TO FORT WILLIAM AND BACK.

Correspondence of the Globe.

STEAMER 'RESCUE,'
June 12th.

Proceeding on our way towards the Sault, we enter upon a broad reach of the River St. Mary, commonly called Lake George, a very picturesque sheet of water, with apparently fertile land surrounding it. Here we saw American dredging-machines clearing out the channel near their shore, and were compelled to follow a very devious course in making our way through the lake. This reminds me to mention that very great need exists for our Government to buoy out and light the channels through these islands. Reefs and sandbanks lie in dangerous proximity to the track of vessels, and there is no guide to them save the chart, which is only sufficient in clear weather and in broad daylight, and even then cannot very safely be followed by inexperienced navigators. A very small sum would suffice to provide buoys for the more intricate channels. We pass the American Sugar Island on our left, observing the house of a Mr. Church, who is said to have made a small fortune by employing the Indian women and children to gather berries, and making preserves, to be sold to the boats and to travellers. Still further on, we came to Garden River, a small stream which flows into the St. Mary, where are situated Indian missions of the Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic Churches. The settlement is small. This land, I understand, has been retained by the Indians, under the new treaty of Mr. Pennefather. Some miles further up we go through a beautiful river, with fine sloping banks, before we obtain a full view of the Sault Ste. Marie, or the Soo, as the Americans, with their propensity for shortening everything but their titles, sometimes spell it. The broad river here presents a charming coup d'œil. The water is smooth, the sun shines brightly upon the rapids, the land rises in a gentle slope on each side, and is crowned with foliage. The American village, with its white houses, makes by far the greatest show. The buildings on the Canadian shore are scattered, and with the exception of a large square stone house, built many years ago by the father of the Messrs. Ermatinger, and which is now occupied by Mr. Carney, the police magistrate of the district of Algoma, are of small size. The Rescue pushes her way to the Canadian shore where there is a wharf and storehouse, erected by Mr. Pim, who formerly kept the stone house I have mentioned as an hotel. Here I made the acquaintance of Mr. Joseph Wilson, collector of the port, and Mr. Pilgrim, his deputy and landing-waiter; Mr. Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company's sort, a nephew of Sir George, and Mr. Pim, the postmaster and wharfinger; Mr. Carney I had the pleasure of knowing before, and he and his son complete, I believe, the list of white men at the Sault. The rest of the population are Indians and half breeds—the latter being partly French. Ever since the Jesuits pushed their way from Montreal through the great chain of lakes to Superior, there has been a general belief that the Sault was some time or other to be the site of a large city. Its position at the junction of the lake and river, and its unrivalled water-power apparently entitled it to this high estimation, but hitherto little or nothing has been done to cause the expectation to be realized. On the American side, there is a village containing a good many unoccupied houses. The population was larger before the canal was built, because at that time all freight was carried over the portage, which employed many men and animals, and vessels lay at each end, discharging and receiving freight. Now everything passes through the canal at once, and steamers only stop for coal and wood. The glory of the American Sault is departed. The land to the south of it is miserably poor, and there is very little of it of any kind. A very few miles brings us to the Straits of Mackinaw. It is different with the northern village. I satisfied myself fully thy mainries that there is really good land on our shore, and from thirty to forty miles back. There is also good land for some distance up the Lake Superior coast and the soil along the river is excellent. Another important fact is, that all through a region, which is well fitted to afford a retreat for the farmer, mineral is to be found in abundance. The American miners and explorers all say that there are metallic deposits in our territory quite equal to those which are being worked to so much advantage in their's, but must leave some statements on that subject for another letter. In the meantime, I may say that the elevated range in which the richest veins of copper, silver and iron have been found, pass in rear of the Sault, and that the mines there will be more easily and cheaply worked than any where else, because they exist where agriculture can be carried on in conjunction. The mines will be worked in winter and the land in summer. It will not be necessary to bring provisions from Detroit and Chicago, nor to send to Cornwall for miners. There are already four townships laid out immediately in rear of the Sault, and a few settlers have already begun to cut down the timber. Roads of considerable length are about to be opened by the Government, and if free grants are given, as they have been elsewhere, we may expect to see a large population here very soon. One thing must be taken into account by settlers. The price of produce is high. Oats are never worth less than 75 cents per bushel, peas $1.50, potatoes 75 cents, and beef and pork in proportion. Fall wheat has been raised here, and a mill was in operation many years ago, but it has disappeared. At the mines, I may say that there is an illimitable demand for all that the country can raise. The American shore is barren; everything is brought from Chicago and Detroit. The vast fisheries of the lakes may also be supplied from this point. The climate is cool, probably as severe as that of Montreal, but I am assured that it is milder in the rear than at the Sault, which suffers from all the storms of the lakes. Land can be entered within half a mile of the wharf at seventy cents an acre cash, or $1 on credit. The survey is on the American plan, 640 acres in a section, with the liberty of taking a smaller quantity. Actual settlement is imperative. There is, unfortunately, no hotel or tavern on the Canadian side, and people going up to look after lands are obliged to cross over to the American village, where there is an excellent hotel. This will surely be remedied soon. An enterprising man would do well with a tavern. Stores are also required, though not so much. The great step necessary, however, to secure the settlement of the Sault country is the establishment of law and order by the appointment of a judge. Colonel Prince has been offered the situation, but he asks a court house and gaol, and the ministry being afraid of Lower Canada no doubt, hesitate about giving it. They build jails in Lower Canada and pay the jurors, but they cannot give a penny for this extra-municipal Upper Canada county of Algoma. We do not ask favors in Upper Canada, however, and if the Government will only advance the money for the buildings as a loan, I have no doubt but the county, when it gets a Council, which must be soon, will pay it back.

