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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

3:05 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 2:45 a.m. / " " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

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

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

	Close.	Arrive.
Eastern by G T R. day train	12:40 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Western " " "	3:15 "	2:15 "
East and West night trains	9:00 "	7:00 A.M.

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.*

Per *Cunard* and *Bremen* lines, every *Monday* and *Tuesday* respectively at 5 *P.M.*

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Montreal *Star* is still propping up the absurd idea that independence would be a cure for the present depression in trade. This is a sample of its declamation:—

"Why is the expense of governmental administration increasing daily? Why is the country in the hands of a ring of fossils, bank directors, and railway managers? Why is the life-blood of our population leaving the country, as if they fled from a pestilence? Why are official assignees making fortunes, and why is insolvency the rule, not the exception? We have suggested that British connection, directly or mediately inspired all these; and that to sever it would be to restore trade and population to their normal state, and immensely to increase the advantages of every individual in the community."

The *Star* unconsciously supplies the antidote to all this bane by giving in another part of the paper accounts of the stagnation of trade in New York, where, it says, trade is worse than in Lower Canada.

The Montreal *Witness* in its correspondence from Ottawa states that the question approached by Mr Huntingdon, in his reference to the desirability of Canada possessing the treaty-making power, will soon be brought up again in definite shape in the House Commons. It would appear that either the member for Shefford or possibly Mr Dorion, or some other member of the opposition, has undertaken to give another airing to the scheme of Canadian independence espoused by the Hon. John Young.

It is mentioned that in Montreal a good deal of excitement is still kept up with reference to what Mr Chamberlin has termed the plots hatched over dining tables and in drawing rooms; and that a certain amount of social, political, and trade influence is being exerted in relation to Mr Young's idea. The report that it is finding favour in the manufacturing and trading circles of that city may possibly be true; but if so, it may be explained by referring the cause of the phenomenon to the plastic condition of the minds of men suffering from business reverses, making them ready to receive unthinkingly any scheme recommended to them as a remedy for present ills. In other parts of Canada the demand for independence has not been uttered.

The House of Commons is getting along with its sessional work very rapidly. The government measure that have been brought down have met with scarcely any opposition, and will soon have arrived at their last stage in the House. The Insolvency bill and the banking question promise to be the most important subjects that are likely to be brought before Parliament. The Nova Scotian arrangements seem to be regarded as settled, and with respect to financial measures it is presumed there will be a very slight if any changes in the tariff. The banking interest continues to make a great stir of opposition to the scheme of a Bank of Issue which it is supposed Mr Rose will attempt to establish; but until the special committee makes a report regarding the expiring bank charters and the policy to be pursued in the future, we shall have no substantial clue either to the policy of the government or the disposition of the House. It must be remembered that the scheme to be prepared will be one applicable not simply to Ontario alone, but to the whole Dominion.

The English newspapers relate that Mr Gladstone has lately received several threatening letters from the Irish Orangemen, similar in tenor to those circulated in Sheffield. A very strong feeling has prevailed in the North of Ireland, where the Conservative Protestants are strenuously opposed to Mr Gladstone's scheme for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is to be hoped, however, that these reports of threatening letters are not altogether correct. The missives would be anonymous, and it would be difficult to find out the real authors, who may be either Orangemen or the enemies of Orangemen.

M. Frere-Orban, the Belgian Minister, not having thought proper to yield to the preposterous pretensions of France in the matter of the Belgian railways, the semi-official *Nord* of the 15th ult. calls upon him to "get over the difficulty" by resigning and making room for a more pliant minister. This impertinent summons is quite in keeping with the conduct of the French government and its organs throughout this difficulty, created not by Belgium but by ourselves.

The New York *Economist* reports a very dull condition of trade in New York. It says:—"The month of April has come and gone without bringing in its wake any cheerful ray of hope to gladden the hearts of dealer or manufacturer, for the market generally continues as languid as ever, and while various classes of goods are selling at bare cost, others we know are selling at a fearful loss. Goods are selling to-day in our market at relatively lower rates than ever before, and, therefore, we tremble now as much as ever for the safety of not only the manufacturing interest, but the mercantile interest at large. Caution therefore is the watchword which should be held as a beacon light to the mercantile interest everywhere."

