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4:15 p.m. / 4:35 "	4:05 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a.m. " " 7:00 "

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	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G T R, day train	12:40 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
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UNITED STATES MAILS.

Through Mails for New York, Boston, Oswego and Cape Vincent, will be closed at 1:30 P.M., and Mails from these places will be due for delivery at 12:30, P.M. A second Mail for Cape Vincent will be closed at 5:30, P.M., and one will be due here for delivery at 7, A.M., daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MAILS

per *Canadian* steamers will be closed every *Friday* at 12 *M.*

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☞ 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.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

It would seem that Mr Motley has been delaying his departure from Washington to London in the expectation that the British government would be sending instructions to Sir Edward Thornton respecting the rejection of the Alabama treaty by the United States Senate; but the British government having maintained a dignified silence respecting that event, it is now thought high time for Mr Motley to be off to his post. This much at least may be inferred from the tenor of a Washington despatch, which exhibits the American administration as deceiving itself about a very simple and obvious matter. Mr Motley will have to initiate the new negotiations respecting the American claims, that is, if the American government seeks a settlement. If it do not, all the probabilities are that the matter will be left in abeyance by both governments. The British government can afford to wait quite as well as the American.

At the very time that statistics of Canadian trade under the Reciprocity treaty, and since the abrogation of that trade-convention, were being asked for in the Canadian House of Commons, the ways and means committee of Congress were resolving at Washington to pay a visit to Canada for the purpose of observation, and to collect information upon which to consider the propriety of a renewal of reciprocal trade. Though no progress has been made thus far towards the actual resumption of negotiations for a new treaty, an advance has been gained, in that public opinion in the United States has improved; the idea of punishing Canada has worn out, and there is a disposition to inquire into and examine fairly the question from a purely trade stand-point. It is to be hoped that the publication of the returns asked for by Parliament, and the visit of the ways and means committee, will both be productive of fruit and contribute to the sanction of a new and equitable treaty.

The debate in the House of Commons on Mr Dorion's motion took an unexpected turn by the remarks which Mr Huntington thought fit to utter, regretting that Canada was not possessed in its own right of the treaty-making power, and exhibiting the desirability, as he considered, of this country taking another step towards independence. So far as regards the power of the Canadian government to obtain a Reciprocity treaty exactly suited to its notions in the premises the regrets of Mr Huntingdon were proved to be idle, as it was established by the Ministerial side in the course of the debate that the Imperial Government has instructed its Minister at Washington to accept instructions from the Governor General of Canada as advised by his own responsible ministers. It may be doubted, certainly in the present aspects of the case, whether the relations of the United States to the British government at all enter into the question of reciprocal trade with Canada. All the interest of Mr Huntingdon's objections consists in the fact, which must needs be acknowledged, that the present depressed condition of manufacturing, commercial and shipping interests in Canada has led a number of men—we do not precisely know how many, but we believe that they are more numerous and more active in Montreal than in any other part of the country—to cast about for a remedy in the independence of Canada, and the conclusion of a treaty of customs union with the United States. This idea has been working in Montreal ever since the visit of Mr Greeley to that city, who there insisted on a Zollverein as the only system of reciprocity compatible with the interests of the United States. A Zollverein promises immense activity to our manufacturing and shipping interests, but it is impossible under British connection, and hence these people reason that it is desirable to have British connection removed out of the way of such a consummation. Letters have appeared in the newspapers, and now, by a bolder stroke, the attention of the public has been seized by the utterances which have been made in Parliament. The whole agitation depends for its vitality upon the discontent and eagerness for change which is produced by the present stagnation in business. Let trade improve, as it is likely to improve under the reviving influence of a good harvest; let the overtrading of the Montreal importers cure itself; and the numerous bankruptcies come to a cessation by the operation of the cash system or of restricted credit in trade; and we shall have a healthier political state of things. It is a common experience that times of commercial depression are times of unwonted political agitation. It is a common delusion to seek political remedies for trade ills; and to attribute the maladies consequent upon the violation of trade principles to political causes that are sufficiently remote. But Parliament refused to do anything more than listen to Mr Huntingdon as the exponent of these ideas. An American Senator was present during the debate—Senator Fessenden, of Maine—and we trust that he goes home satisfied of the strength of the sentiment in Canada which clings to British connection and will not listen to independence until it is forced on us (should it ever be) by the decision of Imperial authority.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Friday, April 20.—The Senate. The Patent Act passed through committee. Several bills were read a second time and referred to committee of the whole.