Crossing over to the American side, the Rescue, after some delays, gets into the canal, where we are detained some hours by a dreadful storm blowing from Lake Superior, and have ample time for examining the whole neighborhood. The canal is substantially built, to all appearances. Most of the stops for the locks were taken out of the bed, so that the expense was trifling. Yet it is defective in some parts, and the Michigan authorities, under whose charge it is, intend to stop it during the month of September, in order to put in a guard-lock and make other alterations. The shippers of copper would have liked to have had the interruption at this season, but then it has been despatched from the upper mines, or rather mountains of purgatory, 100,000 tons of ore, which must be carried in mid-summer, when cutting vessels are idle, or not at all. So low can one be reduced in England, in consequence of the close proximity of coal, that with all the advantages of richness and abundance of ore, a very narrow margin is left for the Lake Superior miner; and it is even doubtful whether there is a profit at all. For the sake of the iron interest, the canal will not be closed till September, and some people doubt whether it will be re-opened this fall. All will depend upon the promptitude and skill of the contractors. The little railroad which did the business before the canal was constructed, is still in order, and Mr. McKnight, its owner, will be prepared to carry any amount of freight.

There are plenty of Indians to be seen about the Sault. The fisheries which form their chief supports are remarkably productive. They fish in the rapids with a landing net, and it was most interesting to watch them from the canal at work. One man sits at the stern of the canoe and poles it up the rapids. Another stands at the head and uses his pole also when the current carries them down too fast. When he sees fish, however, he drops his pole and with a dexterous fling of his net, which is attached to a long line stuck in cushions like victims, and turns them into the canoe. Two or three large fish are frequently caught at a single throw, so numerous are they at this point. The Indians could make money at this work, but they will do no more than is required for subsistance. They have their bark wigwams on a low, rocky point, close to the rapids, and there live in a state of squalid filth, which becomes them best. The Sault is a great place for thunder-storms, and we had a magnificent specimen while we lay in the canal. The scene was magnificent. The sky was of inky blackness, and the sun nearly set. The lightning came flashing out of the clouds in broad sheets, illuminating the foaming rapids, and bringing out in relief the forms of the Indians as they careered through the waters. That was the last I saw of the Sault before being waked by the tossing of the great waves of Lake Superior.

