G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....6:10 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.....2:35 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.)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY Next, the 26th 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 10:45 A. M., and per Canadian Steamers, via Quebec, on Fridays at 12:30 o'clock, noon.

The Mails for the United States, with the exception of New York City and Boston, which close at 11 A.M., via Cape Vincent, close daily at 2:30 P.M.; arrive daily at 1 P.M.

R DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 24th Nov., 1866. } 281

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1866.

REMINDERS.

CITY COUNCIL.—Special Meeting at 8 o'clock this evening.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met on Monday evening, the Mayor in the Chair. Present:—Aldermen Brophy, A. M. Brown, G. Brown, Cunningham, Davidson, Gildersleeve, Henderson, Kinghorn, Livingston, Harty, McMillan, Robinson, Wilmot; Councillors Allen, Cummins, Draper, Falconer, Gibson, Kane, Livingston, McCammon, McDonald, McKelvey, Sullivan, Tomkins, White. The minutes of the two previous regular meetings were read and approved.

A communication was read from Mr. Wm. Allen, ex-Alderman, enclosing $21 23 as the proceeds of the sale to Messrs. France and George, of the anchor, chain and windlass of the barge 'Highlander,' one of 'those rotten old barges' lying near the Tete de Pont Barracks. The articles in question, he stated, were taken out of the water at the expense of the city, and placed in his yard in the absence of a proper place to store them in the city building; and were sold by him, as they could be put to no use by the Corporation, and proved cumbersome on his premises. He characterized the attacks on himself, in reference to the anchor, &c., as ungenerous, for he acted throughout with the best interests of the city at heart.

PETITIONS.

Of Thomas Newbury, complaining of over-assessment of shop premises on Wellington Street.—Referred, together with five other petitions relating to taxes, to the Court of Revision.

Of the Ladies of the Congregational Church, requesting that the rent of the City Hall for a Bazaar, held on the 19th and 20th instant, be remitted.—Granted; with or without gas not stated.

Of James Johnston, desiring the appointment of caretaker to the new city clock, offering to keep it in order for the remainder of the year, and stand his chances of being permanently appointed caretaker next year.

Mr. Davidson moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on City Property.

The Mayor stated that on the representation of the makers of the new clock that Mr. Wm. Smith was the most competent person to superintend its working, he placed him in charge. Of course the appointment expires at the end of the year, when a new one will have to be made or the present one renewed.

Mr. G. Brown objected to the corporation being obliged to pay two caretakers, Mr. Johnston being at present salaried for keeping the old city clock at St. George's Cathedral in repair. However, as Mr. Smith could only claim a small sum, he would allow the motion to pass. The matter was then referred.

Of Joseph Ellwell, and others, of the Catholic Apostolic Church, claiming the privilege of having a gas lamp erected in front of their place of worship on the same conditions as the other churches obtained theirs. After a short discussion the matter was left in the hands of the Committee on Fire, Water and Gas to act, it being understood that they will remove the lamp near Sheriff Corbett's residence to the church, which is only a few yards distant. The corporation pays up the lamp, but the church pays for the gas consumed.

FINANCE REPORT.

Mr. Davidson presented the Report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the payments of the accounts that have accumulated within the last six weeks, during which period no Report of the Committee had been presented for adoption. They recommended that the License Inspectors be refunded the costs of the Recorder's Court in those liquor cases where the convictions of the Police Magistrate had been quashed.

A number of members rose to oppose this particular clause, as they considered that the License Inspectors were well paid for the time they devoted to the duties of their office. One member charged the Inspectors with levying black mail on the shebeen shops, and suggested that only one Inspector be appointed in future, who being in receipt of a good salary, would give his whole time and energies to his office. On the other hand it was contended that the License Inspectors were not over-paid, and that if they were obliged to defray the costs of cases that properly they have no further connection with after the conviction is made in the Police Court, then their salaries would be entirely absorbed.

Mr. Davidson moved the adoption of the Report.

Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, moved in amendment, that the clause relating to the Inspectors be struck out of the Report.

Mr. G. Brown was not at all satisfied with the manner the Inspectors were paid. The most expedient plan of serving the interests of the city in this matter would be to allow them all the fees imposed in lieu of stated salaries. They would therefore be rewarded according to their own industry, and any appeals that might arise, would have to be prosecuted independent of the Corporation. The law in relation to the licensing of taverns was wrong in principle, and until licenses are reduced to a more moderate figure, and the issue made more general, the number of shebeen shops will be encreased rather than diminished.

After a deal of useless angry discussion, Mr. Robinson's amendment was put, and lost on a division of 9 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Davidson now pressed the adoption of the report, but Mr. Tomkins desired information in regard to an item of $126, charged as the 'bill of costs' of the delegation of the Council who proceeded to Toronto in September last to solicit the holding of the Provincial Exhibition next year in Kingston. He should like to know how the money was spent?

This the Mayor was not prepared to show, being perfectly satisfied that all had been spent that was charged. One of the delegation, Mr. A. Livingston, had even defrayed his own expenses.

This satisfied Mr. Tomkins, but a couple other members pursued the question further, until the Mayor finding how very small they were acting offered to pay the expenses himself, if any one member of the Council would frame a motion to strike the item out of the report. This had the effect of partially closing the discussion, but until a motion to put the previous question was carried, the Mayor had no opportunity of putting Mr. Davidson's resolution, which was also carried. Yeas 23; nays 3.

At ten o'clock the Council adjourned. The Mayor has called a special meeting this evening to receive the report of the Committee on Fire, Water and Gas, and appoint the ward returning officers for the ensuing municipal elections.

CONFEDERATION.

The Hon. Joseph Howe is making few converts in England in his Crusade against Confederation. The London "Morning Star," of the 19th Nov., has the following notice of his last frantic and futile effort:—

The Hon. Joseph Howe recently wrote a pamphlet which embodied the views of those who oppose the scheme for uniting the various colonies of British North America under one central Government. Of the ability of that production there could not be two opinions; and it was pervaded by such a tone of passionate earnestness, as to suggest to the reader that the author was moved by a strong and persistent sense of the danger or impolicy of the proposed measure. Judging him by his language and his arguments one would naturally have thought that from the beginning he must have been the inveterate enemy of Confederation, and that, whether rightly or wrongly, he was influenced by a deeply patriotic impulse. From every point of view the union of the maritime provinces with Canada was regarded by him as a source of mischief and even of peril. The Canadians were ruled by a race of jobbers. They had no sympathies or interests in common with their fellow-subjects of the seaboard. In truth, all one's ideas of the industrious and loyal population dwelling on the banks of the St. Lawrence were upset. In short, the British people were laboring under a grotesque illusion. Things were not at all as they seemed; and even the intercolonial railway, exposed as it must be at all points, would only intensify the dangers of war, and enable the covetous Americans more readily to sacrifice Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, when they could no longer resist the temptation to cross an exposed frontier, and annex the Canadas to the States and territories of the Union.

We admit that there was a certain force in Mr. Howe's reasoning. If it were true that the colonies whose special interests he professes to advocate were in the position of Schleswig-Holstein, and that Canada aspired to play the part of a German cormorant, and to swallow up its weaker neighbors; then, indeed, his arguments would be not only convincing, but absolutely unanswerable. We have always contended that, however desirable Confederation might be from an imperial, or even a colonial stand-point, the colonists are, and should be, the masters of their own destiny. Great Britain must rule in her American possessions by public opinion, or not at all. Physical force would be, of course, under any circumstances, out of the question, and an undue moral pressure on the part of the mother country would be only one degree less objectionable. Therefore, that part of the difficulty has never been a serious difficulty at all. Nobody wants Nova Scotia or New Brunswick to join Canada against their will. They are free to follow the bent of their inclinations, whether it leads them to separation, to union, or to independence; but then it is necessary not merely that Mr. Howe should tell us what course of action in his judgment best accords with their interests, but that he should furnish indubitable proof that the policy he recommends is really commended by the support of the great body, or at least a majority of the people. Now, on the contrary, he does nothing of the kind. Facts are against him. In New Brunswick a majority of thirty three against eight in favour of Confederation has been elected by the constituencies to the Legislative Assembly; and in his own colony he was defeated by a crushing majority, and has himself ever since failed to obtain a seat. It is true he may be of opinion that under the more restricted suffrage which is now in operation another general election would undo the work which the present advisers of the Crown in Nova Scotia, sustained as they are by the local parliament, are resolutely determined, if they can, to bring to a successful termination. But great must be the faith of that man who thinks that even with a narrower franchise a majority of thirty-one to nineteen in the House of Assembly, and of thirteen to five in the Legislative Council, can be so easily converted into a minority. Besides which English Reformers will, at all events, be inclined to look upon the vote of the more populous constituencies by which the present legislature was elected as a better test of the real state of public opinion, than if a smaller electoral body were called upon to decide the question.

But in point of fact Mr. Howe is the best witness against Mr. Howe. It could not be expected that his pamphlet would pass unscattered through the ordeal of criticism. He must have been prepared for what was to follow, and we can therefore the more thoroughly appreciate and admire the courage which provoked such a retort as that which Dr. Tupper has made. This honourable gentleman's task is so easy that he might well become an object of envy among public men who have often hard battles to fight and perplexing questions to solve, are they can snatch even the semblance of victory from their unsleeping and relentless foes. The truth is that there is not a single line of attack or defence in Mr. Howe's clever pamphlet to which Mr. Howe's previous speeches and proceedings on the same question do not offer a conclusive answer. Does he now anathematise and traduce the Canadians? Only two short years ago he affirmed that 'he was not one of those who thanked God that he was a Nova Scotian merely, for he was Canadian as well.' Does he now draw the most appalling picture of the evils which will accrue from the union of the colonists? In 1862, speaking before a Canadian audience, 'he looked hopefully forward to the time when the great provinces of Canada would be connected with the provinces below, and when a man would feel that to be a British North American was to be the citizen of a country which included all these fertile lands, all these inexhaustible fisheries, all this immense marine—carrying to all seas the flag of Old England, if she would let us; if not, the flag of British America.' Does he now from the existence of the French Canadian population in Lower Canada evolve the theory of an antagonism of race which would mar the fortunes of the maritime provinces? When in Canada in 1862 he could speak of the imputations which had been cast upon the French Canadians as 'slanders,' and on a glorious occasion hand this same distinction of race as 'an individual theme upon which alarmists love to dwell.' Does he now contemplate the proposed Intercolonial railway in a spirit of alarm? So recently as in 1864 he declared that 'he had always been in favour of the intercolonial railway,' and on the same occasion he was pleased to think that the day was rapidly approaching when the provinces would be united with one flag above their heads, one thought in all their bosoms, with one Sovereign and one constitution.' It is unnecessary to pursue the subject further, although we might do so until the refutation of Mr. Howe by Mr. Howe was rendered absolutely complete. We must therefore decline to accept his present opinions as worth more than the erratic sentiments of a public man who in a wonderfully brief space of time has taken opposite sides on the same question. Canada is now what she was in 1864. Neither the country nor the people have undergone that transformation which alone could justify Mr. Howe's metamorphosis; and, as we consider that his old arguments are far more cogent than those which he has since adopted, we are bound to take warning by his inconsistencies.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Ottawa, 24th Nov., 1866.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Horatio Charles Burritt, of Morrisburg, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner, for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

David L. Waimsley, of Elmira, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Waterloo.

Thomas R. McInnes, of Dresden, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Kent.

John Jucherean Kingsmill, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Bruce.

William Sutton, Esquire, to be Sheriff, in and for the County of Bruce.

Addison Worthington, Alexander Thompson, William S. Francis, Dewitt Martyn, Charles Hill, Walter Thorpe and Solomon D. Secord, Esquires, to be Coroners in and for the County of Bruce.

Donald Wilson Ross, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney in and for the County of Bruce.

William Gunn, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court in and for the County of Bruce.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

A board of Medical officers will assemble at Toronto, for the purpose of examining the qualifications of Candidates for appointment to the Volunteer Militia Medical Department.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lt.-Colonel J. S. Dennis, Brigade Major of the 4th Brigade Division from the 7th inst.

Capt. T. Scoble will perform Lt.-Colonel Dennis' duties as Brigade Major during the absence on leave of the latter.

FROM EUROPE—SUMMARY BY THE GERMANIA.

New York, Nov. 25.

The steamer Germania, from Southampton 14th, arrived to-day. Thirty-five cases of yellow fever on board, fourteen of which were fatal.

