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The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

From the communications which have passed between the Foreign Secretary of the United States and a Congressional committee, it is obvious that the American Government entertains expectations of being able to settle with different powers the vexed question of the naturalization of subjects on the basis of the treaty just concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation. That treaty is made up of mutual concessions. Prussia concedes the principle hitherto maintained of a right to the military service of her subjects after the lapse of a term of years of foreign residence; while the United States abates from the high ground hitherto taken that the allegiance of persons of European birth can be at once shaken off by an American process of naturalization. Naturalization, in order to accomplish a thorough transfer of allegiance, and to enjoy the exemptions which a transfer from German to American citizenship confers, is made a matter of strict formal conveyance and registration. In this treaty no principle is settled, but there is merely an arrangement adopted of mutual convenience. If the plan be as satisfactory to Prussia as it is to the United States, the Americans may have good hope of making like treaties with other powers, as for example with Great Britain; but such a treaty could have no immediate effect as regards the Fenian arrests and trials in Ireland. In this affair the moderation and good sens of both Governments will have to be relied on as it has hitherto been trusted, and happily not in vain.

Mr Rose's resolutions on the currency, which he is to move in committee of the whole House on Friday, are to the effect (1) that it is expedient to provide that there shall be but one currency throughout the Dominion of Canada; and (2) that on and after a certain day, to be fixed upon, the duties of excise shall be the same in amount and payable in the same currency in Nova Scotia as in the other Provinces of Canada; also (3) that the duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange shall be the same in amount and payable in the same currency in the Province of Nova Scotia as in the other Provinces of Canada. The fourth and fifth resolutions of the series of which the Finance Minister has given notice are, however, the most important as settling the kind of currency which is to be made uniform throughout the Dominion. They are in these terms:—

4. That it is expedient that the Currency of Canada should be that of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, subject to the provision in the next following Resolution.

5. That it is desirable that the currency of Canada should, as far as possible, be assimilated to that agreed upon by the International Monetary Conference held in Paris, in the year 1867, for the purpose of effecting uniformity of currency among the nations; and that if the Bill now before the Congress of the United States for adapting the metallic currency of that country to the basis agreed upon at the said conference, should become law during the present session of Congress, it is expedient that the currency of Canada, should be established upon the same basis, by which five dollars in Canadian currency would be equal to the half eagle of the United States, and to the twenty-five franc piece of France, (and very nearly equavilent to the British sovereign and to five dollars of the present currency of Nova Scotia) and that with this view, it should be provided that the alteration of the currency of Canada with a view to uniformity throughout the Dominion, shall not take place until after it is known whether the said Bill will or will not pass.

There appears to be every probability that the bill now before the United States Congress alluded to in the resolution will pass and become law, as it is supported by the influence of the Secretary of the Tresury and by some leading men in Congress who are to facilitate exchanges between America and Europe. Consequently, England, following the action of France, there is a strong probability that the currency to be adopted in Canada will be that of Nova Scotia, instead of Nova Scotia, having to adopt the currency of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, as would be the case should the American Congress fail to agree in the result of the monetary conference at Paris.

THE RECENT FIRE.—It was omitted to be stated in the account of the burning of the steamer Empress that the Town Major of this Garrison, Captain MacKay, who was first applied to for the assistance of the military to work the engines, was on the ground commanding the party while there was any necessity for remaining. The cordwood which had been partially burned was generously ordered by Mr Gildersleave to be given to the poor of the city who might desire to carry it away. A comparatively small portion of it, however, was bestowed this way, many who could afford to pay for wood hiring carters and carrying off the lion's share by the truckload.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 19.—In consequence of information received by the military authorities a portion of the garrison was kept under arms on Tuesday night.

The 30th Regiment have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Halifax on the opening of navigation.

The Corporation have expended nearly seven thousand dollars in supplying the city with water by carts during the past four weeks.

The Meagher Brothers gave an exhibition at the Victoria Skating Rink last night. General Windham was present and a large concourse of spectators.

The city passenger cars are running on part of the track, the time being unusually early.

WADDELL VS. ANGLIN.—The jury in the above, the last case before the County Court on Wednesday, brought in a verdict of $49 for plaintiff, the judge having ordered a nonsuit, which the plaintiff would not accept, and afterwards charged to bring in a verdict for defendant. The judge refused to receive their verdict.

