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TO CORRESPONDENTS

[illegible]

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE*

THE CHANGES IN THE TARIFF. The telegram of instructions relating to the changes in the tariff which have been put in force to-day was received by Mr Simpson, the Collector, as early as four o'clock in the morning.

The prompt bringing to justice of the Fenian assassin Farrell in Australia will strike all who hold the detestable crime of assassination in just horror, as a fitting and speedy retribution for the senseless though bloodthirsty crime which this self-admitted Fenian contemplated. By reason of those outrages, among which may be mentioned the blowing up of the wall of Clerkenwell prison, with its attendant destruction of innocent lives, the attempt to set fire to Buckingham Palace, the assassination of Mr McGee, and this last attempt against the life of a member of the Royal family, Fenianism has sunk to the rank of the most infamous and criminal conspiracy of the age, and created a public sentiment against its members that must effectually close the doors of compassion and mercy against those consigned to punishment.

The London *Times* says it is stated that the proposed loan by Imperial guarantee for the Inter-Colonial Railway has been postponed. The Canadian Ministers, who were at one time expected here early in April, in order to negotiate it, have found it necessary to remain at Ottawa until after the prorogation of their Parliament, which met on the 12th of March, and it is not known when the Legislative business of Canada will be completed for the year. From this it may be inferred that the return to England of some members of the Canadian government is expected as soon as the termination of the legislative business will admit of their departure from Canada. The postponement of the selection of route of the Intercolonial railway, is most probably, the most important reason for delaying the issue of the loan. In point of fact, there can be no immediate use for the money until the surveys are in an advanced state, so that the work of actual construction can be commenced.

Earl Russell's bid for a place in the new ministry which Mr Gladstone and his supporters contemplate as successors to Mr Disraeli and his colleagues, in the event of carrying the resolutions against the Irish Church, sticks out most prominently in his reply to Lord Derby. Mr Gladstone has an eager seconder of his Irish Church policy in the House of Lords in the person of Lord Russell. But both the Upper House, the Lower, and the people, are sick of Earl Russell's former administrations, and would so dread his return to place in any capacity for doing his natural mischief, that the fact of itself is enough to deter members from taking a step that must be followed by such a result. It is notorious that Lord Derby, though in a minority of his own party in Parliament, was supported by the good sense of the House of Commons in order that Earl Russell should be kept out of harm's way. We look upon Earl Russell's prominent advocacy of the disestablishment of the Irish Church as a circumstance which is of a nature to interfere with the anticipated success and popularity of Mr Gladstone's resolutions.

THE FIRST STEAMER FROM MONTREAL.—The steamer Spartan, of the Royal Mail Line, arrived at half-past six o'clock yesterday evening from Montreal, being the first steamer of the season from that place. After a short stay she proceeded on her trip upwards.

THE 17TH REGIMENT.—The duties of the men of this regiment cease in Kingston to-day, and they will proceed without delay to Quebec. The married men, it is understood, will leave for England on the 5th proximo, to be immediately followed by the others.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—The public will bear in mind Mr Linton's Auction Sale of the furniture, &c, of Mrs Waddingham, Rideau street, advertised in another column, which will take place to-morrow, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Blackwood's Magazine, April 1868. L. Scott, Publishing Company, New York. J. Creighton, Kingston.

This number of Blackwood contains—Horace, the causes of his popularity; Historical sketches of the reign of George III—Walpole, William Edmonstone Aytoun; Cornelius O'Dowd; Charles Kean and the modern stage; Linda Tressell, part 7; The Battle for Place (political article.)

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 29.—An accident, resulting fatally, occurred last evening, at Point St Charles. A teamster named Ashby, in the employ of Sheddden, attempted to cross the track, when an approaching train knocked him off the vehicle and passed over both his left arm and left leg. Ashby was conveyed to the General Hospital, but died the same evening.

Sentence was pronounced yesterday afternoon upon the prisoners convicted during the present term of the Quebec bench. Madame Demers, convicted of manslaughter in the Chambly case, was sentenced to five years imprisonment, and Privatte Wesson, same offence, to Penitentiary for life.

The weather has become warm and seasonable.

