KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32° 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
Sunday	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.5	57.5
Monday	.....	.....	43.5	52.0	54.5	43.0
Tuesday	.....	.....	49.5	54.5	55.5	42.5
Wednesdy	.....	.....	51.5	58.0	60.0	42.0
Thursday	.....	.....	54.0	57.5	58.0	50.5
Friday	.....	.....	53.5	56.0	57.5	52.0
Saturday	.....	.....	60.0	64.0	64.5	51.0

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

1.45 a.m. | 1.30 p.m. 1.50 " | Mixed train 3.15 a.m. " " 6.15 "

GOING WEST.

4.15 p.m. 4.35 " | 3.30 a.m. | Mixed train 6.45 a.m. " " 10.00 "

(This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.)

Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

It is again asserted that Colonel Macdougall has tendered his resignation as Adjutant General, and that it is intended to take effect in October next, when the new Militia bill comes into operation. The reason assigned for the step is the inadequate salary voted by Parliament to the District Deputy Adjutant General.

The Canadian government is still acting in a spirit of precaution with regard to the threatened raid of the Fenians. Though no active demonstration has been made, and though most people are agreed as to the improbability of any movement on a grand scale, still the government would be to blame if it were not ready to meet any aggressive movement with the utmost promptitude. We do not look upon the watchfulness of the authorities as cause for alarm, but rather as an assurance of our safety.

The Crown Lands Department of Ontario is seeking to promote free settlement first in the Muskoka District, under the impression that the experiment there stands the best chances of success, as the land is believed to be of better quality and is more accessible than in any other part of the free grant tract. This preference no doubt accounts for the indifference manifested to the free settlement of lands at the eastern extremity of the tract. This is to be regretted, as by all accounts the township of Clarendon, in Frontenac, contains lands which are unsurpassed by any in the backwoods for natural fertility and adaption for settlement.

There are many notable instances of men who were ardent Republicans and Radical Reformers in their youth becoming rigid Conservatives at a maturer age. Mr Disraeli, the present Prime Minister of Britain, is a particular example. Indeed, the tendency is so general, that it has passed as it were into an accepted law of human conduct. The law is not without its exceptions; and just as the chief of the English Conservative party is a bright illustration of the general law, so is the career of the Premier's successful opponent an example of the exceptions which occur. Mr Gladstone's views relating to the establishment of a State Church have undergone a remarkable change. In his youth, the idol and man of promise of the Conservatives, he enunciated the doctrine of the necessity of the profession and support of a religion by the State. Now-a-days, the acknowledged leader of the Liberals, he repudiates in toto the idea of extending any State assistance for the maintenance of religion in Ireland. The change of opinion thus involved is complete, and it is not surprising that it has exposed Mr Gladstone to the charge of inconsistency.

The nomination by the Republican Convention at Chicago of General Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, and of Mr Colfax as Vice President, naturally makes these gentlemen be looked up to as the prospective heads of the American Executive for the next term. The Republican party is so powerful and its opponents are so less closely united, that the Republican grasp of power passes almost unchallenged. Very little is known of the views and principles of Grant. His habitual silence and reserve on all political questions has kept the general public ignorant of his party standing. His antecedents are Democratic, however; and the Republicans, it is thought, have been guided in selecting him as their candidate, more out of regard to his eligibility as a military chieftain and popular favourite, than from any consideration of pure politics. It is said that the Republicans have assured themselves of his Republican tendencies before making the nomination. It would be natural to suppose so; but the Republicans also entertain the idea that as they look upon the President as the mere executive officer of the will of Congress, it matters little what peculiar notions may be entertained by their President. In fact, the Republicans have stripped the Presidential office of much of its former power and importance. Their preponderance in both branches of Congress enables them to overrule any objections or veto by the two-thirds vote, and thus they feel sure of carrying into effect their own will.

The political campaign is now begun, and the journals of the rival parties will henceforth jealously labour for the cause. Political speakers and stump orators will now prepare their orations, and political committees will get in motion other agencies of the canvass. Though the relative strength of parties gives a moral certainty to the result, it does not preclude the agitation and struggle for success. A Presidential electioneering campaign in the United States is a matter which absorbs much of the people's interest, and which even very often interferes with the regular prosecution of business.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANIA.

Father Point, May 26.—The steamship Germania, from Liverpool, passed here at midnight inward. She brings nine cabin and 1021 steerage passengers.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 26.—The Lacross match yesterday afternoon was brought to an untimely end. The first game was won by the Montrealers, but before the second was concluded, in a scuffle for the ball, Russell of Ottawa seemed to lose his temper, and struck Mr McDougall of Montreal. This at once broke up the sport. Another match at the Caledonia Springs is spoken of.

