POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 28th instant, and until further notice,

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train will Close at 1.20 p.m ; Arrive at 2.30 p.m.

By Night Express Train will Close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 2.00 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train will close at 4.20 p.m. Arrive at 5.20 p.m.

By night Express Train will close at 9 p.m. Arrive at 5.00 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Steamers, via New York and Boston, will close on Mondays at 1 P.M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12:30 o'clock, noon.

The Mails for the United States, via Cape Vincent, close daily at 1:30 P.M. arrive daily at 12:15 p.m.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 26th May, 1866.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows :—

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at..........5:10 p.m. and 4:32 a.m.
Depart at..........5:30 p.m. and 4:32 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 10:00 p.m., depart 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at..........2:15 p.m. and 2:55 a.m.
Depart at..........2:25 p.m. and 2:55 a.m.
Local Trains arrive at 4:00 a.m. ; depart at 6:15 a.m.

(Montreal Time—15m. faster than Kingston time.)

SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

St. George's Cathedral—Morning Service, 11:00 Evening Service, (free) 7:00 ; Military Service 9:30; P. M. Daily Prayers at 3:00 P. M., except on Wednesdays, when service is held at 7½ P. M., with sermon. On Saints' Days, morning and evening prayer.

St. Paul's Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00 ; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

St. James' Church (Union Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00 ; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

St. Mark's Church (Barriefield.)—Morning Service, 11:00 a.m.

St. John's Church (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10:30 ; Afternoon Service, 4:00.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic.)—Mass 7:00, 8:00, 8:45 (Military Service) and 10:30 a.m. Vespers, 3:30.

St. Andrew's Church (Princess Street)—Morning Service, 11:00 ; Afternoon Service, 2:30.

Chalmers' Church (Earl Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00 ; Evening Service, 6:30.

Brock Street Presbyterian Church.—Morning Service, 11:00 ; Evening Service, 6:30.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Sydenham Street)—Morning Service, 10:30 ; Evening Service, 6:00.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30 ; Evening Service, 6:00.

Methodist Episcopal Church, (Head of Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30 ; Evening Service, 6:00.

Primitive Methodist Church (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30 ; Evening Service, 6:00.

Baptist Church (Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00 ; Evening Service, 6:30.

Congregational Church (Wellington Street)—Morning Service, 11:00 ; Evening Service, 6:30.

Catholic Apostolic Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:00 ; Evening Service, 6:00.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1866.

REMINDERS.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands (for taxes) of the township of Oso, to-day at noon in the Court House.

Provincial Parliament

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE ON MR. GALT'S RESOLUTIONS, TO AMEND THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE LAWS.

Tuesday, June 26th

Mr. Brown regretted the hon. gentleman should have made such a speech as he had done at the present juncture. This was certainly a very bad time to submit such propositions as were laid down in the budget. He (Mr. Brown) ventured to say when that scheme went before the country it would produce the wildest commotion. He was greatly surprised at the magnitude of the expenditure. The hon. Finance Minister had stated he would not have submitted the scheme now had he thought it would threw any obstruction in the way of Confederation. He (Mr. Brown) certainly considered it most unfortunate that such a thing had been done on the eve of the consummation of a union of the provinces. The scheme in many important particulars was bad. He considered that taking off one tax and putting on another was a system of robbing Peter to pay Paul. So far from mending matters they had been made worse. He (Mr. Brown) intended to meet the propositions at length at another time. He held that the scheme of his hon. friend, the Finance Minister, would throw the country into a political commotion, which the Government had been formed to set at rest, and that putting forward such a proposition at this time was little short of madness. By this, too, no one could say that the House would arise for months to come. All the manufacturers in the country would come flocking down with petitions, &c., against the scheme. The proposition of the Government to issue legal tender notes was an old idea of the Finance Minister. He (Mr. Brown) did not think it would work.

Mr. Galt confessed himself surprised at the course taken by the member for South Oxford. If there was any member whose support he expected it was his. He was sure the farmers of Western Canada would approve his policy. He cared nothing for taunts about inconsistency. If the hon. member would remember the financial statement of 1862, he would find it differed very little from what was now submitted. It mattered very little, however, what his previous views or those of the hon. member had been. People would weigh both at the true value. He cared not for any obloquy cast on him for inconsistency, so long as he felt that the present course was right. The important thing was to deal according to correct principles with the present and future of the country. In order to prevent any unfair speculation he would ask that the resolutions might be immediately passed, subject of course to the refunding of duties collected, if the bill embodying them were not subsequently approved of. He trusted the hon. gentlemen of the House would consent to that course.

Mr. Holton said that under ordinary circumstances he would do so, but this was an extraordinary case. He must refuse to commit himself to assent to the resolutions as a whole. But there was this further objection—hon. members' secret had not been well kept. He learned by telegram from a leading merchant in Montreal, that rumors about change in tea duties had been current there, and it was generally asserted that a firm having business relations with an agent on the treasury benches, had been speculating on information about short duties. In justice then to the mercantile community of Montreal and other towns of the province, he must decline to assent to the resolutions now.