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Wednesday, May 5. In the Senate several matters of business were disposed of.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the House of Commons Mr Mackenzie moved for copies of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the charges against B. Major Shaw. The motion was opposed by Sir Geo. E. Cartier. After a long debate, in which Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr Mackenzie, Bowell, Hon. Mr Holton and Mr Brown took part, the motion was withdrawn.

A motion made by Mr Medcalfe for an address for the returns of the appointment and instructions of the Intercolonial Railroad Commissioners was agreed to.

Mr Masson, of Soulanges, moved for copies of the correspondence with the Government relative to the imprisonment of Father McMahon. The motion, which was supported by Mr Anglin, and opposed by the Premier and the Hon. J. H Cameron, was, after some discussion, withdrawn.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The propeller East arrived at noon to-day from Chicago, and is discharging at the M. T. Company's wharf. Le Corsair and the Trade Wind left Garden Island this morning for up lake. Information has been received that the Prince Alfred has been got off Point Pelee without having sustained any damage. Wind here to-day light from the south and east.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH CHOIR.—The members of St. Paul's Church choir and many of the congregation met together in the Temperance Hall on Wednesday to join in the ceremonies attending the presentation to Mr James Shannon of a tea urn and cake basket, in recognition of his services. The Rev. Mr Mulock presided, and after refreshments had been served the presentation was made, and followed by brief speeches and some excellent singing. Choruses, duets, and solos were given by the vocalists present and the proceedings lasted until a comparatively late hour.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—The police court this morning occupied the time of the magistrate until past one o'clock, and the character of its proceedings appeared to possess more than usual interest. The first on the list was Michael Collins, charged with being drunk and abusing his wife and family when in that condition. The evidence of his wife was taken against him, and was conclusive. He was fined $15, or one month in gaol. Augustus Green, a dusky vagrant, who represents himself as having been a slave, and constitutes one of the nuisances of the city, was charged with vagrancy. He was cautioned, and allowed to go until next Tuesday, as he pretended to be in the employment of Mr Fee, who had left some colts in his care, and who would return on that day. John Doyle was sent up for trial for beating his mother. This incorrigible vagabond tried a chair as a weapon upon his parents, and also threatened to cut off the old woman's head with a saw. Margaret Verrault was charged with keeping a disorderly house, and Alice Slatter was charged with being an inmate of the same. The sentence of the first was deferred, and the last was sent to gaol for ten days. Mary Redfern was also sent to gaol for a similar period. Fanny Wolliver was charged with stealing a purse containing a five dollar bill and some silver belonging to Maggie Dogberty. There was also a charge against the same woman for keeping a house of prostitution. Maggie had been living with the accused for a couple of weeks, and was upon the point of leaving, when she laid her pocket-book on the washstand, and stated that she saw the prisoner pick it up, and refused to return it. The prisoner was committed for trial. The investigation of the charge of keeping a brothel against this woman led to the consideration of a similar charge against Kate Addison, better known as the Black Crook, whose place of residence is in the upper part of Princess street. The investigation, which was very close, implicated as regular frequenters a large number of persons, some of them long residents of the city and of mature years, and pillars of their particular churches. The names of all those which appeared in evidence much astonished many who heard them, and there appeared no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the statements, as great care was taken to see that the evidence of one witness should corroborate that of another. The two ladies themselves appeared to face out the matter with the usual unblushing effrontery, but the sentence of the court fined each of them $50 or three months' imprisonment. The old impostor, Ben Newell, was taken and committed to take his trial for robbing a farmer by the name of Welburn, by representing himself as a well-to-do farmer, seeking a home where to end his days. The particulars of the case were reported in the *Daily News* a few days since.

The Illustrated London News of April 24 has a number of illustrations relating to the explorations in Jerusalem, and the visit of the Prince of Wales to Constantinople, also domestic and foreign sketches and fine art pictures. It is supplied at Henderson's.

