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	1:50 "	" "	6:15 "
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4:15 p.m.	4:05 a.m.	Mixed train	10:00 a.m.
4:35 "		" "	7:00 "

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	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G T R. day train	12:40 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
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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.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The New York *Sun* opposes General Wallbridge's advocacy of a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty. Belonging to the manifest destiny order of American journals, it prefers to coerce the Canadian Provinces into annexation by withholding the trade intercourse which General Wallbridge has demonstrated would be so advantageous to the commercial interests of the United States. The *Sun* says:—"We are for perfect reciprocity and freedom of trade between the United States and all the States of the Dominion. But for this there is only one solid and permanent basis, and that is complete political union. Let Canada enjoy all the advantages of such reciprocity and freedom on the same conditions as Vermont and Michigan, and not otherwise." To which it may be replied that so long as the Americans treat reciprocity as a political question and as a machine for destroying the nationality of Canada, so long will it be impossible to expect that any good or lasting trade convention can be made; and so long will it be better to place no reliance on the United States as a market. If they are bent on pursuing a political policy towards us, we must inaugurate a national policy in justice to ourselves. We must have patience, however, and see what will come out of the propositions which it is understood the American Secretary of State is about to make.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* takes ground respecting the Reciprocity treaty and its attempted renewal very much in consonance with the feeling that is spreading throughout Canada, that the abrogation of the treaty has been a gain in respect of the industries which it has called into activity and the self-reliance which it has infused. The *Intelligencer* says:—

"While we are favourably disposed to the establishment of commercial relations with our neighbours mutually beneficial, we must confess that we look upon the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty as a blessing to Canada than otherwise. It taught us the most important lesson that a people can learn—that of self reliance. It taught us to depend upon ourselves, and the result of that independence has been that we have fostered the establishment and growth of many branches of manufacture, which, previous to the abrogation of that Treaty, were unknown, and which have added to the material wealth and prosperity of the country. Take the item of cheese alone, and we see what that spirit of self-dependence has accomplished. We have not statistics beside us, but it is enough to look at the numerous factories within our own county which have been built up since Reciprocity was abolished, and see how much they have contributed to the wealth of this community. Previous to the abrogation of Reciprocity Canada imported her cheese from the United States; our farmers depended altogether upon the grain produced and the stock sold. Now they keep their stock, which has nearly doubled in value; we grow less grain and get a better price for what is grown; the soil is not impoverished by successive crops of cereals; all the cheese used in the country is manufactured here, and immense quantities are annually exported to Europe. Who will say that in this one branch of manufacture alone Canada has not been largely benefited by the abrogation of reciprocal relations with the United States?"

The New York *Times* denounces the plan propounded by Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Forney, and other Republican politicians, to make the Alabama claims a party question. These Republicans have begun to think of platforms for the fall campaign, and are ready to jump at anything which promises to be sensational. They require a question that admits of thunder and lightning—something on which demagogues may expatiate in their appeals to popular passion, with all the fervour of which their patriotic natures are susceptible. What will better suit their purpose than a question of foreign policy, with hated, perfidious Britain as the object of denunciation and attack? The adoption of this method, moreover, will enable stump orators and immaculate candidates to escape much unpleasant questioning. If a Pennsylvanian politician, for example, be asked to reconcile the aggrandizement of monopolies with the interests of the revenue or of the public, he will have but to hold up the interrogator as a recipient of British gold to insure the plaudits of his hearers. Or if called upon to propound a policy that shall make the waste-places of the nation blossom as the rose, and adapt to great requirements the conduct of the Administration, it will only be necessary to fulminate threats of war against treacherous Britain to silence all cavillers. Nothing could be better than the Alabama claims as a pretext for demagogism. The question as it stands is just the thing. To what depth may not Mr Curtin, or Mr Sumner, or Mr Forney descend when party exigencies suggest the adoption of a good war cry? What could be more effective as a plank in an electioneering platform than a sentence running thus: "The mission of the Republican party is to thrash and humiliate Britain?"—or, "Canada as compensation or fight?"—or, "The immediate payment of five thousand millions or war?"

But will not the common sense of the Republican party (asks the *Times*) protest against a movement which is fraught with danger to the peace of the country? The peril incident to having the Alabama question open has been obvious from the outset. In the question itself there seems no rational cause for serious trouble. But the absence of a settlement is favourable to irritation; what at first is a mere diplomatic difference, may grow into national alienation; and a trivial circumstance may at any time convert a coolness into a quarrel.

