JOB PRINTING.

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

4.50 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.]

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Ottawa *Times* says the news from Hants is exceedingly encouraging. It is considered unnecessary that Mr Howe should expose himself to the fatigue of a further canvass, his election by a large majority being certain.

The exodus of French Canadians from Lower Canada goes on steadily, and the annual departure of labourers, artizans, and farmers during the spring months has at length grown to such proportions as to create alarm for the effects of its continuance and growth in the future. Many of the labourers return to spend the winter with their families: the farmers by becoming settlers in the Western States are completely lost to Canada. This exodus is most remarkable in Lower-Canada, but even from the upper province a large emigration of shop clerks, workmen, and even of farmers, takes place. It is well known that there are colonies of Canadians in New York, Chicago, Rochester, Cleveland, and other cities in the United States. The western prairies have attracted numbers of our rural population, while in California, and in the principal city, San Francisco, very many of the young men born in this country are seeking to push their fortunes. In spite of the rapid development which the returns of population and agricultural statistics are made to exhibit, the fact is patent that the country does not absorb and utilize all its own material and energies. Either the field is too restricted, or not sufficiently attractive when placed alongside the glare and fastness of life in the United States, or else from the unsettling influence of a discontent with home surroundings, that can only be cured by a rough experience abroad, the population of Canada is infected to a very considerable extent with the migratory fever.

The signs of this are all about us. A numerous batch of young men are preparing to leave Kingston to better themselves, if possible, in the United States. Some of the farmers of the surrounding townships are eager to sell their lands and move west, either to the Western States or the Red River territory. In Prince Edward county there has been for some years past a steady emigration to California and the West. This spring, according to the observations made at Belleville, the railway station of departure, the movement is more decided than ever. The *Intelligencer* says the departures from Belleville station have been fully twenty a week—all well-to-do farmers from Prince Edward and the county of Hastings, who are bound for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and some even for Kansas. In Lanark and the river counties along the St. Lawrence the same thing is going on.

The consequence is that lands are cheap, and cleared farms may be obtained on very moderate terms. The opportunities thus presented to British farmers of moderate means are very advantageous. The lands have been only partially cultivated; they have been "run out" under a system of skin culture and neglect of rotations; but are quite capable of restoration under the improved systems with which English and Scotch farm labourers are familiar. Instead of having to hew out for themselves a home in the wild bush, or to struggle on the prairie, where capital is required to break up land, homes and farm steadings ready to their hands, to rent or to purchase, may be secured by those who wish to get them. The transition for a British immigrant would be much easier than to the hardships of bush life. To our city population, as well as to the newly arrived immigrant from Britain, these chances may be commended.

As for the evil of discontent which at times overtakes our people, it must be left to cure itself. The government should simply take care to make settlement on our wild lands attractive by making good roads and a colonization railway through the backwoods. It should besides strive to improve the character of the agriculture of the country, which in very many parts is of the worst possible description, suited only to rich lands possessed of virgin fertility, but too rude and exhaustive for lands that cannot bear a constant drain upon them, such as our farmers demand when they persist in cropping their farms without regard to rotations, root crops, stock feeding, and the economy of manures.

The following excerpt from an article in the *Sun* must be looked upon as a *jeu d'esprit*. Otherwise we should not like to see Mr Motley's peculiar fitness for the post of Minister to England, by native talents, education, breeding, and social intercourse in Europe, called in question on comparison with the qualifications of Mr Greeley. The *Sun* made Mr Greeley its own candidate for this post immediately after President Grant's election, and has kept his name prominent ever since. Now that the game is lost it must needs let him down easily. The *Sun* remarks:—

"Mr Motley is a scholar and an amiable gentleman; but if all the scholars and amiable gentlemen in the United States were sent to England, there would be more than one shipload. Mr Motley has written a history—a very good one, people who have read it say. But what of that? Has not Mr Greeley written the "American Conflict?"—to say nothing of his autobiography in the *Ledger*, which had a much larger circulation than any work of Mr Motley's has ever had. More than that: Mr Greeley has not only written history, he has helped to *make* history; he has done something and been somebody—independent, original, and interesting. His old hat and white coat are worth, in the eyes of the people, more than all the fashionable fixings Mr Motley ever wore.

"But it is said that Mr Motley knows all the diplomats, the lords and ladies, the snobs and noodles in Europe. That may be well for them, but it is all the worse for him. Who cares for them?

