KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 ○		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.0	33.5
Monday..	29.476	29.544	35.0	40.0	42.5	34.5
Tuesday.	29.489	29.480	37.5	45.0	46.0	35.0
W'dnesdy	29.542	29.575	39.0	46.5	47.5	37.5
Thursday	29.671	29.683	39.5	57.0	58.0	36.0
Friday ..	29.798	29.695	52.0	58.5	60.5	44.0
Saturday	29.818	29.728	51.0	57.0	58.5	45.0

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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

Travellers' and Postal Guide.

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 12½ 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.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The long anticipated appointment of Mr James Moir Ferres, from the post of Inspector of Prisons to that of Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, was gazetted on Saturday. The effect will be that a gentleman fully acquainted with every detail of Penitentiary management, and already accustomed, we may say, to the duties of the wardenship, will take his place as director of the institution at Portsmouth. We are glad that this appointment has been made, and believe that it will be accepted as preferable to that of another gentleman whose labours recently in canvassing for the office haqe been quite conspicuous. A portion of the press of Canada is animated by personal motives in its hostility to Mr Ferres, who is not the cruel vindictive man his enemies savagely delight to paint but a gentleman simply of energy and firmness. Mr Ferres has a thorough knowledge of human nature, is possessed of good penetration to discern the character and aptitudes of his subordinate officers, and will act upon acknowledged principles in maintaining discipline and good government in his management of the Penitentiary.

Mr Macdonell, the retiring Warden, gives place to his successor after a long term of public service. His management of the institution has been such as to leave no foundation for complaint. Increasing years and bodily infirmities unfit, him but his head is as clear and his judgment almost as good as in younger days. The worst that his enemies can say of him is that he has been a too easy going kind of a man for the office. He has succeeded, however, where few men would have succeeded, in maintaining discipline and keeping up his own popularity. He has been a very useful and well-tried public servant, whom the people of Kingston and all who know his amiable qualities, will wish ease, comfort and retirement in the declining years of his life.

The application which has been made of a portion of the Intercolonial railway loan to relieve the temporary and pressing necessities of the government has given fresh hopes to the opponents of the railway scheme, that they may be enabled to defeat it. Thus the Montreal *Witness* remarks:

"It looks as if there were little cause to apprehend the carrying out of the Intercolonial Railway scheme after all. The loan for its construction is, it seems, to a considerable extent realized, and the money has, it is said, been used for the much better purpose of paying the debts of the Dominion. If so, we know of no means by which the amount can be replaced, in the face of a diminishing revenue, and the difficulty which the want of good faith shown in this transaction will present to borrowing again. But for that bad faith we would rejoice in such an easy way of putting a stopper upon an eminently foolish scheme."

So far as regards the prospect of constructing the railway these remarks are nothing to the purpose. The government estimates provide for the expenditure required to carry on the work during the present year, and there can be no doubt that the railway will be completed in due course of time. The Finance Minister contracted the Intercolonial loan at the most favourable opportunity the London market has offered for years, but the money was obtained before it was actually required for railway disbursements; and it was certainly more economical to employ it temporarily, as has been done, than it would have been to have borrowed more money for this temporary purpose. The want of good faith in the transaction, as charged by the *Witness*, is a groundless charge whenwe consider that the party guaranteeing the loan, the Imperial Government, must have been acquainted through its officer, the Governor General, with the mode in which the money realized was being applied, and as there is nothing to show that the Imperial Government objected we may justly surmise that it gave its assent. The capitalists of the London market trust implicitly to the responsibility of the Imperial government; and we may be confident that the Imperial Government in return will look well after the Canadian authorities and permit them to do nothing that would interfere with its desires in this matter.

Mr Rose made his financial statement on Friday evening. As had been seriously anticipated, from the well known diminution of Customs revenue, the result exhibits a deficit. Mr Rose's statements for the current year are based on the actual experience of the first ten months. Judging the year July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869, by the results up to the 1st May, he anticipates a falling-off from the estimated revenue of $1,369,344. Possibly the deficiency may amount to a million and a half of dollars. The financial aspect is sufficiently grave; but Mr Rose's plan is to impose no new taxes, to make no alteration in the tariff, but to reduce militia and other expenditure so as to tide over the difficulty.

