THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 14.

The Ways and Means Committee have had several interviews with the British Minister since the departure of the Canadian officers. The object and purpose of these interviews were to ascertain if some arrangement could not be affected which would be advantageous to both countries. The committee informed him that they were disposed to sanction such legislation as looks to fair and just reciprocal trade between the provinces and the United States.

CHILIAN PRIVATEERS.

New York, Feb. 14.

A Havana letter of the 7th to the Herald says: Rumours of supposed proximity of Chilian privateers have advanced insurance premiums on Spanish bottoms, and freights have declined. Shippers show great aversion to charter Spanish vessels.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 14.—House.—The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to place gratuitously at the disposal of the New York Commissioners of Quarantine such vessels and hulks as are not required for the uses of the Government in anticipation of the cholera.

Senate.—Mr Sumner presented a petition asking for the abolition of distinction on account of sex in the bestowal of the elective franchise. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

The House Judicial Committee have rejected nearly all the propositions to amend the constitution referred to them, and the bill fixing the death penalty for counterfeiting fractional currency.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Corporations are said to have no consciences, and the Hudson's Bay Company proves the truth of the axiom. In a recent English "Star" we find a report of a lecture to the shareholders of the Company, which we copy in full. Mr. Dodds, the lecturer, informs the world that the territory of the Company has never been very accurately defined, but that it consists in round numbers of 2,500,000 miles, or about the same area as all Europe. In Rupert's Land he states, upon the authority of Professor Hyman, (qu. Hind) that 22,000,000 of acres are fertile land, and that this portion of the territory consists in all of 40,000,000 of acres. Mr. Dodds modestly asks, for the Hudson's Bay Company's rights, and is sustained by Mr. Gurstenberg, a shareholder, five millions of pounds sterling which would be at the rate of one dollar and a quarter per acre for the twenty millions of acres which are said to be fertile. He affirms that the title of the Company is good, but admits that one of the conditions upon which it was held was the colonization and settlement of the country. He denies the acquisition of the territory by the Franco-Canadian explorers before its transfer to Great Britain, and speaks of the early voyageurs and missionaries as bands of marauders. He would be content with ten per cent. on the capital of a Company which has no interest in all this vast territory, except on account of the wild fur-bearing animals, who are rapidly decreasing, and this ten per cent., he says, would be equivalent to the price paid to the East India Company. But as ere long the land must be colonized or squatters will come in, something must be done, and therefore Mr. Dodd and Mr. Gursterberg will consent to sell the interests of the Company for not less than 5,000,000 of pounds sterling, or three or four times the amount which the corporation upon its recent re-organization paid for the rights of fishing and shooting, and for the ships, stations and stock in trade of this do-nothing Company. The proposition is very coolly put, and we commend it to the consideration of our politicians and of Parliament. If the Company cannot find a customer in Canada, they might like to offer the territory to the Imperial Government for the trifle of five millions sterling, quoting the East India Company's sale of rights and sovereignty as a precedent. If the Hon. Company adopt our suggestion, we can only further wish they may get it:—

On Tuesday a meeting of the shareholders in the Hudson's Bay Company was held at the London Tavern, to hear the lecture on the resources and prospects of the Company from Mr. Dodds, one of the proprietors. The chair was taken by Lionel Bonar, Esq., who introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Dodds said he had been led to look into the resources of the company, as he perceived that a crisis in its affairs was approaching. He had no wish to bring any charge against the directors, or to raise any discussion, but simply to bring before the shareholders the real state of the case. The territory of the Hudson's Bay Company had never been very accurately defined, but it consisted of about 2,500,000 square miles—about equal to the whole of Europe. The rights of the company over much of this territory may be doubtful; but as to that portion known as Rupert's Land, their claims were indefeasible. This tract had been minutely surveyed by Professor Hyman, and he had reported that there were about 22,000,000 acres of most fertile land, the whole territory consisting of 40,000,000 acres. This at the ratio of population which existed in Minnesota, the territory adjoining, might receive 57,000,000 of inhabitants. The next question to which he would draw attention was the title by which it was held. The charter in its printed form was in the hands of most of the shareholders, and could be readily obtained at the offices of the company. It had not been granted solely for purposes of trade; under its provisions the company should colonise the country. One of the provisions was that the territory should be a British colony. It was a freehold estate, held on as good a tenure as any estate in England. The onus of disproving the charter lay with the the opponents of the company; but though it had been often attacked and cavilled at, no one had ever ventured to take it into a law court, notwithstanding that the company had frequently challenged them to do so. He challenged the whole world to disprove the charter. The Canadians based their objection to the charter on the statement that parties of French settlers had frequently hunted in the territory in the eighteenth century, but these were only parties of marauders. In 1748, the Crown was petitioned to recall this charter and grant the privileges to another company. The law officers of the crown were consulted, and Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield and his colleague, gave a decided opinion in favour of the company's rights. In 1783, the North-Western Company of Canada was formed, and commenced a series of aggressions on the Hudsons Bay territory. The two companies fought year after year, until both having come almost to their last shilling, they amalgamated in 1821. If, then, the North-Western Company of Canada had any rights over the territories, these rights now belong to the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1849 the British Government, fearing that the Americans might occupy and appropriate Vancouver's Island, granted to the Hudson's Bay Company the exclusive right of trading there for ten years—this right terminating, as did their exclusive rights over the territory from Rupert's Land to the Pacific, in 1859.