In the House of Commons. Mr Rose presented a despatch from His Excellency with the estimates for the ensuing year.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill respecting procured in criminal cases.

Mr Rose moved the House into Committee on the bill respecting the department of finance.

Mr Holton objected to the establishment of a Treasury board as the public service did not require it.

Mr Rose was aware that the sole responsibility should rest upon the finance minister, and it was not intended by the constitution of the board in any way to lessen or divide the responsibility of the finance minister.

Mr Rose moved the second reading of the bill to confirm and give effect to a certain agreement between the Government of Canada and the Great Western Railway company.

Mr Anglin regarded the agreement as a very material divergence from the financial arrangement entered upon at the time of Confederation. Large concessions had also been made to another province, and if concession was the order of the day, he thought his province had as good claim as any for consideration. With this view he was prepared to enter into a rearrangement of the whole financial agreement entered into at the time of the Union, but he could not consent to special arrangements affecting only one province.

Mr Tilley contended that the arrangement with the company did no injustice to the lower provinces, because had full interest been regularly paid it would have gone to the assets of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr McKenzie believed that the lower provinces gained if anything by the arrangement entered into.

Mr Holton said the debt of the company and the interest undoubtedly belonged to the Dominion. At the same time he believed the settlement was a fair one to all parties.

Mr Rose said the debt was an asset of the Dominion by the Union act, and the whole question was—were not these the best terms for the whole Dominion that could be secured?

After a short debate and some explanations from Mr Rose the bill was read a second time.

Mr Morrison introduced a bill to enable the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company to increase its capital stock.

M. Langlois introduced a bill respecting pilotage.

Mr Jackson introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Toronto Board of Trade.

On motion of Mr Rose the House went into committee of supply on the estimates brought down—Mr Street in the chair.

Mr Rose explained the arrangement of printed estimates, which was such as afforded the House every facility for comparing the votes asked this year with those passed last year. He referred to the report of the civil service commission and suggested that the consideration of it be taken up along with the estimates. He explained that under the Civil Service Act of last session it was provided that officials should get a certain salary, commencing at a minimum amount up to a maximum amount. A vote would be asked for an average amount, but $40,000 were asked to meet any possible amount beyond that average.

The following items were adopted. The salaries of several departments at Ottawa, viz, the Governor General's secretary's office, $8,955; department of privy council, $10,550; department of justice $7,000; department of militia and defence $1,500,000; department of the Secretary of State $25,290.

After a brief discussion the committee rose and reported—the remaining items being postponed till the Civil Service commissioners' report was printed.

Mr Langevin moved the second reading of the bill for the gradual enfranchisement of the Indians, and the better management of Indian affairs, and to extend the provisions of the act 31st Vic. Cap. 42.

Mr Mackenzie called attention to the omission in the bill of a provision making the Indians liable for a share of the expenses connected with the administration of justice.

Mr Langevin said he intended to propose an amendment to that effect in committee of the whole.

The bill was read a second time and referred to committee on the whole on Friday.

On motion of Mr Langevin the bill to avoid the necessity of having public documents engrossed on parchment, was read a second time.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to ten o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooner Gazelle arrived this morning from Oswego, being her second trip this season. This is one of the fastest schooners on the Lakes, and Capt Dix, who sails her, knows her points and how to make the most of them. She will proceed at once to Brockville to load with lumber for Oswego. The sloop Greyhound arrived this morning with plaster from Oswego; she will discharge and proceed to Shannonville for a cargo of cedar for Cape Vincent. The schooner Flying Scud has proceeded to Brockville for a cargo of matches purchased at that place by a firm of this city. The propeller Brantford touched here this morning on her way from Hamilton to Montreal with a general cargo. The rain to-day commenced to fall at half-past eleven this morning, and still continues. A stiff breeze has prevailed all day, varying from South to West.

