JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

450 p.m. / 510 "	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 correspondent will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ Remember to pay your Water Account by the 15th, and save the discount.

The co-operative movement among the working classes may be considered to have had its birth in England, but nowhere does it flourish so usefully and extensively as in France, where the system receives the special encouragement of the government in various ways. It is a common remark, based upon French experience, that no tradesmen are so comfortable, thrifty, and intelligent as those associated with a co-operative society. The same is true in English experience, and in the nature of things promises to be true wherever the requisite honesty exists amongst workmen to enable the system to be tried. In France co-operation is applied, not simply to the keeping of retail stores, as for the most part it is in England, but enters upon the varied fields of industry and manufactures, in which the workman can pledge his skill and attention and contribute a small capital. So far the operations of the system have been very successful, and at length the French societies are on the point of taking another step in advance, that of founding among themselves a co-operative joint-stock bank. Should the management of this prove a success, it will be an institution capable of rendering great assistance to the co-operative manufacturing partnerships, the most of which require additional capital or the use of borrowed money to enable their business to be extended.

Senator Sprague astonished the American Senate the other day by giving it as his opinion that the number of lawyers representing the people in both Houses of Congress was a detriment to the interests of the country, from the fact that a majority of the members of both houses were lawyers, men with but few ideas beyond their line of profession, unacquainted with the wants of the people and the interests of the country. Mr Sprague's fling at the lawyers in Congress will to many in Canada be of easy application to the legislative machinery of this country. It is, however, no aspersion of the talents and qualifications of certain eminent American jurists to say that as a class American lawyers are very poorly educated, and are by no means qualified for the business of legislation in a country that desires to keep pace with the advance of civilization. It is a fact that in some parts of the United States the qualifications of candidates for admission to practise in the courts are scarcely inquired into, while in no part do the restrictions exist that are imposed in Canada. The effect is to degrade the American profession, and to aggravate the want of breadth of views, so conspicuous, according to Mr Sprague, among the lawyers who are sent to Congress.

A denial of the fact may be met with in one or two journals whose leanings or interest incline them to conceal the alarming character of the French Canadian emigration; but the Lower Canadian newspapers that deem it their duty to acknowledge the actual condition of things are full of complaints in relation to the exodus of population from that province to the United States. The spectacle is indeed extraordinary, if we may accept the facts as they are represented in the Montreal press. It seems that notwithstanding the numerously signed petitions presented to the Quebec legislature during the session just closed, purporting to be sent by French Canadians in the United States, asking for encouragement to return, and notwithstanding the inducements to return which the legislature gleefully consented to hold out to their compatriots, instead of any returning, the rural population is leaving in increased numbers, flattered and led off by the free passages on the railway and the promises of constant employment which are offered to them by the agents of American manufacturers.

The Americans, through their popular journals, are constantly badgering the Canadians over the proposed annexation of Canada. All sorts of arguments are used in succession, and every little incident that can be twisted to the purpose is made a peg on which to suspend their officious advice to come in and be annexed. "Geographical affinity" is now the favourable term used in these lucubrations, and it answers just as well as the desire felt by New York for early sweet potatoes from Bermuda, or the conviction come to in Chicago that the United States needs the productions of Canada so badly that Canada must be annexed, and that if we do not join the Republic willingly, General Grant ought to come over and take us. It is quite as good to take "geographical affinity" into consideration as it is to preach the "technical" character of our rights to the fisheries on our coasts, of which the New York *Tribune* thinks we ought to be despoiled because we do not surrender those rights at discretion to the demands of American fishermen. This badgering, so persistently kept up, produces no effect, because our people have got used to it by this time, and do not allow either threats or blandishments to pervert them from their appreciation of British institutions and the manifold blessings which, under them, we enjoy in Canada.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM CLIFTON.

Clifton, April 12.—About half-past 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of Rosli's barn, which spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, destroying Rosli's Hotel, Mulheims and Hull's taverns, also Mulheim's barn. Three valuable horses, the property of Mr Rosli, were destroyed in the fire. All the buildings were insured. Loss about $8,000.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 12.—Great quantities of maple sugar are being made. Last week was one of the most remarkable ever known for the copious run of sap.