Loyal Orange Institution of British America.

(To the Editor of the ———)

DEAR SIR,—Perceiving that errors have crept into your report of the Grand Lodge proceedings, I take the liberty of furnishing you with a correct return of the Grand Officers elected at the 30th Session of the R.W. the Grand Lodge of British America.

Right Worshipful Grand Master and Sovereign of British America, the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron; Right Worshipful Senior Deputy Grand Master, Thomas Morton, Esq., J.P.; Junior Deputy Grand Masters, Thomas Keys, Esq., and Maxwell W. Strange, Esq; Grand Chaplain, Rev. S. Lett, LL.D.; Grand Secretary, Nassau C. Gowan, Esq., J.P.; Deputy Grand Master for Canada East, James L. Matthewson, Esq.; Deputy Grand Master for New Brunswick, Hon. John Earl; Deputy Grand Master for Nova Scotia, Wm. Caldwell, Esq.; Grand Director of Ceremonies, A. Jacques; Sir Herald Knight, Thomas Barr.

Permit me to add that, seldom, if ever, has the 'ambitious little city' been characterized by a convocation equal, in point of number, ability, patriotism and intelligence, with that of the Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of British America, which commenced its proceedings on the 21st instant. The representatives (with but few exceptions) came together inspired by a strong desire to discharge their duty in such wise as would best advance the principles they professed, and the general good of the community. And although the competition between the friends of the two highly esteemed brothers who were proposed for the high honor of Grand Master and Sovereign was animated, yet when the decision was given the cordiality and grace with which the minority bowed to the wish of the majority is a proof of the fraternal spirit which pervaded the defeated candidate and his friends. In this regard the Orangemen have occasion to be proud of the bearing of their representatives, when compared with that of many other associations who have given the most unfortunate exhibitions of their discordant elements. As the Grand Lodge reflects the feelings and internal condition of the Order, as faithfully and as certainly as face answers to face in the glass, we point to many of the deliberations and results of the late Grand Lodge meeting with feelings of just pride confidence in the triumphant success of the Order. It shows that Orangeism is a unit in principle and a liberal political brotherhood in action. The most positive assurances were given from every portion of the country that the Order stands now intrenched in the full power and strength that has ever been characteristic of Orangeism.

N. C. GOWAN,
Grand Secretary.

Toronto, June 27, 1859.

Cricket—Eleven Englishmen versus Eighteen Americans.

This great match will be played on the Hoboken cricket ground on the Fourth of July next, and will no doubt prove the finest match played this season. Among the Americans are some pretty good batters, bowlers and fielders, but they, not having the long practice which Englishmen have had in this game, are not so perfect in the use of the bat, so true in their bowling, or so sure at the different points which cricketers pride themselves upon. Hence, a match between eleven on each side would be unfair, as it would be next to impossible to win the game on the American side.

This will be entirely different when eleven Englishmen play eighteen Americans, the match then being considered an even thing; and as neither side has got the best, at the commencement, it is expected that the game will be beautiful and close. This match is composed of players from all parts of the States, each side sending their best.

A few days ago we gave several of the various terms used by cricketers, and explained them, so that our readers could understand them. We now give the remainder.

'Not out,' when the players on the opposite side fancy the batter is out for some cause or other, refer it to the umpire, who decides by crying 'out' or 'not out,' as the case may be. 'Leg bye,' when the ball strikes the batter's leg, and, running to some distance, allows of the batsman to exchange crickets, which is a run and a 'leg bye.'

'Drive' is when the batsman makes a good straight hit with his bat.

'Cut' is when the batsman in striking the ball, turns his bat a little sideways, the ball glancing off from the bat.

'Leg hit,' when the ball which is bowled rather wide by the bowler, and to the leg of the batter, is struck with great force by the latter as it passes him.

'Ground hit,' when the batsman reaches forward and strikes the ball before it has time to rise from the ground, which it that instant touches, previous to its rising to the wickets.

