KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1868

DAY	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32 o		THERMOMETER		MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.		
Sunday	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.0	45.0
Monday	.....	.....	53.5	59.5	61.0	46.0
Tuesday	.....	.....	55.5	58.5	61.5	51.0
W'dnesdy	.....	.....	56.0	58.5	60.0	45.5
Thursday	.....	.....	56.5	67.0	68.0	48.5
Friday	.....	.....	65.5	67.5	69.5	56.5
Saturday	.....	.....	63.5	70.5	72.5	56.0

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows

GOING EAST		
1.45 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Mixed train 8.15 a.m.
	1.50 "	" " 6.15 "

GOING WEST		
4.15 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	Mixed train 6.45 a.m.
4.35 "	"	" 10.00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 13½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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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 a guarantee of authenticity. It is also requisite that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15

SEE FIRST PAGE.

Never did so long a period of uncertainty exist with regard to such a rapidly advancing matter as an English ministerial crisis generally is, as has happened in the case of the repeated defeats which the administration of Mr. Disraeli has sustained in the House of Commons. There has been, so to speak, a sort of periodical crisis, the government conscious at every time of the blow that was dealt against it, and resolving as often to consider its position, but always with the uniform result of holding on to office without apparently ever admitting the propriety of giving way to the acknowledged leader of the majority of the House of Commons. Mr Disraeli had evidently made up his mind from the first to be something more than the Premier of Great Britain for a week; and the manner in which he has carried out this intention does credit to his cleverness. He has stood out for his right of appeal to the country; he has invented excuses when excuses were necessary; he has made graceful concessions when they were in order as the best mode of appeasing the impatience of the ranks of the Liberals, as, for example, the withdrawal of government opposition from the Suspensory bill at the moment when its passage in spite of that opposition appeared inevitable. He has managed very cleverly indeed, and so far no blunder in any department of his administration, either in diplomacy or war, has been chargeable against his government. He has a fair record on which to appeal to the country; and it is likely that the Irish Church question will go before the people without any other damaging issues to mar the success of the government appeal. The Premier at length sees his way, he has finally "considered his position," and the decision to which he and his colleagues have come is understood to be to dissolve the House in October, to hold the general election during the months of October and November, and to assemble the new Parliament almost immediately after the close of the elections. Mr Disraeli has still some hold of power, and he may yet surprise the political world by his further success in holding on to it.

At the sitting of the Medical Council in Guelph on the 10th Dr. Workman, of Toronto, addressed the members on the spread of criminal abortion in Canada, saying that it was the national sin of the United States and was being introduced into Canada. He maintained that no less than one thousand abortions had been induced in Toronto during the past year. Dr. Workman's address created a marked effect, for at its close a resolution was passed instructing a committee to convey to the various clergymen of the province, the opinion of the Council relative to the increase of the practice of procuring abortion and to ask their active co-operation in endeavouring to prevent this atrocious crime. From the remarks of Dr Workman it would appear that this criminal practice has greatly tended to the increase of insanity in the United States, and a like deplorable increase is to be anticipated in Canada should the evil go on unchecked.

We learn from English papers of the 30th May, that a perfect panic prevailed in the English Corn Market under the influence of the brilliant weather for the growing crops, and the price of wheat was daily declining. The *Daily News* city article says the reports from the chief continental corn markets state that though there is a further decline in some places, sellers generally are opposing more resistance to the downward tendency. In some markets the farmers are holding out, but at Marseilles on Wednesday holders were extremely desirous of realizing, especially as regards supplies from the Danube.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened offices at Bath and Kincardine, Ontario.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM DELAWARE.

Delaware, Ontario, June 15. The report which was circulated here on Friday last that a young girl 12 years of age, the daughter of Henry Jones, living in the 2nd concession of Delaware, was missing and supposed to be murdered, unfortunately turns out to be too true. After two days' searching by a large party of men and women, her mangled remains were at last discovered about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, in a hole by the side of a tree which had recently fallen, covered up with leaves and rubbish, and a log placed on the top of her.

On examining the body, the injuries seemed to be confined to the head, which presents a shocking spectacle, a club or some heavy weapon having evidently been used.

From facts which have come to light there is no doubt that her uncle, Thomas Jones, and his daughter, a girl 14 years of age, are the perpetrators of the dreadful crime. On the finding of the body the most intense excitement prevailed, and the feeling of the whole neighbourhood runs so high that the greatest precautions have to be taken to keep the prisoners from being lynched.

The body has been removed to the Town Hall, where it awaits a coroner's inquest, which is to be held at ten o'clock this day.

Later 11 a.m.—The Town Hall being so densely crowded, whilst the examination of the prisoners was going on, caused the floors of the hall to give way, and the whole of the jury and about seventy five others were precipitated into the basement below, about ten feet deep. Several persons are badly bruised, but it is hoped none are very severely hurt.

They have now resumed the examination in the drill shed.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, June 15. This afternoon about three o'clock as some workmen were engaged in taking down the remains of a burnt stone wall in front street, it suddenly gave way, falling on a man named Andrew Stewart, killing him instantly.

The gunboat Heron steamed into port this afternoon, and anchored near the Water Works establishment.

City Council.—A special meeting of the City Council will be held in the Council Chamber this evening.

Royal Mail Line.—In consequence of the removal of troops there will be no boat here for Montreal on Wednesday morning next, of this line.

Petroleum.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in another column of A. Thibido, Esq. respecting the inspection of petroleum. The Act relating to it came in force to-day. By the 15th section of the Act, all uninspected petroleum found in the possession of dealers is liable to forfeiture.

Movements of Troops.—The companies of the 17th Regiment who have been stationed here since last autumn, took their departure for the head-quarters of the regiment yesterday morning by the Inland Navigation Company's steamer. Three companies of the 78th Highlanders will arrive to-morrow from Montreal to fill the place of the 17th.

The Ravel Troupe.—The public will have an opportunity of witnessing the performance of this celebrated corps of actors this and the two following evenings. From the notices of the press in places where they have performed, and from the universally high reputation they have everywhere acquired from the public generally, there can be little doubt but that some really good things will be provided on those evenings for the entertainment of all those who may avail themselves of the opportunity of being present. A glance at the advertisement will show that the efficiency of the troupe is above dispute, and the talent and acknowledged merit which it contains puts anything like public disappointment out of the question. We doubt not overflowing houses will reward the arrival of the company in Kingston.

Police Court, Monday.—There was little business before the Court this morning. John Crawford, a lad about 16 years of age, was charged with assaulting William Marshal, a carter, on Thursday last, by throwing stones at him. After hearing the case, the magistrate suspended his judgment for the present, and released the prisoner on his own recognizance. Jane Taylor, alias True Blue, charged with being drunk, was taken down to the station on Saturday afternoon last. Her conduct was exceedingly violent, and the policeman whose hand was bitten and face scratched, remarked upon the occasion that those who did "the likes of her belonged to the *softer sex*, knew nothing about it, as a harder knot t'was impossible to get hold on." She was suffered to depart after hard pleading, and a promise to leave the city at once. A French Canadian whose name we did not learn, was fined two dollars for being drunk.

A nugget of gold and quartz worth $20,000 has been found at Remington Hill, Nevada county.

The bloodstained planks taken from the spot where the late Mr McGee fell have been burnt to ashes and sent to Montreal to be deposited in his grave.

In reply to the story that the ladies of Boston were great drinkers of absinthe, the Boston *Journal* says it does not believe that ten gallons of absinthe are consumed in the State during a twelve-month.

From the flimsy nature of the present extradition laws, the Dominion is the refuge of the vilest and most desperate characters from all parts of the United States. In the interest of both countries the treaty should be amended.

Mr F. W. Bird, of Massachusetts, closes a pamphlet on the "intolerable burden" of the Hoosac tunnel by proposing the following epitaph for the "monster": "Here lie buried twenty millions of the people's money, and, alas! the Republican party of Massachusetts."

The following insolvents are gazetted:—Wm. Hendry, Owen Sound; Donald McLeod, Parkhill; J. C. Montgomery, Owen Sound; James Grant, Toronto; W. E. Parmenter & Co., Hamilton; Timothy H. Buckley, London; W. O. Hay, Galt; Wm. N. Barrie and John McMartin, L'Orignal; Barnard Shields, Gananoque; Alexander Bronkman, Walkerton; Fletcher Groysee, Font Hill; Arthur Oakley, Lindsay; William Carter, Guelph; Robert Redman, Township of Smith; Roger Easterbee, Altonburgh.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Monday, June 15.

The Council met this morning at ten o'clock. The Warden occupied the chair, and all the members were in their seats. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting several motions were put, which resulted in the passage of a by-law to levy a county rate of 4¼ mills on the dollar for school and county purposes for the current year. The Council then adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

COUNTY COURT.

Saturday, June 13.

Breach of Ex.—An action to recover $63.13, claimed by the plaintiff as his due as a balance of account due by Ellis for wood furnished him as a contractor for the G. T. Railway. The contract of agreement was for the furnishing of 100 cords wood, but the contractor said he would take any amount above that. The dispute was as to the measurement of the wood, the plaintiff claiming a right to be paid for the quantity of wood as measured by himself, when delivered on the line of the railway. The defendant, on the other hand, maintained that by the terms of contract the plaintiff was to deliver 128 cubic feet of wood to the cord, and that the measurement of the wood by the agent of the Grand Trunk should be binding on both parties to the contract. It was proved that the wood agent did measure the wood, and after agreement of counsel the court decided in favour of the contract that it was binding. The jury found accordingly, and 85 cents for the plaintiff.

The case was interesting to farmers, a good many being present, and occupied a good share of the time of the court.

Mr McIntyre for the plaintiff, Messrs O'Reilly and Draper for the defendant.

Monday, June 15.

The court opened this morning at ten o'clock punctually, George Campbell, Esq., J.P., on the bench with his Honour.

Previous to the commencement of the regular business of the court Mr O'Reilly, Q.C., moved for a new trial in the case of the Queen vs Donaldson on the grounds that there was no legal evidence of the existence of a by-law establishing a road, and that the certificate of the Under-Secretary of State of Canada produced at the trial was only a certificate of the existence of a copy of the by-law under the old municipal act of 1841. The rule was granted, returnable the first day of next term.

Replevin.—Angus.—An action to recover the value of some logs and lumber, bought by plaintiff at a sheriff's sale, and which defendant had refused to give up. The case was before a former court, and reported at the time. Mr Snook for the plaintiff. Messrs Britton and Price, and Mr Macarow for the defendant.

The case contained not a particle of public interest, and dragged its slow length along till half-past three o'clock, and was still occupying the time of the court.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

74th Battalion—The Princess of Wales' Own regiment, Kingston—Assistant Surgeon, Alfred Sales Oliver, Esq.

45th Lennox and Addington Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 company Napanee—Ensign (temporary), Thos Dorland Pruyn, gentlemen M.S., vice Anderson promoted.

SUPPOSED FENIAN ATTACK ON VOLUNTEERS.

Bothwell, June 13.—We have just learned that a party of volunteers, belonging to Wardsville, Ontario, on their way home from drill, were attacked last night by a party of men supposed to be Fenians. The volunteers were very badly beaten, and one of them is not expected to live. An attempt was made later in the night to break open the drill shed, and get the arms belonging to the volunteer company. The inhabitants are in search of the villains.

The Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament, London, was struck by lightning in a recent thunder storm, but not materially injured.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have ordered a thousand tons of steel rails from Sheffield, in England, which are now in process of delivery.

At the capture of Magdala, one of the British soldiers, being shot through the thigh, refused to be carried to the rear, "because," he said, "I have only fired five rounds." He then sat on the ground and fired of the remainder of his twenty.

In the very first match in which the Aboriginal Australian Eleven engaged in England, they were badly defeated by the Surrey club, which scored 222 in 1 inning against 215 scored by the Australian cricketers in two innings.

The steamer Chicora, an iron vessel, engaged in blockade-running during the American war, has passed through the Welland Canal to Lake Erie, and her arrival at Buffalo created great excitement on the report being spread that she was designed for a Fenian war vessel. The Chicora is owned by Captain Malloy, of Toronto, and is intended to run and carry the mails between Collingwood, Parry Sound, and Penetanguishene, on Lake Huron.

An inspection of the remains of S. A. Douglas was made on Tuesday, preparatory to their removal to the tomb erected to his memory. Upon removing the lid covering the glass, the face of the illustrious Senator was found to be in a remarkable state of preservation almost as natural as when buried seven years ago. The complexion is very fair, the contour of the head and face apparently unchanged, and the expression quite natural and plainly recognizable. The hair looks as black and glossy as ever, and the raiment as new and tidy as when first put on, not presenting the least evidence of discoloration.

A short while ago, in France, two lancers drowned an apothecary, and were sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Shortly afterwards, Private Ulmer, of the Eleventh Regiment, was sentenced to the same punishment for selling his trousers No. 1 and replacing the same by trousers No. 2, stolen from a comrade. Either the lancers' sentence was too light, that of Ulmer too heavy, or apothecaries stand so low in a French court of justice that the body of one of them is only equal to a pair of military pantaloons.

The Detroit *Advertiser* is sponsor for the following. About a year ago, one of our business men visited New York city, and while there, ordered half-a-dozen cartes de visites of himself, which he distributed among his friends in that place. A few days ago he was surprised to find one of these "counterfeit resemblances" in possession of the family cook. An investigation into the matter disclosed the fact that she had received it from a fortune-teller in New York city, who advertised to send a correct likeness of any young lady's future husband, all for the sum of fifty cents, which amount the cook had remitted, and received her employer's likeness in return.

In 1798, a notorious informer named Jemmy O'Brien was sentenced to be hanged for murder. His perjuries had consigned hundreds to the gallows; and on the day set for his execution there assembled in Green street, Dublin, a fierce multitude of men and women, eager to give him what they considered a suitable greeting. Among that crowd were many whose fathers, brothers, and relatives he had sent to the same scaffold on which he was about to step. As he approached, he heard the angry voices of the thousands who had come to see him die, and he was more afraid to face that injured and irate populace than to meet death itself. All the entreaties of the chaplains, and even the force used by the gaolers, could not place him on the drop, until the priest stepped forth and addressed a few pathetic words to the crowd, craving their silence and their prayers while a repentant sinner was sent to judgment. In a moment all was silent, heads were uncovered, and the vast throng kneeled down as the last sentence of the law was completed.

FENIANISM ON THE FRONTIER.

We understand on good authority that a thorough examination into the condition of affairs upon the frontier, so far as Fenianism is concerned, made by Canadian and United States officials, proves conclusively that there has been no good ground for the recent excitement which has taken place throughout this country. That O'Neil and the leaders of the Fenian movement contemplate a raid upon Canada, and that they will make one for a few hours if they can get a few hundred men foolish and wicked enough to follow them, is certain, but all the reports which have been circulated, to the effect that arms and munitions of war for 30,000 men had been collected upon the frontier have undoubtedly been untrue, or, to speak mildly, exaggerations of the truth. O'Neil finds that in order to carry on his swindling designs, it is necessary that something should be done. He therefore contemplates a hasty dash upon some exposed and remote corner of the frontier, where he can unfold the banner of the assassin, and wage war upon an unoffending portion of the community. He reckons upon the American authorities at once interfering and preventing more Fenians from coming across. Then as before, the invading force will be withdrawn, and the cry will be raised, that if it had not been for the United States government, they would have certainly conquered Canada!

Although an invasion upon a large scale is impossible, it still becomes the duty of our authorities to make every possible preparation for the defeat and cutting off of any raiding party of thieves and criminals of all kinds, who may cross the frontier with arms in their hands. We are glad to hear that the measures which have been adopted to this end, have, so far, proved successful, and that the plan of brigading the regulars and volunteers, works admirably. We are informed from an official source than in less than forty-eight hours, upwards of twenty thousand men could be thrown upon any exposed or threatened point along the frontier, either in Quebec or Ontario. All the necessary arrangements have been made for the transport of troops &c., and for supplying the men with those various requisites for taking the field, in which the volunteers were so deficient two years since. In case of any raid the authorities may rely upon one thing, that the people of Canada will not be contented simply with the defeat and dispersion of the raiders. The capture and due punishment of the entire gang is also expected, and we hope that the Imperial and Dominion authorities will take measures accordingly.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

DISTRESS IN LONDON.

The cold winter months have passed away, the summer with all its rich warmth and sunshine is upon us, and yet the bitter wail of distress is still heard in East London. Of the many thousands of pleasure-seekers who have during the fine sunshiny days of the last two or three weeks indulged in steamboat trips up and down the river below the bridge, few could have imagined that as they passed the silent and deserted iron-ship building yards of the Isle of Dogs, how large an amount of distress and suffering yet lingered in that ill-fated neighbourhood. True, the Millwall docks have recently been opened, thereby affording employment to many of the labouring class; but to this day the condition of the unemployed skilled artizans is as deplorable as in the cold winter time, when the story of their poverty and misery first awoke the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen. How they manage to subsist we know not. The relief funds have ceased operations, the stoneyards are becoming empty, and the number of applicants for workhouse relief has considerably diminished. Yet he would be a bold man who ventured to state that the prospects of the artizans are more hopeful than they were six months ago. The Isle of Dogs still retains its poverty smitten and desolate aspect, such appearances of life and activity yet perceptible being due to the prosperity of the chemical and other works in the western portion of the island. But for this it would be the dreariest of dreary places. The great desire of the artizans is to get to Canada. The 167 emigrants who on Thursday week left the East end on their way to North America were greatly envied by hundreds of those who found themselves constrained to stay at home. It was touching to behold the departure of these poor people.

To stand in a deserted ship-building yard on the Thames, and to reflect that every continental yard is as busy as it can possibly be, is by no means a cheerful idea. How matters will end it is impossible to predict, but one thing seems clear, unless trade revives within the next three or four months, the cry of distress from the East end will become louder than ever next winter. If anything effectual is to be done with the increasing bulk of pauperism, the work must be taken out of the hands of begging clergymen, rival relief committees, and the like, and entrusted to a powerful and vigorous executive.

Dean Swift is almost the last person one would suspect of plagiarizing, but it has been discovered that in his description of a storm in the voyage to Brobdignag, he has taken whole passages almost verbatim from Sturmy's "Compleat Mariner," published in 1669.

The question respecting the Hudson's Bay Territory stands thus. The two Canadian Chambers have addressed the Crown, under section 147 of the Canada Confederation Act of last year, to annex by an Order in Council Rupert's Land and the Western territory to the Dominion; and this the Crown is bound, under the somewhat stringent terms of the Act, to do, on receiving that address. Two matters remain to be arranged, and may possibly give rise to difficulty; first, the question of compensation for the extinction of such rights as the Hudson's Bay Company are acknowledged to possess; and secondly, the claims of the Company to the Western territory. The Canadian Government insist that, under the terms of the Act, annexation shall take place first, and compensation be discussed afterwards; while the Company naturally prefer to arrange the compensation before the Order in Council issues. Again, Canada contends that the Western territory, having belonged to France until after the Treaty of Quebec in 1761, could not have been included in the charter of Charles II., dated 1670, which assigned to the Company Rupert's Land, then only in possession of the English Crown.

Success of Miss Rye's Movement.—Miss Rye's movement is that which we have long been looking for, but so far have never found, a success in the endeavour to bring emigrants to this country. The hundred girls which this lady brought with her have all been provided for within a few hours of their arrival, and more would have readily found places. Why? Because the movement was well and carefully managed, in a spirit of benevolent and at the same time business-like enterprise. There were in the band no emigrants of tainted character—they were, therefore, welcomed everywhere, upon the guarantee of their protector's known honesty of purpose. On the other hand, all the arrangements were perfect, so that they suffered neither hardship nor temptation before they were put into safe keeping. The whole matter is obvious and simple in principle—it is capable, moreover, of almost indefinite extension. But several things are wanted for this extension—first of all, business-like committees in the cities of this country; second, corresponding committees in England; and thirdly, agents like Miss Rye. Now we believe that there is plenty of zeal and ability and benevolence from whence to produce all this agency; and incalculable good would flow from it if it were found possible to give it a permanent form. That form should provide for a gradual bringing up of destitute young people, not under the direction of the Bumbles who govern in the parish workhouses; but of benevolent persons such as the religious ladies who manage with so much skill many of the charitable institutions of this country. There are among those of our own religious faith, we are glad to know, ladies just as devoted, who desire nothing better than to find a means of employing their energies in the cause of charity. Here is an opportunity. Any number of young persons of either sex decently brought up to the age of sixteen or seventeen—taught to be sober, cleanly, and industrious, and sent out direct from the homes where they have been reared under careful guardianship to the colonies, will find at once an opening for happy lives.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA VIA BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Sir Harry Verney's motion with reference to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the capability for settlement and the best means of settling her Majesty's territory lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific, especially as to the provision for telegraphic and other communication across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will no doubt when it comes up, lead to a full discussion of the whole question of telegraph and postal communication between Canada and British Columbia across the North West Territory. We have never doubted the feasibility of the scheme, and we hope to see as the result of the motion of the hon. member for Buckingham some progress made towards its speedy accomplishment. Dr. Cheadle, in a recent letter addressed to an evening contemporary, says that the first and necessary steps to effect a junction between the Pacific colonies and the Dominion and the colonization of the intermediate Hudson's Bay territory is to establish communication between them. Of this there can be no doubt. He then goes on to say British Columbia and Vancouver Island are separated from Canada by 2,000 miles of unsettled country, the primitive wilds of the Hudson's Bay territories. The eastern and western portions of British North America are practically more widely apart than if they were situated in different hemispheres, for they can only communicate with each other by sea round Cape Horn or by Panama, therefore, in regard to the connection of these dependencies, the subject is one of unusual interest and importance.

"The route projected by Mr Waddington would, in the first place, connect Canada with the Red River settlement, by way of Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. From thence it passes by Lake Winnepeg to the main Saskatchewan, and along the northern branch of that river to within 150 miles of the Rocky Mountains, this portion of the communication being entirely by water. From this point the road lies across the Rocky Mountains, by the Leather or Yellow Head Pass, and entering British Columbia along the course of the Fraser River, crosses the great central plain of that colony to the harbour of Bute Inlet on the Pacific, opposite Vancouver Island.

"The route from Canada to the Red River Settlement was surveyed by order of the Canadian government some ten years ago, and although it was reported perfectly practicable at a cost of £90,000, no further action was taken in the matter at that time. Last autumn, however, the Parliament of the new Dominion, impressed with a sense of the importance of obtaining access to the much coveted North West Territory, now in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, voted a sum of money for the purpose, and the work of cutting a road to the Lake of the Woods has actually commenced. The task of completing the remaining distance to the Red River Settlement has been undertaken by that community and the whole will probably be finished before the end of 1869. It must, nevertheless, not be forgotten that the natural entrance to the Winnepeg basin and the fertile plains of the Red River and Saskatchewan lies through the territory of the United States. From St. Paul in Minnesota to the Red River Settlement, a distance of about 500 miles, the country is almost uniformly level and open. The North Pacific Railway, which is to connect the Mississippi with the Columbia, has already been completed for some distance beyond St. Paul, and from this point stages run to Georgetown on the Red River. There are no obstacles whatever to the prolongation of this line of communication to the settlement, some three hundred miles.

"Beyond this point, however, the advantage lies entirely on the other side. If the territory of the United States offers the greatest facilities for the formation of a route to the Pacific as far as the Eastern half of the continent is concerned, British territory undoubtedly possesses superior advantages for the western half. The rich and beautiful land of the north-western states ceases at the 98th degree of longitude, and the enormous area lying between that line and the Rocky Mountains from east to west, and from the 49th parallel of latitude (the boundary line between British and American territory) on the north and Texas in the south, is a barren sandy waste—the Great American Desert, unfit for the habitation of man, except in a few insignificant isolated spots. But the same rich, park-like country, which is the glory of Minnesota, and is succeeded to the westward by deserts within the limits of the United States, is continued north of the boundary as the fertile belt of the Red River and Saskatchewan. This region, comprising from 60,000 to 100,000 square miles of the finest soil, with a climate superior to that of Upper Canada, extends from the Lake of the Woods to the foot of the Rocky Mountains and leads directly up to the Leather or Yellow Head Pass, which is the lowest and easiest in the whole range. The ascent is gradual, the elevation at Red River Settlement being 700 feet above the sea, at the fork of the Saskatchewan 1,200, and at Edmonton about 3,000, the summit of the pass being but 3,760 feet. The country through which this portion of the route passes is admirably adapted by nature for colonization and offers every advantage for the formation of a road or railway, for it is fertile, open and level. Mr Waddington proposes, however, to make use of water communication by way of Lake Winnepeg and the Saskatchewan. The grand rapid at the mouth of the river could not possibly be passed by any steamer, and fears exist that the rapids at Cedar Lake and the Coal Rapids near the junction of the north and the south branches of the river would seriously interfere with navigation. But with these exceptions and certain shoals which would be removed without difficulty, the Saskatchewan is navigable from Lake Winnepeg to within 150 miles of the Rocky Mountains, and in many parts uninterrupted for several hundred miles. The wonderful ease with which a road could be made through such level and open country renders the water communication of inferior importance.

"With respect to the remaining portion of the road, viz., from the head waters of the Fraser in the Leather Pass, through British Columbia to the Pacific termius at Bute Inlet, Mr Waddington speaks from personal investigation. He appears to have discovered the only pass through the coast range of mountains by which a railway could be carried to a commodious and well protected harbour."

From the testimony, then, of Dr. Cheadle, who, it will be remembered, accompanied Lord Milton in his famous "North-West" journey, and Mr Waddington, who has spent so many years in British Columbia, it appears that there are no insurmountable difficulties in the way of a speedy communication being established between the Atlantic and Pacific colonies, and as this is as much an Imperial as a colonial question, it is to be hoped that steps will now be taken by the Government of this country, in conjunction with that of Canada, to permit no further delay in the accomplishment of so important a national undertaking, and thus open up a highway to India and China via British North America.—*London Canadian News.*

The Barnum Museum property in New York, offered in 1863 for $300,000 and purchased a few months ago for $400,000, was struck down at public auction, on Wednesday, for $432,000.

The County Council of Norfolk have supplemented the pay to all married volunteers in the 39th battalion, 37½ cents per day when called out on actual service.

The ratepayers of the town of Whitby passed the by-law granting a bonus of $50,000 to the Whitby and Port Perry Railway. There were but eight nays in all the wards.

A general of the United States army is said to be on the frontier between Rouse's Point and Ogdensburg, with instructions from Gen. Grant to ascertain the correctness of reports of Fenian arms being secreted there.

Worcester, Mass., appears to be a good place to move away from. One real estate firm in that city has one hundred and twenty-five houses put into its hands to sell.

Kehoe Arrested.—Kehoe, one of the parties found guilty of the murder of Daniel Sullivan, on New Year's night, in Belleville, has been arrested. A detective some time since got on his track in Minnesota, from thence he was tracked to St. Louis, Chicago, and other places, and was finally arrested in Detroit on Saturday.

Wm Horton, of Osgoode Hall, and of London barrister-at-law, has been appointed Deputy Judge of the County Court of Middlesex.

An Australian paper states that one effect of the outrage on the Duke of Edinburgh is the rapid increase of Orange Lodges in the Australian Colonies.

The Isthmus of Suez Canal is already available for some kinds of traffic, and is actually earning a revenue. For the first quarter of 1867 the receipts were over £10,000; for the corresponding period of 1868 they were nearly £23,000.

A coloured girl in New Haven has been arrested for stealing clothes, whose mode of operating was to get from her window on the fourth floor to that of the adjoining room, in which feat, had she missed a step, she would have been dashed to death on the pavement below.

A young woman who saved $619 by long and patient labour in one of the Lowell mills, had the whole of it taken by a pickpocket at Groton Junction on Saturday.

The Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health of Chicago have nearly completed the census of that city, and the total number of inhabitants will reach 240,000, which is an increase of 40,000 since October, 1866. The greatest increase is in the south division, and particularly in the Fourth Ward.

A noteworthy incident of the visit of the Chinese Embassy, now in Washington, was the hoisting of the flag of the Empire of China at half-mast on Thursday last, in honour of the memory of ex-President Buchanan. It was the first Chinese Embassy flag ever raised in the United States.

Many thousands of little birds have been collected in Buffalo, for the sportmen to kill during their Convention in that city. Shooting game after it has been once caught seems rather inglorious sport, and unworthy of real hunters who have any professional pride.

If the New York Association for the Prevention of Gambling cannot accomplish its main object, it apparently finds little difficulty in obtaining statistics. It is reported that there are 1,017 policy shops and 168 public faro banks in the city, and the daily receipts are stated to be $93,900.

The famous wine producing estate of Chateau Lafitte is to be sold at auction. The upset price is 70,312 francs the hectare, which is equivalent to about $7,000 per acre in gold. The whole estate will realize over 5,000,000 francs.

O. H. Perry, teller of the Southport, Conn., bank, recently became deranged, and was taken, a week ago, to the Hartford retreat. No one can understand the matter, as his accounts are all right. It's a mystery now-a-days—insanity without "financial irregularity."

The Senate of the United States has rescinded that portion of the American postage laws requiring the pre-payment on letters, magazines and newspapers sent to states or territories west of Kansas. The House of Representatives will, doubtless, confirm the action of the Senate, as the law as it stood worked hardly on the settlers in the far west.

The case of Father McMahon has been brought up in both branches of the United States Congress. In the Senate, a resolution has been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, requesting the President to intercede with Queen Victoria for his release. In the House of Representatives, inquiries have been made as to whether he had been flogged. The resolution in this matter was referred.

A Ritualistic Hoax.—When Mr Freeman, the Archdeacon of Exeter, was about to make his last visitation, a printed circular was sent round to the church wardens of the archdeaconry requiring them to fill in and return to the Archdeacon the following paper of questions, which were accompanied by extracts from Dr. F. G. Lee's "Directorium Anglicanum," in the compilation of which Dr. Freeman is known to have assisted: 1. Have you, at the expense of the Parish, provided an amice, a chasuble, an alb, a stole, a manuple, a zucketto, and a berretta? 2. Are these vestments white, according to a recent recommendation of your Archdeacon—or coloured? 3. Is the communion table removed and an altar of stone substituted for it? 4. Is there an incense pot? 5. Does your priest know when to join his fingers, when to stick his elbows into his sides, when to bow, when to turn north, east, south and west? 6. Does he burn incense at the proper time? 7. If so, how does it smell? 8. Does he wash his fingers in the ablutions, as directed, and then swallow them? 9. Does he wash the corporal? Several of the gentlemen to whom these questions were forwarded filled them up as well as they could in perfectly good faith, without suspecting that they were the victims of a hoax.—*English paper.*

A piece of iron pavement, which has been subjected to heavy travel in one of the streets of Boston, for twelve years past, is said to be as good as ever. It is claimed that it has some advantages over wood or stone, though more costly than either. It is claimed that it can be laid down without closing the street to the ordinary daily traffic.

The Huntingdon *Gleaner* says, the government, in view of possible Fenian troubles in that locality, has decided to put the plank road leading from Huntingdon to Port Lewis, in good repair, and that planks and tools for the purpose were arriving at the latter place. The road is 8¼ miles long.

Some citizens of Quebec, desirous of having railway communication established between that city and the northern forests, so as to secure a supply of fuel, have studied the question of wooden railways, and have had information, favouring much that system from parties connected with the Clifton, N. Y., wooden-railway company, who declare their experiment a success, and advise earnestly its adoption for the Quebec and Gosford road.

For the first time Canada securities are quoted higher than Nova Scotian bonds in the London Stock Exchange. This is attributable to the fact that Nova Scotia has lately contracted some very heavy liabilities for the purpose of extending her railway system. Had she not been a portion of the Dominion, Nova Scotia would have been compelled to raise her customs tariff 50 per cent in order to provide for these liabilities.

After the capture of Magdala the following incident occurred to a kind hearted private of the 33rd. Seeing the Queen of the late Theodorus, his honest heart could only express his sympathy in the absence of an interpreter, by a few tender pats on the shoulder, while he told her that "Theodore was mafish, and she was not to be arfaid," "Mafish," it may be mentioned, is one of the few words picked up by the soldiers, signifying "No." Her Majesty is a lady-like woman of about 26 years of age, with very fair complexion, full eyes, fine aquiline nose, and beautiful hand. What most attracted, however, was her magnificent hair, arranged in neat plaits, and, instead of being tied in a knot at the back of the neck, as is the custom, falling in a cascade of glossy ringlets over her shoulders. Her dress was the simple white cotton dress of the country, gathered in a fold at the waist by a band. Theodore's left-handed but favourite Queen is altogether a different sort of woman—stout, dark and voluptuous looking, reminding one very much of a fat Indian ayah. In the palace was a miscellaneous collection of European articles and tokens of a civilization which showed itself nowhere else—pianos, harmoniums, musical boxes, cartridges for breech-loading rifles, and, as the catalogues say, "a variety of other articles too numerous to mention." The future of Theodore's young son must possess interest for many readers. He is to be placed by Sir Robert Napier under the care of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, of Bombay, to be brought up and educated at his excellent institution.

FERGUSON BROS.
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS
As the SUMMER STOCK must be cleared by July, GREAT SACRIFICES to Cash Purchasers.
Dress Goods and Tweeds at one cheap.
A few Grenadine and Book Muslins.
Choice Printed Muslins, from 6d.
Double width Brocade Alpacas and Drapes, in various shades.
A lot of Straw Bonnets and Hats, Muslin Collars, to be cleared out at low prices.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, sterling, 9d per pair.
Bonnet Ribbons, good patterns, usual prices.
Also,
A few dozen Black and White Silks, decided bargains.
Special attention is directed to a lot which have never been sold under low prices.
FERGUSON BROS.
PRINCESS STREET.
June 12.

NOW OPENING
French Printed Muslins
JOHNSTON & KIDD
PRINCESS STREET
Prices to suit the times.
June 9.

R. & J. CARRUTHERS
ARE NOW SHOWING
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
Specially selected by one of the firm during this month in the Manufacturing Districts of Great Britain, in the MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, LONDON and BRADFORD markets.
NEW SHADES
COLOURED GLACE
RICH FANCY SILKS
MOIRE ANTIQUES
BLACK GLACE
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS
PARASOLS, EMBROIDERED
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS
NEW, CHEAP AND PRETTY
PARIS AND LONDON
JOSEPHINE AND DONNA
FIRST QUALITY
GREY AND WHITE
PLAIN AND TWILLED
PILLOW CASE COTTONS
DAMASKS, LACE & HUMMS
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LINENS, LANDS, DAMASKS
TICKINGS, DIAPER, DOMESTICS
FRINGE TOWELLINGS
With a Complete Stock of
CLOTHS, TWEEDS AND
Men's Furnishing Goods
We have much pleasure in inviting inspection of our present stock, which for variety, elegance, and low prices cannot be equalled.
All Goods sold at one price, CASH.
R. & J. CARRUTHERS
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