Lord de Grey and other members of the British side of the Commission are cultivating the acquaintance of most of the leading public men here, and their conversations are marked with much apparent frankness. The subject of Canada has in this way been freely alluded to. The English Commissioners do not hesitate to say that England, in her relations with Canada, will be governed entirely by the wishes of the Canadians themselves. If a respectable majority of the Canadian people desire either their freedom from England or to be annexed to the United States, and expressed that desire in such a way as to demonstrate that it was their deliberate wish, England would offer no obstacles to the change; but, on the other hand, England is bound in honour to be governed wholly by the wishes of the Canadian people, and so long as that people desire the continuance of the connection with the mother country, England, it is said, would not hesitate either with men or money in defending or protecting Canada. All this has been said in the utmost frankness, and with unmistakeable coincidence of good feeling. The English Commissioners do not believe that the United States would attempt to force Canada into annexation, and they therefore express their views without reserve. Upon this point they properly understand the sentiments of the American people. They seem to appreciate the inevitability of the principle that the manifest destiny of the United States is eventually to control this continent, and though their English proclivities cannot be completely overcome they acknowledge the wonderful progress of our people, and the grand future that lies before America.

NOTICE 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 communication

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

☞ Remember to pay your Water Works account by the 15th and save the discount.

The Parliament of Canada adjourns today, and closes a session which if it were not remarkable for anything else would be conspicuous for the vote admitting British Columbia, and pledging the construction of a railway across the Continent. In addition to this patriotic act of historical importance, much useful legislation has been effected. The fetters which at the previous session had been unwisely fastened on the commerce of the St. Lawrence by hampering the exportation of American breadstuffs have been taken off, and the taxes on coal, salt and grain entered for consumption in Canada have been repealed, thus putting this country in her former favourable position as a purchaser of food and raw products. A general Banking law has been passed which has commanded universal assent. The currency has been equalized throughout the Dominion. Encouragement to railways has been evinced in granting the Parliamentary privileges asked in several acts of incorporation. The improvement of our canals has been determined on, and in this and other respects much consideration has been paid to the development of the material resources of the country through the means of public works. The completion of the scheme of Confederation by the admission of the Pacific colonies is, however, the leading work of the session and it shows how the unity of Canada is advancing over the wide area of our natural domain to note that towards the close of the session the members from Manitoba took their seats in time to "assist," as the French say, in the further enlargement of the Dominion by the admission of the contiguous territory further westward. Next session will witness the visit of members from the outlying Pacific boundaries; and although Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are still out of the Union and isolated, Confederation will have an actual completeness that will leave little to be desired in the way of territoral expansion. The two eastern provinces are of less importance, and may be left to themselves until they sue for admission.

The closing session is the last but one of the present Parliament; and appearances indicate that there will not be a general election until the complete quinquennial term has been attained.

We are in receipt of much fuller accounts by mail than those which came by telegraph with respect to the approaching termination of the labours of the Joint High Commission. The New York journals have copious letters on the subject, a portion of which no doubt is spun out for the occasion. Nevertheless, there is good reason for expecting a speedy conclusion to the work of the Commission. Letters have been received in Ottawa, which lead to the expectation of an early return of Sir John A. Macdonald, and besides there is the speech of Earl de Grey to strengthen the impression.

THE ASSIZES.

The Spring sessions of the Court of Queen's Bench commenced today (Wednesday) at noon in the Court House, before Mr Justice Wilson. Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C., officiated as counsel for the Crown. There was a small attendance of the general public present. The civil docket contained twelve cases only, and there were fourteen cases for the consideration of the Grand Jury. The following are the names of the grand jurors:—Mr William Ford, jr., foreman; Messrs William Anglin, Isaac Asselstine, William Boyce, Ira A. Breck, Joseph Bullis, William Caldwell, James Carey, John Carruthers, David Cunningham, Thomas Dawson, John Donaldson, Walter Guthrie, John Hamilton, James Horn, John Irvine, Samuel Kish, William Mace, Robert McFaul, John McRoney, John McKelvey and James Richardson.