The 'fielders' are stationed in their places by either the wicket keeper or bowler, as they think right.

'Over,' when the bowler having bowled four or six balls (generally four) the umpire calls 'over.' The fielders then reverse their positions, and the bowler at the other end takes the ball, and bowls until having bowled his four, the umpire again calls 'over,' and the fielders again reverse.—This brings them back to their old places. This is continued throughout the game.

'Wicket keeper' is a man stationed behind the wicket at which end the latter is and whose business is to catch the ball and place it in the wicket when the latter is either out of his ground, or running from wicket to wicket.

'Backstop' is a man placed behind the wicket-keeper, who stops all balls which pass the batter and wicket keeper. The ball is then thrown to the wicket keeper, who is his last chance it to the bowler.—Should the ball pass the longstop, the batters take advantage of it, and make one or more runs, which are called bye.

There are two scorers or gamekeepers, one on each side. This is to prevent mistakes which might happen if only one kept the game; thus perhaps causing the wrong side to win.

The game is decided in two innings unless they agree to play the match in one.

A large number of men and horses are now hard at work in building up a new cricket ground at Hoboken, which will be called the St. George's cricket ground.—It is a splendid piece of land, and when finished will be the finest cricket ground in this country. It is said that the great match between the eleven of England and twenty-two of the best players in this country, will be played sometime this season, on this ground.

A VOICE FOR THE TIMES.

[The following spirited lines are by a young lady of Montreal. From their unusual force and vigor they would scarcely be attributed to one of the gentler sex and, had they borne the name of Charles Mackay, would have passed for one of his best written lyrics. They were originally published in the 'Witness,' and deserve a wider circulation than they are likely to receive. Their very excellence will exclude them from the 'Poet's Corner' of our weekly prints.]

Raise the hammer, strike the anvil,
Let the wide earth feel the blow;
Let her quake from zone to centre,
Tropic vale, and peak of snow.
Right with sword drawn for the contest,
Takes the field against the Wrong—
Sound aloud the deep-toned clarion,
Let its notes be clear and long.

Human hearts, with anguish bleeding,
Human nature, held in thrall,
Myriads, waiting for redemption,
Marshal at the trumpet's call.
Hold aloft your glorious banner,
Let it float against the sky,
And with Truth's bright sword uplifted,
Vow to conquer, though ye die.

Let no heart quail in the onset—
From above, around, beneath,
Countless eyes the strife are watching,
Through the war-cloud's dusky wreath.
Side by side, all firm and valiant,
In the God of Battles strong,
Grapple with each rampant error,
In the serried ranks of Wrong.

Though the clouds, with thunder laden,
Darken o'er the source of day—
Though the fork'd and fiery lightnings
Flash and dart around your way;—
Echoed loud above the thunder
Let your watchword, 'Victory,' sound;
And, amid the jagged lightnings,
Inch by inch maintain your ground.

Where, intrenched in hoary bulwarks,
Error and his chieftains dwell,
Scale the ramparts, strike the ensign;
Track them to the gates of hell.
Not till then, the waiting scabbard
May receive the gift'ring steel;
Not till then, earth's groaning millions
Freedom's bounding pulse may feel.

On the distant, dim horizon,
Faintly glim'ring through the night,
Shines a star, whose noon-tide glory
Truth's triumphal march shall light;
And e'en now, in far-off murm'rings
O'er the future's restless sea,
Faith may catch a premonition
Of the world's great jubilee.

J. E. H.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP.—The statement that Lord Elgin was to be Colonial Secretary rests upon the authority of the Daily News. A less reliable journal on this point, the Morning Herald, reports that Sir George Grey is to be the man.

Liver Complaint is one of the most formidable indispositions growing out of DYSPEPSIA, and it is lamentably true, that no country is entirely free from it.