In the same year, 1849, when the bill granting this right was before Parliament, the company was opposed by Mr. Alexander Isbister, from the Red River, on the part of colonists there, and the charter of the company was submitted to the law officers of the Crown, Sir John Jervis and Sir John Romilly. They reported in favour of the company's rights, and suggested that the colonists should raise the question in a court of law, but Mr. Alex. Isbister, after due consideration, declined to do so. It was curious to observe that while they had no doubt whatever as to the fact that Rupert's Land was the freehold property of the company, they thought that the rights they had always exercised; those of exclusive trade, had not been in the power of the Crown to grant. The whole conduct of the company was on this occasion closely inquired into, and he would say that he thought there was little in the evidence to be ashamed of. When the company should cease to exist, it would not leave behind it such vapours and evil odours as did the East India Company. In 1857 the charter was again examined into, and Sir Richard Bethell and Mr. Keating gave a voluminous and most deliberate opinion in favour of the company, which had been for more than two centuries in occupation of the territory to which their title was questioned. The Canadians opposed them through Chief Justice Draper, but he declined to move legally in the matter. In 1858, again, Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Sir Hugh Cairns examined into the charter; but the then Colonial Secretary, Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, did not publish their report. He endeavored to induce the Canadians to raise the point by means of a scire facias before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; but on the 4th April, 1959, Sir Edmund Head, then Governor-General of Canada, wrote to him to say that the Executive Council declined to advise steps being taken in the matter. The latest feature in the case was the deputation that came over in 1865, principally about the confederation of the colonies, but also having this question in charge. They undertook to treat with the company, thus practically admitting its rights. It was necessary for the company to look to a settlement of the question before long. The Americans were coming up in Minnesota close to the frontier—to their honour be it spoken, they had not crossed it. They had respected the astronimical line which bounded Rupert's Land. But ere long the soil must be occupied, and most likely squatters would come on it. The company must either sell it or take steps to colonise it. If they purposed selling it they must consider value. They were 22,000,000 acres of fertile land, and he considered it value might be taken at the average cost of land in Minnesota for the past fifteen years—say 16s per acre. Say that 4,000,000 acres would be sold within the next fifteen years, that would be at that price £3,200,000. He considered the loss of trade consequent upon parting with the soil would be £78,000 per annum—say £1,560,000—so that they ought not, he thought, to take less than £5,000,000. This would be equivalent to the price paid to the East India Company by Government, namely, 10 per cent, upon their capital, which was £2,000,000.

Dr. Dodds sat down amidst great applause.

Mr. Morrison moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Hartridge, and supported by Mr. Potter, a member of the Hudson's Bay committee, who said he united in what Mr. Dodds had said. The vote passed by acclamation.

Mr. Garstenberg proposed that not less than £5,000,000 be accepted, being 2s 6d per acre for their 40,000,000 acres. It was also proposed that a meeting be held at the offices of the company to discuss the subject. This was passed, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

ODESSA LECTURE.

