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2:10 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. / " " 6:20 "

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450 p.m. / 5:10 "	5.40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a.m. / " " 7:00 "

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything intended 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.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The subject of Reciprocity continues to be favourably discussed in the American journals. If the report now current be correct, that it is the desire of leading American politicians to have commissioners appointed to arrange the basis of a new treaty, we may look forward to definite progress as likely to be accomplished during the summer. It is satisfactory to notice that the idea of legislative reciprocity, at one time so powerful in its hold upon members of the House of Representatives, is being abandoned as impracticable, and that the idea of a commission is taking its place. This will be much more acceptable to the Canadian Government, and is in fact more consonant with the established modes of conducting international negotiations. If a joint commission be appointed by the two governments, the basis of an arrangement can be discussed and prepared in time for the action of the Senate at its next winter session. Probably by the summer of 1870, though scarcely before that date, a mutually advantageous reciprocal trade will be carried on between Canada and the United States.

The British Government has liberated all the Fenian prisoners claiming American citizenship, although their offences were committed in Ireland or within the United Kingdom. It also proposes to liberate some forty-five Fenian prisoners convicted of treason-felony. The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act is no longer to be put in operation, because the conviction has gained ground that all danger from the Fenian conspiracy has passed away. It is the disposition of the government to remove all causes of excitement in Ireland, and to give every chance, which the guarantees of peace and quietness afford, for the development of the material resources of the country. The Irish Church question is to be settled forthwith on a basis intended to be as equitable as possible towards all classes, and this measure is further relied on to promote the contentment of the population.

General Grant's reserve in keeping his cabinet appointments to himself is not relished by American politicians. The action exhibits too much inflexibility of purpose, and leaves too little room for party men to exert their personal influence to be acceptable to these people. Still the mouths of expectants of office are shut, and the soreness which is felt is not half expressed. A Washington letter, apparently entitled to credit as coming from an independent source, states that the Republicans are disappointed at not being intimately consulted respecting the appointments to office.

The Frontenac Brewery has changed hands, as appears by an announcement elsewhere, Mr A. Livingston having become the proprietor. The services of Mr G. W. Creighton, the former owner, have been retained for the management of the establishment. We believe the business is to be pushed more energetically than ever, and the good name the brewery has acquired carefully kept in view.

KINGSTON HOSPITAL.—The honorary treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt of eighty-nine dollars, 50 cents, from Capt. McGill of the R. C. Rifles, being half the proceeds of the two musical and literary entertainments recently given in the city hall by the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly devoted their services on these occasions to the aid of the funds of the Hospital and of the House of Industry. This handsome contribution, for which the Governors of the Hospital beg to express their best thanks, will assist in procuring for the institution a fresh supply of bedding, much of which is almost worn out, and of other articles in use, requiring renewal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—S. T. Drennan gratefully acknowledges from Capt. Wilson, R.A., manager, and Capt. McGill, R.C.R., treasurer of the late amateur concerts, the sum of $89:50 for the benefit of the House of Industry.

SNOW-DRIFTS.—Yesterday's heavy storm drifted the snow into the Waterloo road, rendering it in places quite impassable. A gang of convicts with snow-ploughs were employed this morning clearing it—a very good idea.

SOCIAL GATHERING IN CONNECTION WITH CHALMERS' CHURCH.—It is only necessary to remind our readers of the social gathering to-morrow evening, in connection with Chalmers' Church, in the City Hall, the particulars of which can be seen in another column. These reunions are so very generally popular that all who have once participated in them are sure to renew their acquaintance upon the next opportunity. On the present occasion every care has been taken that the character of the gathering shall be fully up to the usual standard; and all who intend patronizing it may depend upon spending a very pleasant and agreeable evening.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 24 – No trains were able to leave Montreal yesterday in consequence of a heavy snow-storm, and those which should have arrived have been blocked up for days on the road. The English mail by the Cunard steamer will not be in before this afternoon.

The weather is now clear and bright, but another heavy fall of snow is still looked for.

The Gazette is taken to task by the Nouveau Monde for publishing sermons now being delivered on Protestantism in the Unitarian church by Mr Cordner, which it styles the "Littte Colenzo."

Mr Weir is to send forward $50,000 more of silver this week.

There are now 261 students at McGill College, 27 in affiliated Colleges.

The Ward brothers and the St. John (N. B) crew are to be asked to complete at the next Lachine Regatta.

Stonecutters and contractors quarrel not so much on account of wages, as that contractors bring stone from the country, contrary, it seems, to an agreement with the masons last spring.