Mr. Galt said that after the very extraordinary statement made by the member for Chateauguay, he was bound to furnish the authority on which the statement was made. Of course it was impossible that such charges should be made without two or two departmental officers, as well as members of the Executive Council, becoming aware of it, but he was confident no one in his department had revealed it. No one knew in fact, what they were till within the last 48 hours. The resolutions were only sent to the printers this morning with the sums in blank. He repeated Mr. Holton was bound to furnish authority for his statement.

Mr. Holton read a telegram from one Cramp asking for information about the tea duties.—It was reported a sudden increase was to be made. Rumors were prevalent that Messrs. Goodherham and Worts had been speculating on a knowledge of the proposed increase of duties on spirits.

Mr. Howland said the latter charge of course referred to him, but the member had not yet furnished any authority for the statement. Mr. Holton had uttered an injurious slander against him—a slander such as no member of the House ought to utter lightly, or without notice of investigation, and he was bound to add he believed he (Mr. Holton) knew the charge to be untrue when he made it. He was never in any way connected with the firm of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts. He was connected some years ago with the firm of Gooderham, Howland & Co, but the partnership was dissolved before he became a member of any government. If he remembered right it was in 1858. He never in his life had any interest in the business of a firm in spirits.—Mr. Cramp had evidently estimated him (Mr Holton) at his true worth, in telegraphing to him for information, relying on the fact that he was capable of revealing secrets if he knew them.

Mr. Dorion said it was absurd to expect Mr. Cramp telegraphed to a leading member of the opposition for government secrets. He only wished to ascertain if the same rumor was prevalent in well-informed circles here. As for the explanations of the Postmaster-General they were perfectly satisfactory, he was sure, to every member of the House and to the country.

Mr. Howland stated that the charge had been made without any authority. No authority was now furnished for it, and he persisted in the view of Mr. Holton's conduct first advanced.

Mr. Brown said that while it was a pity their attention should be drawn from the grave question before the chair by personal recrimination, yet for himself, he was strongly suspicious of what hon. gentlemen intended doing. He was quite sure, however, that the Postmaster-General was utterly incapable of communicating a fact which he got as a member of the government, but his hon. friend (Mr. Howland) was quite wrong in assuming that such stories had not got abroad as that mentioned by the member for Chateaguay. He (Mr. Brown) had himself heard them. The Finance Minister proposed that we should agree to these resolutions, pro forma, to-night, with the understanding that they should be open to further discussion ; and although he (Mr. Brown) thought they were very grave he was disposed to agree with them now. The government was supported by a large majority,—perhaps not so large if confederation support were withdrawn—(laughter), yet they were entitled to the support the opposition would expect if they were on the ministeral side. If any parties had obtained unfair advantage it was well to prevent any one else doing the same thing by agreeing to the resolutions to-night.

Mr. McGee strongly condemned the insinuation of the member for Chateaguay that a member of the government had perjured himself by communicating knowledge obtained at the Council-board. As for the telegram from Montreal it amounted to very little.

Mr. Holton was exceedingly obliged to hon. gentlemen for saying that this telegram from Mr. Cramp was worth very little. He (Mr. Holton) said it amounted to a great deal. The intentions of the government had been allowed to leak out, and it became known on the streets of Montreal that changes in the excise were to be made. That was his (Mr. Holton's) statement. His authority was challenged and he gave it, and he challenged any hon. gentleman to doubt that authority. Mr. Cramp was a merchant in Montreal, and what more natural than he should ask for information as to the reports in circulation. His statement as to the rumors circulated was supported by the statements of several hon. gentlemen. He (Mr. Holton) never intended to make any charge in reference to the Postmaster-General, but because these rumors had been circulated he felt himself justified in taking the responsibility of opposing concurrence in these resolutions to-night.

Further discussion followed.

Mr. Chambers bitterly attacked Mr. McGee for connecting his name with the New York Herald, and endeavouring to injure him in his constituency by throwing doubts on his loyalty. He believed his (Mr. Chambers') loyalty would compare favourably with that of the member for Montreal West (Mr. McGee.)

Mr. McGee, in replying, referred to the report of Mr. Chambers' speech in the New York Herald. He (Mr. McGee) believed no member of the House, Reform or Conservative, would have made such a speech in Brockville without having a deputation waiting on him next morning requesting him to resign. Mr. McGee also referred to the articles which had appeared in the New York Herald. Any one who had gained such a notoriety was not the man to represent Brockville. He (Mr. McGee,) however, had no intention of attacking the hon. member, but he deserved what he had got.

Mr. Chambers wished the House to understand that he had nothing to do with the concocting of the speech as it appeared in the New York Herald. (Great laughter.)

The resolutions were agreed to ; the committee rose and reported them.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Ottawa, June 27.

Mr. Morris moved that the time for receiving petitions for Private Bills be extended to the 9th July, and for receiving Private Bills to the 16th July.—Carried.

NEW BILLS.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time ;—

Mr. Dennis—To provide for the erection of a new Municipality in the County of Beauharnois.

Mr. Morrison—Bill to amend chap. 19 Con. Stats. for Upper Canada, intituled, an Act respecting witnesses and evidence.

Mr. Morrison—To amend the Railway Act so as to prevent railway companies from shunting railway cars or running railway trains on the Sabbath day.

Mr. Morrison—To extend the Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province ; to Marine Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province, and otherwise to amend the said Act.