Liberty would appear to be consolidating itself in Spain. The electrical response which has followed Senor Castellar's appeal for religious toleration shows that the days of typical Spanish bigotry are departed. No less hopeful is the aspect of civil liberty. The aspersions that have been cast against General Prim, as one meditating the seizure of the government and the enslavement of the liberties of the people have been denied in a speech by the General, apparently of the strongest earnestness. The country, however, is not altogether free from turmoil. The ex-Queen Isabella is using her large fortune to excite disturbances in the provinces, but so far the forces of the State have been fully adequate to repress these demonstrations before they became formidable in character. The financial condition of the country is gloomy; but English capitalists appear to have entire confidence in the future of Spain under the new regime, as the Spanish loan on the London market is regarded as quite a success. Soon no doubt the political and industrial condition of Spain will be more settled.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.—Mr Harrison has given notice that he will move the House into committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions relating to bills of lading and warehouse receipts. Recent litigation in regard to the powers conferred by these instruments has no doubt been the cause prompting him to take this step as preliminary to the introduction of a bill embodying the new provisions:—

1. That it is expedient that every consignee of goods named in a bill of lading, and every endorser of a bill of lading or warehouse receipt, to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass, upon, or by reason of such consignment, or endorsement, shall have transferred to, and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of such goods, as if the contract contained in the bill of lading or warehouse receipt had been made himself.

2. That it is expedient that every bill of lading or warehouse receipt in the hands of a consignee oa endorsee for valuable consideration, the bill of lading representing goods to have been shipped on board a vessel or train, or the warehouse receipt representing goods to have been received in store, shall be conclusive evidence of such shipment or storing respectively, as against the master, warehouse or other person, signing such bill of lading or warehouse receipt, notwithstanding that such goods or some part thereof may not have been so shipped or stored, unless the holder of such bill of lading or warehouse receipt shall have had actual notice at the time of receivig the same; that the same had not been in fact laden on board or been stored.

During the Presidential election General Grant had the undivided support of the Republican party. Now, however, after a few acts of administration, mainly in the choice of Cabinet officers, and by the growth of new passions out of the treatment of foreign and domestic questions, the Republicans are ranging themselves into two camps; the one conservative and adherent to the moderate policy which the President and his advisers have favoured, the other intensely radical and desirous of seeing men of vim and impetuosity placed in power. The radical favourites at the present hour are Senator Sumner and Mr Stanton, Ex-Secretary of War. It is to be presumed that Mr Sumner is sought to be made Secretary of State in order that he may have an opportunity of carrying out the notions which he infused into the members of the Senate, inspiring them to the rejection of the Alabama treaty, but which Mr Secretary Fish, believing in their impracticability, has failed to espouse. It is this presumption which gives importance to the new radical movement at Washington; but the agitation is almost without hope of success, as the sober sense of the country is backing up President Grant for basing his policy upon the dictates of common sense. Secretary Stanton's appointment to the Treasury would be in keeping with Senator Sumner's appointment to the Ministry of State. If the magnificent damages resulting *ab principio*, which he has computed against Great Britain in the Alabama case, and for the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents, are to be collected, then measures requiring all Mr Stanton's reckless energy would be required to carry on the struggle that would ensue. The movement will serve temporarily to enliven American politics, but being futile it does not endanger the situation.

CITY COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the City Council will take place this evening at the Council Chamber.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade will take place to-morrow evening in the Council Chamber.