Much as we may be willing to give credit to the more respectable class of Americans as being animated by pacific and honourable intentions, and much as it really is to the interest of the American nation that it should pursue a peaceful course towards other nations, very much of mischief is to be apprehended from the restlessness and unscrupulousness of political partizans in that country, who are ready to seize upon every question, in which the sympathies or prejudices of voters can be commanded, and to turn it to party account. The *Times* warns these Republicans that playing with war cries is a dangerous game, that the war whoop is infectious, and that the Democrats are as well skilled in its use as are the Republicans, and are not likely to allow themselves to be outdone before the constituencies. And supposing the two parties, led on by reckless leaders, go on bidding against each other, what effect may we expect to see produced upon the demands of the American government or on the temper and action of Great Britain? Is not peace too precious—are not the interests at stake too momentous—to be jeopardized by the folly or wickedness of politicians?

Let this scheme to which Mr Sumner has so far degraded himself as to lend it his approval, only gather strength and be acted upon, and the chances of a war are not to be disguised. The American government would be forced into making demands to which Great Britain could not and would not yield. War would be inevitable and the result calamitous. Nothing but the discernment of this by General Grant's government and by the moneyed and commercial interests of America can injure the success of a captivating scheme which will be attempted to be used wherever and whenever possible by unscrupulous politicians. Only let the matter be agitated and we shall soon notice the depreciating effect on American securities.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Monday, June 7.—In the House of Commons, Mr Mackenzie moved the adoption of the sixth report of the joint committee on Printing, recommending the acceptance of the tenders of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. for paper, printing and binding. Mr Stephenson moved in amendment that the report be referred back to committee with instructions to recommend the acceptance of the tender of Mr J. B. Taylor for printing as the lowest. On a division, Mr Stevenson's amendment was carried by 115 to 22. Mr Bellerose moved that it be recommended to the Committee to accept the money security offered by Mr Taylor. After some discussion, the motion was ruled out of order, and the original motion as amended was agreed to.

Some private bills were advanced a stage.

In reply to Mr Fortin respecting the abolition of the excise on home grown tobacco, Hon. Mr Rose said it was not the intention to change the tariff this session.

In reply to Mr Dufresne Hon Mr Rose said the government were now considering the propriety of making American silver a legal tender at a certain figure.

A select committee was appointed to consider the petitions asking for protection to Canadian salt.

The House adjourned at midnight.

There is no longer any reason to doubt (says the *Globe*) that Mr Thomas Galt will succeed to the late Judge Wilson's seat on the Bench.

General Bissett and staff arrived this afternoon on the steamer Passport, and will inspect the troops to-morrow.

The trustees of Queen's University and College have elected Dr. Bethune, of Glanford, to be a member of the Medical Council of Ontario, and appointed the Rev. George D. Ferguson, B.A., of L'Orignal, to be Professor of English Literature and History, and Lecturer on Modern Languages.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooner Bessy Barwick left Garden Island this morning for up lake. The steamer St. Helen and Champion passed down this morning. The propeller Colonist put back yesterday with some slight damage to her machinery, which she repaired, and proceeded on her trip up. The tug Glide arrived last night at the M. T. Company's wharf with four barges laden with pig iron. The sch. Gazelle, Capt. Dix, arrived this morning at the same wharf with 6,250 bush wheat. The propeller Acadia from the Bruce mines to Montreal, lightened 340 barrels of copper ore this morning at the M. T. Company's wharf. The sch. Bay Queen left Gurney & Glidden's wharf this afternoon with cordwood for Toronto. The first shipment of lead from the Frontenac Lead Mine was forwarded yesterday by J. Carruthers & Co per James H. Henderson & Co's barge Forth, consigned to James Robertson, Esq., Canada Lead Company, Montreal. The sch Hibernia with 6,500 bush peas from Port Darlington, arrived at J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf this morning. The sch Maple Leaf from Owen Sound, discharged part of her cargo of wheat at the above wharf this afternoon.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The session of the County Council commenced this afternoon in the County Council Chamber. S Shibley, Esq., Warden, occupied the chair, and the following members were present:—Messrs Burke, Bowerman, Calvin, Campbell, Day, Fair, Lott, Mills, Mudie, Godfrey, Barr, McRorey, Nichols, Perry, Playfair, Spoor, Strachan, Toland, Donaldson and McDonald.

