The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The debate on Sir H. Verney's motion in the Imperial House of Commons regarding the colonization of the Saskatchewan territory resulted in nothing but explanations. The debate is valuable, however, as calculated to afford additional publicity to the important fact of the great value of the territory and of the promising field for settlement which is there offered to the emigrant as soon as communication can be opened up. These facts have long been appreciated in Upper Canada, and lie at the bottom of the popular desire for the incorporation of the North West territory into the government of the Dominion. We should thereby enlarge our agricultural and material resources immensely and found a settlement that would constitute a fit half-way house between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The people of Canada have no right to be exacting in any matter that concerns the policy of the American government, but the executive of the United States has so far recognized its obligations of peace and good neighbourhood as to prevent the accumulating of Fenian war material, and has otherwise given indication that it would feel bound to prevent any attack, that one may well expect the United States government to complete the arrangements of which this policy is a part by issuing a proclamation of warning. There can be no doubt that Fenianism has been nurtured in the United States by the expectation of government assistance or non-interference and this idea it behooves the American government to dispel. Filibusterism flourished in regard to the acquisition of Cuba until the formal warning and severe punishment attended these attempts. A proclamation from the President of the United States notifying the Fenians of the unlawful criminality of their attempt on Canada would be the severest blow to the organization that could be given, as it would deprive it of all hope and countenance and deprive the brotherhood of an aim which is the main support of the organization. It would be eminently consistent with the policy so far pursued of repressing overt acts, while as an act of charity towards the deluded followers of Fenianism it would be a merciful course to pursue. The people of Canada would be very glad to see such a proclamation issued and it would do much to strengthen a proper feeling of respect among our people for the United States. The present system of annoyance cannot go on continuously, and the time has come for steps to be taken that will lead to permanent good neighbourhood.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

This being St. Jean Baptiste day, the usual procession of French Societies took place.

A man named Frederick Imkins was drowned while attempting to swim across the canal.

Mr Devlin applied for writ *Habeas Corpus* on behalf of Garder who shot Detective Cullen, but was refused.

The order for departure of 78th Regiment to Quebec has been countermanded, and the head-quarters will not be removed before Saturday.

Mr Joseph A. Deboy of Quebec, has been appointed to inquire into certain reported irregularities in the Prothenaries Office here.

Mr Cassidy aplied for a writ of error in the case of the man convicted of poisoning at St Hyacinth, but was refused.

FROM BOTHWELL.

Bothwell, June 24.—The Bothwell volunteers left to-day for London to go into a camp of instruction a large concourse of citizens escorted them to the cars and after, having provided them with a good dinner sent them off with three rousing cheers and a tiger, amid the waving of handkerchiefs and tears of the fair sex.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A bazaar and strawberry festival will take place on Wolfe Island, on Tuesday, June 30th, in aid of Trinity Church and Building Funds. A steamer has been chartered and every arrangement made to ensure a pleasant and agreeable time, and, no doubt, the affair will receive large patronage.

THE LOUGHBOROUGH LEAD MINE.—It may be interesting to our readers to know that the Frontenac Lead Mining Company are quietly yet steadily developing the above named mine, which is said to be one of the richest of the kind on this continent. And we can readily believe that there must be something more in it than "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal" when the proprietors feel themselves warranted in going to the cost of expensive engines, boilers, crushers, and all the apparatus necessary for such work, and which, we understand, they have ordered to be made here, at the works of Messrs. Davidson and Doran. It is needless to say that the machinery in question will be worthy of this enterprising firm, who have won for themselves a wide-spread reputation for turning out engines, boilers and machinery of all kinds, that for cheapness and finish and durability are second to none. It is much to the credit of the mining company in question the getting their machinery made in Kingston, thereby encouraging home manufactories, and proving as it does, that they at least are satisfied that Kingston mechanics can manufacture such things as cheaply and as well as those of her most boastful sister cities. Instance the Canadian Engine and Machinery Works, which turn out annually a large number of locomotives that will compare favourably in every respect with any others produced on this continent. When the Loughborough mine gets into full blast we shall not be surprised to hear that its owners not only contemplate, but are building a wooden railroad from the city to the mine. We shall be glad to see it, and in the meantime wish them every success.

CITY MISSION ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Poor Relief and City Mission Association for the winter of 1867 and 1868.

The Committee of the Poor Relief and City Mission Association, although during the past winter, their operations have been necessarily carried on, on a smaller scale than in former years, feel it right to render to those who kindly gave them the means of carrying on their work, some account of the manner in which they have discharged their trust.