☞ We call attention to the sale of furniture of the Hon. E. H. Spring Rice, Queen street, to-morrow morning by J. J. Linton, auctioneer.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT WESLEY HALL.—We remind the public of the entertainment at Wesley Hall to-morrow evening by the officers of the garrison and lady and gentlemen amateurs of the city. These entertainments are always got up in good taste and style and carried out with much spirit, and have already become great favourites with the Kingston public; and independent of their object, that of aiding our local charities, are every way worthy the large patronage which they always command. We have no doubt but that the usual overflowing house will greet the amateurs to-morrow evening.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The following vessels arrived at Garden Island. On Saturday evening the schooner Bay Queen from Lake Erie. On Sunday the schooners New Dominion of Port Rowan from Lake Erie, the Son and Heir, the Defiance and John Rae from Hamilton, the Samuel Amsden from Lake Erie, the Langmuir, the Hercules and the Rapid from Hamilton, the J. A. Macdonald, the Ellen Theresa and the Allie from Lake Erie. These vessels were all laden with staves. The Dauntless left Garden Island on Saturday for Hamilton, and the J. C. Woodruff will leave this evening.—The propeller Bruno arrived last night at the M. T. Company's wharf from Southampton with 15,300 bus wheat and 48 bbl pearl ash. She discharged her cargo into two of the company's barges, which were despatched at eleven o'clock to-day for Montreal in charge of the tug Clyde, and the Bruno will be off again this evening to Milwaukie. The John Stevens from Port Hope, and the Octavia from Toronto, arrived yesterday at the M. T. Co's. wharf with wheat, and were unloading to-day. The steamer Corinthian passed up Yesterday, having on board a number of English immigrants, a portion of whom were left off here. The propeller City of London from Montreal to Port Stanley touched at Swift's wharf this morning. The propeller Colonist, also from Montreal to Port Stanley, touched the United States wharf this morning. The steamer Huron passed down this morning with a full load from Hamilton to Montreal. The Georgian passed up on Saturday night for Port Stanley. The schooner Amaranth arrived this morning with wheat from Chicago. The propeller Bristol passed up yesterday, and the steamer Passport passed the same day with battery E. Royal artillery on board.

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

Up.—Mary Taylor, Oswego, Meaford, light; propeller Empire, Oswego, Chicago, general cargo; schooner C. H. Walker, Ogdensburgh, Buffalo, iron ore; Golden Rule, Port Colborne, Buffalo, light. At the elevator bark Wessellon and schooners King Sisters and D. Norris. Wind South, light.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—*Hearth and Home*, (Pettengill, Bates & co, New York.) Mrs Beecher Stowe contributes another letter from Florida to the latest number. A very interesting and complete account of pisciculture, or fish farming, showing the profits of the undertakings that have been practised, is also given.

Appleton's Journal.—(John Henderson, Kingston.) No. 7 has a cartoon exhibiting part of the harbour of New York. The Man who Laughs and the Woman of Business are continued, supplemented by short articles and sketches.

NEW MUSIC.—*Now or Never.* Galop by E. A. Jones; sold by Edward Stacey). A new piece for the piano, just issued by the Canadian publishers, Messrs A. & S. Nordheimer, of Toronto.

The number of ships which sailed for the port of Quebec and Montreal, up to the 23rd April, 1868, was 349, and the number for the same destination, up to the 22nd April, 1869, is 291, showing a falling off this season of 58 vessels.

PICTON ASSIZES—FARRELL VS. HAZZARD.—An action to recover damages in consequence of the seduction of the daughter of the plaintiff by the defendant. The case is one brought from the County of Hastings—both parties residing there. Verdict for plaintiff for $400.

A thorough *entente cordiale* has at last been established between the President and the members of our Senate, thanks to the hospitable table and the excellent cellar which Mr Cauchon now presides over. He evidently believes in the old doctrine about the true seat of the soul.

About 4,000 emigrants have been conveyed from Quebec by the Grand Trunk this season. Box cars are not used, and the number of passengers to each car is limited to about half the number usually carried.

The following appointments are gazetted:—Lieut. Col. Patrick Robertson Ross, of Her Majesty's regular army, to be Adjutant General of Militia of the Dominion of Canada, with the rank of Colonel in the Militia, in the room and stead of Col. Patrick Leonard Macdougall, resigned. James Moir Ferres, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors of Penitentiaries, to be Warden of the Penitentiary at Kingston, in the room of Æneas Macdonell, Esq., resigned.