Mr. M. C. Cameron—To legalize by-law 116 of the Corporation of the township of Bayham.

Mr. Currier—To incorporate the Ottawa City Water Works.

Mr. J. B. Dorion—To erect the township of Wickham into two separate municipalities.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald gave notice that, to-morrow, he would introduce a Bill to amend the Election Law ; that, on Wednesday, he would introduce a Bill to amend the Militia Act ; also a Bill to amend chap. 98 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, and Act 2 of the present session with reference to invaders ; also resolutions on the subject of the local governments of Upper and Lower Canada ; also a Bill to authorize Municipalities to make grants for the relief of volunteers, and to make legal such grants heretofore made.

INDEMNIFYING THE GOVERNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Galt, the House concurred in the resolutions reported from Committee on the Whole on the expediency of indemnifying the Government for the unavoidable departure from the Audit Act occasioned by the maintenance of the active duty of the Volunteer Force which the Government has been compelled to call out, and which had involved an expenditure to a large amount not provided for by the votes of last Session.

Mr. Galt introduced a bill to give effect to the said resolutions.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Street in the chair. Several items under the head of Civil Government were passed.

Mr. Galt stated that, with one or two exceptions, the salaries were the same as last year.

On the item for Administration of Justice in Canada East,

Mr. Dorion called attention to the great increase in the sum since 1863, amounting to $32,000.

Mr. Cartier was surprised at the member for making such a comparison, remembering the troubled state of the country, prosecutions for enlisting, &c.

Mr. Dorion said war had broken out before 1863, and a large number of trials had to be held.

The item passed.

On the item for Justice to Canada West, Mr. M. C. Cameron asked if it was the intention of the Government to propose any increase to the salaries of Judges in Canada West.

Mr. John A. Macdonald said this was under consideration.

Mr. D. A. McDonald hoped if anything were done about the Judges that the Court of Chancery would be swept away altogether.

The item passed.

On the item for penitentiary, reformatories and prison inspection, $24,415, being proposed,

Mr. Holton complained of the delay in getting out the public accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1865, which last session were laid on the table, but were not distributed till April.

Mr. Galt explained that the delay had arisen from the removal of the Government offices and of the establishment which did the Legislative printing.

Mr. Holton drew attention to a payment which appeared from the public accounts to have been made to the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary for back services. He thought such payments should not be made without a distinct vote of Parliament.

Mr. Galt said that at the distance of two years, he had only an indistinct recollection of the circumstances of the payment in question. He agreed that, as a general rule, such payments should be brought down in the estimates.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald gave a narrative of the circumstances under which the payment had been made. Shortly after he (Mr. Macdonald) took office in 1862, he received a letter from the Bishop of Kingston, enclosing the resignation of Vicar-General McDonell for many years the respected Chaplain of Kingston Penitentiary, and requesting that he, the Bishop, might in the meantime be appointed to discharge the duties. This letter remained for some time unanswered, in consequence of his being absent from the seat of Government with His Excellency the Governor General, in his first official tour to Upper Canada. Some time after his return he wrote to the Bishop that he could not recommend his Lordship's appointment, as requested, but that he would be happy to recommend to His Excellency any suitable man that the Bishop might nominate for the appointment, and added that the salary would in future be restricted to the amount fixed by statute, £250 currency per annum, instead of £400, which the late incumbent had enjoyed, and that it was his intention shortly to enquire into the salary received by the Protestant Chaplain, with a view to its reduction. It might be interesting, perhaps, to the committee to be informed by what process the terms of the statute had been violated, and the salary increased from £250 to £400 per annum. The ingenuity, no doubt, of the Attorney-General West suggested that the Chaplain should have a house outside the walls in addition to his salary, and £100 per annum was accordingly added to cover this expenditure. Shortly afterwards the committee would recollect 10 per cent. was added to the amount of all, causing salaries to cover the increased cost of living, some time in 1857 and 1858 ; and, at all events, the salary of both chaplains appears about that time to have been increased to £600 per annum. For this increase of salary no authority or law existed, nor did any such authority now exist. He would not feel authorized to interfere with the salaries that had been paid so long, unless in case of a vacancy, and he felt it to be his bounden duty to bring any new incumbent that might be appointed within the limit fixed by the statute. He continued in office for about a year, or so after the date of this correspondence ; but during that time he was never requested to recommend any person for the appointment ; nor was any portion of the Chaplain's salary, to his knowledge, drawn or applied for during that period. No doubt the venerable Bishop had good reason to leave the matter in abeyance, seeing that from the tenor of his letter no hope, of getting more than £250 need be entertained. It was well known that the retiring Chaplain had a written agreement by which the Bishop bound himself to pay him the sum of £200 per year after his resignation, which would only leave £50 per annum to the Bishop, as his nominee for the discharge of the Chaplain's duties. This was the position when he (Mr. Macdonald) left office in 1864, it was now discovered that the gentlemen on the treasury benches had not only continued to pay the original salary of £400 a year, but had paid it to cover the period during which he (Mr. Macdonald) remained in office. Although at the present time no chaplain had been actually appointed, no doubt they had good reasons for doing so. The peregrinations of the Attorney-General West and the Minister of Agriculture through the County of South Leeds were fresh in the recollection of the House ; and so was the fact that, out of four clergymen of the Catholic Church who had promised their support to Mr. Richards before his appointment, three afterwards, during the polling day, suddenly turned and gave their support to the opposing candidates, thereby defeating Mr. Richards, which led to his resignation, and the restoration of the hon. gentleman opposite to the treasury benches. The clergyman who remained true to his pledge was shortly afterwards sent out of the diocese.

