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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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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.

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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 required that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

American neutrality in the matter of the insurrection in Cuba is exhibited in a characteristic light by the disclosures now being made regarding the outfit of steamships and military expeditions to aid the revolutionary forces. It would appear that the ports of New York, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans have all been witness to the departure of filibustering expeditions.

The Intercolonial Railway is encountering opposition at the present time from two classes of persons. The one class desires to have the project abandoned and the money applied to some other purpose; the other class is confining its objections to the selection which has been made of the longest route. Those who oppose the railway altogether appear to be unmindful of the stipulations for its construction contained in our very charter of Confederation, the British North America Act, to disregard which would give the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ample cause for secession. The railway is part and parcel of the plan of Confederation, and is a necessary link to complete by actual means of communication the political union of the provinces. Those who complain of the waste of money and of the commercial disadvantage, involved in the selection of the northern, or Robinson route, have more eligible ground to stand upon. The expense will undoubtedly be greater, the line will be longer, and the cost of conveying passengers and freight will be heavier than if either the central or frontier routes had been chosen instead. But it is well known that military considerations have governed the choice of route, and that, on military grounds, the line projected by Major Robinson offers superior advantages. The frontier route is the shortest line to the seaboard, but it would be exposed to attack by running so near to the border of the United States. The central route may be said to be a compromise between the other two, and to divide the military and commercial advantages. The Robinson route offers the greatest safety as a means of communication for troops and military stores in time of war, say with our only possible enemy, the United States. It is the route favoured by the Imperial government, which undertakes to guarantee the loan for the expenses of construction, and which, on the grounds of financial liability, but far more, on the higher ground of maternal connection with the colonies, has the most important interests at stake, and whose decision is entitled to our respect. It is not to be supposed, until more positive indications appear, that the House will disturb the arrangements which have already been made between the governments of Canada and of Great Britain.

The Montreal *Witness* in reference to the trial and acquittal of Chaloner says:—There can be no doubt that there was in this case a premeditated taking of life, and, in a legal sense at least, it is hard to see the deed in any other light than that of murder. It seems to us that a verdict of at least manslaughter ought to have been rendered, and the mitigating circumstances have been left to the judge. The ovation given to the prisoner after his acquittal was, to say the least of it, in bad taste; and till the law, and society, agree in some punishment of the seducer, that shall be terrible as is the offence of seduction itself, we shall now possibly have, but too frequently, fathers, brothers, and husbands avenging themselves for the wrongs done to them in their honour and affections. The sooner then that society alters its code in the premises, and the law recognizes the offence of seduction in all its enormity, and punishes it accordingly, the better will it be for society itself."

WATER WORKS.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the Company for the current year, viz:—Thomas Kirkpatrick, James Linton, R. Deacon, R. Kent, J. Shaw, M. Doran, N. Kent, J. P. Gildersleeve, Esqrs., and Dr. R. Stewart, of Belleville. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr Kirkpatrick was re-elected President, and Mr Linton Vice-President.

The Hon. Donald McDonald is said to be preparing another circular on Royal Canadian Bank matters, to be addressed to the stockholders.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 7.—Of the emigrants by the Prussian about 600 went to western States, 200 to New York and Boston, and 100 to Ontario.

Captain Aird of the Nestorian, received a complimentary address from the passengers.

The Grey Battery, Royal artillery, is to leave here to-day for Quebec, en route to England.

Four first-class barges have been launched from Walter's yard for the Ottawa and Rideau forwarding company.

The Nova Scotian, now in port, brought about 600 emigrants, of whom 200 went to New York and Boston, 350 to the Western States, 50 remaining in Canada.

The weather clear and warm.

VESSEL ASHORE ON SNAKE ISLAND.—The barque Jane C. Woodruff, timber laden, from Toronto to Garden Island, struck bottom with her centre board last night at Snake Island, and was held fast. She was got off this morning by the steamer William without any damage, and safely towed to her destination.