Judy for April 21 has some good social comicalities. Considerable artistic effort is expended upon its cartoons, which are uniformly well got up. This week Judy represents the principal members of the Cabinet clad in armour, working a gun directed against an ecclesiastical building, but Disraeli, clad in triple steel, rushes in between with his amendments. A peculiar expression is given to the countenance of John Bright, who appears discontented by the interruption. It is supplied at Henderson's.

☞ The committee of the Canada Military Asylum acknowledge with very many thanks the receipt of $300, being the first instalment of the proceeds of a bazaar held in Kingston on the 28th April in aid of the funds of the asylum. —Signed W. H. W. HAWTAGUE, Secretary Canada Military Asylum. Quebec, 3rd May.

THE TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS AT TORONTO.

The Toronto *Leader* says: We trust that whilst Mr Carling is at Ottawa he will have a definite understanding with the government as to the treatment of immigrants at the agencies in this Province. It is a farce for the General Government to undertake the maintenance of agencies unless it does something to sustain them efficiently. They had better surrender them at once to the Local Governments, and let the public understand that they have no responsibility in the premises, than persist in starving these agencies as they are now doing. It is a disgrace, that on the arrival here of the first large batch of the spring immigration, there is no means of accommodating these strangers for a few days until they go on to their several destinations and find employment. The immigrants by the Nestorian have had a poor introduction to the country. One poor man among them, a mechanic, has lost two of his three children by measles since his arrival, and the third is believed to be dying. It is said that the wretchedness of the accommodation provided for the immigrants has had much to do with this result. It is a hard case. That of others is not so heart-rending, but the entire arrangements for the reception of immigrants here are disgraceful in the extreme. If the Ottawa Government will not do something at once, the Local Government must. Or, if neither will do anything, let us proclaim to the world that all our efforts to induce emigrants to come here from the Old World are brazen shams—mere attempts to keep up appearances.

Such is the experience upon the first arrival of a considerable number of immigrants among us. The difficulty will be intensified when the next batch is thrown upon our hands, as it may be at the very moment that this paragraph is passing under the eye of the reader. We implore that such members of the Local Government as are in town will give personal attention to this matter at once, and make some such arrangement as will save the province from a lasting disgrace. We don't care who is responsible—something has to be done, and at once.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN IRELAND.

Prince Arthur has pursued his tour through the South with a most heroic disregard of all climatic influences; and, in truth, the weather since his arrival in Ireland has been by no means calculated to inspire pleasant reminiscences of his visit. This untoward circumstance has, however, been counterbalanced by the hearty enthusiasm with which he has been received by the people and the profuse hospitality of the nobles who have been honoured by receiving him as their guest. His Royal Highness had arranged to leave Thomastown Castle on Friday se'nnight, in order to be present at a grand ball to be given in his honour that evening by the Duke of Devonshire, at his princely seat in Lismore, but from early morning the rain descended in such torrents that it was doubted whether his Royal Highness would undertake the journey, a great part of the route traversing an open, mountainous, and shelterless country. Prince Arthur, however, adhered to his original determination, and at twelve o'clock, having taken a cordial leave of the Count and Countess de Jarnac, he set out for Lismore Castle. The journey occupied about five hours. On his way the Prince passed through the towns of Cahir (where he lunched with the officers of the Lancers quartered there), and Clogheen, each of which was gaily decorated in his honour; but the effect of banners and evergreens was totally marred by the pitiless rain, which descended in drenching showers, without a moment's intermission, during the entire day. It did not, however, damp the loyal enthusiasm of the inhabitants, who crowded the streets of the towns to obtain a passing glimpse at the first British Prince who has ever set foot in Tipperary, and who showed by their cordial demonstrations of welcome the gratification which the event afforded them. Even at bleak and lonely places upon the mountain road numbers of people were assembled, many of whom had come from a considerable distance, and who had cheered "Prince Patrick" loudly and warmly as the cortege dashed past. It is remarkable, that in their allusions to the Prince the peasantry of the south completely ignore the name by which he is generally known, and only speak of him by that which, as the name of the patron of the country, stirs the well-spring of their affections. At half-past 5 o'clock the Royal cortege reached Lismore Castle, where the Prince was welcomed by the Duke of Devonshire. In the evening a ball on a scale of regal magnificence was held in the great hall of the castle, to which a large number of persons of the province were invited. On Saturday the Prince received a deputation from the inhabitants of the county Waterford, who presented him with a congratulatory address, to which he made the following reply:—"My Lords and Gentlemen—The expressions of devotion and attachment to her Majesty's Throne and person contained in the address which you have just presented to me on behalf of the inhabitants of Waterford, will be most gratifying to the Queen, my dear mother. I can assure you that the welfare of Ireland is, and ever will be, to me a subject of the deepest interest. The desire for a more intimate acquaintance with the people is an inducement sufficient in itself to make me wish to revisit this island, where my reception has been so loyal and hearty. Nowhere has the welcome been more cordial than here, and I beg of you to convey to the inhabitants of the county Waterford my sincere thanks for their kind wishes for my future welfare."