THE WEATHER.—The weather continues mild with warm melting sunshine during the early part of the day, and slight frosts at night. To-day (Thursday) the heat is very great, and there is no doubt but that the crossing on the ice will be somewhat hazardous towards evening. Snow has entirely disappeared from the streets, and wheels are in general use. There is every appearance, and has been for some time past, of an early opening of the navigation.

FILLING UP THE HARBOUR.—Great numbers of mischievous boys employ themselves, when the ice is forming and breaking up, in covering it with stones, sometimes to test its strength, but generally through mere wantonness. In this way several tons of stone of various sizes have disappeared from and left great holes on each side of the by-track of the railway leading from the fish market to the foot of Clarence street; not only robbing the company of its property but gradually filling up that part of the harbour to the detriment of navigation. Other portions of the harbour meet with a like treatment at the hands of the juvenile population. It would not be amiss for the harbour-master or the police to put a stop to the practice by making a few examples.

STATE OF THE ICE.—Although ice-boats are being used between this city and Wolfe and Garden Islands, and thence to Cape Vincent, after reaching the south shore, still the ice holds out wonderfully, owing to the frost of the past few nights, Several loads were taken from the city to the island with horses in the early part of to-day—Thursday—but this cannot continue much longer unless the frost is more severe than it has been for a short time past. During the recent heavy and long-continued thaw many air-holes formed in the ice, and it has disappeared in many cases from the edges of the wharves, each day's sun gradually widening the gap.

MR FLEMING'S SURVEY.

Mr Sandford Fleming, and his staff, about fifty in number, took their departure last evening for River du Loup. There the party will be broken up into eight squads, four of which will be spread out on the line of survey between River du Loup and Fredericton; two between Matapedia and Rimouski, the other two squads to some other section. From Mr Fleming's ability as a surveyor and knowledge of the country through which the survey is to be made, we may reasonably anticipate that this will be the final work, and that on his report being placed in the hands of the Government, a decision will be easily arrived at. The staff is numerous and efficient, all young men of ability and well suited for the arduous task they have entered upon. From the Ottawa section there are the two Messrs Haycock, L. Smith, Hazlewood, M. Smythe, Fellowes, H. Langton, B. Wallis, Harris, G. Powell, T. Owens, and C. McNab. A sleeping car was placed at their disposal to run through, and we were informed that the accompanying camp equipage, etc., weighs about eight tons.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Three thousand people have been indicted in one county of California for witnessing a prize fight, and the sheriff proposes to arrest the entire population.

A nun (an American lady) has escaped from one of the Quebec conveuts in the attire of a maid servant.

The 30th Regiment, stationed at Quebec, has received instructions to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Halifax on the opening of navigation.

The river Sauble has risen so high as to sweep away some of the mills built along its banks. A saw and grist mill near Alkona were carried away by the current.

The *Minerve* explains the reason why no speech from the throne has been made at the opening of the Dominion Parliament in Ottawa last week, namely, that the present sitting is only a continuation of the session commenced last winter which has merely been cut in two by a vacation.

Buffalo is to have a skating rink to cost $25,000. It will be 208 feet long by 124 feet wide, with brick ends and sides, walls 16 feet high, and arched roof crowned with ventilating roof, making a height of 42 feet from floor to ridge-pole. The skating floor will afford ample room for 1,000 skaters, and the seats will accommodate 2,500 spectators.

By a recent return to the Dominion House of Commons, it appears that during the years 1866 and 1867 the Canadian Government hired fifteen gunboats at a cost of $70,348. Two of these the Rescue and Prince Alfred, were purchased, the former for $20,000 and the latter for $16,787. The sum of $10,945 was expended for iron-plating seven of these steamers, five of which have since been dismantled; $4,279 for outfit, and $3,272 for repairs. The total expenditure was $115,687, exclusive of fuel and manning, which were paid by the Imperial Government.

It is understood that the resignation of Hon. Mr Archibald as Secretary of State has been accepted, and that he will receive the appointment of Nova-Scotian Intercolonial Commissioner.

