THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVIII. KINGSTON, (CANADA). WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1869. NUMBER 195.

...n Navigation Company.

...Mail Line of Steamers.

...-Steamers of the above Line will ...Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton ...noon (Monday excepted) at

HALF-PAST FIVE

...Also, one of the Steamers will leave ...every Morning (Monday excepted) ...PAST FIVE.

...ssage Tickets apply at the office of ...ers, Ontario Street, or at the Lake ...Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence ...and Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH, Agent.

...day, April 27, 1869.

...ston and Ottawa Route.

...NEW UPPER CABIN STEAMER

...TY OF OTTAWA,

...JEROMES, MASTER,

...ommence her trips about the 7th in-...ant, and will leave Kingston every ...and FRIDAY at 3 P.M. Leaves ...every MONDAY and THURSDAY at ...Calling at all intermediate stopping ...on the way.

...ds or Passage, having superior pas-...modation, apply on board, or to

D. MURPHY, Ottawa.

G. M. KINGHORN, Kingston.

...day, May 3, 1869.

...ton and Wolfe Island Ferry.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

...ANOTHER NOTICE, RUNS AS UN-...ATTER daily. Leaves Wolfe Island.

...A.M.	9 A.M.
...A.M.	1 P.M.
...P.M.	3 P.M.

...P.M.

...Saturdays, Thursdays, ...days .. .. 7 A.M.

...Saturdays.. .. 5 P.M.

...Kingston on way from ... . 7.15 P.M.

SUNDAY TRIPS.

...A.M. 10 A.M.

...P.M. 4 P.M.

G. M. KINGHORN, ...Ferry Wharf, foot of Brock Street.

...day, May 1, 1869.

...ton and Cape Vincent Ferry.

...Monday Wednesday, 28th Instant.

THE STEAMER

WATERTOWN,

...HANLEY, SENIOR, MASTER,

...leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-...pted) at 4 A.M. (except Mondays), ...connect with the Grand Trunk Trains and ...Cape, meeting the 6:25 A.M. train for ...Chicago.

...P.M., connecting with the Grand ...Trains from the West and Bay of ...Quinte, meeting the 4:30 P.M. train ...for Chicago, and the Northern Trans-...portation Company's Propellers leaving Cape ...Vincent and Chicago and all Western Ports. ...Sundays only at 8 A.M.

RETURNING,

...leave Cape Vincent

...A.M. on arrival of the train from ...Chicago, meeting Grand Trunk trains ...West and Bay of Quinte Steamer.

...P.M. on arrival of train from Rome and ...Watertown.

...Tickets or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN, Foot of Brock Street.

...day, 12th April, 1869.

...ton and Gananoque Route.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

...HANLEY, Junior, Master.

...COMMENCING 22nd instant will run as ...follows: Leave Kingston Tuesdays, Wed-...nesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

...Gananoque on Wednesdays and Fri-...days, at 8 p.m.

...Tickets or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN, Foot of Brock Street.

...day, 13th April 1869.

DAILY BOAT

...Between Picton and Belleville.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

ROCHESTER.

...CAPTAIN FRANK COMER,

...WILL LEAVE CARRUTHER'S WHARF ...foot of William Street, for the above ...mentioned ports, every day (Sundays ...excepted) at HALF-PAST THREE o'clock.

...Returning leaves Belleville every day (Sun-...days excepted),

...GOING WEST, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY ...at 4 O'CLOCK, Kingston time, and ...THURSDAY, THURSDAYS, and SATUR-...DAYS, at 5 O'CLOCK A.M.

...For Freight or Passage apply to the ...Captain on board, or to

J. CARRUTHERS & CO., Freight Agents.

...Belleville, ...Passenger Agent.

...day, May 11, 1869.

Try Gardner's Baking Pow-...der.

Try Gardner's Cough Re-...medy. See Advertisement.

