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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 "	3:20 a.m.	Mixed train 6 45 a. m. " " 10:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 13½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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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.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

It would appear from a paragraph circulated in the French journals, that Francis II., the ex-king of Naples, still relies upon the assistance of Spain to aid him in regaining his throne against Victor Emanuel. Spain probably is the only continental power which would lend any encouragement at the present juncture to objects aiming at the disturbance of the peace of Europe.

Poor Garibaldi, whose wound in the ankle, received at Aspromonte, made all the world inquire sympathizingly as to the progress of his recovery, is again an invalid. He is tormented by rheumatism and racked by pains in the joints. It is proposed that he should leave the island of Caprera, to take advantage of some natural hot springs in Italy, which have a reputation for curative properties.

The emigration from Germany this year is immense, and is said to be going on on a scale larger than ever before. The main cause is said to be the increase of taxation throughout Germany consequent on the recent war. The great bulk of the emigrants set out for the United States; but we are glad to see that some find their way to Canada, where they join old friends, the safest and best mode of settlement and one which is sure to grow.

The long quietude which has reigned in regard to the Roman question is likely to be disturbed by the reports which have been circulated of another expedition to Rome contemplated by the French government. Accounts from Rome say that preparations were being made for the reception of fresh troops. These preparations, however, may have been made for the reception of recruits to the Popes' own army, which are arriving in Rome almost every month. Another batch of Papal Zouaves has left Canada from Montreal, by way of New York, after impressing religious services in Notre Dame. Notwithstanding all that has been said concerning the less expense of procuring Belgians it thus appears that Canadian labourers are sent to do military duty in Rome.

The high prices of grain have naturally induced an extensive preparation for this year's crops, and hence we find from all parts of the world reports of the prospects of a large supply of bread-stuffs. Recent intelligence from Wallachia, Moldavia, Transylvania, and the various districts of Southern Russia, from Cherson to Astrachan represents the wheat crop as unusually large and in a promising condition. On this side of the Atlantic the crop prospects are of a most cheering description. In Canada, in the western States, and in California, now an important wheat producing country, the expectations of a bounteous harvest are confidently indulged in. Such a general prospect of plenty must naturally influence prices, and it is to this prospective reduction that the anxiety of western holders to realize and the activity in the shipments of grain are to be attributed. It is not to be expected that very low prices will rule, however. The days have gone by when wheat will be sold for less than a dollar a bushel. The prospective good harvest should also have an influence upon trade and beget a renewal of confidence. Canada is decidedly an agricultural country, and prospers only when agriculture prospers. Hence we may look forward to another season of improved trade when the good prospects of the harvest are assured.

A remarkable article appears in the *Revue Contemporaine* from the pen of the Duc de Valmyron the subject of disarmament, now attracting so much attention in consequence of the belief in its practicability at the present juncture. He repeats the statement so often made, but unhappily so little heeded, that a system of peace which serves only to prepare for war entails more disasters even than war itself, for these are of a passing nature, while the armed peace is permanent and saps the very foundations of labour by retaining the manhood of the populations under arms. "Armour-plated ships, needle-guns, and Chassepots have led to heavy disbursements which are only the prelude of others that are to follow. Supposing further new inventions to take place, the finances of the most wealthy States will be unequal to the demands upon them. What will then happen for God's sake! when Russia shall have finished her railways and dispelled everything like a military equilibrium by doubling her power with these new means of concentration?" The duke then goes on to say that he does not blame any nation in particular for arming when all the rest are doing the same. He calls upon all to disarm with equal unanimity, for the sake of the dearest interests of humanity. This should be the great object of diplomacy. Whether it is to be obtained by an international congress or by other means, he does not undertake to say; but, at least, the attention of all the Governments, especially of France, England, and Austria, should be called to the means of preventing the troubles which are incessantly arising in the East, and which must render abortive the negotiations tending to peace.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 29.—The 78th Highlanders are to be presented with new colours to-morrow by Lady Wyndham.

The man, then unknown, who was supposed to have committed suicide on Tuesday is now reported to have been Peltier, aged 52, of the Prothonotary's office in which he had forged to a large amount.

The third detachment of the Papal Zouaves, numbering thirty, left for Rome via New York and Havre, yesterday, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Routher. This makes 189 sent from Canada.

The *Gazette* favours a special commission in Whalen's case.

The Montreal Sanitary Association, at the annual meeting last night, passed resolutions against the use of limestone on the streets, recommending the enforcement of ventilation in houses, and the appointment of a scientific Sanitary Commissioner.