VESTRY MEETING OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—At the adjourned Vestry meeting of St. James' Church, held last night, the Committee appointed to see the Bishop on the subject of a successor to the Rev. Mr Rogers, reported the result of their mission. The Vestry, after learning that the Bishop would not appoint the Rev. Mr Moffatt, resolved, on motion of Mr William Shannon, that the names of the Rev. F. W. Dobbs, of Portsmouth, and the Rev. Wm. Henderson of Pembroke, be submitted to the Bishop of Ontario, and that his lordship be requested to appoint one or other of these gentlemen to minister to the congregation of St. James.

THE WEATHER.—Last night passed off clear and still, up to an early hour this morning, when we were again visited by a drifting storm, with snow, from the west-south-west—the opposite point of the compass from the storm of yesterday. In fact, the present appears to be what sailors term "the same blow back again."

EXPORT OF CATTLE TO THE UNITED STATES. The following is the number of cattle, horses, and pigs, exported hence to the United States during the past week, ending Wednesday-February the 24th, as furnished from the books of Mr Hance, American Consul. Number of cattle, 383, at a total value as per affidavit of the exporters, of $8,388 45, being an average of a fraction over $21,77 each. Ten horses valued at $1,200, and 78 hogs at a value of $328 32, average value a fraction over $4,21 each.

RUN OVER.—On Tuesday afternoon a small boy riding on a sleigh drawn by a dog was knocked over by a farmer's sleigh at the corner of Wellington and Queen street. The dog managed to get clear, but the horses and sleigh passed over the boy who, probably from the depth of the snow, got up afterwards apparently uninjured. The driver and occupants of the sleigh did not, however, stay their progress to ascertain the result of the accident, but rather accelerated the speed of their team, to the great indignation of several bystanding witnesses of the catastrophe.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—Young Proctor having spent a couple of weeks in the occupation of sawing wood at the County gaol, left the establishment yesterday, and as the door closed behind him, he shook himself of the dust of the place, and vowed if ever caught there again the authorities might flog him. Vain boast! the seductive influence of whiskey was too much for him last night, and this morning saw him once more at his old stand, the dock of the police court. The magistrate returned him to Mr Corbett, who no doubt will get a few more cords of wood sawed by the prisoner for the benefit of the institution. There was nothing else before the court this morning.

The appointment of Lieut.-Colonels and Majors in the Reserve Militia throughout the Dominion is complete. The Company officers have been nearly all appointed

The Ottawa police force is like a regiment of scarecrows. A local paper says their pants are torn and ragged and present as many holes and patches as would serve for first-class beggarmen.

The outrageous operation of "hazing" has been attempted at Cornell university, but the matter was promptly investigated by the faculty, and the leader of the gang summarily expelled.

The recent re-enrolment of the volunteers shows that Ontario has completed her quota, and it is believed that the Quebec and New Brunswick quotas will also be made up by volunteers, without resort to drafting.

Whatever may be said of the people of France, the pigeons are still loyal. At a shooting match in the forest of Fontainebleau, the other day, 287 of them fell for dead under the fire of the Emperor, while the highest number shot by any other marksman was 215—and there were several dukes in the party, too.

New York pays over eight thousand eight hundred dollars per day to maintain order and protect life and property, and yet, even at this enormous outlay, it cannot do so successfully

A cargo of wheat from California, which recently arrived at Boston and was sold, returns a net loss to the parties interested of over $20,000.

A decree from Bucharest, of Prince Charles of Roumania, countersigned by the Ministry, accords to the Jews the right of which they had been deprived by the preceding Cabinet, of tendering for public works.

The will, dated Sept. 18, 1860, of the Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, was proved on January 20, by Mary Fulford, widow, the relict, the sole executrix, to whom the testator has bequeathed the whole of his personal estate. The personal property is sworn under £6,000.

A daily political journal has been started in Paris, in size and appearance similar to its contemporaries. The new journal is sold at one son, which is, in fact, the amount of the stamp duty. Other journals at the same price are announced as forthcoming.

O'Farrel was yesterday fined $100 in the Quebec Criminal Court for threatening to slap the Solicitor-General's face. He paid the fine, but gave notice of appeal to the Privy Council.

The Legislature of British Columbia has passed an Act making an appropriation for the purpose of bringing women into that locality. There are thousands of women, who would make excellent wives too, for whom this arrangement furnishes an excellent opening. Here, the market being overstocked, they will live and die in single misery; there they could have their choice of men, and be taken care of as if they were queens.

THE ELECTION IN MIRAMICHI.

