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The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church is already accepted as settled, after the vote of last Saturday morning in which the Government sustained a defeat. The conviction of the inevitable forfeiture of revenues must be strong indeed when it has had the effect of uniting the Bishops of the Irish Church in a suggestion of compromise to Mr Disraeli urging him to surrender half the revenues of the church that the other half may be spared. It is doubtful, however, whether a proposal of this kind will have any weight with the majority who have followed the leadership of Mr Gladstone and declared their intention to deal finally with this most prominent Irish grievance. Though the circumstances all lend support to the belief that Mr Gladstone and his friends have taken up the Irish Church question as a political weapon wherewith to accomplish the downfall of Disraeli and open a path to office for themselves and their party, it is doubtful whether they can be induced to drop it now that they have so decidedly committed themselves to a course of abolition. No mere suggestion of a compromise, that would defeat them of their aim could be accepted. No mere temporizing with the question, delaying only the end without allaying the idea of grievance, could be held as satisfactory to those who have allowed their advocacy of a party measure to fill them with earnestness attaining the direct as well as the indirect result. The Irish Church is virtually separated from the State. It is left for its revenues and endowments to the tender mercies of the commission that shall settle the details of property and life interests. For its support the Church must no longer look to tithes and the moneys of the State It must depend upon the free will offering of its own adherents—many of whom are sufficiently rich, it must be admitted, to contribute handsomely for the maintenance of their own religion. The Church in Ireland will be left pretty much in the same position as that in which the Church has been left in Canada. The Anglican form of worship flourishes here on the voluntaryism of its members, and it is to be expected that in those parts of Ireland where the Church has taken root in the affections of the people, aid will not be wanting to supplement the scant revenues that may be left to maintain the decencies of public worship. In Ireland, however, as in Canada, the agitation will have for a time an embittering effect on the despoiled. All argument of the question would appear to be thrown away, however, after the Parliamentary decision of Saturday. The struggle now is not to defeat the inevitable, but to make the most favourable terms of surrender.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, April 7.—To-day in the House of Commons, Sir John A. Macdonald rose at three o'clock to move the adjournment of the House as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. He made some touching remarks in regard to the sudden removal of the man who had charmed the House with his eloquence the night before, and he would assure his hearers that, although Mr McGee was no more, his services would not be forgotten by Canada, but that it would be the duty of the government to provide for the deceased's wife and children, who would henceforth be cared for.

Sir John A Macdonald's remarks created a good deal of emotion in the crowded House and thronged galleries. Mr McKenzie, Mr Chauveau, and Messrs Campbell and Macdonald, of Nova Scotia, followed, all deploring the sad event, and expressing their gratification that the Government had decided on making provision for the family of the first Canadian martyr.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, April 8.—The inquest on Mr McGee adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

Mr McGee's body left for Montreal this morning after the usual funeral ceremonies, which were very largely attended. Members of the Cabinet were pall bearers. A great many members of Parliament accompanied the remains to Prescott.

A man named Whalen, arrested last night, whom the police are confident is the murderer, will be examined to-day.

Ottawa, April 8.—The prisoner Whalen is now being examined before the coroner's jury. He was escorted through the streets by a strong guard of the Rifle Brigade and followed by a large crowd of people.

When arrested he showed great trepidation. He had on his person a loaded revolver; one chamber of which had apparently been recently fired and a fresh cartridge inserted. The balls corresponded with that which caused the death of Mr McGee.

It is said some damaging papers were also found upon him. He acknowledged last night having been in the House of Commons up to hours of adjournment, left the building shortly before Mr Mcgee.

He stated that he was standing at the corner of the Russell House when told of Mr McGee's murder, but though the spot is only two blocks distant, he had not gone to see what was going on. On the contrary he went home immediately.

When asked the reason for doing so, he refused to reply.

Circumstances, said to point strongly against him, will probably come out in the examination.

Several persons in custody were examined before the Coroner's jury last evening, and the results not seeming to justify their detention, they were discharged.

It is stated that one of these parties named Slattery was re-arrested this morning.

A man named Drew, formerly a night watchman at the Parliament buildings, committed suicide this morning by blowing his brains out. It was rumoured this act had some connection with the late tragedy, but further inquiry seems to show there is no ground for the statement. The deceased had been drinking hard, and was in a very despondent state of mind at the time the act was committed.