"It is also said that on account of his acquaintance Mr Motley could make better negotiations for our Government. What then? Do we want any concessions which are made on the ground of personal acquaintance with our representative? Who will make an admission so humiliating? And will not Mr Greeley go abroad covered all over with the American flag—done up in its folds, like a baby in swaddling clothes—and isn't that enough?"

If, however, the comparison be made in determined earnestness, then it must be regretted that Mr Motley's culture and European reputation should be held up to the American mob as an objection against him. Mr Adams had to withstand the brunt of abuse from the lower stratum of American society and its reflexive journalism: and Mr Johnson (admittedly of inferior capacity) had all the influence of an honest purpose destroyed by more general attacks of the same character. Let us see if the same course is to be pursued towards Mr Motley.

The barque Tranchemontagne was reported off South Bay Point, grain laden, from Toronto to Oswego, on Sunday night.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A quorum of the members not being present last evening, no business was transacted by the Board, and it was finally agreed by those present that the quarterly meeting should be held on Tuesday next. The following members were present: Mr H. Cunningham, president; Messrs Carruthers, Fraser, Kinghorn, Voigt, and E. Chown, and the time until nine o'clock was spent in conversation upon the proposed change in the insolvent law, and other matters of interest connected with the commercial world.

ARBITRATION CASE.—The police magistrate was engaged on Tuesday afternoon in the case of Donoghue vs. Herchmer, et al. which was submitted by consent to his arbitration from the last Assize Court. It was an action of trover brought by John Donoghue to recover the value of eight sheep alleged to have been taken from plaintiff's farm at Kingston Mills, by the defendants Lawrence Herchmer and Samuel Bloomfield, some time last fall. The defendants deny 1st—that either of them are guilty; secondly that the sheep were not plaintiff's; and thirdly that they were taken by the defendants with the "leave and licence of plaintiff." The case was of no public interest whatever, and originated from the fact that the defendant had previously lost a number of sheep, about eight, and in taking those in dispute believed them to be part of those lost. The decision of the magistrate is reserved by consent until the first of May next. Mr D. Macarow appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr F. Draper conducted the case for the defendants.

BURGLARY.—The store of Mr Martin, hardware and wholesale grocery merchant, Princess street, was entered by burglars last night (Tuesday), and property amounting to about $100 was taken therefrom. The entrance was effected through an upper back window of the store, which was reached by means of the roof of a shed underneath, and the window forced open. The property taken was principally from the show case, and from the way in which the selections were made it is quite evident that the parties were not professional hands nor possessed of any great knowledge of the value of the articles they selected. The property taken consisted of 2 razors, 8 penknives, 3 doz. dessert knives, 1½ doz. of the same of inferior quality, 1 doz. table forks, 1½ doz. dessert forks, 3 doz. plated tea spoons, 1½ doz. plated ladles, 1 doz. mustard spoons, 2 nickel silver spoons, and pocket knives to the value of $5. A small quantity of tobacco, and a few dollars worth of postage stamps, were also taken, but the money, of which there was an amount of about $200 in the store, was not, it is supposed, found, as none of it was taken. The rascals tried the edge of one of the knives upon a bag of filberts, which they opened with a clean long cut down the side of the bag, and which enabled them, no doubt, to fill their pockets with the contents to their satisfaction. The burglars left the premises by the large door at the back of the shop, which they carefully opened and deliberately closed after them upon leaving.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—The only prisoner before the court this morning was the unfortunate Archy Buchanan, charged with his old offence, and in spite of his earnest entreaties in broad Scotch to be set at liberty, the Magistrate sent him to gaol for one month, to enable him to get a thorough course of purification. The unfortunate man's present condition is most lamentable, his person and clothes so abominably dirty, as to be only a fit place of refuge for vermin, and his nervous system prostrate from the effects of ardent spirits, and it is to be hoped that at the expiration of his sentence some of the charitable of his own countrymen will interest themselves in rescuing this unfortunate man from his present degraded condition. There is nothing against him but his love for strong drink.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—John Henderson, Elora; Archibald Ruthven, Chatham; T. G. Harvey, Perth; Lawson Bros., Hamilton; Samuel Gallaway, Brant; George Loyst, Elderslie; Patrick Griffin, Perth; Alexander Ross, Kingston; John Eastcott, Moripond; Freeman & Bro., Hamilton; Thos. Masse, St. Cesaire; J. A. Mitchell, Madoc; Jacob Bryon, Whitby; Victor Chevrefils, Smith's Falls; A. Lymington, Widder; Jas. A. Macdonald, Kingston; W. C. O'Brien, L'Orignal; W. Lundie, Mount Brydals; Geo. Dragon, Sorel; Charles Warner, Napanee; Jos. Carrier, Quebec; N. Bouchard, do; Cameron & Ross, Montreal; Wm. Burger, Milton; O. T. Witherall, Halley; W. G. Crawford, Toronto; J. A. Donaldson, do; F. David, Montreal; John Robertson, Belleville; E. K. Ostram, do; Robert Beatty, Toronto; S. L. Ewart, Cobourg; R. Waller, Tilsonburg; Cox & Stinson, Montreal; James F. Kidner, do; Jos. A. Hudon, do; R. Rickey, do; K. McCulloch, do.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 7.—There were 97 deaths here last week. The number of interments in the Protestant cemetery last year were 826.