The St. Catharines *Journal* says the hard cases and bummers in that town are about to have a hard time. The mayor has decided to put in force the ball and chain system on prisoners sentenced to hard labour. They will be employed on public streets, in charge of a constable, cracking stones.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence Navigation Company, which took place at Hon. Louis Renaud's office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year: Honorable L. Renaud, Messrs. G. S. Rodier, L. Hainault, W. J. Robillard, A. Shannon, A. Rimmer, M. McKenzie, M. Cuvillier, and John McMartin. It was also unanimously resolved that the steamer, "L. Renaud" shall continue the regular service between Montreal and Cornwall, stopping at intermediate ports.—*Montreal Witness.*

ROBBERY AND MURDER AT PRESCOTT.

The Prescott *Telegraph* says it is our painful duty to record to-day the shocking particulars of one of the foulest crimes that ever disgraced a civilized community. The facts are briefly these: A respectable and inoffensive man named Sykes, a drover, from Canton, N. Y., was robbed early on Sunday morning last by a gang of ruffians on board the Grand Trunk train going West, when about four miles above Prescott, and then pushed off the cars, whereby he was mortally injured, and died on Monday night. For several hours after he recovered from the stunning effects of the fall from the train, he was happily sensible, and was thus able to give the following particulars of his diabolical outrage:

Mr Sykes stated that he came to Prescott on Saturday last, with the intention of taking the Grand Trunk cars West at 2:40 the following morning. He accordingly went on board the train in question, taking his seat in the last car but one, the last being a sleeping car. Just after the train started from the Junction he lay down on the seat, with a view to sleep, and feeling a little chilly spread his overcoat over him. He had not lain in this position very long, however, when a person, apparently a fellow traveller, but a stranger to him, approached from the direction of the sleeping car, and looking at him for a moment, touched him on the shoulder and addressed him nearly as follows: "You had better come into the sleeping car, sir, it is more comfortable there than here, and there are several other gentlemen there." Mr Sykes, from a desire to get into more comfortable quarters, acted on the seemingly friendly suggestion. He rose up, and throwing his overcoat over his arm, went towards the sleeping car, closely followed by the stranger until he reached the platform, when the latter shut the door behind him and held it fast by the knob. Though the night was dark, he saw almost at the same moment another man come out of the sleeping car, shut the door behind him and hold that fast also. A suspicion now flashed on Mr Sykes that he was about to become the victim of some foul play. This thought had little more than crossed his mind when its fearful truth was confirmed by the sudden apparance of a third ruffian who seemed to rise from the steps of the car where he had concealed himself in a crouching posture, and seizing him by the collar, "Now, we want your money, and that d——d quick." The whole three now pressed around him closely, urging him to deliver up his money. The unfortunate man saw that he was completely in the power of a desperate gang whose demands, under the circumstances, it would be dangerous to resist. The night was dark and he might be murdered without a sympathizing eye to witness the deed; the train was running at a rapid rate down a steep grade, so that his loudest cries, supposing that he called for help, would probably not be heard. He therefore judged it best to give up his money and trust to the conductor to get it restored to him. But he little dreamed at the moment that the monsters in human shape by whom he was surrounded thirsted for his blood as well as his money, and that the quiet surrendering of his property was but the prelude to the sacrifice of his life. After getting his money they demanded his ticket which he also gave up to them. They demanded his watch also, but he had not one in his possession. The amount of money he gave up to them was not large, but he dis not state the exact sum. He said, however, that he had not unfrequently travelled in Canada with sums varying from $3,000 to $9,000 on his person, when he was engaged buying cattle; but on the occasion of his last ill-fated journey he seemed to be on other business, so that the amount in his possession then was comparatively small. Mr Sykes stated that the robbers—one of whom he was confident he knew—were doubtless aware of the fact of his often carrying large sums with him, and expected that their crime would yield them a rich reward. But in this they were disappointed.