A FINE SPECTACLE.—The propeller Boscobel arrived at Detroit on the 5th inst, and her captain informed a gentleman of this city that on his voyage he counted on Lake Huron no less than 76 sails and 15 propellers all in view at the same time, a magnificent marine spectacle, and witnessed, perhaps, not more than once in a life time.

SHIPPING NEWS.—There is a dearth of shipping news to-day, and the business of the harbour has been principally confined to the regular passenger and ferry steam boats. The propeller Brantford passed down this morning with a full load. The steamer Huron passed up this morning with a full cargo. Two schooner passed the port supposed to be bound for Ogdensburgh, names unknown. Wind during the day, Easterly.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—There was another busy day at the court this morning, and a good many visitors were present in the gallery under the impression that the nature of the proceedings would prove to be of the same interesting character as those of yesterday. This, however, proved not to be the case, and the expectant gallery was doomed to disappointment. The first case disposed of was that of Catherine Martin, charged by Inspector Mostyn with selling liquor without licence. It was adjourned until Monday next to permit of the production of witnesses on the part of the prosecution Maurice Breene was charged with keeping a disorderly house in Queen street. The house has been considered a nuisance for a long time past, and is well known as the resort of petty thieves and prostitutes. Breene was fined $25 or one month in gaol. There are one or two other houses in the immediate neighbourhood of this one, which the police are watching with a view to their suppression. Policeman Lane characterised these houses as disgraceful kennels, a description which was fully corroborated by Sergt. Nugent and others of the force, as well as by some of the respectable residents near by. A respectable looking man, R. C. Johnston, a resident of the township of Miller, was found last night, by policeman Lane, drunk in the streets. He had upon his person $90 in bills, and two or three dollars in silver, and a silver watch, and was evidently on a heavy spree. Lane said that Johnston had changed a ten dollar bill at Mink's, Princess street, and appeared to be quite unconscious of his actions. The statement of policeman Lane was corroborated by policeman Cunningham. This morning the man appeared to be ill from the effects of drink, and the magistrate sent him to some of his friends in charge of the police, who it is hoped will have an eye to his future proceedings. Thomas Readey, charged with drunkenness, and not yet sober, was fined $2, or two weeks in gaol. John Bushell was placed at the bar for being disorderly last night at the house of a Mrs O'Brien, who appeared against him, and from whose testimony it appeared that the accused threatened dire injury to the witness as keeping from him his wife and child. As it appeared that the fellow's wife was not with the witness, who allowed every chance to him to ascertain that fact for himself, the bench fined the prisoner $2, or ten days in gaol, with the chance, however, of leaving the city at once, as he is not one of our natives. Mary Shippey and Eliza Mills, two prostitute vagrants and frequenters of the house of Maurice Breene, were fined $10 each or two months in gaol. These two are of a class a degree or two lower than the Black Crook lot before the court yesterday, but the matter of degradation is merely a work of time. The magistrate is indefatigable in his endeavours to suppress this form of vice, and reform those characters connected with it, and his efforts are to a certain extent backed by a few christian philanthropists of the city.

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 disconcerted by the interruption. It is supplied at Goodfellow's.

H. M. S. Crocodile, now at Quebec brought out 175 men; 75 married women; 19 girls over twelve, and 124 children. Before leaving Portsmouth the paymaster of the transport received £250 for distribution among the immigrants as soon as they have landed in this country.

DRILL SHED AT ODESSA.—The people of Odessa appear not to be losing ang of their interest in the welfare of the volunteer companies at that place, as they have now in course of erection a splendid drill shed, 126 feet in length, by 42 in width. Of the amount required for its construction, $500 will be furnished by the Government, and the balance we understand by the township council.

About 50 of the emigrants who came out by the Nova Scotian remain in Canada; 200 going to New York and Boston, and 300 for the western States. The emigrants by the Prussian passed here to-day. 600 for the western States, 200 for New York and Boston, and 100 for Ontario.