FIRE AT BRIGHTON

Brighton, April 28.—A fire broke out [illegible] last night in the dry goods store of S. P. Gross. The origin of the fire is unknown. On the first alarm [illegible] was seen issuing out of the windows and over the roof. The building belonged to [illegible] and was occupied by [illegible] Bullock's grocery store and [illegible] the same roof. R. Bayes's [illegible] and dwelling, a [illegible] adjoining, was [illegible] Nay was Thomas Webb's saddlery [illegible] occupied, which suffered [illegible] fire. Bullock's loss was [illegible] on $400; S. P. Gross's loss about $2,500, insured for $2,500. R. Bayes's loss $1,000, no insurance. Webb's loss about $500. Albert Gross lost a quantity of furniture, and Mrs Cuite, who occupies the upper Gross's store, lost every thing. Fourteen children narrowly escaped the burning building.

FIRE.—A fire occurred about 4 o'clock this morning in a small house belonging to and occupied by J. Sheridan, carter, at the north end of Division Street. The building, with the exception of the front and south end, which were of brick, was constructed of wood and being highly inflammable from age, a short time was sufficient for the flames to complete the work of destruction. On the arrival of No. 3 engine, it was apparent that any attempt to subdue the fire would be useless, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to the prevention of the spread of the flames to the adjacent buildings, which they succeeded in doing. The fire originated in a small wooden barn or stable, near the house, and separated from it only by a narrow gateway, just sufficient to allow of the passage of a wagon; and in which were secured the carter's horse, a goat and a number of fowls, all of which perished. The flames had got great headway when first discovered, and any attempt to save the contents of the stable was utterly useless. Sheridan and family locked the barn last night before going to bed, and feels confident that the building was purposely fired by some malicious person. There was no insurance on the property, and as little furniture was saved the loss to Sheridan will be very serious.

CANADIANS ABROAD.—A recent Savannah (Georgia) newspaper makes the following allusion to a visit to Savannah by Chief Justice Draper, and his son W. G. Draper, Esq., County Judge of Frontenac, who are at present making a health tour in the South:—

"A pleasant episode in the ordinary routine of court scenes occurred to-day by the presence of two high English judicial functionaries in the United States District Court. There were the Hon. W. H. Draper, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada, and the Hon. W. G. Draper, Junior judge of Ontario, Canada. Being in Savannah on a tour of relaxation they were invited to visit the court where they were admitted to seats on either side of Judge Erskine. After the usual interchange of courtesies on the bench the visitors were introduced to the members of the bar, by whom they were received with kindly greetings. The whole interview was one of the most pleasant kind."

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—From repeated disappointments the attendance in the gallery this morning was very thin, the usual select company, the weather being propitious, having transferred their patronage to various steamboat wharves and the corners of the public thoroughfares. A few boys, a couple of paralytic old men, and a deaf pieman, occupied the benches. Elizabeth Dawson and Elizabeth Sloan, two well-known vagrants, were charged with being drunk last night and confessed to the fact, but pleaded hard to be suffered a short time longer to breath the air of freedom, when they would take themselves to parts unknown. Deaf to their entreaties, the Magistrate sent them to the Hotel Corbett for 14 days, resulting from their inability to pay a fine of $2 each. George Fisherman, a French Canadian, appeared to answer a similar charge of drunkenness last night, which was fully sustained by his appearance at the bar this morning, being yet under the influence of the potent spirit. His attempts to account for his conduct last night in English, always bad, but rendered worse than unintelligible by his present mauslin condition, was extremely amusing. A fine of $2 was imposed upon him by the court. P. Doyle, for doing business as porter at the wharves contrary to the city by-law was placed at the bar, but discharged on pleading ignorance of his offence. James Sherrington was charged with assaulting William Sheridan, a boy of about fourteen years of age, by pushing him off the sidewalk in Division st. on Saturday afternoon last, and upon the boys remonstrating striking him over the eyes with a stone held in his hand. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was fined $5 with $2 costs. The father of the assaulted lad was the man whose house and property was destroyed by fire this morning, and he complained that the prisoner yesterday had asked if a warrant had been taken out for him, and upon receiving an answer in the affirmative, declared that he (the prisoner) would make the complainant suffer for it. The Magistrate instituted inquiries as to the prisoner's whereabouts, and said the coincidence was suspicious, but he would take care that the origin of the fire should be closely investigated.

A little girl, ten years of age, was recently committed for three years to a reform school in England, on complaint of her father, who stated that both she and her brother had repeatedly robbed their parents, and were incorrigible thieves.

A Bohemian named Wazlaw Herba, acting as engineer in Stearns & Co's starch factoy, Chicago, met his death on Saturday evening in a horrible manner. He was bending over a revolving shaft, when a portion of his clothes was caught, catching him up at once, and whirling him around several times, horribly bruising and maugling him. When, at last, he was rescued, as the engine stopped, he was found to be beaten out of all semblance to humanity, and life was extinct.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Monday, April 27.—In the House of Commons a message was brought down from His Excellency, as follows:—

Government House, Ottawa,

April 27, 1868.