AUCTION SALE.—We call attention to the sale of furniture at Professor Murray's residence on Monday next, by Mr Linton. For particulars see advertisement.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.—The Board of Steamboat Inspectors met on Thursday to appoint a successor to Mr McAuslan, who from ill health is obliged to resign, and the meeting resulted in the appointment of Mr J. Taylor, who we are told passed a most creditable examination. The community have reason to be pleased that the Government have appointed an old and most deserving citizen, and we feel sure that he is the right man in the right place.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SPRING SITTINGS 1869.—The Spring Sittings of the Court of Chancery in Kingston will begin on the 11th day of May, V. C. Mowat presiding. The following is a list of cases set down: 1, Campbell v Belfour; 2, Curl v Shibley; 3, Westlake v Fee; 4, Romanes v Fraser; 5, Corboy v Cokley; 6, Sproul v Vanluven; 7, Rose v British Am. Ins. Company; 8, Fraser v Hilliard; 9, Bowes v. Delany; 10, Walker v Friel; 11, Macdonald v Lynch; 12, Jones v Wooley; 13, Corbett v Corbett; 14, Strachan v Campbell. The sittings will probably occupy several days.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—Catherine Vaughan made her third appearance at the dock this morning on the old charge of drunkenness and vagrancy. She appeared to be exceedingly anxious to impress upon the magistrate's mind the fact that she was the daughter of Vaughan II., who was of the Royal Marines, and not Vaughan I., who was only a drunken tinker. After she had delivered her mind of this interesting piece of information she sat down with great dignity, casting a withering glance at the portly figure of policeman Illsey, who had arrested her. The magistrate sent her to gaol for one month, where she will be cared for as a person of unsound mind.

POLICE COURT.—There was no business whatever before the court this morning.

DRAINING THE LAKES.

A Leavenworth paper broaches a grand project, by which Chicago proposes to distance all its rivals. A ship canal one thousand feet broad and sixty feet deep is to be constructed across the State of Illinois, to some point on the Mississippi River, enough below the level of Lake Michigan to admit of a steady flow of water into the Mississippi. The following are the results to ensue: The River St. Lawrence will become but a brook. Niagara Falls will stand a dam; wall of rock, if indeed the water does not flow back over them, forced by the tremendous suction of Chicago. Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Milwaukee will be sixty feet above the present high water mark, and millions of acres of new land will appear in the shallows of the lakes. New York would be nowhere. The largest vessels in the world would navigate the Mississippi, "and steam tugs of extraordinary power"—we quote the Leavenworth paper—"would bring sailing vessels from New Orleans to Chicago in four days." This work will cost $84,000,000. The money is not yet raised, nor is the survey complete; but as Chicago and Leavenworth have pronounced in favour of it it will be accomplished.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The *Canadian News* of the 15th says: The tide of emigration is now setting in towards the Dominion of Canada with a stronger current than we have known it in any previous year. At last the great masses of the emigrating classes from this country seem to be alive to the fact that Canada at this moment presents more real inducements to emigrants to settle in her midst than any other of our colonial possessions. Nor is it in this country alone that this fact is becoming generally known. From the continent we hear that large numbers are arranging for a permanent settlement in the German settlements of Ontario, and we have no hesitation in saying that if the *mandat* which is at present in force, prohibiting the issue of "Through Tickets," were rescinded, at all events so far as the Grand Trunk Railway is concerned—a company that takes special care of all emigrants passing over its lines—the settlement of German emigrants in the Dominion would be tenfold what it has been in the past. The numbers that are proceeding by the Allan line of steamers to Quebec are greatly on the increase—no less than 3,000 emigrants having taken passage within the last two or three weeks.