After thus getting from the unfortunate man all they could, the miscreants determined to conceal, if possible, the lesser crime of robbery in the infinitely greater crime of murder. They intimated, in the most determined and threatening manner to Mr Sykes that he must get off the train, "d——d quick." This he naturally refused to do, as the result would be all but certain death, and seeing that he had to struggle for his life, he clutched the railing with the energy of despair. The ruffian who had seized him by the collar and first demanded his money, now made a fierce onset upon him, and assisted by one or both of his companions in crime, succeeded in pushing their victim off the steps. Mr Sykes hung suspended by one hand to the train for a considerable time, and whilst being dragged along in this fearful position, he felt his feet occasionally strike the ties, and he expected every moment to be thrown under the wheels and cut to pieces. Being too much exhausted to recover his foothold on the steps he felt that there was nothing for it but to let go his hold and take the chances of a dreadful fall. On quitting his hold of the train he almost immediately afterwards experienced a crushing sensation about the head and shoulders, and then, all became oblivious. When his consciousness returned he found himself walking on the railway track. On the first glimmer of returning sense, the poor man fancied he was walking in his father's barnyard, and that something was wrong. He looked around him and on seeing the track at his feet and the frozen surface of tee St. Lawrence on his left, he suddenly recollected with the greatest clearness the whole of the terrible scene through which he had passed an hour or two before. When he thus realized his situation, he left the track to search for the nearest house. After great difficulty he at length succeeded in reaching the house of Mr George Heck, situated on the Brockville road, about four miles above the town. Arousing Mr Heck, he told his sad tale, whilst his bruised and blood-smeared head and face bore only too plain testimony to its truth. Mr Heck, with that kindness and humanity which are natural to him, took the man in and cared for him as well as possible until a doctor could be brought to examine and dress his injuries. Meanwhile, Mr Heck went back to the railway which intersects the rear of his farm, to search for Mr Sykes' hat and overcoat. The track by which he had come to the house was marked its entire length with blood, so that Mr Heck had no difficulty in following it. He found too, that the man had walked about three-quarters of a mile westward from the place where he fell before he turned off the track in the direction of his house. The spot where he struck was stony or gravelly, and was easily discovered by the pools of clotted blood that lay upon it. Mr Heck found the missing hat, but not the overcoat.

Dr. Easton, who was summoned to attend the injured man, found that his left jaw was broken, and that the left side of his head and the upper part of his face were severely cut and bruised. His left shoulder was also seriously hurt, but the other parts of his body were apparently uninjured. After his wounds were dressed and he had got some refreshments he seemed to feel much better and talked freely, giving the particulars of the terrible affray. His condition remained, to all appearance, favourable till early on Monday morning, when delirium and other unfavourable symptoms set in. From that time he gradually sank at 12 o'clock of the same night, when he expired. His father was telegraphed for on Monday morning, but did not arrive in time to see his unfortunate son in life.

It appears that the man's deposition was not taken, which, in the interests of justice, is perhaps to be regretted. The reason doubtless was that his condition on Sunday was not considered dangerous. In describing the circumstances of the robbery he distinctly averred that one of the three men, viz: the man who collared him and demanded his money, was one John McFaul, of Prescott. He stated that he recognized him by his voice and his general appearance. On the strength of this statement McFaul was arrested on Monday night, and now awaits examination. He denies in the most positive manner all knowledge of connexion with the crime, directly or indirectly, and courts the strictest investigation.

Various surmises have been indulged in as to the probable tactics of the murderers after they got rid of their victim. The most general opinion seems to be that they would leave the train as soon as possible in order to lessen the chances of detection. Brockville would be the first stopping place, and there it is thought they would be likely to get off. Once there they could easily cross the ice bridge into York State, if so disposed. But it is idle to speculate. We trust the Railway authorities as well as the civil authorities will spare no pains to track the murderers and bring them to speedy punishment. No crime ever committed in this neighbourhood has shocked the moral sense of the community like this. The public mind is deeply stirred by a strong and excited indignation against the perpetrators, whoever they may be, of the diabolical deed.

An inquest was held over the body of the murdered man yesterday before Dr. Scott, Coroner, and a jury. The facts elicited were substantially the same, we believe, as those we have given in this account of the crime.