In a speech to the Volunteers at St. Armands on the Queen's birthday, the Adjutant General urged them not to be in too great haste in Judging of the new Militia bill and pointed out that the Government can, if it works prejudicially alter it next Session.

It is understood that a number of officers have sent in their resignations, but the Adjutant General declined to submit them to his Excellency at the moment the country is threatened with danger.

MILITARY.—A large quantity of stores for field equipment arrived by the Express Freight Line from Montreal yesterday morning for the use of the Volunteers.

ASHORE.—News was received this afternoon that the steamer Bay of Quinte was ashore at Trenton, where she had gone with immigrants. She had not arrived up to the time of our going to press.

A HINT TO THE SCHOOL BOARD.—The members of the School Board should take steps to provide the schools with fresh water, that the children may slake their thirst this hot weather without having to run out of school with tins to the neighbouring houses. Another hint, the members should read the printed regulations of the Water Company.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—The steamer Kingston arrived yesterday afternoon with 145 German immigrants from Quebec, en route to the Western States. Forty-five of them were anxious to locate at Trenton, and upon the representation of Mr Macpherson, Immigration Agent, the owners of the steamer Bay of Quinte kindly consented to that vessel's making a special trip to that place for the purpose of landing them. In connection with this subject it may be stated that Miss Rye is expected to arrive with her immigrants at an early date next month, and the services of a portion of them will no doubt be secured for Kingston. These are all female domestic servants, and from Miss Rye's reputation in the selection of immigrants, there is little doubt but their characters will be above the ordinary standard of this class of persons. The Immigrant Agent is making arrangements for the temporary accommodation of that portion of them which may be sent here.

EXPECTED IMMIGRANTS.—Fifty-two families of immigrants, including 52 males, 47 females, and 75 children, are expected to arrive in Quebec by the steamship *Thames*, which sailed from London on the 21st instant. These workmen and families are sent out by the East End of London Emigration Society. In order to further the ends of settlement we subjoin a list of the names and trades, and beg to intimate that employers desirous of securing the services of any of them should apply forthwith to Mr Macpherson, the agent at Kingston.—

Harnett Wm, labourer; Driscoll James, bricklayer; Bryan Denis, labourer; Brown Michael, gen. labourer; Arnott Charles, labourer; Quigley John, labourer; Clark Robert, labourer; Connelly William, labourer; Kennedy John, bricklayer; Sweeney Patrick, Kenny Michael, Mahoney Patrick, Dame James, McLaren Daniel, labourers; Sweeney Eugene, general labourer; Haggerty Michael, labourer; Murray John, sawyer; Bowyer Richard, McEllisott David, labourers; Tilley Henry, hammerman; Neale Henry, labourer; Woodward Alex., sawyer; Holland John, labourer; Henderson Joseph, rivet maker; Quinn James, sugar baker; Kelly Robert, labourer; Connell Patrick, labourer; Coyle George, labourer, Donavan Daniel, labourer; Connolly Michael, hammerman; Savage William, labourer; Haggarty Daniel, labourer; Greany John, general labourer; Mattock Frederick, butcher; Hayward Thomas, bolt maker; Scandlin Thos., labourer.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—Jane Ryan was charged with using abusive language to Emily J. Adierre on Bay street on Wednesday last. The complainant testified that the defendant occupied the lower part of the same house with herself, and at the same time specified the defendant called her improper names, and accused her of keeping a bawdy house. The defendant attempted to justify her conduct rather than deny the charge, and her glib, voluble tongue in court was subject of reproof from the magistrate, who fined her $2 and $1 and 50 cents costs, and cautioned her as to her future conduct. A young girl was brought in from the streets by a policeman as a vagrant. She was poorly dressed and stated that she had come from Wellington, where she had resided for several years. The magistrate ordered her to be sent back to that place. A woman, whose name did not transpire, made complaint against W. R. McRae, Brock-street, whose dog had attacked her in the streets a few days and had badly torn her dress. A policeman was sent to Mr McRae's to notify him of the fact and returned in company with a boy from that gentleman's establishment, who denied that it was their dog which had done the mischief. Word was then sent by the magistrate to the effect that there was sufficient proof as to the identity of the animal, complaints having been previously made against him to the same effect, and ordered the payment of the woman for her dress. The boy shortly returned and expressed Mr McRae's readiness to pay the woman and left the court in her company, and with the magistrate's orders as to the safe keeping of the dog. Shortly after the woman returned and stated that Mr McRae refused to pay her more than fifty cents, and at the same time a man from Mr McRae's came in with the animal in dispute, a large powerful black dog, which he characterised as of playful lamb-like disposition. The magistrate having formed a different opinion from his appearance, again insisted upon his safe keeping, at the same time directing his destruction by the police if found again on the streets. One of the police and Mr Walsh testified as to the savage and dangerous nature of the beast.