The 50th anniversary of the ordination of the Pope was celebrated here last evening by an illumination of the Catholic churches, schools, and many private houses. The Jesuits' College and church and parish church seminary were especially brilliant.

Sir G. E. Cartier's friends have decided to give him a public reception to-morrow or the day he reaches Montreal, and present him with an address of congratulation.

The ships Gleniffer and Abeona left Greenock together on the 25th ult. for Quebec.

The customs received for the week ending April 10th were $94,784.

Farmers' waggons are still crossing the ice at Longueuil, but it is dangerous work.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at half-past seven o'clock to morrow evening, in the Council Chamber.

CITY COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the City Council will be held this evening in the Council Chamber, commencing at eight o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIRDS.—Many of our old feathered friends have now arrived, and nearly each day adds some more to the already recognized list. The purple martins which annually build in the Market Square have arrived, and their cheerful twittering and busy movements about their old building place showed that they had already commenced taking stock, and will lose no time in beginning the operation of repairing or rebuilding their old nests.

Mr Mostyn, inspector of weights and measures, accompanied by Sergeant Bell, made an inspection of the weights of the butchers in the Market Shambles this morning. The weights of the following were correct: H. Cummings, J. J. Geale, H. Andrews, W. Reid, P. Haffner, W. McCammon, Neil McIntyre and J. & W. Elliott. The stall of H. Grimm was closed.

BODY OF AN INFANT FOUND.—A large number of persons were assembled on Sunday afternoon at the wharf at the foot of Johnson street, attracted there by the finding on the ice near the edge of the wharf of a small box containing the body of an infant in an advanced stage of decomposition. The box, about sixteen inches in length, was partially filled with dirt, and from its general muddy appearance it looked probable that it had reached its present position through the large sewer which empties itself at that spot, having been dropped in through some of the openings in the upper part of the drain. The box and contents was taken charge of by the police and deposited in the dead house. An inquest was held before Dr. Barker, coroner, this afternoon in the police station, and from the evidence of Dr. O. Yates it appeared that although the infant, which was a boy, was probably born alive, it had breathed but a short time. Verdict—"Found dead."

POLICE COURT, Monday.—There continues to be little business at the court, and a brief space of time daily is generally sufficient to dispose of it. Mary Lowery, an elderly woman, complained of Catherine Hefferin, a lady of mature years, for assaulting her, and of Mary Moran for assisting in the assault. It appeared that the defendant was indebted to the complainant, and that the row which led to the assault, and which was not of a very aggravated character, originated from the voluble character of the tongues of the parties engaged, not one of whom during the fracas appears to have been inclined to try the power of the quiet answer to turn away wrath. The magistrate with great patience and good humour heard both parties, who occasionally vehemently stated their complaints and defence at the same time, and decided that the defendant should pay her indebtedness to the plaintiff along with the expenses of the court, and adjourned the case until Wednesday next, to allow of the arrangement being carrind into effect. The decision appeared to be mutually satisfactory, and the old lady on the defence was particularly well pleased, bestowing her warm benediction upon the magistrate, and at one time it looked doubtful whether that gentleman would not have to endure a chaste salutation from the lips of the satisfied old lady before her departure, as a mark of her grateful sense of his able manner in settling the difficulty. William Graham, a lad, and one of the street loungers, was fined $3 or 14 days in gaol for being drunk and disorderly. Policeman Lane stated that he arrested Graham about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, in Wellington street, where, with his coat off, he was particularly anxious to fight somebody. Norman McQuin, a vagrant, who was on Saturday morning allowed to try to get employment with some farmer, was fined $1 or one month in gaol, not having got any employment. The lad is a stout healthy fellow, and could do a good's work, and in the hands of a farmer we should say would prove a welcome acquisition.

By an order in Council, of the 9th of April, the rate of toll payable on ice passing through the Welland Canal is reduced from 20 cents to 5 cents per ton.

FUNERAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NEPHEW IN MONTREAL:

On Friday afternoon at three o'clock the funeral of Wm. Scott, nephew of Sir Walter Scott, took place from the St. Andrew's Home. A considerable number of Scotchmen assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the nephew of the Wizard of the North.