The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

LORD STANLEY'S SPEECH ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Lord Stanley—I think it due to the member who has brought this subject forward, to acknowledge that he has said nothing which is calculated to increase irritation, or aggravate complications. I cannot help expressing my concurrence in the tribute which he has paid to the high character of the United States Minister, whose services we are about to lose. Few men have had a more difficult part to perform, and fewer could have displayed sounder judgment or greater forbearance. It is not my wish to follow the honourable gentleman into that part of his speech which related to the conduct of Lord Russell. Lord Russell had many difficulties, and he has many friends who will be prepared to vindicate him. My business is rather with the present aspect of the controversy than the past. I regret that the hon. member should in one respect have displayed a slight taint of partisanship, which he generally succeeded in avoiding. He appeared to regard it as extraordinary that we should have consented to arbitration, and to think, owing to changes in our opinions, our conduct had altered. It would be difficult to point out one word by the First Lord of the Treasury, or by myself, which could show that we had prejudiced the issue. It is, I hope, needless to profess my anxiety to settle this dispute if possible. England has nothing to gain by keeping it open, and something to gain by closing. I need not say that we want to arrange this matter if we can; nor do I think any difficulty arises from popular feeling in England. The reaction from our earlier feelings is so strong that we are too ready to accuse ourselves of faults, and to assume in every doubtful point that the decision ought to be against us. This is an error on the right side; but indiscriminate concessions are equally likely to end in mischief. What we have to do is to find out what are the rights of the case; to state the case so ascertained, to endeavour to do justice to ourselves, and to appeal to a corresponding spirit in those with whom we have to treat. There never was a case in wh ch it was more desirable to define accurately the points to be settled, because on the other side there are questions complicated by grievances of a vague character—grievances which I do not say are unreal, but which are hard to define. I do not complain but merely refer to it. If we were Americans we should entertain pretty much the same feeling. Men who have emerged from a civil war, in which they sacrificed a million of lives and incurred five hundred million pounds of debt, are not in a position to apprehend with perfect coolness the conduct of lookers-on. If our neutrality had been the most absolute we should have fallen short of the expectations of the United States. What they expect was not neutrality, but physical neutrality, coupled with moral support. When such a feeling is disappointed, the disappointment will find vent in some shape, and that is the key to the exaggeration of writing and speaking which has been observable. And in the view I do not regret the time that has passed on both sides. Passions pass away, but facts and arguments remain, and happily the controversy remains reduced within the narrowest possible limits. On doubtful questions we are of one mind as far as this, that we are ready to refer to a third and impartial party. I am not finding fault because that step was not taken earlier. Time makes things possible which were not so at first. The truth is, we have conceded everything asked for, when the dispute began. At that time the question of premature recognition of the belligerent rights had not assumed its present importance. But by a curious process that grievance, whatever its value, has been gaining importance in the minds of American public men, just in proportion as we are willing to remove other causes of complaint. "You are willing," the United States say "to refer to arbitration the question of the Alabama and kindred vessels; are you willing to include the question whether you were right or wrong in recognizing the Confederation?" The answer is that, as at present advised, we cannot see what bearing the two things have on each other; for all practical purposes you might as well include the question whether you were right or wrong in the war of 1812. There are persons who do not accept that view. I will therefore endeavour to enforce it. No human being will contend that at no period during the struggle the Confederates had become entitled to belligerent rights, or that such a pretension has ever been put forward; but if they were belligerents at some time, and not so when recognized, when did they become so? If ever they were belligerents, I suppose they were so after the battle of Bull Run. They had a large force in the field; for a time they had achieved a military superiority, and Washington was threatened. Suppose we had recognized them after that battle, would any human being have found fault with us? And, had we done that, how would it have effected the Alabama question? The Alabama escaped in April, 1862, Bull Run was fought in July, 1861. If I had chosen to take that line of argument, it would have been competent to contend in this way. I grant that we were wrong in recognizing the Confederacy when we did. We ought to have done it in August and not in May. We were six months too soon. But, having admitted that, will the American Government tell me how our case, as regards the Alabama, would be in any way affected, if we had made the recognition six months instead of twelve months before the Alabama sailed. It is on this ground of irrelevancy that I rest more than that of national dignity. But there is another objection: that, this question of recognition included, would any arbiter deal with it? Arbitration was simple in character, and not difficult to deal with. Given, two belligerents and a neutral, and the problem is, has the neutral power fulfilled the obligations imposed on it by international law. Now, granting that international law is vague, and that much must be left to the discretion of the arbiter, that is still a question governed by recognized principles, and which a friendly government would not be unable, or probably unwilling, to pronounce a decision upon. But if you add to that a question of a totally different character as to whether the recognition of a belligerent, was or was not suitable to circumstances under which the Government was placed, what rule is there to go by? Is it a matter of precedent or moral justice? Are political considerations included also? Is recognition premature? But in what sense, and for what purpose? No one will question that it was a matter on which, as an independent nation, we are entitled to use our discretion. Freedom in such matters has been insisted upon by no persons more than by the United States Government themselves in 1849. Only 20 years ago, the United States proposed to recognize the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, not merely as a belligerent, but as an established thing. The Austrians complained, and a correspondence conducted on the American side by Mr Webster—and Mr Webster's reply—was, that if they had done so, though the step would have been precipitate, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in the contest." Does not that go unmeasureably further than anything which has come from us? In 1836, Texas was fighting for independence; the question arose about the admission to New York of a vessel bearing the Texan flag. The United States Government defended the admission of these vessels and they used some remarkable words, which I should like to read. They begin by saying that, from the beginning of the revolution, South American vessels had been admitted, with their own or any other flag, and that the same rule had been observed in civil was between the various States.

