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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Windsor Board of Trade recommend the Government to purchase, for exportation to Europe, all the silver at present in circulation (with the exception of the Canadian coinage) at a current rate of discount, paying for it in legal tender notes of not less denomination than one dollar. This is analogous to the recommendation urged upon the government by the Ottawa Board of Trade.

The reports regarding the proposition made by the government to Mr Galt that he should go to England along with Dr. Tupper and meet the anti-unionist delegates from Nova Scotia on their own ground, and of his refusal of the offer, appear to be well founded, as they are declared to be the common talk of members of Parliament at Ottawa. There was a marked coolness in Mr Galt's attitude towards the government during the first part of the session, and now it is seen that he allows private pique to control his course in refusing to associate with Dr. Tupper on the mission to England.

Chief Justice Chase has been brought out as a candidate for the Presidency in the United States. General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Mr Pendleton, of Ohio, are also spoken of as candidates. The arrangements will soon be made for holding the nominating conventions, and, after the candidates are definitely selected by the different political bodies, will follow the usual hot and exciting electioneering campaign, to be ended on election day in November. Mr Johnson's term expires in March next; but the reports respecting his trial on the impeachment of the House of Representatives make it probable that he will be unseated before that time arrives.

The new Currency Act introduced by Mr Rose is divided into two parts, the latter part of which will be called into force, as has been already described, on the contingency of the currency bill now before the Congress of the United States becoming law. Both parts of the Canadian bill, however, contain clauses which will enable the government to deal with the question of foreign silver.

Should the American bill be rejected we shall, in Canada retain our old system of currency and standard of value, and extend the same to Nova Scotia. Section 14 of the Act in such case provides that the Governor may, at any time after the day to be appointed by proclamation under the eleventh section, declare by proclamation that all or any of the silver coins of the United States of America or of any other foreign nation or state, shall, when of the weights and dates to be assigned in such proclamation, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, at rates in currency to be assigned to them respectively in such proclamation, in such sums in any one payment as may be therein declared.

Should the twenty-five franc standard of value be adopted in the United States, then in Canada we shall adopt the Nova Scotian currency, the advantages of which have been well be explained by Mr Rose. In that case the new coins to be struck at the United States mint of altered fineness and value, in accordance with the new standard, would by proclamation be made a legal tender under the eighth clause of the 18th section of the Act. By the ninth clause of the same section, also, the government may legalize the currency of older dates and different values. This clause specifies:—The proclamation declaring any coin a legal tender may fix a specific percentage of difference between the new currency and the old, and may contain such conditions and limitations as to weight, fineness, stamp, date, remedy or tolerance, as the Governor may think proper, and may be revoked or amended by any subsequent proclamation.

Up to the present there has been an unwillingness on the part of the government to legalize the currency of foreign coin. The monetary conference at Paris, however, appears to have broken down the notions hitherto prevailing in Great Britain as to foreign coinage, and there is now probably no reason to apprehend any objection by the British government to the recognition of American silver in Canada.

OBSERVATORY LECTURE.—The first of the two lectures given annually in connection with the Kingston Observatory will be delivered in the City Hall this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. The lecture will be given by Professor Williamson—subject: "The revolution of the earth round the sun," with illustrations. We solicit a much larger attendance than is usually seen on such occasions.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM STRATHROY.

Strathroy, March 20.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning between the grocery store of A. Johnston & Co., and O'Dwyer Brothers' boot and shoe store, which were entirely consumed, together with the store of A. Meekson (grocery) Hilton's Boot and shoes, P. O'Dwyer's grocery, Goodwin's grocery, Stuarts Confectionery, Carre's drug store, and the dwellings of P. O'Dwyer, J. A. Scoon, Mrs Jay, and Moore's hotel. A large amount of goods were saved, but the total loss cannot be much short of $30,000. which is principally on the buildings, two of which were not insured.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 20.—The ice opposite the city has begun to give way. There is an open channel between here and St. Lambert, and a habitant was drowned yesterday while crossing.

The body of a child was found yesterday in a match box in one of the Grand Trunk sheds at point St. Charles. No clue to the mother could be obtained.