The creditors of Converse, Colson and Lamb have made an arrangement whereby that firm will be able to resume business.

The military industrial exhibition was opened to-day by the Lieutenant General commanding the forces. There was a good show and, the weather being fine, a consider able attendance.

GEN. TOM THUMB.—This illustrious individual and suite arrived in town this afternoon and gave a levee to a large and fashionable audience. The public will have an opportunity of again seeing him this evening.

THE WEATHER AT MONTREAL YESTERDAY.—The citizens of Montreal were not as fortunate as ourselves with respect to the weather yesterday for the celebration. The rain commenced to fall at 4 o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission until 5 in the evening.

MCGEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The gentlemen who kindly undertook to collect for this fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount collected to Mr John Paton, the Treasurer, as the accounts are to be closed and a remittance made at the end of the month. It is to be hoped that Kingston will not be behind other cities in this patriotic movement.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following gentlemen passed successful examinations last week:—C. Reddin, Kingston, 2nd class; Capt. A. R. McDonald, Consecon; P. Edwards, 1st class.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER EMPRESS.—The hull, engines, boilers, anchors, chains &c., of the steamer Empress, burnt last winter, were sold at auction to-day by Mr J. J. Linton, and realized $1,167 and 50 cents.

The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles will play in the Park on Wednesday, the 27th, commencing at 4 p.m. The following is the programme:—

Overture.. L'Italiana in Algieri...Rossini.
Lancers.....Champagne Charlie...Marriott.
Selection...La Grande Duchesse. Offenbach.
Valse.....Mouse-Trap Man.....Montgomery
Selection.....Euryanthe.....Weber.
Galop..Berliner Pferde-Eisenbahn..Arnott.
God Save the Queen.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—The gallery was graced this morning with a more than usual number of spectators, satisfied that after yesterday's holiday a more than ordinary supply was in reserve for their morbid appetites. They were however, mistaken, only three names appeared on the calendar, Patrick McAvoy, George Ushman and John McPhillame, all charged with drunkenness, and fined $2. A few minutes disposed of the business, and the gallery retired in evident disgust.

A servant girl in the employ of Rev. J. B. Johnson, of Uxbridge, Mass., has lately fallen heir to a fortune of $20,000, by the decease of an English relative.

We (*Montreal Gazette*) understand that all leaves to officers of the regular troops stationed here have been stopped, and field panniers have been served out to the Hospitals. These preparations seem to corroborate the accuracy of our statements concerning anticipated Fenian raid.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, a child aged about two years, son of James McArthur, Lobo, while out playing, fell into a small puddle of water that accumulated by Saturday night's rain and was drowned.

Whilst a workman was recently attempting to save the life of a drowning man, who had thrown himself into the Seine, some scoundrel stole his watch. The Emperor Napoleon read a paragraph recording the event, and, having satisfied himself of its veracity, he sent a handsome gold watch and chain to the delighted workman.

The best estimates make the wheat crop of California for the present year twenty millions of bushels, the barley crop ten millions of bushels, and the crop of oats two and a half millions of bushels. Some anxiety is expressed that there will be a deficient tonnage for the export of flour and grain.

The following essentially French paragraph appeared in a recent Paris paper: "Yesterday a young man and a lady took supper at a fashionable restaurant on the boulevards. In the course of the evening the young man plunged a knife into his bosom. He was carried home. The blood which he lost produced a salutary impression upon him, and he now expresses a firm intention to go on with life."

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—William McHardy, Guelph; James Gowdley, Guelph; Martin Ryan, Guelph; Martin Ryan, Guelph; Hezekiah Hale, Goderich; William Peters, Cobourg; John Darrack, Staynes; Alexander Durand, jr., Hamilton; James T. Thompson, Milton; Robert Gray, Hamilton; E. R. Sullivan, Toronto; James Lenihan, Lindsay; Simeon Morrith, London; William Carreth, Port Hope; Jeremiah Driscoll, Picton; W. J. Newall, Aylmer; Louis Loranzer, Wyoming; Peter Garner, Thamesford; J. A. Watson, Bondhead; W. R. Watts, Goderich; Theophilus Kemp, Ingersoll, and Joseph A. Black, Colborne.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—Your paper of the 20th instant contains the announcement that Lieutenant Dugmore had inaugurated the hawking season in Kingston by killing six rails and a bittern.

