KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.B., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32° 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	THERMOMETER. 9 AM	3 PM	MINIMUM.	MAXIMUM.
Sunday	.....	.....	....	....	0.0	-9.0
Monday	.....	.....	-4.0	-1.6	5.0	-7.0
Tuesday	.....	.....	0.0	4.0	6.5	-2.5
Wednesdy	.....	.....	10.5	16.0	19.5	0.0
Thursday	.....	.....	5.0	18.0	22.5	1.0
Friday	.....	.....	27.0	33.5	33.5	5.5
Saturday	.....	.....	33.0	35.0	35.0	27.0

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:55 a.m. | 2:35 p.m. | Mixed train 6.15 a.m.

GOING WEST.

5:10 p.m. | 5:40 a.m. | Mixed train 6:45 a.m.

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d each issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

A debate on the Alabama claims has taken place in the House Commons of which a copious summary has been furnished to the New York press by the Atlantic cable. Mr Shaw Lefevre acted the part of advocate for the United States, but placed his views temperately before the House. Lord Stanley replied clearly on the various points that were brought up, and again stated that the Queen's Government were ready to arbitrate and submit all questions between the two countries but not the great point of recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. He deprecated the discussion as likely to lead to no good results, but said the friendly reception of Mr Thornton at Washington was a pledge of peace. Mr Stuart Mill and Mr Gladstone also took part in the debate. Practically the question is left precisely *in statu quo*. The only perceptible advance made is a more general expression of the desire of the British public to arrive at an amicable settlement of the points in dispute. This expression of desire coupled with a re-affirmation of the point which the ministry cannot submit to arbitration—that of according belligerent rights to the Southern Confederacy—may possibly induce the revival of negotiations connecting this point by the American government.

COMMON PLEAS.—Toronto, Saturday, March 7th, 1868.—*Anglin and Minnis.* Appeal allowed—Judgment for the defendant on both demurrers.

ONTARIO COLLEGE SNOW-SHOE RACES.—The Picton *Gazette* has an account of the snow-shoe races in connection with Ontario College, which were held on the bay near the College. The first contest was a hundred yards "spin" for lads under thirteen. There were five entries: Herchmer, Elwell, Rivers, Kennedy and Ross. This was won by Herchmer, with Elwell a close second and Ross third. The second race was between Elwell and Lee, won by the latter. The three-legged race which followed was won by Kerstman and Power. Six started in the next race, a one-mile walk, won by White, Power second and Booth third. Time, ten minutes. A quarter-mile race between Long and Foster, won by Foster mainly through Long falling during the race. A hopping race was won by Low, White second, with Usborne, Kerstman and Booth following in order. White won the 400-yards race which followed. Next came a hurdle-race, won by Low. A steeple-chase of one and a half miles in which Usborne led the whole way, with Power following, was won by Usborne, Booth third. The *Gazette* says: "We cannot recommend such sports too heartily to similar schools in Canada. They afford admirable training to a boy's temper and powers of endurance. Practicing for them sends a lad into his work fired by a stock of pure oxygen to his studies. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and the dearth of native literary talent among Canadians for so many years may, perhaps, be partly owing to the day-school system, which almost prevents those sports which are the life of an English school—Cricket, Foot-ball and Athletics."

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—Illicit liquor dealers in this city think it a very grievous matter to be fined twenty dollars (the lowest sum imposed by statute) for selling liquor without having taken out the customary license, even though this should be for the second or even third offence. Some of them should try it in Montreal, and be found out. A recent notice of the proceedings of the Recorder's Court in that city (which sits every morning) has the following:—"Daniel Henautt, for selling liquor without a license, $53 or three months"; and "F. X. Depati, for a similar offence, $53 or three months."

SPRING NOTES.—The caulking hammer is already heard sounding the advance of the busy scene of preparation which will shortly become general along the harbour. Various vessels are already undergoing repairs, while others have been under repair for some time. A good deal of work is being done on the steamers of the Royal Mail Line laid up here.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Two feminine vagrants were all the prisoners anxious to be disposed of this morning. They were discharged.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 10.—The installation of Mayor Workman took place last night. Retiring Mayor Starnes gave a valedictory address referring to the progress of city improvements, etc.,

The city revenue last year was $70,000.

Mr Workman made his opening speech, to which Mr Rodden, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, said the Council would be happy to carry out his suggestions. The improvements in the police only awaited the appropriations. The House of Industry was under consideration; and competent civil engineers were at once to be employed to report on the improvement of the water supply.

