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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.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

A leading New York journal regards the shipment by the British government of the discharged dockyard artizans as indicative of a complete failure of the poor law system, and a confession on the part of the government of the hopelessness of the prospect for these artizans should they remain in England. It thinks that only a government so popular with working classes as that of which Mr Gladstone is premier could venture on a scheme of this kind without encountering the hostility of the working population. Our contemporary misapprehends, we think, the influence of the conviction, now universal among the English industrial orders, of the advantages presented to them by emigration. In a country where the working people economize pinchingly for months and years to save up the means to buy a passage ticket to the colonies or the United States, they are not likely to quarrel with the government that assists them to emigrate by placing the naval transports at their disposal to convey themselves and their families across the Atlantic. The clamour will rather be, just as indicated by the English press, in favour of an extension of government aid in the same direction. The policy of removing skilled artizans from the country may be open to objection, as going to weaken the resources of a manufacturing state, but so long as the government takes care to build up its colonies by supplying them with this surplus labour, the Empire loses nothing; it gains rather in its outlying parts.

In spite of the strong public sentiment in the United States urging the American Government to recognize the Cuban insurgents, and in spite of the formal resolution of the House of Representatives directing recognition on the establishment of a Republican government in the island, the administration of General Grant is pursuing an exceeding cautious course. The public sentiment favouring the insurrection, and the large amount of monetary aid which the revolutionists are enabled to command in New York and other American ports, are reproducing in altered cases all the circumstances out of which the Alabama claims against Great Britain arose. Military supplies, and armed cruisers and expeditions of filibusters, have left New York for a Cuban destination, having eluded the easy vigilance of the federal officers, as it will always be possible for vessels to do in ports where commercial ventures are allowed the freedom customary in British and American ports. Now, however, the authorities at Washington perceive that these events will vindicate the British government in the case of the Alabama, and damage their own side, they are directing the revenue cutters at New York to examine suspicious vessels, particularly those sailing at night. There can be little doubt that diplomatic questions pending between the United States and Great Britain are holding the American government in check and compelling them to observances they would not otherwise care to attend to. But for the question of the Alabama claims, American interference in Cuba would have taken a decided form ere this; and it must be acknowledged that British and Spanish interests are being served by the unwonted caution and regard now paid by the American administration in regard to the insurrection in Cuba.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Monday, May 10.—Mr Langevin presented two returns, one on communications relative to importation of American siver, and the other relative to instructions, &c, given to Mr Page relative to the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec.

In reply to Mr Fortier, Sir John A. Macdonald said that the government did not intend to bring down a measure during the present session for the purchase of the telegraph lines.

In reply to Mr Harrison, Sir John A. Macdonald said that the establishment of a Court of Admiralty with jurisdiction in the western part of the Dominion or conferring said jurisdiction upon existing courts was under consideration.

In reply to Mr Gendron, Mr Rose said the government did not intend to establish landed credit (credit foncier) banks.

Mr Savary moved for copies of proclamations, &c., relating to the assimilation of the currency of the Dominion. He said when the currency bill was before Parliament last session he had moved an amendment for the adoption of the standard prevailing in his own province as being the adaptation of the national currency to that of the Dominion. He believed that course preferable to the one adopted by the government. He considered that the English sovereign should be valued at five dollars. He argued in favour of the adoption of one uniform system of currency for the whole Dominion, pointing out the difficulty under which Nova Scotia traders labored when dealing with New Brunswick or the upper provinces. They had to submit to a discount which they considered little less than robbery.

