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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th, and save the discount.

The Goderich salt proprietors have given a full statement of their case to the Ottawa *Citizen* newspaper, which we transfer to our columns, and from which it will be seen that the competition between the American and Canadian producers is having the effect of supplying our markets at reduced rates, and it is to be concluded therefrom that the people are reaping the benefit. This competition would at once be broken up by the imposition of the duty asked for by the Goderich salt interest. From what we learn there need not be any apprehension of the Canadian enterprize going to the wall in face even of American capital and American business energy. Canadian salt is much superior, and its purity having been satisfactorily established, it will continue to be in demand at the prices at which it can be profitably sold.

No great curiosity will be satisfied by a perusal of the Governor-General's speech, delivered at the opening of the present session of the Parliament of Canada. The constant publicity given to the affairs of the administration has kept the public informed on all the matters which Sir John Young had to recount in his speech to the members of both Houses, and left them prepared for precisely the statements which he had to make. But yet, though the edge of novelty had been rubbed off, no one can deny the importance of the programme and of the issues which are to come out of the action of the present session of the House of Commons. The fortunes of the Dominion are indeed rising. The grand scheme, almost visionary in its scope when viewed by ordinary standards, but hopefully destined to be realized in fact, that of linking the colonies together into one government, with its territory stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is hastening on to its completion. The admission of Newfoundland and the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay territory are immense strides towards the consummation of the main idea. Such themes might well afford ground for more thrilling eloquence than that which usually adorns the plain and simple, sometimes guarded, statements, which gain utterance from the vice-regal chair. Very brief is the announcement of what has been done to allay the discontent in Nova Scotia; but the people, thanks to a government which withholds nothing that the public interests do not require to be withheld, are already quite familiar with the contents of the papers promised by His Excellency. The work of last session is to be continued, we are told by the Governor General, in respect to a matter which it will be remembered was somewhat abruptly broken off, namely, the assimilation of the criminal laws existing in the different provinces. It is to the credit of Canada that the laws of the country have been codified and reduced to a simple form, and that in this respect we have attained a measure of civilization far above that of older countries. It has now become an object to unify the criminal laws of the different provinces, a work which will no doubt be accomplished satisfactorily after the lengthened time for preparation which has elapsed since the object was first contemplated. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency laws, in accordance with popular demands and the actual necessities of the case, will undergo amendment; and the Patent law, which has been in a chaotic condition since the union, will have to be enacted so as to apply to the requirements of the entire Dominion. A very important matter, that of banking and currency, has to be dealt with, as was foreseen, in view of the expiration of the charters of the provincial banks. This is an opportunity in which the administration and the House may display the highest wisdom; but the speech is silent as to the particular course to be pursued, and it is only known generally that the Finance Minister favours a policy which will change very little the present condition of things. A special committee, however, will doubtless be appointed to report on the question. It may be remarked that the speech is devoid of explanations in respect of other matters, but this is not surprising, as under our system explanations are always left to responsible Ministers having the confidence of Parliament. We may be quite sure, however, that the warm expressions of interest in the fortunes of this country to which His Excellency gives utterance, are words of truth and candour deserving of a response by the hearty confidence of the people of Canada, which should be bestowed upon Sir John Young in these the early days of his Governorship in the Dominion.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 16,—At Sherbrooke and other places on his way to Montreal, Sir G. E. Cartier met with enthusiastic receptions, and on his arrival here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, was received by a guard of honour of the G. T. Volunteers, the Mayor, and a deputation of citizens. The Mayor presented an address, to which Sir G. E. Cartier replied at length, dwelling principally upon the great power the Dominion had become, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There was a display of fireworks at Dalhousie Square in the evening. Sir George left for Ottawa at 8 p.m.

The ice shoved yesterday and also again this morning. The boys on it at the time were saved by Joseph Vincent.

The police is to be increased by thirty men.

