charge of violation of the Foreign Enlistment act and again acquitted."

We now come to the question of the price paid for the Alabama and her machinery:—The price we received for constructing the hull, masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables and general mercantile outfit of the Alabama and her machinery was less than the cost of similiar vessels in her Majesty's service, although she was built and her engines made in every respect equal to them. The details of the price we are quite willing to give to her Majesty's government should they desire it.

It has been stated that in the conduct of our business in these transactions we sought our own gain irrespective of municipal or international law, thereby endangering the relations between this country and America. The opinions of the eminent statesmen and lawyers we have quoted show the building of the Alabama to have been in accordance with the existing laws of England, and in 1861, when we undertook the contract, and for long after, there was nothing to show that our doing so was at variance with the opinion of our own countrymen, or with the practice of foreign nations. But in 1861 other questions had arisen as to the rights of neutrals and belligerents, which rendered it apparent that a strict interpretation of the existing law would not satisfy those whose interests were affected, and in that year we declined to accept an order to build a large iron-clad vessel for an agent of the Confederate government, although one condition of the contract was to have been that the ship should not be delivered until the conclusion of the war. The cost, however, was to be paid to us by instalments in such a way and so secured as to make it for us a perfectly safe and profitable commercial transaction, and we were advised by the best authority that there was nothing in our municipal or international law to prevent us taking the contract. Our private gain here was willingly sacrificed, because we felt that from the complications that had arisen in reference to neutral and belligerent rights a strict interpretation of the law might tend to aggravate the then existing differences between this country and the American government; and had there been the same feeling on the subject in 1861, the Alabama would not have been built by us.

We have given these facts and quoted these opinions as to the building of the Alabama to clear the transaction from the erroneous statements with which it has been surrounded. It cannot be to the interest of this country to allow public opinion to turn on imperfect information, and as the Johnson-Clarendon treaty has been rejected, an inquiry instituted by a royal commission, or a committee of the House of Commons, into the support given to the North and South during the war, in reference to ships, warlike stores, guns, ammunition, armour plates and the enlistment of men to serve for either of the belligerents, would tend to place all the matters in dispute clearly before the British Parliament and people, and enable them to approach any further negotiations with the United States on a more satisfactory basis than they have hitherto done. Should a general inquiry of this kind be decided on we shall be glad to give any information and assistance in our power.

It is constantly asserted in America, and by many persons in this country, that Mr J. Laird, member of Parliament for Birkenhead was the builder of the Alabama. This is not the case, as Mr Laird's interest in our firm ceased before the Alabama was built and some time before his election to serve in Parliament; but we may add that Mr Laird knew we were building this ship and for whom we were building her.

We must apologize for the length of this letter, but hope that the importance of the subject will justify our requesting its insertion.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants.

LAIRD BROTHERS.

Birkenhead Iron Works,
Birkenhead, 25th May, 1869.

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

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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.

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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.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The fact that three great bank failures have occurred recently in Upper Canada would indicate the unprofitable character of banking in Canada, were it not that faulty management may be truly laid to the charge of their downfall, and had we not other facts teaching the opposite conclusion. The Bank of Montreal has just declared a dividend of six per cent for the past six months, and laid aside two millions of dollars to the rest. Taking into account the balance of last year carried forward, and of this, the profits have been at the rate of eighteen and a half per cent per annum. This is unprecedented, we believe, in the annals of banking in Canada, but it shows what management skilful in taking advantage of opportunities can do. The bank has the Dominion account, and executes numerous commissions for the government. It is the medium whereby the legal tender Provincial Notes are given to the public—notes which require, we may say, no protection, thus removing the bank beyond the dangers of runs and panics which beset other banks. It has thus almost all its capital and circulation safely at disposal for profitable employment. A thorough system of management extends to every agency and department, rigid rules having been laid down for guidance from which no departure is permitted. One system therefore pervades the whole institution, and the chances of loss are reduced to the lowest while the prospects of gain are kept at the highest. In addition to the profitable employment of its capital in Canada, it is reported that a very profitable business is done in that monetary centre of this continent, New York, but of the truth or nature of this business we know nothing beyond the reports which are current among commercial men. At all events, the bank pays handsome dividends and is adding to its capital. We must, however, regard the Bank of Montreal as an exceptional instance in relation to the profits of banking in Canada, though as other banks with less advantages pay dividends of seven and eight per cent per annum, it is abundantly demonstrated that capital can find profitable employment in banking in this country. In fact we see at the present time applications to the legislature by certain Banks for power to increase their capital and to extend their charter, applications which prove in themselves a confidence that in the enlarging field for manufactures and commerce which is being opened up by the growth of Upper Canada and the expansion of territory in the Northwest, there is a most promising field for the employment of capital in this direction.