Dion was again victorious in his match with Foster, which ended late last night. Dion scored 1,200 to Foster's 1,118. The winner's average was 28 4-7, and the loser's 27 11-41. Dion's best runs were 124, 106-86, 86. Foster's best 102, 99, 90, 86, 80. Time of games, four hours thirty one minutes.

Frank Harris, and a young woman passing as his wife, and described by the police as notorious burglars, have been arrested.

New dredgers are being built for the Harbour Commissioners.

It is hoped Griffintown will not be flooded this spring.

The Art Union has 499 subscribers, and last year distributed $103 in prizes.

William Barnard, Engineer on the Eastern division of the Grand Trunk, has resigned.

THE REV. MR ROGERS.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

Kingston, 6th April, 1869.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We are unwilling that you should leave your friends in Kingston, where you have toiled for more than a quarter of a century as a Minister of the Gospel, without expressing our sorrow that you should feel called upon to transfer your ministrations to a new sphere of labour.

We hope that you will accept the trifling gift we desire herewith to present to you in token of our appreciation of the zeal, faithfulness, and self-denial you have displayed in the service of the Church.

With all kind wishes for your future welfare and happiness, and that of Mrs Rogers and family, we remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

RAY G. VAUGHN, J. A. ALLEN, G. C. HALE, and 30 other subscribers.

Kingston, April 6, 1869.

My Dear Friends,—Many thanks for your kind note with its liberal enclosure, $147:50.

The testimony which it bears that I am not forgotten is very full of comfort, and will sustain me under whatever may be my lot in the future, with the conviction that honest intentions are appreciated, even though the effort fall far short of the design.

Reciprocating your kind expressions for me and mine, for yourselves and families.

Believe me,
My Dear Friends,
Yours faithfully,
R. V. ROGERS.

To RAY G. VAUGHN, Esq., J. A. ALLEN, Esq., G. C. HALE, Esq., and 30 other subscribers.

COMMON SCHOOL BOARD.

The regular meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday evening.—Present: the Chairman, Messrs Britton, Cunningham, Chown, Draper, Fenwick, Massie, McRossie, McCrae, Newlands, Phillips, and Robinson.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Margaret Parclay, asking increase of salary.

From M. J. Bibby, giving notice of resignation.

From L. Gibson, Jane Bollard, and Jane Warwick, asking employment as teachers.

On motion, Miss Bibby's resignation was accepted, to take effect at the close of the three months' notice.

REPORTS.

The visiting committee of Johnson street School brought in a very satisfactory report of the work done by the night school, during the four winter months, under Mr Alfred Bonny's teaching. The report was adopted.

The special committee appointed to revise the rules and orders of the board brought in a report recommending that in view of a possible change in the constitution of the board at an early day, it was not advisable to revise the rules at present, but recommended that the secretary be authorized to procure 50 copies of the present rules in the meantime for the use of the board. The report was adopted.

On motion by Mr Draper, seconded by Mr McRossie, it was resolved that 18 pine desks and chairs be furnished Cataraqui School, and two chairs for the class rooms.

The building committee was authorized to get a door made from the class room in the lower department of Cataraqui school, to communicate with the stair leading to the upper school room, to allow of communication between the schools without going outside.

The Local Superintendent laid his quarterly report before the board, also his visiting book, and explained at some length the present position of the schools, especially the new High School, the working of which he considered very satisfactory.

Mr Thomas Robinson drew the attention of the board to the importance of carrying out the High School principle in the female department also, and the Superintendent agreed that it should be done as soon as practicable, and suggested certain alterations in the school rooms which would be necessary.

