Mediator and Perseverance. The schooners Oriental, Mary Grover, and Three Friends, left Garden Island this afternoon for Bay City. The steamer Wellington arrived last night at Garden Island from Toronto, with a lake raft of timber for Mr Isaac Cockburn, of Quebec, and immediately passed down in tow of the steamer Hiram Calvin. The Wellington returns to Toronto for another raft. The sloop Eunice arrived this afternoon at Swift's wharf with potatoes from Oswego. Prevailing wind to-day, South-west, light.

GRAND CONCERT.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, that Mr Beel, the well known bass singer, intends giving a concert at Ontario Hall on the evening of Tuesday, June 8th. Independent of the attractions of a very good programme, Mr Beel deserves a good house as some slight acknowledgment from the public, of his many gratuitous services at church and religious meetings, extending over a period of many years.

THE BAND OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES. The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles will commence playing in the Park at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon and in future will play on the afternoons of every alternate Tuesday. The following is the programme:

Overture—Cenerentola .. .. .. Rossini
Quadrille—Roberto .. .. D'Albert
Selection—op. La Grand Duchesse.. Offenbach
Valse — An der Schonen Clauen Donau .. .. Strauss
Fantasie—The Rage in London .. Riviere
Galop—Hit and Miss .. .. Herne
God Save the Queen.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—This morning the court decided the important case of Alfred Bisnett, aged 8 years, vs. Archy McDonald, aged 11 years, for assault, adjourned from Saturday. The evidence of a juvenile witness, 8 years of age, which we give in full, tells the particulars of the affair. The witness spoke very rapidly and without any stops. "'Twas on Tuesday Archy kept taking off Bisnett's cap and throwing it in a big tree, when he told him to come and take it, then he went to take it when he pulled him down. Then he got and said he'd go and tell that he had been playing hookey. Then he went and came back, and said he'd done it. Then Archy pulled him down and kicked him, kicked him on the nose, just here (touching his proboscis), and that's all I know about it." This evidence corroborated the substance of the complaint, and the magistrate accordingly fined the defendant $2, to the great indignation of the lad's mother. James Wright and Robert Kemp were fined $2 each, for being drunk.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.—The following is the number of live stock exported from Kingston to the United States during the month of May, as reported at the office of the United States Consulate here:—461 head of cattle, valued at $12,799 39; 55 hogs at $186; 20 horses at $1,711 20, making a total value of $14,696 59. The American Consul informs us that there has been near double the above number exported from the other consulate agencies of his district.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN.

Father Point, May 31.—The steamship Peruvian passed inward sat 2:30 p.m. with 51 cabin and 692 steerage passengers. Yesterday also the steamship Cleopatra passed inwards at 2.20 p.m. with 250 passengers.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 31.—3255 emigrants arrived at Quebec last week by Allan's steamers.

Yesterday morning, Alexander Bryson, aged 26, son of Mr Alexander Bryson, 189 Bleury street, shot himself dead with a pistol. Verdict, mental derangement consequent upon severe attacks of epilepsy.

The customary procession took place yesterday morning from the French Parish Church to St. Patrick's. A number of arches had been erected. The procession was of about the usual size.

Rain last night; close to-day.

FELL INTO THE WATER.—A little girl engaged in collecting chips and bark on Swift's wharf this morning, fell into the water from the stern of a barge unloading wood there. A lad engaged on the boat succeeded in securing her by her clothes as she rose to the surface and pulled her out, but had the accident occurred during the dinner hour of the workmen on the wharf, she would inevitably have been drowned.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. April, 1869. New York: L. Scott Publishing Co. Kingston: J. Creighton.

Contents: 1, Confucius; 2, Edible Fungi; 3, Competitive industry of nations; 4, Memoir of Madame de Lafayette; 5, Settlement of Ulster; 6, Dilke's Greater Britain; 7, Matthew Arnold's Critical works; 8, American Finance; 9, Life and Times of Edward III; 10, Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May (same publishers) has been received from Mr Creighton. It opens with a poem "How Lisa loved the King," followed by the first part of a new novel "A year and a Day;" part 2nd of Sir John Lawrence; Cornelius O'Dowd's papers; Convent Life apropos of the recent Convent case in the English courts; Self-government in Ireland; and a political article, "the progress of the Revolution."

KINGSTON HOSPITAL.—The Governors acknowledge with thanks having received from Captain Wilson, R.A., $17.50, being half the proceeds of a musical and literary entertainment recently given under Captain Wilson's management in Ontario Hall.