FROM ACTON.

Acton, Ont. May 28.—This morning, between one and two o'clock, an attempt was made to rob Mr Clark's hotel. The burglar was detected in the act of climbing through the window. He was caught, and found to be a next door neighbour, named Clifford. He was sent to Milton to-day to stand his trial. This is the second case of the kind during this month.

LETTER FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

The *Fenian Volunteer*, printed in Buffalo, and edited by "Terry Finnegan," who used to lecture in Canada, publishes the following letter from its correspondent in the Penitentiary:—

Provincial Penitentiary,
Kingston, Ontario, May 12th, 1868.

Editor Fenian Volunteer:

Dear Sir—To-day I witnessed one of the most atrocious acts of cruelty that has ever been witnessed in this institution. No, the records of the prison show nothing equal to it—Thomas Smith, a young lad about 18 or 19 years of age, and one of those who was arrested at Pigeon Hill in June, 1866, was found reading the *Irish American* of the 10th inst., and was reported for the same, and was called up before the Warden this morning who sent him to the dark cell (this dark cell is a very polite name for a British dungeon) and at dinner time he was taken out of the dark cell and in the presence of all the convicts and about fifty officers with revolvers and Spencer repeating rifles pointing through the grated windows, he was flogged—yes, he received 24 lashes of the cat-o'-nine-tails and never said don't do it. Yes, they flogged the poor little fellow till his back was cut up like a pounded beefsteak and sent him to work that afternoon without breakfast or dinner. Had he been the greatest murderer, thief, or pickpocket, he would only get a few meals of bread and water. But he being a Fenian there had to be an example made of him. He was questioned as to who gave him the *Irish American*, and promised that if he would tell all about it they would not flog him. But the little Irish soldier would give them no satisfaction, so they took off even his shirt and tied him hands and feet to a triangle, and at him they went, two able bodied men "officers," one after another, for fear one would not be able to lay on the whole amount (two dozen) they only allowed them to lay on a dozen each. Oh! Irishmen, of the United States, are you going to stand by and allow this hellish work to go on. Oh, no! we have better confidence in you. This Smith was one of the three that were tried at Sweetsburgh. But on his first trial the jury did not agree, being 11 for acquittal and 1 for conviction, but on his second trial there was no difficulty in finding him guilty. He belongs to Boston, Mass. Father McMahon, who has lately arrived out of hospital, and he is by no means in good health, was seated within the whip's length of the victim, so as to drive terror into him.

Signed AN EYE WITNESS.

Mr Farrell, of Quebec, the advocate who proposed to defend Whalen if allowed to practise in an Upper Canadian court, has addressed a letter to the Minister of Justice, Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he labours under the delusion that the Rev. John McMahon has been flogged. The following is the substantial part of the letter, which appears in the Quebec *Chronicle*:

No one holds you answerable for the outrage thus said to have been inflicted on the unfortunate gentleman. But every one expects, from your well-known sense of justice, that an immediate, a searching enquiry shall be made into the facts, and the public mind set at rest, at once upon this matter. Let there be no delay, no time for the stripes to fade from the back of that ill-fated man, who, whatever be his faults, is nevertheless dear to nearly one million of Her Majesty's subjects in this Dominion who believe him innocent, and to many millions more outside our limits, who idolize him as a martyr. From you, who, by once saving his life, also perhaps preserved this Dominion to her Majesty, we expect that no such fearful impetus shall be given Fenianism as the certainty that an Irish Priest may be degraded by the application of the lash, even though his offending be the charge of Fenianism.

Yours respectfully,
J. O'FARRELL.

Quebec, May 26, 1868.

It is reported in London that Mr Dickens cleared £40,000 sterling by his trans-Atlantic readings.

Several suspicious characters have suddenly left Ottawa for the "land of freedom" on the other side of the St. Lawrence.

Henry W. Longfellow and family sailed for Europe in the steamer Russia from New York, to be absent a year or two.

The new California machine for laying railroad tracks is laying ties and rails on the Vallejo and Sacramento road at the rate of two miles daily.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association will take place about the 1st of July. The committee of the Association will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on the 5th of June.

Mr Charles Francis Adams having taken official leave of Queen Victoria, and left London for a tour on the Continent, Mr Benjamin Moran, the Secretary of the Legation, succeeds as Minister *ad interim* at the Court of St. James's, until Mr Adams' successor is appointed. At his interview with the Queen, Her Majesty expressed the high appreciation she had entertained for the American Minister during his official residence in England.