The minutes of the last meetings were read, approved and adopted.

Mr Bowerman's credentials as representative of the township of Olden, in place of Mr Cox, were read by the Clerk, and that gentleman took his seat in the Council.

A communication was read from the county attorney giving a detailed account of the law suits now pending between the county and the ex-treasurer.

Mr Campbell wished to see the Judge's report upon the case. He was not satisfied with the county attorney's report.

Mr Toland was of the same opinion. If the county attorney had the Judge's decision he wished it introduced and saw no reason why it should not be.

Mr Spoor moved, seconded by Mr Day, that the report be referred to the committee on county property.

Mr Campbell objected to the reception of the report at all and should move accordingly.

Mr Godfrey approved of the report and could see nothing objectionable in it.

Mr Spoor explained that he took this method of disposing of the communication. It could come up for discussion after it had been before the committee. He could see no other way of disposing of it.

After some further discussion during which the county attorney handed in the judgment of the chancery court. The warden then put the motion which carried after which, at the request of some members, the judgment was read by the clerk to the council.

COUNTY COURT.

The June sessions of the County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions commenced this morning in the Court House before J. J. Burrowes, Esq., County Judge. D. J. Walker, J P., occupied a seat on the bench.

The following are the names of the grand jurors: James Schroder, foreman; James Atchinson, John Anderson, Thomas Blacklock, Patrick Carey, James Cosgriff, John Dee, Wm. Deeks, George Edwards, Peter Gagnon, Thos. Hicks, W. F. Medley, Thomas McGrath, Miles McKim, D. McCallum, Edward Reilly, Robert Stewart, John Sigsworth and Wm. Lemoine.

His Honour said he perceived by the calendar that there was a considerable number of cases for the consideration of the jury, there being nine indictments to come before them. These, however, were with one or two exceptions matters of no great importance, being common assaults and larcenies. He observed one case of nuisance, which, however, was not likely to be proceeded with. He was not informed of what the nuisance consisted. There was also a charge of assaulting a woman with intent to commit a rape; that is to say, assaulting her with the object and intention of having sexual intercourse with her by force, and against her will. The calendar also contained a charge of robbery; that is to say, the felonious taking of property from the person, or in presence of another, against his will, by violence or putting him in fear. These matters would probably not occupy the attention of the jury for any great length of time, and he was in hope that they might be able to discharge them in a few days. Since the last sittings of this court we have suffered a great and lamentable loss by the death of the late Judge Draper, whose many excellent and amiable qualities deservedly earned for him the esteem and affection of all who knew him. From his accurate and extensive knowledge of the law he was enabled to discharge the duties of his office with advantage to the public, and honour to himself. Every person who knew him must lament his early and untimely fate. It will be part of the duty of the jury to examine the county gaol and the prisoners confined in it, and to report to the court anything which they considered worthy of notice. In the discharge of their duty they will be assisted by the county attorney, and it would give the court pleasure to advise them upon any matter in which they might require assistance.

After some routine business had been entertained the following address was read in behalf of the members of the bar, by James O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C.:—

Your Honour—On behalf of the bar of Kingston, I offer you their congratulations on your appointment as Judge of this County.

It was with much pleasure that we heard of your appointment, for we cannot forget that you, at one time, were a member of our bar, at which you held a prominent position. It was therefore with peculiar satisfaction that we learned that you once more would be with us in the high position of Judge.

We trust that the pleasant relations which heretofore existed will not be impaired, and that in our respective positions we shall not fail to entertain that mutual sympathy and respect which heretofore so happily existed between the Bench and the Bar of this county.

His Honour briefly responded, thanking the Bar for the kind expressions offered him. He reciprocated their wishes for the existence of mutual sympathy and respect, of which he felt no doubt, and of which the distinguished courtesy of the Kingston Bar, so widely known, was the best guarantee.

Several liquor cases appealed from the decision of the police magistrate are on the docket, a portion of which were entertained this morning. The convictions were quashed, the respondent admitting their illegality.

The matter in dispute before the court was the question of allowance or non-allowance of costs, a decision upon which was not given by his Honour, who takes time for consideration.

These, and several undefended promissory note cases contained nothing whatever of public interest.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at half past nine o'clock.

THE MEMBER FOR THE COUNTY.—The public will be pleased to learn that Thomas Kirkpatrick Esq., M P. member for the city, has so far recovered his health as to be able to leave to-day for Ottawa to resume his parliamentary duties.