MONCK.—The Governor-General desires to communicate to the House of Commons the following telegram, which reached him on the morning of Saturday, April 25, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"To Lord Monck, Ottawa, Canada.—An unsuccessful attempt was made at Sydney to shoot the Duke of Edinburgh, by one O'Farrell. His royal highness was wounded, but is getting on well, and hoped shortly to resume his duties, and sail for England in the next week. The assassin was arrested. He avowed himself a Fenian, and is under trial.—Duke of Buckingham, London."

Sir John A. Macdonald said the atrocious attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, announced in the despatch, he was sure must excite feelings of horror in the breast of every hon. member. The message spoke for itself, and he thought they should at once, as their pleasure, offer their sincere congratulations to her Majesty on the escape of her son. He moved that the message of his Excellency be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report an address to her Majesty thereon, the committee to consist of Messrs Cartier, Dorion, Mackenzie, McLellan, Fisher, Campbell, and the mover, and that they retire immediately to the Speaker's chamber.

M. Dorion said he was glad the government had resolved to ask the House to pass this address. He thought the unanimous sense of the House should at once be expressed to her Majesty, to show that such a vile attempt met the abhorrence of the whole inhabitants of this country, and that if the organization, which was responsible for such attempts, should engage in any concerted action against this part of her Majesty's dominions, they would be prepared unanimously to resist it.

The motion was then agreed to, and the committee having retired to the Speaker's chamber, returned after a few minutes with the following address:—

"*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:*

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire to approach your Majesty with the expression of our horror and indignation at the recent atrocious attempt to assassinate his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and to convey our deep sympathy with your Majesty in the distress and anxiety which the endeavour to take the life of one so justly dear has occasioned.

"In uniting with your Majesty in thanksgiving to Almighty God that it has pleased Him to save the life of His Royal Highness, so recklessly and wickedly assailed, and in fervent prayer that it may please God to restore him speedily to health and strength, we beg to assure your Majesty that the high personal estimate with which his Royal Highness is regarded throughout this Dominion from the lively recollection of his gracious demeanour amongst us during his visit to this country in the year 1860, has heightened, if possible, our abhorrence of this detestable act. We take this opportunity of renewing to your Majesty our assurances of our devotion and attachment to your Majesty's throne and person."

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald the address was agreed to, and it was ordered to be engrossed, and that a message be sent to the Senate requesting their honours to concur in the same.

Mr Chamberlain moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act of the present session relating to the indemnity of members. In offering the motion he expressed himself as quite prepared for the opposition which this bill had elicited. He deprecated the introduction of personal matters into the discussion, as he had acted on that principle in introducing the bill. He went on to argue that members should receive such a sum by way of indemnity as would defray their legitimate expenses while attending Parliament and no more, and what he proposed he thought would do that. He hoped the house would never recognize the principle of payment for services. As payment for their services $800 was not sufficient, but it was more than enough for expenses. He thought the English principle of serving without indemnity much the best, but if this could not be introduced the minimum amount that would cover expenses ought to be adopted. The members of the local legislatures of Quebec and Ontario received only the amount he proposed, and the government should be encouraged in their efforts at retrenchment. The reduction he proposed was a small matter to each member but in the aggregate it became important.

Mr Jackson moved in amendment that the indemnity to members be abolish d altogether. He stated if this were done it would effect a saving of $276,000 a year. He supported his proposition at some length and with much force.

Mr Chamberlin objected to the amendment as out of order. Every bill must be read twice in the House before it could be altered or amended.

The Speaker decided the amendment out of order.

Mr Jackson then moved that the bill be not read a second time, but that his amendment be adopted.

Mr Chamberlin was quite ready to admit the proposition contained in the amendment, which was superior to his bill if it could be carried out, but he considered it impracticable, and its introduction into the house now was, he believed intended to defeat his measure.

Sir John A. Macdonald would vote against both bill and amendment. The first bill passed by the Parliament fixed the indemnity to be paid to members, and now, without any new cause having arisen in the meantime, hon. members by repealing that bill, would show that they had no confidence in their own legislation. Since the passage of that bill he had not heard any objection, or seen any article in any newspaper complaining of the indemnity as excessive. He himself considered it reasonable and not more than enough to meet the legitimate expenses of hon. members. If the arguments of the mover of the bill and amendment were carried to their legitimate conclusion, some other member might move that each member should pay $600 for the honour of sitting in the house; and many of them paid far more than that to their constituents to get into Parliament. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The amendment was then put and lost.