Mr. Galt said the hon. gentleman had charged the Bishop of Kingston with making a corrupt bargain with Vicar-General McDonell. He was sure a statement so injurious to one who occupied a high position in the estimation, not only of his co-religionists, but of all who knew him, would receive a contradiction before many days passed over.

Mr. J.S. Macdonald complained that Mr. Galt should put words into his mouth. He had said a bargain was made, and he repeated that statement.

Mr. McGee gave a detail of circumstances connected with the Leeds election, and denied that the Bishop had interfered with it. There were only three Catholic clergymen in the Riding at the time, and they were equally divided—one was for Mr. Richards, a second was for Mr. Jones, the third at first for Mr. Richards but subsequently had his sentiments changed, not by arguments from the Bishop, but by conversation with a layman, a distinguished lawyer.

Mr. McKenzie said it was evident that the salary was far too large, and the proper course for the Government to take was to inform the House what they proposed to do with it. It was clear that more money had been paid than should be paid.

The item was adopted.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Tuesday.

Mr. John A. Macdonald then moved that the House adjourn until Tuesday next at half-past seven o'clock. Carried.

The House then adjourned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Parliament adopted the Address on Saturday last. In the Assembly the vote was 31 to 7. In the Upper House an amendment 'praying that no measure for Colonial Constitution be submitted to the Imperial Parliament until the details of such measure have had the deliberate consideration of the Legislature of New Brunswick,' obtained only three votes against twelve. Mr. Saunders was unanimously chosen President of the Legislative Council in the room of the late Mr. Black.

Attorney General Fisher had given notice of the following resolution :—

'Resolved—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint delegates to unite with delegates from the other Provinces, in arranging with the Imperial Government for the union of British North America, upon such terms as will secure the just rights and interests of New Brunswick, accompanied with provision for the immediate construction of the Intercolonial Railway. Each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation. Upper and Lower Canada to be considered as separate Provinces.'

Mr. Mitchell, in the Upper House, said the delegates would receive instructions from the Government, but he 'did not think the scheme of union agreed to in England would be referred to the Legislature before adoption.'

The Bill suspending the Habeas Corpus had been agreed to.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Princess Mary to the Prince Teck, was a genuine love affair.—After the ceremony was performed, the faces of both beamed with happiness. The Princess insisted upon being married among her "own people" as she appropriately designates the inhabitants of Kew and its environs. The greater portion of her unwedded life has been spent in the old-fashioned red brick cottage on the green ; and her majestic, although portly figure and charming face are as familiar to the citizens who dwell in this "old court suburb," (as Leigh Hunt would call it,) as the Princess Victoria used to be to the good leiges of Kensington.—The Princess Mary married for love ? Why should she not ? Prince Teck may be as poor as a church mouse, but he is a handsome, fine-looking fellow, a man of amiable character, and every inch a Prince. Although he is an Austrian cavalry officer, and might, therefore, be called out to the wars, you may be sure that the Princess will restrain his martial ardour ; notwithstanding that, after a fortnight spent at Lord Brownlow's seat at Berkhampstead, they intend to visit the continent and adjourn a while at Vienna.

THE PIC-NIC NUISANCE.

This is the season of Pic-Nics, and among other amusements of the Canadians Pic-Nics are the most common, and the most annoying and troublesome to every-one but the actual Pic-nickers. The Kingston custom is, for parties of people, sometimes respectable and sometimes not ; some with married women to chaperon the young women, and some without, to proceed, either by boat or carriage, to some pretty place in the vicinity of the city, and there, without leave or license obtained, proceed to enjoy themselves a la Pic-Nic, sometimes with music and dancing, and sometimes without. They are sure to select some place that the owner or occupier takes pride and pleasure in keeping pretty, for the peculiar solace and recreation of his own family and that of his own friends. The first thing these trespassing Pic-nickers do, after landing and making fast their boats, is to pull down the branches of the trees in blossom, the wild Plum, the Black Cherry, Hawthorn, &c., &c., to make boughs fo, the ladies ; the next thing is to throw down and break the fences, that the ladies may trespass easily on other grounds. These fences are never by any chance replaced ! A fire is next in order, and that invariably is lit against the side of some majestic oak or elm, a tree whose life the owner values more than he does that of any one of his trespassing tormentors. If the place is kept very clean, there is no brush wood lying about to feed this fire, but that want is readily supplied by the nighest fence rail. Then the fire is never put out, but allowed to smoulder of itself ; and in dry weather, if it does not run along the grass, get into the fences, and thereby burn down a hundred pannels, that is owing more to good luck than good management. Dancing comes after the repast, which is kept up to a late, or rather an early hour, according to the taste of the Pic-nickers. Some go home when night approaches, while others remain until after midnight, making the woods resound with their mirthfulness. At last they also depart, leaving behind them their debris in the shape of broken bottles, glasses, bones, newspaper packages and other nastinesses, which the occupier has to remove next day. And this is the Pic-Nic nuisance !

It is utterly impossible for the owner or occupier to know whether the parties who have trespassed on his premises are respectable or not. It is true that gentlefolks ask leave and other folks do not, but this is no invariable criterion to go by, for many persons of high respectability, are too often found heading these Pic-Nic parties. It may be thought that respectable people would not willingly be guilty of going on other people's property and behaving as we allege. And yet it is of daily committal during fine weather. Any intrusion upon their own lawns or gardens they would bitterly resent, and yet they have no feeling of compassion for those who live in the country. It looks snobbish in Canada for the owner or occupier to stick up a notice forbidding persons to trespass, and most men would rather put up with the nuisance than appear singular, yet what other remedy has he ? The late Dr. Sampson had a pretty place at the west end of the city that during his lifetime was daily trespassed upon, much to the worthy doctor's annoyance, but what could he do ? The present occupier, (Mr. Stewart,) has striven to prevent the continued nuisance by public advertisement, but whether he has succeeded, we know not. The roughs and rowdies of the city care little for newspaper articles, and our present remarks will have no effect upon them ; but we do hope, that the more respectable portions of the community, those who pride themselves on their gentility and their observance of the conventualities of life, will think over this matter, and not obtrude themselves where their presence is not desirable. To reflect, that by going, without permission asked, upon some man's pretty point, bush or green, they in all likelihood deprive him or his family, or his friends, of the use thereof, thereby creating much annoyance, and putting him to trouble and expense.

SOME MORE DOGGEREL.

A FU VARSES BY A YOUNG POAT.

AIR,—*My Mother.*

Who did the 14th Battalion brown,
When they wur quartered in Cornwall town
And gobbeled the stuf kind peeple sent down ?
Headquarters !

Who et and drunk and lived like kings,
On roast beef, radish and chikens' wings,
And hams and cheese and clarit and things ?
Headquarters !

Who boalted the turkeys I needn't tell,
For by this time it's known full well,
And to rank and file gave ne'er a smell ?
Headquarters !

Who dined the 47th Mess,
Good fellows and jolly, I must confess,
On the Volunteers' stuff, the "devil a less ?"
Headquarters !

Who did, when the news went suddenly round,
That the 14th Battalion was homeward bound,
What they couldn't use buried deep in the ground ?
Headquarters !

Who hired a pen in the Daily News,
The Regular Service to abuse,
And their tricks at Cornwall to excuse ?
Headquarters !

[Conclushon in a fu moar days.]

The Bishop of Brooklyn on Fenianism.—We learn from the New York Tribune that His Lordship the Bishop of Brooklyn gave positive orders that the churches of his diocese were not to be desecrated by any religious ceremonies therein for the unhappy men, apostates from the Church, who lost their lives during the late Fenian raids in Canada. In consequence of this injunction, admittance to the church of St. Vincent de Paul was refused to the body of a man named Eugene Corcoran, who died of wounds by him received at Ridgway. From this action Protestants may learn in what esteem Fenians are held by the Catholic Church.

THE INCREASED TAX ON WHISKEY —A NICE TRANSACTION.

Hamilton, June 28.

The purchase of a quantity of whiskey by Mr. Magill's business man on the strength of information that the duty was to be increased, has caused great commotion here, and our member is loudly denounced. The merchants are indignant over it, and there cannot be any doubt that Mr. Magill is destroyed both as Mayor and member for the city. On Tuesday last, Mr. Campbell, who is in charge of Mr. Magill's business, purchased some two hundred barrels of whiskey, all he could get from our largest wholesale houses here. On Wednesday, the fact that the duty had been increased 30c per gallon became known, and a very shy feeling that all was not right prevailed. The purchaser had made a deposit of some $15 on one lot. The contracts in both cases were sufficiently clear, and there appeared to be nothing for it but to grin and bear it. Later in the day, however, Mr. C. went to one of the establishments and offered if he was paid $10 to forego the advantages to be derived from the purchase ; and in the other case asked to be relieved by the parties, stating as a reason that the party for whom he purchased could not raise the money to pay for it. The general impression, however, with the trade is that a nice thing was intended to be made, as he had during the afternoon of Tuesday called on every house in the city and endeavored to buy what was on the market. The above facts have been obtained from two of the leading houses in the city.

THE POVERTY OF THE SOUTH.

The poverty of the Southern States, in consequence of the exhaustion caused by the rebellion, is so great that the people cannot pay the taxes due to the Federal Government. Attempts to enforce payment have in most cases failed. The people do not oppose payment, but are really so poor they cannot pay. In consequence of the difficulties which the Federal Collectors have met with in the discharge of their duty, the subject has been laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, for its consideration. From the report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, submitted to Congress, we extract the following figures showing the amount of direct taxes imposed on the several Southern States by the Act of 1861, and the amount collected under that Act :—

Virginia	apportioned	$937,550	collected	$379,491
North Carolina	"	576,194	"	260,283
Georgia	"	586,357	"	54,421
South Carolina	"	363,570	"	205,882
Alabama	"	529,313	"	none
Mississippi	"	413,084	"	25,000
Louisiana	"	385,886	"	301,167
Tennessee	"	669,498	"	383,800
Arkansas	"	261,885	"	not reported
Florida	"	771,522	"	5,712
Texas	"	355,106	"	47,423