From the high price of firewood and provisions, together with other circumstances, which foreboded a much greater degree of destitution than in former years for the poor, the ladies of the committee felt at the opening of the past winter that they could not, as formerly, undertake the responsibility of aiding the poor generally by volunteer collections, especially as the City Council declined any grant for that purpose. Yet, thoroughly acquainted as they were with the condition of the poor, they knew there was a large class, and that a most helpless and destitute one, who had no claim on any church for relief, and no human prospect of support during the winter. To save such from perishing, they felt they must make every exertion. They therefore published an appeal which was most generously responded to by a few individuals, whose subscriptions are acknowledged below, and to whom they tender their most grateful thanks. By means of the munificent donation of his Worship the Mayor, and the liberality of the other gentlemen, they have been enabled to supply firewood, wholly or in part, to about forty families during the long severe winter, besides special relief given in cases of destitute sickness, often ending in death. There have been various epidemics, such as measles, scarlet fever, and small pox among the poor during the winter, and much has been done by the various churches, and by the ladies of the committee privately, as well as others, to relieve such as had a more special claim upon them, but the aid given by the Association itself has been limited to those who had no other means of relief.

There are still a number of cases of destitution and sickness, especially those of widows and their families, who would urgently require the continuance of a little help, even during the summer, and as the Treasurer's report will show that the funds of the Society are quite exhausted, any donations to enable them to assist such cases would be carefully appropriated.

TREASURERS REPORT—STATEMENT OF THE POOR RELIEF FUND.

DONATIONS.

John Breden, Esq., Mayor	$100 00
Hon. A. Campbell	40 00
R. J. Cartwright Esq., M.P.	20 00
Davidson & Doran	10 00
Colonel Gibbon, C.B.	10 00
B. Moore, Esq.	5 00
J. M. Machar, Esq.	5 00
Trust & Loan Company Office	5 00
E. H. Hardy, Esq.	4 00
A Friend, per J. Creighton, Esq.	4 00
Do per J. Linton, Esq.	2 00
Mrs Evans	1 50
Dr Clement	1 00
A lady	1 00
Dr Mair	1 00
Balance of collections at meetings during week of prayer, per Dr Mair	14 21
Premium on bills exchanged for silver	6 00
Total	$229 71

EXPENDITURE.

Payment for wood	$175 00
Cartage of wood	21 62
Special relief in cases of destitution and sickness	25 58
Balance from last year due to treasurer	4 51
Expended since	11 00
Total	$229 71

ISABELLA G. PATON,
Treasurer.

Kingston Ontario, May 8, 1868.

The following is the result of the first innings of the Cricket match to-day—Kingston 54; Oswego 58. A full report will be given to-morrow.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown man was found on the long bridge leading from the Huffman settlement to the Village of Bell Rock, on the 19th of June instant, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by a teamster named Wm Babcock. The body was lying on its face. Mr John Cowdey, Coroner for Addington, was immediately sent for, and he deemed it advisable to hold an inquest. The result, after a careful examination made by Dr. Smith, of Harrowsmith, was that the deceased came to his death by the Visitation of God. Deceased appeared to be about 55 or 60 years of age, and wore fulled cloth trousers, black vest and coat, black felt hat, and a clean white shirt. Nothing was found on his person but a clay pipe and part of a plug of tobacco. He is supposed to have been a resident of the township of Bedford.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—Two Indians giving their names as John and James Claus offered a pair of horses for sale this morning to Mr William Fee for $25 and $35 respectively. The price being so ridiculously low for the quality of the animals offered, Mr Fee suspected them to have been stolen, and having concluded the bargain with the men and paid a small sum as a binder, gave information to the police and had the men arrested. The men stated that they were from the Indian Woods, and that the animals belonged to their father, but as they afterwards stated that their father was dead, and the circumstances generally were suspicious, the Magistrate concluded to detain them for the present to allow of inquiry being instituted. The horses are good looking animals, dark brown with long switch tails.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—The case of Hannah Ready against Mrs Baldy for abuse was dismissed. Thomas O'Neil, for larceny, was further remanded until 4 o'clock this afternoon. Phillip Stenson was fined $2 for being drunk. James Tweedle, James Loughlan, Wm. Austin and Margaret Watson, were charged with disorderly conduct last night, and with stealing $4 in silver from Thos. Spooner. These fast young men were on a spree last night, and "feeling their oats" were bent on mischief when Corporal Nugent from his house heard them in a wrangle with the complainant, and hastened to the rescue and made the arrest. There appeared no doubt but the complainant himself was partially drunk at the time of the alledged theft, and there not being a particle of evidence of the stealing of the money, the magistrate dismissed that portion of the charge, and fined the three men for being disorderly $3 each or 14 days in gaol, and the girl for being a common prostitute, $10 or 30 days in the same institution. The time of the court was occupied with these cases the whole of the morning, and a goodly show of the unwashed graced the gallery benches.