Odessa, Feb. 12, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:

The Lecture delivered last Thursday evening by Judge Draper, will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present. 'Law,' in the abstract, is sufficiently dry sounding, and I presume in ordinary hands would either have set the audience to sleep, or have very much wearied their patience. The popular notion of Law is, that it is a conglomeration of useless repetitions, meaningless techicalities, and loop-holes especially formed to entrap the unwary, for the benefit of men who are so expert at quibbling, that the Government is compelled to grant them a license to get rid of them. Few persons would have had the nerve to face a mixed audience with this subject, and still fewer would have had the temerity to suppose that such a highly finished and thoroughly scholarly production would be appreciated, yet there was the most profound silence during its delivery, except when rounds of applause were called forth by some brilliant thought, odd, mouldy bit of history, keen witticism, or well told anecdote. It would be almost impossible to give a synopsis of the Lecture that would do it justice. We hope to see the whole in print, as the Committee are about to request Mr. Draper to allow it to be published. A vote of thanks was moved to the Lecturer, as well for the 'rare mental treat' as for the compliment paid the people of Odessa, by his fulfilling his appointment on such a boisterous evening. B. C. Davy, Esq., Mayor of Napanee, in a neat speech seconded the motion.

In his reply to the vote of thanks, Mr. Draper intimated that he would be happy to give us another Lecture at some future time; and I assure you he will be reminded of the same so soon as it will not be trespassing on his generosity to do so.

The audience could not repress further manifestation of delight at the prospect of another such an entertainment.

Yours, &c.

X.

The following article on Reciprocity has been furnished by an old contributor to the British Whig. It does not contain the editor's opinions, but nevertheless they may chime with those of many of our readers:—

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Several of our contemporaries are bewailing the prospect of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and prophesising dire calamities in consequence to the inhabitants of British North America.

Now let us look at the matter in its nakedness and see what all this clamour is about.

Many persons come to conclusions without reflection, and to these persons we particularly address ourselves.

First of all then, let us see what Reciprocity, while in existence brought us. It brought us all the scum of Yankee nick-nacks—all the refuse of American handicraft which could not be sold in American or other markets, to the prejudice of our own mechanics, for which we yielded in return, the substantial products of our own industry, which, by the bye, the American could not, and cannot, do well without.—Our grain, cattle, lumber, &c., went to feed and house him, for which he left us in return, shinplasters to bedeck the wives and daughters of our more independent farmers with tawdry finery, thereby creating between them and the wives and daughters of their less opulent neighbours, envy and heartburnings which might be well spared; and now, instead of plenty of every thing being possessed by every one, we find we have been giving our substance and our labour to these American adventurers for years, for which they left us nothing but the shadow of prosperity. Our food and clothing are dear and we, after all, have no money to buy with. Our horses, horned cattle, sheep, poultry, &c., have been taken from us, and what have we in return? Our big farmer got $50 for his cow—he now sells his hay for $6 a ton, as he has no cow to eat it. The laborer gets no work and if he does, what does he get for it to meet the high price of provisions &c., which but for the baneful reciprocity treaty would be now both abundant and cheap? How a whole community could have been mesmerized so long by the reciprocity humbug must be a matter of wonder to sound reasoning minds. Do away with reciprocity for one twelve-months only, and our word for it, even those who are so blind that they will not see must become aware of the reaction.

And how are we to do? will be asked.—The answer is true and simple:—

1st.—Exclude American manufactures by a high Tariff, thereby protecting our own manufacturing interests, which will immediately show unusual vitality, at the same time admit raw materials, such as the Americans have plentifully and we lack, at such duty as they in order to feed these interests will find it still their profit to sell us.

2nd.—Admit all such goods as the Americans require by the St. Lawrence at as low a duty as will induce them to buy from our merchants rather than from their own. It is not our business to know how these goods are carried to their shores, so long as the handling of them gives profitable returns to these our merchants, and good employment to our shipping and labourers.

3.—Let us go direct to parent markets, and thus deprive the American of the intermediate agency which he has too long already usurped to our manifest disadvantage.

After all this is done, no doubt, the sagacity of our Statesmen will provide means to meet any deficiency if any, for the public service and public credit. These are our sentiments, and they will be found if acted upon true. Brevity it is said, is the soul of wit—occasionally it is the soul of good sense too.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1866.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 138⅞.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 14, 1866.

(Special Telegram to the British Whig.)