However pleasant a sport this may be, it is at the present time an unlawful one; and although I am sure Lieut. Dugmore had no intention when he killed the six rails and the bittern of breaking the law, yet I feel bound to call attention to the following clause of the Insectivorous Bird Act, which certainly leaves no question as to the illegality of killing birds in any way during the close season fixed by the Act:—

Clause 1 of the "Act for the Protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture."—"It shall not be lawful to shoot, destroy, kill, wound, or injure, or attempt to shoot, destroy, kill, wound, or injure any bird whatsoever, save and except eagles, falcons, hawks, and other birds of the eagle kind, wild pigeons, rice birds, king-fishers, crows, and ravens, between the first day of March and the first day of August in any year."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RALLUS.

House of Commons,
Ottawa, 23rd May, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—As your account of the performances of my hawks is not altogether correct, I subjoin the following exact list of game taken by one goshawk in five days, commencing on the 13th instant, and going out for only about two hours each day:—Rails, 6, dwarf bitterns, 3, large (common) bitterns, 3—total, 12 head. I would not have troubled you with this communication had I not observed in this day's issue of the *British Whig* a paragraph on the subject in the usual style of that journal—evidently written by a mere pot-hunter, since one of the reasons given for depreciating a sport which the writer has probably never seen, is the "carrion" nature of the quarry—the fact being ignored that the great falconers of France and England get their best sport with rooks and crows, which are "carrion" indeed. One word more, and I have done with the *British Whig*. "The rails spoken of" are *not* "the Canadian land rail," and I am not a "Canadian sportsman" or pot-hunter. In case any *true* Canadian sportsmen among your readers may feel disposed to try their hands at the ancient and noble sport of falconry, I may mention that though mine are French birds, the gos-hawk is tolerably plentiful in this country, many having been killed near the city during this winter, though I have never been able to procure a living specimen.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THE OWNER OF THE HAWKS.

Kingston, May 25th.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

The public holiday yesterday (Monday) passed off pleasantly, and with nothing to mar its festive character. The fates of the weather were auspicious and smiled upon the pleasure-seeking throng. The rain, which had fallen heavily at five o'clock on the morning of yesterday and for several days previous, ceased, and the weather cleared up, the sun shone out brightly and the day passed away without a shower. The number of visitors from the surrounding country was large, and a good number were present from Cape Vincent and Watertown, all of whom appeared to be bent upon crowding as much enjoyment as possible into the space allotted to the general holiday. The water in the harbour and bay was calm, with just sufficient breeze to render sailing practicable, and pleasant without being at all too boisterous for those preferring the oar to the more pretentious sail of the yachtsman. Large numbers took advantage of this condition of the water, and its surface was dotted with wherries, punts, gigs, skiffs and yachts of every conceivable make and colour, while the steamers passing to and fro with decks freighted with eager pleasure-seekers added to the general effect of the living panorama. The military spectacle on the parade ground, Barriefield, was the leading attraction of the day, and large numbers passed over the bridge to witness it. The usual sham fight was dispensed with, but the evolutions of the troops, consisting of portions of the Royal Artillery, Royal Canadian Rifles, 17th Regiment, Princess of Wales Own Rifles, Grand Trunk Rifle Company, First Frontenac Cavalry, Drummond's Artillery, and the Kingston Grammar School Cadets were fine, and continued for several hours to the evident satisfaction of the assembled crowd, the fine bands adding no little to the stirring effect.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE MAYOR'S PORTRAIT.

The ceremony of presenting the Mayor, John Breden, Esq., with his portrait, took place in the afternoon at the Council Chamber. Besides the members of the City Council we noticed among those present Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.P., Maxwell Strange, Esq., M.P., Colonel Gibbon, C.B., Capt. Mackay, Town Major, John Creighton, Esq., Police Magistrate, Wm. Ferguson, Esq., Sheriff of the County; M. Sweetnam, Post Office Inspector, Messrs. W. Ford, Chairman of the Board of Common Schools, John Shaw, T. Drennan, G. Creighton, W. Breden, R. Chanonhouse, J. Fisher, M. Flanigan, James Shannon, J. McKelvey and W. Minnes.

Upon the motion of Mr J. Shaw, seconded by Mr Drennan, it was decided that the duty of presenting the portrait should devolve upon Mr Alderman A. Livingston.

Upon the introduction of the Mayor, who was received with cheers, Mr Livingston said—Mr Mayor, the pleasant duty has devolved upon me of presenting you with this very fine portrait from the members of the City Council, and a large number of your fellow-citizens, as a mark of their approbation of your public conduct and of their respect and esteem of you as a private citizen. Allow me to remark, and I do not indeed flatter, that your conduct upon all occasions has been such as to merit this mark of their approbation, but on no occasion more so than during the excitement attendant upon the late Fenian raid. As an old member of the City Council, and I am sure those members present will agree with me, I must say that with no chairman have the Council worked more pleasantly and with greater harmony—(cheers)—than with yourself. I have much pleasure in presenting you the portrait.