Halifax, May 6.—A special meeting of the Repeal League was held last evening and largely attended. The members, like the Government and Legislature, are far from being united on a policy. One member read a paper on annexation, but no motion was made on the subject. Some members expressed fears that the Local Government would accept the situation. A member of the government who was present denied that this was the intention. It was resolved that a Convention of delegates from the various leagues in the Province be held in Halifax at an early day.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons (May 5), after presenting and receiving petitions the following bills were introduced:—

By Mr Magill—Bill to amend the act for the inspection of raw hides and leather.

By Mr Holton—Bill to amend and revise the act incorporating the Canadian Telegraph Company.

Mr Bowman moved to extend the time reading petitions for private bills to the 17th inst. Carried.

The Speaker announced that he had received a return of the writ for an election in Yarmouth, N.S., and that Mr Francis R. Killam had been declared elected.

Mr Killam was then introduced by Mr Savary and Mr E. M. McDonald, and took his seat.

Mr Masson (Soulanges) inquired whether that portion of the debt of the former Province of Canada created by the redemption of the seignorial rights was in excess of the sixty and one half millions for which the Dominion was alone liable.

Mr Rose said it belonged to the whole debt of the old province, and was therefore partly included in the debt assumed by the Dominion, and partly in the excess, according to the proportion it bore to the whole amount.

Mr Wallace inquired whether it was the intention of the government to establish a board of examiners for masters and mates of sailing vessels.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the government had been in communication with the home authorities to ascertain how a similar board in England had worked, and it appeared to have given great satisfaction there. The subject would, therefore, be taken into consideration.

Mr Huot inquired whether it was the intention of the government to recommend, in the event of a new reciprocity treaty being taken into consideration, that vessels built in the Dominion should be registered in the United States in like manner as vessels built in the States were registered in England.

Mr Rose said that when negotiations came up for consideration the matter referred to in the question would receive every attention.

Mr Daoust inquired whether it was the intention of the government to regulate the value of the silver and copper coin now principally in circulation.

Mr Rose was understood to say that the subject mentioned would be taken into consideration in connection with the currency.

Mr Mackenzie moved for a report of the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate certain charges preferred against Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Brigade-major, Kingston, and copies of all correspondence and official reports relative to the case. He said he could see no reason for the refusal of these papers. It was customary in England to lay similar papers before Parliament. It was generally understood that the conduct of the government in this case had led to the resignation of the late Adjutant General. He did not think the government should have allowed any trivial matter to produce such a result; but if it was the case that the government preferred to retain Lieut.-Col. Shaw to the late Adjutant-General, then the public should be informed as to the reason for that course.

Sir G. Cartier said any one conversant with parliamentary practice in England must be aware that papers connected with the proceedings of a court of inquiry could not be laid before parliament. Again and again motions similar to that made by the hon. member for Lambton had been made in the English House of Commons and rejected by the minister of the day. The mover had argued that the papers should be laid before the House as a matter of right, but it was abundantly evident from English precedent that the House had no right to demand such papers. The proceedings of a court of inquiry were in their nature confidential, and the proposition that as a matter of course they should be laid before Parliament was too absurd to be established. In this case it was not alleged that any injury had been done to any one connected with the inquiry. The member for Lambton had said the Adjutant General had tendered his resignation because of the action of the government in the matter, but the question of the resignation of that officer was not before the House. The question was, should the papers asked for be brought down, and considering English precedents and the former practice of this House, he regretted to say that the government could not consent to bring down the papers.