Mr Chamberlin said the legislation of the first part of the session was in a great measure of a temporary character, and he was therefore justified in attempting to amend a portion of it.

Sir John A. Macdonald then moved that the bill be not now read a second time but that it be read this day month.

The amendment was put and carried on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs Anglin, Archambault, Ault Bellerose, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bourassa, Bowell, Brousseau, Burpee, Cameron, Inverness, Caron, Cartier, Cayley, Coffin, Colby, Connell, Costigan; Crawford, Brockville; Crawford, Leeds; Croke, Currier, Daoust, Donbie, Dorion, Dufresne, Ferris, Fisher, Forbes, Gaucher, Gibbs, Godwin, Grover, Heath, Howland, Hunt, Johnson, Jones, Leeds and Grenville; Keeler, Kempt, Langevin, Lapum, Lawson, Little, Sir John A. Macdonald; Macdonald, Antigonish; Macdonald, Lunenburg; Mackenzie; Masson, Soulanges; McCarthy, Macdougall, McKeagny; Millan, Vaudreuil; McMonies, Metcalf, Mills; Morrison, Victoria, O; Morrison, Niagara; Merritt, Oliver, Paquet, Parker, Perry, Pope, Rankin, Ray, Robitaille, Rose; Ross, Victoria, N.S.; Ryan, Rymal, Simard, Sproat, Street, Sylvain, Thompson, Ontario; Tilley, Tremblay, Wallace, Webb, Wells, White, Wright—83

Nays—Messrs Abbott, Beatty, Benoit, Blake, Bolwell, Bolton, Bowman, Brown, Caldwell; Cameron, Huron; Carling, Cassault, Chamberlin, Cheval, Cimon, Coupal, Gaudet, Gendron, Grant, Holton, Irvine, Jackson, Kierzkowski, Langlois; Macdonald, Middlesex; McFarlane, McGill; Masson, Terrebonne; McConkey, Morris, Munro, Pinsonneault, Pouliot, Poser, Reeford, Renaud, Scatcherd, Shanly, Snider, Stephenson, Stirton; Thompson, Haldimand; Walsh, Whitehead, Wilson, Workman, Young—47.