Mr Rose said the government had issued no proclamation assimilating the currency, as they had the power to do. His hon. friend had not, however, exaggerated the evils of a difference in the currency. It met them everywhere in the transaction of the public business. He referred to the circumstances under which the bill of last session had been passed. Then it was supposed that the bill before the American Congress would have been adopted, but since that a new phase of the question had risen, through the result of the English royal commission. It now appeared that their opinion had undergone a great change, and though the commissioners had gone very far in their approval of the Paris scheme, yet they had finally concluded not to recommend it. They had reported in favour of one standard of value among all commercial nations, and that standard should be gold, nine-tenths fine, and not one-twelfth alloy like the English sovereign. There were, however, very strong reasons why they had recommended that the pound sterling should be adopted as the universal standard. All foreign loans and all the great financial transactions of the world were based upon the pound sterling, and it was considered that the inconvenience of changing the value of the English sovereign would be very much greater than that which would be created by assimilating the coins of other countries to the value of the sovereign. The fact developed by this commission had made a serious impression, so far that Sherman's bill of the previous Congress had been abandoned, and appearances now indicated that the English sovereign, or its equivalent in gold, would be ultimately adopted. With respect to Nova Scotia he supposed his hon. friend would not wish to see the currency raised up to our present standard with a prospect of its having to be changed again in a few years, when in all probability France, England and the United States would make a uniform currency on the basis of the English sovereign. He instanced several other legislatures which had passed permissive bills to change the currency in accordance with the plan of the Paris conference so soon as that was adopted by other countries, and we stand in the same position.

Mr Savary withdrew his motion.

Mr Connell moved for the correspondence between the Dominion and the Local Government of New Brunswick, relating to the subsidy provided under the act of the legislature of 1864 of the said province to facilitate the construction of railways.

Mr Rose said when the province of New Brunswick came into the Union it had incurred large obligations in the shape of subsidies for building railroads. There were five or six of these railways going on, and although the Dominion has discharged these obligations as they matured, it was on the distinct and positive understanding with the local government of New Brunswick, that these payments should be charged against her debt. The correspondence relating to these subsidies was of a most voluminous character, and would involve a great deal of labour in preparing it.

The motion was withdrawn on the understanding that it would be brought up again in a different form.

Mr Mackenzie moved that an order of the House do issue for a statement of the names of officers of the civil service who had received any sum as an allowance for special or other services for the present year over their regular salary. He said a report had reached him of large amounts having been paid for special services to men who were at that time in receipt of a salary and for performing ordinary duties. He would not now refer to their names, but he wished it distinctly understood that the policy to which he referred was considered on his side of the House entirely objectionable.

Mr Rose said he appreciated the delicacy of the hon. member in refraining from bringing forward the names of gentlemen to whom he had alluded.

Mr Mackenzie moved an address for a copy of Col. Macdougall's letter resigning the office of Adjutant General, and other correspondence relating thereto. He regretted that the country had lost the services of such a valuable officer.

Sir George E. Cartier said that before he had left England he had received a letter from Col. Macdougall with the request that he would lay the same before the Governor General when he returned to Canada. It was quite true, therefore, that at the time the Minister of Justice had made the statement referred to there was no such letter before the Government, he (Sir George) not having then laid it before His Excellency. This had now been done, and he had no objection to the production of the papers. He joined with the hon. member for Lambton in expressing sincere regret that the country had lost the valuable services of Col. Macdougall.

The motion was carried.

Mr Young moved the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject of printing the statutes and printing and publishing the *Canada Gazette*.

The motion was allowed to stand.

Mr Ross (Dundas) moved for a return of all grain imported into this country from the 1st of April, 1867, to the 1st of April, 1869. Carried.

Mr Oliver, in moving for a select committee on the purchase and exportation of American silver, argued that much of the depression of trade throughout the country was due to our having so large an amount of depreciated currency afloat, and that the purchase and exportation would be a great public advantage.

Mr Rose did not object to the committee, but desired a postponement of its appointment until after the returns just brought down were printed. The request was agreed to.

On motion to go into committee on Mr McConkey's bill to make the first of July a legal holiday,

Mr Holton objected to the bill. As it affected the interest of labour and of commerce it was a most objectionable measure in itself, but he objected to the bill on a point of order. It was in effect taking the money of the people.

Mr Levisconte thought it was unfair to ask them to celebrate as a holiday the anniversary of a day on which they believed a most grievous burthen was imposed on them. It was unreasonable to believe that Nova Scotia, the majority of whose people was against Confederation, would like to keep a day in honour of Confederation.

Mr Dunkin denied that there was any force in the point of order raised by the member for Chateauguay.

The Speaker ruled that the motion was in order. He could not understand that a holiday was a burthen upon the people. (Laughter.)

Mr Macdonald (Glengarry) moved, seconded by Mr Macdonald (Lunenburg), the six months hoist.