Mr McGee's remains were conveyed to Montreal by a special train and will arrive about 5 p.m.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 8.—A public meeting of the citizens was held at noon to-day to express signation at the assasination of the Hon Thomas D'Arcy McGee and condolence with the family of the deceased.

The names of Peter Redpath and T. Mertland are spoken of as probable candidates for the representation of Montreal West, vacant by the death of Mr McGee.

Mr McGee's remains are expected by the special train at 5 o'clock to-day. His friends are to follow the corpse from Bonaventure station to his late residence.

The interments last week were 16 in the Protestant and 79 in the Cathalic Cemetry.

The sky is clear and bright after the snow storm yesterday, with high wind.

THE MURDER OF MR MCGEE.—The City Council of Ottawa have offered a reward of four thousand dollars for the discovery of the murderer or murderers of Mr McGee.

ACTIVITY OF THE POLICE FORCE.—All along the lines of railway, but more particularly at the Ottawa Railway Station and other points of ex-it from the capital, the police are fully on the alert to apprehend any one who by suspicious appearance or other reasons may be supposed to have been connected with the dreadful murder of Mr McGee. A gentleman from Ottawa states that being a stranger to the police on duty he was accosted and questioned by the police until they were satisfied as to his answers.

THE 14TH, PRINCESS OF WALES OWN.—The semi-annual inspection by the Commanding officer of the Battalion took place last evening, when there was a fair muster—about 200 of all ranks, present. The Battalion was commanded by Major Callaghan, and was inspected by Lieut Colonel Paton, after which a few movements and evolutions were gone through. The present members of the Battalion having with few exceptions, served for a length of time, the drill is nearly as good as ever, although the numbers are somewhat reduced. After the inspection the Regiment was formed in a two deep square, in the centre assembled the officers and a number of gentlemen who take an interest in the Battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Paton then read the following:—

[Copy of Despatch.]

The Duke of Buckingham to Viscount Monk:

"Downing street, 9th January, 1868.

"My Lord—I duly received your lordship's despatch, No. 71, of the 2nd November, 1867, in reply to mine of the 8th October, conveying to you the acquiescence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in the desire expressed in your application, that the 14th Battalion of Kingston Volunteers should be allowed to bear the designation of "The Princess of Wales' Own Battalion of Volunteer Militia." I have to inform you that under the circumstances reported by you the necessary submission has been made to the Queen, and that her Majesty has been pleased to signify Her approval of the proposed designation, which will accordingly belong henceforward to the Battalion.

"I have, &c,

[Signed] "BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS"

For this distinguished honour, Lieut.-Colonel Paton stated, the thanks were due to Sir John A. Macdonald, who had pressed their claims upon Lord Monck, and also brought under the attention of the Duke of Buckingham the very favourable reports which the Battalion received when upon active service in 1866. Many similar applications from other Battalions had been declined, and they might well feel proud to bear the honoured name of the Princess of Wales. When called upon for the defence of the country the Battalion had ever been ready, and the dastardly assassination of that eloquent, noble spirited, patriotic Irishman, D'Arcy McGee, which had just absorbed and startled the whole country, would be a fresh incentive to the "Princess of Wales' Own" to meet these murderous Fenian traitors should they ever again show themselves upon Canadian soil.

Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis then congratulated the Battalion upon the honour just announced, as a coveted distinction very seldom bestowed upon Regiments in the Regular service. Only one regiment, the 5th Dragoon Guards, bears the title, and it was given by the Princess Charlotte. He urged the Battalion to recruit up to the full strength, to respond to the exertions and appeal of their Colonel, who bestowed so much time upon his duties as Commanding officer, and to show themselves ever worthy of their title of the "Princess of Wales' Own."

The shed was well filled by a large number of interested spectators, and the Band played remarkably well during the evening.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The regular meeting of the Common School Board was held last (Tuesday) evening in the Council Chamber.

The meeting was called for seven o'clock, but it was within a few minutes of eight before a quorum was present, and one of the members, Mr Phillips, in the meantime, was compelled from business to leave.

The meeting was presided over by the Chairman of the Board, Mr Wm. Ford, jun., and the following members were in their places: Messrs. A. Chown, Carrol, Dr. Fenwick, B. M. Britton, Barton, Newlands and McCrossie.

Mr Chown opened the meeting with prayer, after which the minutes of the two last meetings were read by the Secretary and approved.