AN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a report prevailed in the penitentiary that a couple of convicts had effected their escape, it was certain that they were missing, and a strict search was instigated. At eight o'clock the men were discovered hidden in a hole in the ground in a shed at the rear of the lock department, which they had contrived from time to dig until it was large enough to contain them both. The hole was covered with stone slabs, upon which sand had been strewn to prevent detection, demonstrating that they had been aided by accomplices.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Mr John V. Ferris, a resident of the Bath road, near Cataraqui Creek, complained that his son, a small boy, who daily drives his milk cart to town, was assaulted by a lad, whose mischievous proclivities are well known to the police, named John McConnell, in Williamsville, on Saturday evening last. The evidence of Mr Ferris's son was taken, who stated that McConnell threw stones at him, which he had done on previous occasions, one of which struck complainant in the back, and afterwards defendant pulled away complainant's whip, which he broke. The magistrate reprimanded the lad, and fined him $2:50, or 14 days in gaol. There was no other business before the court this morning.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held on Monday evening in the Council Chamber. The Mayor occupied the chair, and the following members were present:

Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Chown, H Cunningham, J. Cunningham, Davidson, Drennan, Gibson, Kingborn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan, T. Robinson, Shaw, Sullivan and Tomkins.

At ten minutes past eight o'clock the Council came to order when the reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Merchants' Bank of Canada, accepting the terms of the corporation for the account of the city. The arrangements with the Merchants' Bank were similar to those of the Bank of British North America formerly.

Alderman Allen objected to the terms—that of making over the property of the city as a curity—a confession of judgment.

Alderman Davidson said the matter had better be referred to the committee on streets and improvements, of which Alderman Allen was chairman, when perhaps he could manage the business better.

Alderman Allen—"And no great job either. I certainly can manage my own business in a better manner."

Alderman Brophy agreed with Alderman Allen.

Alderman A. Livingston said it should have been stated that an application had been made to the Bank of B. N. America for terms, but no answer had been received.

Alderman Allen would not vote for the communication being referred to the committee on finance with power to act, without the confession of judgment was struck out.

The motion to refer the communication to the finance committee was put and carried upon division.

Yeas—Alderman Chown, H. Cunningham, J. Cunningham, Davidson, Gibson, Kingborn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan, Robinson and Shaw, 11. Nays—Alderman Allen and Brophy, 2.

PETITIONS.

Alderman McMillan brought up the petition of the committee of the House of Industry, representing that certain repairs were needed to the building now occupied, and recommending a removal of a portion of the inmates to the building in Montreal street, known as the Johnson property.

On motion the sum of $100 was granted for repairs; and on motion of Alderman McMillan, seconded by Alderman Drennan, it was resolved, That Aldermen Allen, A. Livingston, Drennan, Robinson, Tomkins, Kingborn and Brophy, be a committee to visit the house in Montreal street, and report thereon.

Alderman Allen brought up the petition of Edward Garvin, complaining of the condition of certain ground in the neighbourhood of Bondhead and Ordnance street, and asking permission to be allowed to fence in the ground, when he will keep it in proper order. Granted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Alderman Davidson brought up the report of the committee on finance, which recommended payment of certain accounts, and stated the taxes collected for the fortnight ending June 7 to be $412.07. Received and adopted.

Alderman Chown brought up the report of the committee on fire, water and gas. It had examined the hydrants, and with few exceptions found them in working order. The fire engines were also found in good order. It recommended the payment of the water works account, and advised the painting of the old hydrants white, that they could be distinguished at night. It recommended the removal of the lamps on King street opposite the Market shambles.

Alderman A. Livingston called attention to a complaint that there had been no water in the city buildings lately.

The chairman of the committee said he would attend to the matter.

Alderman Allen objected to the payment of the account to the water works company for extra water, and earnestly called upon the council not to pay it. He gave his reasons at length.

Alderman J. Cunningham asked the clerk to read the opinion of the city solicitor, which was handed in by the committee. It was as follows:

"The contract with the Water Works Company secured the furnishing of water for purposes of fires, &c., at the twenty hydrants therein named only. I am of opinion that the Corporation are prima facie liable for water taken from a new hydrant, unless it had been necessary to resort to the latter owing to the absence of water from the old hydrants. If it had been resorted to simply for the greater convenience of its position, I think the city would have been liable, the new hydrants being outside the contract. I think, however, in such a case the charge made should not be so large, as the water supplied would be the same in quantity whether the new or the old hydrants were used in such case."