Rumours are in circulation that frauds to a large amount have been discovered in one of the Grand Trunk Railway departments.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Frontenac Loan and Investment Society was held on the 18th instant at the office of the society, when a very satisfactory report and statement of the business of the society was submitted to the shareholders. The then retiring Directors were re-elected, after which the Directors met and appointed Thos. Kirkpatrick, President, M.P., and Mr James A. Henderson, Vice-President.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.—The Board of Steamboat Inspectors for the examination of applicants and renewal of certificates to qualified engineers, will hold their sittings for examination of applicants in this city on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of the present month.

A FALL OF SNOW.—The winter which left us a few weeks since has taken the return train, and brought with him a slight fall of snow. A good deal of "fuss and feathers" was manifested when the shower set in, but although it came down copiously for a time it melted nearly as fast as it fell, leaving a good deal of slush on the sidewalks and crossings very unfavourable for pedestrians.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE SOCIAL.—The members of Kingston Mechanics Division, No. 374, with their friends, held a social entertainment on Wednesday evening, 18th instant, in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, which was tastefully decorated with national and temperance flags. The Hall was well filled. The chair was occupied by Bro. G. W. Andrews, W.P., of the Division. After refreshments had been supplied, the entertainment was interspersed with short addresses by Bro. Andrews and Bro. Serg't Plimsaul, H. M. 17th Regt., and comic singing by Mr Wm. Keeley, (who kept the audience in roars of laughter.) Bros. Andrews, R. Tandy and Jones, with Bros. Hudsen, Plimsaul and Needhem, 17th Regt., sang several glees which were well received, Miss Jones presiding at the melodeon. Bro. Bandsman R. Downey, 17th Regt., played some beautiful selections on a concert flute, from Moore's Irish melodies. The entertainment gave great satisfaction, and credit is due to the committee and lady visitors for the management of the same. The social was brought to a close at a late hour by the audience singing God save the Queen.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—William Bowman, an idle fellow who has been frequently before the court, and who only completed a month's imprisonment yesterday, was sent to gaol for thirty days, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He asked the favour of having his coat taken in pawn for the amount of the fine, but the magistrate would not enter into the speculation, and he went out with the expressed determination of borrowing two dollars from "his lawyer." Edward Kelly, a drunken boatman, was sent to gaol for thirty days for vagrancy. The license inspector, Mr Thomas Mostyn, charged Mrs Ann Foley with selling liquor without license; the case was adjourned until Monday, the witnesses not attending. Policeman Cunningham laid a complaint against two boys, sons of cabman Gallagher, and a son of cabman Lemon, for driving cabs without a license, and soliciting passengers in that capacity on Wednesday at the Grand Trunk Station. The boys were fined one dollar each.

LONDON SOCIETY for March.—Canadian Agency of W. C. Chewett, Toronto. John Henderson, Kingston.

Contents:—Hammond's Luck, Our Dinners, Married on Her Tenth Birthday, The "Petite Presse" of France; London Lyrics, by Robert Buchanan—No. III.: A Fashsionable Love Affair; University Sketches, by an Old Cantab—No. I.: Tomkin's Degree Supper, and how it ended; Our Gardens in March; A Life and a Memory—Part I.: By Lady Charles Thynne, author of "Off the Line;" First Favourite; Torquay and its Neighbourhoood, Table Talk and Anecdotes of Society; The Old Seat; "Bones and I," or the Skeleton at Home: By G. J. Whyte Melville; The Piccadilly Papers; The Best of the Ball. The illustrations are of a very attractive character.

A bill to authorize an underground railway in New York has been favourably reported on in the State Legislature.

Dr A. A. Riddel, of Toronto, has been appointed land agent for the province of New Zealand in Canada.

It is said that Daniel Sherry, a private in the 30th Regiment, at Quebec, has fallen into the possession of £30,000 by the decease of a relative.

A new iron-clad of the Hercules class has been commenced in the same dock from which the Hercules was lately floated out at Chatham.

The Rev. Thomas Lowry, of Brantford, has been visited by a surprise party of members of his church, and presented with a well-filled purse in token of the esteem in which he is held by those among whom he labours.