Mr Bowell said he would be glad to have these papers brought down because they would show that there was a personal grievance in the matter. No matter what had been the cause of the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel McDougall, his conduct in this matter had been of the most high-handed character, and, in his (Mr Bowell's) opinion, his resignation was a good thing for the militia force. He explained how the difficulty in this case arose which led to the court of inquiry. Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, Deputy Adjutant General at Kingston, had given authority to Lieut.-Col. Shaw to make certain appointments, and in a letter to that effect had named a day for making these appointments. Upon the return of Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis to Kingston he complained that the appointments had been made too late, though made within the time decided by himself. This led finally to a court of inquiry and to the suspension for several months of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw. The government subsequently removed the order of suspension, and in effect condemned the action of the Adjutant General; but not satisfied with its action in this matter, the Adjutant General took occasion to make a gross attack upon a member of this House for what he had said in his seat in the House. If a militia officer holding a seat in Parliament was to be held responsible to his superior in the force for what he had thought it his duty to say and do in his place in parliament the sooner the volunteers and the country knew it the better. He made these remarks because it was well known that he was the member who had thus been attacked by the Adjutant General, and he would repeat, he would be glad to have the whole correspondence between him and the Adjutant General, and between Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, Lieut.-Col. Shaw, and the Adjutant General, brought down.

Mr Brown said that while he did not dispute the facts stated by the member for North Hastings, he had a decided objection to the House constituting itself a high court of inquiry to preside over all matters of administration. In such matters it was the duty of the proper officers to maintain order and discipline in the service, and though he regretted that the Adjutant General had been so unfortunate as to have made the remarks concerning an hon. member of the House, he disapproved of the House becoming a court of inquiry over the discipline of the volunteers.

Mr Holton said that when the case was made out for the exercise of the inquisitional powers of Parliament, then a case was made out for the production of the papers. But he was not prepared to say that such a case had been made out. Though seconding the motion of the hon. member for Lambton, he knew nothing of the facts of the case except what he had heard since the debate was opened. The practice in England had been to bring forward such motions for the discussion of grievances, but unless the court of inquiry was followed by a court martial it was not usual to bring down the papers.

Sir John A. Macdonald referred to the English practice, which was invariably to refuse the reports of courts of inquiry unless followed by courts martial. He contended that the discipline of the army must be a matter of administration. The right of dismissal and of appointment was in the Commander-in-chief, and might be exercised of his own mere motion or he might proceed for cause assigned. The court of inquiry was merely an investigation by certain parties, presumed to understand the subject, and whose report, to be of any value, must of necessity be confidential. It had no value unless approved by the Commander-in-chief, and were these confidential reports to be laid before Parliament the usefulness of courts of inquiry would be entirely destroyed.

Mr Mackenzie regretted the ground the government had taken, that in no such case would they lay the papers before Parliament. He had no leaning towards either of the parties concerned, and made the motion purely in the public interest. He believed this was a case in which the discipline of the force was intimately concerned, and one which affected very seriously the position of prominent officers throughout the country in relation to the men under their command. The facts were that Col. Shaw disobeyed his superior officer; that the superior officer reported to the Adjutant General, who ordered a court of inquiry; that this court reported in favour of the dismissal of Lieut.-Col. Shaw, which report was approved by the Adjutant General but, disallowed by the Governor General, or, as the premier had said, the Commander-in-chief. Now, he held that the Commander-in-chief acted solely on the advice of the government and therefore the government was responsible for the act. He considered this a great public grievance, and destructive to the discipline of the volunteer force, that an officer who had disobeyed his superior should have been allowed to retain his position. These were the reasons which had induced him to bring the question before the House. He would not press for a division. His sole object was the discussion of the question in order to get the facts before the public.

Sir John A. Macdonald said that though he would not be drawn into a discussion of the facts of the case, still he would say that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge of disobedience against Lieut.-Col. Shaw. The assertion was an entire mistake. (Hear, and laughter).

Mr Bowell said that Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw's only fault was that he had carried out his instructions a little too strictly. (Laughter).

Mr Mackenzie withdrew his motion.

Mr Huot moved for a copy of the petition of Mr Bonaventure Viger, praying to be indemnified for certain expenses incurred during his exile at Bermuda in 1838, and of all correspondence passed between the government and him on the subject—Carried.