...ADVERTISEMENTS for the DAILY ...NEWS intended to appear the same ...day should be sent in at as early an hour ...as possible.

ST. LAWRENCE ICE-HOUSES

THE Subscriber is prepared to make contracts for supplying Ice in any quantity during the coming season. All who require it, and may favour him with their patronage, can depend upon being liberally and regularly supplied.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

You can save more than the Ice costs, by preserving meat and butter, &c. If you doubt it, ask any person who has taken Ice for a few years.

As a luxury (an almost indispensable one) it is worth more than it costs.

The subscriber has purchased the Ice business formerly conducted by Mr Hobart.

The Ice Season begins about the 24th, if the weather is warm.

Call during the present week, and make arrangements for your Summer supply.

R. WHITE,
Druggist,
Proprietor of the St. Lawrence Ice-Houses.
May 18.

REYNER'S
ORGAN & MELODEON FACTORY
AND
MUSIC STORE.
82 KING STREET.

REPAIRS of Musical Instruments neatly executed by Practical Workmen.

TUNERS
Sent to any part of the country on reasonable terms.

N.B.---One Pony and Light Waggon for sale.

J. REYNER.
May 3.

GREAT STOCK
OF
ROOM PAPERS!
JUST RECEIVED AT
HEATH & GUNN'S,
47 Princess Street.

NEW and elegant patterns in Stamped Gold, Gold, Satin, Ground, Marble, Oaks, &c.

Special attention is invited to our very fine assortment of FRENCH HALL PAPERS and BORDERS, the most beautiful selection ever brought to Kingston.

As we import direct from the manufacturers, our prices are EXTREMELY LOW.

FLOWER SEEDS.

HEATH & GUNN,
SEED MERCHANTS,
47 PRINCESS STREET, Kingston,

HAVE now on hand a very large and choice selection of Flower Seeds, imported direct from reliable growers in England and Germany. Full varieties of German Asters, German Stocks, French Double Balsams, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Zinnia Elegans, &c. &c.

☞ For particulars see our Catalogue for 1869.
May 4.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the election of representatives in the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, for the twelve Territorial Divisions constituted by the Act Vic. 32, Cap. 45, (Statutes of Ontario), will be held on Tuesday, the 8th day of June next.

There will be no nominations.

The votes will be cast by "voting papers," which will be sent from this office to each registered practitioner on the 20th day of May next.

These voting papers must be filled up according to instructions which will accompany them, and transmitted to the Returning Officer of the Division in which the Voter resides and votes.

The voting papers will be opened by the Returning Officers of the several Territorial Divisions, at two o'clock P.M., on the day above named, at the following places:—

Western and St. Clair Division	.....	Chatham.
Malahide and Tecumseh	"	London.
Saugeen and Brock	"	Guelph.
Gore and Thames	"	Woodstock.
Erie and Niagara	"	Brantford.
Burlington and Home	"	Hamilton.
Midland and York	"	Toronto.
King's and Queen's	"	Whitby.
Newcastle and Trent	"	Cobourg.
Quinte and Cataraqui	"	Kingston.
Bathurst and Rideau	"	Ottawa.
St. Lawrence and Eastern	"	Brockville.

The names of the Returning Officers will be furnished on a printed envelope to be enclosed to each registered practitioner.

H. STRANGE, M.D.,
Registrar of the Council.
Medical Registration Office,
Hamilton, April 15th, 1869.

EFFECT OF ADVERTISING.—It is amusing at times to observe the stores of the merchants who don't advertise; to see the anxious proprietors looking into the streets and see the people go by, wondering why they don't come in, while the stores of their neighbours who do advertise are thronged with customers, Some people will learn by observation, others will not.—*Daily Palladium.*

TO A YOUNG MERCHANT.—When you pay more for the rent of your business house than for advertising your business, you are pursuing a false policy. If you can do business, let it be known."—FRANKLIN.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

JAMES HOPE,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 36 Princess Street, Kingston.