From Miramichi we learn that J. C. Gough, Esq, has been elected by acclamation for the county of Northumberland, N.B. It may be remembered that Mr Gough resigned his seat in the Local Legislature to contest the county for the vacancy created by the death of the late representative, the Hon. Mr Johnstone. In this effort Mr Gough was unsuccessful, but the proof of his enduring popularity in the county is to be found in his triumphant return to his old seat.

Had the contest in which Mr Gough recently engaged been a party one we should certainly have been justified in pointing to his re-election as a strong proof of reaction, but as his opponent in the contest for the Commons insisted on being regarded as one who would give the Ministry a fair support, we must, we suppose, content ourselves with the reflection that Mr Gough's return to the Local Legislature proves that Northumberland does stand where it did, which having been on the right side, and it being there still, is all that can reasonably be asked.

The requisition upon which Mr Gough consented to present himself for re-election was of the most flattering character, embracing the most influential names and the great body of the freeholders of the county, thus rendering the prospects of Mr Gillespie, his opponent, so slim, that the latter wisely withdrew without putting the county to the trouble of a contest.—*Ottawa Times.*

THE SUGAR CROP IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, Jan. 30, 1869.—The sugar crop may now be considered as fairly under way. To such of the readers of the *Herald* as may be unacquainted with this intensely tropical country such an announcement at the end of January may seem strange. But the fact is that with the cessation of the northers that prevail about Christmas time with such regularity as to be designated "Christmas breezes," we have entered into the most delicious season of the year, which is likely to continue till the advent of the May season, with deluging rains, in anticipation of which the planter endeavours to get in the bulk of his early crop; for not only is it difficult to conduct the necessary out-door operations, such as cutting the canes and carting them to the mill during the reign of the Pluvial deity, but the saccharine matter of such canes as are allowed to remain in the ground during the rainy season becomes much deteriorated, and a smaller quantity of sugar is made from a given quantity of juice. The manner in which the sugar cane absorbs water is wonderful

Kingston is not much of a shipping port for sugar. Such of this article of produce as is taken away from here is brought hither in small coasting vessels called "drogbers." These vessels receive their produce at such outports as Falmouth, Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Lucea, &c., and bring it round here for transhipment on board the larger vessels for foreign ports; but the great bulk of the cargo is taken away direct from the ports above named, especially Falmouth and Montego Bay, which are large and important towns and the principal sugar ports in the island. In the midst of our calamities, political and commercial, there is one cheering consideration, namely, the general expectation of a plentiful crop, consequent on favourable seasons, and the downright bulldog tenacity with which our planters—hoping against hope—held on to sugar cultivation in the midst of overwhelming difficulties.

The success that has been achieved in Albion is attributable to the opening up of new lands and the judicious use of guano. When this fertilizer was first introduced into this island, about the era of slave emancipation, it proved a complete failure and was condemned. In fact, it burnt up and destroyed the canes. Its use was, therefore, laid aside for a time. It was afterwards discovered, however, that the failure did not lay in the nature of the guano, but because it had been injudiciously applied. Since then the nature and properties of guano have been studied, with the result, as we have seen, of the resuscitation of a plantation that had been all but abandoned in consequence of the soil having become impoverished.

EXAMPLES OF PAUPER EMIGRATION.

This question is exciting great interest in this country. The following letter from Mr W. Dixon appeared in the *Times* of January 27: In 1865 the Limerick guardians made a shipment to Quebec of seventy-nine girls, who were forwarded to Montreal, and placed in the St. Patrick's Home until situations could be found for them. Of this lot the Rev. Father O'Brien, manager of the home, wrote to the emigration agent:

"The conduct of the girls was anything but what it ought to have been. The nuns in charge of the home were shocked at the impropriety of their conduct. Some years ago a batch of girls were sent out to Montreal from the North Union Workhouse, Dublin, whose conduct was most scandalous; the traces of whose shame in the lying-in hospitals, in the public gaols, and the corruption of the public morality are felt even to the present day. Wherever they went, sin, shame, and death were on their track. I think it very strange that the Government of this country [Canada] does not protest against this wholesale influx of pauperised corruption into the land. I cannot promise to receive into the home such another batch, but when you have any reasonable number of girls from the dear old land who have not the stigma of the workhouse upon them, we will receive them with pleasure, and do all we can to procure such places as may secure for them a comfortable livelihood."