The Mayor replied—Mr Alderman Livingston and gentlemen—I heartily thank you for the very splendid presentation made me to-day. It is very gratifying to me to find that my humble efforts to do my duty have been appreciated and so handsomely acknowledged. I must however say that those duties have been rendered less onerous and more effective in their character from the very able manner in which I have been seconded and assisted by the Aldermen of the Council, to whom no less than myself the credit for whatever good has been done, is due. Gentlemen, I am not in the habit of making impromptu speeches nor indeed of prepared ones, which latter I should certainly forget before the time for reciting them came round—(laughter)—but I can only say that from my heart, gentlemen, I thank you, and I have no doubt should there be any future Fenian raid that in Kingston every man will be found ready to do his duty. (Cheers.)

After some conversation among those present three cheers and a tiger was proposed for the Queen, one for the Royal Family, and one for the Mayor, which was responded to with right good will, when those present, with equal good will, adjourned on the invitation of the Mayor to the B. A. Hotel to partake of lunch.

The portrait is painted in Mr Sawyer's best style, and is not only a good likeness but a very fine painting. It represents Mr Breden seated with the chain of office round his neck, his right hand rests on a sheet of paper on a table containing writing materials, and his fingers grasp a pen. The picture is relived by a crimson curtain and a peep of blue sky in the distance.

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

The match between Kingston and Pittsburgh clubs commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon on the parade ground, Barriefield, and excited a good deal of interest, a large number of spectators being present throughout the entire games. The play was spirited and plucky from first to last, and if the Kingston men displayed a trifle more skill it was amply compensated for in the Pittsburghers by addition of muscle and endurance—in fact they appeared as fresh at the end of the third game as at the commencement of play. After the contestants had played until half past seven o'clock in the evening, each club having won two games, it was decided to call the affair a draw, and defer the conquering trial to a future day. The following is the time of each game:

		h.	m.
1st game	won by Pittsburgh	0	27
2nd "	" " Kingston	0	56
3rd "	" " Pittsburgh	1	05
4th "	" " Kingston	1	5

The principal features of the day's proceedings have been briefly noticed, and it only remains to remark that in the evening the usual small pyrotechnical displays of fire-crackers, wheels and sky-rockets took place and continued up to the hour of eleven o'clock, when the city sunk into its usual state of quiet and repose.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—THE ALTERATIONS IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Before the House adjourned on Wednesday evening Hon. Mr Macdougall said that he desired to reply to certain charges made by the hon. member for Lambton against a prominent officer of the Board of Public Works—Mr Page. The speech of the hon. gentleman containing these charges had been very fully reported in a Western newspaper, (the *Globe*,) and an article containing strong editorial comments—comments not at all justifiable—followed the speech. As he (Mr McD.) had previously stated, he did not feel it his special duty to enter into a defence of all the matters charged by the hon. member, because, in the first place, he (Mr McD.) had not personally a knowledge of the details; and secondly, because he was not chief of the officer in question at the time covered by these charges. But on coming into office, knowing no reason to the contrary, he had extended his confidence to Mr Page, and that confidence, he firmly believed, had not been misplaced. He (Mr McD.) had directed that a full explanation of the charges preferred against that officer should be preferred for submission to Parliament and to the country. He had to-day examined that statement and arrived at the conclusion, in which he believed the house would join, that so far as Mr Page was concerned, nothing blameworthy could be laid to his charge. (Hear, hear.) With respect to these public buildings there was much to complain of. There had been many mistakes, and clearly some one was to blame, not only for the adoption of a plan unsuited to our climate, but for the estimates and contracts as originally agreed upon. It was unnecessary for his present purpose to express any opinion as to where the blame lay; but he would say that as far as Mr Page was concerned, he was not consulted, and had given no advice upon these points. The charges preferred by the hon. member for Lambton all arose out of sundry changes and alterations made after the buildings were completed. Mr Page was the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department. It was no part of his duty to advise upon questions of architecture, but from his high character, acknowledged ability and honesty, the Government had assigned him the duty of coming to Ottawa to superintend the work under the second contract, and to fit the public buildings for the reception of the Legislature. An order in Council was passed giving him additional remuneration for that work. It was against his wishes that this additional and difficult task was imposed upon him; but he felt it his duty to obey the directions of the Government. As the employment was not of Mr Page's seeking, he (Mr McD.) submitted that if there was anything wrong in the matter of additional salary, the Government and not Mr Page ought to be blamed. As head of the Department of Public Works, he (Mr McD.) felt bound to see that all the subordinates in that Department had fair play, when charged with misconduct. He would not stop to inquire into their history, or the political party they belonged to, but would contend that in every case there should be a hearing and investigation into the specific charges made before judgment. (Hear, hear.) He would now furnish a specific answer to the several allegations made in the speech of the member for Lambton, and if this did not satisfy the hon. member, it would be for him to consider whether he ought not to strike a committee next session to investigate the matter fully, and to take the opinion of disinterested persons of the requisite professional skill on the points in dispute. The following statement had been prepared by Mr Page. It covered every item mentioned or objected to by the member for Lambton; and in two cases with reference to which two or three hon. members had spoken to him, he had obtained a measurement and valuation by Mr Hutchinson, Clerk of Works—a practical man, well known, he believed, to the member for Lambton, as a person whose statements and opinions were entitled to credit.