The Secretary read the report of the Audit Committee. It stated that it had examined the books and vouchers of the Secretary for 1867, and found them to agree with the cheques issued by the Chairman, and also with the entries in the cash book. There was a balance to the credit of the Board on the 31st December of $687:76, but from that sum $400 had to be deducted, being the amount appropriated as a first instalment on building the Cataraqui new school house The report called attention to "the large amount charged by the City Council for discount, which it does not appear to be justified in doing by the school act, as by that act it appeared that the Chamberlain is obliged to furnish such sums as may be required by the Board." It also mentioned the large amount expended for wood, $365:35. The attention of the Secretary was directed to the suggestions pointed out by the late chairman of the committee in reference to the advisability of keeping the account of each school separately, and hoped the suggestions would be attended to.

The Chairman observed respecting the first part of the report that it really made very little difference whether the Board or City Council paid the money—it came out of the city eventually. It certainly had the appearance of swelling the accounts of the Board; it would be pleasanter if the Corporation would advance sufficient to pay at least the first quarter's salaries. Respecting fuel, he thought the time had arrived when a better system of warming the schools should be adopted. He advocated the use of coal. A good deal of wood was annually lost, being stolen, from want of closed sheds to secure it in. A very little expense would suffice for a cellar to keep a few tons of coals for the schools. He thought the Board would do well to advocate the plan recommended, relative to keeping each school's accounts separate.

The report was adopted without dissent.

The Secretary said he had received the report of the Committee on Teachers, Offices and Salaries.

The Chairman said before reading the report he wished to remark that he thought the Board had better lay it on the table till a future meeting when all the members would be present.

The following is the report of the Committee:

The Committee on Teachers, Officers and salaries, at a meeting, on the 17th March, received applications from the following parties for the situation of head female teacher of Queen Street School, viz.:

1. Mrs Ballard, Kingston.
2. Miss Anne Barclay, Kingston.
3. Miss Tuttle, Eruestown.
4. Miss Anne O'Loughlin, Kingston.
5. Mrs Mary Brown, London.
6. Miss Jane M. Clark, Storrington.
7. Miss H Laing, Cobourg.

Before taking any action or making any selection from the candidates the committee had before them, to assist them, in their deliberations, the last report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and after a careful and anxious consideration of the strong recommendations therein contained, to secure advanced pupils of the Common Schools, especially girls a higher class of education, resolved to invite the School Committee to meet with them to consider the subject. In accordance with this resolution both committees accordingly met. Seriously viewing the importance of the proposed measure, your committee gave careful consideration to the arguments adduced by the Superintendent, as emanating from such a source they were justly entitled to. They also availed themselves of the oral communications made to the Chairman by the Rev. Mr Young, Inspector of Common Schools, during a recent visit to Kingston, in which he earnestly recommended that some arrangement should be made to secure a higher class of education to advanced pupils in the Common Schools, both male and female, but especially the latter.

On a careful perusal of the Chief Superintendent's report, it appears clear to your committee that the union school system, by means of which it was intended to secure a higher class of education for advanced female pupils, has proved a failure. After giving an account of the unsatisfactory manner in which the union school system worked, the Chief Superintendent says: "Will any man say that this state of things is satisfactory, a state in which the Common Schools are degraded by being suspended from the exercise of their higher functions. Unless I misunderstand the object of the Common School law, the Common Schools are designed to furnish a good English, and general education to those deserving it." Then again he adds: "I have such a sense of the importance of maintaining a high standard of education in the Common Schools," he would submit to great sacrifices to secure it. The views thus expressed in this able report, in favour of securing a higher class of education, for male and female pupils in our Common Schools, of course, had their due weight with your committees, enhanced as they were, by the belief, that such an arrangement will meet with the approval of our citizens. With a view therefore to carry it out, your committee recommend that in the meantime, no change should be made in the staff of the Queen Street School, and that Miss McIntyre be retained temporarily at the head of the senior female department. They also recommend that Johnston Street School be constituted by the Board the *Head* or *High School* of this city; that all pupils both male and female receiving their education in other schools under the Board, after having passed an examination (the subjects to be prescribed by the Local Superintendent) shall be transferred by the Local Superintendent to the head department of Johnston Street School, and that this resolution of the Board shall take effect after the summer vacation; in the meantime that steps be taken to secure the services of an experienced first-class female teacher of higher standing for the High School.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by the Chairman and members of the committee.