A correspondent of the Guelph *Herald* says: The crops in the "Model Townships," Garafraxa, Peel and Pilkington, present a very healthy appearance; the late rains have done much good, more especially to the grass crops. Many of the farmers have got through with potato planting, and are now preparing for turnip sowing. Everything in the meantime bids fair to make the heart of the agriculturist rejoice. Business appears to be getting brisker, whether from the lively appearance of nature, or from the tremendous excitement caused by advertising, I cannot say; but the advertising fever at the present time runs extremely high."

CABINET CEMENT.—This useful composition illustrates a remarkable property of political substances—the attraction of cohesion. A house may be dissolved by immersion in hot water, but fortified with Cabinet cement, one indispensable piece of furniture will remain to create astonishment for its marvellous tenacity. Benches which Ministers rely for support, are prevented from coming to grief, in common with their occupants by aid of this consolidating agent. It is warranted not to soil the most delicate hands, and will retain its efficacy for any length of time if kept in the dark. Parties requiring it for packing, can be supplied with it in sticks. Inquire for "Premier's Patent Cabinet Cement." The genuine article is distinguished by the Government Stamp, to imitate which is felony.—[*Advertisement.*]—*Punch.*

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

As this is the season of steamboat travel, it may be well to direct attention to the principal features in an act which has been passed during the last session of Parliament, respecting the inspection of steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them.

This act provides that the inspectors of steamboats shall form a Board; and that, after the 1st of January, 1869, no person shall be appointed inspector without previous examination before this Board, as to his knowledge on the subjects of hulls, boilers, and machinery of steamboats, and the receiving of a certificate to that effect from the Chairman of the Board.

The act furthermore provides that this Board shall have the power to inquire into causes of fatal accidents on any steamboat. To prevent these, it expressly forbids the loading of the boiler-valves beyond the pressure last allowed by the inspector; and, moreover, the owners, officers, or engineers of steamboats, are bound, under penalty, to answer truly any pertinent questions put to them by the Inspector.

As a precaution against explosions, a steam-gauge is to be placed, so as to be open to view of passengers; and the pressure is to be reduced when the steamboat stops. Also, each boiler is to be provided with a water-guage, to show the level of the water at all times; and surface blow-off valves are to be provided on vessels navigating brackish or salt water.

A life-boat and other boats, in proportion to the tonnage, are to be carried by passenger steamboats, departing by sea, or from any place on the lakes, or the rivers St. Lawrence or Ottawa; and—as a precaution against fire—one life-preserver is to be carried for every passenger, and a certain number in proportion to tonnage, in all cases. Likewise pumps and hose for putting out fires, and proper means of escape from the lower to the upper deck are to be provided.

Individuals seeking o become engineers ont steamboats, must be examined as to their qualifications by the Board of Inspectors, or, at least by one or more of the Inspectors appointed by the Board; and if they report favourably, the applicant will receive a certificate or license, such license to be renewed annually, and to be revoked altogether, on proof of negligence, unskilfulness, or drunkenness, or upon the finding of a coroner's inquest.

The act also provides for a classification of engineers, and enjoins that none but licensed engineers shall be employed; whilst the number of passengers to be carried by any steamboat is to be regulated by an order in Council, to be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Certain provisions of this act apply to Ontario only. Amongst these is one to furnish passenger steamers with gang-boards, and at night with lights; and making it obligatory on owners or occupiers of a wharf to exhibit lights thereat during night.

These provisions, in general, seem to commend themselves; but it appears to us that, in order as far as possible to insure an honest examination of every candidate engineer, not less than three out of the total Board of Inspectors should ever be appointed to examine an applicant, and confer the sought-for certificate.

For the rest, we think the terrible catastrophe of the blowing up of the "Lion" steamboat so near our own homes, and which is still so fresh in our memory, will especially cause the passing of the present law to be hailed with satisfaction. The act will eventually give us a technically educated Board of Steamboat Inspectors; also a similarly educated class of engineers. These latter will feel themselves responsible to a tribunal that will be able quickly to detect negligence or inefficiency, and with the power to follow such detection with dismissal, and to forbid to the offender the resumption of his office. It will, moreover, provide the country, in addition to the ordinary coroner's inquest in the matter of steamboat accidents, with a Court of Inquiry consisting of experts, whose investigation may be supposed to be skilful, and, therefore, searching; and whose ultimate finding may be received as authoritative. The fear of accidents from the incompetency or negligence of those who shall have received licenses will tend to rigour of examination, and to the disallowance of any personal favouritism in the granting of the certificates; for, just as the *alumni* of a college shed lustre or cast discredit on their *alma mater*, so will alike the ability and the shortcomings of these licensed engineers redound to the credit or blame of the board which placed them in their responsible situations.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Paris papers express great regret at the death of Lord Brougham, and speak of him in terms of admiration and respect. In a lecture on the results of the Commercial Treaty of 1860, delivered on Sunday in the rooms of the Polytechnic Institution, M. de Wolowski, of the Institute, said:—At the moment I was about to enter this room sad tidings reached me. One of the veterans of the cause of liberty in England—one of the most energetic promoters of commercial liberty—Lord Brougham, has just died at the age of ninety. It is the duty of those who occupy themselves with these great questions to pay homage to the heroes of the battle-fields on which, instead of destroying life, and of causing tears to flow, they seek to improve the condition of mankind.