Chicago has been celebrating the first arrival in that city of an invoice of tea direct from China.

Lately a woman preacher in Wisconsin discoursed from the text: "I say unto you, watch;" and the next week they gave her a nice gold one.

At a recent sale of authographs in London a letter, written by Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," brought two hundred dollars, and one of John Dryden produced one hundred and fifty dollars.

Ernest Haberbier, a pianist of great celebrity, of Norway, met with a sudden death lately, at Bergen, in Norway. He was playing a solo at his own concert at Bergen, when he was attacked with paralysis. He fell forward over the keys of the instrument, and was taken up dead.

Michaux, the French velocipede maker and inventor, nearly starved while he was trying to introduce his machines. He now employs five hundred men, and is still unable to meet the demand.

A New York letter says all business is dragging, and those who worried through the winter, relying upon the "good times coming in the spring," have not realized their anticipations, and it will be a struggle for many a well-to-do tradesman to keep even until the good time promised in the fall.

At the Leeds assizes Mr Trumble, paper stainer, Leeds, was awarded £3,000 as compensation for injuries received in an accident on the Midland Railway, in the Leeds station, on the 16th April, 1868.

A well-known New York capitalist has purchased a large area of land in New Jersey for the manufacture of peat. He claims that the discoveries thus far made warrant his being able to supply the entire New York market in a short time with an article equal to the best coal and much cheaper.

The frigate Phœbe, with the Niobe, Mullet, Dart, Royalist, and the gunboat Minstrel, are the vessels especially selected for protecting the Canadian fisheries from the intrusion of American fishermen.

A San Francisco thief lately levied black mail upon a Chinese mourner by stealing the bones of a deceased Chinaman and demanding money for their restoration. A Chinaman never gets to heaven unless his remains rest in the soil of the Flowery Kingdom, and the demand was complied with.

The Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pasha, writes a letter to the London *Times* on the liability of private property to be captured at sea. He says that private property on land is respected during war, and he believed merchant ships ought to be treated as private property on land is, and that only those goods in which a belligerent finds the material for his belligerency ought to be touched as lawful prize.

In Iowa the planting of trees is encouraged by law. Every acre of forest trees planted releases taxation for ten years on one hundred dollars valuation, and for each acre of fruit trees planted tax is exempted on fifty dollars valuation for five years; the same for shade trees and hedges along the highways. There are now maple forests in several counties, and sugar made, where fifteen years since was nothing but prairie grass and hazel shrubs.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, April 29.—The Legislature of the Province was opened to-day with the usual ceremony. The Lieut.-Governor was accompanied to the Provincial buildings by a detachment of the 30th Regt., as a guard of honour. The following is the speech of his Honour:—

Mr President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The late period of the year at which the prorogation took place, together with other considerations which will, I trust, commend themselves to your approval, have induced me to postpone calling you together until the present time.

You will be pleased to hear that the railway from Windsor to Annapolis is rapidly approaching completion, and there is now little doubt that this important work, which passes through two of our best agricultural and fruit-bearing counties, and which will connect the capital of the Province upon the Atlantic seaboard with the waters of the river of the Annapolis and Bay of Fundy will be open for travel and traffic before the close of the present year.

The addition to the hospital for the insane which it was unfortunately necessary to make has been completed and finished, and is now occupied by a number of patients who are experiencing the benefits of these humane institutions.

We have cause to thank a kind Providence that the labours of the husbandmen generally were blessed with an abundant harvest, and that a repetition of the distress incident to a failure of the fisheries in the previous year has been prevented by an average success in that important branch of industry during the past season.

When closing the last session I expressed a hope that the exhibition then about to be held would show that the province was making satisfactory advances in arts and manufactures. I think I can now fairly congratulate you on the success with which that exhibition was attended, and on the evidence thereby afforded of our continued progress.

While I have to congratulate you on the progress of gold discovery during the past year, and on an increase of revenue from royalty leases and prospecting licences, I have to express regret at the continued depression of the coal trade and the consequent falling off of income from that once productive source of revenue.