The Rev. Dr. Mathieson conducted the funeral services, prefacing an appropriate discourse with the following introduction:

"We are, my friends, assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to our late lamented countryman and brother, whose mortal remains lie now before you, and which we are about to carry forth, to commit to the house appointed for all living. A tender, a melancholy interest is thrown around the memory of the departed, from his avouched family relation to one of the most distinguished of our countrymen, whose genius has shed a splendour over Scotland; and who, living in the intermediate period which connected both conditions of society, has happily given historical embodiment to the characteristics of the nation."

Dr. Mathieson afterwards read portions of the Scriptures from the old and new Testament, and closed the services with prayer. The coffin was then placed in the hearse and the cortege moved off to the Mount Royal Cemetery, followed by a considerable number of mourners. The following were the pall-bearers: Andrew Robertson, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society; Daniel Rose, President of the Caledonian Society; also A. A. Stevenson, W. Burnett, J. C. Beckett, and Alex. Murray, Esqrs. The Rev. Messrs. Anderson and Milne and Dr. Bell were among the mourners.

The deceased was 64 years old and unmarried. He came to Canada about 40 years ago, and during the last 12 months he was an inmate of the St. Andrew's Home, where he died on the 6th inst. from cancer of the stomach.

NEW FISHING REGULATIONS.

The following new fishing regulations for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have been adopted by order in Council:—

1st. No person shall fish for, catch or kill any speckled or brook trout between the 30th September in each year and the 1st of May in each succeeding year.

2nd. No person shall fish for, catch or kill any salmon trout during the months of October, November, and December in each year, in the waters of Lake Simcoe, in the Province of Ontario; nor any whitefish between the 9th of November and the 1st day of December in each year in the aforesaid waters; nor any maskinonge during the months of April and May in each year in the aforesaid waters; nor any bass between the 19th of May and the 21st of June in each year in the aforesaid waters.

3rd. No person shall fish for, catch, or kill any bass, pickerel, doree, or maskinonge between the 15th of April and the 1st of May in each year in the Province of Ontario.

4th. No person shall fish for, catch, or kill any bass, pickerel, doree, or maskinonge between the 15th of April and the 24th of May in each year in the Province of Quebec.

5th. Trout or lunge shall not be fished for, caught or killed in the waters of Lake Memphremagog, Province of Quebec, between the 13th of September and the 1st of December in each year. Salmon may be fished for, caught, or killed by means of nets on that part of the coast of Labrador, east of, and including the river Regash-30th of April and the 16th of August in each year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—The *Illustrated Times*, weekly issue, with the boat race and continental sketches, at Goodfellow's Ontario Bookstore.

London Society for April. From J. Henderson.—The following is the list of contents this month: Charity's Tableaux Vivants; the Iron-Cure among the Glaciers; a Lost Dog; M or N; Rain Song; Spencer Carlton's Love Story; Studies from Life at the Court of St. James's—Princess Louise; Genius in Love; Ambigu; a Lesson in Love; a Night among Wild-fowl; American University Customs; the Piccadilly Papers; About St. Paul's.

Sunday at Home, March. (J. Henderson.)—A fine chromo of Turner's picture of Eddystone Lighthouse forms the embellishment of this number. The literary contents are varied and well illustrated.

Good Words for the Young (J. Henderson.)—Mr Charles Kingsley's contribution to the April number is "The True Fairy Tale." "King George's Middy" is continued, and there are other stories of fiction, travel, adventure, etc., got up in a style adapted for youth.

Appleton's Journal (at Henderson's).—Nos. 2 and 3 of this new serial are out. Besides the regular contents an art or a literary supplement appears with each number. The subject of the third is a picture, "Noon on the Sea-shore," a steel plate engraving from Kensett's picture. Appleton's Journal is taking a very high position for literary merit and the useful purpose of its aims as a popular educator in literature, science, and art.

The Pilgrim's Progress and *Robinson Crusoe* (J. Henderson).—These are wonderfully cheap copies of two English classics. They are printed with tolerably well executed coloured engravings.

The Cabinet Poets (J. Henderson).—Two volumes of this series—Moore and Scott—are issued in a remarkably cheap form.