In 1867 the guardians of an East London Union voted a large sum of money to be applied to the shipment of paupers. These people on arrival at Quebec were sent at the expense of the Canadian Government to inland towns, and employment was found for them by the immigration agents. Some of the men and women proved to be disorderly and intemperate. Others were lazy, and could not or would not adapt themselves to circumstances. Two of the men absconded, leaving their families to be supported by the public; another was brought before the magistrates for threatening to burn a range of buildings, &c. A gentleman who was on board the vessel which carried these people to Canada informed me that he had never met with so debased and utterly worthless a set of creatures. Last summer a board of guardians in a large town in one of the midland counties decided on voting funds for the shipment of a few workhouse inmates to Quebec. According to the reports of their proceedings which were published in the local papers, one of the members thought it would be a saving to the ratepayers to ship them, because one of those selected had already cost them over £150 for keep and clothing. Another thought it would be unwise to choose girls who were known to be honest, industrious, and worthy—as there was not the slightest difficulty in getting good situations for them—where girls like those selected for emigration would be refused. Another guardian said the selected ones were too idle to work; they might get situations if they liked, while the vice-chairman of the board, who was also Mayor of the town, opposed the sending of girls trained in their schools, who generally turned out good servants, but would support the sending of those that continually hung on their hands. With such samples as the above of the conduct of the paupers already shipped to their shores, is it surprising that the colonies should be slow to second the efforts of the mother country in ridding herself of the incubus of her pauper population?

We understand that some forty inmates of the Medway Union Workhouse have petitioned to be sent to Canada, on the ground that they saw no prospect of improving their condition in this country.—*Liverpool paper, Jan. 30.*

A fifteen hundred dollar velocipede race from New York to Chicago has been arranged between two gentlemen connected with the theatrical profession in New York. The day of starting is not yet named.

The *Canadian News*, February 3rd, learns that Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., and the Hon. William McDougall, C.B., are now engaged preparing a paper, to be placed in the hands of Earl Granville, with reference to the recent communication received by his Lordship from the Hudson Bay Company, and it is expected that it will be ready for the use of the Colonial Minister within the present week.

SEVERE STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Most disastrous gales and floods have visited the Western coast of England, also many of the counties, as well as Wales. At Blackpool the violence of the waters laid bare the foundations of some of the houses; lamp-posts were washed down, gas-pipes broken, and it appeared as if the pier would be washed away. The Thames valley was flooded, and much damage has been done to shipping, and also to property in and around the metropolis. At Southampton there was the highest tide ever known there, and both policemen and postmen were flooded off their beats. The full fury of the storm seems to have been felt in Wales; and, even at Milford Haven, two vessels were washed on to a railway embankment. The storm lasted for several days, and the deluge of rain was accompanied with thunder and lightning. Portions of several sea walls were washed away, and the tower of the parish church at St. Issey, Cornwall, was blown down, smashing in the roof. Cattle and sheep have been drowned, but the loss of life seems to have been less than might have been expected. A railway viaduct near Penzance, Cornwall, was completely swept away. The Irish papers give long accounts of the damage and shipwrecks caused by the same storm. A large loss of property has been sustained at Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and elsewhere; and at Tramore, a family were escaping out of their house, when the father was knocked down several times, and a child washed out of his arms and drowned; the body being found nearly a quarter of a mile from the scene of the accident.

PAST AND PRESENT OF AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.

What is Agriculture? It has been defined as "the culture of the soil," a definition still correct as applicable to it in most parts of the world, especially where man has not yet advanced beyond the ambition of satisfying the immediate requirements of his own natural necessities. Late African explorers tell us of tribes of men considerably ahead of their fellow-savages in the way of comforts and approaches to civilization, simply from their having discovered the nature of iron and how to melt the ore and afterwards fashion it into so simple an implement as a hoe, with which they scratch and work the soil into a state something beyond that of nature; and with even such rude culture the productions of the soil in that climate greatly exceed the wants of a numerous population, so great is the bounty of nature in providing materials from which to eliminate food for man. A hundred years ago, even in civilized Europe, Agriculture was but a little more advanced. A plough of those days was scarcely more than a resemblance of what it is now, and, may be described as a cultivator tooth fixed in a beam between two handles, with which the ploughman guided the implement as it was drawn through the soil by oxen; horses were rarely used then, except on the roads, such as they were, or to minister to the wants and pleasures of the better classes, who, owning the land and living in idleness on the labour of others, looked down upon the cultivator of the soil with supercilious contempt; as well they might, seeing he knew nothing beyond the drudgery of his calling, and made no endeavours to learn anything from the great book of nature open before him, content to do as his father had done, and living without a wish beyond earning what kept him in food and clothing. Then came war, so long and so desolating that the owners of the soil found it necessary to turn their attention to the improvement of the modes of culture, in order to counterbalance the loss of the patient toilers who had been swept away by the sword. About this time Jethro Tull wrote and published a small work on Agriculture, drawing attention to the importance of devising a better system of tillage. He may justly claim the title of father of Agricultural literature, and his little book, though out of date and almost forgotten, still enunciates many correct ideas that it would be well for cultivators of the soil to possess.