Who will represent the North West and Newfoundland in the Privy Council when they enter the Union? That is one of the questions of the day at the Capital, coupled with the rumour that the Ministerial representatives of Quebec and Ontario will be reduced to two members each and their places given to the new members. Another of the Ottawa rumours has it that the Civil Service Commissioners have recommended the abolition of the Ministry of Agriculture and the transfer of the Patent Office to the Public Works department. If it is well founded it will account for the further rumour now current for months, that the Hon. Mr Chapais was about to resign.

The Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto appears by a published correspondence of parties concerned in the management of it, to have been conducted in a very loose and imprudent way, and to have suffered severe losses in consequence. And a similar correspondence concerning the Jacques Cartier bank, of this city, shows, if its president's statements published in the *Herald* are correct, that at least two favoured houses have been allowed to overdraw their accounts in that bank largely, and that he, the president, was not permitted to ascertain the liabilities to the Bank of one of these houses of which a brother-in-law of the cashier is a partner. The directors expressed unabated confidence in the cashier, and seek to turn out the president; and the cashier states that, at the meeting of the directors to be held on the 16th proximo, such explanation will be given as shall be satisfactory to all present.—*Montreal Witness.*

A velocipedist has just read a paper before the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, in which he takes the ground that the velocipede has very little chance of coming into general use, although as an instrument of healthful exercise it is worthy of consideration. Experience, he affirms, shows that a man can, with equal exertion, walk or run quite as far in a day of eight hours as he can travel with a velocipede in the same time. Although, for a journey of a few minutes duration, a speed of twenty-four and one-half miles per hour may be obtained, not more than thirty miles in the day of eight hours can be traversed, and that with much difficulty and exertion.

THE NEW INSOLVENCY BILL.

A comparison with the Acts of 1864 and 1865 show a great number of minor changes affecting technical chang s, some of which are improvements.

Passing over these, we note that the first change relates to the manner of making voluntary assignments. The creditor is no longer allowed to choose an assignee or to call a meeting of his creditors to name one. He shall, says the new Act, assign to the official assignee of the county in which he resides, or to the official assignee of the county nearest to his domicile. This assignee is to be termed the *interim* assignee, and he continues in charge of the debtors' effects and in management of all preliminary matters previous to the first meeting of the creditors, of which it is his duty to give notice; exercising in fact the same powers as the guardian in compulsory liquidation under the former law. At this meeting the creditors may appoint another person as assignee, or if they neglect it, the interim assignee becomes the assignee for the future also. If a new assignee is appointed, the interim assignee is bound to divest himself of his position of trust by a deed of release, within forty-eight hours, and to deliver up all effects and papers, or he becomes subject to heavy punishment.

Under the head of compulsory liquidation the law has been changed so as to allow one or more creditors instead of two or more to put the debtor into insolvency, and besides the former grounds for compelling an assignment, the sale by a trader of the whole or any main part of his stock without the consent of his creditors, and without satisfying their claims is added.

Provision is made for the service of a defendant put in compulsory liquidation, who has no domicile in the Dominion, or who absconds from the Province in which he resides.

The mode of calling meetings is pointed out, viz: by advertisement, and several steps to be taken are shortened

The schedule of creditors which the debtor is to produce must contain a further statement than under the old law.

The official assignees may be appointed by the Boards of Trade, as heretofore, or by the judges in any county wherein, or adjacent whereto, no Board of Trade exists; and the Board or Judge may remove the assignee on petition and for sufficient cause.

Assignees must give such security as the Board or Judge may require, and such further security as the creditors of any insolvent may demand, and upon the security coming to an end, the interim assignee or guardian is incapable of being appointed to the estate until he gives new security.

Provision is made for realizing the proceeds of this security where it is necessary.