DESIRES most respectfully to thank his numerous Customers for a liberal patronage extending over FIFTEEN YEARS.

In closing his accounts for the past year the advertiser has determined to abandon the *Credit* system altogether, and he wishes his Customers to understand this announcement in the most positive sense. Determined not to be outdone in the price or quality of his Stock, he is prepared to sell BOOTS and SHOES of unrivalled manufacture at the lowest remunerative prices on strictly cash terms.

Unpaid accounts must be settled immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit.

☞ The patronage of Cash Customers solicited.

JAMES HOPE.
Kingston, 22nd January, 1868.

R. S. WILLIAMS'
ORGANS AND MELODEONS

HAVE taken the FIRST PRIZE for eight successive years, and are allowed to be the best in the Dominion. These celebrated Instruments can be had at the lowest prices from

B. HOLDER,
PRINCESS ST.,
Sole Agent for Kingston
March 9.

GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER.

FIRST PRIZE. TRADE MARK. GARDNER MONTREAL.

THE remarkable success which "GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER" has met with since its introduction here warrants an increased demand. It can be obtained from most of the leading Grocers in Kingston, and at Manufacturer's prices from Messrs J. CARRUTHERS & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Ontario Street, and also at Messrs W. R. McRAE & Co.'s, Kingston.

If you wish the best "BAKING POWDER," ask for GARDNER'S.
March 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having arranged for carrying on the business of the

FRONTENAC BREWERY
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Mild and Strong ALES, PORTER and STOUT,

Hereby appoints GEO. W. CREIGHTON as his Agent.

The business will be conducted on strictly CASH principles, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Custom kindly solicited, thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wanted, 3,000 Bushels Barley,

For which the highest market price will be paid.

A. LIVINGSTON,
Princess Street.
Kingston, February, 1869.

EYE WATER.

MRS STENSON'S EYE WATER is for sale by

E. H. PARKER,
Dec. 9. Market Square.

GERMAN DRIED FLOWERS
OF BRILLANT COLOURS.

A CASE of HANGING BASKETS and BOUQUETS of these beautiful and appropriate Christmas Ornaments just arrived and for sale by

E. H. PARKER,
December 12. Market Square.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of Ontario for Private Bills are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the Legislative Assembly (which are published in full in the *Ontario Gazette*), to give NOTICE of their application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object) in the *Ontario Gazette*, and also in a Newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected; such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Copies of the first and last of such notices to be sent to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
Clerk of the House.
Toronto, 25th Feb., 1869.

1868. **COAL.** 1868.
ANTHRACITE COAL YARD
Office—St. Lawrence Wharf,
Foot of Johnson Street.

OUR Coal is Pure Lackawana, being mined in the very heart of the Lackawana Valley, Scranton, Pittston, and Wilkes Barre, from the best selected mines, and is prepared with great care expressly for Family use, and will be *screened* and delivered in the best possible condition.

Best selected *Soft Coal* for grates constantly on hand, also Lehigh Lump for Foundry use and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.

Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.
October 21, 1868.

BILL HEADS and other kinds of JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and despatch at the Daily News office, Princess Street.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples, moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!
OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders which afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigour of health into the system, and purges out the humours that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for *Helmbold's*. Take *no* other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier*.

H E L M B O L D ' S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

ERADICATES ERUPTIVE & ULCERATIVE

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP, and SKIN,

Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections by Benjamin Travers, F.R.S., &c. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S
Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla

Established upwards of 18 years. PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
594 Broadway, N.Y.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1,25 per bottle, or 6 for $6,50.

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known remedy is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and though a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited; it will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

N.B.—One dollar and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., General Agents for Canada, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail. Sold by all Druggists in Kingston, and medicine dealers everywhere.

Good for Man and Beast.

FARMERS READ THIS.