William Nivin & Co., Commission Merchants, Corner of St. Nicholas and St. Sacrament Streets, Montreal, report:—

Flour—Superfine Extra, 8,35 a 8,50; Extra, 7,75 a 8,00; Fancy, nominal; Welland Canal Superfine, 5,40 a 5,47; Superfine No. 1 Canada Wheat, 5,45 a 5,50; Superfine No. 1 Western Wheat, 5,45 a 5,47; Superfine No. 2 Western Wheat, 4,90 a 5,10; Bag Flour, 3,00 a 3,10. Wheat—Canada, 1,16 a 1,20; Western, 1,14 a 1,20.—Oats—per 32 lbs, 30 cents a 32 cents. Barley, 48 lbs, 60 a 65c. Butter—Dairy, 19 a 20c; Store Packed, 17 a 18c. Ashes—Pots, 5,70 a 5,90; Pearls, 7,75 a 7,80 Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 138⅞. Ordinary supers dull and slightly lower; choice bakers' brands in good demand for shipment East at full prices; extras quiet, but firm. Ashes market brisk, with good demand.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—No prisoners this morning, as usual. This has been the case for the last four days, and the city therefore must be mighty quiet.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

February 14th.

	$ c.	$ c.
Superfine Flour ℔ barrel,	6 75 @	7 00
Superfine Flour ℔ 100 lbs.	2 75 ..	3 00
Wheat, Spring ℔ bushel	0 00 ..	0 00
Peas ℔ bushel.	0 67 ..	0 70
Barley ℔ bushel	0 65 ..	0 68
Rye ℔ bushel	0 56 ..	0 58
Oats ℔ bushel	0 33 ..	0 35
Buckwheat per bushel	0 50 ..	0 60
Indian Meal ℔ bag	0 95 ..	1 00.
Oatmeal ℔ 100 lbs.	3 00 ..	0 00
Potatoes per bush	0 45 ..	0 50
Turnips ℔ bushel	0 00 ..	0 40
Carrots and Beets ℔ bushel	0 00 ..	0 00
Onions ℔ bushel	1 50 ..	2 00
Butter, fresh, per lb	0 22 ..	0 24
" By the tub	0 21	0 23
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	7 50 ..	7 50
Fresh Pork per 100 lbs	8 00	10 00
Mess Pork	24 50 ..	25 00
Prime Mess ℔ bbl	17 00 ..	17 50
Hams ℔ lb	0 15 ..	0 17
Shoulders (smoked) per lb	0 15 ..	0 18
Bacon per lb	0 14 ..	0 16
Mutton ℔ lb	0 07 ..	0 02
Veal per lb	0 00	0 00
Lamb	0 07	0 10
Cheese ℔ lb	0 15	0 17
Eggs ℔ doz	0 22	0 28
Honey per lb	0 12	0 15
Turkeys each	1 00	1 50
Geese each	0 50 ..	0 60
Fowls ℔ pair	0 40	0 50
Chickens per pair	0 30	0 40
Ducks ℔ pair	0 40	0 60
Green Apples ℔ bbl.	2 50 ..	3 00
Apples, dried per lb	0 00 ..	0 00
Hay ℔ ton	6 00 ..	7 50
Straw ℔ ton	4 00	4 50
Timothy Seed ℔ bushel	0 00 ..	2 50
Clover Seed ℔ lb	0 00 ..	0 00
Wood ℔ cord	2 50 ..	3 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 35 ..	0 37
Pot Ashes ℔ cwt	0 00 ..	5 50
Hides ℔ 100 lbs	0 00 ..	5 00
Sheep & Lamb Skins	1 00	1 25
Calf Skins per lb	0 00	0 10

NEW YORK MARKETS—Feb. 14.

