THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 283.] KINGSTON, (CANADA), MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1872. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

Received this Day,

—AT—

MACNEE & WADDELL'S,

NEW ENGLISH

Floor Oil Cloths,

Cocoa Mattings,

and Fancy Mattings.

May 22.

Latest Novelties

—IN—

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

JUST OPENED OUT

At Macnee & Waddell's,

PRINCESS STREET.

May 22, 1872.

E. R. WELCH & SON,

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, Ont.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Italian, American and Native

MARBLE MONUMENTS, Head Stones, Chimney-Pieces, &c.

RED AND GREY SCOTCH GRANITE MONUMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Exhibition held at Kingston in 1856, and at the Provincial Exhibition, Kingston, Sept., 1871.

Jan. 18.

The Daily News

IS PUBLISHED every evening, $5 per annum in advance, or two cents each single copy.

The News is the only CONSERVATIVE PAPER published in Kingston. It is the medium of communication between the Bishop of Ontario and the Clergy and Laity. All the official receipts for subscriptions, collections and donations for Diocesan objects will be acknowledged in the NEWS.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; four cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Special rates for monthly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements made on moderate terms.

The Chronicle and News

Is the weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS. It has a large and increasing circulation in the Diocese of Ontario. Price $1.50 in advance. Notices intended to reach the country population should be published in this the oldest paper in the district. Established 1810.

CONFIRMATION CARDS and CHURCH FORMS of every description printed neatly and cheaply at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, Princess Street, Kingston.

JAMES SHANNON, *Publisher.*

Macdonald & Patton.

BARRISTERS, &c., Trust and Loan Building, corner of Toronto and Adelaide Streets.

JOHN A MACDONALD, Q.C.
JAMES PATTON, Q.C.

Toronto, April 16, 1872.

Dr. Maclean's Office

REMOVED TO MACLEAN & CO'S Drug Store, Princess Street.

May 23.

Tea,
Tea,

FINEST IN THE MARKET.

Bacon,
Bacon,

10,000 lbs. EXTRA SWEET.

Family Proof,
Family Proof,

3,000 GALLONS, SWEET AND MILD,

AT PARKHILL'S,

PRINCESS STREET.

May 11.

NEW GROCERY,

LIQUOR and

PROVISION STORE.

MESSRS ELLIOTT & SCOBELL have just opened up a choice assortment of

Groceries,
Liquors and
Provisions,

At the Corner of Brock and Ontario Streets,

FERRY WHARF.

JOHN ELLIOT. FRED SCOBEL

April 16.

REMOVAL!

ROSE'S

Boot and Shoe Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by Mr MORRISON, and

Three Doors ABOVE Hobart's Drug Store,

PRINCESS STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, a New Stock of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles.

EDWIN ROSE,
Princess Street.

N.B.—All accounts due 1st January must be paid at once to save costs.

E. R.

April 25, 1872.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL, Gananoque, Ont.

A. BROPHY, PROPRIETOR.—This First Class Hotel is centrally located in the business part of the town, in view of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and in close proximity to the Fishing and Hunting Grounds. ☞ Good Boats and Oarsmen always in attendance for Fishing Parties.

May 23.

ENGLISH BOOTS & SHOES.

JAMES HOPE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' English Boots and Shoes, which he has imported direct.

ENGLISH CONGRESS BOOTS.
PATENT LEATHER OXFORD SHOES.
PATENT FRENCH OXFORD SHOES.
PATENT CALF OXFORD SHOES.
NEW STYLE OF LADIES' GAITERS—very pretty.

Also 50 dozen of CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—all new styles.

JAMES HOPE,
Boot and Shoe Store,
Princess Street.

May 16.

Apples,
Pears.
Oranges.
Lemons,
Oysters,
Grapes,
Chestnuts,
Sweet Potatoes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE

FRUIT STORE OF R. SMITH,

ONTARIO STREET,

Between Anglo-American Hotel and Harwood House.

Kingston, Nov. 18, 1871.

KINGSTON MARBLE WORKS

TANDY BROTHERS,

Princess and Sydenham Streets, Kingston, Ont.,

MANUFACTURERS of MONUMENTS and GRAVESTONES in Canadian, American and Italian Marble, and Free Stone, MARBLE and ENAMELLED MANTLE PIECES, &c., &c.