There was an unusually large importation of dry goods to Quebec by the last English steamship.

An order in Council declares that peat, now rated in the 6th class, shall hereafter be rated for toll in the 3rd class in passing through the canals.

The Post-Office Savings' Bank account for March shows that the amount in the hands of the Receiver-General was $676,383 against $628,884 in hand in February; amount withdrawn during March, $38,659; amount deposited, $86,158.

The Hon. Mr Shea left Ottawa for Newfoundland on Saturday. He has had several satisfactory interviews with the Government concerning the terms of union, and informally settled the basis of a financial agreement with the Hon. Mr Rose. The Hon. Mr Carter will come after the prorogation of the Newfoundland Legislature, in two or three weeks, to complete the terms of union, which will be submitted to parliament immediately thereafter. No difficulty is apprehended in completing the arrangement.—*Leader.*

A reverend gentleman of Philadelphia sends all his complimentary dressing gowns, smoking caps, and slippers to a furnishing store on commission.

Victor Hugo's "The Man who Laughs" will be published in no fewer than nine different languages—French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Hungarian, Danish, and Swedish.

The "airy, fairy Lilian" of Tennyson's early dainty music is a Mrs Rawnesley, mother of seven children.

Rothschild's heirs evidently believe that a man has no business to let property go out of his family. They refuse to pay to legatees out of the family the sums, petty in comparison with the whole estate, which the baron willed to them.

Wild pigeons have made their appearance at Hamilton in unusual numbers.

Sir G. E. Cartier is expected in Montreal about Wednesday, and a meeting of his friends took place at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the Mechanics' Hall, to arrange for a suitable reception. The *Minerve* says: The Militia department has ordered out the Foot Artillery Brigade and the Grand Trunk Brigade to form a guard of honour. The first is to be drawn up at the railway station, and the second at the residence of the Baronet.

THE WHITE PINE SILVER MINES.

From a long letter in the New York *Sun* we take the following items relative to the new rich Silver mines in the White Pine district, Nevada:—

The extent of the district cannot be determined for some time. It is said that ore has been taken out at the Grant mine, sixty-five miles south, which is as rich as any found here. The same is claimed of the Eureka district to the west, but this I doubt, although that region might be classified as a portion of the White Pine. My experience at Egan Canon naturally makes me incredulous of these wonderfully rich new mines. The question whether the mines will hold out or not, of course depends upon the extent; but relying upon the opinion of experienced miners, I am inclined to believe that it will be a long time before they can be exhausted, although undoubtedly the ore will not forever continue as rich as that now being taken out. It is safe to say that there is enough silver there to last at least until the proper season for travelling comes round.

Although, as I have stated before in contradiction to many accounts of this district, there is nothing anomalous in the geological formation, there are several very remarkable features in the mineral deposits of the White Pine region in which they differ from any others on this continent. First, the unprecedented richness of the ore. The richest specimens taken from the famous Comstock lode, which has produced $90,000,000 in bullion, assayed $4,600 a ton, while specimens taken from the Eberhardt, Mississippi, and several other mines in White Pine, have assayed over $20,000 a ton. Then in the mines of Colorado, Idaho, and other districts, only sulphuretted ores are obtained, and they are always more or less combined with lead, copper, antimony, arsenic, sulphur, and other substances. These sulphurets have rarely been made to yield more than 70 per cent of the silver contained in them. The White Pine ores are chlorides of silver, with only an occasional stain of copper, and with ordinary care are made to give up 90 per cent of the silver. I have a notion that the famous mines of Potosi, in South America, are somewhat similar to those of Treasure Hill, but know nothing of it from observation.

Another visit to Eberhardt showed increased activity with no diminution in the richness of the ore. It was the same old story of

"Silver, silver everywhere,
And not a pound to take."