It is characterized by pains in the right side, just under the lower ribs, which in pregnancy often resembles that of pleurisy, but more frequently it has a dull or obtuse character. There is, also, a pain over the shoulder blade, and at the top of the right shoulder: sometimes with general uneasiness when lying on the left side; together with difficulty of breathing, a dry cough, vomiting and hiccough. Besides this acute form of disease, there is also a chronic form, characterized by an unhealthy complexion, Loss of Appetite and Flesh, Costiveness, Indigestion, Flatulency, belching of wind from the stomach, pain in the stomach, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, and pains over the region of the liver, extending to the shoulder, and frequently attended with Asthma. Be not deceived, though you have no very great amount of pain; but remember that many persons have died with this disease, and it was found after death, that although they had suffered no great inconvenience while living, yet that they had nevertheless come to their death by 'abcess of the Liver.' Remember, also, that once that abcess was nothing but an irritability, attended with pain that might have been removed by the timely use of CORY'S STOMACHIC BITTERS. It is now an established fact, that one Bottle of these Bitters, if taken as per the directions on each Bottle, will cure permanently this formidable disease. See advertisement in another column. 1m-123

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.—☞ Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., used these pills for several years in his practice. Before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally entered Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., who are now the sole proprietors, to manufacture and place them before the public. This great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of his friends, the medical faculty, at whose instance he was induced to place them before the public in their present popular form. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of their wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with 'tidings of great joy' from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS, of PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of Iw-d&w-147. FLEMING BROS.

FROM THE PRESS.

Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Calais Advertiser, writes: I know it to be all it is recommended; having used it in my family for six or seven years.

Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases, Davis' Pain Killer is an indispensable article. In diarrhœa it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises it is invaluable.—[N. Y. Examiner.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as tea, coffee or sugar. The last Quoda volumes in its favor.—[Ohio Falls Messenger.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Notwithstanding the many imitations of this remedy, and many other medicines in the market pretending to answer the same purpose, yet the sale of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the sales of all put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be.—[Brunswick Telegraph. 141

THE CROPS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF KINGSTON.—But little fall wheat was sown last autumn, but what was sown looks well and promises an average crop. All kinds of spring grain also look well, but in some parts where no rain has fallen (for showers have been very partial), the grain languishes. Hay will be a short crop, very short; potatoes are largely planted and must be an excellent crop, should the rot not attack them.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—June 25.

Bark England, Cochran, 25th April, Liverpool, A. Gilmour & Co., ballast.
—— Balder, Haagensen, 2nd May, Drammen, Hans Hagens, ballast, 168 passengers.
Schr. St. Roch, LeBlanc, 8 days, Canso, H. J. Noad & Co., fish.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—JUNE 28.

From the Montreal Gazette.

ASHES.—Pots opened this week at a slight decline from former quotations, but have met a steady demand for some days past at quotations. Pearls have also been in fair request, closing steady at $6.00.

FLOUR.—The market is still very quiet, but without any perceptible change, and within the last few days a slightly improved demand is noticeable, although still of a limited character, and nearly confined to Superfine. Fancy and Extra are nominal, but almost nominal. Ordinary brands of Superfine have been placed at $5.75, and good U.C. at $6.00. Choice brands are held firm at $6.25.

Indian Meal—Not being offered in quantity, is difficult of quotation.

Oatmeal—has slightly receded, but being in few hands is now held firmly at quotations.

GRAIN.—In Wheat there are no sales worth reporting, nor have any large lots been on the market for some time back. All kinds are consequently difficult of quotations. Oats are firm at 35c. at which, however, there is no demand. Peas have been sold during the week in small parcels at $1.05. Barley is nominal and unchanged; no demand. Corn—No large lots offering; quotation based on retail sales.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is unchanged, and being in few hands is firm at quotations. Pork continues very dull. Mess is held at $19. The lower qualities are very firm at quotations. Butter—Small lots have been taken for shipments at 12½ @ 13c. Lard is asked for at 12½c.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