To day being Ascension Day, Parliament will not sit.

The steamer St. George, recently wrecked near Barrington, has gone to pieces.

Prince Arthur will visit Halifax in June on his way to Quebec.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted: Chas. Wilson, Montreal; Robt. Jamieson, Owen Sound; John Barber, Port Perry; Dan. Terney, Smith Falls; John Clark, Hamilton; D. McEwen, Lanark; Wm. Greenfield, Downie; Robt. Weir, Blanchard; John White, St. Marys; Joseph Westman, Toronto; Patrick O'Brien, Belleville; Donald McKenzie, Goderich; Alex. C. Brown, Aylmer; Ben. Stead, Peterboro'; Lawrence Losie, Sidney; N. S. Smith, Cowansville; D. Rymal, Port Flamboro'.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have had a delightful tour in the East, and they will come back laden with magnificent presents. The Sultan has given the Princess a bracelet worth £10,000.

The resignation of a well known stipendiary magistrate in London has recently been announced, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but not its cause. The learned gentleman had, in fact, run away with the wife of a merchant and justice of the peace, living in the same town, a lady who is said to be possessed of £100,000 in her own right. The stipendiary magistrate is married and has children. The lady has returned to her husband.

Earl Granville in a despatch to Governor Musgrave, acknowledging the receipt of his Speech to the Legislature and the Reply, says that Her Majesty's Government view with much satisfaction the prospect of the union between Newfoundland and Canada, which is referred to, and they trust that the proposed reference of this measure to the constituencies of the Colony may lead to its early accomplishment, on terms alike advantageous to the Colony and the Dominion.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE IN MONTREAL.—One of the printers who belonged to the printers' Union, but has returned to his work at the *Herald* office, was assaulted this afternoon by two or three of the Union men who were apparently the worse of liquor, in Craig street, near Tansey's tavern, the head quarters of the Union, and treated by them in an unmanly way. We understand the funds of the Union are being used to ship members to the States. We hope the move will increase the prosperity of those who depart, and it should certainly increase for the time being the value of those who remain.—*Witness.*

THE DEBATE ON THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Sir J A. Macdonald said that a great deal of attention had been excited by this matter of insolvency, hence he had introduced a Bill on the subject, but did not wish to hurry it through the House. It had been printed in English and French, and he was ready to go on with the measure. The question was whether they should have an Insolvency Act or not. His hon. friend from Hamilton had introduced a bill to repeal the present law, on the ground that there should be no Insolvency Act. With that view he (Sir John) could not agree, still he was aware that such an opinion was entertained among a large and influential number of persons. In Canada and the Maritime Provinces this matter had been taken up, and on the whole, so far as he could gather, the general opinion of the country seemed to be favourable to the continuance of the law with some improvement. Suggestions had been made by the several boards of trade, and these suggestions were well worth consideration. It would be for the House also to say whether it would not be advisable to extend its provisions to the whole Dominion. From all he could learn, there was a general desire in the Maritime Provinces that some such measure should be adopted, still he would not then move the second reading of the Bill, if it was the desire of the House that the measure should stand over a few days longer before any assent was given to its principles. The original Bill prepared by the member for Argenteuil had been subjected to the action of several committees of the House. It was adopted and had been in operation in Ontario and Quebec. Since it passed, some considerable amendments in the working of the Bill, but not in its principle, had been adopted. Of course the only effect of not passing this measure would be to leave the old Act to continue in force in Canada and leave the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to continue without such a law. If the measure of the member for Hamilton should carry, the House would not only fail to amend the present law, but sweep it away altogether. If it was the desire of the House he would, therefore, move the second reading, and allow it to stand for further consideration.