These are the sums which in many cases the Government have been able to collect, only under forced sales of lands ; and so small was the competition among buyers that the officers of the Government had in many cases to bid off the lands or they could not have been sold at all.—Ottawa Post.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

It happens that this year a sum of $1,570,500 of the public debt will fall due. Owing to the heavy charges coming upon us on account of Fenianism, amounting to $1,150,000, and the very high rate at which money is held in England, Mr. Galt proposes to issue $5,000,000 of Government notes, instead of going across the sea to borrow. These notes it is proposed to make redeemable at Montreal and Toronto, one or other of the chartered banks giving circulation to them at a charge of five per cent. foregoing, at the same time, the circulation of its own paper. Well, the country is good for five millions, we think, and the scheme by which we may become partially independent of foreign capital, will be sure to be well received. The government notes will become a popular portion of the circulating medium, and the Bank of Issue—for that is what it will become, in fact—a powerful fund to Canadian commerce.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Ball Practice.—No. 4 Company, Royal Canadian Rifles, has been camped out for the past week on Barriefield Commons near the Rifle Ranges to the west of Fort Henry, undergoing the annual course of musketry instruction. As soon as the ball practice is concluded, they will be relieved by another company from barracks, which in turn will be relieved as soon as its course is concluded. By this means the whole of the Regiment will receive the necessary instruction, without putting more than one company under canvas at a time. While in camp the men are not required to perform any garrison or regimental duty.

Board of Examiners.—In accordance with the orders from the Adjutant General of Militia, the Board of Officers to examine candidates for commissions or appointments in the Volunteer Militia, which meets quarterly, will sit in Kingston on Tuesday, the 2nd of August next.

A Free Fight.—James Scott, the Captain of a scow, was charged before the Police Magistrate on Thursday afternoon with assaulting a hand belonging to his boat, named George Hough, whom he beat and kicked in a shocking manner, bunging up one of his eyes and inflicting some severe bruises. The defendant was fined $5 and costs for his brutal conduct.

A Cock Fight.—Another disgusting exhibition, a cock fight, came off on Sewell's farm on the Montreal Road, on Thursday afternoon, between a party from this city and another party from Brockville. Ten birds were pitted on each side. Out of eleven battles, Brockville won six, and were declared the winners, having acted more fairly than their brethren from Coburg, who held a match here on the 24th of May, and on getting on the safe side of the score, fluncked, and refused to proceed any further. The raising of fighting cocks is getting to be an important item with sporting characters, but the Kingston cocks have not the notoriety of being as plucky as those of other cities—witness the recent defeats.

And a Pitched Battle.—A challenge fight took place on Thursday afternoon between Young Bendigo, the professional buffer, and a farmer named Abrams, both large, stout, able fellows. Though there was little advantage on either side, the latter is reported to have got the best of the game. He showed real pluck, and therefore made a good show against the science of the ring displayed by his opponent.

Bishop Lewis.—His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario reached England safely in the steamship Moravian on the 7th of June, after a delightful passage of ten days, and in excellent health and spirits.

Queen's College Scholarship.—At the Examination of the Kingston Grammar School yesterday, seven competitors for the Watkins Scholarship appeared. The Scholarship, which is of the value of $80, was founded by John Watkins, Esq., of this city. After a written examination of several hours on Latin, Greek, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, the competitors were found to stand as follows :—

1. T. B. McGuire.	5. J. T. Kerr.
2. A. H. Ireland.	6. Irvine Ross.
3. George L. B. Fraser.	7. George Elliott.
4. John B. McIver.	

Announcement was accordingly made by Principal Snodgrass at the Grammar School to day that the scholarship would be awarded to T. B. McGuire, while at the same time it was intimated that the examiners were very much gratified with the papers of all the competitors.

At Bath Grammar School on Tuesday last an examination was held for the Campbell scholarship, founded by the Hon. Alexander Campbell. After a lengthy examination in the above-mentioned subjects, the scholarship was awarded to Mark Rouse.—News.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, June 29.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent gives the details of the battle of Estara Bellrio between the Paraguayans and the allied army. It appears that the Paraguayans, instead of falling back from Humaita, as the allies confidently expected, awaited the approach of the latter, and, by a bold and sudden dash, gave a severe blow to them ; but reinforcements arriving, the Brazilians finally retrieved the day, not, however, without the loss of a battery of artillery captured by the Paraguayans early in the fight. The fight was a very severe one. More than a thousand wounded allies had arrived at Corrientes from the field.

The Paraguayans still resolutely held their Fort, and a severe battle was anticipated. All their war vessels had been converted into floating batteries, with the exception of five, which are kept as transports and despatch boats.

The Brazillian fleet had left the Parana, and taken up its position above the Tres Bocas, in the Paraguay River.

Financial matters in Brazil were unimproved.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL SCHEME SUPPORTED IN CONGRESS.

New York, June 29.