The Secretary having read the report the suggestion of the Chairman was adopted, and it was laid over accordingly.

As there was no more business before the Board, it was about to adjourn, when Mr Chown asked the Chairman whether any better plan for heating the new school house had been adopted than that of the old method. He had seen several, and thought a great saving could be effected by adopting some one of them.

The Chairman advised Mr Chown to lay some plan before the building committee, who would, no doubt, attend to any such suggestion.

The meeting adjourned in the usual form at fifteen minutes to nine o'clock.

John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer, has travelled 5,200 miles in the last 90 days, and made 72 speeches.

McFaul, who has been in custody for some time past, charged with complicity in the murder of Sykes on the Grand Trunk railway, near Prescott, has been discharged.

The submarine cable between Calais and Dover is again broken by the recent storm. Communication is kept up through the wires lying between Boulogue and Dieppe.

It is stated that the Government intend releasing Mr Stephen J. Meany from imprisonment on condition of his engaging never to return to the United Kingdom. His health has been failing at Pentonville.

There was considerable excitement in town yesterday, caused by a report that Mr James Hingston, dry goods merchant, had been arrested on a charge of forgery—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR McGEE.

Ottawa, April 7, 3.00 A.M.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning, within a few minutes after the House rose, Thos. D'Arcy McGee was shot dead as he was on the point of entering Mrs Trotter's, Sparks street. The ball, which was larger than that of a pistol ball, appears to have passed through his head, and is now lodged in the door of the house. A boy belonging to the House seems to have been first to come to the spot. He was coming down the hill from the Parliament House when he heard the report of a fire-arm, and on coming up he found Mr McGee lying on the sidewalk, and the people in the house alarmed and coming out. The murdered man was bleeding profusely from his wound; but seemed to be quite dead when approached. His brains were exuding from his wound. News was conveyed almost immediately to the Russell House, where numbers of gentlemen had just arrived from the House, all of whom hurried to the spot. The police soon made their appearance, and a message was sent to the Coroner. A vacant lot faces the Toronto House, in which the assassin might have concealed himself, but appearances would seem to indicate that the fire-arm was held closer to the murdered man's head.

The wildest excitement prevails, and steps are taken to secure some clue, if possible, to the perpetrator of the deed. The body is now lying on the pavement, awaiting the arrival of the Coroner. The startling suddenness of the affair has created a profound sensation amongst those acquainted with the facts.

Ottawa, April 7, 3:30 a. m.—The body of Mr McGee has just been removed inside his boarding house. An examination shows that the ball entered the back of the neck, apparently while he was in the act of stooping to open the door, his latch key being in the hole. The conical end of the ball was outermost in the door, indicating that it must have been upside down in the barrel, or else must have been held close to his head. The boy who first reached the spot was a page of the house, who was terribly alarmed and says he saw no one running away.

Coroner Van Courtland, Sir John A. Macdonald, Col. Gray, Speaker Cockburn and many other members were quickly on the spot, and Sir John A. Macdonald has taken measures to have all sources of exit from the city strictly guarded and watched.

Mr McGee left the House of Commons a little before two o'clock, the moon making it nearly as light as day, in company with Mr McFarlane, M. P., and Mr Buckley, who left him at the corner of Metcalf and Sparks street, and McGee walked alone to his lodgings opposite the Toronto House in Sparks street. He was smoking at the time, and carried his stick under his left arm, while with his right hand, and in a stooping position, he placed the latch key in the door. Mrs Trotter, the landlady, heard the sound, and hastened to open the door, and as she did so she heard the report, and saw the flash of a firearm, and instantly reclosed the door and alarmed the house. Dr. Robitaille and other boarders rushed out, and found Mr McGee lying dead on his back on the sidewalk with a pistol wound in the back of his head. He had evidently been shot while endeavouring to open the door, the assassin having come out of some door-way or other place of concealment, got stealthily behind him and placed the muzzle of his weapon close to his head. The ball came out at the mouth, destroying his front teeth, and death from the nature of the wound must have been instantaneous.

Mrs. Trotter's son, a page in the House of Commons, had just turned the corner of Wellington into O'Connor street, when he heard the shot fired, and on coming into Sparks street a few moments after saw a man lying in front of his mother's door, and ran in consternation to the Times office to give the alarm. The fatal bullet entered the door about two inches above the latch-key hole. Although the murdered man fell backward on receiving the shot, his hat was not displaced; his cigar half burned, fell on the doorstep.