A petition in favour of woman's suffrage, containing nearly 22,000 signatures, has been presented to the British Parliament. Among the notable persons who appear among the signers are Mrs Somerville and Florence Nightingale, who head the list, Lord and Lady Amberley, Professor Bain, Sir R. Anstruther, Bart., M.P., Sir John Bowring, Madame Bodichon, the Archdeacon of Coventry, Dr. Farr, Mr Grote, the historian, and his wife, Mr Commissioner Hill, William and Mary Howitt, Professor Huxley, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the Hon. Auberon Herbert, Miss Martineau, Professor Leslie, the Hon. Mrs Thomas Liddell, Professor Masson, Mr John Morley, Professor Newman, Professor Nicholl, Mr J. T. Palgrave, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Professor Robertson, Lord Romilly, and many others.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that Charles Ockford, of that city, the sixty-hour skater, has conceived the idea of making the perilous passage over the Falls of Niagara in an India rubber life boat of peculiar construction. A few weeks ago the idea suggested itself to his mind, and upon communicating it to some Eastern gentlemen, it was proposed by them that a purse of $30,000 be raised to induce him to make the undertaking. He accordingly perfected his scheme, and the contract for building of the boat has been let to the Goodyear Rubber Company for $1,000. The boat will be an oblong, with a mean diameter of eight feet, six inches thick at the top and three feet thick at the bottom. A shaft of the same material will extend from side to side in the centre, on which will be swung on a pivot a seat to which the adventurous occupant will be fastened. Opening at the top will be an aperture sufficiently large for him to get inside, after which it will be filled with air and closed up. It is calculated that sufficient air can be retained to sustain life about twenty minutes. A small cable will be attached to the ball by which it will be towed after the descent shall have been made, for which purpose parties will be stationed in boats immediately below the falls. The model of this novel craft is now in this city, and there is no doubt that the attempt to carry this startling project into execution will be made during the present season. Mr Ockford is quite confident that he shall succeed, but the chance for success certainly looks dubious. Should he succeed, Mr Sydney Doty, of Pontiac, will also undertake the same feat.

WOMAN'S WORD-BOOK.—Lace: A needle's epigram; all the more valuable for the beauty of its point. Lady: An indefinite word used to define any one of the feminine gender. Lamb: Much admired as a husband, with plenty of mint sauce. Landlady: A person who is often wrongly called a lady, and has no right to what she lands. Language: A torrent from woman's tongue; a current from her eyes. Laugh: The bell which announces a pretty set of teeth. Legacy: The spice which embalms your memory. Letters (Love): The tombstones of the past, with the epitaph "Here lies." Liberty: What woman feels inclined to take if refused. Lord-ship: A ship few women would refuse to steer to the United States. Love: The deuce of hearts. Lover: A servant who is never asked for a character from his last place.—*Tomahawk.*

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst, Sir C. Lanyon asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether negotiations were now in progress for the transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's territory; and, if so, at what period the transfer was likely to be made.

Mr Adderley said that a memorial on the subject had been addressed to the Executive by the Legislature of Canada. The question had to be considered whether territory and government ought not to go together. Negotiations were now proceeding, but they were not in a state to justify him in stating either their nature or their object.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CHARTIST.

Mr Thomas Cooper, author of "The Purgatory of Suicides," and other works, formerly a well-known lecturer on Chartism, died at Lincoln on the 14th, after a short illness. Mr Cooper was a native of Gainsborough, where he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker. At twenty-three he forsook the stall and opened a school. About this time he became a local preacher for the Wesleyans, with great success. A brief period intervened before he engaged himself to the *Stamford Mercury*, on which paper he acted as reporter and provincial agent. About a year afterwards he joined the literary staff of the *Leicester Mercury*, and this brought him into contact with the poverty-stricken stockingers, into whose cause he threw himself heart and soul. In 1841, he started the *Extinguisher*, and in 1842 the *Chartist Advocate*, both of which failed in a short time. In the latter year he visited the Staffordshire Potteries, and, on account of a violent oration delivered to colliers on strike, he was afterwards committed to prison for two years. While there he wrote his best work, and then turned an infidel lecturer; but recanted, joined the General Baptists, and, for fourteen years, he went about delivering lectures on Christianity.