At St. John's P.Q. emigrant tickets to the amount of $700 to $1000 this day are sold.

B. Chamberlin has obtained a second class certificate at Military School.

RECAPTURED.—An artilleryman by the name of Bowers some time since deserted from his battery stationed in this city, and made good his escape. Since his departure his wife died, and her body was deposited as usual in the vault at Cataraqui. It appears that Bowers has been residing at Clayton, and returned here yesterday to see to the burial of his wife, and to take back with him upon his return another *cara sposa* and also a comrade artilleryman. Intelligence was received by the police magistrate yesterday of Bowers' arrival, and he immediately sent detective McAuley to arrest him. McAuley took with him another artilleryman to identify the deserter, and proceeded to the house of a man by the name of Jonas Devine, residing in Barrack street, on whose premises they found the deserter in close consultation with the comrade who contemplated leaving with him. They were both arrested and handed over to the military authorities.

THE KINGSTON LACROSSE CLUB.—The annual meeting of the club was held last evening in the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, when the usual business was entertained and despatched. There was a good attendance of members present, and with the exception of a little display of party feeling during the election of officers, everything passed off harmoniously. We understand that another meeting will be held next week to consider and arrange the business of the coming campaign. The following were elected office-bearers: President, Mr W. Tossell; 1st Vice-President, H. Minnes; 2nd Vice-President, Mr Alex. Horn; Secretary & Treasurer, Mr James Kearns; 1st Field Captain, Mr J. Curran; 2nd Field Captain, Mr J. Rowe. Committee—Messrs Seale, Moore, Robertson, Lowe, Galloway and Ford.

QUEEN STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—The Wesleyan Church at the corner of Queen and Clergy Streets has been undergoing internal improvements during the past few weeks. The ceiling has been tastefully frescoed by Mr Savage, the windows and walls painted, and a change made in the arrangement of the pulpit. A carpeted platform with a neat reading-desk has been substituted for the former structure, and as there are no galleries in the church it is believed to be quite in keeping with the style of the church. The interior now looks remarkably lightsome, and the appointments have a neat appearance, the whole being conducive to the comfort and satisfaction of the congregation. While the alterations were in progress services were held in the basement; but on Sunday next the worshippers will be admitted to the accustomed place, and special re-opening services will be conducted by the Rev. George Cochrane, of Toronto. As it is intended to prevent the expense of the new decoration from falling as a charge upon the trust fund, the congregation have to tax themselves to meet the outlay; and to assist partially in this a musical festival will be held on Monday evening, at which refreshments will be served and addresses delivered, which the public are invited to attend.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—The only prisoner before the court this morning was a discharged soldier of the 53rd Regiment, by the name of John Romans, who was taken by the county constable about three miles beyond Kingston Mills, where he was about to make his bed upon the railway track. His intellect appeared to be deranged. He had money amounting to $10,25 upon his person, but his coat and clothes were dirty, ragged, and torn. The magistrate sent him to gaol for one month, where he will receive treatment proper to his condition, and at the conclusion of the term his funds will be appropriated to supplying him with clothes and to forwarding him to his home.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—The whole of the forenoon of to-day was occupied with an aggravated assault case, the remainder of the business being despatched in a short space of time. The gallery was completely filled with the usual frequenters, to whom the court of this morning furnished unusual attractions. James Devine was charged with assaulting Michael McCann, who was sworn, and who said: On Tuesday afternoon last I met an acquaintance of mine in the Market Square, James O'Brien, a pensioner; we had a couple of drinks at Conroy's on credit, when McCann went to the pension office and shortly returned and discharged the debt, having during his absence received his pension. We then left the tavern, and went outside, where there was a horse and waggon belonging to the prisoner, who was there also. O'Brien said he was going for a drive, and wished me to go too. I accordingly got into the waggon, for I supposed the prisoner, who drove, was a friend of O'Brien's. We drove out on Union street, and when we had proceeded about a quarter of a mile beyond the drill shed I saw Devine take the reins in his left hand and put his right hand into O'Brien's pocket and take out his purse. I then said to O'Brien that we had gone far enough and that we had better get out, and before leaving that O'Brien had better see that his money was all right. I was sitting in the back part of the waggon. Devine upon hearing what I said to O'Brien jumped down and seized me by the hair of my head, pulled me out of the waggon and kicked me severely in the eye, under the jaw, and also about the body. The treatment I received rendered me insensible to what afterwards passed. I noticed when Devine jumped down and seized me, three or four other men came up. I am quite positive the prisoner is the man who assaulted me. I was not drunk. I had drank three glasses of whiskey during the day. The witness' right eye was terribly bruised, and his whole face bore marks of the most brutal treatment.