Sir G. E. Cartier hoped the mover would postpone discussion on the bill for a day or two. They had just heard the views of an hon. gentleman from Nova Scotia, and though he did not quite understand his argument it would be well to postpone the question for a time.

Mr Holton thought the bill would certainly be held over until the President of the Council was in his seat.

Mr Macdonald (Lunenburg) said if the measure were forced now he should certainly vote against going into committee. We had already too many holidays, and he was convinced that this bill, if passed, would give great dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia.

Mr Chapman had no objection to the people of Ontario, and Quebec and New Brunswick holding the 1st July as a holiday, but in Nova Scotia it would be one of lamentation. The Nova Scotians felt they were powerless in this House, and if this bill were passed it would only be another proof of it.

Mr Ferguson would assure the member from Nova Scotia that it was not the intention of the people of Ontario to impose the bill on them. He thought there were already too many holidays, and he was opposed to the introduction of more. Were it made a holiday it would be of very little benefit to the religious portion of the community. It would be a day of idleness to all but the tavernkeepers, and they would make money. He would vote against the bill with great satisfaction.

Mr Morris hoped the bill would be withdrawn, because of the manner in which it would be regarded in Nova Scotia.

Mr D. A. McDonald argued against the bill, because Confederation had been a failure.

Mr Savage regretted that such a discussion had been brought up at this stage of the session. He opposed the bill for several reasons, and argued that such a bill should not be forced through the House.

Mr Dunkin said that to make the 1st of July a holiday only made it a holiday in the statutory sense. It did not affect the courts. It could not affect any other matter than those subjects over which they had legislative control.

Mr McConkey said that after the very general desire of the House he would withdraw his bill. He regretted exceedingly that the bill had given rise to any angry discussion.

In reply to Mr Bowell,

Mr Rose stated that the subject of interest had been under the consideration of the government, but they had been waiting the arrival of the hon. President of the Council, who would be here to-morrow, and on Friday next would probably bring forward a resolution on the subject of interest. He had, in fact, given formal notice to that effect, and also for the same day resolutions on banking and currency.

The House adjourned at 8:20.

CHANGE OF TIME.—By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that in future the steamer Bay of Quinte will leave Kingston at half-past three o'clock each afternoon, instead of at four.

LARGE FISH.—There was exhibited this morning at the fish market a specimen of the Maskinonge (*Esox estor*) which weighed 47 pounds; its length was four feeet nine inches. It was taken in a net off St. John's Island. Another fine fish, also taken in the same vicinity, was shown, weighing 17 pounds. The largest fish of this species seen by Frank Fosten was of 28 pounds weight, but Dr. E. De Kay remarks that they occasionally attain a weight of 80 pounds.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The propellers America and Avon passed down this morning. The steamer St. Helen arrived at one o'clock this morning, and shortly after resumed her voyage to Montreal. It is the intention of the Northern Transportation Company to arrange that one of its propellers shall touch at Kingston daily.

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

UP—Prop East, Kingston, Chicago, pig iron; schr Western Belle, Oswego, Toledo, sundries; Garibaldi, Oswego, Pt Karnell, light; props Granite State, Oswego, Detroit, gen cargo; Milwaukie, Oswego, Chicago, gen cargo; Michigan, Oswego, Toledo, gen cargo; Buckeye, Oswego, Toledo, gen cargo; St Lawrence, Montreal, Buffalo, pig iron; schs Minnie Slanson, Port Colborne, Erie, light; Wm Young, Port Colborne, Erie, light; barque Massillon, Port Colborne, Cleveland, light.