This time I did not secure what would make a nice little button, neither were many new facts acquired. However, I learned that where it now costs about $50 a ton to extract the metal, next summer it is expected it can be done for less than half as much. The Eberhardt is 183 feet wide from wall rock to wall rock, and pitches at an angle of about 70 degrees. Of course you know it has been joined with the Keystone. The Mississippi Ledge, which is situated on the western outskirts of Treasure city, is a well defined and very rich five-foot vein. This mine was located in July, 1868, and has been penetrated only 19 feet; but the yield of the ores taken out averages as high as those of any mine in the district. One specimen of chloride, weighing four pounds, taken from this mine, yielded one pound of pure silver. First class ores have averaged $1,800 a ton, and second class $300. There are many other rich mines, but I cannot describe a tithe of them; they number by hundreds. The Galena, on the Base Metal range, however, deserve notice. This mine is located about a mile north of Silver Springs, and consists of four separate locations of 1,000 feet each. It has been opened in several places, all of which yielded excellent ore, showing the vein to be very extensive, apparently one hundred feet or more in width. Assays as high as $1,700 per ton have been obtained, and a few tons worked by mill process yielded $152 per ton, notwithstanding there is considerable lead and copper combined with the chlorides. A quantity of the ore will be smelted soon in the new furnace at the new town of Swansea, which is about half a mile from this mine. So far as the vein has been opened, the ore will yield an average considerably above $100 per ton.

The following correct list of returns for the month of December will give the relative yield of different mines:—

Mines.	Tons	Average per Ton.
Eberhardt	476	$774 00
Keystone	80	554 00
Hidden Treasure ..	80	337 00
Snowdrop	8	547 61
Aurora North	4	510 66
Stonewall	68	434 06
Eclipse	13	435 28
Last Chance	18	313 51
Montgomery	17	323 52
Robert Emmet	172	357 57
Empire	4	1,007 37

The average assay per ton for November was $257 17; for December, $429 52. But absolutely nothing can be told which will adequately set forth to the people in the East the worth and importance of the mines here. A plain circumstantial account of the White Pine region would read more like a story of Sinbad than what it is—a fact.

The mills now in operation are the Oases, 10 stamps; Moore's, 8 stamps; and the Metropolitan, 15 stamps, at Silver Springs; the White Pine Silver Mining Company's, 10 stamps, and Felton's, 5 stamps, at Hamilton. A 30 stamp mill is being erected at this place to crush ores from the Aurora mine. In fact, the proprietors have signed a contract to reduce 12,000 tons of ore for $30 a ton. A 20 stamp mill is being removed from Smoky Valley, and three other mills, numbering about 50 stamps, are being brought from Virginia City. But there is work here for five times these 150 stamps. The millers now charge $50 a ton for reducing ores, but there is no doubt that before the 4th of next July they will be glad to do it for $25. In this connection, let me incidentally say that an assayer's charge for assaying an ounce of ore is $3.

The best time to come is as soon as the snows have melted and the roads become passable. Until then, say in May or June, the cost of transportation, and hence of everything necessary for subsistence after arriving, is enormous. The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed some twenty miles west of Ogden, which is fifteen miles north of Salt Lake City. The Central Pacific coming from Sacramento to meet the Union has passed the Nevada mountains; and I believe that there is now less than 120 miles of track to be laid before the gap is closed, and a continuous line of railroad from New York to San Francisco opened. Allowing four miles a day to be laid on both roads, it will not take more than a month to complete the whole. The entire distance from Omaha to San Francisco is 1,882 miles, and to the nearest point from which to reach White Pine Elko, about 1,650 miles, including some 110 miles staging. The cost of passage from New York city to White Pine in round numbers is $280, including staging from Salt Lake City; of freight from New York to Salt Lake City, 9 cents a pound; from Omaha to Salt Lake City, 7 cents a pound; from Salt Lake City to White Pine about 20 cents a pound. All these prices are changing, and there is no such thing as now giving correct figures. Railroad and transportation agents are the only ones who can do that, and even they as yet seem to have nothing settled. From San Francisco it costs to get here about $100, and an average of about 30 cents a pound for freight. When the road is completed a man can come here from New York in seven days for $220. A further word as to the prices of articles here: Lumber is now from $450 to $500 a thousand; common-est doors, $3; double doors, $75; windows, 3x6, $60; nails 25 to 30 cents a pound. Meat will probably be cheaper soon, since the grazing is good at Elko. One dealer alone, Major Bradley, of California, has brought some 14,000 head of cattle here. He expects to make his fortune out of beef, and literally has herds upon a thousand hills. With this exception, it is safe to say that prices will continue to advance until summer.