Alderman A. Livingston was sworn, and said: On Tuesday last I was on my way to visit the house of industry, being my week to do so. Mr G. Creighton and my servant were in the buggy with me. When near the drill shed I saw the prisoner and two other men, one of them the complainant (O'Brien was not in court at the time Mr Livingston gave his evidence). One of the men was lying on the ground badly beaten, and his face covered with blood, while the prisoner had the other man down, and was kicking and beating him severely. I said to the prisoner if I could see a policeman I would give him in charge, upon which he jumped into his waggon and drove off. There were some others standing by at the time, but they did not interfere, and at first it was my intention to call upon them for assistance and arrest Devine, but when he drove away I sent my servant to the police station to give the necessary information.

The other man, O'Brien, who was assaulted, not appearing, the police was sent for him, and after some search succeeded in finding him. It was rumoured that Devine's wife had given him $10 to withhold his evidence. This, however, O'Brien denied, and stated that he was so drunk at the time of the assault that he could not say anything about the occurrence. He did not know whether the money had been stolen from him, or whether he lost it. In fact, all he knew was that his money and purse was gone, and that his face was damaged, but from what cause he did not know.

The prisoner called G. O'Donongh as witness, who said that when he came up, McCann and the prisoner were fighting. McCann had prisoner down, and was beating him; he parted them, when prisoner attempted to drive away, but complainant prevented him and again pitched into him, and he parted them; about this time Mr Livingston came up. At the time of Mr Livingston's arrival, the other man, O'Brien, was standing up in the road.

These were the particulars of the case. The prisoner made a statement of his innocence, but adduced no other witnesses, and the magistrate considered that the assault was fully proved, and the evidence was also in favour of his having stolen the money. He considered the assault a most aggravated one, and ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of $15 and costs, and would submit the evidence of the robbery to the County Attorney, who would determine what action should be taken upon it.

W. Little, and Bridget his wife, a pair of travelling tinkers, were charged with drunkenness, and were sent to gaol for fourteen days. These worthies had walked off with an umbrella given to them to mend by a person in Napanee, and the hammer which was lent by the same person to use in performing the job. They were evidently a nice pair, fair specimens of the genus tramp. Isabella Long, a short time out of gaol, was charged with being drunk and rampageous in her drink. Yesterday she started for the country, but, like Lot's wife, she looked back longingly to the pleasures of the city, returned, and shortly after was arrested by the police in a "jolly" condition on the streets. She acknowledged the condition, but pleaded as an excuse inability to carry a fair allowance of liquor; if the magistrate would allow her to depart she would go straight to the country, where she said work was now awaiting her acceptance. Upon Sergt. Robbs good naturedly going her bail, she was cautioned and set at liberty. Mary A. Bowen was charged with vagrancy, and, as usual with her, took the matter of her position very easily, smiling with great good nature, thereby displaying a remarkably fine set of white teeth. To the remark of the magistrate that he feared she would be unable this time to get any man to come forward and release her with a view to making her his wife, which had occurred to her on a previous occasion, she laughed heartily, and said that she had no idea of marrying the old fellow at that time, that he was old enough to be her grandfather, and she only took him to make a cat's paw in helping her out of trouble, and have the pleasure of tucking the old fellow afterwards. This woman's home is on the streets, and she makes her bed in the open by-lane, and fields. The court sent her to gaol for thirty days, at the expiration of which time she will again come out "two-fold more the child of the devil" than when she went in.