A new institution, that of inspectors, is created by this Bill. There are creditors appointed at the first meeting from amongst themselves, who will perform the duties imposed upon them gratuitously. Their duties consist in directing the assignee until the next meeting of the creditors. They have also the power as well as the five creditors under the old Act to say when the assignee shall call meetings, and to direct any claim to be contested at the expense of the estate.

Assignees must deposit all moneys belonging to the estate, weekly, in a bank, if he lives within fifteen miles of one, and must produce at every meeting his bank book for the inspection of the creditors. If he banks the money in his own name he is subject to removal, and if the production of the bank book is not noted in the minutes of the meeting, it will be presumed that it was not produced. He is required to keep a duplicate register of all his proceedings, and it is his duty to bring before the creditors the amount of the security he has given, in order that they may order additional to be given if they wish.

He is empowered to sell the entire stock of a debtor in one lot, or in detail, at a gross price, or at so much in the dollar, or in any other way he may think fit—the creditors first approving thereof.

He is to have the exclusive right to sue in his own name for the recovery of debts due to the insolvent.

Real estate may be sold by the assignee after an advertisement of two months—a term which may be lessened to one month by the consent of the judge and the creditors; and the assignee may determine whether the sale should be made on credit and on what terms. Provision is made for the removal of the assignee by his own consent, or at the will of the creditors either before or after dividends have been declared.

The remuneration of the interim assignee, assignee, or guardian, shall be fixed by the creditors at the first meeting, but if not so fixed the remuneration of the interim assignee shall be fixed by the assignee and the creditors at not more than five per centum on the cash receipts—subject, however, to an appeal by any party interested to have the amount increased as insufficient or reduced as being in excess of the services rendered. The accounts of the assignee are to be ready in one month after his appointment, and every three months statements are to be prepared by him, which show his dealings with the estate. The dates formerly were two and six months respectively.

No lien is created by a sheriff's writ, if, before payment to the plaintiff of the funds realized under it the assignment is made, or the estate is put in compulsory liquidation.

The privileged claim of clerks for arrears of wages, may, under the new Act, be increased beyond the three months allowed by the old Act.

Dividends are to be paid at the expiration of one day (instead of six) from the publication of the last advertisement declaring it.

Every claim or dividend is to be objected to within one day after it is declared; and assignees are not to receive or notice any objection, unless notice in writing is given them of it, and evidence of previous service of a copy on the claimant. Under the head of fraud the law is changed, so as to include a creditor who may make bargains with the insolvent, which are not for the benefit of the whole body of creditors. Real property is included in that respect of which a transfer may be made in contemplation of insolvency.

A deed of composition and discharge may under the new law be made in consideration of cash or credit, secured or not, and the discharge contained in it may be absolute or conditional as the parties may agree.

Where a discharge is contested, if the evidence is insufficient to sustain valid grounds for refusing a certificate of discharge, but shows that the insolvent has been extravagant, reckless in endorsing for others, or negligent in keeping his books of account, the judge may order a suspension of the discharge for five years.

Provision is also made for this suspension at the desire of a majority of the creditors, expressed in writing, or in either case the judge may declare the discharge second class.

Among the most extraordinary provisions in the Bill may be classed those which provide for the examination of a wife touching the retention or concealment of any of her husband's effects, and the power given to an assignee to receive and open the insolvent's letters.

In order to obtain the attendance of witnesses the assignee or a judge may issue subpœnas to any part of the Dominion, and on proof of service of the writ on the witness, and payment of his fees, power is given to the judges in the different Provinces to enforce attendance.

No discharge granted out of the Dominion shall affect the rights of creditors in Canada.

A new arrangement is made of the priority of lien of the costs of carrying out an assignment. The costs up to the appointment of the assignee, form a first charge; the disbursements necessary in winding up the estate form a second charge; and the discharges come last.

Judges interested in the insolvent's estate cannot act, and assignees cannot adjudicate upon their own claims.