The *Canada Gazette* of Saturday contains an official announcement of the remission of the canal tolls on coal passing upwards through the canals. This is a very liberal concession to the Nova Scotia coal owners.

The Hamilton *Times* says that the rush of emigration is heavier this year than ever known before, and a larger proportion of the newly arrived are remaining in the Dominion.

The stage of the new her Majesty's theatre in London is said to be the largest and finest in Europe. It is sixty-one feet deep, ninety-nine wide, and eighty-one high.

The following advertisement appears in a London paper: "A young lady who has received a good education, can read and write, and is versed in geography, history, music, dancing, and elementary mathematics, wishes a situation in a respectable family as washer and ironer."

A Greek at Stamboul recently had a dream that vast treasure could be found in a certain hill, if a child were sacrificed to the guardian demon. He took his little daughter to the place next day, beat out her brains, and dug for the gold in high spirits until he was arrested.

A panther has been ravaging the sheep folds of Middlesex county, Conn. A party of hunters who were looking for the animal found, at the close of a weary tramp, the following notice up on a tree: "Owing to temporary illness the panther will not appear to-day. How is your grandmother?"

So great is the emigration from Cornwall that it is feared that the mines cannot be supplied with labour.

Tamberlik, the once famous tenor, has established himself as a gunsmith at Madrid, where he has undertaken an important Government contract for the manufacture and alteration of firearms.

One of the results of Miss Anna Dickenson's teachings has appeared in Des Moines. A young woman has entered a tinner's shop as an apprentice.

An abundance of fine salmon are now being taken from the waters of the Penobscot in Maine. The number appears to be on the increase yearly, and the business of taking them is highly remunerative. They weigh from twelve to twenty-four pounds. One was taken at Belfast the other day, whose weight was twenty-seven and a half pounds.

Writing from Dublin on the 12th inst, the *Times* correspondent says:—The increase of crime in some districts gives just cause of uneasiness. Threatening letters are still received, especially in the county of Westmeath, and naturally excite a feeling of anxiety and alarm. But while there is much ground of disquietude and dissatisfaction in this state of things, it is a gross exaggeration to say, as some have asserted, that crime in Ireland is now greater than it had been for fifty years. The murders which have been perpetrated are shocking enough, but in number and atrocity they bear no comparison with those of former years. As there is some analogy in the political circumstances of the present time and the year 1834, when the Church question was fiercely agitated, it may be well to refer to the criminal statistics to show that, deplorable as the existence of crime is now, it is virtue itself when contrasted with that period. Six murders within a few months have created something like a panic. What would be thought now if a return were furnished to the Government like the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, stating that 556 murders had been perpetrated within two years and five months? Scarcely a county was then exempt from murders and agrarian outrages of various kinds; they are now confined almost exclusively to two counties.

A stock train arrived at Worcester, Mass. on Tuesday from Albany, *en route* to Providence, loaded with Texas cattle, which were found to be in a most horrible condition; twenty-nine large bovines were found jammed into one car, two of which had apparently been dead for some time; two others were dying; others were down and unable to rise; while all were evidently starving and had apparently been without food or water for days. The cattle were unloaded, fed and exercised, and then put into fresh cars and sent off on their way.

Mr Fish, the American Secretary of State, has reported to Congress that the total value of all claims preferred for ships and property destroyed by rebel vessels is $13,000,000 or £2,600,000. The Alabama destroyed 79 vessels, the Florida 36, the Shenandoah 36, and the Georgia 9. Even these charges are, many of them, owners' estimates, not at all likely to be less than the truth. One would like to see the underwriters' certificates. This is not a very formidable bill, certainly, not one about which it is possible to go to war.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK—A LESSON FROM ITS FAILURE.

There is something to be learned from the failure of the Royal Canadian Bank beyond the mere effect on that institution itself. That its misfortune is due partly to the hostility of the Bank of Montreal, partly and greatly to mismanagement, and partly to dissensions between the Directors themselves, is true. But something further may, we think, be learned from the matter, that is a probable cause of the mismanagement both in this and other institutions similarly constituted.

One of the charges brought by the Hon. D. McDonald against the management of the Royal Canadian was that large and unprotected credits had been accorded to individuals limited in resources, and engaged in irregular and hazardous transactions; that of these credits the Board were ignorant, having no opportunity of judging of them at the time, and no means of averting their consequences; that the Board had been kept uninformed of all important business; that the President for the time being asserted absolute authority, claiming to be sole judge of credits to be given, and sole manager of the business.