The Montreal Company that offered to construct the Intercolonial Railway from River du Loup to Woodstock for six million dollars, have made another offer to build the road from River du Loup to Fredericton, running no place nearer the frontier than ten miles, for eight million dollars, not including land drainage, fencing, &c, and to run it without expense to the Government. Hugh Allan, Montreal, is understood to be at the head of the company. Good securities are offered that the contract will be carried out on temsr specified.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Wednesday, March 18.—In the Senate, Senator Campbell introduced a bill to facilitate the winding up of the affairs of incorporated companies. Ordered for second reading this day week.

The officers security bill, on motion of Senator Campbell, was read a third time and passed.

The commission and oaths of office bill, on motion of the Senator Campbell, was read a third time and passed.

The public matters inquiries regulation bill was read a second time and ordered for committee of the whole to-morrow.

The House adjourned at a quarter past three o'clock.

In the House of Commons,

In reply to Mr Blanchet, Mr Macdougall stated that it was not the intention of the Government to replace the steamer Victoria, which was lost, or to rebuild the steamer Advance. The service of placing and removing buoys, &c., would be performed by other means.

Mr Connell inquired of the Government whether the Stamp Act was constructed to impose a duty on notes, &c., under the sum of $25.

Mr Rose said it was the province of the Government to construe the act, and it would be improper for them to answer the question.

Petitions having been read, praying for the adoption of Major Robinson's route for the Intercolonial Railway,

Dr Parker said he did not object to the reception of the petition praying for the adoption of Major Robinson's route for the Intercolonial Railroad, but thought that as the House had given control over the route to the Government, and had, therefore, nothing further to do with it, the petitions were unnecessary.

Mr Cartier said the right of petition was the dearest right of the British subject.

Mr Holton said this was the true doctrine, but the point was, what disposal was it proposed to make of these petitions?

Mr Cartier said the petitions must be received, and if the route chosen by the Government did not meet with the approval of the House, a motion of want of confidence might at any time be proposed and Government held responsible.

Mr J. Sandfield Macdonald was anxious that the difficult question of the choice of a route should be settled with as little delay as possible, and in order to arrive at a settlement, suggested that the member for Chateauguay (Mr Holton) should move the reference of these petitions to a special committee to inquire as to the routes, and report to the House, which in its judgment should be adopted. This would bring the whole matter to an issue at once.

Mr Holton said he would do so if the hon. gentleman's (Sandfield's) friends opposite would consent.

Mr Sandfield Macdonald said he had no friends. (Laughter.) He stood alone in the House. If the hon. member was sincere in desiring a settlement of the question he ought to take some such course as he proposed, and in doing so he would receive his (Sandfield's) support, whatever it might be worth. The subject then dropped.

Mr Connell moved to refer the return of the 20th November, to an address for the names and salaries of officers and employees of the Government and Legislature, &c, to a select committee consisting of Messrs Langevin, J. S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Young, Gibbs, Blanchet, Pope, O'Connor, Stuart, Campbell, Burpee and the mover. In offering the resolution he urged economy in the expenditure of the House.

Mr Langevin said the subject was partly dealt with by the contingent committee and it would no doubt carry out what it had begun.

Mr Young lauded the economical manner in which the Ontario Government had administered its affairs, and said it should be taken as a pattern by this Government. He urged that the expenses of civil service should be reduced to the smallest amount consistent with efficiency.

Mr T. R. Ferguson thought the contingent committee quite competent to deal with the subject, and believed it was actuated by a proper desire to keep down the expenditure.

Dr Blanchet deprecated comparisons between the local and general governments.

Mr Connell complained that the lower provinces had not been considered in the appointment of officers, and that everything was done according to the old Canadian standard.