His Lordship briefly addressed the Grand Jurors, his remarks being confined to the definition of the various crimes, which would be submitted to them. He stated that on the criminal list there were three cases of manslaughter, three of rape, two escapes, four larcenies, one obtaining money under false pretenses and one of libel.

After the organization of the court, as there were no cases ready for trial, the court adjourned until half-past nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

POLICE COURT, WEDNESDAY.—Before his Worship the Mayor.—Michael McGill, a pensioner, was charged with being drunk. He is an old man, and said that he had received his pension yesterday and unfortunately took a glass, but his nature was so harmless that he would not "injure a mouse." Policeman Cunningham corroborated the statement respecting the absence of any feline propensity in the prisoner, but stated that his nature was decidedly spongy as regards whiskey. The court fined the offender two dollars and costs, which he paid. James Cullen was summoned by Robert Duncan for taking down a water spout from a building belonging to the complainant. The defendant formerly tenanted the premises, and claimed a right to take away the spout when he vacated them. The case was devoid of interest, and the magistrate adjourned it to admit of further evidence, with a view to the decision of whose property the spout was.

SHIPPING.—Garden Island, April 12.—Vessel arrived today, schr. Fanny Campbell, Toledo, timber. Cleared today—Schrs Tranchemontagne and Trade Wind, both light.

EXPORT OF HORSES.—The steamer Watertown had on board upon her departure this afternoon for New York forty-seven horses, at an average value of $120 each. They were a lot of well selected animals, spirited and and in excellent condition.

THE ABSCONDING BANK AGENT.—Stewart, the absconding agent of the Bank of Montreal at Perth, and now under arrest at Rome, gave up the amount which was found in his possession, $14,000, at the suggestion of Mr H. Folger, to be deposited in a bank at Rome, but not, it is understood, with a view to its being returned to the lawful owners. It is stated, however, that he will be unable again to withdraw from the bank, and that it will ultimately be restored to the Bank of Montreal.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(Per Montreal Line.)

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 12.—Judge Loranger has obtained leave absence on account of his health.

It is said upon authority that Mr Chauveau is to replace Mr Chapais in the Dominion Cabinet, the latter taking the Quebec collectorship. The rumour is contradicted, but re-affirmed.

The Water Police are to be organized for summer service on Friday.

The Typhoid fever broke out a few days ago in the Seminary at Rimouski and is spreading seriously. Three persons died yesterday at the Bishop's Palace and many more are down.

There are now 35 schooners in port. The wharves are being cleared, the different freight sheds put up, and the railling along the revetement wall restored to its place.

ARRIVAL OF THE NESTORIAN.

Montreal, April 12.—The steamship Nestorian arrived at Quebec at 4:20 a.m. She has 501 passengers.

"RATTENING" IN TORONTO.—A most wanton and disgraceful outrage was perpetrated on Thursday night, on the premises of Messrs Childs & Hamilton, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Wellington street, which is not unnaturally attributed to the Knights of St. Crispin, with whom the firm had some difficulties. It will be remembered that not long since they refused to employ workmen belonging to this association, in consequence of their refusing to comply with the rules of the establishment, and the wholesale destruction of property which has taken place is attributed by them to the malice of some of their discharged employees connected with the order. A member of the firm, on entering the warehouse on Thursday morning, found that a number of pairs of boots had been cut to pieces and rendered useless, as well as a quantity of material not made up. A large sewing machine, valued at $500 and two machines used for soling boots, were damaged so as to be almost valueless, and a number of lasts and tools belonging to non-union workmen burned in the stove. The total amount of the damage done is about $1,000. The operations of the villains were confined to the men's department, the girl's work room, though easy of access, not having been entered. The machines were evidently damaged by parties to whom their construction was familiar. Trade union outrages of this description were, until lately, of frequent occurrence in England, especially in Sheffield, where this process of coercing employers and non-union workmen is known as "rattening," but if we mistake not, this is the first serious instance of the kind in Canada.

The Ontario *Gazette* of the 8th inst., announces that Letters Patent have been issued incorporating the "Mountain Cheese Manufacturing Company," with power to carry on business in the Township of Tyendinaga, and with the nominal capital of $2,000.