From that time to the present agriculture has advanced, slowly perhaps, but surely, till it has become a science—the most noble, interesting, and complicated of all the sciences, and one upon the proper knowledge and understanding of which rests the whole superstructure of the well being of civilized nations. Agriculture from being the mere mechanical calling of cultivating the soil, has become the science of observing and developing the laws and resources of nature, in order to bring them as far as possible to the assistance of man in his efforts to provide for the rapidly accumulating wants of that higher state of civilization to which the human family is continually advancing.

So greatly do his wants increase beyond the ability to supply them by his own unaided labour, that the failure of the cereal crops for a single season, over any large area within the pale of civilization, increases the cost of living not only within that area, but throughout the civilized world.

Farming has become a profession in which those who have an aptitude for observation, and for turning to use the facts and knowledge obtained from the experience of others, will succeed the best in acquiring wealth and comfort; and those who follow it in unenlightened drudgery, continue under the primeval curse to man, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." Those who make the most use of their brains to help the work of their hands, will be able to command them as a sort of capital with which to purchase and turn the labour of others to their own advantage. Those who read and store their minds with facts and knowledge, gleaned from journals devoted to their interests, are certain to succeed better than those who do not.

Forty years ago an agricultural paper was a thing almost unknown, and the man who started the *Genesee Farmer* was looked upon as a visionary enthusiast. Now there are about fifty papers in America devoted exclusively to disseminating knowledge gathered from the experience of many thousand observing tillers of the soil, many of them men who a few years ago would have scorned to write a line for publication, or to be thought what has been unjustly characterised as book-farmers.

The more farmers interchange ideas and views through the press with each other, the more advantage they will gain. Unlike mere mechanical knowledge, that obtained by the intelligent observing cultivator of the soil may be freely given to his fellow-men without fear of loss or injury to himself, for though thousands should thereby add to their profits, it does not reduce his one iota.

In Hamilton the price of bread has been reduced to ten cents per four pound loaf.

Hamilton, the brakeman of the Susquehanna Railroad, for not attending to his duty, by which remissness a collision resulting in the killing of several persons occurred last November, has been sentenced to hard labour in prison for thirteen months.

The Quebec *Mercury* records a rumpus having occurred on Wednesday last in the Court of Queen's Bench held in that city. In the trial of the case of the Queen vs. Gilchen and others, Mr O'Farrell, who was for the defence, interrupted a witness for the prosecution; when the Solicitor-General objected to Mr O'Farrell's interference, a few angry words followed, and the latter threatened to slap the face of the former. Quite a scene occurred in Court, and the words made use of were placed on record by the clerk.

The St. Thomas Flax Mills have been reopened by Mr Livingston, from Baden, a very energetic man, who has purchased them. The *Home Journal* says that while these mills were in operation before, their business was felt to be a most important branch of industry. In payment of the raw material they circulated as much as $25,000 a year, and gave steady employment the year round to twenty hands. In the fall of the year the number of employees was increased to thirty, and as many boys—so that they were the means of opening a new source of wealth to the farmers and profitable employment to those in need of it. This paragraph will not only be good news to our townspeople, but to the many farmers who entered so heartily into the cultivation of flax before, and who no doubt will gladly avail themselves of the same means again. A good crop of flax, well attended to, will yield as high as $50 to the acre in a single season; and on an average there is no crop that pays better.

THE PROPOSED DARIEN CANAL.