The Illustrated London News of April 3 contains sketches from Paris, Germany, Spain, New Zealand, and of the Suez Canal, etc. It is supplied at Henderson's.

There are 40,000 tons of coal on the docks at Buffalo waiting for shipment west.

A great lay demonstration against Mr Gladstone's Irish Church Bill is to be held in St. James's Hall in the last week in April.

Mr Downing, who attempted to bribe Lord Fermoy to procure him the commission of the peace, has been sentenced to pay a fine of £200.

The Queen has been pleased, at the instance of Mr Gladstone, to grant a pension of £100 a year to the widow of the late William Carleton, the Irish novelist.

Arrangements are being made, we learn from Dublin, for military reviews on a large scale in the Phœnix Park during the stay of Prince Arthur. Part of the troops will be brought from Newbridge and the Curragh.

On Thursday the great viaduct over the Mersey at Runcorn, which has been constructed by the London and North-Western Railway Company to shorten the distance between Liverpool and London, was opened for public traffic.

Ex-Queen Isabella is said to cling to the idea that she will be recalled to the throne, and consequently she still refuses to sign her abdication in favour of the Prince of the Asturias. It is rather a bad sign that Pere Claret has quitted her service, and has retired to Rome.

Co-operative Societies (the Leeds *Mercury* remarks) just now seem to be rather unfortunate. A few weeks ago one of these establishments was robbed of a large number of checks, representing value, and on Friday the store at Bolton was discovered to have been entered, and more than £100 stolen.

Some of the Church papers, which profess to be well informed, state that the Bishops of Gloucester, Lichfield, and Peterborough are the only three of the English prelates who dissent from the policy recommended by the rest of the episcopal bench of abstaining from voting on the Irish Church question in the House of Lords.

Cardinal Cullen, in a pastoral issued on Friday, speaks doubtfully of the success of Mr Gladstone's scheme. He stigmatises the Protestants as fanatics, and talks of kicking the Queen's crown into the Boyne. He also declares that all Catholics attending Masonic balls are excommunicated, the Church condemning all secret societies.—*Evening Standard.*

Some of the American religious papers charge a cent a word for obituary notices.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened an office at Manvers, Ont., on the Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad.

Easter Day was celebrated at Madrid by the administration of the Holy Communion to as many as fifty Spanish Protestants. Such an occurrence has not taken place in Spain since the time of Philip II.

Mr Beecher recommends secular entertainments at his church vestry on Sunday evenings, and organ concerts are to be given at Hollis Street Church, in Boston, on Sunday evenings.

Another Fenian outrage has been perpetrated in County Kerry. A gentleman named McGillicuddy was was shot at. As usual, he was shot in the back, the would-be assassin being hidden behind a fence.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER.

Montreal, April 15.—A special train with Sir George E. Cartier arrived at the station shortly after four o'clock this afternoon. A considerable number of citizens had assembled, and a guard of honour—consisting of the band and one hundred men of the G. T. R. Volunteers—were drawn up under the command of Lieut.-Col. Barley. On alighting from the car, Sir Geo. was received by a general salute from the guard. His Worship the Mayor was present, with a deputation of citizens—consisting of Messrs. C. A. Leblanc, Q. C., V. Hudon, S. Bethune, Q. C., Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Hon. H. Starnes, T. K. Ramsay, Q. C., A. M. Delisle, E. P. Pominville, E. Carter, Q. C., C. Berthelot, L. J. Beaudry, Louis Beaudry, L. N. Duvernay, S. Bellingham, Reekie Bulmer, D. Brown, A. Perry, G. Horne, G. A. Chapleau, J. A. Mousseau, E. De Bellefeuille, J. Lewis, &c.