Hon. Mr Cartier hoped that the hon. member would consent to withdraw the motion. Every member of the House, no matter from what Province hailing, was actuated by the same desire and determination to do what was possible to be done towards securing economy in the public service, either connected with the House or the public departments. The mover ought to see, too, that his motion struck at a decision already come to by the House. An excellent committee had been struck to take up the subject, and the hon. gentleman wanted to annihilate that committee. He desires full inquiry also into the expenditure in the different public departments, but that would strike at the very root of the principle of responsible government. With regard to the expenditure of the house, Government was bound to use all its influence to see that as much economy as possible was practised by the Contingencies Committe, but the Government is not directly responsible for it. It is always assumed to be a privilege of the house to manage its own expenditure. The Government would endeavour to be as economical as possible in the administration of the public departments. Hon members were aware that already several measures were before the House connected with the constitution of the different Departments. The other day the Finance Minister introduced a Bill with reference to the civil service, and as that measure came up the salaries of the principal employees in the different Departments would be subject of discussion by the House. Again a special committee had been named already. Supposing the motion of the member for Carlton to carry, would not the house be justified in appointing as members of that very committee those who had been appointed before?

Mr Jones thought the people of Ontario were well satisfied that the public expenditure was increasing too rapidly. He did not attribute that increase to one Government any more than another. To a certain extent their whole system was wrong. When a ministry was defeated, their successors had always a number of friends, and sometimes, he was sorry to say, relations too, who had to be provided for. (Laughter.)

Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald did not think the Government should be debarred from extending reasonable assistance to their friends. (Laughter.)

Mr Jones did not wish that. He much respected the Premier of Ontario, but had one little fault against him, the appointment of a successor to the Queen's Printer when the incumbent died. The Premier had a favourable opportunity for abolishing the office, but he did not do so. However, that hon. gentleman was, on the whole, a stout advocate for retrenchment, and in consequence of his economical administration of affairs in Ontario, the people would not be satisfied until they saw the public expenditures of the Dominion cut down well. True, in Ontario and Quebec there was a surplus, so that no necessity existed for direct taxation at present; but one fact ought not to be lost sight of—the indebtedness of Upper and Lower Canada amounted to $88,000,000. The amount of that indebtedness assumed by the general Government was only $62,000,000, so that $16,000,000 would have to be divided between Ontario and Quebec; and interest on that amount would have to be met. That had not as yet, been taken into account, and, if the division were according to population, probably Ontario would have to pay interest on $8,000,000, or $1,000,000 in addition to the expense of local government. That would soon run away with the surplus. Hence, the expenses of the General as well as the Local Government would have to be kept down, if they desired to keep within their means. The expenses were altogether too large. He found the expenses of one department last year—that relating to Ordnance lands—to have been over $7,000, although the report of the Crown Lands Commissioner did not show that one acre of that land had been sold. Then the Indian Land Department sold 12,000 at an expense to the country of $5,382 or over 42 cents per acre. These were matters which all needed to be looked into, and he was quite willing to leave these points to the Finance Committee, believing them to be as capable of sifting everything thoroughly as any committee that could be appointed. Now was the time assuredly to inaugurate retrenchment, if ever. Undoubtedly, they could never make Confederation popular by increasing the taxation on articles of consumption, and could only do so by keeping down the public expenditure in every way possible. Great sympathy had deservedly been manifested concerning the poor fishermen, but the poor farmer must not be overlooked. Agriculturists were the bone and sinew of the land, and their interests must not be overlooked, for one such farmer was of more consequence and value to the Dominion than fifty fishermen. (Loud laughter.)

Hon. Mr Rose hoped the motion would be withdrawn. The mover ought to be satisfied with the general expression of opinion from all parts of the House that the public service should be as economically conducted as possible, and the Government were at present endeavouring to do this. Yesterday a Bill had been introduced by them respecting the Civil Service, fixing the number of officers, salary, &c., so that the House would have it in its power to prevent the undue increase in the number of officers, or in their salaries. As to the public expenditure, he quite agreed that it was time stock should be taken, and that there should be a thorough revision of the whole expenditure, in order to see wherein a saving might be effected. In a few days there would be laid before the House a full statement of the number of employees, salaries, and general items of expenditure. These would be laid before the House, item by item, and hon. members could be able to indicate where retrenchment might be effected. There was always a good deal of expenditure which no government, no matter who was in or out, could fully control, and they were determined that in the future the House should have under review every single shilling of expense incurred.

Mr McCallum thought the House might wait till the Committee already organized had reported. He was satisfied every member of that committee desired to reduce the expenses of the house as low as possible.