Hon. Mr Holton said that it was rather too important a measure to put through in its most important stage with the benches of the House almost empty as they were then. As the Minister of Justice had stated, a great deal had been said about this subject, and some action thereon was undoubtedly looked for at the hands of the House. He was not anxious to delay this or any other measure, but he could not refrain from thinking that it would be better there should be a day absolutely fixed for the second reading.

Sir J. A. Macdonald said he thought that a very fair proposition, and, with the consent of the House, he would move that the Bill be the first on the orders for that day week. It would be announced in to-morrow's papers, that on Tuesday week the second reading would be moved. That Bill would then be discussed on its merits; and, in the meantime, every public body, or any man taking an interest in the subject, would have ample notice to prepare for the measure.

Mr Mackenzie said he was aware that a large number of petitions were in circulation, which were signed by persons opposed to the enactment of any insolvency law. He had been favourable to the passage of the measure now in force, but was free to confess that its operations during the last two years had rather changed his opinion. He was not sure now that it was desirable to have such a law on the Statute book at all, and unless he changed his mind, he would take that ground during the coming debate. He knew that in some districts, such petitions as those he had alluded to had received the signature of every business man, so strong was the feeling against the present law. But in common with other honourable members he felt strongly disinclined to enter on a discussion at present; and even on Tuesday next it must not be understood that they had to proceed with the second reading. The discussion would be proceeded with that day, and postponed should the House think it desirable.

Sir John A. Macdonald said that it was not intended to have the final discussion on Tuesday, if the members wished the debate adjourned.

Col. Gray hoped the discussion of the Bill would not be postponed to such a late period of the session as to endanger its passage. In the Lower Provinces, though they had desired some such Act, they had no power to pass one, and were, as regarded the other Provinces, placed in an unfair position in this matter. He also desired to mention that the committee which had sat on this subject last year, had sent a number of questions to all the public bodies in Canada, to courts, prothonotaries, and assignees acting under the existing Insolvency Law in Canada, and the majority of their replies were favourable to a continuance of the law, with modifications. He did not believe that the evidence taken before that Committee had been published; but access could be had to it, and it would be found that the Committee came to a different conclusion from that arrived at by the member for Lambton.

Mr Ferguson, as a resident of Ontario, believed the statements of the member for Lambton to represent the prevailing opinion there. He (Mr Ferguson) had opposed the present law at its passage. It was then stated that only 500 insolvents required the benefit of the Act; but he believed he was safe in saying that, instead of 500, thousands had taken advantage of it. He hoped a statement would yet be laid before the House showing how many had taken advantage of the Act. In his opinion, rather than pass such an Act, it would have been better for the Government of the day to have paid off the liabilities of these 500. Far better to have done that than to have opened a door to the fraud and perjury which had been witnessed under the present law.

Mr Anglin hoped that before the discussion was broken up, members would have some information as to the working of the present law. In his Province Insolvency Acts had not worked well, but that he believed to have been to a great extent owing to the imperfections of the Acts themselves. The measure before the House, though it might be improved, seemed to be such as would enable creditors to protect themselves, and when they came to the consideration of such a subject, hon. gentlemen, instead of indulging in mere complaints, should be prepared to show in what way and where the present law had failed. Such a measure was desired in his Province by honest men who had liabilities which they could not possibly meet, and by numbers who, though not occupying such a position, would like to see a fair measure of relief extended to an honest man.