The appropriations of last session for roads and bridges having proved quite inadequate for that important source, I found it necessary to make considerable advances from the treasury which will be a first charge against the road grant for the current year; but I am happy to state that the expenditure upon all services has been kept within the estimate.

You will be pleased to hear that the revenue from the sale of Crown lands is in excess of the estimated amount; and now that the labours incident to the settlement of titles in the Island of Cape Breton and the preparation of new plans are nearly completed, I shall be prepared to recommend a reduction in the staff and in the cost of the Crown Lands department.

The reply of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, late Secretary of State for the colonies, to the minute of my Executive Council of 14th August last will be laid before you.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I duly transmitted to the Secretary of State for the colonies, through the Governor General, the resolution passed by you in September last in respect to the release of Nova Scotia from the act confederating the British North American Provinces, and in reply thereto I have received the copy of a despatch from Earl Granville. I have also received an official communication from the Secretary of State for the provinces, transmitting a copy of an order by the Governor General in Council, together with correspondence on the subject of an increased subsidy to this province, all of which documents will be submitted for your calm and earnest consideration.

The accounts of expenditure for the financial year ending 31st December last, together with the estimates for the current year, which have been prepared with a due regard to economy, will be laid before you at an early day.

Mr President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

That the depression of trade, commerce and industry of the province still continues is to me, and must be to all of you, a cause of regret, and it would afford me great satisfaction if measures could be adopted to arrest a stream of emigration, resulting probably from that depression, which threatens to deprive us of a most valuable portion of our population. I shall rejoice if during the ensuing season a large number of useful immigrants are induced to make their home in Nova Scotia. I have directed correspondence on this important subject to be laid before you.

The discovery of gold and the throwing open of the coal mines to general competition having led to much legislation and frequent amendments of the laws relating to our mineral resources, it has appeared desirable that the laws on this subject should be consolidated. For the accomplishment of this end a bill has been prepared and will be submitted to you.

Your attention will also be invited to several measures intended to promote the interests of the province, which I feel assured will receive your careful consideration."

Halifax, April 30.—The Allan steamer St. George struck on the Blande Rock, coast of Shelburne county, last night, and it is feared she will prove a total loss. She was from Portland for Great Britain, with a cargo of grain.

There are 100 cases of divorce pending in the Supreme Judicial Court for Middlesex county, Mass.

The Erie Railroad Company have completed 17,000 tons of steel rail on their road—not a broken rail since.

A Senator says he was called out of bed three times in one night by office-seekers in Washington.

The sponge trade at Tampa, Fla., is increasing. Companies are preparing to enter into the business on an extensive scale.

Rev. Newman Hall says that he regards Chicago as "the highest type of the advancing civilization of the age!!"

A three-year-old son of George Curtis of Marblehead, Mass., was burned to death last week in trying to run through a bonfire, in imitation of some larger boys.

The report that Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, has refused to confirm ladies wearing false hair, is publicly denied by authority.

Bonner has already expended $80,000 in advertising the latest Ledger story, "Red Knife," and will probably swell the amount to $100,000. What do advertisers think of this?

The London *Owl* publishes an article in which it advances the following ideas on Cuban affairs. In the first place, it says that the United States cannot, secretly or openly, give its support to the Cuban insurgents without altering the nature of their relations with Spain, and breaking the pledge of neutrality they gave at the beginning of the present Spanish revolution. In the second place, an insurrection so large as it may be supposed to be, has no claim to a recognition on the part of foreign powers, so long as it remains without a government. An insurrection like that whose representatives sat in Richmond during the recent war, professing independent organization and existence, had no doubt the right of being received into the family of nations; but a mere insurrection, which, like that of Cuba, has no established government, no firearms, no army, no navy, whose soldiers look more like Mexican guerrillas than like the regular battalions of a revolutionary army, is not entitled to recognition. If the Americans desire to recognize Cuba, they have, then, first to take it, then to elect a provisional government. After such an operation, the recognition of Cuban independence will be an easy matter, inasmuch as that it will not be Cuba, but themselves which they will recognize.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, May 1.