Hon. Mr McGee suggested that the matter should be referred to the Contingencies Committee. The motion was more comprehensive than the functions of the committee might enable them to deal with, but they might take up such portion as fell within their duties. As to the statement of the member for Carlton about the officials connected with the Legislature, he (Mr McGee) thought it was not deserved, and believed that the people of the Maritime Provinces were not attempted to be excluded from employment in the public service of the Dominion. There was no reason why any inhabitant of the Maritime Provinces, with proper qualifications, should not have an equal chance for employment within the Dominion as those that came from either of the older Provinces of Canada. The principle that governed the constitution of the Senate might be approximated in the distribution of the patronage of the country. One third of the Senators were from the Maritime Provinces, one third from Quebec, and one third from Ontario. Now, it might be well if in number as well as in value, as nearly as possible, one third of the employees of the Dominion should be drawn from the Maritime Provinces.

Mr Savary said it was a matter of indifference to the people of Nova Scotia from what portion of the Dominion the employees of this House came. In the attitude they took with reference to this Confederation, they were actuated by higher motives. It had been said at the opening of this session that swarms of office-seekers had come up from the Maritime Provinces. This was not true as regarded Nova Scotia. As regarded New Brunswick, however, he understood there had been quite a number of office-seekers who had come to Ottawa prepared to take any office from that of Senator down to door-keeper. In coming up he saw a person on the cars from New Brunswick who, he learned, had the promise of a New Brunswick member to get an appointment for him, and in the course of the session he saw the same party fulfilling the duties of door-keeper. Rumour has it that another individual had come up on a similar promise of the office of Senator, and his application being successful he was now seated in the other branch of this Legislature. He understood also that some representatives of the press from New Brunswick had been provided for. He had been rather surprised to find that the newspapers of that province were in so flourishing a condition as to be able to maintain correspondents or reporters here, but on looking at the return which had been brought down, he discovered that two of these correspondents had secured employment in the house, one as a clerk at $800 per annum, and the other as an extra writer at $4 a day. The extra writing, he supposed being corresponding for New Brunswick newspapers—extolling the distinguished member through whose patronage he got the position. Under such circumstances, he thought that a committee such as now proposed was very necessary. He belived there was too much extravagance, and that it was quite too easy to get positions in this house. The house, he thought, should not refuse this committee. If, at the inauguration of the Dominion, they refused to grant such an inquiry, the country would be apt to suspect that there was a good deal of corruption going on.

Mr Connell said he, at all events, had made no applications to Government to have any person appointed to office.

Mr Mackenzie called attention to the fact that although the house had been two months in session, the chairman of the contingencies committee had never made an attempt at investigation or retrenchment until he saw a notice on the paper by the member for Carlton. The Speaker, he understood, had made very few appointments and was, no doubt, awaiting some expression of opinion from the house, and more particularly from the committee which was charged with the administrative functions of the house. He thought it unfortunate that in this first session of the Dominion Parliament, when it was so important to have the machinery of the house put on a proper footing, the committee had been so slow to move in the matter. He thought probably the wisest course would be to withdraw this motion for the present, and then, if the contingencies committee did not take the necessary action within a reasonable time, it could again be renewed. He trusted the result of this discussion would be to stimulate the Committee to greater activity in the discharge of its duties.

Hon. Mr Langevin said the contingencies committee, in the early part of the session, had called for a statement to enable it to make this investigation. That statement was laid before them only four days before the House rose in December. The committee was now ready to deal with the matter, and he thought the attack upon it by the member for Lambton was unfair. The committee had requested the co-operation of the Speaker, and would be called together on Friday.

Mr Young thought the discussion which had taken place would do good. One reason why he had seconded the motion was that there was a feeling among some members of the contingencies committee itself that that committee would do nothing. But this discussion had shown the existence of such a desire on both sides of the House to have a strict attention paid to economy, that he believed the effect would be to secure earnest attention to the subject by the committee.

Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald stated his opinion that, as in Ontario, the Government should assume the responsibility of fixing the number and salaries of the officers of Parliament. Let there be but one responsibility for every dollar that went out of the public chest. The members of a contingencies committee might desire to practise economy, but they were liable to be influenced by outside pressure.