After an exchange of mutual congratulations, the Mayor, addressing Mr Cartier, said that he had been deputed at a recent meeting of citizens to offer him their hearty congratulations on his return from England, and also that he had been instructed to present to him the following address:—

"Sir—At the request of a large number of citizens of Montreal, I beg leave to tender you their sincere congratulations, with my own, on your safe arrival in Montreal. The news of the complete success of your mission has preceded you, and I need hardly say that your continued and successful efforts to consolidate the British possessions in North America increase the confidence of all the loyal subjects of the Queen in your prudence and patriotism, and tend to strengthen the ties which bind together each year more and more closely the different races of people who live peacefully under her rule.

"I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) "WM. WORKMAN,

"Mayor."

Mr Cartier replied at considerable length in English, and very briefly in French. He then entered a carriage with the Mayor and drove to his residence.

THE GODERICH SALT MANUFACTURERS.

The Ottawa *Times* states the case of the Goderich Salt boilers as follows:—

The salt manufacturers of Goderich are agitating just now for some protection against a crushing out system of operations attempted against them by the salt monopolists of Syracuse, New York. A few facts in regard to this matter will not be without interest. It appears that the amount of salt imported into the Dominion annually amounts to 370,000 barrels, at an average price of 70c a barrel. Of this 140,000 barrels came from the United States, the remaining 230,000 from elsewhere, chiefly from Britain. It further appears that the American salt finds its way chiefly into Ontario, the Maritime Provinces taking almost none of it. Now the wells at Goderich already opened could, with ease, supply all the salt required for the whole Dominion, and by sinking a few more wells, any further supply either for home use or exportation that might be demanded; and the manufacturers there would only be too happy to do so. But they affirm that they find their industry checked, and the home and the United States markets closed against them by the fiscal policy of the United States, and the plan of operations pursued by the great salt manufacturers of Syracuse. There is a tax of 70c in gold on all Canadian salt imported into the Union, and there is at present a proposal before Congress to nearly double this duty. Hence the Goderich salt cannot find its natural outlet in the Great West. Not content with their immense home trade, the American salt manufacturers, who produce a million and a half barrels annually at Syracuse, and half a million out West, are confessedly endeavouring to crush out the Canadian salt manufacture in toto. In Syracuse, because of the excise duties, they charge $1,98 in gold per barrel; the same salt they offer in Toronto at $1,60 per barrel. And they are enabled to do this, and still sell at a profit, because on exportation they obtain a draw back of the excise duties. The cost of transport is very light, and they are met by no hostile tariff on this side. The Goderich people are able to manufacture salt of as good or better quality, and sell it on the spot for $1,30 per barrel. The price increases with the distance to which it is sent, and with the cost of transit. The Syracuse men who are enormously wealthy know this, and take advantage of it to injure the Canadian trade. Whilst they increase the price of their salt as it goes East from Toronto, they decrease it as it goes West. Thus the salt that is sold by them in Toronto at $1,60 or $1,50 per barrel, they offer at $1,30 or $1,35 at London, with the avowed object of breaking up the Goderich manufacture. They would willingly purchase the Goderich wells and shut them up with the same object. It is certainly undesirable that they should be allowed to do this; the difficulty is how to prevent them. The Goderich men are of the opinion that unless there is a tax imposed upon American salt, they will have to abandon the struggle, and close down the sole well at present used out of some ten or twelve that have been opened.

ROBBERY OF £50,000 IN LONDON.