June 16, 1859.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	0	0	to	1	2	6
Wheat ℔ bush	0	0	0	..	0	0	..
Oats ℔ bushel	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Rye	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Peas ℔ bushel	0	5	0	..	0	5	6
Indian Corn do	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Indian Meal per bag	0	5	0	..	0	6	0
Oatmeal ℔ cwt	0	0	0	..	0	25	0
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0	2	9	..	0	3	3
Turnips do	0	1	0	..	0	1	0
Cabbages and Beets do	0	0	6	..	0	0	0
Onions do	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ℔ lb	0	0	6½	..	0	0	8
Beef ℔ cwt	1	10	0	..	2	0	0
Pork ℔ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	5
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	5
Ham ℔ lb	1	10	0	..	1	15	0
Mess Pork	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Prime Mess	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0	0	6	..	0	0	7
Bacon do	0	0	4	..	0	0	6
Lard ℔ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	6
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	2½	..	0	0	3
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	5	..	0	0	7
Eggs ℔ doz	0	0	6	..	0	0	8
Turkeys each	0	3	9	..	0	7	6
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	1	6	..	0	2	0
Ducks ℔ do	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Apples ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	3	..	0	3	9
Hay ℔ ton	2	0	0	..	2	15	0
Straw do	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0	11	3	..	0	12	6
Clover Seed per lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	7½
Wood ℔ Cord	0	10	0	..	0	12	0
Coal	0	1	3	..	0	1	6
Pot Ash ℔ cwt	1	15	0	..	1	17	6
Hides ℔ cwt	1	10	0	..	1	15	0
Sheep Pelts each	0	6	0	..	0	1	0

TORONTO MARKETS.

June 20.

There is no new feature to notice on the market, the supplies being still small, and trade generally inactive.

Wheat on Saturday and yesterday sold at 6s 6d to 7s 2d for inferior and medium; 7s 9d to 7s 9d for medium to good; and 8s for prime. There is not much competition, and the market closes steady at these rates.

Spring Wheat is in good demand, at 6s 9d to 7s 3d per bushel.

Barley and Rye are in small supply, at 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel.

Oats are firmer, at 2s 10d to 2s 11d per bushel.

Peas are in active request, at 4s to 4s 6d per bushel.

Flour is dull, and nominal at $4 50 to $6 75—fancy, $7 to $7 25—extra, $7 50 to $8.

No change in other articles.

NEW YORK, June 28.

Flour irregular; State $6.40; Canada $7.25.

Wheat lower and nominal; Western Red $1.48; Western White $1.60.

Oats heavy at 48c.

Barley nominal at 68c.

Corn firmer; Mixed 82½c.; Yellow 84c.

Pork better; Mess $16.37½; Prime $13, 25.

Lard firmer at 11½c.

Coffee—Prime Rio steady at 12c.

Molasses—Prime New Orleans dull at 42c.

Sugars—Prime New Orleans steady at 7½c.

Tallow quiet at 11c.

Sterling dull at 110½.

GOSSYTH, BELLA & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

Quebec, June 11, 1859.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
White Pine, in raft, for inferior to ordinary according to average, &c., measured off	0	4	a	0	5½
for Superior do do	0	6½	a	0	9
in shipping order according to average and quality	0	5	a	0	9½
Red Pine, in the raft, measured off, do do	0	0	a	0	0
in shipping order, 40 feet,	0	11	a	1	0
Oak, Ordinary, by the Drum,	0	15	a	0	17
Lake St. Clair, measured off, by the Drum	0	17	a	0	19
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality	0	8	a	1	3½
in shipping order, 35 to 40 feet	1	0	a	1	3
Tamarac, Square, according to size in the raft	0	6	a	0	8
Flitted do	0	4	a	0	6

Staves, for Specification, Merchantable £39 10 a £40

Pipe All Pipe according to thickness, £40 a £45 per W. O. Puncheon, Merchantable £12 10s a £13

Deals, Bright according to Specification, £15 10s. a £16 for 1sts, 2nds, for 2nds.

Pine Boards.....£14 for 1sts, ½ for 2nds.

Pine Spruce.....£8 10s for 1sts, £6 10s for 2nds, & £4 a £4 15s for 3rds.

REMARKS.

Since we last issued our circular we have had more satisfactory accounts of the money market in England, and hopes are entertained that with the cheapness of money confidence will revive, but until we have a more settled state in Europe we much fear trade will not improve to that degree as to be felt advantageously in Colonial produce, certainly not in wood.

White Pine is accumulating and although occasionally a raft changes hands the market is depressed.

Red Pine is also difficult of sale unless very fine in quality.

Oak.—Some fair lots of last year have been sold at 15d, but the demand is not brisk, though rather better than it was early last month as the shipments have been pretty large. New timber has been placed at our quotations.

Elm has been sold in the raft at 11d to 1s per 40 feet, while 8d to 9d. may be quoted for 34 to 35 feet of ordinary quality, while inferior is difficult of sale at any price.

Tamarac continues very dull.

Staves have been selling pretty freely owing to the reduction in price, and Standards may be quoted at £39 to £40, and West India £12 10 to £13 15s by large parcels.—In small lots £12 10s. and £13 to £13 10s is the ruling price.

Deals are much as we last quoted.

Freights very little from what they were a fortnight ago, although for the oil ports vessels are wanted but few are offering.

HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in	500,000
Surplus	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$43,453.22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit	54,827.09
Real Estate unencumbered (cash value)	15,000.00
Bills Receivable, amply secured	73,174.55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	230,413.00
2,200 " " " New York	197,750.00
710 " " " Boston	74,630.00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri	10,000.00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents.	74,245.00
Railroad Stocks	16,250.00
United States Treasury Notes	14,035.00
	$803,869.86

DIRECTORS:

H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOB ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES L. RUSS.

TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary. H. HUNTINGTON, President.
C. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary. WM. N. BOWERS, Actuary.

THIS old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usually satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at low rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorised Agent for Kingston and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the Cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer.

JOHN V. NOEL, Agent.

Kingston, February 7th, 1859. 4

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

The best and cheapest Household Remedy in the World. Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A beautiful, scientific, external Curative, applicable for the relief of Pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and

Pain cannot exist where this Plaster is applied.

Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia Coughs & Colds, Pains & Aches of every kind down given to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGICAL PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. To each and all it will prove a Balm and a Blessing. Its use is agreeable, and without any annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick, and suffering in any way.

FARMERS should be always supplied with this invaluable Plaster. It will be the good Physician in any household, ready at all times, and at instant notice.

Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M.D.
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker st., N.Y.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS in every City, Town, and Village of the United States & Canada. d3aw-1ltw-1v-271

WOOD'S RESTORATIVE.—Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented, Wood's pre-eminently claims the first place. It will certainly restore the natural color of the hair, if the directions are followed for a sufficient length of time. It also has produced astonishing effects in bringing out a growth of hair, where the head had been previously bald. Wood does not pretend that it will do this in all cases; and we think his candor is a great recommendation of the virtues which his restorative really possesses. If the roots of the hair are destroyed, no human power can make them grow again; but where there is any vitality left in the root, the restorative will soon renew the hair in all its pristine vigor. It has done this repeatedly when all other medicines had failed. It is therefore worth while in all cases to make the experiment. For clearing the head of dandruff, and thickening and strengthening the hair it has no rival.—[Western Patriot.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. 141

$3 A DAY. $3

We want a few men to act as our agents for an article of real worth. It is easily sold in every store and to every family.

We have some agents who are making from 3 to 5 Dollars a day profit. This is none of those recipes or humbug articles with which the country is flooded, but is something of actual utility, and all that is required to sell it, is to show it. Any one sending us 15cts. in specie, will receive a sample by mail worth that amount, and all necessary information. Address

VAN DEUSEN BROS.,
147-1tf&w Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, on the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Machar, William Falconer, Esq., of Chicago, to Eleanor Margaret, youngest daughter of the late William Chambers, Esq., R.N.

DIED.

In Dumfries, on the 4th inst., Mr. William Clinton, aged 84 years.