On motion of Mr Phillips, seconded by Mr Thos. Robinson, $25 was appropriated for Queen street school, and $25 for Johnson street school, to get wells dug and pumps erected.

Mr Arthur Chown who opened the proceedings, also closed them as usual, and the board adjourned.

LAKE NAVIGATION OPENED.

Port Hope, April 6.—The steamer Norseman left here this morning for Rochester with passengers and freight. This is her first trip this season. The schooner Garibaldi, loaded with wheat for Oswego, leaves port this p. m. The Ariel and John Stevenson, also loaded with wheat, are now ready and will sail for Oswego to-morrow p. m.

Cleveland, April 6.—Navigation of Lake Erie is open. The Steamer R. N. Rice arrived here from Detroit this morning.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY TENDERS.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* writes that the Commissioners opened the railway tenders on Tuesday. There were 250 altogether for three sections. It is said that tenders for No. 5 are in as low as $13,000 per mile; for No. 6 about $12,000 per mile; for No. 7 about $14,000 per mile. Contractors contend that the rates are about 30 per cent lower than at the first letting. It is said that no further lettings on the Intercolonial will take place till next fall. As many tenders had been put in this time for the three sections as at the first letting were put in for four sections.

The Grand Trunk railway lost $1,000,000 in February by snow interruption.

Lamartine's best obituary was written in a French journal in one line: "He has ceased to survive himself."

At Leesburg, N. C., a negro school-teacher got drunk and whipped his whole school, consisting of sixty little negroes.

It is said that since the President proposed to let the Quakers control Indian affairs, all the Indian ring politicians have taken to wearing broadbrim hats.

The Mayor of Mobile recently married a coloured couple. After the ceremony, the husband said, "Massa Caleb, you has forgotten something." "What is it, Aron?" asked the Mayor. "Why, you ain't buss de bride."

FRESHET AT BELLEVILLE.

The ice-shoves to-day have created considerable excitement in town, there being fears on the part of some people that the lower Bridge would be carried away. A considerable jam had accumulated a short distance above the stone brewery since Sunday, and the gradual rise of the water, and a slight addition of ice from above Coleman's dam, caused it to move this forenoon. It came slowly at first, then increasing in force swept on with greater power, until it met the firm ice, at and below the Bridge. There it remained, causing a rise in the river at these points of from one to two feet, and increasing the accumulations between the lower Bridge and the Bay. One or two openings in the channel leading to Flint's wharf were increased in size by this shove, and gradually the ice began to find its way through these openings out into the Bay, and the jam at the Potashery becoming somewhat loosened thereby, another shove took place about half-past two o'clock this afternoon. This last shove tore the corner foundation from Hill's stables on the west side of the river, and stripped some boards off sheds and other buildings standing on the east side of the river, besides raising the water below the bridge some two or three feet higher, flooding some of the yards and dwellings. At three o'clock there was a pretty firm jam of the ice extending across from Wallbridge's Corner to the Potashery, and the river was filled with ice from that point to a short distance above the upper bridge. As the ice in the two channels is becoming very thin and shows signs of breaking up, it is not likely that a jam will remain there long or that much damage will be caused by the flood. From the stone brewery to Coleman's dam, the river is entirely free from ice. Above Coleman's dam the ice shows signs of breaking up, and at one or two points considerable jams are accumulated. If this should come down within the next few hours, it would considerably increase the extent of the flood in the lower part of the Town.

Above Bleecker's dam, the ice seems firm until you reach a point a short distance below Reed's old dam, where it is filled up from two to five feet high, these jams extending nearly to the Railway bridge. From this point to Canniff's dam, there is scarcely any ice in the river, so that unless the ice just above Bleecker's dam gives way suddenly, we may safely anticipate the danger from the ice-shoves past, whatever may be the damage to be experienced by the flood of water, the heaviest of which is yet to come.

About half-past three o'clock this afternoon, the ice between Coleman's and Bleecker's dams began to move, and in a short time the river between these two points was entirely clear. Of course the effect of this shove was to increase the mass of ice in the vicinity of the lower bridge and to cause a material rise in the river. Near the stone brewery the water found its way out on the road, forming a small stream down Coleman street. At the present writing, 4 o'clock, the jam still remains firm at the potashery, and the broken ice-field extends from that point as high up as Buttermilk Falls. Above Bleecker's dam the ice still remains firm.—*Intelligencer*, April 6.

THE DOMINION TO THE NORTH OF US.

(*From the New York Tribune*).