The Rochester *Chronicle* abridges from the March number of *Futnam's Magazine* an article on the inter-oceanic canal route across the isthmus of Darien, which, in view of Mr Cushing's recent negotiation with the government of New Grenada, possesses considerable interest. It is an account, written by himself, of an exploration made by M. De Lacharme, a French civil engineer, in January and February, 1866, during which a feasible route for a ship canal was examined and mapped out. The expedition was undertaken in the expectation of finding a pass referred to in certain old Spanish documents and maps, which seemed to offer a favourable route for the work. These documents consisted of reports of the civil authorities concerning the province of Balboa, at that time of great importance on account of its gold mines, and contained hints about passages used by the Indians in crossing the Cordilleras. M. De Lacharme was accompanied by Julio Gogorza, secretary; Manuel Velez, clerk; John Williams of Boston, cook, and Rafael Martinez, a servant. The party left Panama on the 12th of January, in a small sloop, and on the 14th arrived in the gulf of San Miguel; thence they passed through the gulf of Boca Chica with a flood tide, which rises eighteen feet and two inches, and on the morning of the 15th reached Chepigana, a village of some 500 inhabitants, on the river Tuyra. The stream is ¾ mile in width at this point, but sixteen miles above narrows to a quarter of a mile. At night on the 16th the party arrived at Pinogana, the last village on the Tuyra, and the head of sloop navigation. The river at that point is about 130 yards wide. Two log canoes were here obtained with the necessary crews and an interpreter through whom communication might be had with the Indians. At 2 o'clock p.m. on the 19th M. De Lacharme found himself at the extreme point of tidal influence. On the morning of the 23rd he reached the mouth of the river Paya, which joins the river Tuyra from the eastward. Barometrical observations showed an altitude of about 144 feet above the level of the sea. On consulting the men whom he had brought with him from Pinogana, M. de Lacharme learned that two days would be required to reach the river Punusa, by which the pass mentioned in the Spanish document was supposed to exist. And he also ascertained that there were several great rapids on the route. As this would increase the altitude too much, and also render it difficult, if not impossible, to feed the summit levels of a canal of great section, M. De Lacharme came to the conclusion that the route which had been contemplated was not available, and turned his attention in another direction. He found that he was about twenty-miles from the river Atrato, which empties into the gulf of Darien, and as the course of the river Paya is from the east to the west, it was obvious that by ascending it from its junction with the Tuyra he would be nearing the point he desired to reach. He then determined to abandon the idea of exploring the Punusa route. He had some trouble in persuading his men to proceed, owing to their fear of the Indians, but succeeded in allaying their apprehensions to some extent, and the ascent of the Paya was begun. It is a stream of more than forty yards in width. On the 24 h a large Indian village, called by the name of the river on whose banks it stands, was reached. Here the party were detained until the 26th, when the journey was resumed by land. Accompanied by several Indian guides, furnished by the chief of the Paya village, M. De Lacharme set out. After following the left hand of the Paya for about a mile he took an Indian path leading in a southeasterly direction over some low hills, leaving to the left a plain extending to the foot of the Cordilleras, through which the river runs in a general direction from east to west, and on the 27th struck a small stream called the Tugulegua, whose waters flow to the gulf of Darien. The Cordilleras had thus been crossed safely and without the least difficulty. Two hours walk brought the explorers to the river Caquirri. Following the left or north bank of this river, the second night of the land journey was passed at the junction of a brook called the Aputi, which empties into the Caquirri on the left, some four hundred yards below the Tugulegua. On the 28th the river Chelops, a wide and deep stream flowing from the north, was encountered, and here the last observation was made. The altitude was found to be less than thirty feet above the level of the sea. The distance to the river Atrato, which flows into the gulf of Darien, is only about eight miles, but it was impossible to proceed further without boats. But the object of the expedition was practically accomplished, and M. De Lacharme returned to Paya, which place he reached on the 29th of January. He sums up his conclusions as follows:

In my opinion, the canalization of the river Tuyra, which makes so many bends as to justify its Indian name Tuile, (twirling), would be a more difficult and expensive work than the opening of an artificial canal, which, it seems to me, should begin at Real Viejo, to which point there is no trouble in navigation from the Pacific side, except at the bar of the Isleta, which could be easily removed. This canal should go in a straight course E. 20° S. from Real Viejo to the village of Paya, thence southeast through the passage between the Cordilleras and Andes, and finally easterly or northeasterly, as should prove best for the navigation from the Atlantic by the Atrata. It would not be more than fifty miles long, and would traverse a country whose formation presents no difficulties to the opening of the same, either in the excavation or in the removal of the materials excavated—a very important point in works of this kind.

The highest point or summit level of the route thus explored was near the village of Paya. It was, by barometrical measurement, 178 feet (about fifty-five metres) above the level of the sea; and this must necessarily be very nearly the true altitude. And, it may be added, the field-notes of the expedition contain satisfactory data respecting the questions of practical engineering involved, such as feeders, locks, &c.

The profile of the whole extent of the ground that I have examined, from Real Viejo to the plain of the river Atrato, induces me to assert that, if this passage had been discovered before the construction of the Panama railroad, the route by the Paya would have been chosen, as it offers the splendid harbours of Darien and San Miguel, and would not have needed half of the almost $8,000,000 expended on the Panama road, which will, notwithstanding, always be an imperfect one on account of its steep grades and sharp curves, and its insecure or incommodious ports. And I even venture to assert that the opening of an inter-oceanic canal may perhaps begin with the construction of a railroad by Paya. Its profits would be immense, and would pay a moderate interest on the whole capital necessary for the execution of the canal, which work will require years of labour, and will give no returns until navigation is fully opened.