Rents are enormously high. I verily believe that a pig stye would command $250 per month anywhere on Main street in this place. No room can be had in any favourable locality short of $300 to $500 per month. You run across a man building a box 12x16, which he intends to let. You inquire the price; $75 a month—will be finished in two days. All right, you take it. Next day you come around to look at it. You find a stranger walking around, with airs of proprietorship. He patronizingly remarks, "Looking for a house?" You reply, "No; I have leased this one." A little explanation, and you find your domicile in prospective has been let over your head for $80, and the chances are some third man gets it at $90 after all. You go around among your friends, and probably indulge in some strong remarks about the lack of honour among house proprietors here. But the only sympathy obtained is a laugh, coupled probably with the remark: "Honour! Why, how long have you been in White Pine? Honour's played out! People here are 'on the make!' What d'ye s'pose they come here for!"

The same thing is the case with lots. You see a lot; you like it; buy it; order the deed made out; see it signed. You go after the money, and hunt your man up, only to find that some one offered him fifty dollars advance, and that the lot is sold. You splutter a little, may be, but you are completely taken aback by the careless, nonchalant reply, "Oh, stuff! What d'ye 'spose I came here for? Take a drink, and have your money with you next time."

As a natural consequence, everything in the way of real estate is advancing in value. A corner lot, 30x100, sold the other day for $8,000, gold. Another lot, 25x100, sold for $5,000, gold. Several good, substantial frame buildings, for stores, are projected, but as above stated, there is nothing yet erected worthy the name of a building.

One man invested $450 in November last in Hamilton, and a couple of weeks ago sold his purchase for $8,000. A certain property in Treasure City advanced, from Feb. 15, at $4,500, to $25,000 on March 8.

Although I have written of Faro and other gambling institutions, you must not suppose that we have not responsible banking houses here. In this district there are six legitimate banking houses. You can buy exchange on New York at 4 per cent, and can sell bullion (if you have it) for 1½ per cent premium. The banking business pays well and is rapidly increasing.

Prospecting, digging and mining continue with all the vigour possible to be attained by thousands of enthusiastic hard workers. It would be idle for me to undertake an enumeration of even the leading enterprises; and it is therefore that I have written in such a sketchy manner—a manner designed only to give your readers some faint notion of the difficulties and hardships which will be theirs if they come here. Eberhardt will neither run away nor be dug away before summer, so let those minded to come wait yet a season.

The man who sacrificed $150 for his country's sake, is, according to *Diogenes*, a Joly good fellow.

Judge Marshall has declared to the people of Hants that the election of Mr Howe will only be the signal for a more vigorous agitation than ever, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Lt.-Col. Martindale, the newly appointed Military Controller, is expected to leave England for this country in the course of the month. He will probably make the voyage on board H. M. transport "Serapis."

Canadian tweeds are now so well got up and so cheap that parcels have been sent to London and sold for the Australian market at a paying profit.

The Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr Carling, and Mr Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons, left Toronto for London on the 9th inst., to examine and decide on a site for the new Lunatic Asylum to be erected near the city. Tenders for the work will soon be called for.

One dollar bills of the Royal Canadian Bank altered to tens are in circulation, and the clever manner in which the alteration has been executed may be judged from the fact that the bill was taken at one of the other banks here. On close inspection, and with an intimation beforehand to look for something, the alterations may become apparent, but the bill might readily pass from hand to hand many times before the fraud would be detected.

It is mentioned in late English papers that after spending three or four months in Ireland, Prince Arthur will return to Woolwich and continue his military duties till winter, when His Royal Highness will leave on a visit to Canada.

The Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* says that when the "good time coming" comes, announcements like the following will be frequent: "DIED—In the thirty-fifth year of his age, Mr John Smith, husband of the Hon. Jane Smith, at her residence at Nashua, this morning at 6 o'clock. Mr Smith was a meek and quiet husband, beloved for the graces of a cultivated and trained nature. He excelled in the domestic virtues—as a cook he was surpassed by few; as a nurse he was equalled by none."