MR DISRAELI'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr Disraeli, who was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches, said the house was invited by Mr Gladstone to go into committee for the purpose of considering the question of the Irish Church, with the view of accomplishing ultimately the complete disendowment of that Church. The question had been brought before the House rather suddenly, and the Government had to consider what was the proper mode of meeting it. They might have moved the previous question—a course adopted by their predecessors a few years ago—but, under present circumstances, the Government felt it would be unwise to take refuge under a course always ambiguous and sometimes unwise. They might have met it with a direct negative, and declared that no change or improvement was required in connection with the Irish Church; but, having admitted that a beneficial change might be introduced, they were not prepared to take that course. The third course open to them was to move an amendment, and an amendment had accordingly been moved by Lord Stanley, which, he was prepared to contend, was drawn up in accordance with Parliamentary practice and precedence. (Hear.) He remembered an axiom laid down by Sir R. Peel, that Government should never attempt to express their policy in an amendment. If they attempted to do so fully, the amendment would assume the form of a cumbrous document, and if they did it concisely they would inevitably be accused of ambiguity and equivocation. The business of a party, said Sir R Peel, was to vindicate and express their policy in debate, but he also laid down that an amendment should not be incongruent with that policy, but should fix on some practical point, which, if carried would defeat the motion of their opponents. He (Mr D.) thought that was very sound advice, and it had invariably been followed by Sir R. Peel and his opponents. The Government had, therefore, fixed upon two points consistent with the policy they were prepared to explain, and if adopted by the House, would defeat the proposals of Mr Gladstone. In the first place, they considered the time inopportune, as a Royal Commission was now engaged in an inquiry upon the question; and, secondly, they denied the moral competence of the present Parliament to enter into the discussion of the question, with a view to a settlement. He commented upon the sudden change which Mr Gladstone's views appeared to have undergone, and contended that, at the time of the last dissolution, the right hon gentleman had not the remotest idea that the Irish Church would become the great subject of discussion. For his own part, he thought it preposterous that at eight days' notice Parliament should be asked to reverse the solemn Articles of the Union between this country and Ireland. They were told that they could afford to disregard the articles of an union, negotiated between a Protestant Parliament in Dublin and a Protestant Parliament in England; but they could not trifle with the interests of their country in that way. Were they prepared to give up the Bill of Rights because it was passed by a Parliament of boroughmongers? The resolutions of Mr Gladstone were to assume the form of an invitation to the new Parliament to deal with the question, but he did not think that the new Parliament would suffer themselves to be hoodwinked into giving up their privileges. Referring to the opposition which the amendment had received from Lord Cranbourne he remarked that the noble lord at no time was wanting in imputing to Government motives which would reflect no honour upon them. The noble lord was a man of great talent. There was vigour in his invective, and no want of vindictiveness; but it wanted finish. There was one thing the noble lord never pardoned, and that was the passing of the English Reform Act last year; but he asked the House what would have been the general state of affairs if the counsels of the noble lord on that subject had prevailed, instead of the suggestions which he (Mr Disraeli) had made, and which the house had adopted? (Hear, hear.) The only objection he had to the attacks of the noble lord was, that they invariably produced an echo from the other side. The result of his last attack was, that the hon. member for Calne had emerged from his cave, or perhaps from a more cynical habitation, and joined the noble lord in a chorus of reciprocal malignity. From the lines of a poet already quoted in the course of debate he was led his monstrous melody to the moon." The right hon gentleman hated the Catholics, he hated the Protestants of Ireland, he hated her Majesty's ministers, and until Mr Gladstone placed his hands upon the ark, he appeared almost to hate the right hon gentleman too, but now they had the hour—and the man, although it seemed that the clock went wrong, and the man was yet here. He had made these remarks purely in self-defence, never having personally attacked any man in his life. (Cheers.) He did not assert that there was nothing critical in the state of Ireland, but he denied that there was an Irish crisis, according to the interpretation of Mr Gladstone. Fenianism was not rampant. It had gained its lowest stage, and the country was certainly not afraid of Fenianism. That was one of the most considerable elements of the crisis put forward by Mr Gladstone, but it had entirely disappeared, and there was no thing else that could be advanced in favour of the great and immediate revolution proposed by the right honourable gentleman. He did not despise a sentimental grievance. He had never been deficient in sympathy for the Irish, but nothing surprised him more than the conduct of the Irish people on the question of sentimental grievances. That persons brave, intelligent, and sagacious should go about announcing that they were a conquered race, was to him a matter of astonishment; but he denied that they were a whit more conquered than any other race. There was only this difference between England and Ireland, that, whereas in Ireland the country was only partially conquered, in England it was done completely. Then, as to Oliver Cromwell, if he conquered Ireland he conquered England as well, and so also did the Dutch. He could not see, therefore, why Irishmen should be perpetually parading the fact that they were a conquered race. The next point urged was, that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, but he did not see why it should give more offence to Catholics than the existence of the Church in England did to Dissenters; yet they never saw in this country a burly Nonconformist announcing that he belonged to a conquered race, and that the Established Church was the badge of conquest. (Hear, hear.) He asked the House to consider how the Conservative party had dealt with the Irish question. Their policy had invariably been one of conciliation, and they believed that by doing justice to the Irish Roman Catholics, they would strengthen the Protestant interests in Ireland. They had endeavoured to bring about a state of society in which every man in Ireland should feel that he was on the same footing of equality that was enjoyed in England. He did not think that policy had hitherto been unsuccessful. The policy of Mr Gladstone was very different. He came forward to propose a change, which would at once outrage the feelings, and touch the dearest sentiments and interests of a very large and influential portion of the population of Ireland. Year after year Parliament had been endeavouring to secure for the Roman Catholics, and especially the Roman Catholics of Ireland, the full and free exercise of their religion. But had the Protestants of Ireland no regard for their faith? Had they no interest in their Church? Had they no sentimental feelings, and were they not to be regarded? What must be thought of a statesman who came forward with a policy which must revive acrimonious feelings, place all classes and creeds in an adverse position, and render Ireland again a scene of every hostile passion, and of every sentiment opposed to political tranquillity. The proposal of Mr Gladstone was to pounce upon all the property of the Church in Ireland, and as he declined to say what he intended to do with it, it amounted to a scheme of confiscation, and was a violation of every principle of the rights of property. Knowing, as they did, that the plundering of Churches produced nothing to the people, although they were the property of the people, they ought to look with the greatest jealousy on proposals of this kind, which substituted Papal supremacy for Protestant ascendancy; obliterated all trace of what had been done in the last 20 years in the way of conciliation; divorced the Government of Ireland from the principles of religion, and left the country to be still a scene of faction, and of difficulty to England. In conclusion, Mr Disraeli said that the High Church ritualists and the followers of the Pope had long been in secret combination. Under the guise of Liberalism—under the pretence of legislating in the spirit of the age, they sought to seize upon the supreme authority of the realm; but so long as, by the favour of the Queen, he sat upon those benches, he would oppose, to the utmost of his ability, the attempt which they were making, and which, if successful, would change the character of this country, deprive the subjects of Her Majesty of some of their most precious privileges and affect even the tenure of the Crown itself. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Gladstone, who, on rising, was received with cheers, said he had failed to discern the relevancy of some portions of the right hon. gentleman's speech, but there were parts of it which certainly appeared to be due to the influence of a heated imagination. Adverting to the charge made against him by Mr Disraeli, that he was not prepared with a plan for the disposal of the revenues of the Established Church, he stated that he was ready to submit a plan for capitalizing the value of the income now enjoyed by the Protestant clergy in Ireland, and for the application of the revenues. He added that the third resolution he had placed on the paper had been misunderstood. It was simply a preliminary introduction of a bill, and nothing more, and it was a copy of the words contained in the Church Temporalities Act, reciting the surrender by the Crown of its interest in patronage as a condition on which Parliament proceeded in enjoining the suppression of certain bishoprics. He reminded the House that the state of things in Ireland was this: that for three years the guarantee for the liberty of the country had been suspended, and the country was in the occupation of an army, and a police organized as an army, charged with the duty of carrying out that suspension. It was a state of things next only to a state of war, and one in which it was only the enormous power of this country that kept down and suppressed the elements of disaffection. He admitted that the material condition of the people had improved, and it was the very fact that, while their material condition had improved, political disaffection, though less visible, had become more deeply rooted and widely extended, that made the picture of Ireland so formidable, and imposed on Parliament the duty of no longer flinching from meeting it in the face. He admitted that, if his proposition was accepted, it involved the future separation of the Church and State in Ireland, but denied that the Act of Union assured to the Irish Church the possession of its property.