Alderman Allen wished to correct a statement emanating from the Council, and which had got publicity through the public prints, that the Water Works Company had paid for the hydrants used in the supply of water. He handed in a statement of the expenditure by the city for hydrants, which amounted to $3,178 94, and extended from August 12th, 1856, to Dec. 29th, 1864, inclusive.

Alderman A. Livingston agreed with Alderman Allen, and he for one would not agree to the payment of the account.

Alderman Chown explained that the water charged for was taken from the old hydrant known as the Edinburgh Castle. The speaker advocated the payment of the account, which he considered quite fair.

Alderman Gibson was not satisfied to pay the charges.

Alderman Drennan, as a member of the committee on fire, water and gas, had not made the error of signing the report, and was not satisfied with the city Solicitor's opinion; it was not sufficiently explicit. The speaker wanted a proper legal opinion founded upon the charter of the Company, and he should go against the payment of the account until it was obtained. If the Company was a failure let it go by the board, and let an efficient Company be established, and if being a failure, the Company wanted a grant from the Council to help it, let it come and ask it in a straightforward manner, but if this amount was paid it would form a very bad precedent indeed.

Alderman Robinson was in favour of having a new Chief Engineer. The present one he considered perfectly ignorant of his duties, and it was painful to see him going round at times of fires. He would have no objection to make the Company a present of the amount to get rid of the matter for the present, and afterwards let the city establish water plugs which would not freeze during the winter, as appeared to be the case with the present hydrants.

After a protracted discussion, it was moved in amendment to the adoption of the report by Alderman Allen, seconded by Alderman A. Livingston, that the amount in the report for extra water to the Water Works Company be struck out.

The amendment was lost upon division. Yeas 7; nays 9.

The adoption of the report was then put and lost. Yeas 3; nays 13.

Alderman McMillan brought up the report of the market committee. It recommended that Mr Draper be not paid his demand for remuneration for the wood market in Clergy street, as the matter to prevent its establishment had rested with himself. The report was adopted.

Alderman Tomkins moved, seconded by Alderman Robinson, that the committee on streets be requested to notify the County Council to fence in the grounds round the Court House, as they are at present an unsightly commons. Carried.

OTHER BUSINESS.

It was moved by Alderman Robinson, seconded by Alderman Drennan, and carried, that the committee on fire, water and gas, report at the next meeting what would be the probable cost of changing the hydrants into water plugs for the use of the engines at fires.

Alderman Allen gave notice that at the next meeting he should bring up a by-law to amend the market by-law.

The amendment was understood to relate to the fish market.

The Council adjourned at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TO BE MADE A PARTY QUESTION.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Traveller* says, leading Republican politicians seem determined not to allow the Alabama question to remain at rest, but to make as much capital as possible of the attitude assumed by Great Britain. A movement has been agreed upon to have this question become one of the leading issues of the next fall elections, forcing the Democrat party to follow in the wake of the Republicans and endorse their cause or to take side at once with the English. The plan has been discussed pretty freely, and initiatory steps are to be taken in Pennsylvania. Politicians from that state, including Col Forney and Minister Curtin, are among its strongest advocates, and will endeavour to make this question one of the leading planks in the Republican platform for their state. Those who are directing the movement feel quite positive it will be successful in strengthening the Republican cause, and producing a good moral effect.

The Royal Canadian Bank paid out a million and a quarter of gold between the 1st of March and the day of suspension. The cause of this ruinous drain was, beyond doubt, want of public confidence in its management.

At the great commercial meeting held recently in New Orleans, one of the most prominent mottoes which ornamented the walls of the hall was, "Cheap transportation is a controlling power." If the leading politicians of Canada would constantly bear this fact in mind what a good thing it would be for the country.

Houses are now plentiful in New York and Brooklyn. It is said that in the latter city there are more than a thousand dwellings for sale or to rent, within a mile of the city hall.

H. C. Fiske, Superintendent of the Erie Railway, and a party of friends, were robbed of a certificate of deposit for $20,000, while bathing in a water-cure establishment at Buffalo on Thursday.

The public debt of the Province of Prince Edward Island, on the 31st January, 1868, was £129,649. This debt is made up of £63,138, treasury warrants; £76,150, debentures, issued for purchase of lands; £15,669, funds of savings banks, and £11,500, treasury notes. The real indebtedness of the colony was £166,458.