The necessary farm operations connected with the season prevent farmers from being present at market in great numbers, consequently, no very large markets need be expected until the spring crops are got in. To-day the market was as well attended as could be expected, and the supply of produce was quite sufficient for the demand. There was little difference in prices generally. There was a slight decline in grain prices.

MEAT—Mutton of good quality was offered at old prices, and a show of very inferior veal was sold off as quickly as possible at low figures.

POULTRY—The supply of poultry was about the usual average, but sales were limited. A number of wild pigeons were offered at 25 cents per pair, but the public appeared to think them dear, as they were not sold at noon.

FISH—A good supply of the fish of the season was shown to the public at the fish market, and sales during the morning were very lively.

DAIRY PRODUCE—A large quantity of inferior butter was slowly disposed of at 25 cents, but a really good article was scarcely to be found. A small lot of inferior cheese not worth quoting was shown.

EGGS—12½c per doz., and the market well supplied.

LARD AND TALLOW—Unchanged.

GRAIN AND FLOUR—Several loads of flour changed hands at quoted prices, and two loads of oats were sold at 50 cents in silver near the close of the market, the owner having refused that price in the early part of the day. There was no other grain present.

VEGETABLES—Unchanged in price in each department since our last report. Rhubarb in fair quantities at 20c per bunch.

HIDES AND SKINS—No remarks.

HAY AND STRAW—Both scarce to-day owing to the time of the farmers being fully occupied at present, but our quotations of last week still hold good.

FUEL—No change. The supply of hard wood more limited.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., sup extra	0 00	@	5 50
No. 1 Superfine	4 25	..	4 30
Do. per cental	2 20	..	0 00
Buckwheat flour	2 00	..	0 00
Corn Meal, per cental	1 80	..	1 90
Barley per bushel	1 05	..	1 08
Rye do	0 60	..	0 62
Peas, do	0 00	..	0 85
Oats, do	0 48	..	0 50
Buckwheat do	0 47	..	0 50
Wheat, per 60 lbs	0 00	..	0 93
Corn, "	0 80	..	0 85
Timothy Seed, per bushel	2 50	..	3 00
Clover, do	7 00	..	8 00
Potatoes, per bushel	0 45	..	0 50
Turnips, per bush	0 35	..	0 40
Carrots, per bush	0 35	..	0 40
Onions, new dry per bush	1 50	..	0 00
Beans, per bushel	1 75	..	2 00
Apples, Canada, per bush	1 60	..	2 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	..	4 50
Cabbage, each	0 09	..	0 12½
Maple Sugar per lb	0 15	..	0 17
Lettuce, per bunch	0 10	..	0 60
Rhubarb	0 20	..	0 25
Radishes, per bunch	0 10	..	0 00
Beef, per 100 lbs	7 00	..	8 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10	..	0 12½
Pork, per 100 lbs	9 50	..	11 00
Mutton, per lb per quarter	0 08	..	0 10
Veal, do	0 05	..	0 07
Lamb, do	0 10	..	0 12½
Hams, do	0 14	..	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl	24 00	..	26 00
Prime do., per bbl	20 00	..	0 00
Salmon trout,	0 25	..	0 75
Pike, fresh, per pair	0 20	..	0 30
Eels each	0 12½	..	0 25
Lard, per lb	0 14	..	0 17
Tallow, do	0 00	..	0 08
Butter, do (fresh)	0 20½	..	0 25
Butter, do (packed)	0 24	..	0 26
Cheese,	0 12½	..	0 14
Eggs, per dozen	0 00	..	0 12½
Turkeys, each	1 75	..	2 00
Honey,	0 12½	..	0 15
Maple Syrup per gallon	0 00	..	1 00
Geese, each	0 60	..	0 75
Ducks per couple	0 00	..	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 80	..	1 00
Salt, per bag	1 10	..	1 25
Hay, per ton	12 00	..	13 50
Straw, per ton	4 50	..	7 00
Wood, per cord	2 50	..	4 25
Coal,	5 50	..	9 50
Hides, per 100 lbs	5 00	..	6 00
Sheep's Pelts each	0 80	..	1 12½
Lamb Skins "	0 50	..	0 70
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	..	0 12½
Deacon calf, each	0 50	..	0 60

A West Texas millionaire farmer has fenced in a pasture of 130,000 acres.