These changes show that in the Royal Canadian at least there was a conflict of jurisdiction between the Board, or members of it, and the President, or at least that there were doubts as to the extent of the legitimate powers of the latter.

We all know that in theory it is the Board of Directors to whom the shareholders and the public look as the responsible parties in the management of the concern. Those names are carefully scanned as to the respectability and wealth of their owners before the majority of intending investors will take stock, and before the public will make deposits. The stock is taken and deposits are made practically on the security of their names, and at each recurring annual election those men are chosen for the Directorship who from interest and ability are supposed to be most likely to attend carefully to the duties of their position. What those duties are is the question. It is popularly supposed, however, that the Directors know all about the business of the institution under their charge. Says a contemporary:

They are supposed to know, in general terms, what credits are given, and on what conditions, what accounts are overdrawn, and why so, what heavy loans are made, and for what purpose. The details of the business they cannot hope to follow closely; but with that general course of affairs which affects the reserve, and even the stock capital of the institution, they are presumed to be acquainted. If large advances are made, or large credits given, they should know the cause. If losses are experienced they should be in the way of understanding their sources and devising the remedial measures which they render expedient.

This is the theory, and it is a plausible one. Men are justified in holding it, inasmuch as it points out the very work which those Directors are expected to perform, and it is the belief that they are honest and able men, and do perform it, which gives the public confidence in the institutions over which they preside.

In the case of the Royal Canadian, however, the actual practice was the direct opposite of the correct theory. Mr McDonald asserts, and it is scarcely denied by the other Directors, that the Board were ignorant of the most important transactions of the Bank—that heavy credits were given to irresponsible parties without consultation with them, or, indeed, without informing them until the near approach of insolvency rendered the information useless, and that finally the President, instead of simply holding himself to be but one (though chief) of many Directors, asserted the right of being the sole manager of the business.

The shareholders and the public have a right to protest against such a mode of conducting business as this. It is the Directors who are chosen by election to attend to the business, and it is in them that confidence is placed, and to them the public look for good management. The choice of one of their number as President is simply a matter between themselves, and in no way releases them from full responsibility for the management. If the Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank did submit to be kept in the dark by their President, and if their President did mismanage, they are equally guilty with him, and equally responsible for the consequences. If anything, they are more guilty; for while they stand nominally before the shareholder as the protectors of his interests, they are really ignorantly conniving at a policy which is destroying his property. He places his trust in them, and they execute the trust, after accepting it, by grossly neglecting his interests.

The conclusion we draw is that men who do not intend to perform their duties rigidly should not accept the Directorship of any such institution as a Bank. By pretending to do what they do not do, they simply operate as frauds and swindles.—*Hamilton Times.*

It is a singular fact that no President of the United States, up to the present time, has had a child born in the White House. It is understood, however, that the fact will not exist long. Instead of peace, we are likely to have squalling times at the White House.—*American paper.*

The young Marquis of Bute is edifying the dwellers in Jerusalem by his piety and his liberality. He passes long hours in tears and prayer at the various spots where the last scenes of the Passion are supposed to have been enacted. His almoner, Monsignor Capel, has been preaching in English to large bodies of pilgrims belonging to numerous English and American creeds, and his remarkable eloquence invariably brings together a large and heterogeneous audience.

One who has "been there" affirms that the Niagara Falls hackmen's charges are as exorbitant as ever this season.

Mr Richotte, of Marseilles, with French labourers is to plant olives in Louisiana. He brings the seed and cuttings in cans hermetically sealed.

Paddy's habit of doing bulls is chronic. Paddy was discovered the other day, in the cellar of a house in Troy, in which he was at work, turning the adjusting screw of a clothes-ringer and holding a dipper in it. Perhaps it is unnecessary to say that he got no drink. His knowledge of mechanics was increased, however.

The theatre in Calcutta is a temporary building of iron, which can at pleasure be pulled down and packed away for future use. This was actually done at the close of the last season.

Women are certainly going to vote. The question of lay delegation in the methodist episcopal church of the United States comes up next month. The contest will be one of the most important in the history of the denomination, and will be marked by a peculiar feature, which may be regarded as a significant sign of the times. The sisters of every church have been empowered to vote on the subject, and they will doubtless exercise the franchise the first time in casting their ballots to change the present mode of representation. It is optional, we believe, with the churches to hold the elections at any time in June, but the vote must be taken before August.