The case of the carters against the Grand Trunk, pretending that the latter had no right to cart goods to and from the station, was decided yesterday in the Court of Appeal in favour of the Company. The carters gave notice to appeal to the Privy Council.

An important seizure by the Customs authorities is said to have been made last night.

It is reported that Judge Monk is to be raised to the Queen's Bench, and F. W. Torrance made Judge of the Superior Court.

L'Evenement says Sir John A. Macdonald had to yield to Mr Cartier in the late crisis and that the Northern route for the Intercolonial railway has been decided on.

A poisoning case is now under investigation here, a son of Dr. Picault having been selling poison by mistake for medicine.

FROM GODERICH.

Goderich, March 10.—The ice went down the Maitland river last night, and being stopped by the ice in the lake was piled up in the harbour twenty feet high in places, throwing the steamer "Bonnie" and the tug "Eliza Fox" entirely out of the water and landing them on the dock.

The gunboat "Prince Alfred" has her bow resting on the dock.

The schooner "Ontario" was jammed against the Grand Trunk Railway shed, completely smashing the side of the building.

The vessels were not much injured.

Eight or ten fishermen's shanties were carried away and nearly the whole dock destroyed.

No lives were lost.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

The March sittings of the County Court and court of general Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Frontenac opened to-day (Tuesday,) at noon at the Court House, his honour Judge Draper presiding.

The following grand jurors answered to their names: J. B. Parke, foreman; Alexander Vanborn, R. J. Cuddy, Justice Daley, Reuben Dawson, John McCallum, James McIver, Luke O'Rielly, J. B. Parke, John Shepherd, William Taggart, Thomas Thompson, George Walker, Patrick Welch, Robert Cook, Richard Kibby and Zachariah David.

His honour, in opening his charge to the grand jury, said he was happy to follow suit with the Recorder in informing them that the criminal calendar was very light; he was not quite so fortunate, however, as the Recorder, as there were five cases for trial on the docket of this court. He alluded to the many vagrants in gaol, where out of twenty-six prisoners, twenty were of this particular class; one, a lunatic. There were four men and one woman down for trial; one of these was a case of larceny. A case of a very serious character would be brought before them,—serious in regard to the offence as well as to the punishment awarded in case of conviction—that of killing cattle after having stolen them. The case might possibly be held over to the assizes. He commented on the loose manner in which assessment rolls were made out—not alphabetically, as they should be—and hoped that they would be properly drawn up in future; he also drew attention to the fact that magistrates were in the habit of keeping their convictions until the first day of the Court; he hoped that in future they would be enclosed to the Clerk of the Peace immediately after conviction. It was their duty to visit and examine the gaol, and ascertain if the prisoners had any complaints to make.

A motion, moved by Mr Robert Sellars, J. P. seconded by Mr Morey Spoor J. P. was carried, compelling Justices of the Peace of the County to send in all conviction at least one day previous to the opening of the Court, otherwise their cases will not be entered on the appeal docket.

Several undefended issues and promissory note cases were disposed of.

There are thirty cases on the civil docket, six or eight of which are disposed of.

The Court adjourned at an early hour until ten o'clock on Wednesday.

THE ICE.—Though the ice remains quite thick in the harbour—(about two feet in thickness, it is estimated)—the thaw and rain have already had an effect upon the ice exposed to the current. This (Tuesday) morning a horse crossing from Wolfe Island got in near the crack, the first accident this season. An immense body of rain and melted snow has severely tested the strength of the ice, and if the open weather continues we may have a rapid break-up of the winter bridge to the island. Vessel-owners, however, have been discouraging themselves with prognostications of a late opening of navigation.

ANOTHER FIRE IN BLOCK G.—Shortly before one o'clock this (Tuesday) morning fire was discovered in the upper story of the stone house situated in Block G., Clarence street, and occupied by Mrs Walsh as a tavern and dwelling house. The fire was seen issuing from the gable window overlooking the archway, and in a very short time the entire building was in flames. The firemen with engines No 1 and 3, were on the ground after a brief lapse of time, the latter only being supplied with water and that not constantly. With what water could be had the fire was confined to the portion of the building in which it originated, the interior of which was entirely consumed. The effects of Mrs Walsh were removed at an early stage of the fire. That portion of the same building from which Mrs O'Loughlin was recently ejected was a good deal damaged by the water poured in for its preservation. Nothing certain has transpired as to the origin of the fire.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following new insolvents are gazetted:—Paul Gauthier, Geomain Lepage, Hunter Duffy and Johnson, Thomas Short, Montreal; Anson Brown, Woodstock; Jas. Rankin, John Townsend, Thomas Downing, Toronto; John Craig, Ashburnham; Sylvester Fanning, Belleville; David W. Carter, Rothsay; Ralph A. Woodcock, Ingersoll; Charles Lawrence, St. Catherines,