Flour receipts are 1,752 bbls; market dull; and common and inferior grades 10 a 15c lower; sales 5,500 bbls at 6 95 a 7 35 for superfine state; 7 70 a 8 00 for extra state; 8 05 a 8 25 for choice do; 7 80 a 7 35 for supecfine western; 7 75 a 8 45 for common to good medium extra western; 8 50 a 8 85 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour dull, and common grades 10c lower; sales 200 bbls at 8 00 a 8 50 for common, and 9 60 a 11 50 for good to choice extra. Wheat receipts are 1500 bush; market dull and 1 a 2c lower; sales 6 200 bush choice new amber Milwaukie at 1 73; 6,000 bush new amber state at 2 40. Rye dull. Barley dull. Corn receipts are 5,200 bush; market dull and heavy; sales 36,000 bush at 74 a 76c for unsound, and 77 a 81c for sound mixed western in store and delivered. Oats rather more active; 39 a 42c for unsound western; 55c for sound do; 55 a 56c for Canada; 51c for Jersey and Pennsylvania; 58c for state. Pork heavy; sales 3,500 bbls at 28 50 a 28 68⅞ for new mess; closing at 28 60 cash; 28 60 cash; 28,00 for old do; closing at 28 60 cash. Beef steady. Stocks steady, but closed lower. Money on call at 5 a 6 per cent. Gold opened 138⅞ and closed 138⅞.

LATEST MARKETS.—Flour closed dull, and common and inferior grades 10c to 15c lower. Wheat closed dull and nominally 1c to 2c lower. Corn closed dull and heavy. Lard closed firm at 15¼c to 18¼c.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County,
New York

253

BIRTH.

At Newcastle, C.W., on the 12th instant, the Wife of Mr. Wm. Forbes, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

In St. Mary's Cathedral, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. James Lonergan, Mr. James Smith, of Brooklyn, N.Y., to Annie, fourth daughter of the late Mr. P. O'Connor, of Kingston.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the evening of the 12th instant, Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. Timothy Bowes, aged 41 years.

On the 10th instant, on Amherst Island, Caroline Lucy, second daughter of D. Fowler, Esq.

In Montreal, on the 10 inst., John Charles Henry Delisle, aged 28 years.

At Quebec, on the 9th inst, Wm. F. Phillips, Esq., oldest son of late Wm. Phillips, Esq., aged 45.

In London, on the 8th inst, Elizabeth Mountjoy, widow of late Rich. Mountjoy, aged 62.

In Montreal, Mr. Henry Rumloff, aged 43 years.

At Montreal, on the 10th inst., Mr. Charles Startup, aged 31 years.

In Markham, on the 9th inst, Joseph Speight aged 29 years.

In Toronto, on the 4th of February, Annie Howarth, 78 years.

In Toronto, on the 4th inst., Mr. William Smyth.

At Toronto, on the 5th inst. Mary, relict of the late Mary Cummins, aged 64 years.

In Sidney, Feb. 3rd, John Hogle, aged 63 years.

In Belleville, on Thursday Feb. 1st inst., Mr. Phillip Shevlin, aged 63.

On the 5th inst., in Prelighsburg, Oren Josiin Kemp, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

At Hamilton on the 4th instant, in the 22nd year of his age, Annie, wife of Mr. John Milne.

In Quebec, on the 7th inst., Mr. James Mulcahy, aged 44 years.

In Montreal, on the 8th inst., Edwin James, youngest son of Alexander Robertson, formerly of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company aged 17 years and 4 months.

NOTICE.

Frontenac Loan and Investment Society.

AT a meeting of the Directors, on the 13th inst., a Dividend of 10 per cent was declared on the matured shares, payable at the Society's Office on and after Monday, 19th February inst.

THOMAS BRIGGS,
Manager.

Kingston, Feb. 14th, 1866. 1t38

CHALLENGE
FOR
$1,000.

JOHN C. FOX,
OF THE
CITY OF KINGSTON,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER
DOES HEREBY CHALLENGE

FOR the above sum, Canadian currency, all the Piano-forte Makers and Agents in Canada, and the leading makers in the United States, including Steinway, Chickering, Dunham, Stodart, &c., to procure a Square Piano of their own make to compete with my Patent Iron-clad Square Piano, for Power, Brilliancy and Singing qualities of tone, and for Strength and Durability. He to appoint one competent umpire, the competing parties a second, and the parties so appointed to choose a third, the whole three to act under oath. The money to be deposited in a responsible bank, and to be awarded by their decision. One month's notice of the acceptance of the challenge to be given before the trial. The trial to take place at an equal distance between the two parties, or as may be agreed upon.

JOHN C. FOX.

Kingston, Feb. 9, 1866. 35

TO LET,

IN the flourishing Village of SYDENHAM, in the Township of Loughborough, that well-known Tavern Stand, the

SYDENHAM HOTEL.

There is a LARGE STORE attached, also an acre of land.