A curious system of robbery, which has resulted in the loss of £50,000 to a well known company of great wealth and long standing in the city, has just been discovered, and a reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension of a gentleman suspected of being concerned in the affair. The suspected party was assistant bookkeeper, and he occupied a confidential position at the office of the company, and his salary was £180 a year. He lately informed some of his city business friends that he had married a ward in Chancery, whose wealth was so great that he did not exactly know what it amounted to. He took to living in style, and he ordered a mansion to be built for himself, at a cost of £12,500. He did not purchase the freehold of the land, and by the lease the ground landlord will obtain possession of the mansion in the event of certain covenants not being carried out. While the mansion was building, he advanced the builder £10,000, and when it was completed there was a balance of over £2,000 left due. He was most particular about the ornamentation of the stables, where he kept several saddle horses. A great deal of money was spent upon them. There was some land near the house which he wanted for pleasure grounds, and he bought the freehold of it for £300 an acre. He had iron railings put round a meadow at a cost of £1,500. The house when completed was beautifully furnished. The gentleman gave sumptuous dinner parties, and he introduced his guests to his wife and two daughters. Some of his guests were aware of the amount of his salary, but he told them he was one of the largest shareholders in the company, and that he merely remained in the inferior position in which he was, so that he might be able to see that he was not robbed, for a man must always be on the spot watching his own interests. Everything went on all right for him until a few days ago, when a Government inspector came to the office and went through the books. It was then discovered that an extensive system of forgery and robbery had been carried on, and that the seal of the company had been fraudulently attached to documents and money raised upon them. The sum stolen as far as we can at present ascertain, is £50,000. The clerk has fled, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension, and a reward offered. He is known to have had £500 with him when he absconded.

The steamer Columet was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night at Havelock on the Ottawa River—well insured. The Union Forwarding Company will at once replace her by constructing another boat.

Port Ryerse, April 15.—The schooner Three Friends arrived this afternoon from Port Dover for a cargo of staves for Kingston. She is the first arrival of the season.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MR GLADSTONE'S IRISH CHURCH BILL.

A great and enthusiastic meeting took place on Wednesday night in Belfast against Mr Gladstone's bill, Lord Enniskillen in the chair. The Marquis Downshire, Lord O'Neill, Lord Cole, and the leading landed gentry of Ulster were present. Five thousand artizans were in the body of the meeting. The resolutions were of the most uncompromising character. The High Sheriff of Antrim moved, and Mr W. Johnston, M.P., seconded the following resolution:—"That we shall continue to uphold the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland so long as the international compact is respected and held inviolable by the British Parliament, but should the 5th article of the Treaty of Union, which is expressed to be essential, fundamental, and perpetual, be repealed, we shall be forced to regard the union as virtually dissolved." The resolution was passed by acclamation.

The following is the article referred to. It was proposed by Mr Pitt in the British House of Commons in 1799, and is expressed in the Act of Union in the following terms:—"That it be the fifth article of union, that the Churches of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called 'The United Church of England and Ireland;' and that the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the said United Church shall be, and shall remain in force for ever, as the same are now by law established for the Church of England; and that the continuance and preservation of the said United Church as the Established Church of England and Ireland shall be deemed and taken to be an essential and fundamental part of the union; and that in like manner the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Church of Scotland shall remain and be preserved as the same are now established by law and by the acts for the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland."

The Boston *Advertiser* says: The old saying that there is always a British man-of-war within twenty-four hours' sail of any place is verified in Cuba. Two or three British schooners engaged in the sponge business have been roughly overhauled among the Bahamas, and now the Captain-General at Havana has the cheerful prospect of three British men-of-war, one of which is iron-clad, lying in his harbour and enforcing the British Consul's demand for reparation.

A man was charged at Bow street, London, with having committed a robbery at the official residence of the Prime Minister, No. 10 Downing street. The accused had managed to pack up a quantity of wearing apparel, worth about £20, belonging to the Premier's private secretary, when he was met on a landing and pursued by one of the housemaids, who seized him by the collar and detained him until assistance was rendered. He was remanded.