The people of Watertown are moving in the matter of endeavouring to induce the location of the western terminus of the Boston and Lake Ontario Railroad at Sacketts Harbour. A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Friday, at which a resolution offered by the Mayor was unanimously adopted, making the following provisions: That George B. Phelps, D. W. Baldwin, and Dr. H. M. Stevens be appointed, on behalf of the City of Watertown, to visit Boston, Mass., and confer with the Directors, and others interested, of the New England and Lake Ontario Railroad Company, as to a location of their road via Carthage on the line of the Black River Valley to Watertown and thence to Sacketts Harbour, and that the expenses of the committee be borne by the city, payable out of the contingent fund.

The Committee of Management of the Wesleyan Methodist College, Belfast, Ireland, have nominated the Rev. Wm. M. Punshon, M. A. for the President's chair of that institution, in the stead of the Rev. Wm. Arthur, who will return to England in July. Mr. Punshon will leave for England during the summer, but whether he will accept the above position or not is not known.

The Bill respecting certain Savings Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as amended by the standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, enacts that the law in the premises, as it it stands at present, shall remain in force in regard to certain Savings Banks which it mentions, until the end of the session of Parliament beginning next after the first day of January, 1872. As for the others, their assets and liabilities may be transferred to the Dominion Government; or they may be transferred to any chartered bank, having its chief seat of business or a branch office at the place where the Savings Bank is established; or the Governor-General may grant a charter to the Savings Bank on certain specified conditions. The bill also provides that investments beyond the amount of subscribed capital shall be in Government securities; nevertheless, this will not prevent deposits being made on call in a chartered bank.

The Oleander, so popular as a house and garden plant, is said to be extremely poisonous. A child in Ohio, who eat some fragments clipped from an Oleander bush, was recently poisoned, the symptoms being sudden and violent and the result almost fatal.

DINNER TO THE DELEGATE FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At the dinner to the Hon. Mr Trutch, at the Russell House, on Tuesday evening, Sir George E. Cartier was in the chair; Mr Trutch on his right, and Mr Speaker Cockburn on his left.

Among those present were Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. Messrs Tilley, Dunkin, Mitchell, Campbell, Aikens, Morris and Colonel Gray; Messrs O'Connor, Ferguson, Stephenson, Angus, Morrison, Dr. Bown and a number of other members of both Houses—about 120 in all.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Sir George E. Cartier proposed the hearth of "Our Guest, Mr Trutch," which was drunk with great cordiality.

Mr Trutch replied in a very interesting speech of nearly an hour's duration, tracing the progress of the Union sentiment in British Columbia from its first commencement up to the present time, and showing that so far as the construction of the Pacific Railway was concerned, the people of British Columbia had entered into a partnership with Canada, and were not likely for their own sakes to insist upon anything which would be prejudicial to the interests of the whole country. All they desired was that they should be placed in direct communication with the rest of the Dominion as speedily as possible. He spoke of the resources of British Columbia, and showed that, in spite of what had been said by the Opposition, it was a country worth possessing. He also alluded to the action of the Opposition with regard to the Union resolutions, saying that he, in common with the rest of the people of that Province, believed that Canada desired a Union with them, and would be particularly surprised to find Ontario objecting to it.

THE GREAT GERMAN PEACE JUBILEE.

New York, April 10—1;30 p.m.—Before daylight this morning the German population of the county began to congregate in the city. Extra trains and boats brought the procession, and hundreds of thousands of spectators crowded Broadway by 1 o'clock. The day is beautiful; business is almost entirely suspended, and flags of every nation float from houses and shipping, while many public and private dwellings are elaborately decorated with bunting.

Although every street and place of public resort is crowded with enthusiastic spectators; nothing but the best good feeling prevails. Not a single accident or trouble has thus far occurred to mar the pleasantry of the day. The procession commenced forming before the hour designated, yet it will be impossible for the whole column to pass the designated point on Broadway before dark.

The great pageant is now passing the City Hall under review by Governor Hoffman, Mayor Hall and the city authorities. Divisions headed by bands of music are however leaving the main column, to join in other festivities for the sole reason that they cannot occupy the post allotted them on account of the length of the procession. Every park and grove in the city and vicinity is occupied by mass meetings. All trades are represented, and the whole German element in the city have given up the day to celebration.