The censorship or dramatic performance in Paris shows a most acute sensibility in the government and a sleepless vigilance in the proper officer. In a new piece at the Bouffes two travellers enter and a carpet-bag is given to a porter. "You should make that Auvergnat responsible," said the one to the other. The remark offends the censorship, and it is at once forbidden. Why? Because while Auvergne supplies Paris with porters, that province also gave M. Rouher to France—and the responsibility of ministers is contrary to the French constitution.

A movement is on foot among the Parisian newspaper proprietors, to demand the total abolition of the stamp on journals—one sous—and to reduce the postage to the fifth of a sous, one centime. The Emperor is not opposed to some modification of these taxes, and the question will be raised in the Senate on a petition. Holland, Belgium, Italy, and even Russia, have abolished this obnoxious impost, to say nothing of England and America. For the amount of money the tax produces it is not worth while having France behind Russia.

The difficulties of those who have to hear applications from office-seekers is illustrated by a reply given by the newly-appointed collector of New York to one who wished an appointment as weigher. "You can possibly appreciate my position," said Mr Grinnell to his friend, "when you hear that I have received applications for the position of weigher from eight hundred and forty-nine persons, and yet there are only fifteen weighers to be appointed."

A curious remnant of the mystic plays so common in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, exists at Monaco. It is there the annual custom during Passion Week to act the scene of the Crucifixion. Christ crowned with thorns, bearing the cross, and surrounded by Roman soldiers, is seen ascending one of the hills behind the town, the last scene being equally represented and acted in presence of a mixed multitude of peasants, gamblers, and foreign visitors in general to that attractive gambling place.

The project of establishing through the valley of the Garonne (France) a canal for large navgation to connect the ocean with the Mediterranean has been often mooted; but there is now a new plan for this undertaking, under the auspices of M. Staal de Magnoncourt, late peer of France. The proposed canal will admit not only merchant ships of the heaviest tonnage, but also men-of-war and transatlantic steamers. A port is to be established in the Gironde, just below Bordeaux, and another on the Mediterranean. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 442,000,000f., and the cutting of the canal would occupy six years.

The victims of the explosion on the Place de la Sorbonne had their funeral obsequies performed on Sunday at the church of St. Etienne du Mont. Each coffin was placed on a first class hearse, and conveyed, after the usual church service, to the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. It is supposed that no less than 10,000 persons were present at this sad ceremony. In the church, as well as at the cemetery, several excruciating scenes occurred. The most painful one to witness was perhaps that which gave rise to the outburst of grief of Madame Dantresme, widow of one of the victims. She entered the church accompanied by her sister, and begged that she might be allowed to touch the coffin of her husband. On reaching the seven coffins, she knelt before that of her husband, and piteously prayed for permission to see him once more. At the cemetery she endeavoured to throw herself into the open grave, and appeared to have scarcely possession of her senses.

Three concise rules for velocipede riders: Straddle, paddle, skedaddle.

Bismarck has made a visit incog. to Paris, and was not detected by the Parisian police.

A New Bedford whaler recently captured a whale containing 285 pounds of ambergris, worth $97 a pound.

The *Moniteur* announces that the King of Saxony is seriously ill. He can neither eat nor sleep, and his great age leaves little hope of recovery.

Detective Cullen and Sergt. Donohoe have sent in their claim to the Montreal City Council for a share of the reward offered by that body for the apprehension of the murderer of the late Mr McGee.

The Government of New Brunswick has introduced a bill for the prevention of bribery, intimidation, and corrupt practices at election. In so doing they have adopted the principle of the law recently passed in the Imperial Parliament, whereby election cases are decided by Judges of the Superior Court. This law will, probably, before long, be adopted in all British Colonies.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Sunday 11th inst., Harriet, youngest sister of the late Thos. Glassup, Esq.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs Glassup, Princess street, to the Waterloo Cemetery, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