At this season of the year when Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c., may disable your hands, you should have a prompt and sure remedy at hand. Your Horses also frequently require medicine for curing Galls, Sprains, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Colic, &c., &c.

The medicine best adapted for this purpose is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. It is used both internally and externally, and where prompt action upon the system is required, the Pain-Killer is invaluable. Its almost instantaneous effect in relieving Pain is truly wonderful. It is used by Veterinary Surgeons of the highest order, and the life of many a valuable Horse has been saved by having the Pain-Killer at hand to use when the animal was first attacked.

Sold by all medicine dealers throughout the world. Be careful to get the genuine.

Price: 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Perry Davis & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
May 8. Montreal.

VERY NATURAL.—When a person has proved an article and found it good, and answering the purpose for which it is intended, he will not readily abandon it for one of doubtful reputation, or concerning which he knows nothing. We are led to make these remarks owing to the course always pursued by those who have used that celebrated and truly valuable horse medicine known as "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." All are so well pleased with it that they will not use any other; many have waited several weeks until the agent could obtain a new supply. There is nothing equal to it as a condition medicine, or for any complaint affecting the wind of horses. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Mrs S.A. ALLEN

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication
of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER
Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 35 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Is the best article ever known to
RESTORE GREY HAIR
TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOUR.

It will prevent the hair from falling out.
Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin as others.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts per box.

NEW STYLES OF TYPE HAVE been added to the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE. Our two Steam Presses and Automatic Platen Printing Machinery enable us to turn out work in good style, with quick despatch, and at cheap rates. Inquiry is solicited.

The Daily News.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26.
☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