It cannot be denied that if the efforts of the Imperial and Dominion governments are successful in cementing a union of the British North American Provinces, the result will be a very strong empire. When we speak of the strength of this prospective empire, however, we must not be understood as meaning a strong government, backed by armies and ships of war, and managed by bold and able statesmen, for in all these things it would probably prove weak enough, but as strong in possessing the resources of an extensive and fruitful territory. Within a few days the cable has informed us of the settlement of the difficulty in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, by which that vast region is to be ceded to Canada. It is now two centuries since that Company was formed, and although its claims to territorial rights has, of late years, been denied by many eminent lawyers in England, it has never been practically disputed. That claim is now to be extinguished, upon the payment of £300,000 sterling, and already the Canadians are talking of providing some sort of government for the Red River Settlement, and taking immediate steps to check American encroachments along the western frontiers. Canada's best defence against the Americans is the good faith of the United States; but in regard to this region, it is really as valuable as one of our own Northwestern States. For years the country has been systematically misrepresented by the Hudson's Bay Company, and its value and importance, even now, is imperfectly known.

"Simultaneously with the settlement of the North-west question is the movement in the legislature of Newfoundland to join the confederation, and an agent is now on the way to Ottawa to negotiate with the Dominion Government for the acceptance of the terms proposed by the authorities of the island. These terms, though not entirely acceptable to Canada, are not so unusual as to interpose insuperable obstacles to the end in view, and if agreed to, either with or without modification, will probably be ratified by the people of Newfoundland at an election intended to be held in November. Should the movement result in the transfer of the Province to the Dominion, Labrador, which is a dependency of Newfoundland, would of course become a part of the new empire, and Prince Edward Island would almost be coerced into adopting a similar course. The Dominion would thus gain control of the extensive fisheries of these islands, and the value of its resources would be greatly enhanced. Aside from its fisheries, Newfoundland is of little importance. The bulk of the people of the island live in a state of squalid and abject misery, which is often aggravated by the failure of the fishing voyages. But the minerals are now attracting some notice, and, if the mines should really prove valuable, the poor of Newfoundland might reap a more certain subsistence under the fostering care of the Dominion than they have ever been able to obtain in their half-independent condition. Annexation to the United States is a thing not desired by the people of this country, unless reciprocal interests dictate its necessity in the case of any of the provinces, and even then it would be a subject of grave deliberation. The American people will not interpose any obstacles in the way of the consolidation of the British North American Provinces if their mutual interests dictate this policy, and where, unlike the case of Nova Scotia, a yoke has not been put upon the necks of an unwilling people. If Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada find reciprocal advantages in Union, let them unite upon terms agreeable to themselves.

"The Canadians seem to have a passion for real estate, and with such fair prospects for the acquisition of Newfoundland and the Hudson's Bay Territory, are just now directing their gaze westward, and predicting the annexation of the Pacific Provinces. These too may come under the government of the Canada politicians. An empire so great in extent and diversified in resources would form a theme for Dominion Day orations which even our own Fourth of July orators could scarcely rival."

Lady Young and Lady Alice Havelock have left Ottawa en route for Niagara Falls. They travelled to Prescott in the Directors' car.

A newspaper published in the regions of Lakes Memphremagog and Winnepesaukee, says that "the fish in Lake Holleyhunkemunk, Maine, are said to be superior to those of either Lake Weeleyobacock or Moosetockmegantuc. Those of Chauhungoguagamung were very fine, but they all got choked to death in trying to tell where they lived."

Aluminum bronze, which closely resembles gold, and which is composed of nine parts of copper with one of aluminum, is rapidly making its way in the arts. M. Dumas stated to a late meeting of the French Academy of Science, that this bronze was successfully used in the various kinds of mechanism, especially in saws driven by steam power, which saws, although much thinner, lasted a much longer time than those of steel. It has also been applied with great success to the construction of journals in machinery intended to run at a high speed.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr H. W. Grace, lately Secretary of the Canada Land and Emigration Company in London, and Mr W. F. Lynn, who recently visited Canada, have established a Registry at 85 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, to enable them to direct intending emigrants to what part of Canada they should proceed where their services are most needed. In a circular which they have issued to the Wardens and Councillors of the various counties in Ontario they say that "the men who apply to them for information are neither paupers nor those who are in need of assistance to enable them to start, but simply agricultural labourers and working artizans of the better class who are desirous of obtaining employment in Canada, and who are in a position to pay their own way; but at the same time wishing to obtain such information as will enable them to find work without incurring useless delay and consequent expense." And they ask, in conclusion, that a form, which they enclose, be filled up with the probable number of emigrants who will be able to find employment in the respective counties, distinguishing female and male farm servants, masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, boot and shoe makers, and other trades. One of these blanks has been filled up for Victoria by the Warden, showing that 835 persons would be readily absorbed into the population of that county. We note that Mariposa asks for a hundred male servants and a hundred female, four blacksmiths, twelve carpenters and six bricklayers. The other townships are in proportion. There is probably not an old settled township like Mariposa in the country which could not absorb as many.