The Annexation resolutions proposed by Dr. Murray, in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, have been thrown out without discussion, by a vote of 26 to 7. Only seven annexationists in a house full of discontented Repealers. The fact will spoil the prophetic cast of a good many editorials in the American press, and must disgust the Repealers themselves into an acceptance of the situation under Confederation. The wholesome loyal spirit which predominates in Nova Scotia will soon overcome all the mischief that has grown out of the Repeal agitation.

Senator Sumner evidently entertains no disposition to allow his views on the Alabama question to rest. It is presumptive proof that his doctrines have not been adopted by General Grant's government when we find the Senator eagerly accepting an invitation to visit the new States on the Pacific and make speeches on the Alabama question in the aim of diffusing his tenets and forcing them on the administration. This visit, and the movement of which it is a part, is not without danger to the cause of peace; but it is to be hoped that the good sense of the American government will weigh so as to lead Mr Motley to effect a speedy settlement whereby the purposes of the intriguing Massachusetts Senator may be defeated and war avoided.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Wednesday, June 9.—The House of Commons on motion of Sir John A. Macdonald went into Committee on the Insolvency Act. On the first clause, Mr Rose, of Prince Edward, moved that the word "non-trader" be struck out. Mr Bodwell's amendment to the amendment, that the latter portion of the clause prohibiting voluntary assignments in the case of non-traders be struck out, was lost. Mr Ross's amendment was carried. On the second clause, Mr Blake move to strike out the portion of the clause requiring the consent of a certain portion of the creditors to a voluntary assignment. The amendment was agreed to. A lengthy debate ensued on the 148th clause, excepting the Province of Quebec as regards the trial by jury of cases under the Act. The Committee reported the Bill as amended. The House adjourned at half-past twelve.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE OTTAWA.

Father Point, June 10.—The steamship Ottawa, from Glasgow, with 7 saloon, 77 intermediate and 545 steerage passengers, passed inwards at 11:15 a.m.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 10.—J. W. Philbrych, aged 25, who has been doing the heavy swell on a salary of £50 a year, went a night or two since to the store of Lymans, Clare & Co, where he is employed, and took $800 from the safe. He was sent to gaol for six months.

The Board of Brokers have resolved to petition the Council to reduce the tax at present imposed on Brokers.

Miller's bark extracting mill at Drummondville was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

The opening services of the annual meeting of the Congregational Union, took place last evening in Zion church, being conducted by Rev. R. S. Thomas, of Toronto, and Rev. D. B. MacCallum, Markham.

Last evening two companies of the 69th Regiment left by steamer for Quebec. Another detachment will leave to-night, and the remainder on Saturday.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooner Wave Crest arrived at James Swift & Co's wharf from Oswego with a full cargo of merchandize and hides. The schooner W. T. Greenwood, lying at the same wharf, is being loaded with timber for Oswego. The bark Monarch, from Milwaukee, reached here to-day with a consignment of 18,017 bushels of wheat for Glassford, Jones & Co. The schooners Acontias and Charger, from Chicago, also arrived at the M. T. Company's wharf, the former with 15,000 and the latter with 17,000 bushels of wheat. The propellor Her Majesty, from Toronto, touched at Swift's wharf this afternoon on her way to Halifax with a general cargo.

Wind to-day S.S.W., fresh.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.

A meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon in the County Council Chamber composed of delegates from the townships of the county, and members of the Council, for the purpose of considering Dr. Ryerson's School Bill.