This afternoon the case of O'Neil for stealing was disposed of, the magistrate sending the accused to gaol for one month. The witnesses of O'Neil failed to prove his innocence, and that he took the money from the silly old woman who was dancing "on the flure" at the time, there can be no doubt, and as he is pretty well known to the police his punishment was slight, while the woman justly suffers for her foolish conduct, by the loss of her money.

A RAILWAY TO MADOC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—From what quarter hailed the flea that tickled the ear of the Madoc *Mercury* in favour of a railway from Kingston to his sanctum? What a pointed appeal was that to the capitalists (?) of Kingston. Where are the capitalists of Belleville? What has become of the fabulous wealth taken out of the Richardson mine, not to speak of the "mineral riches," the "good indications," the "sure things" that bid fair to have made the "Madoc Gold Region" the real of El Dorado? Do the speculators want to get up a land speculation, now they are sick of "splendid investments in legitimate enterprises."

In Kingston we have bought wit, and unless there comes in very soon an increase in the number of convicts in the Penitentiary, or an addition to the garrison, or an order for a few locomotives from the foundries, the shopkeepers and capitalists will have enough to do to use their bought wit in keeping square with the world. Property is scarcely worth one half to one third of its value twelve or fourteen years ago. If any one wants the figures I will give them. The markets of Bath and Napanee receive as much if not more grain than Kingston. Napanee is the emporium of a larger agricultural area than Kingston. Bellevile is also a larger county-market than Kingston. Because some 200 or 300 farmers congregate in one square on Saturdays with loads worth from $5 to $20, let it not be supposed that this is a centre of agricultural wealth. The fact that the farmer here does the business of the butcher and huckster is a sign of agricultural poverty.

By all means let us have a wooden road railway. Let us have some paying enterprise that will bring business to the city. But a railroad through any part of an old agricultural district near the Bay shore will never pay. Any farmer will haul grain or other farm produce over 25 or 30 miles of good road at cheaper rates than a railroad. The short Port Hope and Peterboro road does not take for agricultural produce perhaps as much as one twentieth part of its earnings. Its freight is lumber, and *that* pays better than iron ore or auriferous quartz.

The line of road we want should run a little east of north to the southern part of Bedford, thence west to the middle of the east part of Hinchinbrooke, thence into Olden, thence across the rear of the south half of Kennebec, thence in a northwesterly direction through Kaladar and on to the Hastings Road in the rear part of Limerick. From the rear of Loughborough we would get wood and lead, and perhaps plumbago from Bedford wood, iron ore and lumber in the west of Bedford we would begin to tap the lumber trade of Napanee, and so on into Olden. There we would strike at the lumber trade of Shannonville, and so on into Kennebec. In Olden we would get business from the settlements in Miller and Clarendon, most of which goes eastward now. In Kaladar we would get the business that now goes partly to Napanee, partly to Belleville, and on the Hastings Road at a great distance from Belleville we would command all the business between the point of our intersection and the Madawaska River. The further extension of the road might be left to future deliberation, but with so much done the completion of the road *to any extent* might be counted upon. It would be well begun. The first twelve or fourteen miles would never earn sixpence for local traffic—beyond that every mile would tell up a handsome return.

But after all it is very questionable whether it will be built. In the first place there is not spare money enough in Kingston to carry it 20 miles at an expenditure of $100,000—it would be folly to go to poor backwoods municipalities for assistance, and the government would not give one stiver to it. If we only had the old regime of corruption back again we might do something. But while the Commissioner of Crown Lands is bent on keeping this part of Ontario as a preserve for lumbermen, while the new free grant and homestead law system is applied only to the extreme west of this Province, while the Toronto people are pushing two railway schemes into the interior, there is little hope for the success of *our* wooden railroad. The grant of 250,000 acres on condition that the land should not be held above $1 an acre would enable us to borrow some money, would infuse pluck into the backwoodsmen and induce them to borrow, and so the road might be built. But to expect Kingston capitalists to take stock in it—as well might the "honest miners" of Madoc attempt to get their notes discounted at the Montreal Bank.

Yours,

A CITIZEN.

PRESENTATION.—A very pleasing occurrence took place on Saturday evening last in the finishing shop of the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company, Ontario street, on the occasion of the book-keeper, Mr Payne's leaving the employment of the Company, viz: that of presenting that gentleman with a very fine gold watch and chain. The event was pleasant as showing the good understanding which animates the works and the cordial feeling subsisting between the management and the workmen.