The blood from the wound be-spattered the door below the bullet hole, and a large pool of blood stained the footpath, and poured a sullen stream on to the road.

The inquest opened this morning at ten o'clock; the body lay in an ante-room, just as it was taken from the street, the face and beard all clogged with gore, the right hand ungloved on the breast, and the great coat partially unbuttoned. The hat lying near by is also stained with blood The bullet was fired from a Smith & Wesson revolver.

Patrick Buckley, of Toronto, a messenger in the House, the last person with the murdered man, and P. A. Eagleson, tailor, of Ottawa, have been arrested on suspicion; but the guilty person is supposed to be still at large.

THE LATE MR McGEE.

The Montreal *Telegraph* says:—When, three years ago at a public meeting in this city, Mr McGee uttered his eloquent denunciation of the wickedness and folly of assassination, in connection with the then recent murder of President Lincoln, no man dreamed that the day would come when he himself would be a victim to the murderous bullet, the first, let us hope the last, martyr of the Dominion he laboured so earnestly to erect. The whole Empire will mourn him; wherever the English language is spoken, and Irish enterprise has penetrated, wherever patriotism is honoured, and eloquence admired, his fate will be deplored, his memory honoured. As for us Canadians, who have been deprived of a wise counsellor, at a time when most we needed the counsel of one who had made himself an apostle of conciliation among clashing creeds and hostile nationalities, if we cannot avenge him, let us give him an imperishable monument by upholding the principles he taught, for which he died, and against the life of which the assassin fired his shot. So shall we best honour his memory, and defeat the machinations of those who shed his blood.

The Montreal *Witness* observes:—It will be peculiarly gratifying to all, and especially to temperance men, to learn that, notwithstanding the temptations of the capital and of the company to which Mr McGee was supposed; and, notwithstanding, as we are told, the fearfully pernicious advice of five physicians of Ottawa, to return to the use of alcoholic stimulants for the purpose of restoring his strength,—he firmly resisted all temptation, and lived and died a sober man; and his recovery, above-mentioned, was doubtless, in a great degree, owing to his strength of resolution in resisting his physician's advice. It is not many days since we had a note from the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, a postscript to which stated that Mr. McGee was firm as a rock.

"How dismal you look!" said a bucket to its companion, as they were going to the well. "Ah," replied the other, "I was reflecting on the uselessness of our being filled; for let us go away ever so full, we always come back empty!" "Dear me! how strange to look at it in that way!" said the other bucket. "Now, I enjoy the thought that, however empty we come, we always go away full. Only look at it in that light, and you'll be as cheerful as I am."

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Monday, April 6.—In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr Keeler, Mr McDougall said it was not the intention of this session to make provision in the estimates for the construction of the Murray Canal.

In reply to Mr Workman, Mr McDougall said the Government had already issued orders for opening the canals at the earliest possible moment.

In reply to Mr Savary, who inquired whether Government intended to introduce a banking law this session, Sir John A. Macdonald said a special committee on this subject was expected to report shortly and their report would be awaited.

In reply to Mr Bodwell, Mr Rose said the subject of licensing Express Companies was under consideration.

Mr Gibbs moved for a return showing: 1st. The amount of securities of all descriptions, whether bonds or stock issued by the Dominion of Canada since the 1st July last. What rate of interest the same bears; nature of such securities and terms and conditions on which they were issued, and where and by whom; 2nd. Amount and number of tenders below par for any such securities; 3rd. Number and amount of tenders at par; 4th. Amount accepted and at what rates and number of allottees; 5th Charges incurred or paid in respect to the negotiations of such loans, whether for commission or brokerage.

Mr Rose said the Government had every desire to give such information, and a return would be brought down as soon as possible. There was nothing in the relations between the Government and its fiscal agents, which either need be ashamed of, and that Government was fully prepared to give Parliament information respecting all its relations with the Bank of Montreal.

Mr Holton said that being the case, he would ask the Minister of Finance to consent to an amendment of the motion, so as to give the country information respecting the amount of Dominion stock which the Bank of Montreal had tendered for or taken. He had freqently been charged with the responsibility of the present connection with the bank under the arrangement he (Mr Holton) had made with it. It had proved a very useful servant of the Government, but under the management of the gentlemen opposite, had since become master of the Government.