But these questions belong to other investigations, and should be considered deliberately. I do not wish to treat of them in this memorandum, whose only object is to indicate the passage by which the canal can be opened; nevertheless, I may add that everything is at hand for its construction. There is water more than enough for feeding it, excellent stone for masonry, and an immense quantity of timber suitable for all kinds of work; and finally, a most favourable circumstance for the establishment of a way of communication by Paya, is the salubrity of the country, and its freedom from mosquitoes from the Pacific to the borders of the Atrato. I encountered them for the first time at Chelopo, having made the whole journey without once using a mosquito bar.

Mayor North, of Oswego, offers a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who set fire to the Jefferson block on the 2nd instant, or who shall feloniously set fire to any building within the corporate limits of that city during the existence of the present council.

An intelligent and well dressed girl, about sixteen years of age, was picked up on one of the streets of Boston on Saturday evening, while in a state of intoxication, and placed in a cell of one of the station-houses. It was ascertained that her mother was one of the most respectable women at the South End. She had never been drunk before, and she says she will never be again.

After a rigid and minute investigation into the causes which resulted in the collision between the steamers America and the United States, on the Ohio River, by which a number of lives were lost, the United States Inspectors have come to the conclusion that the disaster was chiefly owing to the carelessness of the said steamboats. It appears that the ill-fated steamers were perfect in all their appointments, and were equipped in strict compliance with the law, some of the equipments being in excess of those legally prescribed. The pilots and commanders had for many years previous to the accident sustained high reputation as careful and skilful officers; but the pilots neglected the signalling rules, and the collision was the consequence.

THE MILD WINTER IN EUROPE.—Mr Frank Buckland writes in *Land and Water*: "I cannot conceive what is coming to the weather. I suppose the clerk thereof is indisposed, and cannot attend to his work. Warm Januaries like the present are by no means desirable. During the present month the temperature has been unusually high. The thermometer marked at Vienna, on the 7th of December, 15.6 centigrade (60 Fahrenheit) above zero. So high a temperature at this period of the year has not been observed in that city since 1775. Warm Januaries have, however, occurred before. We read that the January of 1862 was as warm as the middle of May or June, so that a fast was proclaimed, and prayers read in the churches for more seasonable weather. Apples were growing at the time. My own opinion is that the Gulf Stream has got into a kink (as the sailors say) somewhere."

Some burglars entered the store of Gerritt Lansing, in Troy, Saturday night, and succeeded in getting a few dollars. Passing to the sleeping apartments of the family, a girl twelve years old was awakened by them, and called out to her father. He paid no attention to the call, and she next experienced a sense of stupor induced by a strong smell of chloroform, and got up and went into her father's bedroom, and told him that her brother Chauncey had come home and was annoying her. The father sent her to bed again, but in a moment after she rushed out and informed him that there was certainly a burglar in her room. Mr Lansing then got up, but the scoundrel had escaped.

DIED.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr George Durnford, Montreal, on Sunday, the 21st instant, Mary Jane, relict of the late George Tarbutt Vardon, in the 60th year of her age.

In Kingston, suddenly, on 23rd inst., Capt. Robert Gaskin, aged 60 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Wellington street, on Thursday at 10 a.m., to Waterloo Cemetery, without further notice.

McDonell's

NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW FACTORY COTTON, 5d, 6d, 6½d, and 7½d per yard
New White Cotton, 6d, 6½d, 7½d and 9d per yd
New Prints, 6d, 6½d, 7½d, and 8½d per yard
New Winceys, 7½d, 9d, 10d per yard
New Tweeds, 1s, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 10d per yard
New Flannels, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, and 1s 10½d per yard
New Doublefold Ticking, at 7½d per yard
New Towels, at 5d each
New Corsets, 2s 6d each
New Grass Linens, 7½d, 9d, and 10½d per yard
New French Merinos, 2s, 2s 6d and 2s 9d per yard
New Lustres, 7½d, 9d, and 10½d per yard
New Dresses, at $1 each
New Glaces and Hosiery, very cheap
The best Hoop Skirts in the city, 1s 10½d each

NEW DOMINION HOUSE.

February 18.

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds Bright Grocery SUGAR.
100 Bbls Refined Yellow SUGAR.
50 Bbls Crushed SUGAR.
25 Bbls SYRUP.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

MOCHA, JAVA, PLANTATION, & CEYLON.