It was then agreed that the Bill should stand over for discussion till that day week; should be the first on order that day, and that it should be fully exhausted before the second reading of the Bill.

The following message appears in a telegraph from Madrid. "The Minister of Finance proposes to unify the public debt by allowing the next half-yearly interest, due in June, to accumulate and be added to the capital." Was ever a project of repudiation more delicately described?

The "Vermont Central" has some palace cars nearly completed, which will be running in a few weeks from Montreal to Boston. They are fitted up with a drawing-room and eight compartments each, and will be a great convenience for families.

The largest Australian nugget on record, weighing 210 pounds, was found in the Donolly district, only two inches below the surface, by two poor Cornish men, John Deason and Richard Oates. The net price received by them was $48,000.

We fear that the statements published in the Cape papers respecting the reported arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Zanzibar in January last are of very little value. If the doctor had, as is stated, left Zanzibar for England by way of the Red Sea and Alexandria so long ago as January, he would before this time have reached Aden or Suez, and the news of his arrival would have been telegraphed. Moreover, it is very improbable that we should first hear of Dr. Livingstone's arrival at Zanzibar by so circuitous a route as the Cape of Good Hope.

THE TRIAL OF CHALLONER.

Quebec, May 5.—Long before the hour for opening the court this morning an immense crowd of people of all classes collected about in the vicinity to obtain entrance and hear the verdict in the Chaloner case. The sheriff had taken every precaution to avoid a rush or over-crowding, and constables were placed at every door, with instructions not to admit outsiders. Notwithstanding these precautions the crowd got in, and before the jury returned their verdict every available inch of standing room was occupied. It was generally rumoured throughout the city this morning that the jury had agreed to acquit the prisoner. This rumour has been confirmed, for the jury before going to breakfast, had succeeded in bringing round one of their number who held out for manslaughter, upon which they gave three cheers in their room. This manifestation was looked upon as an acquittal. The jury entered the box at 11.

Before the Clerk of the Crown put the question to them, the Chief Justice warned all persons present, that any display of approbation and disapprobation would be promptly put down. The words "Not guilty," however, were hardly uttered, when the crowd, notwithstanding the warning of the Court, cheered vociferously.

WEEKLY REPORT OF CANADIAN SECURITIES.

PELLATT & OSLER,
No. 86 KING STREET EAST,
Toronto, May 4, 1869

	CAPITAL.	AMOUNT OF SHARES.	PAID UP.	DIVIDEND LAST SIX MONTHS.	CLOSING PRICE.	REDEMPTION.	CLOSING PRICE.	WHERE PAYABLE.
BANKS—Bank of Montreal	$4,000,000	$200 00 stg.	All.	5 per cent	152 @ 154			
Do. of British North America	£1,000,000 stg.	£50 00 stg.	"	3 "	103 @ 103½			
Do. of Toronto	$2,000,000	100 00	75 p. c.	4 "	137 @ 138			
Commercial Bank	$500,000	100 00	10 per cent	3 "	110 @ 115			
Royal Canadian Bank	$1,000,000	50 00	All.	4 per cent	103 @ 103½			
Bank of Toronto	$600,000	100 00	All.	4 "	103 @ 104			
Canadian Bank of Commerce	$6,000,000	40 00	All.	3½ "	37 @ 38			
Molsons Bank	$1,000,000	100 00	All.	4 "	103 @ 104			
Merchants' Bank	$4,000,000	100 00	All.	3½ "	102 @ 102½			
City Bank of Montreal	$2,000,000	100 00	All.	3 "	101 @ 101½			
La Banque du Peuple	$1,200,000	50 00	All.	3 "	101 @ 102			
La Banque Nationale	$1,000,000	50 00	All.	3 "	101 @ 102			
La Banque Jacques Cartier	$1,000,000	50 00	All.	3 "	101 @ 102			
Mechanics' Bank	$2,000,000	50 00	50 per cent	3 "	90 @ 95			
Union Bank of Lower Canada	$500,000	100 00	All.	2½ per cent	100 @ 101			
British America Assurance Company	$1,000,000	100 00	40 per cent	4 per cent	104 @ 105			
Western Canada Permanent Building Society	$400,000	50 00	125 p. c.	4 "	120 @ 125½			
French Canadian Building Society	$500,000	50 00	125 "	4 "	125 @ 130			
Montreal Telegraph Company	$480,000	40 00	136 "	4 "	133 @ 134			
Canada Landed Credit Company	$500,000	50 00	50 "	3 "	75 @ 80			