Delegations of prominent German citizens are present from nearly every city and town in the Union. Tompkins' square, with its centre occupied with a monster platform draped with the German colours, presented a magnificent appearance. From every window hang flags of various hues and colours, and the fronts of the houses are literally covered with flags. Cheers of thousands upon thousands as the procession passed filled the air, while musical societies in the line continually chant some familiar national song. Preparations are being made for a grand illumination tonight.

The programme of the day's festivities will close with a grand mass meeting at Tompkins' Square. The meeting will be opened by singing by the vocalists of "Luther's Hymn, Eine Feste Burg Ist Unser Gott," whereupon the meeting will organize. An address will be delivered, followed by the singing of "Wacht am Rhein," by united vocalists. Then an address will be delivered, to be followed by an orchestral performance coronation.

A SEVEN-FOLD CRIME.

Those who have looked on a field of battle soon after the strife was over, know how awful is the spectacle, and how impossible it is to blot it from the memory. Yet there are worse sights even than this. When the face of nature is defiled by deeds that unite wholesale slaughter with the most cruelly wicked intent, the impressions made are very different. Such a scene was presented during the last week in March, in a remote spot in the West. Dramatic in all its accessories, the tragedy almost stands alone for completeness and atrocity. It happened in the quietest of sylvan neighbourhoods, where life might be thought almost to realize that of Arcadia. Three miles south-east of the place known as Stone Fort, Saline County, Illinois, there is a picturesque dell, surrounded by the virgin forest. The clearing, barely a couple of acres in extent, lies some three hundred yards from the county road, and is connected with it only by a bridle-path. In the middle of the clearing is a small log-hut, in and about which, on the 26th of March, were collected the horror-stricken neighbours who, on that day, discovered what we are about to describe.

This wild and remote nook of the wilderness was the home of a family named Dakin. There were a father, mother, and five children, the eldest twelve years, the youngest barely as many months, old. The family had come the season before from Jefferson County, and, although very poor, seemed respectable and decent people. It is said that the father, like too many of the hardy pioneers of the West, sometimes took too much whiskey; and there are whispers of occasional quarrels between him and his wife. Still, in a general way, they got on well enough together; and, as their little ones must have been, by all accounts, very comely and interesting, it is easy to believe that the parents, if sometimes at issue, were bound by strong links. On the day mentioned the entire family were found weltering in blood and quite dead; and, from the condition of the bodies and other circumstances, there is no doubt the husband and father committed the sevenfold crime. Inside the hut, on some quilts and blankets, stretched over a rough frame-work which served as a bed, lay the wife and mother. Not only was her throat cut, but the head only remained attached to the trunk by the vertebræ. The woman's hands were frightfully gashed, showing that the poor creature had made a desperate fight for life. On the hearth, her head among the ashes, lay a fairhaired girl—the eldest of the flock—and on the pallet, where they evidently slept, were two little boys, one five, the other seven years of age. Under the bed of the mother a fourth child, of not more than three, was found. All the children were cold and stiff, and had all their throats cut from ear to ear. The floor, the walls, the furniture, were deluged with blood, and there were indications of a long struggle before the dismal work of the assassin was consummated. It was finished at last, the woman thrown on her bed and her children disposed as we have described. The murderer, it seems, did not himself choose to die there. He took the youngest born, an infant, hardly a year old, and fled away into the darkness. There was blood on the door-sill—and in truth everywhere else within—but a sanguinary trail led toward the north-east. This, of course, indicated the line of Dakin's flight, and the pursuers did not go far ere they found him. He was stone dead like the rest, and the same ghastly wound—the razor that had inflicted it still clutched in his right hand. Across his left arm lay the poor little baby—its throat cut, too—but nestling close to the murderer's side as if all unconscious that he who should have cherished had destroyed it.