Searching for treasures sunk in the ocean seems to be in fashion just now. We have already spoken of the English speculators who have formed a company to raise the Spanish treasure ship which has rested for a century and a half at the bottom of the bay of Vigo, and now we learn that operations are in progress to recover the treasure of the Lutine, an English man-of-war, which was lost in 1799, off the coast of Holland with £1,500,000 in specie and the crown jewels of Holland on board. About £220,000 have been at different times heretofore dug out of the wreck by the use of diving bells, but it is now proposed to surround the whole hulk with an iron coffer dam and thoroughly explore it. The money will be advanced by the underwriters of Lloyd's, out of their share of the treasure formerly regained, but the claimants for which have long since died, leaving no representatives.

The Chicago *Post* is in receipt of reports relative to the crop prospects from reliable correspondents, over an extent of country from Minnesota to Delaware, and from Virginia to Texas. They are pretty unanimous in assuring us that the winter wheat is not only safe, but in a good thrifty condition, and at this late day we may consider it safe beyond any ordinary danger. It is noteworthy that the usual ordinary ominous reports of extensive winter-killing do not as usual reach us this season, and from this fact alone we might be led to anticipate a prosperous and healthy condition of the growing wheat crop. In Canada the fall wheat comes out from its winter covering in a healthy condition, and may be considered out of danger of winter killing.

There are many who would like to be known as "lions," and even "tiger" would be considered more complimentary than "calf." To be called a "duck of a man," would please many an individual who would take it to heart if called a "goose." Call a man a "puppy," and he'll resent it; but call him a "sly dog" and you'll rather please him. A man doesn't like to be called a "shark," but you may call him a "queer fish" without offence. Don't call a man a "fool;" call him a "clever fellow," which amounts to the same thing, but sounds prettier. A man would be well-pleased to know that you said he was as "keen as a razor," yet would object to you calling him a "sharper." To call a man a "stone" would be considered reflecting upon his intellectual powers, but you may call him a "brick" to his great satisfaction.

DEPRECIATED SILVER CURRENCY.—The Municipal Council of Vercheres has passed resolutions calling upon the Government to find a remedy for the depreciation of the circulating medium, which causes so much loss to farmers and others; and in this connection we may express a hope that the various Boards of Trade will agree upon some remedy for this great evil, and unitedly recommend it to the government for action at the approaching session. If they would adopt the Nova Scotia par of exchange, viz., 22½ instead of 9½, and regulate the whole currency accordingly (a somewhat difficult task at the beginning), and issue provincial half and quarter dollars in paper we would have the advantage of a uniform currency, and one which would be used in making remittance for small sums, whilst the Province would gain largely in interest and in the loss by fires and otherwise of their bills.

NEW METHOD OF CULTIVATING POTATOES.—The *Staats Anzieger* gives us some particulars of the new method of cultivating the potato, discovered by Guhlich, of Pinneberg, in Holstein, which, it is said, has given surprising results where it has been employed. The leading features of this new mode of culture are:—1. Turning up the soil to a considerable depth. 2. Choosing as seed large, sound and mancy-eyed potatoes. 3. Leaving each seed potato to a space of 12 square feet. 4. Laying the seed potato with the budding side down. By a report laid before the last meeting of the Frankfort Agricultural Society we learn the result of the experiments in potato growing made last year. In one morgen (two thirds of an acre) which was planted with 8 metzen seed, and where each seed potato was left 13 square feet, the produce was 108 scheffels (German bushels). Another morgen was planted with one scheffel seed, each potato being left 6 square feet, and the produce was 78 scheffels. The average crop obtained from 7—8 scheffels on the same land was 50—60 scheffels. The advantages of Guhlich's system then consists of—1. A saving of 6—7 scheffels per morgen of seed; and 2, an increase of from 25 to 100 per cent in the produce.—*North German Correspondent*, March 17.

Four beech nuts, sound and sweet, were lately found near the heart of an oak in Indiana, with two hundred and fifty years growth of wood over them.