This Hotel is well known by the travelling community, and can be had on the most advantageous terms.

Possession given on the 1st of March.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

WILLIAM MACE,
Sydenham.

Sydenham, February 6th, 1866. 32

JOHN C. FOX,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
OF THE
City of Kingston,

REFERS the Public to his Challenge published in the Kingston *Whig* and *Daily News*, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has forwarded by mail this day copies of the *Whig* to the Thirty-four Piano Makers and agents for the sale there of in Upper and Lower Canada, whose names may be seen in the Canadian Directory, and that he is anxiously waiting the acceptance thereof by any Maker or Agent in Canada or the States.

Kingston, Feb 12th, 1866. 38

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.

ON King Street, opposite the City Book Store, now occupied as a Dwelling and Grocery, by Mr. A. Bruce. Porsession given on the First of May. For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. ANDERSON & FORD,
Forwarders.

Kingston, Feb. 12th, 1866. 37

LUMBER AND HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large quantity of well-seasoned Lumber, including Pine, Oak, Ash, Basswood, Butternut, Maple, Hemlock, Laths and Lath Fencing.

☞ Eight or ten Good Horses for sale. Terms to suit the times.

Credit to responsible purchasers.

WM. MACE.

Sydenham, Feb. 6th, 1866. 32

As Selling Off, Off, Off,

SEEMS TO BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY,

DURING the present month, I offer to CASH CUSTOMERS the balance of my Fall Stock of Cooking, Parlor and Box

STOVES,

From 10 to 12½ per cent below the usual cash prices, and as my stock of Stoves was laid in before the combination was entered into by the Stove Manufacturers, the prices will be found much below the rates now charged by them.

R. M. HORSEY,
166 Princess Street.

Kingston, February 6th, 1866. 22

Arrival of Fresh Oranges AND LEMONS.

Smyrna Figs, Prunes,
CANNED FRUIT & CRANBERRIES,
AT
R. TOWN'S
No. 1 FRUIT AND OYSTER DEPOT
Corner of Ontario and Clarence Streets.
JUST RECEIVED—
Smyrna Figs,
Prunes and Cranberries,
Canned Fruit, including—
Peaches, Plums,
Cherries and Pineapple,
Cranberry Sauce in bottles,
Messina Oranges,
French Lemons,
Isabella Grapes,
Sweet Cider and
American Winter
Apples.

OYSTERS, SARDINES & LOBSTERS.
Sardines and Lobsters, in tins, and
The best Baltimore and Fair Haven XX & XXX Oysters in cans and patent kegs, 1 quart and 2 quart kegs.

Kingston, Feb. 13th, 1866. 37

Steinway & Sons'
PIANOS
ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE
BEST INSTRUMENTS
IN AMERICA,
AS WELL AS IN EUROPE.
THEY WERE
AWARDED A FIRST PRIZE MEDAL
At the Great International Exhibition of 1862 for
Powerful, Clear, Brilliant and Sympathetic Tone,
As shown in Grand and Square Pianos.

TESTIMONIALS
FROM THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS TO MESSRS. STEINWAY AND SONS.

New York, December, 1864.

THE Piano-Fortes, Grand, Square and Upright, manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have established for themselves so world-wide a reputation, that it is hardly possible for us to add anything to their just fame.

Having thoroughly tested and tried these instruments personally for years, both in public and private, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our candid opinion regarding their unquestoned superiority over any other Piano known to us.

Among the chief points of their uniform excellence, are:—Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

This peculiarity is found exclusively in the 'Steinway" Piano, and together with the matchless precision, elasticity and promptness of action always characterizing these instruments, as well as their unequalled durability under the severest trials, is truly surprising, and claims at once the admiration of every artist; we therefore consider

The "Steinway" Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or Europe—use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

We have different times expressed our opinion regarding the Pianos of various makers, but freely and unhesitatingly pronounce Messrs. "Steinway's & Sons" Pianos far Superior to them all.

S. B. Mills,	Henry C. Timm,
Robert Goldbeck,	F. L. Ritter,
Carl Wolfsohn,	Carl Bergmann,
Theo. Thomas,	William Mason,
Max Maretzek,	Alfred H. Pease,
John N. Pattison,	George W. Morgan,
Robert Heller,	E. Muzio,

Theo. Eisfeld.