After a few words from Mr Newdegate, amid the impatience of the house,

The division took place at a quarter after two o'clock. Owing to the crowded state of the house, a much longer time than usual was occupied in the division. When the paper containing the numbers was handed to Mr Glynn, the Opposition whip, a burst of cheering proceeded from the Liberal benches, and for some moments prevented the numbers from being announced. Silence having been restored, the numbers were read as follows:—

For going into Committee 330
Against.. 270

Majority against Government 60

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering, again and again renewed.

The amendment of Lord Stanley was thus rejected, and the Speaker then put the motion that the house go in o Committee as a substantive resolution, when the numbers were—

For going into Committee 328
Against.. 272

Majority 56

The Speaker thereupon left the chair, and the house went into Committee *pro forma*.

Mr Gladstone moved his first resolution, that the Established Church in Ireland should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had to all personal interests, and to all individual rights of property.

The question having been put,

Mr Gladstone moved that the Chairman report progress, which was assented to, and they resumed.

The Princess of Wales, the Princess Helena, the Princess Mary of Teck, and the Princess Christian, were present during the evening in the ladies' gallery. In the seats set apart in the body of the house for distinguished visitors were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Teck, and Prince Christian.

The house adjourned at 3:15 a.m.

The Fenian Headquarters, in Fourth street, New York, are "to let."

The arrival at Jerusalem is reported of the annual caravan and numerous pilgrims sixty, to witness the ceremonies of Passion Week and the fetes of Easter. The works on the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre are rapidly advancing. The architects think that the dome will be completely finished in three months.

The telegraphic cable across the Ohio River, five miles above Louisville, was so badly melted by the lightning, a few days ago, as to utterly destroy it. A new cable will have to be laid down at a cost of about $5,000

The recent avalanche near Cisco, Cal., it is asserted, was five or six miles long, and must have carried with it a mass of snow ten feet deep and half a mile wide, weighing over five million tons. Three avalanches occurred in California on March 4 and 5, killing thirteen men and destroying $100,000 worth of property.

House rents are so exhorbitant in New Orleans, that a "grasping landlord" advertises to let "a splendid bogshead, just vacated by the former occupant, who leaves it for no fault. The premises are a sweet location for a family with young children, are in thorough repair, with bunghole centrally situated, and hoops in good order."

One of the leading physicians in New York, who is said to be worth $200,000, has inserted in his will a clause directing that his body should be burned upon his death.