THE IRISH BISHOPS' ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The address of the Irish bishops to Her Majesty is a lengthy document. The bishops feel it their duty to protest against the proposal which has been made "for ever to alienate property which has, from time immemorial, been dedicated to sacred uses. They believe that there is no more precious arrangement than that by which some portion of a nation's wealth is, by the nation's sanction and under its guardianship, separated off for ever from private possession and common or profane uses, and, to the end that it may be the more inviolable, solemnly set apart to the service of Almighty God; the enjoyment of it being linked, not merely with the performance of the ordinary duties of a citizen, but with the obligation of setting forth that divine knowledge by which alone men are made capable of fulfilling their higher duties in this life, or brought into any meetness for another." The losses threatened are not material only. "In the destruction of the national character of our Church, with which we are now threatened, in the severing of the ties which bind it to the State and the State to it, in the disappearance of the Royal Supremacy which thereupon must follow, an important safeguard of the Reformed Faith and of many precious rights will be overthrown. Your Majesty will not merely be deprived of a bright jewel in your Crown, but will see very much of that influence and authority which are now ours, who render no divided allegiance, transferred to another Church which can never be truly national—finding, as it does, its centre outside of the nation, and submitting to the jurisdiction, which it must recognise as paramount to any other, of a foreign potentate or prince." The proposal to respect vested interests does not do away with the objections to disestablishment. The bishops have no fears for themselves. "But there are investments in just hope as well as in actual possession; and the injustice which would be inflicted on multitudes of our brethren would be extreme upon all those who at this time are reasonably looking forward to some modest reward of long and ill-requited labours in the past, but who would thus find themselves for ever cut off from this, and from every expectation of it." Moreover, "there are other vested rights and interests besides those of the clergy. Our poorer Protestant brethren who have established themselves in every part of the country—and this in the faith of the maintenance of the present settlement of things—they, too, have a vested right, for themselves and for their children, in that ministry of Christ's word and sacraments according to the order of our Reformed Church which hitherto they have so freely enjoyed. The last of the episcopal arguments is the suggestion "that the assault on our establishment is avowedly, on the part of its most strenuous conductors, only the opening of a general attack on the establishments in England and Scotland; and that, if successful against us, it will prove almost irresistible in the other cases."

The Queen returned the following answer to the address:—"I thank your for your loyal and dutiful address. I trust that the blessings which you invoke for myself and my family may be vouchsafed to the advantage of the Church and kingdom. In compliance with the prayer of an address from the House of Lords, I have issued a Commission to inquire into the state of the Church in Ireland; and I will not doubt that my Parliament, when fully informed through the labours of this Commission, will adopt such measures as shall be at once just, and conducive to the maintenance of true religion among my people."

The remains of the late Lord Brougham have been interred in the Protestant burial ground at Cannes. It was Lord Brougham's wish to be buried where he died.

The London *Prototype* says that on Saturday night the express train going east collided with a freight train, which was backing into a station below Hamilton on the Great Western Railway. The engine driver of the freight train was so badly injured between the engine and tender that he died on Tuesday morning. He leaves a wife and six children.

To illustrate the improvements in British ordnance during the last few years, it was stated by Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson at a late dinner in London, that the heaviest British guns weighed 18 tons, the heaviest French 19½ and the heaviest American 21 tons. The penetrating power of the British gun he represented by the figures 126, that of the French by 91 and that of the American by 77.

The following first-class sensational paragraph is worthy the attention of modern novelists and playwrights: "The Sicilian police have captured one of the most ferocious brigands ever known. His nature is so bloodthirsty that his own companions were afraid of him, and he has frequently been known to bite off the ears of his victims and eat them. His appearance is frightful, and he bears a stronger resemblance to a gorilla than a human being."

There are in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 2,495 brewers, 96,421 victuallers, 46,510 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 3,215 whose licences do not permit the drinking on the premises. The total quantity of malt made during the year ending the 31st of December last was 47,891 qrs., and the amount of duty charged was £6,494,217 12s 5d. The total quantity exported from the United Kingdom was 525,019 barrels, the declared value of which was $1,969,053. The largest purchasers are British India, the Australian colonies, and the West Indies, and the smallest are the Papal Territory and Lubeck, whose consumption is confined to one barrel each.