Hon. Mr McGee thought the member for Cornwall laid down an extremely dangerous doctrine, when he said the Executive Government should have the control of the patronage, the salaries and appointments of officers of Parliament.

Hon. John S. Macdonald—not the appointment.

Hon. Mr McGee went on to say that one dangerous result of the mode proposed by the member for Cornwall, would be to make the officers of Parliament dependent on the Executive. He (Mr McGee) held they should be independent of the Executive. As regarded responsibility, this house, acting through one of its committees, was just as responsible to the people as the Executive Government could be.

Mr D. A. Macdonald thought the number of employees was as limited as he had ever known it, considering the increase in the number of members. Formerly there was not work for half the extra writers employed, but the present Speaker deserved credit for not adding unnecessarily to the staff of employees. He understood the member for Carlton was prepared to withdraw his motion, and he (Mr Macdonald) begged to move that that gentleman be added to the contingencies committee.

Mr Connell then altered his motion so as to make it refer the returns, as far as the officers of this house were concerned, to the contingencies committee.

Mr Walsh said in former years the contingencies committee had found themselves thwarted in their endeavour to secure economy. He was glad this discussion had taken place, on account of the guarantee it gave that the committee, in any efforts they might now make, would be sustained by the house.

Mr Ryan said every ten years Parliament was seized with a retrenchment fit; but, unfortunately, it never was permanent. He agreed that the Government should be held responsible for fixing the salaries. Until this was done, he was afraid the present system of having the committee rooms and lobbies of the house crowded with nominees of members would be persisted in. For his part, he had never asked and never received for any nominee of his own any favours of that kind.

Mr Connell's motion was then agreed to; and also the motion adding that gentleman's name to the contingencies committee.

Mr Masson (Terrebone) moved an address for all correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Government of the late Province of Canada since February, 1862, on the subject of the colonial military expenditure and military defence of the late Province of Canada, and between the Imperial Government and that of the Dominion since 1st July, 1867, on the same subject.

Hon. Mr Cartier said the Government had no objection to the motion. Indeed, it had been their intention to have laid before the House all correspondence and despatches bearing on the question of defence, in order the better to enable the House to discuss the measure which in a few days he would have the honour to introduce, with regard to the Militia and defence of the country. He would also, for purposes of comparison, have printed with these copies of the Militia Laws of the late Province of Canada and of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr Holton said, assuming the House would not sit this evening, he begged to express the hope that the leader of the Government would bring down the papers relating to the mission to England, which he had promised for to-day, immediately after the opening of the House to-morrow, in order that if there should be no evening sitting to-morrow, members might have an opportunity of considering and commenting upon them in the course of the afternoon.

Sir John A. Macdonald promised to meet the wishes of the honourable gentleman. As there was no business on the paper to occupy an evening sitting, he would now move the adjournment. He might take this opportunity of stating that he would, probably next week, ask another day for the Government in addition to the two days per week which they now had. Before doing so, however, he would see what amount of time would be required for the consideration of measures in the hands of members other than members of the Government.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

The municipality of Paris have determined for reasons of economy, to have every other gas lamp in the streets of the capital extinguished after midnight. The police, however, object, on account of the difficulties which the arrangements will introduce into their surveillance.

The *Globe* says: City Aldermen, who are not always very scrupulous as to the mode of exercising the magisterial functions conferred upon them, should read the following extract from an amended Act passed by the Provincial Legislature last session:—"Every Recorder and Police Magistrate shall, *ex officio*, be a Justice of the Peace for the city or town in which he holds office, as well as for the county or union of counties in which the city or town is or was situate. But no Justice of the Peace shall "adjudicate upon, admit to bail, discharge prisoners, or otherwise act in any case, for any town or city where there is a Police Magistrate, except in case of illness, absence, or at the request of the Police Magistrate."

In one of the singing saloons of Liverpool, a young man named Carstairs, said to be respectably connected, while singing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," a Confederate song, was interrupted by an American Captain, named Howard, who insisted upon Carstairs "shutting up." Carstairs refused to comply with the demand, an altercation ensued, and Howard struck Carstairs violently over the head with a water bottle. Carstairs was removed to his hotel, and afterwards taken home, where he died.