Mr J. Sandfield Macdonald held that the Bank of Montreal should not be subjected to these attacks, as it had come to the assistance of the Government at a time of need, and went on to say that it had been attacked unfairly.

Dr. Parker said that when the arrangement with the Bank of Montreal came to be ventilated it would be found that it was a very profitable one for that institution.

The motion was then carried.

Mr Macdonald (Antigonish) moved an address for a copy of the address of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia praying for the repeal of so much of the British North America Act as refers to that Province. In moving for this address Mr Macdonald said that it was desirable that all correspondence on this general question of repeal, and any minutes of Council embodying the policy of the Government should be brought down.

Sir John A. Macdonald said that the Governor General had recently transmitted the address alluded to, and that he doubted if he had retained a copy.

Mr Stewart Campbell moved in amendment that a copy of the resolutions on which that address was founded should also be brought down.

Dr. Parker protested against Dr. Tupper's mission to England, arguing that he was the last man who should have been selected for such a mission; that the government should endeavour to conciliate Nova Scotia, and not treat it with the present neglect and inattention. He went on to refer to the Quebec conference and the causes of the Nova Scotian discontent, showing the action which had been taken, his argument being for the purpose of proving that all through Dr. Tupper had been distasteful to the people of that Province. He charged the government with having closed the door against conciliation with Nova Scotia, and thought no delegate should have been sent by the Dominion government to England to interfere with the repeal delegates. He moved is amendment to the motion, seconded by Mr Holton, that in the opinion of the House the appointment of Dr. Tupper will increase the discontent in Nova Scotia, and that his Excellency be requested to order his recall.

Mr Magill felt himself bound as consistent supporter of Confederation, to oppose the motion of Mr Parker. Had the government failed to take such steps as sending delegates to uphold Confederation, they would have been blameable in the highest degree. No better choice could have been made than Dr. Tupper.

Mr McGee said the member for Wellington Centre was elected as one of a fair trial men, yet never loses the opportunity of seeking the subject of irritation which he would fain to foster into matters of impediment to the consolidation of the Union. It was time the political mask was taken from his face, and those electors who were responsible for sending him to Parliament should know that he never lost an opportunity to give the Union cause a stab in the dark. He went on to defend the appointment of Dr. Tupper, which he said was due to him, he being attacked by repeal resolutions, and being held personally responsible to a certain extent for the passing of the Confederation Act as regards Nova Scotia. Referring to the repeal resolutions he characterized as a school boy effort, entirely destitute of qualities which gave weight to the dignity of great State papers, and as such, he very much regretted that they should have gone out in the name of Nova Scotia. He was sure there was no desire on either side of the House to do injustice to that Province, and if it could be shown that in respect that they were not treated fairly, he for one would do his utmost to rectify it.

Mr Macdonald (Lunenburg) rose with regret to speak on this question, but felt obliged to reply to one or two points of the member for Montreal West. He did not think it in a very good taste for that gentleman to taunt members from Nova Scotia with inconsistency of their position in this House. He did not think there was any inconsistency in their obeying the wishes of their constituents. He referred to the recent commercial legislation, which was such as a Nova Scotia Legislature never would have adopted. He thought it right to inform the House that there were people in Nova Scotia who openly spoke of rebellion. He strongly censured Dr. Tupper's appointment, but the Government had chosen to send him, and it was a matter of indifference to him whether he went or not. The government of this country should not have interfered, but have allowed Nova Scotia to fight out its battle with the Imperial Government.

Mr Cartier suggested that Dr. Parker should withdraw his amendmept.

Mr Galt hoped this would be done. Although he had declined to accompany Dr. Tupper he thought it would be a mistake to recall him. There was no doubt as to the sincerity of government in desiring to conciliate Nova Scotia. He wished that there should be no misunderstanding as to his position. He believed that without Nova Scotia Confederation would be a failure, and that there was every desire to remedy any wrong which that Province could show how she suffered. He repeated that while believing Dr. Tupper's appointment a mistake, all the evil that could be effected was done already. He believed that the people of Nova Scotia were almost exceptionally loyal to the British Empire, and that they would be willing to sacrifice some of their sentiments for the sake of consolidating the union. If this country was to be anything at all, Nova Scotia must be united with Canada, where no one could desire anything else than to see justice done to the people of that Province. When he urged the leader of the Government last session, not to press the tariff, he did so because he thought their action would be misunderstood. He objected to Mr Parker's amendment on the same ground, and would vote against it.