BOARD OF TRADE.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade of this city was held last evening (Monday) in the Council Chamber, Mr John Carruthers, President of the Board, in the chair, and the following members being present: Messrs H. Cunningham, Vice President, Fenwick, Voigt, Robertson, Fraser, Rose, William Martin, W. R. McRae, Livingston, Hobart and Kinghorn.

The President explained that the meeting had been called to consider the report prepared by a special committee on the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency, and also to take up and consider the tariff, particularly that portion of it relating to the sugar question, a question which affected the entire country.

The minutes having been read and approved, Mr James Shannon, read a circular from Mr J. Leprohon, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, appointed to inquire into and report upon the nature and operation of the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency now in force in the several provinces of the Dominion. The queries preceding the clauses of the report are those contained in Mr Leprohon's circular to which the report is a reply:

Report of the Special Committee of the Kingston Board of Trade on the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency—

1st. As to the mode of effecting a voluntary assignment; and as to the expense of it:

The Board consider that the official assignees appointed by the Boards of Trade must be interim assignees only till a meeting is called of the creditors to elect an assignee to realize the estate. The insolvent and interim assignee to prepare statements of affairs to lay before creditors, and to call a meeting in the manner provided in the second section of the Insolvent Act of 1864; and especially to post circulars to each creditor with claims over $100, containing a list of creditors and amounts due to them, that the creditors may have an opportunity of consulting together, before the meeting is held. If the interim assignee were not elected assignee, he should receive payment for his services from the creditors, such a sum as they might vote, but not exceeding $4 per day for 20 days on estates where the whole assets are under $5,000, and $8 a day if over that amount. The expense of making a voluntary assignment could scarcely be reduced if efficiency is to be maintained.

2nd. As to the circumstances which are made to constitute acts of Insolvency:

That if an execution of judgment, decree or order against a trader is levied by the sale of his personal property, or any part thereof, this to be considered an act of insolvency, and the proceeds of the goods, if the act of insolvency be followed by the issue of a writ of attachment or an assignment within 60 days, to be the assignee's for the benefit of the creditors, whether in the hands of the sheriff or in the hands of the seizing creditor; less the amount of the costs and sheriff's fees. The demand upon a trader who ceases to meet his liabilities as they become due might be reduced from $500 to $300.

3rd. As to the mode of compulsorily divesting a debtor of his estate, and of enforcing a complete discovery and delivery of it to the assignee:

To enforce a complete discovery and delivery of the estate to the assignee, there might be a fine of $400 if any person wilfully conceals the property of the insolvent; and he might be liable to forfeit double the value of the property concealed; and there might be a reward to the person, not fraudulently concerned, who voluntarily discovers to the assignee property of the insolvent not known to the assignee, of 5 per cent on the value, and such further sum as the creditors might vote to be paid to such person. Postmasters might be required to deliver letters addressed to the insolvent to the assignee for the space of three months after the issue of a writ of attachment or of an assignment. The oath of the insolvent might be taken that the statement of his affairs subscribed by him contains a full and true account, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of all the debts, of whatever nature, due to him, and of all his estate and effects, real and personal, wherever situated, as well as of all claims he is entitled to make against any person or persons; and that he has delivered up all his books, documents, accounts, title deeds and papers of every kind belonging to him, which may in any way relate to his affairs; and that he will forthwith reveal all and every circumstance or particular relative to his affairs that may come to his knowledge. If the insolvent after making this oath has wilfully concealed anything, it might be made a complete bar to his discharge. The insolvent when making a voluntary assignment should deliver to the assignee a statement of his assets, which should be signed with the assignment, and which he might have the liberty to amend within a month.

4th. As to the powers, duties and remuneration of the assignee, and the means of controlling him:

An inspector might be appointed on each estate by creditors with powers and duties defined, and to act without remuneration; he should be a creditor; his duties might be to audit the accounts of the assignee, concur in the amount of dividend to be paid, and sign the dividend sheets as correct, and determine how much shall remain in the bank after the payment of one dividend for disbursements till money is accumulated for the payment of the next dividend; and to see that the cash is deposited in a bank at interest for the benefit of the estate; and generally to advise the assignee. The assignee might have power to prosecute any person guilty of wilful falsehood in any oath made before him, at the expense of the estate, if the inspector consents to the prosecution. He might be required to furnish each creditor with a copy of the dividend sheets without charge if asked for, or he might be required to send a copy to every creditor who does not reside in the county in which the assignee resides, and whose claim is over $100.

5th. As to frauds and fraudulent preferences, and the punishment of persons concerned in them:

The insolvent might be considered guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to punishment on conviction—1st. If he does not fully disclose, to the best of his knowledge and belief, all his estate, books, &c., and surrender the same with his to the assignee within one month. 2nd. If within two months before the issue of a writ of attachment or assignment, he, with intent to defraud, remove or conceal any part of his personal property, or disposes of any real estate with such intent. 3rd. If with intent to defraud he omits any property or credit from his statement of affairs. 4th. If any person has to the knowledge of the insolvent proved a false debt under his insolvency and he fails to discover this to the assignee within 15 days after coming to the knowledge thereof. 5th. If after assignment or the issue of a writ of attachment, with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs, or to defeat the intention of the insolvent act he alters, mutilates or falsifies, or causes to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, or withholds any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs. 6th. If he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or expenses. 7th. If within three months before assignment or issue of a writ of attachment under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade he, with intent to defraud, obtains any property on credit. 8th. If within three months before assignment, or issue of a writ of attachment, he pawns, pledges or disposes of, otherwise than in the ordinary way of his trade, any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for. 9th. If with the insolvent's knowledge any creditor has consented to a deed of composition and discharge in respect of a debt wholly or partly false, and he fails to disclose it to the assignee within 15 days after coming to the knowledge thereof.

A creditor might be considered guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment if he wilfully and fraudulently ranks on an estate for an amount wholly or partly false, and makes affidavit that such claim is correct; and if only part of the claim is false, he might lose all claim to dividends on that part which is correct.

6th. As to the modes in which a discharge may be obtained, and the conditions essential to it:

The Board consider that the period of twelve months required by the act to expire before a discharge is obtained might, without any loss to creditors, be reduced to six months. That if no deed of composition with discharge or consent to a discharge be signed, the insolvent might only be permitted to apply to the Judge for a discharge after his public examination has been made and is before the court, with the report of the assignee as to his conduct. That, whether the insolvent is opposed or not, the court should judge from the report of the assignee and inspector and the public examination of the insolvent whether his discharge should be immediately granted, suspended, or refused altogether.

8th. "Whether upon the whole the operation of the law has been beneficial or the reverse, and the reasons for your opinion; and as to any other point of interest in the operation of the law that may have fallen under your notice:"

The Insolvent Act of 1864 and amendments has been beneficial. It has prevented assignments to the friend or relative of the debtor; it has lessened litigation, and saved a large amount of law costs to men in business; it has prevented judgments and executions from having effect in favour of persons in the confidence of the debtor, without defence, in order that such person might secure his claim; it has prevented creditors from obtaining goods or securities out of the estate of the debtor to satisfy their claim after he was insolvent; it has enabled assignees to examine he insolvent and others, and to find out and secure goods and other assets concealed by the insolvent and his friends, and divide the proceeds among the creditors. The Board consider it desirable that an insolvent should not have the power to put the creditors to costs who serve the notice upon him to assign after he has ceased to meet his commercial liabilities as they mature. It might, therefore, be proper to establish the rule that, where a debtor is unable generally to fulfil the obligation he has undertaken, he is insolvent, and that it is of no consequence whether the insolvency arise from absolute deficiency or from his estate being simply unrealizable. As it is desirable that when an insolvent offers a composition the creditors should be able to accept it, and the insolvent obtain his discharge in a shorter time than at present, it might be provided that the insolvent could offer a composition at the first meeting, and if a majority in number and three-fourths in value at that meeting approved of the offer, (that the assignee should send circulars at once to every creditor with claims over one $100, with an abstract statement of the insolvent's affairs, and call a meeting not later than 30 days after his appointment as assignee to determine whether the offer of composition should be accepted) the deed of composition and discharge might be prepared and signed by such creditors forthwith, and after two weeks' notice the Judge might be empowered to grant his discharge.

SUGGESTIONS: That assignments be made to assignees residing within the county where the insolvent resides or carries on his business, and that such assignee shall be a creditor, or an official assignee approved by a Board of Trade.

That it be sufficient to advertise only the insolvency and discharge in the Canada *Gazette*, and all meetings of creditors in the local papers only, and notice of meetings should be sent to each creditor; and that one month's notice be sufficient for all purposes.

That official assignees residing in county towns be only appointed.

That provision be made for a short form of plea in pleading the discharge of an insolvent, similar to that adopted by the English Act, 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 96.

That real estate not likely to realize more than $1,000 might, with the consent of the Inspector, and at a valuation by competent persons, be sold by the official assignee, either at private sale or public auction, at such time as he thought proper, without being required to make any application to the Judge.

That the debts of an insolvent might be sold or disposed of in such manner as the creditors at any meeting might direct or appoint, without any application to the Judge.

That the clause in the Post Office Savings Banks Act exempting the amount of savings from the operations of the Insolvent Act should be cancelled, as the goods and chattels already exempt are quite sufficient.

That assignments having been made to assignees not residing in the county in which the insolvent resided, and doubts having been raised as to their legality, it might be enacted that such assignments should be legal up to the present time.

That in cases of a voluntary assignment where the insolvent apparently possesses no assets, and no meeting of creditors has been held within six months, such assignment shall be considered null and void.

The report was taken up clause by clause, and passed without amendment, and with very little discussion.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee on bankruptcy:—John Carruthers, President; Henry Cunningham, Vice-President; Henry Charles Voigt, R. M. Rose, James Shannon, Official Assignees.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The President desired the Vice-President to take the chair so as to enable him (Mr Carruthers) to lay before the meeting his views on the sugar question, and to take part in the discussion on the subject.

Mr Cunningham took the chair.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the London Board of Trade on the silver question, stating that that Board considered that the import duty of 15 per cent upon American silver coin had placed the merchants of Canada in an improved position for adopting measures to remove it from Canadian circulation, and requesting the attention of Boards of Trade in Ontario and Quebec to the subject, with a view to prompt action being taken in the matter; also suggesting how three millions of silver might be removed from the country.

After a little discussion the letter was referred to the Council of the Board to report.

Mr W. B. Simpson, Collector of Customs at this port, was present at the meeting.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Mr Carruthers said he had taken the liberty of requesting Mr Simpson to attend the meeting and explain his views upon the tariff.

Mr Simpson said that he had attended at the invitation of Mr Carruthers, but that he had done so with some diffidence. After some preliminary explanations Mr Simpson submitted the following statement:—

Scale of English Sugar Duties, on which the Canadian tariff is to a great extent based.

1 on 112 lbs	12s	or $2,92,	equal on 100 lbs to	$2,60 7-10
2 " "	11s 3d	or 2,74	" "	2,44 6-10
3 " "	10s 6d	or 2,55	" "	2,27 6-10
4 " "	9s 7d	or 2,33	" "	2,08
5 " "	8s	or 1,95	" "	1,74

Present Canadian Scale.

1 on 100 lbs.	
2 " "	$3,00
3 " "	2,60
4 " "	2,25
5 " "	1,90
Cane juice, Melada, &c., &c.	1,68
Sugar duties at say 1 cent per lb and 23 per cent, taken at the average cost of the several grades above (as shown by the returns of sugar entered in the Province of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1867) would yield a duty on each grade as follows:	1,37

1 cent per 100 lbs	$7,89	duty at 1c p. lb & 23 per c.		$2,81
2 " "	5,74		"	2,32
3 " "	4,49		"	2,03
4 " "	4,21		"	1,97
5 " "	3,63		"	1,84
Or	3,12½		"	1,72

Judging from this it would appear that grade five would be too high when compared with No. 5 of the English scale; but I am convinced that sugars of a higher grade have been entered as No. 5 at many of the ports in Canada, and that it is in consequence of this that the average of this sugar is $3,63, which is 50¼ cents higher than the sugar entered at this port of the same grade. I should therefore say that instead of grade No. 5 producing $1,84 as above, $1,72 would be the correct duty.