The real motive for this almost unparalled butchery—like that of so many crimes lately committed—must always remain a mystery. There are, it is true, many conjectures. Some say the unhappy wife had a former lover, and that Dakin had doubts of her fidelity. It is supposed by these people that the wretched man was driven, through long brooding over his real or fancied wrongs, and through being inflamed to fury by drink, to commit this terrible slaughter. He died, however, and left no clue to his motive; and thus the strong probability that his act either arose from deep conviction of his wrong, or was the result of insanity, supplies the only conceivable explanation of a deed of blood hardly equalled in all the mournful chronicles of crime.

A verdict of justifiable homicide has been rendered in the case of the officer at East Boston, Mass., who shot Timothy Lynch while resisting an arrest.

Recent advices from Central and South America state that Commander Selfridge reports the route of the Tehuantepec Canal to only involve a cutting of twenty-three miles to connect the Atrato and Fuego Rivers.

Iowa has built nearly two thousand miles of railroad during the past eight years—more than half of it within two years. It now has 2,683 miles of road, and the gross earnings of them all in the last nine years have been very nearly fifty millions of dollars. They shown an average increase in earnings of more than one million dollars a year.

By different nations every day in the week is set apart for public worship—Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the fact of the diurnal revolution of the earth, giving every variation of longitude a different hour, and it becomes apparent that every moment is a Sunday somewhere.

Coaticook, Windsor, Hatley, Clifton and North Windslow Municipal Councils have passed bylaws prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors during the ensuing year.

"If you don't fix up your old caboose, said a facetious note to a western jailor, "we shall pick up our traps and go off and leave you. You can't expect gentlemen to be satisfied with such a place as this." This humour has been eclipsed by some West Virginia burglars, who actually scaled a high wall, broke into a penitentiary; captured a number of shoes, and made off with their booty. It's a mercy they didn't take the entire prison with them. Such scoundrels are capable of anything. The keeper of the place will hereafter be in no fear from his regular prisoners; but he will sleep on his arms to prevent rascals breaking into his establishment.

From a statement of Messrs Jay Cooke, & Co., of Philadelphia, financial agents of the Northern Pacific, we learn that already the grading is finished for nearly 266 miles from Lake Superior, through Minnesota, to the Dakotah frontier; while trains run over 130 miles of the completed track. The Mississippi has been bridged at Brainerd, and the rails are being rapidly laid westward. It is promised that by September next trains will run to the Red River, and the grading be well advanced into Dakotah towards the great Bend of the Missouri. Meanwhile work has been commenced upon the Pacific side of the road, a large number of men being employed in the valley of the Columbia River, Washington Territory, and henceforward construction is to proceed simultaneously from east and west. Including the purchased St. Paul and Pacific line, the Northern Pacific has 413 miles of a road now in operation. An example such as this affords for our country a practical stimulus towards rivalry sufficiently opportune at the present time.

The New York Commercial resolves the story of the last insurance failure—that of the Commonwealth Company—into a single sentence, thus: "Overcompetition, reckless management and lavish expenditure, which have taken the place of steady busines habits, legitimate undertakings and economy." It appears from the published statistics that the Commonwealth ran behind in the year 1869 to the amount of $13,464,36; (income $394,858, 89, expenditures $318,523 34.) This fact should have been a warning to its officers. But instead of cutting off the stream of lavish expenditure at the source the company expanded its operations so magnificently that the figures for 2870 are given as follows; Income $214,808 4g, or nearly $90,000 less than in 1869; and expenditures $315,954 10, or $100,744 63 more than total receipts of the year.

The Petit-Trianon where Marshal McMahon has established the Headquarters of the Army of Versailles, is a spot whose charms but ill deserve to be invaded by the rude presence of a warlike host. Built by Louis XV, for the famous Madame du Barry, and subsequently the favourite retreat of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette; surrounded by an English garded, whose loveliness has been the theme of every tourist, and hidden away in the midst of a luxuriant foliage that seems to guard it from all rude trespassers, this sequestered nook is at last brought to experience the blight that has fallen upon so many of the fariest portions of France. Indeed there seems to be no part of that illstarred land that is utterly exempt from violation, and the mad passions of its people threaten to mar it as much as the worst efforts of its foreign enemies.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN THE LAKES AND EUROPE.—Extensive arrangements have been perfected by Montreal capitalists for the establishment of a direct line between western ports and Europe. It is announced that a line of fifteen first-class propellers will immediately go into commission. Chicago and Milwaukee will be the western termini. The steamers have a carrying capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain. There will be only one transhipment between the lake ports and Europe—at Montreal. The tariff of freights to be adopted is 25 cents per 100 pounds for 4th class goods, and dry goods, all classes, 30 cts. per 100 pounds, gold. The average time between Liverpool and the west will be 16 to 20 days. All delays on customs account will be avoided, and the total customs charges on the route will be only $1 per invoice—the goods going into bond at the port of delivery, and duty being paid at destination.