The meeting took place in consequence of notices received by the Reeves of the townships from D. D. Calvin, Esq., member for the County requesting them to call public meetings to appoint delegates to meet that day in the Council Chamber, and give expression to the views held in the townships upon the new School Bill, and thereby elicit the views of the County as a guide for the action of the County member in the Legislative Assembly.

D. D. Calvin, Esq., presided over the meeting, which considered the School bill clause by clause, some clauses of which were approved of, others amended, and some condemned altogether. At the conclusion of the consideration of the Act it was moved by Mr Joseph Watson, and seconded by Mr J. Campbell, and carried, that the County Member be requested to carry out the views of this convention with regard to the School Bill.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was given to the chairman.

COUNTY COURT.

Wednesday, June 8.

Albertson vs. Chaffey, et al.—An action to recover the sum of $115 95, being a balance claimed for hauling a number of saw logs. Mr Agnew for plaintiff; Mr J. P. Gildersleeve for defendant. Judgment reserved.

The Grand Jury brought a true bill against John Conner for assault, with intent to commit a rape upon Elizabeth Bennett.

Thursday, June 9.

The court resumed business this morning at half past 10 o'clock. C. H. Godfrey, Esq., J.P., occupied a seat on the bench.

The prisoners Doyle and Conner were placed in the dock.

Gibson vs. Reid and others.—This was an action brought by James Gibson, a farmer, against the defendants, upon a promissory note for $80 and interest, dated in August 1861. The defence set up was that this note was given for money lent for election purposes in the election contest of that year, between the late James Morton, and Sir Henry Smith. The note sued upon was endorsed by James Morton. According to the evidence John Flanigan had taken the note from the defendants, and had transferred it to the plaintiff, his brother-in-law. The jury found for the plaintiff for $125 06. Mr T. L. Snook for plaintiff; Mr Britton for one defendant, and Mr Macarow for other defendant.

James Woolley vs. Michael Carney.—An action upon a promissory note dated in September 1864. The making of the note was proved, and no defence offered. Verdict for $159 55. Mr Britton for plaintiff.

In the case of Albertson vs. Chaffey, et al, his Honour gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff for $10.

The Grand Jury brought in a true bill against Daniel Coy and others for larceny.

The court then adjourned for an hour.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—The only case before the Court this morning, was that of John East, a licensed innkeeper, charged with selling liquor on Sunday last. Two witnesses were examined, who showed that on that day they in company with another sat in East's Tavern half an hour, during which they drank three glasses of beer each, for which they paid. Mr East said the house was opened to admit a doctor to see a sick relative, and the witnesses then entered, and that he was obliged to give them beer to keep them quiet. One of the witnesses denied that they had been requested to leave the house. Mr East was fined $20 and costs. Isaac Fink, who was stabbed on Tuesday last at Garden Island with a table fork, by the boy Ahern, was examined by the Police Magistrate this morning at the General Hospital. Fink testified that the boys had been teasing him at the dinner table by throwing pieces of pork, &c., at him. That he arose from the table to go out and make complaint to the clerk at the office, of the disorderly conduct of the boys. That several of the boys got up from the table at the same time, and he noticed something in Ahern's hand, which he was endeavouring to conceal, and which Fink supposed was either a knife or fork. He attempted to seize Ahern's hand, but was prevented by parties who caught hold of him. Ahern then drew off and threw the fork at him, which struck and penetrated his left side about an inch and a half. Fink pulled the fork out, and fell to the floor in a faint. John Dandy, one of the boys present, corroborated this evidence, the truth of which was also admitted by Ahern. The latter was remanded for eight days, and it is hoped by that time that Fink will be sufficiently recovered to be out again.

JUDY, May 26 (Goodfellow's)—*Judy* continues to badger Mr Bright. This week it represents "Jacky" at the races, with "Old Johnny" (Lord Russell) as the "inevitable dog" snatching away the bone of the Irish land question, which is not a bad political hit.

Mr Rose informed the committee on banking yesterday that in a few days he would announce the course the government intended to pursue regarding the renewal of the bank charters, when the resolutions before the House would be disposed of.

Mr John L. Macdougall, local member, is out for South Renfrew in opposition to Mr Malcolm Cameron.