Importers of

Scotch Granite Monuments.

The subscribers having recently extended their premises, beg to announce their increased facilities for executing large quantities of FIRST-CLASS WORK in every department of their business.

In soliciting an inspection of their large and varied stock, they invite special attention to their splendid supply of

ARNPRIOR MARBLE,

by far the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Kingston.

TANDY BROS. FACTORY *is the only Depot for this Beautiful Marble in Central Canada.*

All orders punctually filled for moderate rates, at the

Kingston Marble Works

Princess and Sydenham Streets.

☞ WORKMANSHIP CONCEDED TO BE UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN CANADA.

TANDY BROTHERS.

Kingston, April 20, 1872.

H. CUNNINGHAM,

Boat Builder,

(SUCCESSOR TO M O'GORMAN.)

THE HANDSOMEST AND FASTEST BOATS built at this Establishment, SIMCOE STREET.

Kingston, Nov. 4 1871.

F. Werner,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Appraiser, and Commission Merchant, Martin's Block, Princess Street, Kingston.

April 22.

CRIDIFORD'S

CITY BATHS,

KING STREET.

☞ Hot, Cold, Tepid and Shower Baths, from 5 A.M. to 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Just received a large assortment of Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS—Orange, Olive and Black Thorn, &c., &c.

J. CRIDIFORD.

Kingston, June 24, 1872.

WEBER & Co., Kingston, (Ontario,)

were awarded First Prize and Diploma for Piano of any kind (instruments that were awarded prizes in other sections allowed to compete).

Our facilities for manufacturing PIANOS enable us to turn out Instruments which, for workmanship and brilliancy of tone, cannot be excelled on this continent.

Price Lists mailed to any address on application.

Address,

WEBER & Co.,
Kingston, Ont.

Oct. 5th.

NOTICE.

To Vessel Owners & Captains.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

G. S. OLDREIVE,

Sail-Maker, Rigger,

—AND—

SHIP-CHANDLER.

INVITES them to call at his Store, Ontario Street, foot of Princess Street, and inspect a superior quality of MANILLA ROPE made to order. Also Patent Ship Logs, Spirit Compasses, Patent Sounding Machines, Signal Lamps, Cotton and Linen Canvas, Blocks, Paints, Oils, Life-Preservers, and all other Materials required for Vessel Fittings constantly on hand. WIRE ROPE for sale and fitted to order. Flags and Awnings made to order. Old Sails bought and taken in exchange. GRAIN SCOOPS constantly on hand.

April 17.

A. B. Macpherson & Co's

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

—OF—

Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

Summer Prints and Lustres,

IS COMMENCED.

GRENADINES, NEWEST PATTERNS, 15 cents.
Extra Rich Grenadines from 20 cents.
Beautiful Dress Goods from 12½ cents.
Dolly Varden Stripes at 25 cents.
Plain Dress Goods at 10 cents.
Pretty Dolly Varden Prints for 12½ cents, worth 17½ cents.
French Cambricks reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents.
Best Value in Fancy Shirtings in the city.
Good Strong Tweeds at 25 cents.
One lot of Fancy Summer Shawls, slightly damaged, selling very cheap.
Bargains in in Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves, and Men's Half Hose and Underclothing, &c.

82 Princess Street.

June 18.

Removal.

THE undersigned wishes to give notice that he has removed to his New Office, opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street.

L. CLEMENTS,
Dentist.

Feb. 19, 1872.

BLACK SILKS!

Black Silks!

Black Silks!

Shaw & Minnes

are showing a Complete Stock of RICH

BLACK SILKS!

OF THE BEST MAKES.

Black Silks!

Black Silks!

Black Silks!

SHAW & MINNES

Glasgow Warehouse.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Frontenac.

In the matter of MARY WATSON and ANNIE WATSON, the two infant daughters of William Watson, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Frontenac, at his chambers in the city of Kingston, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for an order appointing the Reverend John Bower Mowat, of the said city of Kingston, Guardian of the said infants.

G. M. MACDONNELL,
Solicitor for Infants.

Dated 29th June, 1872.

J. L. Macdonald, L.D.S.,

DENTIST,

(SUCCESSOR TO DOCTOR DAY

No. 156 Princess Street,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. From 9 to 10 A.M., on Fridays, devoted to the poor.

Kingston, Dec. 14, 1871.

Edgar Doward, F.C.O.,

ORGANIST St. George's Cathedral, Teacher of Organ, Piano, and Singing. All applications to be addressed to B. Stacey's Book Store.

April 22.

Dr. J. Jarvis,

LATE OF LONDON, England, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office and Residence in the house lately occupied by Dr. Evans, Princess Street. Calls in city or country, night or day, promptly attended.

J. JARVIS, M.D.

August 14.

J. A. KAROH,

HAVING RETIRED from the Grocery and Liquor Trade, begs leave to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and intimates for the future he will strictly confine himself to the

Coffee and Spice Business.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. KARCH.

Office and Residence, Earl Street, between Bagot and Wellington Streets.

Kingston, Jan. 10, 1870.

International Hotel,

NOS. 175 and 177 Main Street, Brockville, Ont.—JOHN JELLY, Jr., Proprietor. Free Omnibus to and from the boats and cars. Carriages for parties wishing to visit places of interest can be secured at the office. A First Class Livery attached.

May 27.

R. WHITE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

—AND—

IMPORTER,

PROPRIETOR OF

Kingston Oil Stores,

WELLINGTON STREET,

KINGSTON, O.

June 5, 1872.

DANIEL McINTOSH, Veterinary Surgeon Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Office, City Hotel, Kingston.

THE

Centre of Attraction!

IS THE

NEW FOUNTAIN

AT THE

MEDICAL HALL,

WHERE YOU CAN GET THE

Choicest and Most Sparkling

SODA!

Flavoured with the most Delicious Syrups.

Ginger Ale on Draught.

ÆRATED VICHY WATER.

G. S. HOBART.

June 18, 1872.

John Power,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SURVEYOR. Office and Residence Queen Street.

Oct. 24.

THOS. R. DUPUIS, M.D., F.R.C.P.S., Kingston (some time Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Washington, and later, Attendant at the Massachusetts and City Hospitals, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston). Office—at HOBART'S MEDICAL HALL, Princess Street, Kingston.

May 1, 1872.

THE DELICIOUS

SODA WATER!

DRAWN FROM

THE STANDARD,

—AT—

Heath & Gunn's

DRUG STORE,

47 Princess Street.

Is unequalled for coldness, pungency, and all the qualities of GOOD SODA.

Flavoured with the CHOICEST SYRUPS, made from the Pure Expressed Juice of the Fruit.

Heath & Gunn have introduced this season a

Patent Revolving Tumbler Washer,

"a decided novelty." Also an Ice Packer, rendering the water colder than ever.

☞ SODA TICKETS by the dozen at a liberal reduction.

June 26.

TO SMOKERS.

USE

White's Celebrated Mixture,

Mild, Pure and Pleasant, for SUMMER USE. In this Celebrated Mixture is Nature's Fondest, Great Elixir. To be had only at

S. P. WHITE'S

Cigar and Tobacco Manufactory,

Princess Street, Kingston, Ont.

June 11th, 1872.

Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1869 and amendments thereto.

In the matter of GEORGE CHAFFEY and WILLIAM CHAFFEY, Insolvents.

A SECOND DIVIDEND SHEET of the separate estate and separate creditors of the above-named George Chaffey has been prepared, subject to objection until the 29th day of June instant, after which date the Dividend will be payable.

JAMES GRANT MACDONALD,
Assignee.

Dated at Kingston this 11th day of June, 1872.

Pasture.

LARGE RUN, GOOD GRASS, and plenty of water. Apply to HENRY BAWDEN, past Ford's Tannery.

June 22.

The Gem
The Gem
The Gem

Copy Book
Copy Book
Copy Book

The Cheapest and Best Copy Book in Kingston for the money.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

Thos. McAuley & Co's

CITY BOOK STORE.

Until further notice the City Book Store will be closed at 7 P.M., Saturday Nights excepted.