A few days ago, says the *Globe*, the child of a member of the legal fraternity residing in Yorkville fell and broke its arm. Medical aid was of course secured, but the surgeon engaged refused to have anything to do with the case until indemnified by the father of the child against all actions that might possibly be brought for malpractice. The bond was given, and the case is now under treatment. The number of actions threatened against medical men led the physician to secure himself beforehand.

Both in Spain and Italy a feeling appears to be rising against duelling. In Florence, General Rixio has taken advantage of his known reputation for daring to denounce a system which he says often compels an honourable citizen to "meet" a man to whom he would not speak, and in Madrid they are talking of Councils of Honour. In both countries the Government could put down the practice if they liked. Neither bourgeoisie nor peasants kill each other that way, and they have the votes. Consequently, a law could be passed compelling the victor in a duel to pay his adversary's debts, and settle on his heirs an income equal to the one he has deprived them of, or if the slain man had none, to an amount to be fixed by law. Duelling would then be the costliest of luxuries, and it is not the wealthy who are devoted to the practice.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

Spring Importations,

PERSONALLY selected with taste and care by one of our firm from the leading manufacturers in the British Markets. We have much pleasure in inviting an inspection of our present Stock, which, for sterling value, appropriateness 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 Dress Goods
French Piques and French Muslins
French and English Prints and Brilliants
Cotton and Marseilles Made Up Skirts
Flowers, Feathers, Silk and Satin Ribbons
Lace Collars and Ouffs, real Danish Cluny, and other Laces, Embroideries, Satin Sashes and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin Buttons, &c.
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 Hollands, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scotch, and Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Novelties in Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Fancy Flannels.

BUT ONE PRICE MADE. GOODS SOLD FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER.

April 6.

Moet And Chandon's Champagne.

MOET AND CHANDON'S WHITE DRY SILLERY, in pints, best imported

W. R. McRAE & Co.

April 16.

NEW CROP BLACK TEAS ARRIVING

50 HALF CHESTS CONGOU (New Crop.) 50 " " Souchong, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per pound.

W. R. McRAE & CO

April 13.

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.

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 DUTCH WOOL CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, FELT CARPETS, COCOA MATTING, OILCLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, at

Macnee & Wa

April 8.

OPENED THIS

AT THE

GLASGOW WAREH

R. WADDELL & Co.

New Nottingham Lace Curtains.

IN VERY RICH STYLES, from 6s. per pair.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

THE BEST VALUE WE EVER S and see them.

NEW PRINTS AND DELAINES

FOR variety, quality, style, and GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL

NEW STRAW HATS

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, and LACES less variety. Very cheap.

New Hosiery, Gloves, and

AN IMMENSE STOCK at LOW

New White and Grey

BOUGHT BEFORE THE ADVA be sold cheap.

NEW TICKINGS

SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS ever.

NEW PILLOW COTTONS

TOWELLINGS, Table Linens, Covers, and Quilts.

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

At the GLASGOW WA

R. WADDELL &

April 9.

NEW

FANCY GO

IN ALL THE

NOVELTIE

THE LARGE

BEST

AND CHEAP

STOCK

IN THE CITY

AT THE

SHEFFIELD H

CHARLES

April 12.

NEW SPRING

Dry Go

JUST RECEIV

AT THE

BRITISH WAREH

CONSISTING IN PART AS FO

BROADCLOTHS, Black and Coloured
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
Tweeds, English, Scotch, and Canadian
Waterproof Tweeds and Reefing
Fancy Dress Goods.
Lustres, Mohairs, Challies, &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 Brown.
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 Dent's.
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 at a great sacrifice, and carefully selected, will be well worth the attention of purchasers. Will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES MOORE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

Corner of Princess and Wellington streets, Kingston.

April 9.

ORANGES.

FORTY CENTS PER DOZEN

F. S. REEN

MESSINA ORANGES, JUST RECEIVED

ONLY 40 CENTS PER DOZEN AT

F. S. REEN

147 PRINCESS STREET

April 6.