Mr Macdougall then read a lengthy and detailed memorandum of the nature and cost of the changes which had been made and said—

The principle of valuation adopted by Mr McKenzie is entirely wrong inasmuch as he has admittedly applied the schedule rates to works of a wholly different and more expensive character than any provided for in the schedule, or embraced in the contract. This statement does not admit of a doubt, as any man of common sense can satisfy himself by the most casual inspection that the elaborate tracery screens across the corridors, and those in front of the retiring rooms and post office, have no type in any class of work to which the contract schedule could with any degree of fairness be applied. Still, Mr McKenzie may have thought himself justified in adopting this erroneous method, from his not being familiar with works of this class. But it is difficult, on a like basis, to account for the great difference which exists between the valuation made by Mr McKenzie, and the prices actually paid for those items of additional work to which the schedule rates were applicable, and to which they were consequently applied.

In considering the prices fixed for the different pieces of work, it should not be lost sight of that many of them were executed under exceptional circumstances, which, in some cases, enhanced their cost. It is not meant by this that any apology whatever is necessary for the arrangements made; but, that in order to ascertain the fair value of any work, the time and manner in which it was executed has, or ought to have, an important bearing upon the question.

For example—the bulk of the works enumerated in the first account, were only authorized in March, 1866, and had to be fully finished in time for the meeting of Parliament in the early part of May. Indeed it was then anticipated that a meeting might take place as early as the middle of April.

In the latter end of February, 1867, when the alterations necessary to prepare for the reception of the Confederate Parliament, and other works embraced in the second account, were authorized, it was understood that a meeting of the House might take place some time in April, immediately on the arrival of the delegates from England.

It will thus be seen that in both cases the works had to be proceeded with and pushed on as fast as possible, in order to be completed in due season. In the first instance (1866) the contractor was then actively engaged in carrying out the works embraced in his contract, and the order for additional work necessitated his making great exertions to obtain a sufficient number of a proper class of workmen, and in some cases night work had to be resorted to. Mr Macdougall remarked in conclusion, that it was evident from these details that the member for Lambton had made but a very cursory examination of the subject on which he had spoken so positively, and he advised the hon. gentleman to be more careful in future—to be sure of his information—before he ventured to assail a public officer, whose reputation for honesty and devotion to duty in most difficult and responsible positions had never been questioned. (Hear, hear.)

ATTEMPTED MURDER NEAR OSHAWA.

On Wednesday night last Mr George Andrews, builder, Oshawa, while on his way home from the neighbourhood of Brooklin, was accosted by two men who asked for admittance into his buggy. Being unfavourably impressed by their appearance he declined. One of them then rushed forward and seized the rail of the vehicle. Mr Andrews resisted the attempt by a heavy blow with his whip; the other man immediately fired at him with a pistol, the bullet from which passed through the rim of Mr Andrews' hat, within one inch of his temple. The horse, alarmed by the stroke, dashed forward, throwing down the first man, and Mr Andrews drove rapidly away, but two more shots were fired at him before he got out of range. It is thought that the man struck may bear the mark of the whip on his face, and thus a clue be afforded for his arrest.

THE RECENT FENIAN ARRESTS.