At about 11 o'clock Wednesday evening Broad street, Newark, N.J., was the scene of an amusing but a painful episode. A slim young lover, dressed in black, was taking a nocturnal moonlight ramble with a pretty young miss, when an elderly woman, the girl's mother, pounced upon them like a tigress, and began a vigorous cowhiding on the head and shoulders of the slim young lover. He fell on his knees, and in that position he received about fifty lashes. Some gentleman interfered and rescued the victim. The old woman then embraced her daughter, and finally embraced the young man also, and forgave him, and asked his forgiveness.

Gen. John A. Poor of Portland, Me., submitted to the Buffalo board of trade, on Wednesday evening, a project for the construction of a direct line of railroad from Chicago to the most eastern shore of North America, at its widest part, so as to secure, in connection with the Pacific railroad, the shortest practical line of transit between the commercial centres of Europe and Asia. The direct line described would be from Chicago to Portland, and to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

The bill to establish a Supreme Court for the Dominion of Canada provides that the same shall be a Court of Record; that it shall be presided over by a Chief Justice and six Judges, the former to be either taken from the bench of some one of the Provinces, or a barrister of at least fifteen years standing, and the latter to have been either judges or barristers of ten years standing. The tenure of office is the same as that of the judges of existing courts, during good behaviour. Provision is made for pensioning the judges, after fifteen years service, in the same manner as now prevails in Ontario. No judge of this court can hold any other office either under the General or Provincial Governments.

The Court is to have an appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada, and appeal shall lie to the said Court from all judgments of the chief courts of all the Provinces.

The Supreme Court will hold two terms a year at the city of Ottawa, the first commencing on the third Monday of January and the second on the first Monday of June, each term to last twenty days. These terms may be adjourned from time to time. The Governor in Council may submit a special case on constitutional matters, and this may be argued before the court by counsel on behalf of the Province interested and of the Dominion. It is also provided that the court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in the following matters:

1. In all cases in which the constitutionality of any Act of the Legislature of any Province of the Dominion shall come in question.

2. In all cases in which it shall be sought to enforce any law of the Dominion of Canada relating to the revenue, or in which any such law shall come in question, including actions, suits, and proceedings, by way of information, to inforce penalties and proceedings by way of information *in rem.*

3. In all cases in which the Crown, as representing the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Government of any British colony, or the Government of any Province of the Dominion, shall be a party, plaintiff or defendant.

4. This shall not be deemed to take away summary jurisdiction in revenue matters in any case in which the same may now be exercised by Justices of the Peace.

5. In all cases in which any foreign State or Government shall be a party plaintiff.

6. In all cases in which any Consul of a foreign State shall be a party.

7. In all cases in which any law of the Dominion of Canada passed to carry out a treaty with a foreign Government shall come in question.

8. In all cases in which any question shall arise under any Statute or Act of the Parliament of Canada hereafter to be passed, and by which exclusive original jurisdiction shall be conferred on the said Supreme Court.

It is also provided that the court shall possess exclusive jurisdiction in cases of extradition, and in admiralty; and for the exercise of the original jurisdiction a special term shall be held on the first Monday of April and October in each year, at the cities of Toronto, Quebec and Halifax, and on the third Monday of April and October in each year at Fredericton. At these special terms two judges shall form a quorum. There is also to be a sitting of a single judge on the first Monday of March and September, at the respective Provincial capitals, when certain cases may be disposed of, and a single judge may sit in Court out of term, for the decision of admiralty causes and equity suits. Issues of fact are to be tried by a jury; and the attorneys and barristers, &c., of the several Provinces, may be enrolled as attorney and barristers in the said court.—*Ottawa Times.*

MR ROSE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

(*From the Montreal News*).