The total number of landed proprietors of Ireland, according to the census of 1861, was 8,412, of whom less than half, namely, 4,044, were Anglicans, 3,576 were Roman Catholics, and 578 were Protestant dissenters.

A Russian paper mentions a singular mode of robbery on the railway between Riazan and Koslowsk. The depredators prepare a stout pole with a line and grappel, and await the passage of a train of open waggons laden with sacks of wheat. They prefer such places as have mounting gradients, as the speed is less. When the carriages are passing, the depredator throws out his line and the hook catches a sack, and by the jerk brings it to the ground, whence it is easily picked up and carried off. Lately the tackle gave way and was borne on by the train to the next station, when the device was discovered.

The New York *Sun* observes:—Serious fears are expressed by many lest the efficiency of our mechanics may decline unless steps are taken to secure better training for them. Our apprenticeship system has greatly degenerated, and complaints are common that workmen only half learn their trades. The old plan of serving one's time is not enforced, and apprentices often begin to work as journeymen before they are fitted to do so. As a result, many of them are incompetent, and want thoroughness. If we expect to retain our present mechanical superiority, a change must be made. In every kind of labour the standard is becoming higher, and no amount of aptitude will replace the want of proper education. The cause of the superiority of continental over English workmen in the Paris Exhibition was the better training of the former. Schools for technical instruction are common in every part of Europe, and the defeat of the English workmen was simply the triumph of educated over uneducated industry. Unless we prefer to be left behind in the race, we must take warning by these examples, and secure for our mechanics the same advantages which their foreign rivals enjoy.

THE NEW TARIFF.

	Specific Duties.	*Ad valorem.*
Animals—Horses, ... per head,	$15.	
" —Horned cattle, ... "	10.	
" —Swine, ... "	2.	
" —Sheep, ... "	1.	
Acid—Sulphuric, ... per pound,	Half a cent.	
Starch, ... "	2 cents.	
Oils—viz, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified, and refined, per gal.,	15 "	
Tinctures, ... "	63 "	
Sugars—equal to and above No. 9, Dutch Standard, per pound,	1 cent.	25 per cent
" —below No 9, ... "	¾ of a cent.	"
" —Cane juice, syrup of sugar cane, syrup of molasses, or of sorghum, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, "	¾ of a cent	"
" Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, "	1 cent.	"
Molasses—not for refining or manufacturing, ...	"	25 per cent
Soaps—perfumed and fancy, ...	"	"
Books—Periodicals and pamphlets printed, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copybooks, nor books to be written on and drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music, ...	"	5 per cent
Iron—viz, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet, Canada plates, and tinned plates, nail and spike rod, round, square, and flat rolled boiler plate and wire, ...	"	5 per cent
Ale, beer, and porter, ... per gallon, (Five quart and ten pint bottles to the gallon.)	5 cents.	10 per cent
Wines of all kinds, ... " (Five quart and ten pint bottles to the gallon.)	10 cents.	20 per cent
Essential oils, fruit that bodies, lemons, oranges, and citron, or the rind of such when imported in bulk for the purpose of being candied, ...	"	15 per cent
Bagatelle and billiard tables, and plain clothes for officers of army and navy, coffee, sugar, and tea for canteens, and all articles for officers' mess, and medicines for hospital (taken from free list), ...	"	15 per cent
Rice, ...	"	15 per cent
Packages, carboys containing sulphuric acid, ...	"	15 per cent

FREE GOODS.

Potash for batters,
Flour of wheat or rye,
Fish bait,
Grain of all kinds,
Indian corn,
Indian meal,
Railroad frogs, steel chairs and fish plates,
Cocoa in bran and shell,
In Ships Cable read half inch instead of ¾ inch.

PROHIBITED

Books, drawings, paintings, prints and printed matter of a treasonable, immoral or indecent character.

NEW TEAS,
NEW TEAS,
CROP 1867,
IMPORTATION 1868.

McRAE & CO.

ARE now opening a large assortment of choice and select Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Twankays, Japans, Souchongs, and Congous of this year's importation, and the freshest now in this market, which will be sold at a great reduction in price to cash customers. Families and others purchasing ten and twenty pounds will be furnished at the lowest wholesale prices.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

BOXES Bright Virginia Tom Thumb. Boxes Bright Virginia Pine Apple. Boxes Bright Virginia Chowder. Boxes Virginia Navy 10's. Boxes Tobacco, Prince of Wales. Bbls Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco. Cases Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. The finest selection of Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco in the City, At W. R. McRAE & Co's.