We specially call the attention of families to our COFFEES, as they are of the finest quality and flavour, and free from any adulteration. Roasted and ground on the premises.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.

A small lot of very old FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, 25 barrels GRANULATED SUGAR, for table use.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

McKINNON'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS in all varieties.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD COUNTRY TREACLE.

5 barrels TREACLE, very fine, for table use, for sale at

W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

WELL UP.

200 dozen Labatt's East India Pale Ale.
200 " Mild Ale.
100 " Scotch Ale, Edinburgh.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

IRISH PORTER! IRISH PORTER!

Guinness' IRISH PORTER, quarts and pints.
Blood's " " " "

W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD RYE WHISKEY!

A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese!

3,000 lbs extra Canadian Cheese
500 " English Queen's Arms

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Vegetables in Tins.

New Sweet Corn in Tins
New Tomatoes in Tins
New Beans in Tins
New Onions in Tins, &c. &c.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

LADIES' AND GE
GOLD AND SILVE
CHAIN
VULCANITE RU
VICTORIA, ALBERT & LOU
CROSSES, CHARM
A LARGE ASSORT
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
SHEFFIELD H
Feb. 17. CHARLES

CHEAP SA
OF
DRY GOO
AT THE
GLASGOW WARE
Corner of Princess and Wil

MR R. WADDE
HAVING left per Steamer
on the 2nd of January for
MARKETS, to purchase our
SPRING STOC
The balance of our
WINTER STOCK OF DR
will be sold off at very great
a speedy clearance, and make
SPRING IMPORTA
We respectfully invite the public
call before purchasing elsewhere.
R. WADDELL &
N.B.—Remember there will be
in every Department.
January 5, 1869.

ANNUAL CHEAP
UNTIL 14th FEBRUAR
AT THE
MONTREAL HO
WE will, as usual, commence
marking down all Surplus
take stock on the above date, and
to prompt cash customers the whole
SUBSTANTIAL REDUC
from previous prices.
Special Bargains
BLACK SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
SOILED BLANKETS,
MANTLES,
GREY AND WHITE
LINEN SHEETINGS AND NAPK
TWEEDS,
CLOAKINGS, &c. &c.
JAMES DAV
MONTREAL
Jan. 4.

RECEIVE
THIS DAY:
EX STEAMSHIP PERUV
New Garnet French Merinos
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White Kid
One Bale Red and Blue Yarn
One Bale new Fingering Yarn
ALSO
FROM NEW YORK
A splendid stock of New Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do
Plain White do
Plain Black do
Grey and Scarlet Mixed do
Grey and Purple " do
Macnee & Wadd
PRINCESS STREET
Dec. 18, 1868.

The Daily News
NESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.
SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.
CABLE NEWS.
, Feb. 22.—In the House of Com
day, in reply to an inquiry of O
Don, Mr Fortescue said that th
nt proposed to release from im
t 45 Fenians who were convic
son last year in England and Ir
uding several leaders.
, Feb. 22.—Baron Liond
d, Liberal, has been elected
nt for City of London, in place
Conservative.
Feb. 22.—Messrs Costello an
Fenian prisoners, have been s
ool, Feb. 24.—The steamers City
, from New York, and Hibernia
land, have arrived.
ANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
February 24, p.m.—Consols 9
y and account; Bonds quiet, 78
et; Erie 24¼; Atlantic and Gre
; Illinois Central 96½.
ool, February 24, p.m.—Cotton f
13d. Old corn 31s 6d; Lard 75
unchanged.
York Press Despatches.
nis, Feb. 23.—The fight betwe
and Allen came off to-day, and
favour of Gallagher after th
d been fought.
ork, Feb. 24.—The steamer Ind
gow, arrived this morning.
rald's Havana special says th
Spanish troops leave here to-m
e interior.
r estate has been burned near V
At Jagney the insurgents h
enty-five cane-fields.
andler, of the Board of Hea
analyzed the adulterated n
lay or two ago, and by the aid
e discovered sights in the w
the Board does not feel justi
g the public to know at presen
special says General Grant
e Pennsylvanians who called
erday that he had already sele
m that State whom he intended
a seat in his cabinet.
ork, Feb. 24.—The steamer
rp, from Liverpool, has arrived.
COMMERCIAL.
MONTREAL MARKETS.
cial Telegram to the Daily News.)
N, Feb. 24.—Flour—Superior E
00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy,
Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0
1 Canada wheat, 4,50 to 4,60; S
ern wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super
heat, 4,22½ to 4,30; bag flour 2,
Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to
00 to 0,00; Western, 0,00 to
32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley