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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

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

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 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.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The preliminary arrangements have been completed for the admission into the Confederation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island. These important accessions to the Dominion indicate the future that is opening up. The attention of Parliament will soon be occupied with a consideration of the terms that have been arranged; and as it is likely that the representatives from the new Provinces will be eager to have a voice in the proposed law to establish a uniform currency, the banking resolutions, it is understood, will be deferred to permit the universal opinion of our widening country to pronounce on this important question.

The Hon. Donald McDonald has forwarded to us a copy of his third circular to the shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank. In this he vigorously protests against the blame which the directors have laid upon him as having destroyed the bank by his exposures. Mr McDonald retorts that it is the errors and irregularities of management that constitute the offence, and not his exposure of them to the proprietors directly interested in knowing the real state of affairs. There is one suggestion contained in Mr McDonald's circular that is really important at the present time when the principles of banking and the management of banking institutions are subjects of attention. It is that a full and impartial inquiry should be conducted into the method of management and the cause of failure. An impartial investigation into the actual condition of the bank has been very generally demanded as essential to the success of the efforts now being made for the bank to resume business; and this would in itself show something of the system and details of management.

The Indians have inaugurated a desperate guerrilla warfare in Kansas, their depredations extending from the Republican and Salomon rivers to the end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Twenty white persons have been killed by prowling savages in Western Kansas within a week, and in Saline county alone thirteen have been killed and as many more have been carried off. The Indians seem to have abandoned partially their old plan of moving in strong bodies. General Schofield has very few troops, and four surveying parties of United States officers are out in the most exposed part of the State without the protection of a military force. An Indian chief, belonging to a hostile tribe in Arizona, is now held in custody by the military authorities at Angel Island, San Francisco, as a hostage for the good behaviour of his tribe. The outbreak will no doubt soon be suppressed, but at the expense of great cost hardship and anxiety. The guerrilla system of warfare is one which the Indians can pursue to best advantage, and while their depredations continue there will be a condition of insecurity and alarm fatal to the settlement of the State by emigrants, which was said to be rapidly going on. A great many English emigrants landing in the St. Lawrence and moving west over Canadian railroads are said to have made Western Kansas their destination. The Indian warfare now broken out must altogether interfere with such arrangements.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Thursday, June 3.—In the House of Commons Hon. Mr Rose gave notice that to-morrow he would move that this House will, on a future day, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider certain resolutions on the subject of Newfoundland. He also gave notice that he would move that the House would, on a future day, resolve itself into Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject of Prince Edward's Island. He also gave notice that he would on a future day move that the House resolve itself into committee on the whole on certain resolutions on the subject of Nova Scotia.

Sir John A. Macdonald then moved the second order on the notice paper, that the House go into committee of supply.

On the question of concurrence in the report of the committee of supply Mr Mackenzie objected to the appropriation for the Marine Hospital at Quebec $17,500. He alleged the institution was used as a by poor-house for Quebec.

An amendment to make the payments by the Dominion and local governments equitable by regulating them according to the number of days the patients belonging to each were in the hospital, was lost—yeas 30, nays 82.

Mr Ferguson moved to discontinue all connection between the Dominion government and that of Quebec at the termination of the next financial year. Lost—yeas 43, nays 85.

Mr Mackenzie opposed the grant of $22,000 to the harbour of St. John. Motion lost—yeas 32, nays 93.

Under the head Customs, Hon. Mr Tilley explained that, take Quebec as a whole and the customs were collected there at about half the expense of any other Province. At several of the ports, he explained, officers were necessary to be maintained in order to prevent smuggling, although very little revenue was derived from them. The general expenses of the Department, he explained, were being reduced as much as possible, although numerous applications had been made for the establishment of a number of inland ports. He might add that in Ontario and Quebec there were now fewer officers in this branch of the service than there were twelve months ago, and the Government were still prosecuting this reduction as rapidly as they could consistently with the public interests.

Several items having been concurred in, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, several bills from the House of Commons were advanced.

CONVENTION OF PHOTOGRAPHERS.—The annual convention of the photographers of the United States, Canada and South America, at Boston commenced its proceedings on Tuesday last, and will continue in session until the evening of Tuesday next. Information from Mr Sheldon, who represents Kingston at the convention, received yesterday, states that the gathering was extremely large, and the pictures exhibited numerous, and the majority of them of a high order of merit.

CRICKET.—The cricket club anticipate being able to get to work to-morrow. There has been somewhat of a delay this season in commencing operations in consequence of the condition of the ground not having been suitable for rolling. This trouble, however, no longer exists, and the roller has been in use for several days past, and the ground now is in very fair order.

POLICE COURT.—There was no business whatever before the court this morning.

THE COURT OF REVISION.—The appeals from the inhabitants of Rideau Ward received the attention of the court to-day. There will be no court held to-morrow, the session having been, as usual, held over until Monday afternoon next, which will be devoted to the appeals of St. Lawrence Ward.

LAKE ONTARIO FISHERIES.—The complaints of the lake fishermen continue, and they assert that the grievances of which they complained a few weeks since remain unremedied. From information we received to-day from a gentleman whose position gives him ample opportunities for observation, we learn that the complaints of these men are really justified by the existence of the wrongs of which they complain. He states that the Canadian boats fishing in our waters are a very small proportion compared with Americans, that their trespass is of daily occurrence, and that the amount of netting set by Canadians compared with that of Americans is as one rod of the former to one hundred of the latter, and that notwithstanding they are not officially interrupted. The head quarters of these American fishermen is Cape Vincent, at which place to-day whitefish and salmon trout, taken unlawfully in our waters, are so plentiful that they can be purchased at a much cheaper rate than with us, and sometimes they become a complete drug in the market. Our fishermen insist that their complaints to the inspecting officer have not been attended to, but that they have been put off by evasions or with promises of attention at some future day which, however, have never yet been redeemed. Another cause of complaint with some of the men is the lax administration of the law restricting fishermen to setting nets in the waters only for which they are licensed, and by which a good deal of ill feeling has been engendered among the class, and considerable injustice suffered. That our waters are almost daily trespassed upon by Americans who evade our laws, fish when and where they please, and enrich themselves at our expense, and by others who fail to observe the fishery licence law, there can be no doubt whatever, and ample proofs can be very easily adduced, therefore the sooner the matter is remedied the better.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The schooner Czar, light, sailed for Oswego last night. The schooner White Squall, from Milwaukee, arrived at J. H. Henderson & Co's wharf this morning with 14,200 bushels of wheat. Her cargo leaves to-night for Montreal in the barge Tiger. The propellor Dominion, from Kincardine for Montreal with wheat, lightened 4,000 bushels this morning at the same wharf. The schooner Flying Scud left Gurney and Glidden's this morning for Oswego, with 75,000 heading and 109,000 shingles. The propellor Georgian passed down this morning. The schooner T. Downey, from Oswego, arrived this morning at J. Carruthers & Co's. wharf, with a cargo of sugar in hhds, Carolina rice, prunes, and boxes of scaled herrings, a portion of which she discharged at the wharf, and proceeded to deliver the balance in the Bay of Quinte. The barge Forth, from Quebec, discharged Liverpool salt at the same wharf. The sixth raft of the season arrived last night at Garden Island in tow of the City of Hamilton, comprising 25 drams. The schooner Bay Queen, from Port Dover, arrived last night at Garden Island with staves, and the Hercules steamer proceeded up lake for a tow of rafts. The New Dominion, of Quebec, leaves the same port for up lake to-day. The propeller St. Lawrence passed up this morning, and the Magnet this afternoon. The City of Ottawa from Ottawa arrived this afternoon, and after discharging and reloading took her departure for her return.

Wind South West, light.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal June 3:—

UP.—Schs. Denmark, Kingston, Bay City, light; Paragon, Toronto, Bear Creek, light; Star of Hope, Oswego, Erie, light; Light Guard, Oswego, Detroit, railroad iron. Props. Oswegatchie, Oswego, Chicago, general cargo; Dromedary, Cobourg, Buffalo, iron ore; Nashua, Oswego, Chicago, general cargo.

DOWN.—Prop. Young America, Toledo, Ogdensburg, corn, flour.

Wind south-west, light.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—Having read in the *Globe* of the 10th instant a gross attack on the newly appointed Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, and being an old acquaintance of the gentleman assailed, for over a quarter of a century, I felt that as a matter of simple justice, it devolved on me to controvert the sweeping and unwarrantable charges indulged in by the *Globe* against an old and respected neighbour.

In 1841 I did considerable business with the Montreal Board of "Turnpike Trustees," of which Mr Ferres was Secretary and manager at the time. In origin or creed, or even in politics, there was no sympathy between us; yet his conduct towards me was marked by that strict forwardness and impartiality which distinguish the gentlemen. This I submit, is just the "style of man" which, as the *Globe* expresses it, is fit to be "the chief of a great prison," and consequently the reverse of what the *Globe* depicts him.

I have been the fellow citizen of Mr Ferres during the principal part of the long and eventful interval since 1841, had good opportunities of knowing his character, but could not see therein any justification for the heartless onslaught of the *Globe*. As to his career when the Canadian political atmosphere was squally, and the struggles of the contending forces embittered by the fierce prejudices of the past, I would merely observe that his course will lose nothing by comparison with the antecedents of many of the great political magnates of Canada, for whom the *Globe* has no wrath to spare.

The *Globe* asserts that Mr Ferres is "irritable, tyrannical, and cruel;" admits that he "possesses force, but lacks all the regulating qualities," and "anticipates the worst results from his administration of the prison." Now, it is scarcely credible that the *Globe* puts forward this batch of reproaches in good faith. Is it not evident that this abuse is meant to reflect discredit on somebody else, in reality on the head of the government, or can it be that the *Globe* was merely enjoying the luxury of a congenial vituperation? Be that as it may, however, I do not hesitate from my personal knowledge of Mr Ferres, to renounce the odium cast upon him as ungenerous as it is unfair, whilst I am convinced that time, which is the best test, will prove that the government of the prison in future will be an improvement on the past, and that Mr Ferres will realize the *Globe's* ideal of "The Chief of a great prison," (i.e.)—he will be *just, patient*, and *merciful, firm*, and *courageous*.

That these qualities shall be demonstrated by Mr Ferres practically in the exercise of his new functions, I have no more doubt than I have that Sir John A. Macdonald has selected the best of all the aspirants for the office of Warden.

I am, Sir,

Your obd't. serv't.,

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

Ottawa, 31st May, 1869.

AMMUNITION FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Orders were received at the district quartermaster's office today to supply the volunteers with 30 rounds of practice ammunition per man, to prepare for the approaching Dominion Rifle Match.

ROOFING SLATE.—Messrs. Swift & Co. received to-day, per railway from the Richmond quarries direct, 60 tons of roofing slate, which is pronounced by competent judges as comparing favourably with the European article. The present lot is part of a contract of 3,000 tons to be delivered by the firm in Milwaukie, Detroit, and Chicago.

The *Illustrated London News* of May 22 contains illustrations of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Paris, sketches in the Crimea, the French elections, engravings of pictures, art objects, etc. It is supplied at Henderson's.

Appleton's Journal (John Henderson).—"Madame de Pompadore's Fan" is concluded in No. 10. "The Man who Laughs" appears in regular instalments, and there are the usual essays on literary and scientific subjects. The cartoon represents a yachting scene on the Atlantic coast.

HALF DIME MUSIC.—There are two American publishers of the cheap five cent music lately introduced—Messrs. Cundy and Whitcomb of Boston, and B. W. Hitchcock of New York. Cundy and Whitcomb publish in addition to the pieces already noticed: Only a Lock of Hair; Sweet Little Robin; Maggie's Welcome; Clementina Caults; That's the reason why, darling; the Lancashire Lass; Scheidea Waltz; Pulling Hard against the stream; Little Bird on the green tree; Little plaid sun bonnet; Live and let live. As making up the hundred already published by Mr Hitchcock we have to mention: Kafoozleum; Sally, Sally; Of what is the old man thinking; Continental schottische; 'T was a beautiful night; Beautiful hope; I'm not myself at all; Juanita; Molly Bawn; Guadalina waltz; and Go it while you're young. All these have been received by John Henderson, Princess street.

The Montreal News says:—"A rumour was started in this city last evening to the effect that the Hon. John Rose had resigned his seat in the Dominion Cabinet. We have authority for stating that there is not the slightest truth in this report."

FERGUSON VS. FRONTENAC.—(In the Court of Chancery).—Plaintiff's appeal from the Master's report. The Master had power under the decree to give the defendants leave to surcharge and falsify the stated accounts or audits, and the plaintiff is only to be at liberty to give evidence on the points found against him, by making a special application for the purpose, and showing strong grounds. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grounds of appeal are disallowed. The 9th (the charge of $100 for extra expenses in audits) allowed. The 10th (referring to transactions before 1860) allowed; but no opinion was expressed with regard to that transaction, except that it is not covered by the mortgage. Defendants to get full costs, deducting one fourth—having succeeded on nearly all the issues on the appeal.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—Salem Ruth, London; H W Tackman, Toronto; Peter Farrell, Kingston; Wm Patterson, Chelsea; Wm Hughes, Brampton; John Finn, Belleville; Joshua Jamieson, Walkerton; W S Mitchell, Owen Sound; George Schneidar, & Co, Carillon; Peter Grass, Cobourg; Cathrine O'Connar, Kingston; David O'Connor, do; J E Barcelo, Montreal; C L Bradley, Queenston; Charles & Corbett, Kingston; Matthew Herson, Florence; Edward Miall, Jr, Port Perry; John Sullrock, Watford; Alexander Snodgrass, Waterloo; W C Backdroff, Sarnia; Robert Paul, Dalhousie; George Paul, do; Bugler, Remley, & Co, Loudon; S C Scagell, Owen Sound; A M McGregor, Goderich; J S Dennis, Toronto; Samuel Parker, Laxton; James Mitchell, Lindsay; Wm Booth, Picton; John L Watkins, Toronto; James Wallace, Port Perry; Richard Hull, Hamilton; George H McHenry, Maitland; J T Honey, Mulmur Township; Charles G Martin, Exeter; James Clark, Peel; W N Yerex, Dorchester; L Beamen, Actonvale; Archibald McBride, Chinguacousy; Duncan Sinlair, Ottawa; Wm Fairweather, Peterborough; J R Read, Merrickville; Peter McDonough, Onslow; John Bowes, Elora; William McComb, Hillier; S S Walsh, Guelph; W R Scott, Toronto; Roger Dart, London; John F C Usher, Berlin, Abraham R Staffer, Plattsville; John Sedgwick, Hastings; J D McBurney, Montreal; James Barge, Mitchell; Alexander C Brown, Aylmer.

WHY BRITISH AMERICANS ARE OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION—BY A CANADIAN.

To the Editor of the Albion.

A recent article copied from some American journal, expressing the writer's dislike of Canada, suggests the hope that the rest of his countrymen will soon acquiesce in his opinions; in which case there might be an end to the perpetual craving for annexation with which we are tormented by our neighbours on the south of the line.

Why they should be so eager in this matter is not so clear, but the reasons which cause us to dislike annexation lie upon the surface. A plain statement of these might be useful, and no one could make it better than yourself. In the meanwhile, the views of a Canadian are at your service, if you wish to use them.

Canadians dislike annexation because they dislike the system of government of the United States. The foundation of this system is universal manhood suffrage, which seems to us to be a contrivance to enable the rogues to govern the rest of the community. For there can be no doubt that the majority of men, either by crime or vice, ignorance or folly, are unfit for the exercise of the franchise. To entrust all power, therefore, to this majority, is to submit to the government of the vicious, ignorant, and foolish, who are certain to be eventually controlled by the vicious.

Universal suffrage seems to us to be productive of the following consequences:

1. The ostracism from political life of the most learned, intelligent, and wealthy citizens: it is well known that these have practically no share in the government of the United States.
2. The election of judges, a provision to enable the rogues to control the officers appointed to punish them.
3. The venality of officers of justice.
4. The venality of legislators.
5. Widespread corruption of men.
6. Insecurity of life.
7. General impunity of villains.

Some of these may seem to be remote consequences of universal suffrage, but a little consideration will remove this impression. If the franchise had been limited to the wealthy and learned, to the merchants and professional men, to the farmers, tradesmen, and artizans, the judiciary would never have been made elective. From this system of electing judges and other functionaries, arises the want of independence of the judges; the venality of the other officers of justice; the partial and dishonest administration of the law; the want of reliance on the law; the consequent disposition of men to take the law into their own hands; the practice of secretly carrying arms for that purpose; and the resulting insecurity of life and property.

In like manner we may account for the venality of legislators; for as in nature it is an inflexible rule that like begets like, so in politics it is equally certain that like elects like. A vicious and corrupt majority of electors will therefore return vicious and corrupt representatives, and shock the world with the spectacle of hireling law-makers and marketable legislation. Thus has arisen the general corruption which in every direction eats like a cancer into the vitals of the United States.

Secondly, we Canadians are appalled at the prodigious dimensions of the public debt of the United States, amounting, inclusive of State liabilities, to the enormous sum of two thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, equal to about fifty-five dollars in gold for every soul of the population. In Canada we have a debt which we do not desire to increase; it is about seventy-seven millions of dollars, equal to seventeen dollars for each of the inhabitants. We also dislike the inflated and unconvertible currency, the tariffs enacted to protect the weal h manufacturers at the expense of the farmers, and the burthensome excise by which the industry of the people of the United States is stifled and overwhelmed, and the cost of living doubled. Again, we Canadians are utterly averse to the annual election of every body. We find our quadrennial elections troublesome enough, and are glad when they are over. We elect only our legislators, and not even all of these, for the members of our Upper Houses of Parliament are elected by the Crown for life. We do not elect our officers and turn them out every few years. In general their tenure of office is dependent on good behaviour: for this reason they are not apt to rob us; there is no premium on extortion, and no disposition to make large gains during a short term of occupation.

Canadians also dislike slavery: it was planted in our soil and forthwith withered and perished. Not so in the territory of our neighbours, where it flourished so that the hand of man was unable to destroy it. Who, in 1860, could have imagined any practicable mode of striking off the negro's fetters. But what the mind and hand of man were unable to accomplish the hand of God speedily effected. The slaves were liberated and the masters enslaved. We think that the sin was great and the punishment not undeserved, but we had no hand in the one, and desire no part or lot in inflicting the other. Lastly, we prefer an hereditary monarchy to an elective presidency. The office of a sovereign magistrate elected every fourth year, having more power and patronage than any other potentate upon the earth, is such a vast and glittering object of ambition as quite to unsettle the minds of men, and to give rise to violent passions, ceaseless agitation, and unbounded corruption. Moreover, it may reasonably be doubted if election by universal suffrage be the best way of obtaining a sovereign. It is certain that the best man is not always or often elected; and in the case of the United States the President in late years has generally been chosen, not because he was the best man, but because he was not the best man in the nation. Will it be argued, concerning Presidents Tyler, Polk, Filmore, Pierce, Lincoln or Johnson, that any one of them was the best man of his time, or was elected because he was supposed to be the best man? Can it be said that any of them was distinguished by great learning, ability, eloquence, or statesmanship, or for any thing except mediocrity and previous obscurity?

Thus it is apparent that the method of electing presidents by universal suffrage is a conspicuous failure, and has produced results the reverse of those which are intended. On the other hand, it is often objected that the monarchial system of hereditary government is defective in submitting the choice of the monarch to the chance of birth. We, however, think that a child of many ancestors and illustrious and historical lineage, carefully brought up, with the best education that money can furnish, especially trained in the art and science of government, certain with the most ordinary care to acquire the esteem and affection of his subjects, is more likely to become a good governor, than a man of no education, taken from the humblest rank of life, of whom no person ever heard before his nomination, and of whom no one will care to hear when he shall have returned to his original obscurity. In short, we prefer a monarch by the accident of birth to a president by the accident of death.

For reasons such as these Canadians will not voluntarily join the great northern federation; and we hope to see in the columns of your honest and faithful journal a fuller expression of these views, which we believe that you entertain in common with ourselves.

B.

Lord Mayo has, at his own expense, sent an elephant to the Dublin Zoological Gardens.

THE ANNEXATION MEETING AT SPRINGVILLE.—The "Eastern Chronicle" publishes an official report of the late meeting at Springville, Picton. Messrs R. McConnell and David Marshall, of New Glasgow, and other gentlemen, spoke in favour of annexation, and Mr D. A. F. Holmes in opposition. Mr Wm. McGillivray moved, seconded by John McPhie, Esq., the following resolutions, which passed all but unanimously: "Resolved—That the interests of Nova Scotia require that we should have closer political and commercial relations with the United States, and that it is our duty by all legitimate means to seek such connection with the American Republic as will go further than a Reciprocity Treaty, and place us on a footing of absolute equality with her citizens in matters of trade and in all other respects. Resolved, That this meeting pledges itself to support a peaceable and legitimate agitation for Annexation to the United States." There were about three hundred electors present. The report is signed by Wm. Robertson, Chairman, and Daniel McKay, Secretary.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa June 3.—Further inquiry satisfies one that the remarks of last night concerning the banking policy were correct. The Finance Minister, though anxious to pass his measure, was by no means committed to oppose the general feeling of the country. The subject may be debated again this session for a fuller expression of opinion, but it cannot be supposed that the administration, which is charged with the important task of completing confederation, will jeopardize the realization of the national aspirations by pressing a question of internal economy upon which the outlying provinces will have occasion to express hereafter.

Mr William Elliot, barrister, of London has been appointed judge of the county of Middlesex, in place of the late Judge Small.

It is supposed that the resolutions relating to Prince Edward Island, promised by Mr Rose, merely provide for the opening of navigation, and empowering condition terms of admission. Those relating to Newfounland will substantially embrace the terms of union already made public.

The Nova Scotia agreement is already before the public in exact detail.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice today of a bill for a provisional government of the North-West territories. A Lieutenant Governor will be appointed with power to summon a provisional council of not less than seven nor more than fifteen members. All laws in force in the territories not inconsistent with the Union acts or act of the Dominion Parliament are to remain in force, and ordinary officers are to remain in office, and the act is to be in force only till the end of the next session of Parliament. The whole matter will be provisional and discretionary with the Governor in Council until next session, when a measure will be introduced providing for the permanent organization of government machinery.

Public rumour is busy with the name of the Hon. William McDougall as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the North West territory.—*Leader.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special telegram to the Daily News.

New York, June 4.—Gold 138¼. Cotton firm at 30½c. Flour heavy and lower; receipts 20,000 bbls; sales 11,000 bbls at 5,10 @ 5,35 for superfine state and western; 5,90 @ 6,25 for common to choice extra state; 5,65 @ 6,40 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at 4,60 @ 6,50. Wheat heavy and 1 @ 2c lower; sales 38,000 bush at 1,40 @ 1,42 for No. 2 spring afloat. Rye quiet. Corn 1c better; receipts 13,000 bush; sales 54,000 bush at 60 @ 87c for new mixed western via canal; 80 @ 88c for do. via railroad; 95 for old afloat; 94 in store. Barley dull. Oats active and decidedly better; receipts 9,800 bush; sales 87,000 bush at 77c @ 80 for western afloat; 78 in store. Pork heavy and lower at 31,37 @ 31,50 for new mess; 31,00 for old do. Lard lower at 17¼ @ 19¾c for steam, chiefly 19¼; 19¼ @ 19¾c for kettle rendered.

It is calculated that 180 rafts of square timber pass the Chaudiere slides every season; each raft is made up of 80 cribs of 20 sticks, giving a total of 268,000 pieces of timber. The contents of a raft is estimated at 100,000 cubic feet, consequently, in a season, 18,000,000 cubic feet pass Ottawa, which, if sold at 15 cents per foot, would yield a revenue of $2,000,700. The area of the 180 rafts, if brought together, would cover a surface of 324 acres, and the pieces of square timber, if placed end to end continuously, would form a line longer than the telegraph cable across the Atlantic. One million saw logs have been cut during the past season in the Upper Ottawa forests, to supply the saw mills in the vicinity. These, if floated together one tier deep, would cover an area of 482 acres, and if placed end to end would stretch over 2,272 miles, and would yield, when manufactured, about $2,000,000.

ABSCONDING OF A SHOP-KEEPER.—Two months ago an American, about 28 years of age, named Townsend, arrived in Montreal, accompanied by his reputed wife. He was said to possess considerable funds, and on the 1st May last he opened a fancy dry-goods and general millinery establishment at 341 Notre Dame street, under the style of "E. F. Townsend." In a few weeks he had managed to get together quite a small stock of goods on credit, besides a great many orders to fill. Several Americans in the city took quite an interest in the young beginners, and gave them a great many dresses to make up. About ten days ago, Townsend had orders which should have been completed, but were put off as also all subsequent ones, until this week, when he had promised to deliver, yesterday, the orders in arrears, but when parties went to the shop it was shut. Townsend had seemingly absconded to the States. It appears that on Tuesday night he had packed all the available goods into six trunks and two large cases which were conveyed to the Bonaventure Station, and next morning, Wednesday, he, accompanied by his wife and the six trunks, left by train for Boston. The two boxes left behind were addressed to L. B. Townsend, No. 106 Brook street, East Boston, United States. Detectives Cullen and Lafon made investigations and the boxes have been seized and hopes are entertained that the six trunks may be stopped. In the store was left nothing but a lot of rubbish. A great number of duped customers crowded about the shop yesterday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN PARIS.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* says: —"The story which has amused the readers of the gossiping Paris press, that the Princess of Wales excused herself from attending the Empress's soiree, on the ground that, being travelling incog., she had no ball dress with her, was not authentic. It is true that, for one reason or another, her Royal Highness declined invitations to evening parties at the Duchess of Hamilton's, the Countess Pourtales', and the Duke de Montebello's. But she was with the Prince of Wales at the Empress's last "Monday" of the season, on Monday evening, and wore a white tulle dress, which certainly had never been packed in a travelling trunk, but must have been fresh from the hands of some renowned Paris artiste. A white silk sash, very large, according to the present fashion, ornamented the dress, and her Royal Highness wore a coronet of diamonds. The Empress had also a white tulle dress, but there was a Scotch plaid tunic over it. Her Majesty wore a diadem of diamonds. The Emperor walked round the rooms, giving his arm to the Princess of Wales. In the quadrille the Prince of Wales danced with the Princess Clotilde, and the Princess of Wales with Prince Joachim Murat. There was a cotillon before supper, which was not served till two o'clock. There were two suppers; one for the general company in the Salle Diane, and the other in the Salon Carre, to which were admitted to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, some members of the Corps Diplomatique, Prince Hussein Pacha, Marshal and Madame Canrobert, Madame de Pourtales, and the Princess de Montmorency. Mr Buchanan, British Minister at St. Petersburg, now passing through Paris, was at this fete, and was presented to the Emperor and Empress by Lord Lyons.

CAPTAIN MISSING.—Captain Charles Blackburn, a well known vessel master for many years on the lakes, and for some time master and owner of the brig Roscius though latterly of the schooner Mary Collins, has suddenly and unaccountably disappeared from his vessel, and it is believed has met with foul play. He resided at Chicago, and left his home some three weeks since to go on board his vessel, which left for Buffalo, but it has since been ascertained that he did not depart with his vessel, at that time, and no tidings have been received as to his whereabouts. The most of Captain B's friends reside at Port Burwell, where he was a former resident

Stock to the amount of $150,000 has been subscribed by citizens of Toronto, in the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

A London clergyman advertises that he will "lend" his weekly sermons for half a crown apiece, or four for 10s., warranted, "original, earnest, and evangelical."

Mrs Elizabeth Langdon, of New York city, has purchased four hundred acres of land, forty miles from New York, for the establishment of an industrial farm and home for vagrant and destitute children under twelve years of age.

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

James Davis.

NEW

IMPORTATIONS

OF

LIGHT SUMMER WINES

(DIRECT.)

100 Cases CLARET, warranted sound, at 11s 3d per dozen.
50 Cases ST. JULIAN at 12s 6d per doz.
50 " " " 15s "
50 " Barton & Guesters 30s "
25 " " " 45s "

W. R. McRAE & CO.

TARAGONA and BURGUNDY WINES!

50 octaves choice Burgundy Wines, expressly put up for Families, at 5s per gallon.
40 qr casks Taragona.
25 qr casks Pure Juice.
5 qr casks Sauterne Wine.
5 qr casks Marsalla " and a variety of TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

Very fine and in prime order.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

CUMBERLAND CUT BACON!

1000 pounds choice Sugar-Cured Bacon.

W. R. McRae & Co.

HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!

GRAND DISPLAY!

THE CONTENTS OF FIVE CASES.

OVER

1,000 HATS,

All the Newest Shapes and Styles

IN

LADIES', MISSES', GIRLS', and CHILDREN'S,

PLAIN, FANCY, WHITE and COLOURED.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

Opened for Saturday!!

AND

FOLLOWING WEEK

AT

McDonell's.

TO-MORROW

We will offer 300 PLAIN WHITE HATS, Firm Brim, in all sizes, at 25 and 37½c.

☞ SEE OUR FANCY HAT WINDOW.

82 PRINCESS STREET 82

New Dominion House.

June 4.

FANS!

500 PALM LEAF.

250

ASSORTED FANCY do.

FROM FIVE CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS.

THE

Best Assortment in the City,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

PRINCESS STREET.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

June 3.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL

SUGAR

DOWN! DOWN AGA

AT

F. S. REES

BRIGHT SUGAR 8½ pence per lb. for $1. CRUSH SUGAR 9 lb. TEAL TEAL!

Good Young Hyson for 50 cents. RANTS—5½ lbs. for 25 cents. Prunes 10 lbs. for 25 cents.

COAL OIL, the very best, 30 cents by the single gallon, delivered to any of the city.

☞ ROYAL CANADIAN BILLIARD TABLE par at F. S. REES', Princess-st.

June 1.

RECEIVED THIS

NEW DESIGN

IN

BEST ENGLISH AND

FLOOR

Oil Cloth

AT

Macnee & Wal

PRINCESS STREET

May 31.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK

TAKEN AT PAR

AT THE

GLASGOW WAREHO

R. WADDELL & Co.

ONE CASE LADIES' CROQUE just opened out

At R. WADDELL

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS in gre (15 Springs,) is 3d each

At R. WADDELL

FIVE HUNDRED MUSLIN DRE 3s 9d per Dress

At R. WADDELL

NEW DRESS GOODS in beautiful from 5s the full dress

At R. WADDELL

ONE Case Black Lace Shawls just opened out to-day

At R. WADDELL

NEW PARASOLS, from 1s 6d to immense variety

At R. WADDELL

A MAGNIFICENT Stock of Print tons very pretty and very cheap

At R. WADDELL

GENTLEMAN'S White Dress Shirts Flannel Shirts, Collars, Ties etc Cotton and Merino Under Clothing Merinos half Hose very cheap

At R. WADDELL

CHEAP Sale of Carpets at the GLASGOW WAREH

R. WADDELL & Co

May 29.

R. & J. GARDI

ARE NOW SHOWING THE

Spring Importat

PERSONALLY selected with great by one of our firm from the leading facturers in the British Markets. We pleasure in inviting an inspection of Stock, which, for sterling value, style to present wants, and remarkable cheap 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
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 Cl
other Laces, Embroideries, Sets and Belts
Satin Trimmings and Ornaments
Silk Fringes
Jet and Bugle Trimmings
Tang, Gilt, Jet, Silk, and Satin Buttons
Hosiery, Gloves, and Parasols

HOUSE FURNISHING GOO

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

BUT ONE PRICE MADE. GOODS
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

R. & J. GARDINER

April 6.