MR ROSE ON THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The following part of Mr Rose's budget speech is taken from the official report published in pamphlet form:—Let me now say a word or two as to a statement which is going the rounds of the newspapers showing an enormous falling off in our exports to the United States since the repeal of the Treaty. I have obtained an official statement from the United States Commissioner of Revenue which shows that the gross imports into the United States during the last year of the Reciprocity Treaty were valued at $36,000,000. Last year they were $28,000,000—showing an apparent falling off of $8,000,000. If we analyze this return, we shall I think see that it includes coin and bullion, which, I contend, should be excluded from both sides. Then the question of values enters largely into it. Gold in 1866 was about 50 premium. Now it is at 36 premium, and this very sensibly affects the totals. The real result —taking coin and bullion from both sides —would show that under the last year of the Treaty, our exports to the United States were $30,500,000, against $24,226,000 last year,—showing a decline of only $6,274,000, (Hear, hear.) In the article wheat, there has been an increase in our exports to the States in 1868, as compared with 1866, both in quantity and value, $1,109,215. I find there has also been an increase in the export of barley during the same period. The quantity has increased from 3,450,000 bushels in 1865-66 to 3,780,000 in 1867-68. In lumber and timber the increase in value has been no less than $2,078,689 in 1868 as compared with 1866. Other articles not enumerated have risen from a value of $6,249,503 to $7,130,117, showing an increase of $880,614. The decrease in our exports is largest in coal, fish and flour. The milling interests of Canada under the present position of affairs are doubtless such as to demand very serious consideration, the discriminating American duty against that article having operated very seriously against an industry undeniably very large and important. The other items showing a decreased export are oats, wool, and animals and their products. In reference to the latter it should not be forgotten that during the last year of the treaty an exceptional demand prevailed in the United States. There was an enormous export of animals from Canada that year to supply the void created by the American war, and perhaps also to anticipate the close of the treaty. It is a notorious fact that hundreds of farmers in the country, tempted by the great demand and high prices offered, largely oversold themselves, and hence would not have been able to export so largely as usual even had the treaty continued in operation. (Hear hear.) As to oats, they were a failure last year, and would not in any event have counted for much in the exports. Taking these returns in detail, we find that since the expiry of the treaty the increase in our exports of lumber has been 44 per cent; of minerals 26 per cent; and of fresh fish, such as salmon, 41 per cent. The decline in the export of animals and their products is large, representing 46 per cent, and this decline will no doubt press severely upon those counties bordering on the States, whose inhabitants will be most sensible of the want of a market so easy of access as was that of the neighbouring Republic. But in the articles of wheat, coarse grain and lumber—notwithstanding the high duties imposed—the effect of the repeal of the Treaty has been to compel the American consumer to pay the duty, and not the producer. As to our wheat it must always command that market so long as its quality remains so high as at present. For what proportion of the entire harvest of the United States is exported? Less than five per cent of the entire yield leaves their shores for consumption in England and foreign markets—the remaining 95 per cent being consumed by the people of the States themselves. (Hear, hear.) It must not be imagined by hon. gentlemen from my remarks with reference to the state of trade between ourselves and the United States that I attach too little importance to free commercial intercourse with our neighbours. No man can in truth attach greater importance to it than I do. I desire renewal of unrestricted commercial intercourse because I believe it to be not only of commercial advantage, but also of national advantage. I desire to see two peoples having so many interests and feelings in common closely united by commercial ties. But I do not at all think that exaggerating the effect produced on ourselves by the abolition of the treaty will conduce to such an end. (Cheers.) Exaggerated statements with respect to the effect of the abolition on ourselves—setting forth that our trade has thereby become paralyzed and that ruin is staring us in the face—are very much more likely to interfere with the satisfactory conduct of negotiations for a new Treaty than to aid in its renewal. I desire to call attention to this fact that the table from which I made extracts embraces the whole Dominion—all the British North American Provinces. It is important to bear this in mind because the Province which has suffered most from the abrogation of the Treaty is Nova Scotia, that from which we hear at this moment the least outcry. In the articles of coal and fish her exports have suffered a great decline, but she certainly has made the least ado about it. Distinguishing the exports from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, we find that during the last year of the Reciprocity Treaty, the exports of Canada (deducting coin and bullion) amounted to $21,340,350; and in 1868 they reached $20,061,000,—showing a decline of a little over 5 per cent between 1865 and 1868. We find that in the following articles the product of Canada proper, there was an increase:—in lumber of 44 per cent; in minerals 26 per cent; in animals and the produce of animals there had been a decrease of 46 per cent; but were it not for the unusual export of animals during the last year of the Treaty, the falling off would not appear so large. In the great products of Agriculture as a whole, we find a decrease of about 2 per cent, the great falling off being in the article of flour. In other articles there was a similar decrease, which, however, only amounted to $300,000. So that we have the fact that, since the repeal of the treaty, our exports of lumber have increased 44 per cent, while the decline in agricultural products is represented by 2 per cent. These returns certainly teach us not to undervalue our forests and their products. Sir, we must husband the wealth of our forests. Every one acquainted with the present position of affairs in the United States, must be aware that all the sections north of Maryland are mainly dependent on Canadian lumber. We know that the forests in Maine are exhausted; and for the supplies in Michigan a new and extensive market has been opened up by the Pacific Railway. The Eastern States must therefore continue to depend for their supplies of lumber on Canadian forests. Notwithstanding the enormously increased duties since the abrogation of the Treaty, our exports to the United States have gone on increasing in a large ratio; and not only has this been the case, but a considerable number of Americans themselves have come in here, engaged in lumbering and sawing enterprises, and trade directly with foreign markets. The increase of this branch of commerce is remarkable. This year no less than eleven cargoes have gone to Montevideo, four to Buenos Ayres, one to Valparaiso, and one to Australia. This is chiefly the enterprise of Americans now resident amongst us, who send from Canada in this way an article formerly sent from the United States. Let me say, in concluding this point, that as far as regards this article of lumber,—forming one of the most essential and important under the Reciprocity Treaty,—whether we look at the sources of future supply or our contiguity to American markets,—it will be felt that we have little to fear from any policy that may be pursued in the States. We have the raw material, that raw material is required by the Eastern States, and they cannot get enough elsewhere to satisfy the demand. (Hear, hear.)