Mr Johnson supported the appointment of Dr. Tupper. The strongest argument for sending him was to be found in the fact that his appointment was opposed by those who sent Mr Howe.

Mr Blake maintained that there had been no argument brought forward to justify Dr. Tupper's appointment. The strongest reason given by the member for Montreal West was that it would be a base thing not to give Dr. Tupper a mission to England to vindicate himself. That was sufficiently answered by the member for Sherbrooke, who in the strongest way, not by words only, but by acts of the gravest importance expressed his sense of the impolicy of the appointment.

Mr McKenzie appealed to the Government and the friends of the Union to allow Mr Parker's motion to be withdrawn; the continuation of the discussion could only provoke irritation.

Mr Ferguson maintained his objection, saying Mr McKenzie should have advised Mr Parker not to propose such a motion.

Mr Holton explained that as soon as he had an opportunity he publicly suggested the withdrawal of the motion, in accordance with the invitation of the Minister of Militia. He was fully prepared for a vote, as he had quite made up his mind.

Mr Chauveau and Mr John Sandfield Macdonald both advocated the withdrawal of the objection to the withdrawal of Dr. Parker's amendment, which Mr Ferguson finally did.

Dr. Parker then withdrew his amendment.

The motion of Mr Macdonald (Antigonish) was put and carried.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved that when the House adjourns on Wednesday at six, it stands adjourned till half-past seven the Tuesday following. He had received a document signed by 75 members in favour of this. Carried.

The House adjourned at 2:30.

MR HOWE AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Private letters recently received at Ottawa from London, state that the Hon. Joseph Howe had had an interview with the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary, in relation to his repeal mission, and that the Duke after hearing him at length, quietly replied that the Union was at present the policy of the Empire, and that the Government could not, upon the representations submitted by Mr Howe or the other Anti-Union delegates whom he understood to be in London, undertake to stultify at this early day by reversing the deliberate and well considered course arrived at when it advised the Queen to sanction the British America Act last year.

It is also understood that the Duke referred to the unconstitutional course adopted by the Repealers, inasmuch as the resolutions passed by the Nova Scotia Assembly, while purporting to be the expressions of the Nova Scotia people, had not received, or been submitted for, the concurrence of the Legislative Council and Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

It is understood, in well-informed circles, that the correspondence between the British authorities, respecting the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation, is in such a forward state, and has taken such a favourable turn, that a bill providing for its admission will very probably be suomitted at the present mission of the Canadian Parliament.

Recent advises from Newfoundland state that the consideration of Confederation will depend upon the action taken in Nova Scotia, and that until matters are settled, so far as that Province is concerned, no steps will be taken by the Newfoundland Government.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE AND DEFENCE.

Despatches on the subjects of colonial and military expenditure and defence have been brought down. They consist of a number of despatches between the Imperial and the old Canadian Governments, and the Dominion Government since June 10, 1862. Those received since 14 July last, are as follows:

The Duke of Buckingham, under date of February 22, 1868, transmits a copy of a letter of the Secretary of State for War to the Governor General, which states that the question of the defence of Canada having lately been under consideration, has led the defence committee to bring to the notice of the Duke of Buckingham that, although great progress has been made on the works at Quebec, which have been undertaken by the Imperial Government, no steps have as yet been taken for the defence of other vital points in British North America. Sir John Pakington, therefore, desires to suggest to his Grace the importance of urging upon the Government of Canada that no time should be lost in giving effect to the recommendations which have on previous occasions been made for the construction of fortifications at Montreal, Kingston and other places.

He also calls attention to the defenceless state of St. John, N. B., situated at the mouth of the river, the great artery of New Brunswick. The occupation of St. John by an enemy would virtually give pocession of the Province, and at the same time afford him a base of operations from whence he could cut all communication either by Intercolonial Railway or by the other routes from Nova Scotia through New Brunswick to Canada. Thus St. John is a place of great importance in connection with the general scheme for the defence of British North America.

Sir John Pakington therefore requests the Duke of Buckingham to urge upon the Canadian Government that early measures should be taken for the construction of such works as are essential for the proper defence of that place against attack both by sea and land.