A party of Sonora scalp-hunters captured and killed fifty hostile Apaches near the border of Sonora and Arizona a few days since. The Mexican Government pays $200 for each scalp, and the State of Sonora the same.

A Maine woman, whose husband was in gaol on a debt due a liquor-dealer in Portland, went to the saloon of the latter, called for, drank and paid for a glass of liquor, and then demanded the release of her husband. The dealer, fearing a seizure and prosecution in case he refused, caused the man to be released.

The following is the latest American programme issued for the observance of wedding anniversaries, viz: First anniversary, iron; fifth anniversary, wooden; tenth anniversary, tin; fifteenth anniversary, crystal; twentieth anniversary, china; twenty-fifth anniversary, silver; thirtieth anniversary, cotton; thirty-fifth anniversary, linen; fortieth anniversary, woollen; forty-fifth anniversary, silk; fiftieth anniversary golden; seventy-fifth anniversary, diamond.

President Thiers sent sent the following laconic note M. Cremieux, dismissing him from the Ministry: "My dear friend: I relieve you of a burden, which, for some time past, has been too heavy for you. After today you cease to be minister. Believe me yours, THIERS."

California papers tell a delightful little story about a youth who recently won $11,000 in a lottery and straightway hunted up his most intimate friend, and divided his new-gained wealth with him. Such rare, unselfish friendship, they say, indicates a warmth of affection that ennobles the man, and warms the "cockles of the heart" of every one conversant with the circumstances.

DIED.

In Kingston, April 11th, John Compor, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, King street, opposite Morton's Brewery, on Thursday at 2 p.m., to Cataraqui Cemetery. The Orangemen are all requested to attend his funeral in regalia, and to meet at the Orange Hall at, 1 p.m. sharp. By request of the W.M., L.O.L., No. 744.

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER a power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, made by the Ontario Concentrated Tannin Company of Perth, which bears date the 8th day of March A.D. 1870, (and which will be produced on the day of sale,) there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Factory of the Company Situate on Lot Number Two in the 3rd concession of Bathurst, Lanark County, Ontario, on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of April inst. at 12 o'clock noon, the Bark Factory of the Company with the fixed machinery therein and the other real Estate of the Company comprised in this mortgage. With the Bark Factory there is about Eighteen Acres of Land on which are two Frame Dwelling Houses, one heretofore used as a boarding house for the men employed, the other as the residence of the Manager of the Factory. The Factory is 184 x 40, there is in it a 40 h.p. Engine and a 60 h.p. Boiler with iron and copper pans, &c. &c.,

Also about 1,750 acres of wild land chiefly within a few miles of the Factory which was purchased by the Company for the Hemlock on it. Also there will be offered for Sale at the same time, and place under the power of Sale in a Chattel Mortgage executed by the Company at the same time as the above, all the Hemlock Bark on the ground belonging to the Company, estimated at about 2,500 cords, (a portion of this has been damaged). Also the Moveable Machinery and other Chattels comprised in the Mortgage in and about the Factory. The Chattels will be put up at an upset price of $3,500.

The above property is situate on the Banks of Myer's Lake about 10 miles from the Town of Perth from which towards it a macadamized road runs for the distance of three miles. The Buildings are nearly new having been erected in 1868 and in 1869.