And they go on: It has never been held necessary as a preliminary to the extension of rights of hospitality to either party, that the chances of the war should be balanced, and the probabilities of eventual success determined. For this purpose it has been deemed sufficient that the party had declared its "independence, and was actually maintaining it." Had not the South declared its independence in 1861, and was it not maintaining it? In the face of these claims by the United States to absolute freedom in such a matter, how can they contend that an independent State ought to submit to pay a fine if its discretion has been unwise? Put it the other way: Suppose we had not recognized the South, and suppose that fortune had decided in their favour—could they be entitled to call us to account for not having recognized them soon enough. So stated, the question seems absurd. But if we are responsible one way, we are the other. If damages are to be given for premature recognition, why not for tardy recognition? In what position is a neutral power placed. This is not a question for the moment. It is a question of international law which will create a precedent. The grounds I rest on are these: that the United States proposes to us a matter for consideration which is irrelevant, that the irrelevant question was one to be decided by State policy, and not legal obligation, and therefore is incapable of receiving legal solution; that the United States in their parallel cases had absolutely refused to admit any responsibility for a similar cause; and that I believe no one would undertake to arbitrate on a case so entirely vague. I will now argue the case as far as recognition is concerned; but in recognizing the Confederates were simply declaring, on May 16, a state of things to be civil war, which, in official documents, Mr Seward himself declared to be such. These documents bear date twelve and sixteen days before the Queen's proclamation. On the 4th May, nine days before the proclamation, Mr Seward writes: "The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war. The United States have accepted the civil war as an inevitable necessity." I should be sorry to say anything that would look like want of respect for the distinguished diplomatist by whom this correspondence has been conducted. But if the question was one which we could discuss, apart from politics, and if we could meet face to face, I won'd venture to ask him whether he could, with gravity, call upon me solemnly to refer to arbitration. Whether we had a right, on the 13th of May, to declare that to be a civil war, which, on the 4th of May, he (Mr Seward) himself had christened by that name. Also the highest Court in the United States, in a passage often quoted, declared the state of things which then existed to be war, and another argument is, that if there were no war, there was no blockade, and we might claim damages for every blockade-runner captured. Claims such as these would mount up to an almost inconceivable total; and I cannot think that the statesmen of the United States would be willing to let in these enormous claims for the sake of insisting upon a point which, in its application, is not important, though indirectly it may have much importance. I believe that as there has been a change of feeling here within two years, so on the other side a similar change is taking place, now that the question is better understood. I have said enough to show that the proposed conditions of the reference were not arbitary or capricious. Still less were they to evade referring the matter at all, but that they were formed on an intelligible and sound principle. If the negotiations have been suspended the suspension does not come from our side We made our offer and it has been declined. According to the ordinary usage it is now for the complaining party to propose. Something was said by the hon. member as to our language being varied at different stages of the negotiations. I can answer for it that my own ideas never varied.

Mr Shaw-Lefevre—I said that Mr Seward's language varied.