The offences and penalties are set out with greater particularity, and three years imprisonment may be inflicted on the unhappy insolvent who does not upon examination fully discover all about his estate; who has, within thirty days previous to his becoming insolvent, removed or concealed goods to the value of fifty dollars; who has failed to disclose the fact that a false debt has been proved against his assignee; who has in any way mutilated his books and papers; or, in fact, in almost any way offended against the strictest regularity.

In this respect the Bill is well enough; for though in some respects it might work hardship, the new enactment will do much to terrify fraudulent dealers. But we fail to see anything in this Bill to cut down the expenses of winding up estates. This the country has asked for and would gladly welcome. So far, however, from the fees of assignees being lessened, a new provision is introduced by which they may obtain more than the five per cent at present allowed them.

Besides the several extraordinary provisions for examining insolvents' wives and taking their letters from the post, and shortening the time for carrying out the necessary proceedings, the new Bill is no more than a consolidation of the Acts of 1864 and 1865.

THE REVENUE.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month ending April 30th:

REVENUE—Customs	$ 822,734 07
Excise.....	240,573 94
Post office	82,523 66
Public works, including railways.....	37,696 35
Bill stamp duty.....	11,168 24
Miscellaneous.....	48,308 24
Total.....	$1,243,004 50
Expenditure	$ 756,706 46

SUMMARY OF MR ROSE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

Last year the estimated receipts were stated to be $14,695,000, including, of course, the arrears of other Provinces; in other words, the gross amount the Dominion expected to receive. There had been received on account of the Dominion proper, $13,835,000. There was belonging to one Province another $485,000—making the total receipts for 1867-8, $14,321,000; showing an over-estimate of receipts $373,000. The decrease was accounted for by the large falling off of customs in April, May and June of last year, amounting to $345,000, which makes up $373,000 short of the estimated receipts. The ascertained expenditures that year amounted to $14,321,000. The ascertained result was—the expenditure of the Dominion proper, $12,973,000, expenditure on account of Provinces $572,790—making a total expenditure of $13,595,790, or the expenditure falling short of estimates $775,000.

The estimates this year exceeded those of 1867-68, by $500,000. The estimated revenue for the last year was $15,114,000, while the real revenue, calculating from the expenses of the last ten months, will be $13,744,656—showing the gross falling off of receipts $1,369,344. The Government by exercising economy brought about the following result. The gross receipts of the year were $25,869,037, including the Intercolonial Railway loan, and the gross expenditure $22,409,000, including the payment of arrears on the redemptions of the public debt, amounting to $8,988,556—this leaves an ordinary expenditure of $13,470,625, leaving a balance in favour of the year's operations of $271,038.

He next referred to deposits by Insurance Companies, which amounted to $3,723,743. The Savings Bank Department had been successful, the total amount on deposit was $676,393. The amount received on the Intercolonial Railway loan was $10,283,000.—To recompense themselves for the use of the loan the Government had available in the hands of their agents $2,800,000; bonds $754,000; Great Western Railway debt $3,245,000; Savings Bank profits $1,000,000; in Bank of Montreal $1,500,000—leaving a balance over and above of $974,000.

In the first year of Confederation, 1866 and 1867, there were sent from Canada to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 349,000 barrels of flour. In the year expiring June last, there were sent 443,000 barrels to the same Provinces; showing an increase of 33 per cent. In the article of coal, imports from the Lower Provinces to Ontario and Quebec, increased last year 17 per cent, and this year shows also a large increase. We cease to depend on England for coal, as we can get it cheaper from Nova Scotia.

In the Militia department they hoped to make a reduction of a quarter of a million of dollars, and he had such confidence in the Minister of War that he believed the department would be managed with equal efficiency. The gross expenses for the coming year would amount to $17,659,000, of which $2,000,000 was estimated for the Intercolonial Railroad, and this estimate was made when only four sections were under contract. There was also $340,000 for railways in the Lower Provinces, leaving $14,393,877 for the expenditure of the coming year. The subsidies for the Province were estimated at $2,522,000.