The Mortgagee will only covenant against his own acts. All searches &c. to be made at the expense of the Purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of $500 will be required at the time of Sale, balance to be paid two weeks there-from without interest when the purchaser can be let into possession. Further conditions made known on the day of Sale. For further particulars apply to MESSRS MORRIS & RADENHURST Solicitors, Perth, or to his Auctioneer Perth.

W. H. GRANT,
Auctioneer.

Perth, April 10th, 1871.

For Picton, Belleville and Intermediate Ports.

THE FAVOURITE UPPER CABIN STEAMER

ROCHESTER,

R. CRAWFORD, Master,

LEAVES Carruthers' Wharf every Afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

RETURNING,

Leaves Belleville every morning at 5 o'clock.

C. H. HATCH,
Ticket Agent.

Kingston, April 10, 1371.

NOW SHOWING,

AT ROSS'S,

A LARGE AND

VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

New Spring Dry Goods,

COMPRISING ALL THE

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

The Millinery Department

Is more than usually complete.

CARPETS,

In Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, &c.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

In English and American.

ALEX. ROSS.

Kingston, March 10, 1871.

NEW ORANGES AND LEMONS.

A LARGE SUPPLY RECEIVED THIS DAY.

LEMONS,

CHEAT AND VERY FINE,

AT

R. TOWNS',

CARRATRACA WATER.

FRUIT AND OYSTER DEPOT, MASONIC BUILDINGS, MARKET SQUARE, King Street.

Kingston, April 10, 1871.

GROCERIES.

CHEDDAR CHEESE.

500 CHEDDAR CHEESE, very fine. For Sale.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

March 27.

OVERLAND.

NEW SEASON

GREEN

AND BLACK TEAS

JUST ARRIVING.

FULL BODIED

AND HIGHLY FLAVOURED

BLACK TEAS,

VERY LOW.

YOUNG HYSON

IN CATTIES

FOR FAMILY USE,

VERY CHOICE.

JAPANS, FRESH AND FRAGRANT,

GUNPOWDERS IN ALL VARIETIES.

OLD HYSON, do., do.

W. R. McRAE & Co

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

Extra Bright, 10 pounds for one dollar.

Fair Grocery, 11 pounds for one dollar.

All other grades at equally low prices.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

March 23.

Macnee & Waddell

WILL COMMENCE THEIR

IMMENSE SALE

OF

500 PAIRS

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

ON

Wednesday, the 5th day of April.

Macnee & Waddell

WILL OFFER ON

Wednesday, the 5th day of April

100 DOZEN

OF

LADIES' AND GENTS'

SILK UMBRELLAS,

PART OF A BANKRUPT STOCK,

BOUGHT AT VERY REDUCED PRICES

1o Dozen Brown and Green Umbrellas

		At $1 25,	worth $1 75.	
10	"	" 1 50	"	2 25
20	"	" 1 75	"	2 50
15	"	" 2 00	"	2 75
10	"	" 2 25	"	3 25
15	"	" 2 50	"	3 50
12	"	" 3 00	"	4 00
10	"	" 3 25	"	4 25

5 Dozen Gents' 10-ribbed Umbrellas at $3, worth $4.

GREAT SILK SALE

AT

Macnee & Waddell's,

TEN THOUSAND YARDS BLACK and Coloured Silks, all at Reduced Prices, on Wednesday, the 5th April.

Full Lines of Coloured Silks. Full Lines of Black Glace. Full Lines of Gros Grains. Full Lines of Irish Poplins, all the New Shades. Japanese Silks, Plain and Figured. 24 and 27 inch Silk Mantle Velvets, 24 and 32 inch Real Lyons Silk Velvets, warranted Pure Silk.

Macnee & Waddell,

Princess Street.

Macnee & Waddell

ARE OFFERING

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS.

THE very best quality of 3, 4 and 5 Frame English Brussels Carpets at Reduced Prices.

English Tapestry Carpets at very Low Prices. Fifty-four New Patterns, all choice designs, to select from.

A large supply of Upper Superfine Wool, Ingrain and 3-ply Carpets.

STAIR CARPETS in Albert, Dutch Wool, Tapestry and Brussels.

Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, at

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April 4.

Miller Wanted.

WANTED, a first class Miller at Foster's Mills, Rideau Canal.

April 11.

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