June 11.

Volunteers Volunteers

BE FIRM!

IF ON PARADE, BE FIRM; if on a spree, be firm; on the Alabama Question, be firm; if in love, be very firm; before your officers, be firm, and tell them you must have

Morrison's Sugar-Cured Hams.

500 Bags and Barrels BEST FAMILY FLOUR just received at Morrison's.
400 BEST HAMS in Kingston at Morrison's
2,000 lbs. BACON, best quality, at Morrison's.
500 Barrels Dairy and Cattle Goderich Salt at Morrison's.
100 Barrels MESS PORK at Morrison's.
TOBACCO—the Smoker's Consolation—at Morrison's.
YOUNG HYSON and JAPAN TEAS, the best value in Kingston, at Morrison's.
BRIGHT SUGAR in Barrels at Morrison's.
BRIGHT SUGAR in Hhds., to arrive, at Morrison's.
50 Barrels Kiln-Dried Oatmeal at Morrison's.
500 Sacks Corn Meal at Morrison's.
Granulated Wheat, Wheat Meal, and Hominy.
Everything fresh, everything genuine and cheap, at

MORRISON'S.

46 Princess Street, Kingston.

June 17, 1872.

Hellibore! Hellibore!

Hellibore!

FOR THE DESTRUCTION of Caterpillars on Cabbage Plants, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, &c.

CARBOLIC ACID, SOAP, and POWDER for Toilet, Disinfecting, and other purposes.

ICE CREAM SODA WATER,

With Pure Fruit Syrups, drawn from Dow's Patent Fountain,

—AT—

MACLEAN & Co's

DRUGGISTS,

42 Princess Street, Kingston.

June 10, 1872.

Better than Sewed Boots and Shoes are Good

Cable Screw Wire.

WILL NOT RIP OR LEAK.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

DIVERSION OF THE GRAIN TRADE.—From one end of the lake cities of the union to the other this subject forms a leading topic just now, and well it may. It is somewhat galling to these high-toned Americans to find out that Canadians can really, by making good use of their advantages, outstrip them in many ways. The latest manifestation of this feeling which we have seen has been in our neighbour the Oswego *Commercial Advertiser*. It laments the fact in no unmeasured terms, and may well point to its rows of magnificent elevators now standing comparatively useless, or turned into flouring mills, by the single fact of the superiority of the Canadian route being fully established.

It does not lose heart, however, but lays the blame of the whole matter on the shoulders of Buffalo and New York. It calls to the attention of these cities the fact that the grain, like the water, seeks the ocean by the most natural channel, and tells them there is no way to divert a river or a course of trade other than by digging a new channel for each. It becomes angry at times in this style at the various blunderers who have tried to meet the problem:

"Our Canadian competitors have laughed in their sleeves when they have seen the legislature of New York, backed by the Corn Exchange and the papers of New York City, insisting upon forcing the grain trade of the West over the long line of the Erie Canal, with its slow horse towage and consequent expenses, while they were exerting themselves to their utmost, to open cheap water routes to relieve us of the business."

It then goes on to examine the proposed plan of again securing the trade by lowering the rates of carriage for grain in the different railways between the West and New York, and sneeringly tells these New Yorkers that their boast, that if the existing railways are not sufficient to convey the traffic at lower rates, a railway must be built to do so, is all nonsense. It very correctly assumes the ground that in all such railway carriage, discriminating tariffs have acted injuriously against the eastern miller, as he had to pay as much for a barrel of flour from Buffalo, Rochester, or Oswego, as was paid by the western man from Toledo, Milwaukie, or Chicago. The *Advertiser* says they are willing to pay something for the trade, but the western and New York merchants are asking too much. It then proceeds to show the various means taken by the Legislature to assist the American trade and comes down on Buffalo and New York in this wise:

"To every demand for an improved route, Buffalo has cried "low tolls." The tolls upon the Erie Canal have been surrendered in defiance of a constitutional provision, and the State has been saddled with a canal debt of more than twelve millions of dollars which must be wrung from the unwilling pockets of the tax-payers.