DOWN—Schs Perry, Milwaukie, Oswego, light; G D Norris, Milwaukie, Oswego, light; Rival, Toledo, Ogdensburgh, lumber; Louisa, Wallaceburg, Kingston, timber; C C Trowbridge, Milwaukie, Thorold, wheat; Live Yankee, Detroit, Ogdensburgh, lumber; Northern Belle, Milwaukie, Oswego, wheat; bark Bessie Bewick, Wallaceburg, Clayton, timber; trig H Roney, Toledo, Kingston, timber. At the elevator the schooner Louisa Day. Wind southwest, strong.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Daniel Cox and Patrick Lynch were charged by Neil Brown with stealing a coat from him. The complainant deposed that about three o'clock this morning he was proceeding to his home in the township of Pittsburgh, and when about twenty rods on the other side of Cataraqui bridge, he met the prisoners and another man. Complainant was carrying his coat on his right arm at the time, when Lynch stepped up to him and asked him where he was going "with that coat:" he replied that he was going home "with that coat." Lynch then snatched it from him him and continued on his way to town. Complainant was afraid to make any resistance or to immediately follow the prisoners, but after some time he returned and gave information of the robbery to the police. Shortly after he had done so, he saw the three men in the baymarket, and Lynch then had on complainant's coat. Complainant immediately returned to the police station and stated the fact. Policeman Lane then immediately went with complainant to the haymarket and arrested the two prisoners, the third one having left in the meantime, but neither of them had on the stolen coat. The complainant swore positively to the identity of the prisoners. Policeman Lane's evidence as to the complaint having been made, and to the arrest of the prisoners was taken. Both of the prisoners were committed for trial. Another charge of assault was preferred against Lynch by John Harris, whose contused eye and badly bruised face bore evidence to the truth of his statements. They were—that last night he was drinking with Lynch in a tavern on Ontario street, when an altercation took place between him and Lynch, and they went outside. Lynch then knocked complainant down, and when down kicked him in the face and eye in a most brutal manner. For this offence Lynch was fined $20 or two months gaol. There was a charge against Harris of drunkenness, but in consideration of the punishment he had already received, and as he was going away in a vessel, the matter was allowed to drop. Ellen Little, well known to the police as a vagrant, and excessively violent when drunk, which she is whenever an opportunity offers, was placed at the bar on the old charge, and sentenced to pay a fine of $2 or go to gaol for a month. This last case terminated the business of the morning.

Father Point, May 11.—The St. Andrew passed inward at noon with 408 steerage passengers.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council took place on Monday evening in the Council Chamber. The Mayor occupied the chair, and the following members were present:

Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Chown, H. Cunningham, Davidson, Drennan, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan, Sullivan and Tomkins.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the lessee of No. 2 market, complaining of the establishment of the wood market in Clergy street as having been the occasion of loss to him, and asking for a remuneration from the Council. Referred to the market committee to report.

PETITIONS.

Alderman Tomkins brought up a petition from Samuel Oldreive to be allowed to erect a sign on his premises, Ontario street. Granted under the supervision of the city engineer.

Alderman Gibson brought up the petition of George Holder and others, drawing attention to the existence of back taxes on property bought by them of J. Macdowall, in Division street, unknown to the purchasers, and asking the Council to take action in the matter while there is property yet remaining belonging to Mr Macdowall sufficient to satisfy the claims of the corporation. Referred to the Court of Revision to take immediate steps in the matter.

Alderman H. Cunningham brought up the petition of Maria Card, calling attention to the dilapidated condition of certain property rented by the petitioner belonging to the city, and asking for a lease of the property for five years. Referred to the committee on city property to report.

Alderman Tomkins brought up the petition of F. W. Hugo, secretary of No. 1 and 3 hose company, asking for the advance of their year's salary, to enable the company to entertain their friends from Belleville on Dominion Day. Referred to the committee on fire, water and gas, to report.

Alderman Tomkins brought up the petition of the officers of the 14th Battalion P.W.O. Rifles, asking for the appointment of suitable ranges for rifle practice, and suggesting the land north west of Gordon street as a proper site

Alderman Allen objected to the place as being most dangerous. With the present long range rifles a man at the penitentiary would not be safe from the effects of a rifle fired in Princess street.

Alderman Tomkins put in a motion referring the matter to the committee on fire, water and gas, but the Mayor remarked that he did not believe the Council had the power to grant the request.

Alderman A. Livingston was astonished that the name of the colonel should be appended to the petition.

Alderman Kinghorn was of opinion that the petition should go to no committee at all. It should not be granted.

Alderman Davidson was of the same opinion.

Alderman Tomkins withdrew his motion, and the petition was referred to the committee on streets.

REPORTS.