Mr Tutton, the Principal Superintendent of the Works, was selected to make the presentation, who said

Mr Payne, Sir.—The working men of the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company, understanding that you are about to leave the employment of the company desire in parting from you to express through me their high esteem for you, and their appreciation for your kind and gentlemanly conduct towards them whenever your duties have brought you in contact with them during the past three years you have been in the employ. As a small token of their feelings towards you they beg your acceptance of this gold watch and chain.

Allow me to remark, dear sir, as the Superintendent of the Works, the gratification I feel in being selected to express to you the sentiments of so large a body of intelligent men as those who have delegated to me the present pleasing duty and to remark that with the sentiments expressed by them I fully and cordially concur. With the best wishes for your future success allow me to present you with this testimonial.

To which Mr Payne replied:—

Mr Superintendent and Gentlemen—I am at a loss to find words which will adequately convey my thanks to you for this handsome and costly present, but believe me, I do thank you heartily and sincerely not only for the gift itself, but also for the kind expressions of regard with which it has been accompanied.

During the three years that I have been amongst you, I have endeavoured to discharge my duty honestly and faithfully, both to my employers and also to those with whom I have been associated with here, and it is to me a source of gratification and honest pride to-day to feel that in this endeavour I have not been entirely unsuccessful.

Wherever my future lot may be cast, I shall always take a lively interest in the Works, and should I revisit Kingston, as I hope to do, I trust that I shall find the Works flourishing, and one and all of you still here labouring zealously to preserve for the establishment that reputation which it has so deservedly earned.

I trust that you will not attribute these few feeble expressions to any want of appreciation of your kindness, for be assured that, no matter what distance may separate us, as often as I refer to this register of time, which I shall value highly for its own intrinsic worth, but far more as being the expression of your good will towards me, my thoughts will wander back to the friends I have left behind at the Works in Kingston, at whose hands I have experienced nothing but kindness.

I cannot conclude without tendering my grateful thanks to you Mr Superintendent, to whom I am under especial obligations for your unvarying kindness and your willingness at all times to give me information and assistance. I trust that you may long continue to occupy with credit to yourself and advantage to the Company that position, which you are so eminently qualified to hold.

Gentlemen, I wish you all health and happiness, and, believe me, it is with profound regret that I bid you farewell.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, June 9, as noticed in our cable telegrams of that day, Sir H. Verney, in moving that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that she would be graciously pleased to issue a royal commission to inquire into and report upon the capability for settlement, and the best means for settling her Majesty's territory lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific, especially as to the provision for telegraphic and other communication through her Majesty's dominions from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, said the subject to which he invited the attention of the House affected territory extensive enough and fertile enough, according to the best authorities, to support a population as large as that of England, and it involved also the performance of a positive duty. This country was not justified in holding possession of vast regions and allowing them to remain in a lawless condition. It was incumbent on us to do what we could to afford protection to our fellowcountrymen and fellow subjects in the countries that extend from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and also to use our endeavours to civilize and Christianize the Indians who roamed over them. And it was our interest also to do so, for not only were the countries to which he referred very valuable for their natural productions, but they bound together the eastern and western portions of British North America. The best communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific was through them and the shortest way to China and Japan. There was no doubt that the communication with Eastern Asia would be by the regions to which his motion referred; whether they would remain under the British Crown would depend on the measures taken or sanctioned by that House. His object in bringing this subject before the House was that the government might be urged immediately to adopt measures that would prevent any doubt existing on the part of our fellow subjects in British North America respecting our sympathy with them; and would also put a stop to any depredatory measure on the part of our neighbors who might cast a wistful eye on countries whose value England seemed to ignore. He desired to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States. Not only did the welfare of both countries depend on it, but the advance of every great and good object, political, moral and social, throughout the world. But friendly relations could only be secured by a clear understanding with the United States that we do not seek to obtain their territories, and that we will not permit them to take ours. The honorable baronet proceeded to read extracts from official papers to show that whatever may have been our ignorance in times past we now knew that on our side of the boundary, between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, we possess vast regions, extending over millions of acres, perfectly well adapted for settlement and cultivation; that the best communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean is through them; that they are watered by navigable rivers, affording the most easy and cheap transit to near the foot of the Rocky Mountains; that there is an easy pass across that mountain chain into British Columbia; that water and road communication can be opened at a small expense; that companies, consisting of wealthy and responsible men, partly American citizens, partly our own fellow subjects, are willing to undertake and execute such works; and that when completed they would render it still more the interest of the States and ourselves to live at peace with each other. Surely we might believe that the power to yield such influences, to people, inhabit and rule over these teritories, had not been committed to us in vain. They were great talents. Were we not responsible for improving them? Should we not seek to carry into those countries the best of whatever we had here? above all, whatever might be the institutions adapted to the state of society that existed there, that British authority and obedience to law should be gradually introduced. He did not suggest that British institutions should be painted in soil perhaps not fitted to receive them, but believed that, whatever they might be, if British authority would make itself felt the high character of our countrymen would pervade them. He earnestly desired that British truthfulness, fortitude and energy, respect and consideration for the rights of others, that the principles of morality and religion (the best safeguards of all that we prize the most highly here) should be implanted there and have every opportunity to flourish and bear fruit to the honour of the country which was their parent and the welfare of the inhabitants of those distant regions, and, if he might so speak with reverence, to the glory of God.

Mr Adderley said the government were by no means blind to the value of the territory to which the motion of the honourable and gallant gentlemen related; in fact, he doubted whether any portion of her Majesty's colonial possessions had occupied to a greater extent the attention of successive Ministers for years past. At the same time the honorable and gallant gentlemen had correctly stated that there was not sufficient information upon the subject at present existing in this country, and not sufficient appreciation of the value of this territory to cause the pressure that he believed would yet be exerted to be put upon the government to bring about a settlement of the question. A territory lying at the distance of half the globe from us was not one of which the colonization could easily be undertaken, but he felt no doubt that so magnificent a region must be opened, sooner or later, to the enterprise of mankind. The world was increasing so rapidly in population that a vast tract like that could not long be suffered to remain a wilderness and field of purvey in the hands of a trading company. (Hear, hear.) This great tract was to England what the Far West was to the United States. The United States derive their enormous vigor from the fact that if poverty overtook a man in one quarter he could easily move to another where there would be scope sufficient for his energies, and in like manner this vast territory, under proper conditions, would afford an outlet for poverty and social inferiority consequent on the narrow limits of this island. In the interests of our fellow subjects across the Atlantic, also, it was essential that this vast district should be settled. We had already a very large colony to the west of the Rocky Mountains and know one knew better than the noble lord opposite (Lord Milton), who upon this subject had produced one of the most interesting and able books ever written—(hear)—how essential it was to British Columbia that the Country lying to the east of it should have its wealth developed—(hear)—the two together forming, perhaps one of the finest dominions in the world. The honorable and gallant gentleman and his seconder had both blamed its country for its remissness in failing to open up this region. It was rather the habit of Englishmen to say that any other country would act better than its own; but happily upon this point their practice always contracted their theory; and he must reminded those honourble members that the difficulty in the present case has arisen from the subjection of the district during so many years to a great trading company. (Hear, hear.) The first necessity in opening any great region of that nature was to place it under some settled government, for nobody could say that the government of the Hudson's Bay Company over Rupert's Land was of that settled character which would attract enterprise and emigration. Moreover, the enterprise which would naturally lead to the opening up of such a country had been stopped and prevented by the system of the trading company—(hear, hear)—and even if a new government were established there the honourable and gallant gentleman was rather sanguine in his expectations of a rapid settlement. Canada, even yet, was not fully settled, and persons possessing the necessary resources to invest in land were not likely to push into regions far beyond, while as yet Canada, which lay nearer, remained partially unoccupied; and therefore the day was distant, even if the negotiations were concluded, before that settlement could be carried out which the honourable and gallant gentleman so sanguinely expected. But that was no reason why they should not press on to the attainment of the object in view. The best access to the territory, he fully believed, was in his own hands. (Hear, hear.) He had not the slightest objection to admit emigrants from the United States to occupy portions of the country; on the contrary, he believed that we might with advantage draw supplies of men from all the countries of the globe, provided only that they came from a good race, and there was no finer race then the Anglo Saxon. But the country must remain under the sovereignty of her Majesty; that, of course, was essential and he supposed there was no one who would not be willing to make this a *sine qua non*. There were one or two great natural difficulties to be overcome; soon after leaving Lake Superior, but as soon as these had been passed the rest of the country lay fairly open, and he entertained no doubt that ultimately it would become the great thoroughfare of the world across to the West. Supposing the difficulties near Lake Superior to which he had referred to have been overcome upon the authority of the noble lord, he believed that we had possession of the two easiest passes over the Rocky Mountains. But the first thing to be accomplished was to settle with the Hudson's Bay Company, for it must be obvious that their system was an absolute obstruction to the exertion of British enterprise. He did not blame the company in the slightest degree for the course they had pursued. Consistently with their own trading purposes, they had carried on their operations in the most honourable manner, and had introduced a government as efficient as circumstances permitted so wild a country. (Hear.) It was pretty clear, however, that another and a totally different kind of a government must be established before the country could be opened up with advantage, and negotiations having for their object the assumption both of the property and of the government of this wide tract of territory were going on at the present moment in Canada. The government to whom the proposition came considered it was essential that the right to govern and the property in the land should be in the same hands; that the firmly established rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, now two hundred years old, should be secured, and that the land should be handed over to the Canadian government upon terms that were just to both parties. These negotiations were retarded by the prorogation of the Canadian Parliament, which would not meet again until November, but he could not help thinking that there was a fair prospect of the solution of this difficult question to the satisfaction of all persons concerned. It was obvious that no steps ought to be taken for the settlement of the country from England, and that Canada must assume the relation of "mother country" to it, and no doubt Canada would be glad to assist it liberally in surveying and the construction of roads, railways and telegraphs. A royal commission was not required to obtain information, for we possessed that, and what we had to do was to apply it. There was a select committee in 1857, which recommended that the interests and wishes of Canada should be immediately consulted about steps being taken to settle the Red River colony. Then there were the elaborate reports of Dr. Hind to the Canadian government and of Captain Palliser, who made scientific observations for the British government, so that we had all the information we could desire. The negotiations would certainly be pressed to a conclusion as rapidly as possible, and he was sanguine that the result of them would be to promote the important object.