Mr Thomas Galt has been appointed to the vacant judgeship. Before choice fell upon him there seemed to us strong reasons why Mr O'Reilly, Kingston, should not have been offered a seat on the Bench; but it must be confessed that from the entire Bar of Toronto it would be difficult to make a better appointment than that which has been made. Mr Galt is an excellent lawyer, who stands in the front rank of the profession, and no one will question his fitness to wear the ermine.—*Leader.*

Civita Vecchia has just been lighted with gas but there are still in the Papal States only two towns, Rome and Civita Vecchia, that have abandoned the old oil lamp, and even in these last gas has only been introduced into the aristocratic quarters. At Villetri, Viterbo, Frosinone, &c., the streets are still lighted with oil and by candles burning before the images of the Madonna.

The London correspondent of the Glasgow *Morning Herald* and the *Western Daily Press* states on reliable authority, that the difficulty with reference to the income of the Prince of Wales has been got rid of by the Queen agreeing to increase it from £35,000 to £40,000 a year out of her own private purse.

Many people are returning to Virginia City from White Pine, and report that the business in the new district is entirely overdone. No regular leads have been struck, and real estate is rapidly declining.

A Washington despatch says:—Owing to the refusal of the authorities to allow the Confederate graves to be decorated on Saturday, the Southern people turned out quite freely and decorated those graves. Friends of Mrs Surratt decked her grave with a profusion of flowers.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Wednesday afternoon, June 9.

Owing to the occupation of the council chamber by the school convention the council did not resume business until past four o'clock.

The report of the gaol surgeon was read and adopted.

The clerk brought before the council several accounts received by him, the whole of which were referred to the committee on finance.

The account of S. Chown and Sons, extending from September, 1868, to May 28, 1869, and exceeding a hundred dollars in amount, was the subject of a half hour's comment among members, and the details read by the clerk.

Mr Spoor said he had, while the clerk was reading the bill, checked off the number of gallons of coal oil charged in it, and found that there were 82 gallons. Now he would like to know what kind of machinery the county had in Kingston which required the use of that number of gallons from September to the end of May. Where had it been used, and for what purpose?

Mr Day (chairman of the finance committee) said he had not yet investigated the matter, but had been himself struck with the item alluded to by Mr Spoor, when a portion of the account had been read to him by the clerk. He was glad the account had come up before the council, as some method should be taken to prevent orders being given in this reckless manner without the authority of the proper officers of the council. He supposed the oil had been used in the gaol. Mr Ashley was present, and could say how much had been obtained for the use of the court house. He would remark, however, that he had no doubt whatever but that the amount charged for in the bill had been obtained from S. Chown & Sons.

Mr Ashley, who has charge of the court house, said that the amount received by him during that time was five gallons, part of which still remained.

Further discussion of the subject was then postponed until the matter should be investigated by the finance committee.

Mr Day handed in a communication on the subject of the county lawsuit, received by the county solicitor from Messrs Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach, solicitors, Toronto, which was read by the clerk.

The council then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, June 10.

The business of the council was resumed this morning shortly after ten o'clock. The Warden and all the members were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr Spoor handed in the report of the committee appointed at the last session to inquire into the county lawsuits. In the case of Mrs Lee and Messrs Wackett and Northmore, asking a reduction on the rent of No. 1 toll gate, the committee recommended that $200 be taken in full of all demands. The other part of the report stated that the Warden had been appointed a delegate to proceed to Toronto to use his best exertions to forward the lawsuit between the county and the late treasurer.

Mr Spoor stated that the $200 had been paid in, but having been paid in silver the matter of discount was for the consideration of the council.

The first portion of the report gave rise to considerable debate.

Mr Toland objected to the reduction.

After explanations by Messrs Spoor and Calvin the council went into committee of the whole upon the report, Mr Day in the chair.

The first clause of the report was adopted without debate, and the Warden having detailed his action as delegate to Toronto, the second clause was adopted, and the committee rose. The report was then adopted intact.

Mr Fair said he had received a letter from Mr Ferguson. It was read by the clerk, and was as follows:

"Dear Sir: The matter between the County Council in the Court of Chancery still remaining unsettled is the cause of great annoyance to me, as it must be to every right minded member of the council, and it would be very desirable to put a stop to further litigation. I would respectfully request that you would, with a view to closing this disagreeable business, appoint a special committee of your council to give me an opportunity of discussing the points at issue between us, in order, if possible, to effect an arrangement that might be conclusive, and in order that I may have the privilege of placing the matter, as I understand it, before the council. I will feel obliged by your moving in the affair."