The total quantity of sugar imported into this Province for the year ended 30th June, 1867, was 51,665,479 lbs, and the duty collected was $1,037,661:18. The duty on the same quantity at 1 cent per lb and 23 per cent would be $1,025,484:25; at 1 cent per lb and 23½ per cent would give $1,036,545:76; and at 1 cent per lb and 24 per cent, $1,047,607:17, showing clearly that, if revenue is required, the rate of duty must be over 1 cent per lb and 23 per cent; as even at 1 cent and 23½ per cent there would be a falling off of income of $1,115; and when it is taken into consideration that the natural tendency of ad valorem duties is to induce merchants to import from the place of growth, where the value is much lower than in England and the United States, I do not think that 1 cent and 24 per cent would be too high. But I would only recommend this in the event of government being obliged to raise as large an income from this article as at present.

The average value per 100 lbs of melado, cane-juice syrup of molasses, sugar house syrup, &c, imported during the year was $2,40 3-5ths. On these I shall recommend the same rate of duty being levied as on sugar. In England, where great attention has been given to the subject of sugar duties I observe that the duty on 100 of molasses is 76c, and as our present duty is 73c, I see no reason for advising any alteration.

Mr Simpson's statement was accompanied with occasional explanatory remarks. He also exhibited, for the information of the Board, the following tabular statement:

TOTAL SUGAR ENTERED FOR DUTY IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1867.

	lbs.	$	Rate of duty	Duty	Average cost per 100 pounds.	Duty on 100 lbs on average cost at 1c per lb, and $.37
Refined	551,227	43,466	$3 00	$16,536 81	$7 88½	
White Clayed	248,116	14,237	60	6,451 92	5 73 3-4hs	$2 81
White Muscovado	17,640,173	792,711	$2 25	396,903 89	4 49 2-5hs	2 32
Brown do	27,078,765	1,138,930	$1 90	514,496 54	4 20 3-5hs	2 03
Others	6,147,198	232,963	$1 68	103,372 93	3 62 7-10th	1 97
	$51,665,479	2,212,302		1,037,661 19	4,28 1-4h	1 84
						1 93

Before closing permit me to draw the attention of the Board to the average rates at which sugar has been entered at the port of Montreal, showing a considerable variation from the average of the whole Province:

No. 1 duty $3,00	Moutreal	$7,13 9-10	Province	$7,88½	
2 " 2,60	"	5,54 2-3	"	5,73 3-5	
3 " 2,25	"	4,44 8-10	"	4,49 2-3	
4 " 1,90	"	3,93 1-10	"	4,20 3-5	
5 " 1,68	"	3,59 7-10	"	3,62 7-10	

By these it will be seen that the value of sugar entered as grade No. 4 paying $1,90

At Montreal was	$3,93 1-10
" Kingston	4,28 1-3
" Toronto	4,79¼
" Hamilton	4,78 4-10
" London	4,54¼

The thanks of the Board were given to Mr Simpson for the statement he had made, and for his kindness in consenting to be present.

Mr Carruthers followed and gave his views on the sugar question at some length, and the duties on tea, sugar, coffee, starch, etc were each taken up and more or less commented on by members Mr Carruthers hoped that an equitable tariff would be decided upon.

The following resolutions were passed:

Moved by Mr Carruthers, seconded by Mr Fenwick, that a committee be appointed to draft a memorial, recommending that a duty of one cent per lb specific and from 20 to 22 per cent ad-valorem be imposed on sugar, including melada and cane juice, and molasses, to be taken at the present rate of 56 for domestic and 73 for manufacture and refining. Carried.

The starch question having come up, Mr Kinghorn moved, seconded by Mr McRae, that in the opinion of the Board the duty on starch should be reduced to 15 per cent. Carried.

In regard to the duties on rope, etc. Mr Fraser moved, seconded by Mr Livingston, that all ship chandlery be recommended to be admitted duty free without conditions. Carried.

Mr Simpson was of opinion, for reasons stated by him, that vessels in the water, and in process of erection should be registered in the Custom House and not in Registration offices; and he threw this out as a hint to the committee in framing their report.

The committee to draft the memorial are Messrs. Carruthers, Fenwick, Fraser, Rose, Kingborn, Martin and Robinson. It was understood that the report would be presented at a special meeting in a day or two.

The Board rose at half past ten.

APPOINTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA.

Ottawa, March, 3. 1868.—His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:

John Henry Francklyn, Esquire, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Military Service, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the absence of Charles Hastings Doyle, Esquire, the Lieutenant Governor of said Province, absent on leave.