On Saturday forenoon, Mr Jas. O'Reilly, Q.C., of Kingston, visited the jail in this city, and made a private examination into the nature of the evidence against Edward Hynes, who was recently arrested here on a charge of Fenianism. Hynes was then conveyed to the police court and admitted to bail, to appear at the next assizes—himself in $2,000 and four sureties of $500 each. Dr A. A. Riddell and Messrs John Carroll, John Middlemiss, and E. R. Henderson—the three last named being foremen in the printing department the *Leader*—became Hynes' sureties. Dr Riddell has also known the prisoner for several years, and known him, too, as a quiet and industrious printer. The other prisoners, Boyle, Cosgrove, and Nolan, it is thought, will be detained for some time longer. Mr Hynes no doubt owes his liberation to the efforts made in his favour by the press of this city, as well as to the petition of the Toronto Typographical Society to his Excellency the Governor-General in his behalf. Immediately upon the reception by his Excellency of the petition, Mr O'Reilly was despatched to Toronto to inquire into the case, the consequence of which has been Hynes' liberation on bail.—*Leader.*

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

By the British mail steamer Mersey from St. Thomas we have advices to the 16th inst.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Company had absolved Captain Moir, of the steamship Plata, for having let his vessel get aground March 31. Active preparations are being made to float the sunken steamer Columbian, and powerful pumps were daily expected from England. The Company's dock, sunk in the great hurricane last fall, is imbedded two feet in the mud, but the stockholders are sanguine that it can be raised.

The Bishop of London had ordered the President of the United States to be included in the prayers of the Episcopal Church for the Queen. So it was announced at St. Thomas on the arrival of the last English mail.

The Danish man-of-war Dagmar had returned from Venezuela without having obtained redress or satisfaction for the Danish claims on that republic. The vomito had broken out among her crew, and some of the cases proved fatal.

From Kingston, Jamaica, our advices are to the 16th instant.

A call had been issued for a congress of the Episcopal Church, because the Church act will expire next year if not renewed. The Bishop is severe in his denunciation of ritualism and in his orders against its practice. The ministers, it may be noted, are without friends to support his appeals.

Preparations are being made by government to increase the coolie immigration. The Baptists protested against the project, and the niggers grumbled threatningly about the matter.

The United States steamer Gettysburg had completed the soundings for the projected cable from Santiago de Cuba. The Committee of the Legislature had reported favourably on the cable to the Legislature and the Council, and the bill granting aid to the company had passed the first reading.

The British steam sloop-of-war Royalist, Commander Pollard, had gone to Hayti, to protect the American and British residents.

THE CASE OF GOVERNOR EYRE.

London, May 21.—Mr Edward John Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, has been held for trial for acts done on the island. He is charged with a high crime and misdemeanour, on motion made in the Court of Queen's Bench, under the Colonial Governors act, eleventh and twelfth of William III. and the forty-second of George III. The former act provided that if any English Colonial Governor should be guilty of oppressing any of his Majesty's subjects or be guilty of any other crime or offence beyond seas, such oppression, crime or offence should be inquired into, heard and determined in the Court of King's Bench and punished as if in England; and the statute of George III. enacted that if any person employed in the service of the crown in a civil or military capacity abroad should be guilty of any crime, misdemeanour or offence in the execution or exercise or under colour of his office, every such crime or offence should be prosecuted, heard and determined in the Court of King's Bench, either upon information exhibited by the Attorney General or upon indictment found in Middlesex, upon which the offender should be punished as if the offence had been committed in England.

In Mr Eyre's case the affidavits set forth that on the 13th of October, 1865, Edward John Eyre, who was then Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, caused to be issued a proclamation of martial law, (which was set out in terms, and purported to declare that martial law should prevail, and that the military forces belligerents against those of the inhabitants whom they might consider opposed to the government), and that immediately after issuing the proclamation he violently, oppressively and illegally put a stop to the ordinary course of justice, and suspended and superseded the ordinary courts of law at Morant Bay and other places within the island, and handed over the district to the military forces then under his command, to be dealt with as an enemy's country; and that a large number of her Majesty's subjects residing in the island were tried by certain illegal tribunals, composed of naval and military officers, for various alleged offences against the laws of the country, and were punished by such tribunals in a cruel, unusual and oppressive manner. Then the affidavits charge him with having issued an illegal and oppressive proclamation; for divers arbitrary and oppressive acts done under it with his concurrence and sanction; for arresting one Sidney Levens at Montego Bay, 150 miles from the district over which the proclamation of martial law extended; for keeping him imprisoned many weeks after the proclamation had ceased to be in force until he was liberated by habeas corpus, no charge having been preferred against him; for illegally arresting out of the district over which the proclamation extended one Benjamin Morris and causing him to be imprisoned and flogged without any charge having been preferred against him; for illegal arrest and imprisonment of one Vinen, and for arrest and imprisonment of one George William Gordon and divers other persons, and so forth, ending with the execution of Gordon.