Before finally quitting this subject of our trade relations internally and with the United States, I hope I may be permitted to state that I think our course since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has been a correct one. We may now fairly say to our neighbours: 'We do not complain of the abrogation of that Treaty. We have no fault to find with you for your action. We know what your financial difficulties were when that action was taken. We know the state of public opinion in your land which, very unfairly to us, arose against us in consequence of events for which the government and people of this country were not to blame. We know how much this directed public attention at the time to the trade and commercial relations between Canada and the United States; and we know how much it had to do with the repeal of the Treaty. We know, however, that since that period, your internal taxation on your own people has been lessened, we believe that you have now juster impressions of our conduct during the war, and that the acrimony of feeling which once existed has long since passed away, while the mutual loss arising from restricted commercial intercourse continues to be felt. We have hitherto refrained from retaliation; we have continued to accord you freely all the advantages you possessed during the operation of the treaty, and have made every allowance for the exceptional circumstances under which you abolished it. We have waited patiently and quietly, giving you meanwhile every advantage you enjoyed before. We have allowed your vessels the free navigation of our canals and rivers, though you do not allow similar privileges to ours. We have allowed you to fish in our waters at a mere nominal licence, though our fish is heavily taxed on entering your markets. We have not sought to interfere with the transit of your goods in bond across the peninsula of Ontario, though you have burthened with onerous conditions a similar privilege to us. For it may not be generally known that though the right to pass goods in transit through American territory is not denied, it is accompanied by conditions of a vexatious and costly character. (Hear, hear.) We have allowed your coal to come in free, though you charge a heavy duty on ours. We allow your flour, grain, hops and salt, and other articles to be imported free, while you not only do not reciprocate, but you specially discriminate against our millers by charging more on flour than on grain. This state of things, we might fairly add, has gone on for three or four years, but you must understand it cannot continue. (Hear, hear.) The time may soon come when we may require to have a national policy of our own, no matter whether that national policy may sin against this or that theory of political economy. (Hear, hear.) For we must be guided chiefly, if not solely, by considerations affecting ourselves, and we may have to consult our self-interest without consideration for others.' (Loud cheers.) Should the United States show any disposition to negotiate, we are bound to negotiate, we are bound to receive them cordially and meet them half way; the Republic is the greater power, and it becomes us to respond cordially to her invitation. But it must be distinctly and unmistakably understood as the opinion of this country that no matter how much the United States may hamper our commercial intercourse with them, we are not disposed to barter our constitutional rights, to give up our associations, or our allegiance to the British Crown, as the price of admission to the markets of the Republic. (Cheers.) Let them not commit the mistake of deferring negotiations in this hope. (Cheers.) We could find other markets for our produce, even if we had suffered more seriously than we have done; and I believe that the fact of our having to seek other markets has rallied us from that temporary lassitude into which we were cast by the long continuance of the Treaty. It was with us as with England some years since. It was supposed that she would be utterly ruined if she did not get her supplies of American cotton from the Southern States. But when the war stopped those supplies, other markets soon opened up; and to-day the United States supply less than 40 per cent of cotton imported into England. India, Egypt, Brazil and other places now largely share that trade. (Hear.) I do not desire to say more in reference to this subject; but merely reiterate my conviction that we ought not to exaggerate the injury to the trade of the country at large, which has been caused by the temporary suspension of free intercourse between ourselves and the States. But, Sir, allow me to add, that the time may come when the exceptional interests to which I have alluded, which are now suffering with special severity, will have to be considered in this House. (Cheers.) But I do not think that the time to do this is when we may be on the eve of opening up negotiations on the whole question. We know that a resolution to commence negotiations for a new Treaty has been unanimously adopted in the House of Representatives, and I presume that nothing but the extreme urgency of national affairs has prevented those negotiations from being actually opened. (Hear, hear.)