A bold movement for the establishment of a genuine university for women, on the plan of Oxford, is begun in England.—Liberal subscriptions have already been made; Madame Bedichen giving £1,000, Miss Davies, Mr Manning, and Lady Goldsmidt £100 each, Mr James Heywood, £100, with many others. The design is to raise £30,000, for the erection of a collegiate building, which will be officered by women of experience, while the teaching will be conducted by instructors of both sexes. "It is hoped," says a London paper, "that for about £80 per annum, including all expenses, young women who feel the desire or the necessity to pursue their studies as far and earnestly as young men do may have the means placed within their reach."

A young lad was recently brought before a Liverpool magistrate, charged with embezzling nine pounds from his employer. On investigation it appears that the boy, less than fourteen years old, had spent the money in entertaining his sweetheart (aged twelve) with pleasure trips on Sunday, donkey rides and other refreshments. The young lady testified to this effect, and also averred that she had frequently drawn on young Lothario to the amount of two or three shillings, and that her drafts were always honoured through a female friend, who acted as messenger. The young scapegrace admitted the charge, and coolly told the magistrate that he "allowed Miss Taylor 6s. a week."

The crazy Connecticut gold diggers are still hard at work on the Scantic river, picking, drilling and blasting into the solid rock, some twenty feet below the surface of the earth. They have struck the wells of the treasure bearing cave, and as soon as they can penetrate in the interior, the bars of gold and chests of diamonds will be within their grasp. The medium in Boston sends daily directions for the prosecution of the search, derived from the spirit of Benjamin Franklin, who, superintends the operation, everything is done in accordance with the instructions of the higher intelligence.

Mr William Young's new evening daily, *Every Afternoon*, made its appearance yesterday, punctually according to announcement. It is a handsome sheet, of eight pages, nicely printed, and on better paper than we are accustomed to see in any but weekly papers. The original reading matter contained in it is pleasantly written, and the selections are chosen with the good taste which marked Mr Young's management of the *Albion*. Eschewing politics, and making no special attempt to merely report facts, the new journal forms an agreeable fireside or travelling companion for people of cultivation, and, as such, will doubtless successfully fill an unoccupied place in the newspaper world.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE FENIAN RAIDERS.

The New York *Sun's* Washington special says:—The Secretary of State sent to the Senate a large mass of correspondence, etc., in reply to a resolution of that body relating to the arrest and trial of the Rev. B. Lynch and others, by the Government of Great Britain, for alleged participation in the Fenian raid into Canada in 1866. The documents show what has been done by the Government of the United States, including letters from Secretary Seward, who, in writing to Rufus King at New York, on the 3rd of February, regrets to say that upon a renewed request of the Executive of the United States, the British Government is just now entirely disinclined to exercise further clemency in the case of B. Lynch; and in reply to a note of Mr Ford, of the British Legation, Feb. 4, says that Mr Lynch, who was convicted for alleged participation in the so-called Fenian raid, never united in such invasion, but, on the contrary, denounced the scheme as impracticable. He regretted that the British Government would not mitigate the sentence.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, March. 19.—Flour—Super Extra, 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,90 to 8,00; 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 7,70; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,15 to 7,35; bag flour 3,65 to 3,80. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,72½ to 1,75; Western, 1,65 to 1,70. Oats—per 32 lbs, 48 to 50. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,00 to 1,05. Butter—Dairy—18 to 25c; store-packed 18 to 25c. Ashes—pots, 5,45 to 5,50, pearls, 6,65 to 6,75. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 138½. Pork—Mess, 19,50 to 00,00; Prime Mess, 15,00 to 00,00; Prime, 14,00 to 00,00; Dressed Hogs, 0,0 00 to 0,00. Peas, 90 to 92. Rye Flour 6,00 to 6,10.