"There is but one farther absurdity that the State can commit, to compel the trade to go through Buffalo and over the long line of the Erie Canal. That is to pay the shippers a certain sum per bushel to send it over that line, and tax the people of the State to furnish the money. If the price per bushel be fixed high enough, we think the trade can be kept in that channel, by such a measure. This is scarcely more absurd than the proposition of the New York *Bulletin*, to put a tax upon all western grain that goes out of the country for transportation. We fancy we see the western producers submitting to such a regulation!"

Having gone so far it remained only for the *Advertiser* to give its plan of securing the trade, and this is done with an eye to the main chance in favour of Oswego. It simply proposes the Niagara Ship Canal, so long a bug-bear to the Buffalonians, and opening a route from Oswego via the Oneida Lake and the Erie Canal, and proves that by adopting this plan one hundred and fifty miles of towage will be saved.

The grain dealers have so long stood still and refused to do anything, that now when they see the trade slipping away, they are just beginning to take measures to retain it. But we submit that the Oswego paper is as much astray as any of the others. One hundred and fifty miles is a good saving, but when there is still left twice as much horse towage as is found in canal navigation in the Canadian line done by steam, the balance is not yet regulated, and some new way will have to be proposed. We give our contemporary's line of argument and of the grain trade, and can assure him that we Canadians are satisfied that the grain is now coming in the right direction, and that all the ditches the Americans can dig will not save them now. It is as well to give in to the inevitable, and just as Boss Tweed asked his prosecutors, so we ask the Americans: "What are you going to do about it." Hear the *Advertiser* on its new way of regaining the control:—

"When the grain merchants of New York city are compelled to give the subject their attention, they will find that the shortest and cheapest water route between Chicago and New York lies thro' Lake Ontario, by the way of the Oswego River and Oneida Lake, with a connection with the Erie Canal at the eastern end of that Lake. This is the natural water route through the State. From Lake Ontario to the Hudson a route can be constructed capable of passing boats of any dimensions desirable, and the supply of water will be sufficient. A hundred and fifty miles of expensive towage less than the Buffalo route, will be necessary. While a canal for the passage of lake vessels from Lake Ontario to the Hudson would be practicable, it would not be desirable, as lake craft would not be the most economical for canal business. But a canal for the passage of barges of nearly the same tonnage of the lake craft is the most desirable, as the transfer of grain need not cost a half cent per bushel. And such a canal from Lake Ontario to the Hudson is practicable and the supply of water abundant. If there is no other way to save the Western trade to New York than to gratify Buffalo by the construction of a similar canal from Lake Erie, let the attempt be made. It would be an expensive experiment to the State. But it is possible that the State can better afford that than worse. The Buffalo dog-in-the-manger policy has so long ruled the State that it is too much, perhaps, to expect it to be surrendered now.

"But when the New York Corn Exchange and the grain merchants of New York examine the subject, they will find that the only water line between Chicago and New York which can compete with the St. Lawrence route, and save the trade to New York City, is through Lake Ontario, the Oswego River and Oneida Lake, and then by the Erie canal to the Hudson. Notwithstanding this fact it was with much difficulty that the Legislature, last winter, was induced to appropriate a few thousand dollars to complete the four miles of canal to connect Oneida Lake with the Erie Canal, such is the influence the Buffalo policy has on the Legislation of the State."

SIR JOHN ON THE SCOTT MURDER.

In the course of his speech at Peterborough Sir John referred to the Scott murder in the following terms:

The Opposition not being able to attack our measures with success try to rouse the prejudices of the people. If we say we have reduced the taxation they answer—"O, that may be true, but Thomas Scott was murdered." If we say the country is prosperous and the people contented,—we have increased their comforts and added field to field and house to house,—we are told "Yes, but Riel has run away." (Laughter.)

A voice—Where is he?