Lord Milton felt bound to say it was no longer a question of more or less difficulty with regard to making and maintaining a road, as the time had arrived when this country must consider whether it wished to keep in their present state of loyalty to the colonies on the Pacific. He was very much astonished at the remarks of the right honourable gentleman the late Under Secretary. In his humble judgment, if anything were to be done in regard to establishing through communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we ought to look to the Pacific colonies rather than to Canada. The right honourable gentleman (Mr Aderley) had very much understated the value of the territory which was the subject of this discussion, for he was in a position to state that the Fertile Belt was at least equal to Minnesota, one of the finest of the United States. The British Pacific colonies had no direct means of communication with one another, but derived even their food from the United States, although the interior of the country was well calculated to supply their wants. There was every year a great influx of Americans, who went to the gold mines during the fine season, and while we in this country had been pondering and wasting time the staple commodity of the colony had been to a great extent worked out and depreciated. The gold went out of the country never to return, and no labour or improvement could replace its value. He had reason to know that there was a growing desire on the part of the colonists to join the United States, and he, for one, could not blame them for entertaining such a wish under the circumstances of the case. They derived their living from the United States, and paid for it with the gold which was obtained in the colony. Much as he disagreed with many things in the United States, it was but just to say that a great deal of the limited amount of prosperity in our Pacific colonies was due to the energy and enterprise of individual Americans. The various accounts sent home showed that the interior of British Columbia was one of the most promising and most fertile regions owned by her Majesty, and if it were intended to develop it the requisite steps should be taken without delay, for otherwise the country would be developed by the Americans.

Mr Cardwell had listened with the greatest interest to the discussion and was very glad to learn that the government had no intention of issuing a commission from this country to inquire into the subject. Not only was inquiry already exhausted, but a fresh investigation would reverse the policy settled by the committee of 1857, whose recommendations were incorporated in the act of Parliament passed last year with so much unanimity. The proposed inquiry, therefore, would be a retrograde step and would be a fatal indication of a vacillating policy on our part. It would lead to false expectations and do a great deal of mischief, and he was glad to hear, therefore, that it was not about to be sanctioned by the government. In conclusion he said he had learned with great pleasure that negotiations had been entered into with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Sir H. Verney, in reply, said he would not ask for a commission if the Colonial Department thought they could effect what was desirable by a better mode. He trusted, however, that the subject would receive immediate attention.

The motion was then withdrawn.

APPOINTMENTS.

Office of the Secretary of State of Canada,
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Etienne Parent, Esq., William Henry Griffin, Esq., Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Esq., John Langton, Esq., and William Smith, Esq., Deputy Heads of Departments, and Thomas Reynolds, Esq., of Montreal, and Charles S. Ross, Esq., of Kingston, to be a Commission to enquire into the present state and the probable requirements of the Civil Service.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, June 24th.—Flour — Super Extra 7,25 to 7,50; Extra, 7,00 to 7,20; Fancy, 6,70 to 6,80; Welland Canal Super, 6,30 to 6,70; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 6,30 to 6,70; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 6,30 to 6,70; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 6,10 to 6,20; bag flour 3,15 to 3,25. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00. Spring, 1,50 to 0,00; Western, 0,00 to 0,00; Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,45 to 0,00. Butter—Dairy 14 to 16c; store-packed 14 to 16c. Ashes—pots, 5,40 to 5,50. Pearls, 5,40 to 5,50. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 140¾. Pork, Mess, 22,50 to 23,00; Prime Mess, 16,00 to 16,25. Prime, 15,00 to 15,25. Peas, 89 to 90. Rye Flour, 5,50 to 5,60.