DUNHAM PIANOS,
STODART Do.
CHICKERING Do.

For S S. BLACK.

Kingston, February 10th, 1866. 36

The Estate of the late Mr. Patrick McGarvey.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. Patrick McGarvey, of Wellington Street, Kingston, are hereby desired to pay the same to Mr. Patrick Brown, of the Market Place, Kingston, and all Persons who have claims against the said Estate, are requested to send in the amount thereof to the same gentleman for settlement.—

PATRICK BROWN,
TERENCE McGARVEY. } Executors.

Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1866. 35

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

THE Proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy have determined, regardless of expense, to issue free, (for the benefit of suffering humanity, and suppression of quackery) four of their most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or depression, Impotency, Loss of Energy and Manly Power; the great Social Evil, and those Maladies which result from youthful follies, excesses of maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and laws of Nature.

There invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing Secretary, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 10th, 1866. 1yd&w36

REMOVED.

DR. OLIVER has removed his Surgery and Residence to the house lately occupied by Dr. Fowler, corner of King and Earl Streets.

Kingston, Jan. 23rd, 1866. 20

A NEW ARTICLE
FOR
House-Keepers.
GALVANISED
Wire Clothes Lines.

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in calling attention to the Celebrated English Galvanized Wire Clothes Lines, which are in general use in England, and are fast superceding all other descriptions in Western Canada.

Parties wishing to examine the above will find me at R. M. Horsey's Stove-Rooms, 166 Princess Street, where samples of the article can be seen and its merits explained.

W. F. RUDSTON,
Agent for Central Canada.

Kingston, Jan. 24th, 1866. 21&4

PROCLAMATION.

Electoral Divisions of Cataraqui and Quinte, TO WIT: } PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the Electors for the election of a qualified member to "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada," that in obedience to an order of the Executive Council of Province of Canada, bearing date the Sixth day of January, A.D. 1866, I require the presence of the said Electors, residing within the said Electoral Divisions of Cataraqui and Quinte as established for the election of members to the Legislative Council, at

CITY HALL,
IN THE
CITY OF KINGSTON,
IN THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC,
On the Third Monday in the Month of February, A.D. 1866,

At the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Member to the said, "The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of Upper Canada."

And that all persons presenting themselves as candidates or voters at such election will be required to produce the evidence of their qualification.

Of all of which every person concerned is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand, at the City of Kingston, this Tenth Day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Six.

THOS. A. CORBETT,
Returning Officer.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, February 10th, 1866. } 36

CHANCERY SALE
OF VALUABLE
CITY PROPERTY,
IN THE
CITY OF KINGSTON.

TO be sold by Public Auction, in pursuance of a Decree and Fidal Order for Sale, bearing date respectively the Seventh Day of March, 1865, and the Twelfth Day of January, 1866, both made by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, in a certain Suit wherein Peter Diehl and Thomas W. Robison are Plaintiffs, and Samuel Morley and others are Defendants, with the approbation of James Alexander Henderson, Esq., the Master of this Court at Kingston,

ON SATURDAY,
The Third Day of March Next,

At Twelve of the clock, Noon, by James Linton, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, on King Street, in the City of Kingston,

The following Valuable Freehold Property, situate in the City of Kingston, and Province of Canada, containing, by admeasurement, 4,158 Square Feet of Land, more or less, being composed of the Westerly part of Lot Number 259, on the East Side of Bagot Street, in the said City of Kingston as described in the deed therefor from John Counter to Samuel Morley, dated the Fourteenth Day of February, 1837, and registered the Seventh Day of March, 1837, together with the half of the Nine Feet Width of Land left for a Gateway in the said Deed. A Brick Paint-shop and Wooden Shed are on the Premises.—The Property will be sold in one Lot as above described.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down by the Purchaser to the Vendors, or their Solicitor, at the time of Sale, and the balance in one month thereafter, with interest.

The Vendors are not to produce any Title Deeds, or furnish copies thereof, other than those in their possession.

In other respects the conditions of Sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery, which may be had, with any further particulars, upon application at the Law Office of William H. Wilkison, Napanee, and Kirkpatrick and Son, and R. M. Wilkison, Kingston, at my Chambers, Kingston, and from the Auctioneer.

Dated this 24th Day of January, 1866.