Mr Metcalfe moved for a return of the appointments and instructions to the commissioners of the Intercolonial railway, a copy of the appointment and instructions to the Chief Engineer, copies of all reports and communications by the commissioner and chief engineer on the subject of tenders and the letting of contracts for the construction of the said works or any part thereof—also for copies of any orders in council approving of the said reports or otherwise. He said millions that would be paid for the construction of the railway would be lost to the country. He complained of the improper haste with which the contracts had been let even before the plans and specifications were properly finished. They had been let at prices entirely too low in the judgment of many competent men.

Sir John A. Macdonald was glad to hear the hon. member complain that the road was being pushed on so fast, for in Nova Scotia they were complaining that the government was not moving fast enough in the construction of the railway. The motion was carried.

M. Masson (Soulanges) moved for an address for copies of all correspondence with the government on the subject of the conviction or imprisonment of the Rev. John McMahon, a Roman Catholic priest, in the provincial penitentiary. He said the object he had in presenting the motion was desire for the immediate release of the Rev. Mr McMahon. This desire he felt in common with all the Catholics of the Dominion, who were as brave and loyal subjects of her Majesty as any other subjects belonging to Protestant denominations. The release from his long confinement would be considered a great and just boon, as all who had read the evidence produced by the Crown at the trial were fully convinced that his conviction took place only on the testimony of a drunken witness who accused him, and was the only one who swore that he saw him with a pistol in his hand, when at the same time five other witnesses produced by the Crown testified to the contrary, and admitted that the Rev. Mr McMahon was giving temporal and spiritual aid to the wounded on the field. He was confident that a great mistake was committed in the verdict of the jury in the case of the Rev. Mr McMahon, and asked the government to release him. He was well acquainted with the reverend gentleman now under confinement, and that was the reason he felt such an interest in taking all the means in his power to have him released from the penitentiary. He had no sympathy whatever with Fenianism, and every one would admit that he was as true and loyal to his Queen and country as any other member of the House. (Hear.)

Sir John A. Macdonald said that if the members insisted there would be no objection to bringing down the papers, but these papers would only contain petitions forwarded on behalf of the prisoner. There was no other correspondence in relation to the case. He might remind the House that these prisoners had had, by the Imperial government, not by the provincial government of Canada, their sentences of death commuted into one of twenty-one years' confinement in the penitentiary. The government of Canada had no intention now to take the responsibility of dealing with these prisoners off the shoulders of the Imperial government; but correspondence had taken place between the Colonial office and the Canadian government concerning all these prisoners, the Rev. Mr McMahon included, and that correspondence was now under consideration. The friends of the prisoners would, however, do their prospects no good by provoking discussion at the present time.

Mr Anglin argued that the case of the Rev. Father McMahon was a special one. He referred to the Lumsden trial and the different verdict given in that, notwithstanding the strange evidence of the Rev. Mr Lumsden's guilt, and said that he had seen papers and documents in Montreal which fully confirmed the belief in the truth of the statement made by the Rev. Mr McMahon that he was on his way to Canada to settle the affairs of his brother's estate; but unfortunately for him he had taken no means to prove this at the trial. The Irish Roman Catholics in the Dominion, numbering half a million, would receive the pardon of the Rev. Mr McMahon as a great favour.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the fact of the hon. gentleman having imported this new element into the discussion, grounding a claim for pardon on the plea of religious belief, would do no good to the prisoner's cause. (Hear.) He had been surprised at the hon. member for speaking of provocation.