Cholera is diminishing in London. No cholera in Paris.

Mr. Gladstone denies the statement published of his interview with the Pope.

All rumors respecting Prusso-Russian alliance are unfounded.

The King of Denmark opened in person the Rigsrad. The King said as a proof of Prussia's friendship she had undertaken to restore North Schleswig, in so far as the population by free voting pronounce themselves in favor of such a step.

The North German Gazette declares in the most positive manner that the journey of the Crown Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg has no political object.

The Prussian Government has no idea of contracting an alliance in view of events connected with the future policy of Prussia.

REPUDIATED.—The Rev. D. F. Lumsden, in a letter to the Toronto Leader, indignantly denies the statement set afloat by the St. Catharines Journal, in effect that he had again fallen into gross immoralities since his liberation from custody in Toronto. Veracity is evidently not a component of the Journal's faculty for manufacturing items.

AN INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

A man named John M. Duff, mate of the schooner Ann Harkley, bound from Sarnia to Owen Sound, made a singular affidavit before a magistrate at Collingwood a short time ago. He stated that the captain of the vessel, named Harkley, so steered her as to run her upon a rock at Sangeen; that he then scuttled her and refused to allow the cargo—a valuable one—to be removed; that notwithstanding this he (the mate) and crew got the vessel off, stopped the leaks and again made for Owen Sound; that a second time the captain purposely ran her ashore on Big Island, threatening to take his (the mate's) life if he interfered; that the captain again refused, but afterwards consented, to allow the cargo to be removed, that a portion of it was secured, and the crew, who had suffered for the want of clothing and provisions, were relieved of their necessities; and that the vessel and remainder of the cargo being damaged he (the mate) and the crew came on to Collingwood in another schooner, the captain in the meantime having left for Owen Sound by land. This is a curious story, and requires more thorough investigation than it seems to have yet received.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.—The New York Tribune's Dublin correspondent says: Political excitement has run to an alarming height in Ireland. Every town and village has its full quota of military, and gunboats are scattered all over the Irish coast. These measures plainly bespeak the apprehension of a fulfilment of Mr. Stephens' promise. His last speech in America has been published in several Irish journals, and caused quite a political fever. The Irish people seem to have implicit confidence in his sincerity and determination. Among all classes the conviction grows and spreads that we are on the eve of startling and terrible events. The Fenian organization throughout the country is in a high state of activity. Its committees are terribly in earnest, and their plans are shaped for a fierce and bloody struggle.

DIVISION OF THE R. C. PARISH OF MONTREAL.—There has been much interest for some time past respecting the division of the R. C. Parish of Montreal, the subject being one which, besides affecting many persons and things, is historic. Yesterday, we are informed, a letter of the R. C. Bishop was read in St. Patrick's Church, in answer to the various protests which have been presented to him against the measure. His Lordship recited the different objections urged in the protests; but arrived at a conclusion adhering to his first decision. He agreed, however, to this; that the St. Patrick's Church should be kept or set apart for the exclusive use of English speaking Catholics, for whom it was originally built by the Seminary. And, if we are not erroneously informed, his Lordship agreed to some modification in the limits of the proposed new parishes; his object apparently being, while declining to recede from his determination to divide, practically to meet, in as far as possible, the objections of remonstrants.—Montreal Gazette.

RECONCILIATION OF THE PRESIDENT WITH CONGRESS.—When Colonel David Crocket took aim at a coon in a tree that animal knowing him to be a first-rate shot, announced its willingness to come down without his firing at all, and President Johnson seems to have come to a similarly wise decision with regard to Congress. Robin Hood and Little John never made a friend of any one without a good fight at first, and so the President and Congress may, in the same way, perhaps, be very good friends yet.

PROPELLER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Racine, Wis. Nov. 25.—The propeller F. W. Backus, was destroyed by fire off this city to-day.

The passengers and crew were all saved, but the boat and cargo are a total loss.

THE CURATE.

A COPY OF VERSES PICKED UP IN THE SYNOD HALL.

Oh, I'm a Curate of modest mien,
Black coated, white chokered, polite and serene;
I've a humble love for men of rank,
And deference due for cash in bank!
I've an open hand, as all men know,
And money will melt in my fist like snow;
Yet when I say this, mind you, *finger on nose,*
It is not in charity all of it goes!