Alderman A. Livingston handed in the report of the committee on finance. The report was of considerable length. The item of most interest in it was that concerning the petition of the dry goods merchants referred at the last meeting. The report could not recommend the granting of the prayer of the petition of these merchants. Taxes collected for the fortnight ending May 10 $286,20.

Alderman A. Livingston said that he did not exactly agree with that portion of the report relating to the dry goods merchants. There was no doubt a hardship existing, and something should be done.

Alderman Kingborn and others saw an impossibility to interfere; if the goods were really sold for less than their value the matter would soon remedy itself.

Alderman Drennan thought that goods from strangers should be kept out of our market when brought in to the damage of our merchants.

Alderman Davidson spoke against any restrictions upon trade to benefit a few to the injury of the general public.

Alderman Tomkins spoke at length, and moved a resolution referring the petition of the dry goods merchants to the committee on licences, but was informed that there was no petition to refer. He consequently sat down, and the report was received and adopted.

Alderman Allen handed in the report of the committee on streets and improvements. It contained the appropriations, which were as follows:

WARD APPROPRIATIONS.

Frontenac	$725
Victoria	725
Rideau	725
Ontario	625
St. Lawrence	525
Cataraqui	725
Sydenham	725

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Streets, &c.	$600
Princess street from waters edge to city limits	400
King street	200
Union street	50
Division street, from Princess street to city limits	100
Montreal street	300
Concession Road from Bennett Parker's to Ward's	100
Grove street	50
Bay street	50
John street	40
Shovelling snow	100
Markets Nos. 1 & 2	250
Total	$7,015

Further, in reference to the communication of the immigration office.

The committee was of opinion that a few persons of the following trades could find employment here now, and at the rates here named:

Masons from 8s 9d to $2 per day.
Carpenters 7s 6d to 8s 9d per day.
Painters 5s 7½d to 6s 3d per day.

Farm labourers are in demand during the harvesting season, and servant girls are much needed, that is, a good class of them.

The committee recommends that the same be communicated to the Commissioner of Immigration.

Alderman Tomkins said that Victoria ward did not need so large an appropriation—the ward was in a good condition, and required but little done to it.

Alderman Allen said that it would be easy to knock off a portion of the amount appropriated to the ward, and he would move to that effect, only he thought it would not be fair to do so, the chairman of the ward not being present. The alderman spoke in favour of experimenting in laying down stone side walks of some description.

The report was received and adopted.

Alderman H. Cunningham gave notice that at the next meeting he should introduce a by-law relating to cabs.

Alderman McMillan, seconded by Alderman Brophy, moved the formal appointment by the Council of Mr A. Smith to the office of clerk of the market and harbour master, which was carried.

Alderman Chown, seconded by Alderman Gibson, moved that the name of Wesley Hall be changed to Music Hall or Concert Hall. He said his reason for so doing was that certain entertainments were held in the hall repugnant to the feelings of Methodists.

This remark was received with considerable merriment from members, and a remark from Alderman Allen that he was not aware of any entertainment having been held in the hall which any one could object to. After some facetious remarks by the same speaker respecting the Black Crook, the motion passed.

Alderman Sullivan brought up a resolution relative to the assessment of persons for income tax, and the exemptions, &c., but subsequently withdrew it, being informed that all the information he wanted he could get by reference to the assessment roll, and although troublesome, it was his only remedy.

Aldermen Gildersleeve, seconded by Alderman A. Livingston, moved, that the Court of Revision be empowered to employ a competent person to examine the assessment rolls for the present year with a view of ascertaining the fact for the information of the court, tending to the equalization of the assessment.

After a somewhat tedious debate the resolution was put and carried upon a division Yeas, Aldermen Brophy, Chown, H. Cunningham, Davidson, Drennan, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan and Sullivan, 12. Nays, Alderman Allen and Tomkins, 2

The Council then adjourned at ten o'clock.

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON ON THE NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY.