The morning papers state the discussion on the Niagara ship canal bill has proved the measure to have more friends than it was previously supposed to have. It will pass. The committee's amendment making the consent of the State of New York necessary will be stricken out.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Coparthership carried on by the Subscribers, as dealers in Flour and Feed, Kingston, under the firm of Elliot & Mounstephen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

B. ELLIOT,
JOHN MOUNSTEPHEN.

Kingston, June 29th, 1866. 153

GOOD NEWS For Farmers.

HARVESTING MADE EASY by the use of good Tools, which may be had at the

Sign of the Cross Cut Saw,

No. 7 BAGOT STREET.

Most improved Mowing and Reaping Machines, of various patterns, at Makers' Prices,
Wheel and Revolving Horse Rakes, do.,
Horse Pitchforks, for Hay and Straw, the 'Ne Plus Ultra,'
Hollant's Patent Pea Harvester, &c.,
Blood's and other superior make silver and cast steel Grass and Grain Scythes,
Improved Patent Snaths of different kinds,
Grain Cradles in large variety,
Hay, Barley and Manure Forks.
Scythe and Grind Stones, assorted kinds,
Steel and Cane Weaver's Reels and Shuttles,
Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Rakes,
Building

HARDWARE.

Iron, Steel, Paints, &c., &c.,

All of which which are offered on liberal terms by

ARTHUR CHOWN,

Agent for the 'Hall's' Oshawa Celebrated Mowing, Reaping, Clover and Grain Threshing Machines, &c., &c.

Repairs supplied and orders promptly attended to.

Kingston, June 29th, 1866. 153

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, well recommended, who would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Would do a few days gardening until some other employment turned up. Apply at this office.

Kingston, June 29th, 1866. 153

Tavern Stand.

TO LET.

IN THE

VILLAGE OF WATERLOO,

The Well-Known Tavern

UNION HOUSE.

There are good Stables and Driving Sheds attached, and the House is in the best repair.

☞ Immediate possession given.

For Terms apply to the Subscriber, at Waterloo.

J. NORTHMORE.

Kingston, June 29th, 1866. 152

TO PURCHASERS

OF

Piano Fortes.

I RESPECTFULLY beg to acquaint the public that I can supply the well-known Chickering, Stoddart, Dunham and Steinway Pianos without extra profits to other Dealers or Agents, and at 20 per cent. less than any Dealer or Agent in Canada. First Class Pianos of Canadian Manufacture at Moderate Prices. The public should know this Fact.

W. BURROWS,
Piano Forte and Music Dealer,
King Street, Kingston.

Kingston, June 28th, 1866. tf 152

STRAWBERRIES ! STRAWBERRIES !

FOR Preserving and Table Use, to be had cheap while the season lasts, at

R. TOWN'S,
Ontario Street.

☞ Call Early.

Kingston, June 27th, 1866. 151&26

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, with three rows of moulding, in a splendid case, and carved legs, by a New York maker, has been left for sale at the warehouse of John C. Fox, Kingston. The instrument is magnificent in tone, and warranted to stand any climate. Original cost $650. Must be sold immediately.—Price $300.

Kingston, June 26th, 1866. tf 149

HAT STORE FOR SALE.

D. CHISACHI,

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH, is under the necessity to give up business, and offers for sale,

EN BLOC OR RETAIL,

ALL HIS STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Comformateur, Shop Fixings, &c.,

AT A LOW FIGURE.

The above would present a first-rate chance for a young man to start business, as the stock includes almost everything required to keep the shop going for about twelve months. The assortment is extra good, and was

Purchased in the Spring for Cash,

AT LOW RATES.

D. Chisachi seeing the impossibility of being again able to attend to business is willing to make a great sacrifice by disposing of the whole Stock in Trade at once.

TERMS CASH—Or 12 month's credit, with 7 per cent. interest, good endorsed paper.

The Store is situated in the most business part of the city, is doing a good business, which the sale books of the Subscriber will show, and is generally known by the Public as

"Chisachi's, the Hatter,"

ON PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, C.W.

All applications to be made (if by mail prepaid) to Box 229, P.O.

If application for the whole stock en bloc is not made shortly, everything will be sold wholesale or retail until all is disposed of, for cash only, but at a bargain.

D. CHISACHI.

Kingston, June 29th, 1866. 153

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS in duplicate (marked on the envelope "Tenders for Works and Repairs for the Royal Engineer Department") will be received by the SENIOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Montreal, until TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, on THURSDAY, the 12th JULY next, for the performance of such WORKS and REPAIRS for the ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT as may be required, commencing on the FIRST of AUGUST next, and continuing in force until the THIRTY-FIRST day of MARCH, 1869, at Montreal, including Hochelaga, Longueuil and St. Helen's Island.

SOREL,
CHAMBLY,
ST. JOHN'S,
ISLE AUX NOIX,
KINGSTON,
PRESCOTT,
OTTAWA, } Kingston Division.

1st. Excavators, Masons, Pavers, Bricklayers, and Plasterers' work.
2nd. Carpenters and Ironmongers' work.
3rd. Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders' work.
4th. Plumbers' work.
5th. Slaters, Metallic and Gravel composition roofing.
6th. Painters, Glaziers and Paper-hangers' work.
7th. Supply and repair of Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c.

Separate Tenders are required for each Station.