And 'tis thus I enjoy a Curate's life—
I preach to the husband while kissing his wife;
There are widows here and maidens fair,
And a buxom wife or two to spare;
And I get a few friends of very High Church
To see that the Curate's not left in the lurch,
I start a subscription to furnish my house,
For my income's so small, 'twouldn't feed a church mouse.

Then, when tired of preaching and small church rates,
I sell off the furniture and bolt to the States,
I preach from the text 'Man should not be alone,'
And coax a friend's wife to be bone of my bone.'
I return to my flock, and with manner so winning,
Persuade them I'm sinned against far more than sinning;
I do all that man can to get purged of my sin,
But I can't—so I borrow and bolt off again.

When I came back to the Canadian shore,
I paid my first visit to Parson L——e,
Asked him to pray for the saving from Hell
Of the soul and the body of Eagre C——e,
I borrowed ten dollars from Archdeacon P——n,
And fooled the Committee, Sir, which he had sat on,
Then I telegraphed Lewis, to tell him, by G—d,
I didn't care a d—n for himself or Synod.

St. Helier's, Nov., 1866.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF FENIANS.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

RENEWED FIGHTING IN CANDIA.

London, Nov. 26.

Further arrests of suspected Fenians have been made in Ireland. The national troops are ready to move at a moment's warning.

A prospectus has been published giving the plans for the proposed Nicaragua route. The Times thinks it would be well if the entire scheme were divided between the Governments of England, France and the United States.

There has been renewed fighting in Candia. It is said that the Turks have been badly beaten and have suffered greatly—no less than 3,000 having been killed and 2,000 taken prisoners.

Berlin, Nov. 26.

The Prussian Government intends to have a Consul General located in the city of New York.

London, Nov. 26, evening.

It is rumored that a Republican organization has been formed in Paris.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie and her son will spend Christmas at Rome.

THE REPORTED ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

New York, Nov. 26.

The World's New Orleans telegram says Maximilian has taken the decisive step of abdication. The rupture between himself and the French Government being completed, he has left Mexico in the hands of Bazaine and Castelnau, the later of whom is understood to have full authority from Napoleon to supercede the Marshal himself if necessary. The late Emperor left Vera Cruz on Thursday, and may be expected at Havana on his way to Europe on Monday or Tuesday next.

The consternation of the Mexicans at finding the question of their fortune remitted absolutely to negotiations between France and the United States is general, and confined to no party.

It is stated on good authority that all preparations for embarking the French troops have been summarily suspended.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Salisbury, who may be almost fitly described as a Roman Catholic prelate wearing an English mitre, and the ever vigorous and pungent S. G. O. of the Times, have been pounding one another like fury over the question of ritualism. The controversy does not augur well for the peace of the church. Indeed, there is no peace, and can be none until England has become either all Catholic or all Protestant, or until the misfortune and the wise influence which Italy is likely to exert, regenerates the Papacy. Meanwhile, Mr. Spurgeon having felt a call on him, has been addressing a large assembly of Quakers in their chief meeting house, on the subject of ritualism. It may seem an odd thing to do; but whether you agree with Mr Spurgeon's views or not, it was a brave and fitting thing to do. For, the testimony of a real pure minded and consistent religious body like the society of Friends is, and must be, a power in the land; and Mr. Spurgeon thinks it is necessary that they should again raise their voice as of old, against the tendency to overlay religion with forms, and to carry ritualism to excess. I think all the better of Mr. Spurgeon for doing it, and indeed no truer man lives in England. I shall have more to tell you about him some day.—European Correspondence.

SALMON FISHERIES.—Late accounts show that the special commissioners for inquiry into the 'fixed engines' on the salmon rivers of England, have accomplished a part of their labours, the result so far being that all the 'fixed engines' at the mouth of the Usk in Monmouthshire, and in the estuary of the Dee in Cheshire have been absolutely abolished, and a number of fixtures in the Severn have suffered the same fate. The last accounts from the Salmon Fisheries of Great Britain state the yield of those of Scotland to be £300,000 sterling per annum, those of Ireland £200,000, and those of England and Wales £10,000, forming a total annual yield of £810,000 sterling. The whole of the Salmon Fisheries of Canada together after seven years of Government protection yielded according to the last official returns, £5078 currency.