The Governor General has appointed Messrs. Peleg Howland and Chas. J. Campbell as trustees to represent the interests of the creditors under the act for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Dr. Robert Grey, a young man, something over a year out from Scotland, and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, put an end to his life by an extra dose of tincture of digitalis, which he took while labouring under an attack of *delirium tremens*. He was practising in Molesworth, Co. Perth.

At a private dinner in Boston a few day since, the table presented a most unique and beautiful appearance. There was a solid mass of flowers from one end of the table to the other, leaving just room enough for the plates at the edges, the guests being served from side tables.

The "far west" has been visited this season with the severest winter, and the deepest snows, that have been experienced in that region for many years. Thirty U. S. soldiers, and a number of Sioux Indians, were recently frozen to death on the road between Forts Sully and Rice, in Dakota Territory. It has been a bad hunting season for the Indians, and they have been driven to the necessity of eating a large number of their horses.

The building of the great Exposition in the Champ de Mars, Paris, which cost and was worth 11,000,000 francs, has been sold for 1,010,000 francs. Being fireproof, it would have afforded shelter for all the magazines of the Minister of War in Paris, new dispersed over the whole city and even for troops in an emergency; and there would still have remained 25 acres or more for drilling troops in the open air. The vanity of two or three generals, however, called for its demolition, and the Government unwillingly yielded.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN GOLD FIELDS.

Letter from an English Capitalist to the "London Times."

The Times says:—The following with regard to gold mining in Nova Scotia, although from a respectable source, must, of course, be read with due allowance for the sanguine feeling inseparable from this description of enterprise. It gives statistics that must be easily capable of verification, and there can be no doubt the tendency of recent experience has been to show that, with capital and machinery, gold and silver mining under honest management may, in a great degree, be withdrawn from the sphere of speculative risks and brought under the conditions that regulate other kinds of industry:

Addlestone, Feb. 4th.

"Sir—I have spent nearly three months lately in visiting and examining the Nova Scotian gold fields, and what I have there seen has so satisfied me of their great value that I am anxious to arouse the capitalists of this country to examine into their real importance. Few are aware that in her nearest colony, and within a voyage of ten days, England possesses what I believe will prove the most lucrative gold mines in the world, and which only require for their development the investment of some of the superabundant capital now lying unemployed here. Our 'cute' neighbours in the States have already learnt their great value, and have bought up, and are continuing eagerly to buy, all the best mining properties they can get hold of. Several of these mines are already quoted on the New York Exchange at premiums ranging from 120 to 150 per cent on their original shares. Among other successful companies, I may particularize the following:—The Wellington, with only six acres, began work about a year ago. It has paid all expenses of opening, building mills, &c, and has paid a dividend of 25 per cent The Palmerston, with 29 areas (three only worked,) has $18,000 in its treasury, after paying all its opening expenses during the year it has been at work, buying a mill, &c., and after paying a dividend of 25 per cent. The Ophir commenced working in February, 1866. In October, 1867, in addition to its opening expenses, and the purchase of adjacent properties, it had paid one dividend of 50 per cent, and one of 25 per cent, and still has $30,000 in its treasury. In their valuable report of October, 1866, the trustees make the following remarks:—'In the history of mining operations it is almost unparalleled that a mine has been opened to so large an extent, buildings erected, machinery procured, and, in fact, the whole mining plant paid for, and a very handsome surplus earned above all these preliminary and necessary expenditures, out of the profits of the mine from the start, and without a call of a dollar from the shareholders, in the short space of eight months.'

"Unlike other gold mining countries, reliable information can be obtained of the results of the Nova Scotian gold workings. Every owner of a mine or mill is bound under heavy penalties to make true returns to the Government of the labour employed, the quantity of quartz raised, and the gold produced. The Commissioner of Mines publishes his quarterly and annual reports under the authority of the Government. This official supervision removes one of the greatest objections to the investment of capital in gold mining. It affords a solid basis on which to form a calculation as to results, and thus changes such investments from the catalogue of speculations to that of legitimate enterprise.

"Since the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia in 1860 much practical experience has been gained. Numerous valuable leads are now known, and mines are opened on scientific principles. Improvements in the crushing process have been introduced, and the result is that many veins which at the first it was found unprofitable to work can now be mined to advantage, and a steady average profit be relied on.