NEW SPRING

Dry Goods,

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

BROADCLOTHS, Black and Coloured.
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres.
Tweeds, English, Scotch, and Canadian.
Waterproof Tweeds and Meltons.
Fancy Dress Goods.
Lustres, Mohairs, Challies, &c. &c.
Alpacas, Black and Coloured.
Coburgs, Black and Coloured.
Fancy Prints and Brilliants.
Marseilles and Piques.
Muslins, Plain and Printed.
Cottons, Grey and White.
Cotton Sheetings.
Tickings, Cotton and Linen.
Window Hollands, White and Buff.
Linen, Damask, and Table Cloths.
Towels and Towelling.
Irish Linens and Diapers.
Imperial Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Curtains, Muslin and Lace.
Damasks and Moreens.
Table Covers, Damask and Cloth.
Silks, Black, Coloured, and Fancy.
Satins, Black and Coloured.
Silk Velvets and Velveteens.
Fancy Dress Buttons.
Fancy Dress Trimmings and Fringes.
Parasols, Black, Coloured and Fancy.
Umbrellas, Cotton, Alpaca and Silk.
Hosiery, Ladies', Gents', and Children's.
Gloves, Lisle, Silk, Taffeta.
Gloves, best Josephine and Duchesse Kid.
Shirts, Gents' White and Fancy.
Collars, Linen, various styles.
Collars, Paper, a large assortment.
Gents' Scarfs and Ties, new styles.
Ladies' Corsets and Hoop Skirts.
Waterproof Clothing.

The above having been purchased on the best of terms, and carefully selected, will be found well worth the attention of purchasers, as they will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES MOORE,

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Princess and Wellington Streets, Kingston.

April 9.

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.

NEW FANCY GOODS IN ALL THE NOVELTIES

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE

April 12.

OPENED THIS DAY AT THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & Co.

New Nottingham Lace Curtains.

IN VERY RICH STYLES, from per pair.

NEW DRESS GOODS

THE BEST VALUE WE EVER and see them.

NEW PRINTS AND

FOR variety, quality, style, and GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & Co.

NEW STRAW HATS

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, and less variety. Very cheap.

New Hosiery, Gloves, and AN IMMENSE STOCK at

New White and Grey

BOUGHT BEFORE THE be sold cheap.

NEW TICKINGS

SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS ever.

NEW PILLOW COTTONS

TOWELLINGS, Table Linens, Covers, and Quilts.

GENTLEMEN will find the Tweeds, Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves,

At the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & Co.

April 9.

NEW DUTCH WOOL CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, FELT COCOA MATTING, CRUMB CLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, at

Macnee & Wilson

April 8.

ORANGES

FORTY CENTS PER DOZEN

F. S. RE

MESSINA ORANGES,

JUST RECEIVED

ONLY 40 CENTS PER

AT

F. S. RE

147 PRINCESS

April 6.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING

Spring Importations

PERSONALLY selected with by one of our firm from the facturers in the British Markets. pleasure in inviting an inspection Stock, which, for sterling value and to present wants, and remarkable 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
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Printed and
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Straw
Lace Collars and Cuffs, and Sleeves
other Laces, Embroideries
and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

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

BUT ONE PRICE MADE
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER

April 6.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, April

MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers market as follows:—American cu at 74¾ bills, 77 silver; selling Silver buying at 4½, selling N.Y. 133¼. Sterling Exchange 7 flour and grain market rema

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special Telegram to the Daily News

Montreal, April 12.—Gold in New York

—receipts 1,000 bbls; market with little business to report. nally unchanged; but no sales tr York, small consumptive demand Lard quiet and unchanged Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News

New York, April 12.—American Ex old 133. Money 7 per cent. at 2¾ cents. Flour heavy; bbls; sales 5,100 bbls at 5,50 perine state and western; 6,00 mon to choice extra state; for common to choice extra our is moderate request at 5,00 dull and declining; sales 2,000 for No. 2 spring delivered. Rye 2,500 bush; sales 2,000 bush 2,000 bush western at 1,35. Co declining; receipts 12,000 bush bush at 87 @ 89c for new ry, closing at 87 @ 88c; 85½c for ol and afloat. Barley declining; sale Canadian western on private terms receipts 20,000 bush; sales 24,00 for western in store; 78½c for P Pork lower and irregular at 3 for new mess; 30,50 @ 30,75 lots. Lard a shade firmer at 17½ ton; 18¼ @ 18½c for kettle rend

ere are in Massachusetts about 700 c tions, who have seven flourishing