	AMOUNT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	PRICE.
GOVERNMENT 5 per Cents	$		
" 6 "	£	cy	
" 6 "	£	sterling	
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent			
Dominion 5-20 Debenture, 6 per cent			
Montreal Water Works Sterling, 6 per cents			
Montreal Water Works Currency, 6 per cents			
Montreal City Bonds, Currency, 6 per cents			
Montreal Harbour Bonds, Currency, 7 per cents			
Quebec City Bonds, Currency, 6 per cents			
Quebec City Bonds, Currency, 6½ per cents			
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cents			
County Debentures			
CITY DEBENTURES			
CITY SCRIP			
BANK STOCKS			
MISCELLANEOUS—Toronto City Gas Company Stock			
British America Assurance Company			
Western Canada Permanent Building Society			
French Building Society			
Montreal Telegraph Company			
Canada Landed Credit Company			

	REDEMPTION.	CLOSING PRICE.	WHERE PAYABLE.
GOVERNMENT 5 per Cents	1865	93 @ 94½	G'ov. Mills & Co.
" 6 "	1868	98 @ 99½	Office of H.M. Receiver General.
" 6 "	1878	103 @ 104	" " "
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent	....	103 @ 104	Gov. Mills & Co.
Dominion 5-20 Debenture, 6 per cent	1873	107 @ 110	Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto.
Montreal Water Works Sterling, 6 per cents	....	100 @ 105	" " "
Montreal Water Works Currency, 6 per cents	....	100 @ 105	City Hall, Montreal.
Montreal City Bonds, Currency, 6 per cents	1891	95 @ 96	" "
Montreal Harbour Bonds, Currency, 7 per cents	1870	100 @ 101	City Bank, Montreal.
Quebec City Bonds, Currency, 6 per cents	1875	100 @ 101	" "
Quebec City Bonds, Currency, 6½ per cents	1877	100 @ 101	Baring Bros & Co., London.
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cents	....	00 @ 00	Quebec.
County Debentures	....	00 @ 00	
CITY DEBENTURES	....	00 @ 01	

* BONDS AND DEBENTURES.

* The accrued interest is added to the prices of all bonds and debentures sold in this market.

Exchange on London: 60 days' Bank... 109½
" " Private. 108½
" New York, on demand, Bank 74
Gold in New York..... 135½

All kinds of Debentures, Mortgages, Building Society, Bank, and other Stocks bought and sold, and collections made on the most favourable terms.

Toronto, 4th May, 1869.

Bank of Montreal—Since our last report this stock has rapidly advanced, and there are now purchasers at 152, and no sellers

Bank of British North America—Quotations nominal. No sales to report.

Ontario Bank—Firm at 100½. Dividend of 4 per cent for the half year declared.

Bank of Toronto—Has declined since our last report, latest sales being at 118½.

Royal Canadian Bank—In consequence of certain circulars having been published with reference to this Bank, the stock has rapidly declined, and there are no who buyers over 50.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Is rather heavy at 102½. Buyers offer 102.

Gore Bank—Has again declined, sales having taken place at 36½.

Merchants' Bank—Transactions during the week at 107 and 107½; closing heavy at latter rate.

Quebec Bank—Continues in fair demand at 102½ to 102.

Molson's Bank—Sales reported at 109, at which it is still procurable.

City Bank—Sales at 101 to 102, but declined to 101½, with no buyers over par.

La Banque du Peuple—In fair demand at 108. Little stock offering.

La Banque Nationale—No transactions to report since opening of the transfer books.