The estimated income from customs was $8,600,000, and from excise $3,300,000. The cause of the increase of the latter was on the assumption that there would be 3,700,000 gallons consumed, and he estimated the consumption of malt at 38,000,000 pounds. No allowance was made for revenue from public works now in course of construction. The amount of income from all sources was $14,565,000, against expenditure $14,319,000, leaving a small but sure balance of $246,000.

A Cologne paper says that the Pontifical government is desirous of obtaining recruits for its army from Germany, with the assistance of the Catholic nobility and the religious bodies of that country. Select young men are to be chosen, and their engagement is to be three years.

A vacant space between two up-town streets in New York has recently been filled up with several cart loads of old coffins, taken from a neighbouring burial ground. Most of the residents are much excited about this horrible nuisance, although some of the squatters thereabouts have been stealing the coffins for firewood.

News from all parts of Michigan represents the growing wheat crop as promising all that could be desired, while fruit of all kinds gives good token of an abundant harvest, having yet, however, to run the gauntlet of the later frosts.

A young girl has been tried recently at Bordeaux for having thrown vitriol in her lover's face, when, after seducing, he refused to marry her. The court found her guilty, and fined her one franc for the assault.

A co-operative congress will be held in London, commencing on the 31st of May. Manufactures of co-operative associations will be exhibited in Crystal Palace, and a festive gathering will take place there.

It is said in St. John that the Dominion Government is about to appropriate $30,000 for the improvement of the St. Croix river, and that the U.S. Government will give a similar amount. Dredges from the North shore of New Brunswick and St. John have also been promised.

Mr Disraeli, the ex-Premier of England, has been attacked by the statesman's complaint, the gout, which prevented his attendance in Parliament for a few days.

Mr J. Ilbery, who retired from the office of station-master at the Lime street station in Liverpool sixteen years ago, has just died at the age of 100, having been born in 1769. It is stated that he was able to take his usual walks—at least two miles a day—until four weeks ago.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society on April 20, the bronze medallion was given to W. J. West, a bandsman in the 19th Middlesex Volunteers, for saving the life of Mr Fairbourne, a private in the 4th Middlesex, at the Dover Review. Fairbourne was close to the water edge watching the brig Ferret as she broke up, when he was overtaken by a wave and drawn into the water. West rushed in after him, and saved him at the risk of his own life.

Last Wednesday night a man tapped on the window of William Caswell's house in Taunton, Mass., and said, "William, your brother Elijah is very badly injured, and wants you to come right down to see him." Caswell rose, harnessed his horse, and taking his wife went to his brother's, whom he found asleep and well. On returning he found his own house had been entered and robbed by burglars, who had got rid of him by this means.

Up to the 23rd ult., forty-nine sailing vessels had arrived at the ports of St. John's, Harbour Grace, and Carbonear, with about 175,000 seals.

Go to the States, young man—go by all means, but first read this extract from the St John [N.B.] *Telegraph* of the 1st inst.: The American boat brought back from the United States yesterday large numbers of Provincialists who had sought in vain their fortunes in the Dominion of Uncle Sam. About fifty of these left last night by the *Express* for their old homes in Nova Scotia. More will leave by train this morning for Prince Edward Island, and not a few go to Fredericton by the steamer. They represent "times" as even harder abroad than at home.

Away in the Western States the complaint is that men have too much land, and that the result is slovenly and unprofitable farming. In many cases the weeds over-top the crops, and of course not only spoil those in which they are found, but spread the evil. Everywhere it is said you can see potato fields uncleaned all summer, and the land getting into an intolerably foul condition. It seems to have a certain attraction for a man to be able to say he farms so many hundred acres, but after all it does not pay. We are not so bad in Canada, but the evil is not unknown among us. For one man hampered and ruined here from having too little land, there are five from having too much. Let farmers know that if good farming won't pay, bad farming need not be tried.

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.

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

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

W. R. McRAE & Co.

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ARRIVING.

4 POUNDS new RAISINS—for 1s. 3d.

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May 4th.

TEMPERANCE SUMMER DRINKS.

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

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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.

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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.

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April 6. R. & J. GARDINER.