We have a considerable class in the Dominion who derive profit from the manufacture and issue of bank notes, and we have in each Province a different system in operation. All these interests exercise a large influence either directly or through that gentle pressure a banker can exercise. It was consequently a daring experiment on the part of our Finance Minister to provoke the possible ire of such antagonists, and what was much more to the purpose, come down to the House and tell the world that our banking system was open to the gravest objections; that it varied in each Province; that in none did it confer that protection and security to the public which sound legislation dictated. It is not going too far to assert that the Overend, Gurney & Co. smash, followed by smaller crashes, and the facility with which a clerk at £400 a year plundered a gas company of £20,000, have caused the English to distrust all reports and statements of auditors, bank directors and managers. We have had our experience on a smaller scale, but proportionally bitter, and what adds to the exasperation of the sufferers, is that directors of undoubted honour, like Mr Street, who were largely victimised, and were themselves duped, were accepted as guides by outsiders, who resolutely refused to sell their stock in the face of a falling market. We do not wish it inferred that the objections to a system of banking can be looked at solely through the eyes of crippled stockholders, but we assert that when a banking institution like the Bank of Upper Canada, with every advantage on its side, an old name, the cream of the business, situated in a country where lands have risen during its life-time from one to a hundred dollars an acre, and no competition to impair its strength—that when such an institution could, without violating any law, circulate $700,000 and owe depositors $1,800,000, with but $39,000 specie in vault, we had reached that easy and free mode of conducting our monetary affairs which enjoyed the name out West of "wild cat banking," and was not profitable to the officers, agents and managers. As supporters of Mr Rose's resolutions, will be found those who ask safety, whether as Stock or Bill holders. We can justly pride ourselves in this Province on the prudent and sagacious management of our Banks. Our self-respect has not been shaken by closed doors and unredeemable notes, yet, it is rather the individual management than the law which inspires confidence. Let the popular President of one of our Banks withdraw his name and speak regretfully of the concern, does any one here doubt what the result would be—though auditors might demonstrate that at worst a large surplus would remain. The fact is, that our present system must yield to one of uniform application throughout the Dominion. The notes must be current wherever our jurisdiction extends; and the right to issue those notes must be so hedged round by legal provisions, so based on solid securities, that nothing short of the insolvency of the Government can involve either the note holder or depositor in loss. Stockholders are presumed to be so clever that they can take care of themselves, though they belie their shrewdness when they incur the double liability. But the noteholder, even more than the depositor, merits the special concern of the Government. Mr Rose points out that as matters stand, a Bank can "begin its operations, and lend a large amount to the public, in the shape of circulation, without having any actual capital paid up." The mere affirmation of this fact warrants the government in imposing conservative legislation. It cannot leave the public at the mercy of future theorists. In Nova Scotia there is no restriction with reference to the amount of circulation; a mere provision that total liabilities shall not exceed three times the amount of capital. In New Brunswick, the total liabilities must not exceed twice the amount of capital. In Canada, circulation is limited to an amount represented by the Stock, Specie and Government Securities. "I would draw the attention of the House," said Mr Rose, "to the fact that there is no provision requiring any Bank to keep in its vaults an amount, either of specie or Government Securities, to represent its circulation." Mr Rose may rest assured that the outside public weighs well the import of his words, and as he has discovered the weak point in our banking system, they may trust to him and his colleagues to propose and apply such remedy as will enable future noteholders, in whatever portion of the Dominion they may reside, to sleep in perfect safety.

Western farmers offer a high reward to the inventor of a successful grasshopper trap.

ENGLISHMEN IN VERMONT.

An "Englishman" says in a letter from Montpelier to the Editor of the Springfield *Republican*:—My attention has just been directed to a leading article in your weekly edition, wherein you say, "The English residents among us are as secure in their persons, property, rights and feelings, as they are in Canada." My experience, I regret to say, does not bear out the truth of this, and I would ask you how it is that the hatred which the Americans bear to my countrymen should be evidenced in the way it is these New England States, if you are really as anxious to treat us on an equality with yourselves? Why should the fact of a man being an Englishman disqualify him, in spite of ability, honesty, and willingness to work honourably, from any post he may seek? Yet so it is. Why, merely because he is an Englishman, should he be regarded with suspicion, scouted, robbed, and then driven from the place he had selected, from his home? Why should he be rendered liable to arrest without affidavit, and without the option of giving bail, where an American could not be so arrested; and merely on the quibble that he is not a resident "citizen," although he declares his intention of becoming a citizen so soon as his time of probation shall have expired. If necessary, I can prove that all this has been done within the last few months, and in this state of Vermont. Why, then, should you wonder that Englishmen here seek to discourage the emigration of their countrymen to America, or even prefer an international war to this cowardly treatment of individuals?

In St. Petersburgh the musical sensation is a new national opera called "The Inhabitants of Nijni, Novgorod," in which one scene represents a triumphal entry into Moscow. Twenty horses are introduced upon the stage in this scene.