In reply the Governor General, under date of March 14, 1868, submits copy of minutes of council, which states that the Minister of Militia reports that as from information in prossession of the Canadian government it appears that the Fenian organzation of the United States is not only not ceased to exist but has being actively carried on, and that some future invasion of Canada is contemplated by them, he does not consider that the reduction of the naval force on the St. Lawrence should at present take place, and he deems it necessary that gunboats should, on the opening of navigation, continue to be manned as heretofore. Council concur in the opinion of the Minister of Militia.

Bare-back Robinson has been sued in Cincinnati by a mother who demands possession of two children whom he is training for the circus.

A pair of full-grown Moose, male and female, ordered by the King of Italy, are now on exhibition at Halifpx, whence they will be sent by steamer to their destiuation.

There is a revival in the ship-buildiag trade at Quebec: there are thirty-two vessels on the stocks, 1970 tons, against 18 vessels, 1243 tons at the corresponding period of last year.

Destitution still prevails to an alarming extent in some sections of Nova Scotia. It is feared, however, that in some cases the relief received at Halifax has not been as judiciously distributed as it might have been, and in consequence many deserving persons are made sufferers.

DIED.

In Ottawa, on the 6th instant, of diptheria, Charlotte Mary, only Daughter of Mr Charles Sangster, aged three years and four months.

In Kingston on Tuesday, the 7th April, Mary, third Daughter of Mr John Cunningham, in the 16th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral at three o'clock P. M., on Thursday the 9th instant, from her Father's residence, Barrie street, to the Waterloo Cemetrey.

At Mortonwood, on Monday the 6th instant, at 11 p.m., Lizzie, eldest daughter of the late James Morton, Esq., after a long and painful illness of several months, which was borne with cheerfulness and Christian-like fortitude.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her mother's residence to the Waterloo Cemetery on Thursday the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m.

R. & J. CA

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We have much pleasure

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value, appropriateness

remarkable cheapness,

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Kingston, April 4, 186

The Florence Nig

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ten by the Rev. C. Z.

Reformed Messenger,

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Just open the door for

will prove the Angel

of the Nursery. Of this

will teach our "Sam"

Mrs Winslow," for

escape the griping, colicky

We confirm every word

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to perform, every part

Away with your "Godfr

Laudanum," and every

by which the babe is drugg

and rendered dull and stupid

We have never seen Mrs

only through the properties

Syrup for children teething!

er, we would make her, or

saviour to the Infant Race.

Sold by all druggists.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing

Having the *fac-simile* of

on the outside wrapper. All

tations.

A "Cough," "cold," or

Throat,

If allowed to progress,

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Brown's Bronchial

Reach *directly* the affected

most instant relief. In Bronchitis

Catarrh they are beneficial.

genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches

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Batchelor's Hair Dye

This splendid Hair Dye is the

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A Gentleman who suffered for years

Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and

effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for

of suffering humanity, send free to all who

it, the recipe and directions for making

ple remedy by which he was cured.

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JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar-st., New York.

The Daily News.

DNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

ndon, April 8, 1:20 p.m.—The ship

, from London for Quebec, was

y lost on Goodwin Sands, Dover

s. No further particulars.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ndon, April 8, 1:20 p.m.—Consols easier

ito 93¾ for money and account; Bonds

Illinois Central 95¼; Great Western 24½

ds.

verpool, April 8, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton irregular

and easier; Uplands on spot at 11¾d to

. Pork firmer. Lard firm, advanced to

. Bacon advanced to 47s. Tallow 45s

Common resin 7s 3d.

New York Press Despatches.

vana, April 7.—Advices from Guadaloupe

to the 10th ult. have been received.

ee overflowed suddenly at PorteMonte,

three French and one English vessels

driven on the rocks and broken to

. Several other vessels were washed

and greatly damaged.

w York, April 7.—The steamship St.

ul, from Brest, March 28th, arrived

evening.

w York, April 8.—Butler's American

re, on Crosby street, was burned last

. Loss $17,000.

alo, April 8.—Several inches of snow

here this morning.

ooklyn, April 8.—Two men were

ed to death yesterday by a falling

ing.

York, April 8.—The Herald's Washington

special says the counsel for the

ent do not think the trial will con-

beyond next Monday week. It may

efore that time.

World's Washington special says

is no foundation for the report that

Chase is the author of the