VERY LATEST BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RE-OPEN THE CASE.

London, Nov. 26.

A letter is published in the Daily News to-day, stating that the Government has voluntarily re-opened the case of the Alabama. Mr. Seward on behalf of the American Government demanded the settlement of the claims for damages by that vessel some two months ago.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Good styles of uplands middling have been sold at 14½, but the average is 14¼d. Sales 11,000 bales to-day. The Manchester accounts show little change for the better, and short time is now almost universal.

London, Nov. 26.

A telegram from Antwerp reports petroleum inactive.

London, Nov. 26.

U. S. 5-20's firmer at 70¾ to 71, the latter quotation being the one now current. R. R. shares firmer, Illinois quotations being marked off 1 per cent. Erie shares are steady at Saturday's rates.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 8,000 bales middling uplands at 14¼d. Corn has advanced 6d; mixed western quoted at 40s 6d.

London, Nov. 27.

U. S. 5-20's 70½; Ill. C. 77½; Erie 47; U. S. 5-20's in Frankfort, 75½.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

New York, Nov. 27.

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool 17th, and Queenstown 18th, has arrived.

The London Morning Herald advocates the consideration of the pending question between the United States and Great Britain, even by arbitration if necessary.

The Times says: Her Majesty's government contemplates empowering a commission to inquire generally into the operation of the neutrality laws, and, to report upon the possibility of amending them so as to bring them into more complete conformity with international obligations. This inquiry will not preclude future steps with regard to the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which are still under consideration by the government, and must be entertained upon their own merits.

Much damage has been done by the floods in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

A subscription for the sufferers by the Quebec fire had been started in Liverpool. The London list had reached £17,000 sterling.

On the sitting of the Saxon Chamber of Deputies in Dresden on the 16th, the State Minister declared in the most positive manner that Saxony had concluded no alliance with Austria either before or during the war. The Minister adds that Saxony had faithfully observed the promise to this effect by Baron Von Beust.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words 'Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer' blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—none others can be relied upon as genuine. Prices of bottles, 15 cts., 25 cts., and 50c respectively. 278

DIED.

At Eglinton, on the 21st inst., T. Shuttlebotham, aged 27 years.

In Toronto, on the 24th inst., Margaret Scott, wife of Wm. Fry.

At Bath, on the 23d instant, James Johnston, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

Finance Department, Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

IT is directed by the Hon. the Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Finance Department, Customs, Ottawa, November 23rd, 1866.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be this day 27 per cent., which per centage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice; and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

281 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

WANTED.

A MAID SERVANT, for general household work. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, Nov. 26, 1866. 280

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 67.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK of this BANK, for the half year ending 31st December next, has this day been declared; and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its offices, on and after WEDNESDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1867.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 15th DECEMBER, and re-opened on 2nd JANUARY next.

By order of the Board.

C. S. ROSS, Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, 26th November, 1866. } 280

THE LATEST.

S. CARSLEY

HAS JUST RECEIVED a very Superior Article in

BLACK VELVETEEN

FOR JACKETS.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

Kingston, Nov. 26th, 1866. 280

COUNTY COURT AND GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

County of Frontenac, to wit: } NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and County Court will be holden in the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on

Tuesday, the 11th day of December

Next, at 12 o'clock, noon,

Of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and others concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS A. CORBETT, Sheriff Co. of Frontenac.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, Nov. 22nd, 1866. } 277

WOOD! WOOD!

500 CORDS Best Maple and Beech and as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

50 BBLS. BEST QUALITY, and as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Groceries & Produce

IN GREAT VARIETIES, and as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

WOOD and all other Goods delivered at your Dwelling free of cartage.

JORDAN & BREWER, General Agents & Commission Merchants, 174 Princess Street, Opposite White's Drug Store.

Kingston, Nov. 20, 1866. 257

Pocket Diaries AND DAILY JOURNALS FOR 1867.

JOHN CREIGHTON has just received a large assortment of Diaries for 1867, all sizes—Canadian manufacture. For sale at

THE CITY BOOK STORE, KING STREET.