Mr Fair moved, seconded by Mr Barr, that a special committee, composed of Messrs Calvin, Donaldson, Godfrey, McRorey, Playfair, Toland, Mills, Perry and Day, be appointed to confer with Mr Ferguson in accordance with his request, and report to the council to-morrow.

Mr Spoor thought it a delicate matter to interfere with the suit now it was in the hands of the Court of Chancery. He was in favour of justice being done each party. If right was on the side of the ex-treasurer he was willing he should have the benefit of it, but if it was on the side of the county he was not in favour of relinquishing it. He opposed the motion.

Mr Campbell was in favour of the motion if merely to save further costs.

Mr Barr defended the course advised by the motion. He thought the feelings of an old servant of the council should be respected. He thought if a course of arbitration had been adopted in the first instance much expense would have been saved.

Mr Mudie thought that Mr Barr had lost sight of the fact that the county had been forced into this lawsuit. He thought that now the matter had gone too far for the council to recede or to adopt any such plan proposed.

Mr Barr replied that such a proposition for settlement had once before come before the council, and had been rejected.

Mr Mudie did not recollect such an offer, at least emanating from Mr Ferguson.

Mr Campbell was willing to leave the matter to the committee. He agreed that the matter had gone too far, and was sorry such a method had not been sooner entertained.

Mr Strachan objected to the motion, especially at the present time when the county had obtained a judgment against Mr Ferguson. He protested against anything like an arbitration. Mr Ferguson had placed himself in a tight place through his own obstinacy, and it was his own fault. It was too late now to talk of arbitration.

Mr Lott thought the move in getting the thing upon a committee was merely a plan to gain time. The matter had gone to the present length, and no doubt six months would settle the matter. If it could be shown that a wrong had been done Mr Ferguson he should be then in favour of taking up the consideration of the case in council, but as it appeared to be, he objected to throw off one cent. The speaker thought expense would be saved rather by allowing the matter to take its course than by adopting the plan proposed.

Mr Barr—It is a pity that your name was not on the report.

Mr Lott—Well, had it been so I should have been perfectly willing to accord perfect justice to Mr Ferguson, but I am not willing at the request of Mr Barr or any member, to throw off one cent of the money which may be due to the county, nor do I think it an honourable course to pursue towards the taxpayers.

Mr Calvin was opposed to arbitration, it would be a most silly proceeding. He would not consent to act upon any such a committee. There was a time when the matter could have been settled, but that time was passed, and it was now too late. Mr Ferguson had been whipped, and it would not look very well for it to go before the constituency, that when the present amount of expenses had been incurred, and the game was in the hands of the council, the thing had been relinquished. The thing was settled without. Mr Ferguson went in for a new trial, when the council could consider any propositions, but the speaker was not going to be one to make himself ridiculous before his constituency by, at this late day, going into arbitration.

Mr Toland spoke at length upon the subject, and his remarks favoured the idea of an arbitration. At the conclusion of his address he moved an amendment to the resolution which, however, he subsequently withdrew.

Mr Barr did not think that there could be any harm in the appointment of the committee. It could hear what Mr Ferguson had to say and report.

Mr Fair said that such was the object of the resolution. He had no idea of delegating power to the committee to come to a settlement with Mr Ferguson. He would add the words "and report, to morrow" to the motion.

The words were added, and the motion was put and carried upon division. Yeas, Messrs Barr, Burke, Bowerman, Campbell, Donaldson, Fair, Godfrey, M'Donald, M'Rorey, Nichols, Perry, Toland and the Warden—13. Nays, Messrs Calvin, Day, Lott, Mills, Mudie, Playfair, Spoor and Strachan—8.