A few extracts from Sir George Simpson's "Narrative of a Journey Round the World" will show what that experienced traveller thought of it before it had occurred to the Company to make it appear as a wilderness fit only for the habitation of wild beasts and trappers

After leaving Lake Superior they entered the valley of the Kaministagola, "a beautiful river, whose verdant banks formed a striking and agreeable contrast with the sterile and rugged waste of Lake Superior." * * * "The river, during the day's march, passed through forests of elm, oak, pine, birch, &c., being studded with isles not less fertile and lovely than its banks; and many a spot reminded us of the rich and quiet scenery of England. The paths of the numerous portages were spangled with violets, roses and many other wild flowers, while the currant, the gooseberry, the raspberry, the plum, the cherry, and even the vine, were abundant. All this bounty of nature was imbued, as it were, with life by the cheerful notes of a variety of birds, and by the restless flutter of butterflies of the brightest hues." * * *

"One cannot pass through this valley without feeling that it is destined, sooner or later, to become the home of civilized men, with their bleating flocks and their lowing herds, with their schools and their churches, with their full garners and their social hearths."

On the following day they reached the summit.

"The view from the summit is justly admired by all who see it. At the spectator's feet is stretched a panorama of hill and dale, chequered with the varied tints of the pine, the aspen, the ash and the oak, while through the middle meanders the stream of the Kaministagois, often doubling and turning as if willing to linger for ever on so lovely a spot."

The country does not disimprove as the traveller advances:

"The river which empties Lac La Pluie into the Lake of the Woods is, in more than one respect, decidedly the finest stream in the whole route. From Fort Frances downwards, a stretch of nearly a hundred miles, it is not interrupted by a single impediment, while yet the current is not strong enough materially to retard an ascending traveller. Nor are the banks less favourable to agriculture than the waters themselves to navigation, resembling, in some measure, those of the Thames near Richmond. From the very brink of the river there rises a gentle slope of greensward, crowned in many places with a plentiful growth of birch, poplar, beech, elm and oak. Is it too much for the eye of philanthropy to discern, through the vista of futurity, this noble stream, connecting as it does the fertile shores of two spacious lakes, with crowded steamboats on its bosom, and populous towns on its borders?"

The Lake of the Woods:

"Though the shores of this sheet of water are more rocky than those of Lac La Pluie yet they are very fertile, producing the maize already mentioned in abundance, and bringing maize to perfection."

The islands with which the lake "is literally studded," "are better adapted than the mainland to cultivation.'

So much for the district between Lake Superior and Red River. Now let us turn to the description of that settlement.

"The soil proved rich and productive, and the plough met with no obstruction. The usual American steps necessarily taken for clearing away the forest previous to tilling the land was not requisite. The plains adjoining the settlement were not encumbered with wood, though, upon the immediate banks of the rivers, there was generally to be found an abundance and variety of fine timber. The rivers abounded with fish; the adjoining prairies with buffaloes, and the more distant woods with elk, deer, &c."

" * * * In spite of the occasional emigrations from the Red River towards the Mississippi and the Columbia, it appears that the population is found to double every twenty years."

"The soil of Red River settlement is a black mould of considerable depth, which, when first tilled, produces extraordinary crops, as much, on some occasions, as forty returns of wheat; and even after twenty successive years of cultivation, without the relief of manure or of fallow, or of green crop, it still yields from fifteen to twenty-five bushels an acre. The wheat produced is plump and heavy; there are also large quantities of grain of all kinds, besides beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese and wool in abundance."

Beyond Fort Garry "our cart upset over perhaps the only stone within twenty miles of us—the country being nearly as free of such impediments as the tidiest garden."

"The scenery of the day had been generally perfect level. On the east, north, and south, there was not a mound or a tree to vary the vast expense of greensward, while to the west were the gleaming bays of the winding Assiniboine, separated from each other by wooded points of considerable depth."

Further on they reached "a boundless Prairie, as level and smooth as a Pond." It is "covered with an alluvial soil of great fertility" &c.

"On leaving the Dog Knoll (which is in the centre of this boundless Prairie) we traversed about twenty-five miles of Prairie, among several large and beautiful lakes."

In no part of the world can there be found a country more beautiful and attractive than this as described by Sir George Simpson. One can hardly expect to find nature more perfectly prepared for the habitation of a civilized community than these Prairies with rich alluvial soil, traversed by rivers, the banks of which are crowned with trees.