CHOICE FRUITS.
CHOICE FRUITS.

BOTTLES of Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Gooseberries, Cranberries, Rhubarb—put up by Crosse and Blackwell, London, England. Cans of choice Peaches, Green Peas, Green Corn; and McKeller's celebrated Scotch Marmalade in 1lb. pots, fresh.

Also, 50 Cases Lobsters in 1lb. and 2lb. tins just arrived.

Case Sardines in ¼ boxes.
" " ½ boxes.
10 Cases Fresh Salmon in 1lb. tins.
At W. R McRAE & Co.'s.

LIQUORS, LIQUORS,

CASES Champagne, Moett and Chandon.
Case Champagne, Bruch Fouche and Co.
Case Champagne, Gold Luc.
Case Champagne, Green Seal, and various other brands.
Case Maraschino Curacoa, and Fine French Liqueurs.
Case Claret, Burton and Guintar.
Case Claret, St Julien
Cases Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pine Apple, Noyeau, Ginger, and various other choice Syrups.

CHOICE WINES

Of our own importation and warranted to give every satisfaction as to quality and price.
At W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

ALE AND PORTER.

Bbls Ale, Bass & Co. and Allsopp's, qts & pints.
Ditto Fisher & Son and Labatt Bros.
Bbls. Porter Guinness XXX, Dublin; Fisher & Son's XXX Canadian, at

W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.
BROCK AND PRINCESS STREET
April 24.

SPECIAL NOT

FOR ONE W

LOOK OUT

GREAT BARG

OLD GLASGOW WA

R. WADDELL

PRINTED Cottons from 4d
Grey Cottons from 4d
Do Do Yard wide from
White do do from
French & Scotch Ginghams
yard.
Black & Coloured Drab
per yard.
Double Width Mohair
French Printed Delaines
Cotton Tweeds for Boys'
per yard.
Drab Mantle Cloth from
Summer Balmoral Skirts
Ladies' French Kid Gloves
ted) at 2s. 3d. per pair
Ladie's Cotton Hose from
Black & Coloured Silk V
Black Silk Hair Nets from
1,000 Cotton Hair Nets at
1,500 Yards Canadian T
reduced from 6s. 3d.

R. WADDELL
April 25.

R. & J. CARS

ARE NOW SHO

SPRING IMPORTA

Specially selected by one of during his recent visit Land, in the Manu GLASGOW, LONDO BRADFORD MANC

NEW SHADES

COLOURED GLACIES AND SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, AND
BLACK GLACIE, AND
SILKS.
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
PARASOLS, RIBBONS, HA
NOVELTIES IN DRESS
NEW, CHEAP, AND FA
PARIS AND LONDON
BRILLIANTS.
JOSEPHINE AND DUCHESS
FIRST QUALITY FRENCH
(All Colours)
GREY AND WHITE COTTO
PLAIN AND TWILLED
(All Widths)
PILLOW CASE COTTONS
DAMASKS, LACE & MUSLIN
WHITE AND BUFF W
LANE
TICKINGS, DIAPER, HUCKA
FRINGE TOWELLINGS,
With a Complete Stock

CLOTHS. TWEEDS AND
Men's Furnishing

We have much pleasure in inviting inspection of our present Stock, which for value, appropriateness in point of remarkable cheapness, has not been equalled.

All Goods sold at one price. CASH.

R. & J. CARS
Kingston, April 4, 1868.

CARPETS

AND

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT
22nd APRIL

FERGUSON BRO

WILL SHOW

TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, 3 Ply,
KIDDERMINSTER & DUTCH
STAIR CARPETS & COCOA MATTINGS
ALSO
ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
ALL CHOICE PATTERNS,

At Extremely Low P

Intending Purchasers should call and see these Goods, as they are a Bona Fide Bargain.

FERGUSON BRO
April 20.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, April 27.—Still later advices received from Sydney, Australia, to-Prince Alfred, who attempted to assassi-Farrell, who attempted to assassi-was found guilty, and sentenced to death. the trial of the Fenian prisoners who are charged of causing the Clerkenwell explo-was resumed this forenoon. The At-General concluded his summing up. He sifted the evidence designed prove an *alibi* in the case of the prisoner and asserted that all the witnesses had sworn to his presence in Glasgow the 13th December were either avowed members of the Fenian organization or persons who sympathize with it. He said this attempt to prove an *alibi* was part of a conspiracy planned by Barrett himself. In this connection he called the attention of the jury to incontrovertible evidence given by witnesses whose