A meeting of the business men of Picton was held last week to consider the silver question. It was numerously attended, and after debating the question the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Moved by T. Donnelly, seconded by James Gillespie, that Gideon Striker, George Curry, David Barker, D. Fraser, Esqrs., and the mover, be a committee to draft a petition to the Legislature, asking it, in view of the great evil inflicted on the commercial interests of the country by the great redundancy of foreign silver coin as a circulating medium, to make the same a legal tender in payment of customs duties at its intrinsic value, in order that it may shipped out of the country, or in some other way to endeavour to remove what is felt to be so great an evil."

The following contains facts new and little known in reference to the deceased President Lincoln. It is an extract from an article of Mr J. E. Martin in the *Monde* of Paris, apropos of the death of the late Mgr. Lefevre, Bishop of Detroit, which we translate: "We come to speak," writes Mr Martin, of political events and of the assassination of President Lincoln, and we were not a little suprised to hear Mgr Lefevre say with sadness, 'Ah! poor Lincoln! if he had remembered my advice his end would not have been so deplorable: why did he not remain at home on Good Friday, and why did he not continue to say his beads? His beads, we answered—but Lincoln was not a Catholic? 'He was not so latterly, you say rightly, he had become an infidel. But in his youth he was baptized a Catholic by a missionary of Illinois, and I myself have heard his confession many times; I frequently celebrated holy mass in the house of his parents; later in life he aspired to honours; he married a woman who belonged to the Presbyterian sect, and he became connected with the Freemasons. We felt it our duty under these circumstances to break off all relations with him. We confess, adds M. Martin, that we did not at all expect this revelation, the authenticity of which we guarantee upon the testimony of Mgr. Lefevre; and Americans need not have the least doubt that they have nominated a Catholic for President.

TREATMENT OF FENIAN PRISONERS.—The *Weekly Register*, an English Roman Catholic paper, says:—"A sense of justice and fair play compels us to make the following statement respecting the present treatment, to which at any rate a portion of the Fenian prisoners now in custody are subjected. And upon what we now say our readers may depend, as it comes from most undoubted, although not an official source. Whatever may have been the case elsewhere, the Fenian prisoners at Chatham—consisting of O'Donovan, Rossa, Halpin, and about ten others of the chiefmen amongst them now in England—are not by any means badly treated. The labour they have to perform is light, they are quite apart from the prisoners sentenced for crimes against persons or property, they get wholesome food, and although clad in prison dress, those who desire it have warm underclothing given them. In a word, they are treated as well and as kindly as is possible, consistently with the act of parliament, which made their offence punishable by penal servitude. It is hardly necessary to say that of such an act of parliament we do not approve, for it is contrary to justice and civilization that political prisoners should be condemned as convicts. Still, fair play demands that the whole truth should be told, and that needless obloquy should be removed from the executive. It is also but just to state that the more humane treatment of the Fenian prisoners commenced under the regime of Mr Gathorne Hardy, the late Home Secretary, and has been continued by his successor, Mr Bruce. It should, moreover, be known, that such of the prisoners as are Catholics, have every facility given them of attending their religious duties. The priest who is chaplain to the prison says morning prayer every day in the chapel, and on Sundays and holidays he celebrates mass, and hears the confessions of those who choose to avail themselves of the privilege."

Vinnie Ream's statue of Abraham Lincoln, if not a masterpiece of art, is as literal a representation of him as can be found outside of a collection of wax works. His coat, his cravat, his gloves, and even his boots, have been so carefully studied by Miss Ream, that future generations will be in no doubt as to Mr Lincoln's ideas of dress.

The country from Belleville to Montreal along the Grand Trunk line, presents a most attractive picture. The woods are beautiful in their spring foliage; the fruit trees are covered with blossoms; the fall grain is tall and rank, and already headed out; the spring crop has come up finely and completely covers the ground; the meadows are luxuriant in growth; and everything gives promise of an abundant harvest.

A German lost all his fingers on Wednesday, by a train passing over them at the Grand Trunk ferry, below Buffalo. He was fishing, and the train coming over the narrow space he endeavoured to get out of the way, and suspended himself by his hands, but in doing so grasped the iron rail with both hands. The fingers were cut completely off.