A Paris correspondent of a London paper relates the following incident:—"Yesterday was a lucky afternoon for a group of little ragged Italian boys, who persecute us on the boulevards with their harps, violins, and flutes. The poor children had wandered to the other side of the Tuileries, and were playing with one of their dormice on the asphalt pavement beneath the terrasse of the gardens which overlook the Seine. One of them perceived a gentleman lean over the balustrade, and gave notice to his comrades, who instantly tuned up their miserable instruments, and played their best; and they were right. The gentleman listened till they had finished, and threw them a piece of gold. The scene attracted a crowd, who recognized the listener to be the Emperor, and cheered him heartily. He was unattended, and walked back to the reserved gardens."

GOSSIP ABOUT LORD LYONS.—The British Embassy at Paris, according to a correspondent from that city, is at present occupied in the solution of a very delicate question. When Lord Lyons was at Washington, he was introduced to a very handsome lady, Mdlle. T—— G——, whose mother was a Spaniard, and her father a Frenchman, but a naturalized American citizen, residing near New Orleans. As it was at the young lady's request the first introduction took place, Lord Lyons was very polite toward her, almost to the verge of a flirtation. Time rolled on; his lordship came to Paris, and the young lady went to St. Petersburg. The rumoured marriage of Lord Lyons with the widow of a noble brother diplomatist brought his admirer from St. Petersburg. She sends daily invitations to his lordship to join her dinner parties, to come to her balls; she presents him with costly gifts that are immediately returned. Being rich, well connected, and witty, she has the *entree* to every circle, and is sure to arrive as soon as his lordship, about whose movements she is kept well informed. The French ladies humour the lady's whims, but the matter is becoming so annoying that the first lady in France has promised to use her influence in the rescue of the hard-hearted ambassador from his fair tormentor.

INSECT SKILL.—For some time Mr Agassiz has been trying to get living specimens of the insect so injurious to the coffee tree; the larva of a little moth akin to those which destroy the vineyards in Europe. Yesterday he succeeded in obtaining some, among them one just spinning his cocoon on the leaf. We watched him for a long time with the lens as he wove his filmy tent. He had arched the threads upwards in the centre, so as to leave a little hollow space into which he could withdraw; this tiny vault seemed to be completed at the moment we saw him, and he was drawing threads forward and fastening them at a short distance beyond, thus lashing his house to the leaf as it were. The exquisite accuracy of the work was amazing. He was spinning the thread with his mouth, and with every new stitch he turned his body backward, attached his thread to the same spot, then drew it forward, and fastened it exactly on a line with the last, with a precision and a rapidity that machinery could hardly imitate. It is a curious question how far this perfection of workmanship in many of the lower animals is simply identical with their organization, and therefore to be considered a function, as inevitable in its action as digestion or respiration rather than an instinct. In this case the body of the little animal was his measure; it was amazing to see him lay down his threads with such accuracy, till one remembered he could not make them longer or shorter; for, starting from the centre of his house, and stretching his body its full length, they must always reach the same point. The same is true of the so-called mathematics of the bee. The bee stand as close as they can together in their hive for economy of space, and each one deposits his wax around him, his own form and size being the mould for the cells, the regularity of which when completed excites so much wonder and admiration. The mathematical secret of the bee is to be found in his structure, not in his instinct. But in the industrial work of some of the lower animals, the ant for instance, there is a power of adaptation which is not susceptible of the same explanation. Their social organization, too intelligent it seems to be the work of any reasoning powers of their own, yet does not appear to be directly connected with their structure. While we were watching our little insect, a breath stirred the leaf and he instantly contracted himself and drew back under his roof but presently came out again and returned to his work.—*A Journey in Brazil.*

MARRIED.

In Kingston, on the 28th instant, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., at the residence of the bride's brother-in law (W. Glidden) Mr Samuel Birch, to Miss Sarah Conley.

DIED.

At Odessa, May 28th, Lucy Virginia, second daughter of T. D Taylor, Esq, aged three years and three months.

ARRIVING.

SICILY & MEDITERRANEAN

LIGHT WINES,

CHOICE SUMMER DRINK.
MARSALA WINE in wood and bottle.
SAUTERNE WINE in wood and bottle.
BURGUNDY WINE in wood and bottle.
SPANISH PORT WINE in wood and bottle.
CLARET in cases.
LIGHT FRENCH SHERRIES.

McRAE & CO.

FRESH SALAD OILS.

Cases Barton & Guestier's Fine Table Oil.
Cases Florence Oil, in Flagons.
Cases Do., in Half Pints.

McRAE & CO.

SUGAR! SUGAR!