Lord Stanley—Oh then I will pass the matter over. But then it is said, You ought to settle at once, or you will have a quarrel. I am as anxious to settle as any man; but I do not believe in the quarrel. I have never concealed my opinion that the American claimants, or some of them, were very likely to make out their case, and to get their money. To us the money part of the affair is inappreciably small, especially as we have claims, which, if only a small portion of them hold water—and you can never tell beforehand how these matters will turn out—will form a by no means unimportant set-off. But I think if matters were fairly adjusted—even if the decision went against us—we should not be disposed to grude the payment. (Loud and general cheering) The expense would be worth incurring, if only to obtain an authoritative decision as to the position of neutrals in future wars. If, therefore, the Alabama claimants are kept out of what may be due to them, they ought to understand I think that they will understand, that it is not by the act of this Government. And I will not believe that any party can be so reckless as to engage in a quarrel possibly ending in a costly war, for the sake of enforcing in one way a claim which it was in their power to settle, probably settle in their own sense, without any recourse to violence. To do so would be contrary not only to the reasonable view of American people, but would be, in French phrase, 'enforcer une porte ouverte.' I cannot but think that the United States Government may be induced to waive this point. If they decline to do that, it remains to be seen whether any other solution of the question in dispute can be found. Mr Seward has thrown out hints of a general commission, which should deal with all outstanding questions. I have suggested that he should develop that idea. Speaking as an individual, and without prejudice, I should have thought that international questions were better settled one by one. But I am not disposed to reject any reasonable settlement, and if we can agree upon the substance, I do not think the country would be disposed to stand out on form. I may say that the reception of the British Minister at Washington has been not only friendly, but cordial, and everything leads me to think that the feeling in the United States towards England is improving.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, March. 19.—Flour—Super Extra, 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,80 to 7,90; Fancy, 7,65 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,50 to 7,70; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,50 to 7,70; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,50 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,15 to 7,35; bag flour 3,60 to 3,75. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,72½ to 1,75; Western, 1,65 to 1,70. Oats—per 32 lbs, 46 to 47. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,00 to 1,05. Butter—Dairy—18 to 25c; store packed 18 to 25c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5,55; pearls, 6,65 to 6,70. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 138⅜. Pork—Mess, 19,50 to 00,00; PrimeMess, 15,00 to 00,00; Prime, 14,00 to 00,00; Dressed Hogs, 6,00 to 6,50. Peas, 90 to 91. Rye Flour 5,90 to 6,00.

Flour—small receipts; trifling sales unchanged rates. Grain—nominal at former rates. Provisions—generally unchanged. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to Daily News.)

New York, March 19.—Gold closed 138⅜. Cotton quiet at 25c. Flour dull; receipts are 4,900 bbls; sales are 7,400 bbls at 8,90 @ 9,30 for superfine state and western; 9,90 @ 10,75 for common to choice extra state; 9,65 @ 11,20 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour steady at 7,75 @ 9,60. Wheat dull and declining; receipts are 200 bush. Rye quiet. Corn unchanged; receipts are 23,000 bush; sales are 43,000 bush at 1,20 @ 1,26 for new mixed western afloat; 1,25 @ 1,25½ for prime old in store. Barley scarce and firm; sales are 8,000 bush Canada West to arrive on opening of river at 2,25. Oats lower; receipts are 1,300 bush; sales are 6,800 bush at 83c for western in store. Pork rather firmer at 24,50 @ 24,70 for new mess; 23,50 @ 23,62 for old do. Lard firmer, with fair demand at 15 @ 16¼c.

DIED.

On 16th inst., of scarlet fever, only son of J. P. C. Phillips, Esq., Acct. Bank of Montreal at Kingston, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Insolvent Act of 1864, and amendments thereto.

In the matter of WM. FERGUSON & Co. Insolvents.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are notified that I, the undersigned, R. M. Rose, of the City of Kingston, have been appointed Official Assignee of their Estate and Effects; and they are required to produce before me, within two months from this date, their Claims upon the said Estate, under oath, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact, with vouchers in support of such claims.

R. M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, 18th March, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, will apply during the present Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for an act to amend an Act passed in the 25th year of the reign of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and chaptered seventy-three, intituled "An Act for facilitating the conveyance by the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, of lands in the Province of Canada, by and through their commissioners or Attorneys," by providing for the execution of conveyances by a single commissioner, and declaring the validity of Conveyances so executed, and for other purposes.

MARE FOR SALE.

IRON GREY, 15½ hands. Medium heavy. Fast stepper, fine saddle beast, kind and free. One particularly well suited for a Military man. May be seen on application to

R. WHITE
Chemist & Druggist,
Princess-st.

March 18.

FERRY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Municipal Council of the Township of Wolfe Island, that Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk on and until MONDAY, the 20th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M., from parties desirous to lease the Ferry from Wolfe Island to the City of Kingston, and vice versa, for the term of seven years from the first day of January, 1868.

The conditions to be complied with on said Ferry are enumerated in the original lease from the Crown, as also in By-law No. 69 of said Township of Wolfe Island, a copy of which may be obtained at the Township Clerk's office, with the schedule of fees and charges thereunto annexed.

No Tender will be accepted unless from such parties whose offer to maintain thereon a suitable Steamboat shall be approved of by said Council.