"A reference to the official returns of the Commissioner of Mines proves how the profits from gold mining are steadily increasing from year to year. Beginning from 1862, when authentic information was first obtained, the value of gold raised by the labour of each miner on an average of the whole colony is as follows:—

		Per An.	Per Day.
1862.	Average value of gold raised by each miner	$368	$1.17 or 4s 8½d
1863.	Ditto	206	0.66 or 2s 9d
1864.	Ditto	324.66	1.04 or 4s 2d
1865.	Ditto	664.80	2.12 or 9s 6d
1866.	Ditto	669.00	2.15 or 9s 7½d
1867.	Ditto	762.20	2.44 or 11s 8d

"During the six months preceding the 30th of September the average yield per miner for the whole Province was $2.98, or 12s 2d per day, while during the same period the gold raised by each man in the Sherbrooke district shows the extraordinary result of $6.92, or 31s 8d per day.

"This, too, includes the labour largely employed in prospecting for new leads, sinking shafts, &c., unproductively, and, as labour can be abundantly obtained at wages varying from 4s to 5s a day, the profits of gold mining in Nova Scotia are thus unmistakably proved.

"The cost of raising and crushing the quartz varies under the particular circumstances of each mine, but does not certainly exceed from £1 12s to £2 12s per ton, while the average yield last year throughout the province was 18 dwts 3 grs, or £3 8s. Many mines, however, yielded considerably above this average.

"In conclusion, I may mention that all mining and crushing operations are carried on without difficulty throughout the winter.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"C. RAWSON."

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, March. 10.—Flour—Super Extra; 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,80 to 7,90; Fancy, 7,65 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,50 to 7,70; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,50 to 7,70; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,50 to 7,70; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,25 to 7,35; bag flour 3,60 to 3,75. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,70 to 0,00; Western, 1,65 to 1,70. Oats—per 32 lbs, 47 to 48. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,00 to 1,10. Butter—Dairy—17 to 25c; store packed 17 to 25c. Ashes—pots, 5,70 to 5,75; pearls, 6,60 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 140. Pork—Mess, 19,50 to 00,00; Prime Mess, 15,00 to 00,00; Prime, 14,00 to 00,00; Dressed Hogs, 6,00 to 6,50. Peas, 90 to 91. Rye Flour 5,90 to 6,00.

Flour—small sales, holders increasingly firm; 7,70 to 8,75 asked for best superior; small transactions within the range. Grain nominal; no sales. Provisions generally unchanged. Ashes—Pots fair demand; pearls nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, March 10.—Gold closed 140. Cotton dull and drooping at 25½c. Flour dull and unchanged; receipts are 2,600 bbls; sales are 6,200 bbls at 8,90 @ 9,60 for superfine state and western; 10,00 @ 10,50 for common to choice extra state; 9,85 @ 11,60 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour steady at 7,60 @ 9,50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts are 3,000 bush; sales are 18,000 bush at 2,58 for No. 1 spring delivered; 2,58 for Green Bay delivered; 2,15 for white Canada. Rye quiet; sales are 700 bush southern at 1,85. Corn dull and lower; receipts are 19,000 bush; sales are 38,000 bush at 1,25 @ 1,28 for new mixed western afloat; 1,00 for old do in store; 1,24 @ 1,25 for yellow southern. Barley quiet. Oats closed dull and declining; receipts are 1,400 bush; sales are 46,000 bush at 83½ @ 84½c for western in store. Pork quiet and heavy at 24,50 @ 24,62 for new mess; 23,50 @ 23,62 for old do. Lard quiet and firm; sales at 16½ @ 16¾c for choice lots, and 14¾ @ 16c for common.

DIED.

On the 10th instant, Anne, relict of the late Major Logie, 97th Regiment, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Queen Street, on Friday next at two o'clock p.m. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

A miracle of Barnum's Wonders. Girl and the [illegible] once enabling [illegible] using the [illegible] freedom perfectly. According to [illegible] pendance Day [illegible] urged forward [illegible] France. The [illegible] formed with wonder [illegible] "is not the only [illegible] Government to [illegible] The provisioning [illegible] clothing stores [illegible] fle'encies which [illegible] tration of [illegible] No doubt the [illegible] paring for war [illegible] correct. It did not [illegible] before Sadowa [illegible]

A singular [illegible] nessed in the [illegible] N.Y., on Sunday [illegible] was preparing to [illegible] some of the [illegible] leaving the [illegible] voice, called upon [illegible] the door, not to [illegible] The vestryman [illegible] but