Sir John A. Macdonald—A friend in the audience asks where is he? God knows; I wish we could catch him. He is, I believe, in the United States, where he retreated in consequence, as Mr Blake says, of the reward offered by Mr Blake's Government. Anxious, says he, to vindicate the sacred cause of justice, he issued the proclamation offering that reward, and this murderer is no longer in the country—he no longer pollutes the soil of Canada with his presence. Well, I had always thought in my simplicity until I heard this declaration that rewards were usually offered to catch a man and not to cause him to go away. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I had thought it was our bounden duty, when a crime was committed, to endeavour to apprehend the offender, to bring him to trial before a jury, and to hang or otherwise punish him if found guilty; but Mr Blake, it seems, thinks the chief object of offering a reward is to cause the man "no longer to pollute the soil of this Province with his presence." (Renewed laughter.) I will now say a word upon this subject of the Scott murder; and in the first place protest in the name of humanity against political cries being raised out of the blood of a fellow creature. (Cheers.) I protest in the name of civilization, against men, like carrion crows and vultures, attempting to make political capital out of the blood of a murdered man. (Renewed cheers.) Surely they should take a more noble, a more manly, and a more British course. The attack upon the Government in connection with this matter is a foul one. As poor D'Arcy McGee said, "it is a blow below the belt." What could we have done that we did not do? At the time this fellow citizen and British brother of ours was murdered, the machinery of the law was suspended in that country. There was an armed revolution against the lawful authorities, and although the territory had not passed into the possession of Canada, we were doing all we could to reclaim and secure it for the Dominion. An expedition was sent out for that purpose, and you know how successful it was. Until we got possession of the territory, we had no means of enforcing the law; and before we could send that expedition, before we could entertain any hope of overcoming the hostility of the people there, we had to hold out to them the prospect that a just and reasonable Government would be established. It was proposed before then to govern it as a crown colony, and we sent up Mr McDougall to take possession of it as Lieutenant Governor; but after these people resisted this change and refused to admit him into the territory, we had to consider, as a prudent Government, how we could best arrange to get possession of it. We said to them that we would form them into a Province, although it was premature, and allow them to exercise authority through their Legislature over all local matters. By that means we quieted and allayed the storm, and the expeditionary force which would have been obliged, perhaps, to fight its way through hundreds of miles of swamp, and rock and furze and forest, where it might have been ambushed at every step by Indians and half-breeds and rebels—when it was doubtful, with all the bravery of the troops, whether they would succeed or not—the march was turned into a triumphal procession, because the Governor went up with that proclamation in his hand as a measure of peace and good will. The moment he went there, this man, who I believe is held, and justly held, for the murder of Scott, fled the country. How could we have helped that? Under no construction of law could the Government be held responsible for that murder. The law in that country was the same as here. Supposing here, in a civilized community, a man fired a shot and laid another dead at his door, neither the Governor-General, nor the Government, nor the Dominion Parliament could take the first step to arrest and try the guilty party. That duty is vested in the Provincial authorities—the whole administration of criminal justice is in their hands. The Governor-General had no more right to interfere than he would have if we were to hear to-morrow that Dr. Tupper had been shot down in the streets of Halifax by an assassin. I had no right to take any steps when my poor friend McGee was murdered in Ottawa—a crime that has cast a cloud over my memory for the rest of my life. All the efforts necessary to bring the murderer to justice had to be made by the Attorney-General of the Province, the late Mr Sandfield Macdonald, and it was not until he had taken these steps and issued the necessary process that I went to him and asked his leave to offer a reward on behalf of the people of the whole Dominion. Well, here is the Government of Ontario, not knowing or not asking whether process had ever issued, whether any arrangement had been made by the local authorities to arrest the offender, not knowing where he should be tried if arrested, and attempting to get up a cry for the purpose of creating indignation among the Orangemen against the Government of the Dominion—for the murdered man was an Orangeman—offered a reward for the punishment of the murderer by a competent tribunal. But they took no steps to catch him. Shortly after that reward was offered, not to capture Riel, but to induce the Orangemen to turn against the Government, Riel made himself scarce; and now, in the language of Mr Blake, he no longer pollutes the soil of Canada with his presence. I read a story once of a rather unskilful shot who went out to shoot partridges and blazed away, but failed to hit any of them. "Confound it," cried he in surprise, "I have not hit a bird." "Well, at all events, your honour," replied the gamekeeper, "you made them lave that." (Great laughter.) And that is what Mr. Blake not only did, but boasts of having done. His proclamation has made Riel "lave that," and he is now living in peace, prosperity and comfort across the border.