Repairs required to be performed by the Purveyor's Department to be executed at the same rates as for Engineer services.

The Tenders may be made for each of the seven divisions of Trades in the Printed Schedule, but preference will be given to any one offering for the whole of the Trades at the Station.

The Tenders to state the rate per cent. below or above, or at the printed prices (for the whole of the services under each Trade) at which the party is willing to execute the same.

Forms of Tender, and Schedules of Contract, together with any other information required, may be obtained at the District Royal Engineer Office at Montreal, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

No Tenders except those on the Printed Form will be noticed, and none will be received after 12 o'clock on the day fixed.

Commissariat Canada,
Montreal, 27th June, 1866. td 152

[News to copy.]

Arrived This Day

EX SHIP SARANAC

FROM LONDON.

TWO CASES

English Floor Oil Cloth,

NEW PATTERNS.

William Ferguson & Co.

CORNER KING AND PRINCESS STS.

Kingston, 27th June, 1866. 151&26

JUST OPENED OUT

AT THE

Glasgow Warehouse.

R. WADDELL & Co.

FANCY

Dress Goods !

French Grenadine,
Shepperd Check Wincey for Travelling Suits,
Black Norwich Barege for Dresses,
Black Mantle Barege 1¼ and 2 yards wide,
Plain and Fancy French Delaines,
Black Glacie Silks,
Black Gros Grain,
Black Silk Parasols,
Brown Silk Parasols,
Green Silk Parasols,
Blue Silk Parasols,
Purple Silk Parasols,
Fancy Silk Parasols,
Small Silk Umbrellas,
Black Silk Jackets,
Drab Cloth Jackets,
Light Barege and Mohair Jackets.

R. WADDELL & Co.

Kingston, June 27th, 1866. 151&26

GODEY FOR JULY.

JUST RECEIVED at the City Book Store, King Street,

JOHN CREIGHTON.

June 20th, 1866. 25&145

TO-DAY.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

THE Purchaser of Lots 10, in the 7th Concession, Lot 14, in the 5th Concession, and the west half of Lot 15, in the Second Concession, of the Township of Oso, not complying with the conditions of sale of lands for taxes, the said lands will be re-sold at my office on Saturday, the 30th June, 1866, at noon.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, 20th June, 1866. td146

NOTICE.

ELECTORAL DIVISION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, CITY OF KINGSTON.

ALL articles entered for the show of the above Society, on the 6th of July next, are to be placed in the Skating Rink Building, on King street, the day previous to the Show, in order that they may be properly placed in their respective classes.

Entries may be made with the Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Son, Ontario street, from this date up to four o'clock on Monday, the second of July next, after which all entries must be made at the Skating Rink Building, on King street, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Positively no entries will be taken after 4 o'clock on the day previous to the show.

Subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to do so, and persons desirous of becoming members can enter their names with the Secretary.

The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles will perform during the evening of the day of the Show.

ROBT. HARDINGE,
Secretary.

Kingston, July 24th, 1866. 149

Houses and Lots FOR SALE CHEAP.

TWO DETACHED Double Cottages, nearly new, Consisting of

Four Comfortable Dwellings,

on two lots ; large Yards and nice Gardens to each, fenced off ; Wood Sheds and good Well of Spring Water. Lots are drained and are in a healthy improving neighborhood, near Princess Street, Eagle Foundry and Duff's Farm. Always rented to respectable tenants. This is a first-rate opportunity for Mechanics to secure a Freehold Property, instead of paying rent. One or the two lots will be sold. Terms easy. Apply at the British Whig Office.

Kingston, June 26th, 1866. 1wd&w149

ODESSA WOOLEN MILLS.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the public in general that she is

PREPARED TO EXECUTE

CUSTOM CARDING

AND

MANUFACTURING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, WITH DESPATCH.

ORDERS & WOOL

RECEIVED AND RETURNED

AT MARTIN'S HOTEL,

Princess Street, or

AT R. MAKINS',

ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON.

MRS. L. BOOTH.

Odessa, June 18th, 1866. 142

Farmers Attention !

NOW THAT THE

The War is Over

WE would advise each Farmer in the adjoining Counties to put by his Rifle, and arm himself with a

Scythe, Snath,

Grain Cradle, Fork, Hoe, &c., &c., all of which can be bought at a small advance on

COST PRICE.

AT

GIBERTON & YARKER'S,

BROCK STREET,

NEAR THE MARKET.

Sole Agents in the Canadas for Dufors & Co.'s Old Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth.

A. GIBERTON. JAMES YARKER.

Kingston, June 26th, 1866 149

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, without reserve,

14 FARMS

without any incumbrance, and Title unquestionable, well known as

SIMCOE ISLAND,

Four miles from the City of Kingston, with wood enough on it to pay for the Farms, with Seven Good Dwellings ; Nine of the best Barns in Upper Canada are on the Island, with Stabling and Dairy for 250 Cows. The Land is not equalled by any in this Section.

Also, 30 Milch Cows, 100 Head of Cattle, a lot of Sheep, 5 Span of Carriage Horses, with all new Implements for Farming.

Terms—Six years credit, payable in annual instalments at six per cent. interest.

Also a few Farms near Kingston.

Apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM BREDEN.

Kingston, June 22nd, 1866. 147