PORT OF KINGSTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 26th.

Str Bay of Quinte, Belleville, total amount of freight from 18th to 23rd May, inclusive, 6 trips.
Str Pierrepont, Gananoque, gen cargo.
Brig Baltimore, Hamilton, 10,000 pipe staves, 25,000 West India staves.
Schr Burlington, Hamilton, 16,000 West India staves, 5,000 pipe staves.
Schr Peerless, Chatham, 50,000 W. India staves.
Str Kingston, Hamilton, gen. cargo.
Str Corinthian, Montreal, gen. cargo.
Str Osprey, St Catherines, gen. cargo.
Sloop Tom Dick, Pittsburgh, 20 toise sand stone.
Schr Antelope, Owen Sound, 11,510 bus. spring wheat.
Tug Mary Ann, Montreal, two barges in tow.
Scow New Broom, Belleville, 26,400 feet sawn timber.
Str Bruce, Belleville, gen. cargo.
Schr China, Wallaceburg, 216 pieces sqr timber.
Str St Helen, Trenton, gen. cargo.
Sloop Maintar, Pittsburg, 28,000 feet lumber.
Schr Elk, Port Stanley, 70,000 W. India staves.
Str Grecian, Hamilton, 10 bbls whiskey.
B. S. Dominion, Southampton, 16,376 bus. spring wheat.

DEPARTURES.

May 26th.

Schr. Octavia, Colborne, no cargo.
Barge Waterloo, Montreal, 1831 bus. corn, 962 bus. wheat.
Barque Cambria, Port Colborne, no cargo.
Brig Lafayette, Hamilton, no cargo.
Schr Denmark, Sombra, no cargo.
Schr Anna Craig, Tyrconnell, no cargo.
Barge Dexer, Montreal, 12,233 bus. peas 3,404 bus. wheat.
Str Grecian, Hamilton, gen. cargo.
Str Kingston, Hamilton, gen. cargo.
Barque Portland, Montreal, 12,339 bus. corn.
Str City of Ottawa, Ottawa, gen. cargo.
Barque Sarah Ann Marsh, Toronto, light.
Schr Canadian, Port Hope, 30 toise stone.
Str Brantford, Toronto, no cargo.
Str St Helen, Trenton, gen. cargo.
Str Passport, Montreal, gen. cargo.
Barge Bruno, Montreal, 7,461 bush Corn, 305 casks copper ore.
Str Bay of Quinte, Belleville, Total amount of freight from 18th to 23 May inclusive 6 trips.
Str Pierrepont, Gananoque, gen. cargo.
Schr D. McInnis, Port Colborne
Barge Thrush, Montreal, 5,424 bush wheat, 13,200 bush corn.
Str Magnet, Hamilton, gen cargo.
Schr Burlington, Pt. Hope, no cargo.
Str Kingston, Montreal, gen. cargo.
Str Osprey, Montreal, no cargo.
Tug Ellen Jeffers, Gananoque, no cargo.
Str Corinthian, Hamilton gen. cargo.
Schr Hercules, Cobourg, no cargo.
Str Bruce, Belleville, 1 bbl whiskey, 2 bbls. beer. Passengers and baggage.
Str St. Helen, Montreal, gen cargo.
Prop. Magnet, Hamilton, gen. cargo.
Str Grecian, Montreal, gen. cargo.
Schr Antelope, Port Hope, no cargo.
Barge Consolation, Montreal, 11,050 bus. wheat.
Barge Rover, Montreal, 13,203 bus. wheat.
Barge Powerful, Montreal, 17,730 bus. wheat.
Schr Jane McLeod, Cobourg, no cargo.
Schr Jessie, Kingston, no cargo.

The Brazilians are so beset by the Paraguayans that supplies cost wonderful prices at the headquarters of the army at Tayi. Coal is $320 a ton in gold, and cannon balls are $10 each in gold.

DIED.

On the 25th instant, Mrs Jane Cox, aged 84 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 p.m., from the residence of Thos. O. Butler, Montreal street, to the place of interment, Waterloo Cemetery.

ARRIVING.

EX-SHIP

ARDMILLAN

FROM LONDON.

MIXED PICKLES.—CROSS & BLACKWELL'S
Onion " " "
Walnuts " " "
Chow Chow " " "
Mushroom Catsup " " "
Essence Coffee " " "
Orange Marmalade in Glass " "
Lemon " " " "
Bloater Paste " " "
Mock Turtle Soup " " "
Ox Tail Soup " " "
Calvesfoot Jelly " " "
Essence of Beef " " "
Potted Ham " " "
Potted Tongue " " "
And all kinds of Sauces &c., &c., &c.