It is said that since the appointment of the Hon. Joseph Howe to the office of President of the Council he has been the recipient of a mass of letters from parties in Nova Scotia soliciting official employment, asking for an increase of salary, &c., averaging about a bushel and a half daily. Proof positive this that the Nova Scotians are not only willing to accept the present but any situation.

The advocates of the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks in Maine contemplate the formation of a distinct party organization, and the nomination of a candidate for governor.

Levi Snow, of West Dover, Vt., has been feeding out hay this spring that has been in his barn thirty-four years. It came out bright and sound, the cattle ate it well, and it was as good in every respect as hay grown last summer.

The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence may not be the most productive in the world, but it will not be difficult to get a living there so long as herrings sell at the rate of ten for a cent as now they are doing.

Ex Queen Isabella, accompanied by Marfori, and sister Patrocino, is to spend the summer at Marienbad, in Bohemia.

Sixty thousand seal skins, valued at $500,000, have arrived within the past few days at San Francisco, from Alaska.

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

James Davis.

NEW

IMPORTATIONS

OF

LIGHT SUMMER WINES

(DIRECT.)

100 Cases CLARET, warranted sound, at 11s 3d per dozen.
50 Cases ST. JULIAN at 12s 6d per doz.
50 " " " 15s "
50 " Barton & Guesters 30s "
25 " " " 45s "
W. R. McRAE & CO.

TARAGONA and BURGUNDY WINES!

50 octaves choice Burgundy Wines, expressly put up for Families, at 5s per gallon.
40 qr casks Taragona.
25 qr casks Pure Juice.
5 qr casks Sauterne Wine.
5 qr casks Marsalla " and a variety of TEMPERANCE DRINKS.
W. R. McRAE & CO.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

Very fine and in prime order.
W. R. McRAE & CO.

CUMBERLAND CUT BACON!

1000 pounds choice Sugar-Cured Bacon.

W. R. McRae & Co.

LADIES'

SATCHELS & PURSES.

GENTS

COURIER BAGS.

AND

VALISES.

The Best Assortment in the City,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Princess Street.

June 8.

HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!

GRAND DISPLAY!

THE CONTENTS OF FIVE CASES,

OVER

1,000 HATS,

All the Newest Shapes and Styles

IN

LADIES', MISSES', GIRLS', and CHILDREN'S,

PLAIN, FANCY, WHITE and COLOURED,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

Opened for Saturday!!

AND

FOLLOWING WEEK

AT

McDonell's.

TO-MORROW

We will offer 300 PLAIN WHITE HATS, Firm Brim, in all sizes, at 25 and 37½c.

☞ SEE OUR FANCY HAT WINDOW.

82 PRINCESS STREET 82

New Dominion House.

June 4.

MORE NOVELTIES AND MORE ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK AT R. WADDELL & Co.'s

A MAGNIFICENT Display of Ribbons for the month at R. WADDELL & Co.'s

A LOT of Splendid Fichus at 12½c. A lot of White Brilliants at 10c. A lot of White Marcellas at 25c. At R. WADDELL & Co.'s

NEW Granite Green Goods, New Brown Goods, New Chess Green Goods, New Chess Dress Goods, 10c per dress, at R. WADDELL & Co.'s

SPANISH Lace Shawls, Fichus, Fichus commencing at 8c each. All new summer shawls will be offered at low prices. At R. WADDELL & Co.'s

LADIES and Misses' Straw Hats in variety and of the very latest shapes. At R. WADDELL & Co.'s

LADIES' and Girls' Fashionable Mantles in Cloth, Tweed, etc., and other new materials. At R. WADDELL & Co.'s

FRENCH MUSLINS, Organdies, beautiful quality and fast colours. At R. WADDELL & Co.'s

LADIES' Brown Silk Umbrellas, Ladies and Children's Gamboons, 1s 6d to 3s 9d each. At R. WADDELL & Co.'s

LADIES, we invite you to call and look at our Goods. We guarantee everything to our representation. We are determined to give bargains and supply the public with first class New Goods, at extremely low prices. Ready money only, At

R. WADDELL & Co.'s

June 5th.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

SUGAR DOWN! DOWN! AT

F. S. REES'

BRIGHT SUGAR 5½ pounds for $1. CRUSH SUGAR. TEA! TEA!

Good Young Hyson for 50 cents. RANTS—5½ lbs. for 25 cents. 7 lbs. for 25 cents.