We published yesterday morning, says the New York *Times*, a synopsis of two interesting lectures on the Alabama case and the English proclamation of neutrality at the beginning of our civil war, delivered by President Woolsey to the Senior Class of Yale College. Dr. Woolsey is one of the first authorities in this country on the topics which he discussed, and on the general subject of international law; yet he expressed opinions in these lectures which will expose him to the sharp censure and bitter denunciations of every demagogue in the land. He did not think that the recognition of the Confederate Government as a belligerent Power by England proceeded from enmity to the Union, or that it was of necessity a hostile act.

BIRTH.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 30th instant, the wife of Mr William Stewart, corner Earl and Bagot streets, of a daughter.

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.
Crocus 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.
Martell.
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.

FOR A

BIRTHDAY OR WEDDING PRESENT

YOU CAN FIND THE

Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock

OF

NOVELTIES

IN THE CITY AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

PRINCESS STREET.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

May 31.

☞ *INSPECTION INVITED.*

RECEIVED THIS D

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BEST ENGLISH AND

FLOOR

Oil Cloth

AT

Macnee & Wa

PRINCESS STREE

May 31.

ROYAL CANADIAN BA

TAKEN AT PA

AT THE

GLASGOW WAREH

R. WADDELL & Co.

ONE CASE LADIES' CROQ just opened out At R. WADDELL

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS (15 Springs,) 1s 3d each At R. WADDELL

FIVE HUNDRED MUSLIN DR 3s 9d per Dress At R. WADDELL

NEW DRESS GOODS from 5s the full dress At R. WADDELL

ONE Case Black Lace Shawls opened out to-day At R. WADDELL

NEW PARASOLS, from 1s 6d Immense variety At R. WADDELL

A MAGNIFICENT Stock of tons very pretty and very ch At R. WADDELL

GENTLEMAN'S White Dress Flannel Shirts, Collars, Ties Cotton and Merino Under Clothing Merinos half Hose very cheap At R. WADDELL

CHEAP Sale of Carpets at the GLASGOW WAREH

R. WADDELL & Co

May 29.

COAL OI

DOWN! DOWN

AT

F. S. RE

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

F. S.

May 3. 151 Prince

R. & J. GARD

ARE NOW SHOWING THE

Spring Importa

PERSONALLY selected with by one of our firm from the M facturers in the British Markets. pleasure in inviting an inspection Stock, which, for sterling value, a 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 Dr
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 Duchess and 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 Tassels
Towellings and Window Holland, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scotch, Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE. GOODS FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER

April 6.

The Daily News

MONDAY EVENING, MA

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRA

CABLE NEWS.

London, May 29.—The aboliti Patent Laws was discussed in the Commons last night. The *Times* supports the measure.

Paris, May 29.—Jules Favre ha declared not elected, but will contes seat of his opponent.

The official journal of the Emp states that there is any foundation for rumours that the French troops a leave Rome.

Ministers Burlingame and W give a farewell banquet to Gener the Grand Hotel to-day. Over 25 were present. General Dix di the Emperor at the Tuileries on

Lisbon, May 29.—The regular m from Rio Janeiro arrived yesterd our news was quite important. General of the Allied forces Asuncion, and was making preparations to attack the Para advance guard was within ni Lopez.

Lisbon, May 29.—Reports of th Uruguay are conflicting. Thoug consented in Rio Janeiro that th forces are about to make an imme it is said on the other hand have no reliable informati whereabouts of Lopez. It nothing has been heard of American Minister.

London, May 29.—At a meeting Club to-day, Sir Joseph before the first of July of each Mr Forrester's compromised re prohibiting such racing before the of each year, was carried. Th as the greatest reform the t experienced for years both in regard of thoroughbreds and of the racing community.

George Peabody sailed for New Y

Madrid, May 30.—The appointm Del Roda as Captain Gen is gazetted to-day.

It is rumoured that a new provision will be formed to remain in offic October when a plebiscitum is to decide the question of the sov

Several officers of the army have b at Tortosa charged with having conspiracy for the restoration of

Liverpool, May 30.—Mr Motley, th of the United States, arrived h and was received by the Mayor and the American Consul at thi Liverpool Chamber of Commerc present an address to the new Minis

Madrid, May 30.—General De Rod June 15th for Havana.

Seville, May 30.—The steamship from Quebec, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

London, May 31st, p.m.—Bonds 19.

Liverpool, May 3st, p.m.—Bacon 60s unchanged.

New York Press Despatch

Boston, May 29.—The Harvard has received