M. SPOOR,
Reeve.

H. O. HITCHCOCK,
Township Clerk.
Council Chamber,
Wolfe Island, March 18, 1868.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY AT J. J. LINTON'S SALE ROOMS.

THE Subscriber will sell at the above Rooms a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., and a splendid lot of Pictures, 2 excellent Beer Pumps, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, &c., &c., and 1 Large Mirror.

Terms Cash.

Sale at 10 o'clock, sharp.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

March 19.

AUCTION NOTICE.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to Sell on SATURDAY next, at his Sale Rooms:—

1 Excellent Democrat Waggon,
1 Market Waggon,
1 Spring do.

No Reserve.

Terms cash. Sale at 12 o'clock.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

March 19.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE

COMMENCING to-morrow, the Mails for the UNITED STATES, via Cape Vincent will be closed at this Office daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 A.M.

The British Mail per Cunard steamer will be closed every MONDAY, 10 A.M., and per Bremen steamer every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

☞ Letters for despatch by this Mail should be marked "PER BREMEN STEAMER" or they cannot be so forwarded.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Kingston, 18th March, 1868.

NEWLY OPENED.

The Metropolitan Saloon!

THE Subscriber having opened the above Saloon at No. 3, WILSON'S BUILDINGS, Wellington Street, calls attention to his choice assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c.

☞ OYSTERS, Soups and Refreshments of all kinds.

The Subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, combined with previous experience, to merit a full share of patronage.

CHAS. HUNTLEY.

Kingston, March 18, 1868.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

THE Board of Steamboat Inspectors will hold Sittings for the Examination of Applicants, and Renewal of Certificates to Qualified Engineers, as follows, viz.

KINGSTON, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this Month.

OTTAWA, on MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 30th, and 31st Inst.

By Order of the Board,

SAMUEL RISLEY,
Chairman.
WILLIAM McAUSLAN,
Government Inspector of Steamboats.

March 18, 1868.

Notice of Partnership.

DANIEL McEWEN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers who have supported him for the past five years, and he begs to inform them that he is still at the old stand in Queen street, and that he has enlarged the premises by adding a steam engine, turning lathe and other machinery, and also that he has taken into partnership John McEwen. The new firm will have the style of D. McEWEN & SON, and they are now prepared to execute all orders committed to their charge as Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths and Boiler Makers, Steamboat and Ship and Skiff work of all kinds. Engine repairing, Boiler and Mill work, Reaping and Mowing machines, Tinsmiths tools, Coffee Roasters made, Coffee mills cut and repaired, and all small machine work done in good order.

Kingston, March 16th, 1868.

MORE
No. 1
15 CENTS
F. S.
PRINCESS
JUST RECEIVED
ONLY 25
Labrador Herring
Smoked Salmon
Fresh Salmon
Finnan Haddies
Table Cod
Lobsters
March 14.
WINES.
YOUNG
ARE NOW
To SUPPLY
choice WINES
LOWEST PRICES
the City
guaranteed
of superior
OLD
PALE
GOLDEN
IRISH AND SCOTCH
YOUNG
Have now in second supply above from distinguished In Ireland and all of which we on the most terms for Cash
OLD RYE
The Best Old
VICTORIA
PRINCESS
March 3.
Special Notice
AYER'S CHERRY
Rx
For the Cure, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Incipient Consumption
So wide is the field of its benefits, so numerous are its cures, so universal the need of some such remedy in every section of country are persons suffering from what has been restored by its use from apparently hopeless decline, to perfect health and vigorous manhood. Its superiority over every other medicine for the cure of the diseases of the throat and lungs is now so generally known and so apparent to escape attention. Its wonderful virtues are known, in many instances, even what antidote to employ in the first approach of dangerous affections of the lungs, which, if neglected, lead to incurable consumption. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists everywhere.
Wholesale by
To Consumptives
The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, (free of charge) to all who desire it, a recipe with the direction for preparing and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreadful disease, consumption. His only object is to benefit others afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his prescription, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second St., Brooklyn, New York.
Information Wanted
Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a smooth face, also a receipt for Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, and to leave the same soft, clear and healthy, obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. ODELL, Box 5760 N. Y. P. O.
Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints; natural black or brown. This Dye stands unrivalled; no injurious ingredients; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond St., New York.
Errors of Youth.
A Gentleman who suffered for many years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, gladly send to his fellow sufferers the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured, free of charge, to those wishing to profit by his experience and who may do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.