Flour—receipts heavy, demand languid but prices steady. Grain—Wheat wanted for immediate use and readily saleable at quotations; Peas unchanged. Oats firm but little doing. Barley quiet. Provisions—Pork quiet but steady. Lard—inactive. Butter—good scarce. Receipts dull. Pearls—more active.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, March 20.—Gold 138½. Cotton dull at 25c. Flour steady; receipts are 13,000 bbls and 7,800 bags; sales are 6,800 bbls at 8,90 @ 9,30 for superfine state and western; 9,90 @ 10,70 for common to choice extra state; 9,65 @ 11,10 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at 7,75 @ 9,60. Wheat closed steady; receipts are 29,000 bush; sales are 1,000 bush white California at 3,20. Corn closed steady and active and 1c better; receipts are 30,000 bush; sales are 58,000 bush at 1,21 @ 1,26 for new mixed western afloat. Rye quiet; receipts are 2,000 bush. Barley scarce and unchanged. Oats dull; receipts are 9,900 bush; buyers at 82c for western in store. Pork firmer and in demand at 24,75 @ 24,90 for new mess; 23,50 @ 23,75 for old do. Lard firmer, at 15½ @ 16¾. The latter for choice.

There is glorious news from Omaha—Not a man had been murdered in that delightful city for the space of three days up to last accounts.

There is a government vacancy at Port Colborne, the Customs officer at that point, Mr Van Allen, having pocketted more than his salary, and decamped across the liner.

Mr Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, who is to visit Hamilton on the 27th, has been presented by the Caledonian Club of New York with a gold medal and badge, and a diploma of honorary membership.

Notwithstanding the poverty of the Southern people, the cause of education is receiving a fair share of their attention. Many of the colleges which were closed during the war have been re-opened, and praiseworthy efforts are being made to furnish them with competent instructors.

SALUTE OF A HUNDRED AND ONE GUNS.—Opinions are divided as to the origin of firing 21 rounds on great occasions. Some imagine it to be deduce from a German custom of adding one on every occasion,—a custom observable even in the German law, and which has descended into trade and the ordinary affairs of life. Others prefer the following historical origin. On the triumphant return of Maximilien to Germany after a successful campaign, a brilliant reception was offered to the monarch by the town of Augsburg, and a hundred rounds of cannon were ordered to be discharged on the occasion. The officer on service, fearing to have neglected the exact number, caused an extra round to be added. The town of Nuremburg, which Maximilian next visited, desirous to prove itself loyal, also ordered a like salute; whence, it is said, proceeds the custom that has descended to our day.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. THOMAS.—A letter of the United States Consul at St. Croix, West Indies, addressed to the Secretary of State, says, "From the 31st of January to the 4th of February, there were fifteen cases and seven deaths by cholera in the country. The whole number of cases up to the last date was 220, and 167 deaths. The disease broke out on the 21st of December."

The Maine Historical Society has a piece of paper taken from the solid wood of a saw log, received for sawing at Augusta some time ago. On the paper appears the words 1775, J.B. Dunkirk with Arnold." Ninety circles in the wood were counted outside of it, the precise number of years since Arnold's expedition up the Kennebec.

It is understood that the tariff will be brought up for discussion in the Cabinet this week; further that the Militia Bill will be brought before Parliament next week, and will be a very economical measure. It is believed that the navigation bill, also to be shortly submitted, will contain a clause abolishing the light dues throught the Dominion. Mr Tilley has been confined to his room for the past two days with an attack of erysipelas of the eye, but this evening is much better. It is believed in well-informed circles that the non-confidence motion on the railway question in the New Brunswick Legislature will be defeated by a large majority. There is no truth in the report that the British Government had refused to receive the address of the Canadian Parliament on the North-West Territory.

The French are peculiarly clever in delicate scientific tests; but no nation on earth except the Germans could ever have thought of so singular and effective a trial of mechanical apparatus as was used lately upon a new arrangement for ventilating the House of Commons of the North German Parliament. When the apparatus was all in order, the three hundred workman who had been engaged upon the building, which is an entirely new one, were shut up in the Council Chamber, furnished with cigars and tobacco, and ordered to enter upon a general fumigation; which command the tobacco-loving Teutons joyfully obeyed, delighted at so easy and pleasant a mode of earning their wages. After three hours, the doors were opened, and the thermometer showed a rise of only one degree in the temperature of the room, while the atmosphere was comparatively unaffected by the enormous amount of tobacco burned there. Such is the statement, at all events. If it be true, the Berlin legislators may congratulate themselves upon possessing what does not elsewhere exist—a thoroughly ventilated Council Chamber.