JAMES A. HENDERSON,
Master.

WILLIAM H. WILKISON,
Vendors' Solicitor. 33&6

GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN THE
FRUIT MARKET
N. ELLIGAN

HAS RECEIVED ANOTHER LARGE Supply of
SWEET CIDER,
WINTER APPLES,
GRAPES,
CRANBERRIES,
FIGS,
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS,
FILBERTS,
BRAZIL NUTS,
WALNUTS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS, &c.
CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS.
ALSO ON HAND,
WHITE FISH, ONIONS, &c

☞ Remember NELLIGAN'S, between the Anglo American Hotel and the Burnett House, Ontario Street.

Kingston, December 14th, 1865. 292

New Sheet Music. — Choice and Desirable.

MY Mother's Sweet Good-bye. Ballad. Keller, 30 cts. I know he will return. Song. Rudolphsen, 30 cts. I have listened for her footsteps. Song and Chorus. Keller, 30 cts. I have no Joy but in thy Smile. Ballad. Keller, 30 cts. Cot where the Old Folks Died. Song and Chorus. Leavitt, 30 cts. Kiss me while I'm Dreaming. Song. Wimmerstedt, 30 cts. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price, by

OLIVER DITSON & Co.
Publishers,
12 277 Washington St., Boston.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
ASSETS.....$1,575,870

THE above mentioned first class Insurance Company continues to do business at the old rate of premium.

Office—Clarence Street.

JOHN V. NOEL,
Agent.

Kingston, Jan. 3rd, 1866. 5

CITY BOOK STORE.

Just Received.

XMAS Number, London Illustrated News, 1865.
Punch's Almanac, 1866.
Dietrichsen & Hannay's Almanac, 1866.
Mrs. Warren's Guide to Housekeeping, &c.
Song Books. New. English.
How to Cook Apples in one hundred different ways.
One thousand Hints for the table, with a few words on Wine.
Brother Sam's Conundrums.
Robertson's Catechism of Infantry Drill.
Bannatyne's Guide to Promotion.
For sale by

JOHN CREIGHTON,
City Book Store,
King Street.

Kingston, Jan. 8th, 1866. 8

DRIED APPLES.

A LARGE Consignment of 250 Bushels from Genesee, arrived this day, at

McMILLAN'S,
10, Ontario Street.

Kingston, Feb. 13th, 1866. 1w37

MOULDERS WANTED.

GOOD WAGES and constant employment will be given to 100 Stove-Plate and Machinery Moulders, by the Subscribers, whose Foundries are non-union.

E. & C. GURNEY,
J. STEWART & CO.,
F. G. BECKETT & CO.,
COPP BROTHERS,
TURNBULL & CO.,
D. MOORE & CO.

Hamilton, February 8th, 1866. 1w35

FOR SALE,

THAT Eligible Property on the Corner of King and Earl Street, comprising a two story Stone House and a one story Frame House, now let at a rental of $200 per annum. A good and valid Title will be given.

Apply to JOHN McMILLAN,
Ontario Street.
Or to THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,

Kingston, Feb. 13th, 1866. 1m37

Magistrate's Forms.

SUMMONSES, WARRANTS, Convictions and other Forms used by Magistrates, for sale at the British Whig Office

Kingston, Nov. 17th, 1865. 268

REDUCTION OF FARES.
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
Steamship from Quebec to Liverpool.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

DAMASCUS,

Carrying the United States and Canadian Mails,
WILL SAIL FROM PORTLAND FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT LOCHFOYLE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 17TH, 1866,

☞ Through Rates of Passage from Kingston to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Londonderry
CABIN, $86 50.
INTERMEDIATE, $72 50 to $76 50.
STEERAGE, $28 50, including cooked provisions on the voyage.

Berths not secured until paid for.

☞ An experienced Surgeon is carried on each vessel.

For freight or passage, or further information, apply to

G. T. OLIVER,
Canadian Express Office,
Agent.

☞ Passage certificates granted to persons wishing to bring out their friends from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Kingston, Feb. 12th, 1866. 36

Strachan & Co.'s Magazines.

"Good Words are worth much and cost little."—HERBERT.

12½ CENTS A MONTH; $1 50 A YEAR—BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

GOOD WORDS,

EDITED BY NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.,—ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS.

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THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY THOM