La Banque Jacques Cartier—Latest sales at 109; little offering. Dividend of 4 per cent declared, payable 1st June.

Mechanics' Bank—Nominal at 94 to 95 ex dividend.

Union Bank—Very little stock offering; difference of 1 per cent between buyers and sellers.

Toronto City Gas Company—Limited sales at 107 and 107½. There are buyers at the latter rate.

British American Assurance Company—Last sales at 56, at which price there are buyers.

Canada Permanent Building Society—Small sales at 125½, at which rate there are buyers.

Western Canada Permanent Building Society—Offering at 121. There are buyers to a limited extent at 120½.

Freehold Building Society—Sales at 112½, at which rate there are buyers.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Holders asking 134; no buyers over 133.

Canada Landed Credit Company—Quotations nominal. No stock offering.

Canada Debentures—No Fives or Sixes on market. Dominion Stock has been sold at 107½. Holders have now advanced rates to 108½ and 109.

City of Toronto Debentures—Bonds having ten years to run offering to pay a little over 6¾ per cent.

County Debentures—None offering; would command high rates.

Mortgages—Have been freely placed to pay from 8 to 10 per cent.

Money—Tight—Commercial paper commanding high rates.

With the exception of Bank of Montreal, which has advanced 6 per cent, Stocks generally close weaker, and in some cases show a considerable decline.

PELLATT & OSLER,
Brokers.

FOREIGN AGENTS—Messrs Huggins & Rowsell; Austin Friars, London; Messrs L. & R. H. Robertson, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; William Bell, Esq., Edinburgh.

It is now definitely announced that the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Calcutta about the middle of December, and that his stay in India will extend altogether to about three months. He will spend, it is expected, two or three weeks in Calcutta; will then proceed to Agra, where the grand durbar will be held, and finally run up to Cashmere.

Call soon and see the handsome Carpets before they are all sold, at the Montreal House.

James Davis.

Prunes! Prunes!

13 POUNDS PRUNES for ONE DOLLAR.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

May 6.

PEACHES AND PEARS.

In Half Gallon Glass Jars, very choice, only 50 cents each.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

May 5.

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!

WE have made a deduction of ONE CENT per lb. on all grades of Sugars

W. R. McRAE & Co.

May 4th.

Valentia Raisins

ARRIVING.

4 POUNDS new RAISINS—for 1s. 3d.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

May 4th.

TEMPERANCE SUMMER DRINKS.

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

W. R. McRAE & Co.

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.

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 Gluny, 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, ORIENTAL CLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, &c.

Macnee & Waddell.

April 8.

JUST RECEIVED, THE CELEBRATED EXTRA EARLY RUSTY COAT AND CALICO POTATOES. THE EARLIEST AND BEST POTATO GROWN.

☞ Also, the extra early TOM THUMB PEAS, very choice and extraordinarily prolific. As the supply of these noted Seeds is very limited, those requiring them must apply early at

SKINNER'S DRUG STORE.

NB—A full assortment of Seeds at LOW PRICES.

May 6.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

R. WADDELL & Co.

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

R. WADDELL & Co.

INVITE special notice to their Stock of TAPESTRY CARPETS.

R. WADDELL & Co.

ARE showing Union and Wool Carpets of great variety.

R. WADDELL & Co.

ARE showing Hemp Carpets, price from ten pence per yard.

R. WADDELL & Co.

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

R. WADDELL & Co.

ARE showing Buff and White Flannel in all widths, very cheap.

R. WADDELL & Co.

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

R. WADDELL & Co.

ARE showing a splendid Stock of CARPETS, the CHEAPEST in

April 30.

COAL OIL

DOWN! DOWN! AT

F. S. REES

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

F. S. R[illegible]

May 3. 157 Princess

NEW SPRING

Dry Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

BROADCLOTHS, Black and Colored. 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 Brilliantes. Marseilles and Piques. Muslins, Plain and Printed. Cottons, Grey and White. Cotton Sheetings. Tickings, Cotton and Linen. Window Hollands,