McRae & Co.

Kingston, May 13th, 1868.

CHEAP DRESS SA... AT THE OLD GLASGOW ... Corner Princess & Wellington Streets R. WADDELL

100 MOREEN DE... 500 Fancy Cloths ... 500 Yards Printed Prints ... Yard
300 Yards French ...
200 Yards Fancy ...
250 do. English ...
300 Yards Mother ...
200 Yards ... Yard
150 Yards Black ...
200 Yards ... Yard
500 Yards Black and ...
400 Yards Black and ...
300 Yards ...
1,000 Yards ... Yards for 87
150 Yards White ...
10 dozens Patent ...
White, at 60, 62.

R. WADDELL

May 16.

R & J. GARDN... ARE NOW SHO... SPRING IMPORTA... Specially selected by ... during his recent visit ... Land, in the MANUF... GLASGOW, LONDON ... BRADFORD, MANCH...

NEW SHADES ... COLOURED GLACES ... RICH FANCY SILKS ... MOIRE ANTIQUE, AND ... BLACK GLACE, AND ... VELVETS AND VELVE... PARASOLS, RIBBONS, ... NOVELTIES IN DRESS ... NEW, CHEAP, AND FA... PARIS AND LONDON ... JOSEPHINE AND DU... FIRST QUALITY ... GREY AND WHITE ... PLAIN AND ... PILLOW CASE ... DAMASKS, LAGS ... WHITE AND ... TICKINGS, DIAPE... FRINGE TOWELLING...

With a Complete ... CLOTHS, TWEEDS ...

Men's Furnishing Goods

We have made ... inspection of our present Stock, which for ... value, approaches ... remarkable ... equalled.

All Goods ... CASH.

Kingston, April ... 1868.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

...chelieu, May 23.—The Swedish official ...newspaper says that Sweden must pro... against the judgment in the case of the ...barque Springbok by the Supreme ...of the United States, as a bad prece... maritime war.

...lin, May 23.—The Zollverein Diet ...adjourned. The session was closed by ...William of Prussia, who made the ...usual speech, in which he said that he ...that the results of the session would ...the sentiment of mutual trust ...the people of the various States of ...confederation, destroy the prejudices ...have existed in some portions of the ...and prove that the Germans, ...in some interests, are one peo... brotherly feeling. The King ...by saying that the right entrusted ...Germany would be secredly ex... his highest rule of action.'

...May 23.—Sir Stafford North... ...Secretary of State for India, received ...official despatch from General ...Napier, commander of the Abys... ...expedition, dated at Ashangi, on the ...The General had just arrived ...point with the rear guard of the ...British forces. The advance had ...Zoula, and the 5th and 6th native ...had already embarked for Bom... ...remainder of the troops and the ...which were being hastened forward, ...be shipped from Zoula as rapidly as ...and the evacuation of the country ...be effected. The wounded were ...well and rapidly becoming conva... The troops generally were in good ...

...May 23, (evening.)—Telegrams ...Sydney, received this evening in anti... ...of the overland mail, say that ...Alfred had left for England in com... ...his ship, the steam frigate Galatea. ...quite well. O'Farrell, the attemp... ...of the Prince, was executed on ...of April.

...May 25.—In the House of Com... ...evening, the Home Secretary, Mr ...Hardy, in reply to some inquiries ...John Bright, said the government ...not to give the Clerkenwell ...Barrett, a new trial.

...May 25.—The Imperial assent ...given to the public schools and to ...marriage bills, which recently ...the Reichsrath.

...May 25.—The *Morning Post* in ...editorial to-day says that it is true, as ...reported, that Great Britain has ...urged a general disarming. The ...ment of Austria has also lent its ...in the same direction.

...May 25.—The grand prize of Paris, ...of the Emperor, and 100,000 francs ...half by the city of Paris and half ...five great railway companies of ...was won yesterday, Sunday, by M. ...brown colt "Suzerain."

COMMERCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

...May 26, 1:20 p.m.—Consols for ...to 95; for account 93¾; Erie 45¼; ...to 4; Illinois Central 95¼; Great ...

...May 26, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton ...3,000 bales; Uplands 17¼; Or... ...dull. Wheat easier; ...California white 13s 6d. Flour ...Lard dull. Naval stores ...

New York Press Despatches.

...Chicago, May 23.—The steamship ...Sandwich Island dates to ...the earthquakes at Hawaii were ...although the whole island was ...with light vibrations. There