It is a certainty that, whatever may be done this season, we shall not receive more than a fourth of the emigrants that could be readily employed.—*Globe.*

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The *North British Mail* describes some relics of Mary Queen of Scots, sent to Queen Victoria in compliance with the will of the late Lord Belhaven. The *Mail* says:

Relic No. 1 consists of a cabinet made of ebony, richly ornamented in front with tortoise-shell, height 5 feet 2 inches, width 4 feet 2 inches, depth 1 foot 9 inches. The front opens with folding doors. In the centre also are two small folding doors, which, on being opened, reveal a small recess, with tasselated pavement and roof with side mirrors. The inner folding doors are also surrounded with drawers. The Scottish Queen brought this cabinet with her from France on her return to begin her eventful career. This souvenir of the ill-fated Mary must therefore be some 300 years old, but it is in wonderfully good preservation. Queen Mary presented it to the Earl of Mar. The Earl afterward made a gift of it to a favourite granddaughter, who married one of the ancestors of the late Lord Belhaven, and the cabinet has continued in the possession of the Belhaven family ever since. Relic No. 2 is a purse (the work of Queen Mary's own hands), beautifully wrought with a crown, sceptre, and sword, in gold, with the words "God save King James." Relic No. 3 is a piece of unleavened bread, to which no authentic history is attached, but traditionally understood to have been a fragment of what Queen Mary had used when participating in the most solemn rite of her religion. There is also a lock of Mary's hair, which is of a light colour. The original letter addressed by the late Lord Belhaven, placing these interesting souvenirs at the disposal of the Queen, was locked up in one of the drawers of the cabinet.

The *North-Wester* says that in latitude 50 they have a climate precisely similar to that of Ontario, nearly six or eight degrees further South, and that the temperature steadily rises on any given parallel of latitude from Labrador to the Pacific.

The Iuka (Miss) *Gazette* has got a fighting editor, who writes as follows of some one who had sent him an anonymous threatening letter: "In reply to the contemptible poltroon who penned it, we would say we are personally responsible for every line we write for the *Gazette*, and are on the streets of Iuka seven days in every week, during six of which we are prepared to kick or cowhide any low-born blackguard or vulgar vagabond who may feel a desire to insult or injure us."

There are at the present time no fewer than thirty-two Bourbon princes and princesses in Paris, namely: The ex-Queen of Spain, her husband, and five children, the Count d'Aquila and his family, the Duke of Savilla, the Duke and Duchess of Madrid, the old Duke of Savona, the Count de Girgenti, and several others of the same family. And all these thirty-two Bourbons have to live in private houses within a few hundred yards of the Tuileries, where their ancestors resided in royal splendour.

Madame Moore has succeeded in walking 100 miles in twenty-three hours. This walking was done in Gleason Hall, West Troy, and was concluded on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. An amusing incident occurred during the walking on Saturday afternoon. A West Troy swell, who had more whiskey than brains in his head, insisted upon accompanying the madame, and finding that she could not get rid of him otherwise, she knocked him down. He was sober enough to run away just as soon as he was able to rise, and now threatens the walkist with a suit "for defamation of character."

Abana and Pharpar rivers, of Damascus, mentioned in the Scriptures, have recently been thoroughly explored by Macgregor, the famous canoe traveller. Macgregor, after going from Cairo to Suez, and exploring the Delta of the Nile, had his canoe carried by land to Beyrout, thence over Mount Lebanon, and finally launched in the river Abana, on which he paddled to the plains of Damascus. The rivers Abana and Pharpar, in consequence of the wild beasts, deep jungles, and savage Arabs, have heretofore been laid down inaccurately on the maps of travellers. Macgregor gives an interesting account of a "giant stone town," with stone doors, rafters, and window-shutters, covered with Greek inscriptions, dating before the Christian era.