The debate upon this motion occupied a large share of the time of the forenoon, and remarks were indulged in by some members during the discussion which could only be attributed to the heat of debate. At the conclusion the council adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

Thursday afternoon.—The council met at three o'clock, and, upon a motion by Mr Calvin, at once adjourned for the benefit of committees until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ADMISSION OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr Rose did not intend to weary the House with a long speech in support of the final consummation of an arrangement which had been fully discussed several years ago. He would merely give a few figures to show the value of that colony to the Dominion. That colony owned 1,557 vessels, representing 87,000 tons, and an estimated value of £4,000,000. Last year, 1,260 vessels engaged in the export trade entered the various ports of Newfoundland, and 1,016 vessels cleared, having upwards of 10,000 seamen. The number of vessels engaged in the fisheries exclusive of the vessels already mentioned, was 230 sailing vessels, and 9 steamers in the seal fishing, and 13,600 in the cod fishing. For a number of years past the exports of the island had exceeded the imports. The population was almost entirely a consuming population, having to import almost all its provisions and clothing. Last year its imports were 40,000 barrels of flour, 40,000 barrels of indian meal, 50,000 cwt. of biscuit, 1,000 lbs cheese, $1,500,000 worth of woolen cloth, leather, and the coarser kind of cloth. All their imports could be supplied from the other ports of the Dominion, and a considerable market would be opened up to us by the admission of Newfoundland. The total exports were five and a half millions, of which $1,500,000 went to the United States, $327,000 to West Indies, $700,000 to Spain, $800,000 to Portugal, and $700,000 to Brazil. Of the imports $2,048,000 came from England in the shape of woolen cloth which could now be supplied from Canada. With regard to the mineral wealth of Newfoundland, two copper mines were now being worked, at one of which 1,000 people were employed, where but four years ago there were only three or four families. These mines were situated near the sea shore, and according to the evidence of Sir William Logan, the beds of copper ore were of very great extent. With these few remarks he would submit the resolutions.

The House then went into committee (Mr Street in the chair).

In answer to Mr Mackenzie, hon Mr Rose said the total debt of Newfoundland was $1,400,000 at 4, 5 and 6 per cent interest.

In answer to hon. Mr Smith, Mr Rose said that in return for accepting the liabilities of Newfoundland, the Dominion received all her revenues, which amounted on an average for the five years previous to 1869, to $510,000 to $530,000, in 1868 it amounted to $634,000

Mr Mackenzie said from an official statement of 1866, £152 749 of the debt was at 5 per cent interest, £43,269 at 5½ per cent, and only the small sum of £6,000 at 4½ per cent. The whole debt averaging considerably over 5 per cent.

In reply to Mr Blake, hon. Mr Rose stated that the proportion of debt allowed to Newfoundland was $27 and 60 or 70c, the same as that allowed by the Union Act to New Brunswick, and the same as was proposed to be allowed to Nova Scotia.

After remarks by hon. Mr Smith, and hon. Mr Howe,

Mr Blake said they had not yet got the facts which would warrant them to decide upon this important question. He agreed with the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, that Newfoundland should not be forced into the Union; but held that it should not be bribed. He did not know that it was to be bribed, but the House had not had evidence before it in the shape of facts and figures as would warrant them in coming to a conclusion. Instead of this they were told that it was but the consummation of the scheme agreed upon a long time ago—at the Quebec Conference. But the House was not bound by the Quebec Conference, nor was the scheme proposed that agreed to at the Quebec Conference. He contended that the arrangement of the Quebec Conference had been set aside by the provision of special subsidies to the several Provinces. The special subsidy to Ontario, was 5½ cents per head; to Quebec, 6c per head; to New Brunswick 18c per head; to Nova Scotia 19c; and to Newfoundland, if it comes in on the proposed arrangement, 28c per head, so that the arrangement had been entirely upset, and this proposition should be regarded as a new one, to be considered on its merits. He did not wish to be understood as arguing against the admission of Newfoundland. He considered it of high importance to the Dominion, though he would not admit that it was a necessity. From the 80c per head the special subsidy, the allowance for the crown lands, and the payment of interest on the public debt, he held that Canada would have to pay out annually $472,725 in clean cash, besides the payments for the various services to be borne by the Dominion, $165,000, making a total of $637,725 of annual payment against a public income of about half the amount. He would be very glad to be convinced that these figures were wrong. He wished to deal liberally with Newfoundland, but he did not wish that liberality should be such as to bear the character of a bribe.