Mr Anglin explained that the Premier had misunderstood him. He had been far from saying that any provocation had been given him, or that the Crown was defensible; but that a large body of the Irish Roman Catholics in the Dominion who had been loyal during those times, desired that the Rev. Mr McMahon, who had already undergone a large measure of punishment, should now be set at liberty.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the hon. member's explanation had not mended the matter. There was no special case to be made out for the Rev. Mr McMahon. It was true Irish Catholics were loyal, but were not Irish Protestants loyal? (Hear.) Were not French Catholics and Scotch and English Catholics loyal? Were not the whole people of Canada, Protestant and Catholic, loyal? (Hear, hear.) There was no disloyalty in Canada, and there was no special merit in the loyalty of any class. (Hear.) Though he agreed with much that the honourable gentleman had said respecting the case of the Rev. Mr Lumsden, though he would even go so far as to say that he believed the evidence against Lumsden was sufficient to point to his complicity with the Fenians, yet if he had been convicted his pardon would not have been claimed on account of his being a Protestant. (Applause.) His hon. friend had claimed McMahon's as a special case, but the fact of his being a man of education, a man to lead and instruct people in something better, was surely no reason for making the case a special one. The question simply was whether he was a criminal or not, and whether the circumstances were such as to warrant the government in advising the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in his favour and thereby disturb the course of criminal justice. He regretted exceedingly that his hon. friend had imported the statements into the discussion which he had seen fit to make. He could inform his hon. friend that there was a strong feeling in Ontario, and he believed throughout the Dominion, that we must put down outrages of this uncalled-for kind by a strong hand. This case could be safely left to the Imperial government, and he was afraid his hon. friend had really taken a step towards arousing a strong representation from this country against the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy.

Mr Mackenzie desired to say that the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr Anglin) was greatly mistaken when he thought that the prisoners had not been faithfully and zealously defended. There was a very strong feeling of indignation throughout the country that such extravagant licence had been allowed to the gentlemen employed to defend the prisoners. He, however, did not regret it, because he thought it well the trials had been postponed till public opinion had quieted down; but it was a mistake to suppose that justice had not been impartially administered.

Mr Anglin said he had not intended to say anything offensive in the matter. He took the ground that the Rev. Mr McMahon was not really guilty of any participation in the outrage. How he came into the hands of the parties with whom he was found he did not know, but he came there innocently. The Rev. Mr McMahon had made a statement at the time of his trial which had since turned out to be true, but which had not been before the jury. He had already suffered three years' imprisonment, and it would be regarded as a favour by the entire Irish Catholic population if he was discharged.

Mr J. H. Cameron said that every opportunity was given to the counsel for the defence to prove the innocence of their clients. The prisoners had been most carefully and deliberately tried, and every latitude had been given to the defence to place the case of the prisoners in the best possible light.

Mr Ryan (Montreal East) endorsed the remarks of the hon. member for Gloucester, that the release of the Rev. Mr McMahon would be accepted as a special favour by half a million of Irish Roman Catholics, and not only that, but it would be viewed as a great act of clemency by all classes. He was glad to say that the petitions sent to the government for his pardon were signed not only by Roman Catholics but by Protestants also—(hear)—and even by bishops and clergyman of Protestant churches, and he was sure that if Mr McMahon were released it would give general satisfaction to all classes. As, however, the matter was left in the hands of the Imperial government, he was satisfied that the case would be liberally dealt with, and he trusted that the government of Canada would favourably represent the case to the Imperial authorities.

The motion was then withdrawn.

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald the House at 6 o'clock adjourned till Friday.—*Leader's report.*

Mr Saul Davis, of Niagara Falls, has sold on his property to Col. Barnett.

John Dorsey, of Williamsburgh, Mass murdered his wife, Mary Dorsey, on Saturday night, beating her brains out with a club.

The equestrian statue of Washington, by T. Ball, for the Public Garden, Boston, will be uncovered on the 4th of July.

Motto for the Bank of Montreal: "Rest, and be thankful."—*Star.*

The Emperor Napoleon celebrated his sixty-second birthday by a grand dinner at the Tuileries on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult.

Paris gossip has again revived an old report about the Empress making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Mr Bradbury, the senior of Bradbury & Evans, publishers of *Punch*, is dead.

At Davenport, Iowa, on Monday, George Clayton, while out riding with a young woman, took a pistol from his pocket, and carelessly discharged it, the ball entering his head. He died within a few hours.