Brigham Young lately lectured the ladies of Mormondon on education, and among other remarks, made these pertinent ones: "See, in the fashionable world, the education given to a young lady! It consists mainly of how to bow and curtsey, how to meet a gentleman, how to be graceful in a ball room, how to get into and out of a carriage, how to walk on the streets, how high her clothes should be lifted, or how many feet they should drag behind her; and, in addition to this, to thrum on the piano and have a smattering of French or Italian. These are what should be called female loafers; they are no good to themselves or anybody else. They cannot knit their stockings, make their dresses or underclothing, or do anything useful."

The tutor of the Prince Imperial has the utmost difficulty in weaning the "child of France" from calling his illustrious father "Todo." In the first years of her wedded life, the Empress Eugenie was in the habit of calling the Emperor "Mon Todo," a French and Spanish word meaning "my all." The child heard it so often that as soon as he was able to talk a little, he called his father "Todo," and not "papa." The Empress now addresses the Emperor with "Louis," and the Emperor addresses her with "mamma." The favourite word of the Empress is "*joli*" (nice), which she often uses in a very ludicrous manner. For instance, she said the battle of Mentana was "*une jolie affaire*," and she also speaks of dangerous diseases and wounds as "*joli*."

A Louisiana darkey, somewhat advanced in years, was accosted a few days since by a former employer with the question as to how he was getting along. "Well, sir," said the old darkey, "I'se quit work now, and am studin' for the ministry." The gentleman, upon asking to see what work his sable attendant of former times had under his arm, was handed with a great show of importance, an old copy of one of Webster's elementary spelling books, which the old darkey declared that the coloured preacher up at the school house had told him contained all the "larnin' dat was wuff pickin' up afore gwine in de pulpit." "Arter you gits dere," continued the old would-be divine, "you'se got to pound away on de Bible and sarch de Scriptures."

BENEATH ONE'S NOTICE.—Advertisements on the pavement.

UNITED STATES TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The United States Treasury Department has recently promulgated the following as the fees to be charged vessels by Custom House officers on the opening of navigation:

1. That when a vessel enters light from the same or another district, she pays a fee of 25 cents for an official certificate to the master's oath on making report, under 16th paragraph of the act.

2. That when a vessel enters with a cargo from a port or place in the same district, she pays a fee of 25 cents for a permit to land or deliver goods, under the 14th paragraph of the act.

3. That when a vessel clears with or without cargo, for a port or place in the same district, she pays a fee of 25 cents for a clearance and Collector's certificate, under the 16th paragraph of the act.

4. That when a vessel clears light for another district, she pays the same fees that she would if laden, under the 7th paragraph of the act.

5. That vessels trading on Lake Michigan exclusively, laden exclusively with American products, pay the same fees on entry and clearances as other vessels.

6. That Collectors are authorized to charge a fee of 25 cents for certifying triplicate manifests of goods transported in bond from eastern to western ports (or vice versa) through Canada.

Mr Buckler, of Bethany, East Durham, has returned home from a trip he recently made to Kansas with a view of bettering his fortunes. The labour market is overstocked, and indigent people are by no means scarce. Mr Buckler is convinced that a good supply of surplus funds are essential for making a start in Kansas. He wisely concludes that Canada furnishes equal if not superior advantages to a man of limited capital; while to the willing, frugal, and industrious poor, Canada is preferable to the States.

We understand that Mr Frederick Douglass has been earnestly solicited to accept the office of Minister Resident to Hayti, but has respectfully declined it, upon the two-fold ground that he cannot afford to take it, and prefers to dwell in the land of his birth. Mr Douglass would make an able and useful Minister at Hayti, especially in the general upheaval of affairs resulting from the revolution now in progress in that island, and we regret that he refuses to accept the position. It is of great importance that our country should be represented by men of mark in all those nations which are in a transition state from despotism and anarchy to liberty and independence; and we have therefore been in hopes that Mr Douglass would be sent to Hayti.—*N.Y. Sun.*

The New York *Evening Post* of Thursday says: "Perhaps there never was a more grateful act of birthday commemoration than that performed quietly yesterday by Mrs John Jacob Astor on the occasion of the coming of age of her son. This lady gave Mr Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, the means of providing one hundred orphan boys with homes in the west. In what pleasing contrast is not this method of signalizing a son's majority with the fuss and fireworks of a celebration like that of the Marquis of Bute last year! Young Mr Astor is not a marquis, and has no great body of tenantry to fling their caps in the air for largesse; but of these hundred orphan boys there may be some who will one day requite the sensible benevolence of his mother to himself or to the country."