Hon. Mr Rose denied that they were buying Newfoundland, they were simply carrying out a fair and equitable arrangement. The revenue for customs in Newfoundland for the last five years under a tariff (except in 1868) lower than the Dominion tariff, was in 1863, $475,000; in 1864, $507,000; in 1865, $475,000; in 1866, $588,000; and in 1867, $554,000; in 1868, $634,000, of which perhaps $25,000 was from miscellaneous revenue, showing an average for five years, exclusive of 1868, of $510,000 a year from customs alone. It was true there would be a falling off of customs dues when Newfoundland was a part of the Dominion, but that loss would be more than made up by the enlarged market we would have. With regard to the amount the Dominion was to pay to Newfoundland, the hon. member for West Durham was, perhaps, not far wrong, except in the item of Dominion services for Newfoundland, which he estimated only at $150,000, including subsidies to steamers, instead of $165,000 as his hon. friend calculated. The total amount was about $600,000. On the whole, if there would not be a direct profit to this Dominion, he thought there would soon be an indirect profit in the enlarged market it would give us. But they had to consider how Newfoundland would be affected by the arrangement. The local services she would have to perform would cost her at least $400,000. She would get from the Dominion the interest on her excess of debt, $115,000; the 80c per head, $104,000; for Crown Lands, $150,000, and special subsidy, $35,000; amounting altogether to $404,000, which would just barely cover the cost of her local services. Mr Rose proceeded to show that the sum of $300,000 would be required for the ordinary local service of the colony, going over the various items in detail. This was independently of roads, bridges, breakwaters, &c., for which they had formerly expended $86,000 a year, while the sum to be paid by the Dominion amounted to $404,000. He estimated the outside cost of Newfoundland to the Dominion (including payments to Local Government and other charges on Dominion revenue) at $610,000. He went on to show in what particulars the people of the Dominion would be benefitted by the connection with an island like Newfoundland, abounding in so many sources of wealth.

After further discussion the resolutions were reported.

A married man in Bridgeport was urged recently by an insurance agent to take out a policy for the benefit of his wife to the amount of $12,000 or $15,000, and a long discussion ensued, which was ended by the husband, who said: "No; a widow with more than $10,000 would be a dangerous legacy to leave to posterity."

A Paris paper announces on authority that the Suez Canal will be ready for use by the 1st of October, and that the formal inauguration will take place on the 16th of the same month. France, England, Italy and Turkey will send naval squadrons to take part in the ceremony.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., of cancer, John A., eldest son of Wm. Kemp, of the township of Loughborough, aged 20 years and 4 months.

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 New Goods for the month
At R. WADDELL & Co's.
A LOT of Splendid Prints at 7½d per yd.
A lot of White Brilliants at 9½d "
A lot of White Marseilles at 9d "
At R. WADDELL & Co's.
NEW Granite Dress Goods, New Mixed Goods, New Cheese Dress Goods, 7c per dress,
At R. WADDELL & Co's.
SPANISH Lace Shawls, Fringes, Lace Sh commencing at 8s each. All large size summer shawls will be offered at half price.
At R. WADDELL & Co's.
LADIES and Misses' Straw Hats in great variety and of the very latest style.
At R. WADDELL & Co's.
LADIES' and Girls' Fashionable Jackets, Mantles in Cloth, Tweed, Silk, Velvet and other new materials,
At R. WADDELL & Co's.
FRENCH MUSLINS, Organdie Muslins, beautiful quality and fast colours,
At R. WADDELL & Co's.
LADIES' Brown Silk Umbrellas at 10s, 12s 6d to 3s 9d each,
At R. WADDELL & Co's.
LADIES, we invite you to call and see our Goods. We guarantee every article to be as represented. We are determined to give bargains and supply the public with first class New Goods, at extremely low prices for ready money only. At
R. WADDELL & CO'S.
June 5th.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.
SUGAR DOWN! DOWN AGAIN
AT
F. S. REES'.
BRIGHT SUGAR 5¾ pence per lb, for $1. CRUSH SUGAR—8 lbs for $1.
TEA! TEA!
Good Young Hyson for 50 cents. TAPAGONA RANTS—5½ lbs. for 25 cents. FRENCH PLUMS, 5½ lbs. for 25 cents.
COAL OIL, the very best, 30 cents per gallon by the single gallon, delivered in any part of the city.
☞ ROYAL CANADIAN BILLS can be had gratis at F. S. REES', Princess-st.
June 1.