A Swiss colony is about to settle in Nebraska, and they sent a specimen of their cheese to Omaha to obtain the approval of the inhabitants of that epicurean city before they would trust themselves in a land of strangers.

Father Claret, the ex-Queen of Spain's unpopular confessor, left Paris with a passport for Rome, where he said he was going to lead a pious life. He went as far as Lyons, and then diverged to Bayonne, got across into Spain, and is now agitating the Biscayan Provinces in favour of Isabella.

So sore are the Wisconsin hop raisers over the failure of that interest, that a local paper says that any one who should offer to sell hop roots to a Sauk county man, would get his eye punched for the insult.

The President of the Oxford University Boat Club (Mr J. C. Tinne, of University College,) having received a challenge from Harvard College, United States, to row a four-oared race from Putney to Mortlake, in August next, a captain's meeting of the University Boat Club was held on April 2, when it was unanimously agreed to accept the challenge.

At the Mississippi State Fair the Santini gold medal was awarded to Lucy Stamps, granddaughter of Gov. Humphreys and grand-neice of Jefferson Davis. A Southern paper says the award was made without the slightest knowledge, on the part of the Committee, of the authorship of the piece.

A resident of Treasure city, in the White Pine mining region, recently died, and a man was hired to dig his grave. When the funeral cortege arrived at the spot they were informed by the grave digger that he had struck a splendid lead and had staked off a claim, and he refused to allow the body to be buried in the hole he had dug.

A bold attempt at robbery was made in New York at the corner of Broadway and Pearl street on Monday by three men who jumped into one of the money waggons of the American Express Company, knocked down the messenger in charge, and started to drive off. A man who saw the transaction, however, seized the horses' heads, and the three men jumped out and ran away. One of them was caught.

The Pope on his jubilee day received a congratulation by telegraph from her Majesty the Queen of England.

An American paper observes that if you go into a store and find the clerk lying on the counter asleep, you may know that the firm don't advertise. Anything for a quiet life.

F. A. Lane, of the Erie railway, has sued Mr. Norval, the financial editor of the New York *Times*, for $100,000 damages for libel. Mr Norval has given bail in $10,000.

A publication has just appeared in Paris entitled "The Progress of France under the Imperial Government." It bears the Imperial arms, is issued from the Imperial printing office, and the rumour runs that it has an Imperial origin. The work appears to have been issued for electioneering purposes, but the *Temps* thinks that it has too many statistics and that many of them are not very conclusive. "Some kinds of progress," it says, "are so inevitable that they cannot be attributed to any particular government, because no government, nor even pure anarchy, could avoid them." As a case in point it cites the growth since 1852 of the telegraphic system.

The correspondent of the *Petit Moniteur* reports the following extraordinary exchange between the Pope and an English nobleman:—"Pius IX. received with own hands the offerings presented to him by the different deputations. Amongst others, the Pope received on the 10th an English nobleman, who presented his Holiness with a skull-cap filled with sovereigns. At the end of the tassel was a diamond of immense value. Having presented his magnificent offering, the Englishman added, with the usual phlegm of his nation, that he gave the present on condition of getting the Pope's skull-cap in return. Pius IX. smiled, and ringing the bell ordered the servant to bring him another *Calotte*. When brought he took off the one he wore and gave it to the Englishman, who put it into his pocket and retired, saying that he was never so pleased in his life."

The following vessels are reported through the Welland Canal to-day:

DOWN—Sch Amaranth, Chicago, Montreal, wheat; prop Akron, Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, gen cargo.

UP—Sch Denmark, Kingston, Bay City, light; Theresa, Clayton, Bay City, light; Annie Craig, Kingston, Chatham, light; Tecumseth, Kingston, Kincardine, sundries; Union Jack, Belleville, Chicago, ice; prop City of New York, Ogdensburgh, Chicago, light; Lightening at the elevator the propeller America.