The Bank of Montreal has gone into the grocery line. Its New York branch quite recently received a consignment of 3,514 bags of coffee from Rio Janeiro.—*Gazette.*

The New York *Herald* regards it as a remarkable commercial fact that foreigners have regular lines of steamers from all the prominent ports on the Atlantic coast—from Portland to Galveston—while the Americans have scarcely a single line that commands commercial patronage.

The *Owl* says Sir Samuel Baker will shortly proceed to Egypt to command an expedition which the Viceroy intends to despatch for the suppression of the slave trade of the White Nile, and to establish the Egyptian authority throughout the Nile basin, embracing the entire equatorial lake system. Steamers will be launched upon the Albert Nyanza.

The grand jury of Quebec returned "No Bill" in the libel suit of O'Farrell vs. Foote of the *Chronicle.*

Miss Rye's scheme for sending the "Street Arabs" and "gutter children" of London to Canada has failed.

Lord Napier declines to accept dinners from the regiments under him, on the ground that it is too expensive for the subalterns to contribute to the bills.

A well known street preacher in Edinburgh visited several bakers' shops on Good Friday and from the cab, of which he is the driver, denounced the sin of Protestant bakers preparing "idols for Papists to worship in the shape of hot-cross buns!"

The old English blockade runners that were so successful during the American war are being refitted to engage in blockade running at Cuba.

Vegetation is of rapid growth in California. Four locust trees, less than twenty years old, were lately cut, and twenty-nine waggon hubs having been made from them, the remainder made more than four cords of firewood.

A new evening paper called *Le Soir* has been started in Paris. It does not appear until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, is of the size of a sheet of letter paper, and sells for fifteen centimes.

According to an official report of the Swedish Consul at Buenos Ayres, the distinguished naturalist, Dr. E. Munck, of Rosenskoeld, who settled in 1843 in Paraguay, and who became the physician of Don Carlos Lopez, the father of the present Dictator, as well as the latter's medical staff officer, was one of the many victims of his tyranny. Both he and his wife were executed for trifling offences.

The Montreal *Daily News* advocates a plan of military colonization. It says: We hope the Dominion authorities who are in possession of the Fertile Belt will concoct some scheme whereby that ancient and valuable mode of peopling regions can be revived. The British army contains thousands of married men, to whom a grant of land would be the highest prize that could be offered for loyalty and good service. It would be easy for the Imperial government to organize each year one regiment of such veterans, convey them to the banks of the Saskatchewan, feed and pay them for five years, furnish them with free grants, and allow them to work their lands. They would be entitled to pensions under any circumstances. Let this policy be pursued for twenty years, and we should then find as many thousand families planted on our western border. We should secure a well trained and powerful military organization, and we would have the additional merit of recompensing our soldiers.

A race between a man on a bicycle and a man on foot took place in Ballston the other day. A mile was gone over in seven minutes, and the man won by about four rods.

Letters from Berlin state that from all parts of the kingdom of Prussia, and even of the relatively rich province of Prussia, the emigration to North America has begun on a larger scale than in former years. The emigrants generally say that they leave their native homes on account of the distress reigning there, and not merely to escape the military conscription.

Three debtors imprisoned in the Beauharnois gaol under *capias*, for a total of over $1,500, escaped during the gaoler's absence at Ottawa, by a rope from the third storey window; they left an inscription on the wall to the effect that they intended to take leg bail a fortnight ago, but had concluded to defer their departure until the roads were in good order. It is said that their creditors will hold the Sheriff responsible for the sums due.