Flour—receipts moderate; fair local demand and market slightly bettter. Grain—fair inquiry for wheat, 1,50; coarse grains nominal. Provisions steady but quiet. Ashes steady.

The *Scientific American* thinks the abolition of the apprenticeship system and the general adoption of machinery are the causes of the present scarcity of first class workmen in various branches.

TENDERS

IN Duplicate will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer at Kingston until noon on the

10th PROXIMO,

for the following service, viz.:—

To renew the Upper Portion of the Queen's Wharf, Tete de Pont Barracks, Kingston.

Specification, plans, and all other necessary information to be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Kingston, and forms of tender at this office.

Commissariat, Kingston,
24th June, 1868.

Strawberries! Strawberries!!

Just Arrived and to Arrive Daily.

THE Subscriber is sole agent for the Oswego Strawberry Growers Association, and parties desiring any for Festivals or for preserving, can be supplied at the lowest possible rates.

A liberal *reduction* for Church Festivals.

Pineapples to arrive this week for preserving.

R. TOWN,
No. 1 Fruit & Oyster Depot,
Corner of Ontario & Clarence Streets.

Kingston, June, 24, 1868.

P.S.—Firecrackers, Torpedoes, Fancy Fireworks. A fresh supply of Plantagenet Water, 25 cents per gallon, and drawn by the glass from the fountain.

FOR SALE.

A SLOOP in good order and well rigged trading on the Bay of Quinte, and

Two Rideau Canal WOOD SCOWS,

with Sails, Rigging, &c.

☞ The above Boats will be sold cheap for Cash.

For further particulars apply to

R. J. JORDAN,
Commission Agent,
Martin's Block, Princess-st.

Kingston, Ontario, June 24.

PEACHES. PEACHES.

JUST RECEIVED, another Lot of PEACHES in Prime Order.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

June 17.

SALT WATER SALMON,

Fresh from the River Moisie.

ALEXANDER FRASER & Co., of Quebec, the Proprietors of the celebrated Salmon River Moisie, have established an Agency with the undersigned for the Sale of FRESH SALMON in Kingston. Consignments received every week of fine Fish, well packed in Ice. Boxes of Salmon expected on Wednesday. Orders taken at the Stores of

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Kingston, June 16.

KEEP COOL!!

FRENCH, SICILIAN, AND SPANISH

WINES,

In Wood and Bottle.

100 Cases CLARET, from $8 to $10 per Dozen.

SAUTERNE WINE, $4 per Dozen.
MARSALA WINE, $4 per Dozen.
BURGUNDY WINE, $4 per Dozen.

McRAE & CO.

SYRUPS! SYRUPS!

Ginger Syrup.
Lemon Syrup.
Raspberry Syrup.
Strawberry Syrup.
Noyeau Syrup.
Pine Apple Syrup.
&c., &c., &c.

McRae & Co.

June 16.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

June 23.—A Consistory was held ...day, at which many new Bishops ...nominated. The Holy Father deliver... separate allocutions in the consis... concerning the Papal Bull calling ...al Council of the Roman Catholic ..., and the other on the present state ...ion in the empire of Austria.

June 23.—*La Liberte* newspaper ...s a report that Menotti Garabaldi ...g a body of volunteers to make an... ...ttack on Rome.

...public banquet in Civita Vecchia, ...amont, commander of the French ...the Pontifical States, in a speech ...d that France would never abandon ...y Father.

June 23.—An extensive fire ...ed here yesterday, and destroyed ...houses of Fritzbers Sothing and ...he buildings contained heavy stocks ...n and tobacco, little of which was ...The fire originated among some cot...ples. The amount of loss and in...has not yet been ascertained.

June 23.—Despatches from Mad...nounces that the news of the propos... ...litation of the United States in the ...n at issue between Spain and Peru, ...hili, is generally accepted in official ...as a practical termination of the

...latest advices from South Amer... ...rt that the Spanish Pacific squad... ...Admiral Manz, had arrived at Rio

...June 23.—Milan IV., the ...ince of Servia, has arrived in this ...from Paris. He is accompanied by the ...ller Restich and by his tutor. The ...was received without appropriate ...nies, and the greatest enthusiasm by ...of people.

...under Kars Georgewich indignantly ...certain insinuations which have been ...ing against him, and denies that he ...y connection with or knowledge of ...t for the assassination of the late ...Michael.

...June 23.—G. F. Train has again ...ested, and was to-day brought be... ...Court of Bankruptcy in Basing... ...street. He vehemently protested ...his arrest, declared that it proceed... ...n political motives, and appealed ...United States Army and Navy for ...tion. He was cheered by the spec... ...and, after a brief examination, re... ...d to prison by the Judge.