Charles Wilson and three other prisoners, named Montague, Barnard, and Fauber, escaped from the gaol at Watertown, on the 30th ult., by sawing through the upper floor. The hole was cut by standing on the railing of the upper tier of cells, and sawing the lath and floor boards with a small steel saw. Two others tried to escape, but the hole was too small for them to get through. They jumped from the chamber window, a distance of twenty feet, to the ground, and ran. Their escape was at about 5 o'clock, and they were soon pursued by the sheriff and assistants. They hid in the Smith swamp, and three of them were captured at about 8 o'clock, one being found up in a tree. A reward of $50 is offered for the capture of Wilson. The sheriff waded in the water of the swamp nearly up to his waist, and made the pursuit with commendable energy.

The famous Monthyon Prize of Virtue will this year be bestowed in France upon a young governess, who, with astonishing self-abnegation, supported out of her scanty wages and the proceeds of her nocturnal toils as a writer for the press, a step-mother, who during her childhood had treated her with extreme cruelty. The report of the committee which awards the Monthyon Prize of Virtue said in regard to this remarkable young lady: "Such an example of self-abnegation has never before been brought to our notice, and never before have we recommended a candidate for the reward of virtue with more heartfelt satisfaction and profound emotion than this angelic creature."

Save 10 per cent in your Laundry!

Royal Glycerine Soap, in 1 lb and 3 lb bars.
Royal White Soap, " "
Golden Bar Soap, " "
Silver Bar Soap, " "
Imperial Bar Soap, " "

The above Soaps are of the best quality, and a saving of 10 per cent from the ordinary Soap.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 5.

Oranges! Oranges!

SWEET ORANGES, very fine, 40 cents per dozen.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 3.

New Japan Teas.

RECEIVING THIS DAY—25 packages JAPAN TEAS, new crop.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 3.

Tarragona and Burgundy Wines.

Pure Juice Port Wine, in wood and bottle.
Burgundy Port Wine, " "
Tarragona Port Wine, " "
Marsala Wine, " "
Sauterne Wine, " "

The above Wines are highly recommended for their purity and cheapness.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 3.

TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

Lemon Syrup.
Strawberry Syrup.
Raspberry Syrup.
Ginger Syrup.
Pine Apple Syrup.
Noyeau Syrup.
Banana Syrup.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!

VICTORIA CHAMPAGNE, in baskets.
Prince of France " in cases.

The above delicious Wines are very fine in quality and highly recommended by the nobility of Britain and France.

For sale by

W. R. McRAE & Co.

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.

ORANGES.

FORTY CENTS PER DOZEN.

F. S. REES

MESSINA ORANGES, very fine, JUST RECEIVED, ONLY 40 CENTS PER DOZEN AT

F. S. REES

April 6. 147 PRINCESS STREET.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

Spring Importations

PERSONALLY selected with care by one of our firm from the best manufacturers in the British Markets. We take pleasure in inviting an inspection of our Spring Stock, which, for sterling value, and adaptation to present wants, and remarkable cheapness, has very rarely been equalled.

Black Lyons Silks
Black Glace Silks
Rich Moire Antiques
Fancy Silks and French Satins
Velvet and Velveteens
New Colours in Waterproof Tweeds
500 pieces new and cheap Spring Delaines
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Ginghams
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Skirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Hats
Lace Collars and Cuffs, real Duchess and other Laces, Embroideries, Sets and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin Buttons
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Grey and White Cottons, cheap
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, all widths
Quilts and Counterpanes
Table Damask
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes and Tassels
Towellings and Window Holland, &c.
With a complete stock of Beaver, Tweeds, Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE, AND FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER

April 6.

RECEIVED TO-DAY

AT THE

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & Co.

NEW DRESS GOODS

IN all the NEW STYLES, very cheap, and a very large assortment.

NEW BRILLIANTS AND PRINTS

EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

NEW MANTLE MATERIALS

SILK VELVETS, Velveteens, Meltons, and Fancy Tweeds, &c.

New Rich Black and Fancy Silks

WE ARE SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER.

NEW HOSIERY AND GLOVES

LADIES will find them not only cheaper but CHEAPER than usual.

R. WADDELL & Co.

April 2.

1869 SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

ON WEDNESDAY

WILL SHEW

CHOICE STYLES

IN NEW

DRESS GOODS

NEW FANCY PRINTS

AT

Macnee & Waddell

March 23.