200 Bbls Broken Loaf, Yellow, Ground, and Crushed Sugars, for Sale at

McRAE & CO.'S

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

200 Half-Chests fresh Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Japan, Souchong, and Congou Teas.

McRAE & CO.

TEMPERANCE SUMMER DRINKS.

Ginger Syrup.
Lemon Syrup.
Pine Apple Syrup.
Raspberry Syrup.
Strawberry Syrup.
Noyeau Syrup.
&c., &c., &c.

McRae & Co.

May 29.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

Paris, May 28.—All the leading journals of this city have editorials on the result of the impeachment of the President of the United States. The *Moniteur* says the Radical party has lost ground without gaining what which it proposed. The *Presse* thinks the result is not final, and believes the nation will decide the issue in the coming presidential election. *L'Opinion* regrets the vote of the seven Republican Senators acquittal, and attributes their action to the fact that the conviction of the President would precipitate a crisis.

London, May 28.—The *Daily News* thinks that Mr Johnson has escaped merely, and in fact, not been acquitted. The writer does not think that the strength of the case has been materially impaired by the failure to convict.

The *Morning Post* thinks that the Radicals themselves ought to be pleased at their own defeat, and predicts that the time is not far distant when they will.

The *Daily Telegraph* cites the division in the Republican ranks, and argues from that that the court was above partizanship, and that the verdict was a true one.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, May 29, 1:20 p.m.—Consols 96¼ for money; 94¼ to 94¾ for account; 72½ to 72¾.

Liverpool, May 29, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton steady; sales to arrive at 11 to 11¼ of American 363,000 bales; stocks afloat 700,000 bales, including 90,000 American. Shipments from Bombay to 23rd instant since last report 50,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and declining. Wheat 14s 3d. California white 13s 3d. No 2 red western common 37s 9d. Flour 28s 3d. Oats 3s 9d. Pork dull. Others unchanged.

New York Press Despatches.

Cincinnati, May 28.—Cobourn and McCullough both pleaded guilty of a violation of the laws of Indiana.

Judge Wilson, in passing the sentence of three years' imprisonment on them, expressed regret that the statutes of the State did not allow the infliction of a higher penalty. The parties will have to serve their 40 days in the Lawrenceburg gaol.

New York, May 29.—A committee of the Common Council are hearing the proposition to widen Broadway from 17th to 59th street. It is said the job will cost from twenty to twenty millions dollars.

The Fenians had a grand pic-nic yesterday at Bellevue Gardens. The attendance was numerous and select. About 1 P.M. the 69th Regiment of the Irish Republican Guard assembled in Washington Square, and were in full force, mustering about 600 men. Colonel Whitehead, late of the Canadian Life Brigade, was in command.

The Tribune's special says:—It is generally believed that the committee appointed under Mr Ross' resolution to investigate the charges of bribery will confine their investigations principally to journalists, and to elicit from them the grounds on which editorial articles and despatches in reference to these charges have been based. The committee of the Chicago Convention with a record of the proceedings, have arrived in this city, and will to-day present to General Grant and Speaker Colfax, asking their acceptance of the nomination.

The nomination of General Schofield as Secretary of War was taken up in the Senate to-day, but not acted upon.

General Grant and Speaker Colfax will, it is announced, start about the 1st of July for Colorado, and expect to be absent about two months. Their trip is solely for the purpose of recruiting their healths.

The *Herald's* special says:—The President neither denies nor admits that there is to be a change in the Cabinet.

Europe, from Glasgow, and City of Paris from Liverpool, have arrived.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, May 29th.—Flour—Super Extra 7,00; Extra, 7,70 to 7,80; Fancy, 7,35; Welland Canal Super, 6,37½ to 6,50; No. 1 Canada wheat, 6,37½ to 6,50; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 6,37½ to 6,50; Super No. 2 Spring wheat, 6,10 to 6,25; bag flour 3,20 to 3,25. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00. Pease, 1,60 to 0,00; Western, 0,00 to 0,00; Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00. Butter—Dairy 15 to 18c; store-packed 15 to 12c. Ashes—pots, 5,40 to 5,50. Pearls, 5,50 to 5,60. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 139½. Pork, Mess, 22,75 to 23,00; Prime Mess, 16,00 to 16,50. Prime, 15,00 to 15,50. Lard, 90 to 91. Rye Flour 5,90 to 6,00.

Flour—small receipts; market still drooping; trade business dose in supers at quotations. Fancy nominal; no sales reported. Peas offered at 1,00. Provisions—pork steady but quiet. Lard—dull demand. Butter—small shipments, prts fair demand at quotations. Pearls unsaleable.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to