In Brantford, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Margaret Balfour, aged 65 years.

At Downeville on the 20th inst., Margaret, third daughter of Michael Lehane, Esq., aged 21 years.

At Eramosa, on the 20th inst., Catharine Dickinson, late of Ratburgshire, Scotland, aged 65 years.

In the Township of Stamford, on the 16th inst., Eliza Cook, wife of Mr. Geo. Hoover.

In the Township of Ramsay, on the 18th inst., Mr. James Rae, aged 97 years.

In Drummond, on the 16th inst., Mr. James White.

In the Township of Welford, on the 6th of May last, Mr. George Phillips, formerly Sergeant of the 41st regiment of the line.

In Toronto, on the 27th inst., Ellen, second daughter of Mr. Patrick Maloney, senior, aged 30 years.

In Toronto, on the 27th June, Mr. Thos. Thompson, aged 37 years.

In York Mills, on the 29th inst. Mr. Henry Johnson.

In Aldborough, C. W., on the 7th instant, Mr. James McColl a native of Melford, Argleshire, Scotland.

In Port Hope, on the 18th instant, Mary, wife of Martin W. Bayly, aged 42 years.

In Thurlow, on the 19th instant, Mr. Matthias Ross, aged 89 years.

Horticultural Show.

THE City of Kingston Horticultural Society's MIDSUMMER SHOW for 1859, will be held at the CITY HALL, on Wednesday, July 6th. Doors open from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m. and from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

M. FLANAGAN,
Sec. K. H. S

June 18th. 143

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE an excellent SMALL FARM in Storrington, near the village of BATTERSEA AND MILLESS, three miles from Kingston, on the bank of a beautiful lake. The crops now growing on the ground will speak for the soil. Terms easy. Apply to A. Livingston, Merchant, Princess Street, Kingston, or to Wm. Gordon, Inn-keeper, Township Hall, Storrington.

Storrington, June 24th, 1859.

Important to Invalids.

Mrs. E. G. Dodge,
CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

WOULD announce to her numerous friends that she will be again at the City Hotel, July the 11th, and for two weeks following, where she can be consulted upon the various diseases the human family may be afflicted with.

Consultation in person free of charge.

Kingston, June 23, 1859. 143
(Daily News Please Copy.)

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

BY the last Steamer, not from Europe but from the United States, I received a few tons of PRIME AMERICAN CHEESE to sell on Commission. I have made arrangements to be supplied with all I can sell during the season. A good article will be constantly kept on hand. I will supply the trade upon liberal terms, and I respectfully solicit an examination of my Stock.

J. M. HANNEGAN,
Commission Merchant,
No. 107, Brock Street.

Kingston, June 6th, 1859. 136

STRAYED!

STRAYED from the premises of Mr. Michael Flanagan, Kingston, on the 4th of June instant, A YOUNG MILCH COW, three years old, spotted red, and white face, Durham breed, horns inclined upwards.

Any person bringing the cow to Mr. Flanagan, Kingston, or to the undersigned will be Suitably Rewarded.

PATRICK McNEILL.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1859. 149

THE CANADA HOUSE.
CALEDONIA SPRINGS,
IS NOW READY
TO ACCOMMODATE VISITORS.

The COLD, HOT, SHOWER, and VAPOR *SULPHUR BATHS* Are ready for use.

Dr. HARKINS attends the House regularly.

J. L. WILKINSON.

Caledonia Springs, 1st June, 1859. 151

HISTORY of the Gift Book Business; or, the Gift Book Business Explained and Exposed. Sent free to any address.

Country papers giving this card three insertions, and a copy of the paper containing the same, shall receive a book worth one dollar. J. S. ANDREWS.

New York, No. 47 Park Row. 149

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES!

DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY!

Winchester's Genuine Preparation of Dr. J. F. Churchill's Compound of the

HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,

As Discovered and Prescribed by him, as a Specific for

CONSUMPTION,

This great Remedy is a discovery of Chemical Science, founded upon the Hyp