La France, the journal belonging to the French Minister in Brussels, now admits that the arrangement between France and Belgium which was to have been carried through cannot be made. The Belgian Premier declines to stultify himself and his country by selling a line of railway, the sale of which he had forbidden by law. He has proposed that both companies—the Eastern of France and the Luxemburg—should adopt an identical tariff; but this is not what the Emperor wants, and the negotiations are to languish.

The North German Parliament discussed, on April 22, the estimates of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Her Twesten made a speech, in which he called upon Count Bismarck to lay before the House copies of the diplomatic correspondence in the shape of a Blue Book, as is done by other governments. Count Bismarck replied that in countries where this custom obtained it proceeded from the necessities of the Parliamentary system, but that it created mistrust among foreign governments. Count Bismarck added that in England the publication of official documents was managed with great diplomatic tact, the result of many years' experience, but, nevertheless, it had given rise to complaints. It was well known that the very prudent publications made by the French Government did not obtain their Parliamentary object. He himself was not an advocate of this system, but in case the Parliament insisted, he would lay before them what he could. He further remarked that the governments which published Blue Books did not by any means give all the correspondence of their foreign officers.

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.
Bloodgood'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 Clany, 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, CRUMB CLOTHS, MATS, and HEARTH RUGS, at

Macnee & Waddell's

April 8.

MORE NEW GOODS OPENED THIS DAY AT THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & CO.

NEW DRESS GOODS! Ladies will please remember we have the prettiest and cheapest Dress Goods in the city.

OUR Dress Department is now stocked with a beautiful assortment of the latest novelties for Spring and Summer wear.

NEW PRINTS, Brilliants and Cambrics, very cheap, really beautiful Goods, at very low prices.

WE are showing the largest, finest and best assortment, and the latest novelties in Parasols, Sunshades and Umbrellas.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES in great variety. Our Stock this season is the finest everyone to be the largest, and cheapest we have ever shown.

LADIES' and Misses' Straw Hats in great variety, and in all the fashionable shapes.

AN immense Stock of Lace Curtains, very much under the regular prices.

SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, large assortment, from One Dollar upwards.

BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, very cheap and good value, will be found worth examining.

OUR COTTON GOODS were all purchased before the advance in the prices, and are marked at the lowest rates. We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to believe our Goods, both for price and quality, will be found the cheapest in the market.

R. WADDELL & CO.

May 7.

RUSTY COAL AND CALICO

PONY COAL AND PRINTS

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST COAL IN TOWN, AND THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PRINTS IN THE COUNTY.

THE PRINTS are very choice, some requiring them must apply early as the supply of these noted Seeds is very limited, some requiring them must apply early as

N.B.—A full assortment of Seeds at LOW PRICES.

May 6.

SKINNER'S DRUG STORE.

COAL OIL DOWN! DOWN!

F. S. REES

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

May 8.

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 Mellons
Fancy Dress Goods.
Lustres, Mohairs, Challies, &c. &c.
Alpacas, Black and Coloured
Coburgs, Black and Coloured
Fancy Prints and Brilliants
Marseilles and Piques.
Musling, Plain and Printed.
Cottons, Grey and White.
Cotton Sheetings.
Tickings, Cotton and Linen.
Window Hollands, White and Buff.
Linen Damask, and Table Cloths.
Towels and Towelling.
Irish Linens and Diapers.
Imperial Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Curtains, Muslin and Lace.
Damasks and Moreens.
Table Covers, Damask and Cloth.
Silks, Black, Coloured, and Fancy.
Satins, Black and Coloured.
Silk Velvets and Velveteens.
Fancy Dress Buttons.
Fancy Dress Trimmings and Fringes.
Parasols, Black, Coloured and Fancy.
Umbrellas, Cotton, Alpaca and Silk.
Hosiery, Ladies', Gents', and Children's.
Gloves, Lisle, Silk, Taffeta.
Gloves, best Josephine and 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 the lowest terms, and carefully selected, will be found well worth the attention of Cash Buyers, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES MOORE.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

Corner of Princess and Wellington streets, Kingston.

April 9.