...the House of Lords this evening the ...ish Reform Bill was passed to a second ...g.

...night.—In the House of Commons to... ...the bill for the purchase of telegraph ...y the Government was referred to a ...ittee.

...June 23.—It is reported that the ...an Minister, Mr Bancroft, has signi... ...intention of being present in Worms ...celebration of the Reformation and ...veiling of the statue of Luther.

...estown, June, 24.—Steamer City ...ton, from New York, has arrived.

...NANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

...June 24, 1:20 p.m.—Consols 94¼ for ...; Bonds 12¼ to ½; Illinois Central ...ks 48¾.

...pool, June 24, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton easier ...ther articles unchanged. Yarns and fa... ...Manchester quiet.

...York Press Despatches.

...nnatti, June 24.—Dr. Thornton, a ...w of General Harrison, Ex-President, ...committed suicide at Cleves yester...

...ston, Texas, June 23.—Mexican ...s state that Colonel Dominguez, who ...peachy with 700 men to fight the ...s, had been killed and his force des... Only two of his men are known ...vived.

...York, June 24.—The *Herald's* Ha... special says President Salnave of ...still holds out in his besieged capi... ...refuses all parley with the insur... ...outside. He threatens to bombard ...wn before it shall be taken, and has ...ced insulting all foreigners but ...Americans.

...Times' Washington special says Mr ...e says his principal desire in present... ...new articles of impeachment is to ...a speech upon them, which he has ...red, and then let the matter go over ...next session. He declares he will not ...don the project so long as he has ...r to press it.

...e *World's* Washington special says ...is reason to expect that the President ...issue a proclamation of general amnesty ...ke effect on the 4th July.

...President to-night received a des... ...from Jackson, (Mississippi,) stating ...the State had gone largely Democra... ...The constitution has been defeated ...coloured vote.

...York, June 24.—The steamers Neb... ...from Liverpool, and New York, from ...have arrived.

NOTICE.

...business hitherto carried on by the ...undersigned, as Painter and Decorator, in ...street, Kingston, will be continued ...the style and name of THOMAS ROBINSON.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

...Kingston, June 23, 1868.

NOTICE.

A BAZAAR AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

...will be held (D.V.) on WOLFE ISLAND, ...on Tuesday, June 30, in aid of Trinity ...Church and Parsonage Building Funds.

...Steamer will leave Kingston at 11:30 ...a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at 3 and 7 ...p.m. Fare Dollar ...including Steamboat Fare and Festi... ...Children under 10 half-price.

...Tickets for sale at the City Bookstore, and on ...Island June 23.

SPECIAL LINE

CHILDREN'S, MISSES, AND HOOP SKIRTS.

FRENCH CORSETS, GREY AND ... (Extra value) at 50, 60 ...

JOHNSTON & KI...

PRINCESS STREET.

June 23.

FERGUSON BR...

GREAT CLEARING SA...

OF

DRY GOOD...

AS the SUMMER STOCK must ... by July, GREAT BARGAINS ... to Cash Purchasers.

Dress Goods and Tweeds of ...

A few Grenadine and Black ... cheap.

Choice Printed Muslins, from ...

Double width Barages ...

and Dresses, in various ...

A lot of Straw Bonnets and Hats ...

Muslin Collars, to be cleared ... low prices.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, excellent ... 9d per pair.

Bonnet Ribbons, good patterns ... usual prices.

ALSO,

A few dozen Black and White ... decided bargain.

Special attention is directed to ... which have never been offered ... low prices.

FERGUSON BR...

PRINCESS STREET.

June 12.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING

THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION

Specially selected by one of the firm during his recent visit to the Land, in the MANUFACTURING GLASGOW, LONDON and BRADFORD MARKETS.

NEW SHADES IN

COLOURED GLACIES AND ...
RICH FANCY SILKS (Exclusive ...)
MOIRE ANTIQUES, AND POPLINS ...
BLACK GLACIE, AND GROS GRAIN SILKS.
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
PARASOLS, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY ...
NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS ...
NEW, CHEAP, AND PRETTY, ...
PARIS AND LONDON PRINTED ... BRILLIANTS ...
JOSEPHINE AND DOGSKIN ...
FIRST QUALITY KIDS GLOVES ... (All Colours).
GREY AND WHITE COTTON, (Long ...)
PLAIN AND TWILLED SHEETING ... (All Widths).
PILLOW CASE COTTONS AND LINENS ...
DAMASKS, LACE & MUSLIN CURTAINS ...
WHITE AND BUFF WINDOW HOLLANDS ...
TICKINGS, DIAPER, HUCKABACK, AND ...
FRINGE TOW