COAL OIL, the very best, 50 cents per gallon by the single gallon, delivered free of charge of the city.

☞ ROYAL CANADIAN BAKING POWDER at F. S. REES', Princess-st.

June 1.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

NEW DESIGNS IN

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

FLOOR

Oil Cloth

AT

Macnee & Wilson's

PRINCESS STREET

May 31.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

Spring Importations

PERSONALLY selected with great care by one of our firm from the best manufacturers in the British Markets. We take pleasure in inviting an inspection of our Stock, which, for sterling value, and adapted to present wants, and remarkable for cheapness, very rarely been equalled.

Black Lyons Silks
Black Glace Silks
Rich Moire Antiques
Fancy Silks and French Satins
Velvet and Velveteens
New Colours in Waterproof Tweeds
500 pieces new and cheap Spring Delaines
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and British Ginghams
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Shirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Bonnets
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Danish 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, Kerseys
Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE GOODS FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER

April 6.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, June 8.—Flour—Superior No 1, 0,00; Extra, 4,55 to 4,60; Fancy, 4,45; Welland Canal Super, 0,00; No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,27 to 0,00; Western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Superior wheat, 3,90 to 4,00; bag flour 2,00. Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to 1,01 to 1,02½; Western, 00 to 00. Barley—per 32 lbs, 42 to 43. Barley—Dairy 12 to 13c. Ashes—pots, 5,35 to 5,55 to 5,60. Gold in New York, 138½. Pork, Mess, 00,00 to 00,00; Prime, 00,00 to 00,00. Peas, per bushel, 0,00 to 0,00. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

TELEGRAPHY

CABLE NEWS.

Madrid, June 7.—There is much excitement in Cuba on every hand. The Spanish Government is unwilling to publish telegrams received from Cuba, which augment the excitement.

Paris, June 7.—Yesterday at the Assembly the great feature was the presentation of the great work, un objet d'art, the gift of the City of Paris and 100,000 francs, given by the citizens of Paris and half by the five great companies of France, added to a prize of 1,000 francs each, 6,000 francs. The race was won by "Gladiator."

Madrid, June 7.—Bishop Lenz refused to obey a legal summons to appear before a secular Court, was arrested and brought to Court by the police.

Madrid, June 6.—The direct tax on the colonies have been reduced. A small export tax duty on tobacco has been imposed.

London, June 7.—Letters from Madrid state that a strong pressure is being brought to bear in the undecided election districts for the return of opposition candidates. Contests between Thiers and Sagasta, Jules Favre and Henri d'Orleans are regarded with much interest. The former, it is asserted, views the proceedings of Rochefort as a personal insult. The ultimate result and their effect on the government are regarded with great curiosity. The government is fully alive to the hollowness and the difficulties it will meet in the future. Its friends speak freely, but the only concession is a Parliamentary government, which regards with particular favour. The government is inclined to dissolve as soon as possible, and to avoid inconvenience. If the ballotting favour of Rochefort as the steps to be taken at once.

London, June 7.—In reply to the deputations to-day, Lord Derby said as a unit in the House of Commons, wishing to influence the minds of many friends of the Irish Church to amend, not to reject, the bill for disestablishment, he was persuaded that it was the only course. He thought it would be rejected by a large majority, such a course was safest in such a dangerary step. He felt satisfied that the assent of the conservative party who would continue, to increase if any coercion of the peers.

A meeting of Conservatives to-night resolutions were passed favoring the Irish Church bill. It is understood that Mr Gladstone in case the House of Lords refuses to prorogue the present session will immediately and inaugurate, and in order to ensure the bill it is proposed to create of peers, including the marquis, Lord Amberley, and a number of most of the Liberal peers and Irish peers now in the House of Lords.

Pall Mall Gazette regrets the position which the members of the House of Lords have assumed with regard to the land question, the sense of deciding what shall or shall not decide upon the competence of the House or any other governing body. The prosecution against the Bank of Messrs Bradshaw, Mangles and others for conspiracy and fraud, has dragged, but Finney has been found guilty.

Londonderry, June 8.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Quebec, has arrived at this port.

London, June 8.—It is announced that the determination of the majority of the Lords to reject the Irish Church bill excites intense excitement and threatens to precipitate an inevitable conflict between Lords and Commons. It is rumored in quarters that the announcement has made to feel the public pulse as to how far the Lords dare go. The general impression in that bill will be thrown out in its second reading.

FINANCIAL A