But this description is not limited to that of Sir George Simpson. The tract known as the "fertile belt" is of vast extent. From the appendix to Mr Waddington's pamphlet "Overland route through British North America," we copy a report to the New York Chamber of Commerce.

"There is in the heart of North America a distinct subdivision, of which Lake Winnipeg may be regarded as the centre. This subdivision, like the valley of the Mississippi, is distinguished for the fertility of its soil, and for the extent and gentle slope of its great plains, watered by rivers of great length, and admirably adapted for steam navigation. It has a climate not exceeding in severity that of many portions of Canada and the Eastern States. It will in all respects compare favourably with some of the most densely peopled portions of the continent of Europe. In other words, it is admirably adapted to become the seat of a numerous, hardy, and prosperous community. It has an area equal to eight or ten first-class American States. Its great river, the Saskatchewan, carries a navigable water-line to the very base of the Rocky Mountains. It is not at all improbable that the valley of this river may yet offer the best route for a railroad to the Pacific. The navigable waters of this great subdivision interlock with those of the Mississippi.

The extent of this fertile region is estimated by Mr Waddington at 60,000 square miles, and he says "indeed for settlement there remains nothing of the kind to be compared with it, either in the United States or British North America."

It is proposed to build in New York a first-class hotel, to be devoted to the exclusive use of negroes.

There are now living in Upsom county, Ga., an old couple, man and wife, whose united ages are 203 years, the man being 101, and the woman being 102 years old.

The Prohibitory Liquor Bill, prohibiting the sale of all liquor excepting cider and lager beer, was killed in the upper branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday. The result was brought about by the union of the stringent licence law men and the ultra prohibitionists; the latter object to the cider and lager beer clauses.

On and after June 1 the tariff on dispatches between New York and England will be ten dollars (gold) for ten words or less, and one dollar (gold) for each word in excess of the limit. A discount of fifty per cent will be made on dispatches of general or political news to the press for publication. Commercial and financial Press dispatches will, however, continue to be charged at the full rates.

A dastardly attempt was made on the night of April 18 to upset the special train by which the King of Italy was travelling to Naples, but fortunately it was thwarted by the vigilance of one of the men employed on the line. A large quantity of stones had been piled up across the rails, within a tunnel through which the train had to pass, near the station of Foggia. The signalman stationed there discovered the plot, and stopped the train before it had reached the tunnel. After the obstruction had been removed the train proceeded on its way.

DIED.

At Gananoque, Ont., on the 10th instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr E. R. Coleman, Elizabeth Kate, the beloved wife of Mr Benjamin Dales, Contractor.

Montreal, Toronto, and St. Catharines papers please copy.

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 Cluny, and other Laces, Embroideries, Satin Sashes and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin Buttons, &c.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Grey and White Cottons, cheap
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, all widths
Quilts and Counterpanes
Table Damask
Lace and Muslin Curtains, Fringes and Tassels
Towellings and Window Hollands, &c.
With a complete stock of English, Scotch, and Canadian Cloths, Tweeds, Novelties in Silk and Satin Ties, Shirts, Collars, Fancy Flannels.

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

April 6. R. & J. GARDINER.

NEW DUTCH WOOL CARPETS, NEW STAIR CARPETS, FELT CARPETS, COCOA MATTING, CRUMB CLOTHS, DOOR 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 in great variety. 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 Newest Goods for Spring and Summer wear.

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

WE are showing the Largest Stock, best assortment, and the best value in Parasols, Sunshades and Umbrellas.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES in great variety. Our Stock this season is admitted by everyone to be the Largest and Cheapest we have ever shown.

LADIES' and Misses' Straw Hats in great variety, and in all the Newest Styles.

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

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

BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, Beaverteens, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, for suitings and good value, will be found second to none.

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

R. WADDELL & CO.

May 7.

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.

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

May 6.

COAL OIL

DOWN! DOWN!

AT

F. S. REES.

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

F. S. REES.

May 3. 151 Princess Street.

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, 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 Duchess Kid.
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 on the best terms, and carefully selected, will be found well worth the attention of purchasers, as they will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

JAMES MOORE.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

Corner of Princess and Wellington Streets, Kingston.

April 9.