On the morning of the 8th inst. London was enveloped in a dense yellowish-black fog, which covered the great city as with the darkness of night. There was but little of the thick mist of the common English fog; but the darkness overhung the city like a gigantic pall, and effectually obscured both sun and sky. A general illumination by means of gas was of course indispensable. In the city and at the West End public business was interrupted; the street traffic was delayed, and the steamboats ceased running. This remarkable phenomenon lasted until noon.

The coal miners of Hyde Park in Scranton, Pa., have voted to join in the movement for a general suspension of work by the 3,000 miners in the anthracite coal fields.

DIED.

In New York, on the 24th instant, of paralysis, Jane, relict of James Bryant, aged 65 years, formerly of Kingston.

TEMPERANCE SUMMER DRINKS.

Lemon Syrup in bottle.
Raspberry do
Strawberry do
Ginger do
Banana do
&c. &c. &c.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Sugar-Cured Hams and Bacon.

VERY fine Sugar-Cured Hams and Cumberland Cut Bacon.

NOW LANDING,
Ex Ship Glenliffer, from Glasgow.
Guinness' Stout Porter in qts. and pts.
Younger's celebrated Ales " "
Tennant's far-famed Ales " "
Jeffrey's very fine East India " "
GEMMELL'S Potted Ham, Potted Beef, Potted Tongue, and Essence of Beef.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

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

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.

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.

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 Cuffs; 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.

April 6. R. & J. GARDINER.

NEW DUTCH WOOL CARPETS, STAIR CARPETS, FELT CARPETS, COCOA MATTING, CHINA MATTING, FLOOR MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, &c.

Macnee & Wad

April 8.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CA

R. WADDELL & CO.

HAVE opened A NEW CARPET ROOM, with a splendid st Carpets.

INVITE special notice to their Fine TAPESTRY CARPETS.

ARE showing Union and Wo great variety.

ARE showing Hemp Carpets from ten pence per yard.

ARE showing Stair Carpets, Felt Carpets, Door Mats Rugs.

ARE showing Buff and White land in all widths, very cheap

ARE showing Union and Tap Moreens, Lace and Muslin Fringes and Tassels.

ARE showing a splendid st CARPETS, the CHEAPE

April 30.

COAL OI

DOWN! DOWN

AT

F. S. RE

30 Cents per Gallon in s

35 Cents by the single

NOW is the time to fill up Cans. Having purchased outside the Association, I am able above low prices for a short time your orders and have Oil sent

April 30.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ENGLISH SEEDS AT SKINNER'S.

W HOLESALE PURCHASERS supplied on the best terms. Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, and Perfumery, a large variety, which will be offered at very low prices at

SKINNER'S DRUG STORE

April 23.

NEW SPRIN

Dry Goo

JUST RECEI

AT THE

BRITISH WARE

CONSISTING IN PART AS F

BROADCLOTHS, Black and C Black Doeskins and Cassim Tweeds, English, Scotch, and C Waterproof Tweeds and Melton 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 Bl Linen Damask, and Table Cloth 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 Fri Parasols, Black, Coloured and Fa Umbrellas, Cotton, Alpaca and Si Hosiery, Ladies', Gents', and Chil Gloves, Lisle, Silk, Taffeta. Gloves, best Josephine and Dent 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 terms, and carefully selected, will well worth the attention of purchaser will be sold at the lowest possible pri

JAMES MOORE

BRITISH WAREHO

Corner of Princess and Wellington Kingston.

April 9.

The Daily News

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH

CABLE NEWS.

Madrid, April 30.—In the Cortes Senor Cuestas proposed an amen the new Constitution, now under tion, establishing the Catholic religion of the country. After was rejected.

Berlin, April 30.—The internation tion, to promote the care of the wo time of war, which has been in ses city for several days, adopted an a the people of the United States o

In this document, the members ference express regret that no rep from the United States has bee during the proceedings; but the inced that that great and noble one of the foremost of the world, rendered such great service in the humanity—sympathizes deeply wi ment. The address is signed b delegates; among them the T bassador to Prussia. The Conf ordered copies of the reports gs