RECEIVED THIS D

NEW DESIGNS

IN

BEST ENGLISH AND S

FLOOR

Oil Cloths

AT

Macnee & Wad

PRINCESS STREET

May 31.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

Spring Importati

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

Black Lyons Silks
Black Glace Silks
Rich Moire Antiques
Fancy Silks and French Satins
Velvet and Velveteens
New Colours in Waterproof Tweeds
500 pieces new and cheap Spring Dress G
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Brilliants
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Skirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Ribbons
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Dutch Cloth
other Laces, Embroideries, Sash
and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin Belting
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
Towellings and Window Hollands, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scotch
Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Meltons
Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars,
Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE. GOODS
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER.

April 6.

The Daily News
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE
SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

June 9.—The Archbish
has counselled the Bisho
of Lords not to oppose the
Bill.
was given to-night
from Ireland, now in this
petitions against the Irish C
Tory Peers and clergym
Church were present.
that 25 Conservative Peer
to follow the policy of rejectio
by the majority at their last
Saturday, and a defection of
Post-Office Department has co
arrangements for the purcha
of telegraph in the United
accordance with the Bill passe
last year.
June 9.—The project for
debated at great length i
yesterday, and at last referred
committee. During the d
Olozaga, in reply to a que
the election of a King at the
was impossible.
June 9.—It is reported th
been concluded by the Commi
by the Turkish and Persian
to arrange a boundary betwee
tries.
June 9.—Despatches from C
to-day, mention that one Joh
was arrested in that city
a charge of being connected
organization. His parti
consisted in circulating docum
reasonable character among
the British army.
June 9.—Emigration to A
ting in very strongly this se
8,000 people left this port
different steamers and sai
New York, Boston, Baltim
June 9.—The results in fifteen
elections by ballot have been
Seven official and eight opposi
were elected. Among the
candidates are MM. Picard,
Dumoulin. Last night at al
great crowds of people gath
martre District, and the po
obliged to interfere in disper
Some citizens were injured.
of arrests were made. The pe
retired to their homes and quiet
Scenes of disorder also occu
night in front of the Hote
Many persons were injured,
bers arrested.
total number of arrests made
consequence of these disturba
June 9.—The following is publ
official returns of the recent e
ballot:—Government candida
sition, 28; unknown, 1, The g
throughout the country is n
pretty accurately known.
Legislatif will be composed
—Government, 213; Independ
al, 85.
serious riots took place at Na
yesterday, but were soon s
without bloodshed.
June 9.—The Emperor has iss
convening the Corps Legislatif
instant.
June 9.—Election riots at N
more serious than first despatc
to-day represented. The tro
out and were obliged to
in dispersing the mob. M
were wounded and a la
arrested. At last advices or
restored and the city was qui
gram from Paris to-night st
and tumultous crowds assemb
the Montmartre district to-d
troops were called out to s
disturbance.
June 9.—General Caballero
sail for Havana to-morrow
San Antonio. He will stop
on his way to Cuba. The w
in the present ministry is
more and more apparent,
is expected.
June 9.—A Ministerial or
promulgated here authorizing
Polish language in the admi
the Internal service of Galicia
June 9.—Cardinal Ransc
of Vienna, has intervened
Bishop Linz from the secu
the ministry assert that they
interfere with the course of J
consequence of the affair a co
manifesting itself in the relati
the Cardinal and the Impe
June 8, *via* London, 9.—A
Cabool report that Asrim
have given up all hope of ov
Shere Ali, and have gone to Te
Ali had introduced many
the Government. He had remo
army; established a police for
hidden citizens from carrying ar
June 9.—Advices from M
report that several members
pelled from the Parliament
for bribery, and proceedi
were pending.
June 10.—The Cambria
from New York, have arrived.

MERCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

June 10, p.m.—Flour 21s 6d;
6d; White wheat 9s 6d; Cor