Kingston, Nov. 22nd, 1866. 277

CITY OF KINGSTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PUBLIC FREE MARKET, or

FAIR,

WILL BE HELD ON

Thursday, the 29th day of November,

Instant, in the MARKET PLACE, in the City of Kingston, for buying and selling Horses, Cattle, and other Live Stock, and all kinds of

FRUIT, GRAIN, MEAL, FLOUR,

and other Agricultural Products (Hay and Straw excepted), and also all articles of Home Manufacture.

No Fee or Toll will be charged or demanded for exhibiting, buying or selling the same.

By order of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston.

M. FLANAGAN, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Kingston, Nov. 21, 1866. } 4i 277

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

180 PRINCESS STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kingston and surrounding country that he has taken the store lately occupied by the late

D. CHISACHI

as a FUR STORE, next door to the MONTREAL HOUSE which he will open

This Morning, Thursday, 8th instant

With a large and well assorted Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for FALL & WINTER WEAR, which he will sell at the lowest remunerative price for cash, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Edwin Rose,

(Late of the firm of Kirk & Rose.

☞ Don't forget, next door to the Montreal House.

November 8th, 1866. 264&45

Deodorized Coal Oil.

AFTER considerable trouble and expense we have succeeded in perfectly deodorizing Canadian Oil, and are now prepared to supply the public with an article quite equal to the best Pennsylvania, at FORTY cents a Gallon, or 37½ cents in lots of 5 Gallons.

We have also on hand the finest lot of common Canadian Oil ever offered here, being almost colorless and without offensive smell. Price, THIRTY cents a Gallon, delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

G. S. HOBART, Medical Hall.

Kingston, Nov. 19th, 1866. 275

CITY BOOK STORE.

ENGLISH GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

HANDSOME, self-explanatory Family and Pocket Bibles, with Maps and Illustrations, Cape and Morocco bindings, latest styles.

For sale at the City Book Store, King-st.

JOHN CREIGHTON.

BEAUTIFUL PRAYER BOOKS and Church Services, newest styles Morocco Bindings, Clasps and Corners, with Rubrics and Cross. Also the new Illuminated Cover Prayers and Services, in English calf. For sale by

JOHN CREIGHTON.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—English, French and American. The best quality at the lowest prices, in splendid bindings with Guards, something new. For sale by

JOHN CREIGHTON.

RUSSIA LEATHER and Morocco Wallets and Pocket Memorandum Books—best English manufacture, large and small—the very finest quality. For sale by

JOHN CREIGHTON.

GENTS' CIGAR CASES—Best English calf. Gents' Fusee Cases, very neat, do., do. Ladies and Gents' Card Cases—Russia Leather, Morocco and Pearl—a good assortment. All the above mentioned goods are new and imported direct from England by

JOHN CREIGHTON, City Book Store, King Street.

November 20th, 1866. 275

The Canadian Almanac for 1867,

WITH Map of the proposed Confederation. Price 12½ cents.

Received this day at the City Book Store, King Street.

JOHN CREIGHTON.

Kingston, Nov. 22, 1866. 277

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SECOND edition of Mr. J. C. INNES'S MAP OF KINGSTON, mounted in the best style, and now sold at the reduced price of $5 each.

JOHN CREIGHTON, City Book Store.

Nov. 20th, 1866. 275

JUST RECEIVED AT

Macnee and Waddell's,

NEW CHENILLE SHAWLS,
New Skirts and Skirtings,
Fingering Yarn—all colors,
New Dress Goods,
New Fancy Muslins, for Evening Dresses,
Great Bargains in French Merinos—all colors, from 2s 6d per yard,
Black Glacie and Gros Grain Silks—prime value—cheapest in the city,
New Belt Clasps and Fancy Buttons,
New Plain and Checked Winceys,
A Splendid Assortment of New Fancy Flannels,
Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves.

MACNEE & WADDELL, PRINCESS STREET.

COTTON WARP—Red, White & Blue, Cotton and Linen Grain Bags, at MACNEE & WADDELL'S, Princess Street.

Kingston, Nov. 22nd, 1866. 277

CLAIM AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, a Counsellor at Law and Licensed Claim Agent, resident at Cape Vincent, New York, will attend at the Burnett House, in this city, on the Second and Fourth Tuesday of each Month, commencing with the Second Tuesday in October, to receive for prosecution claims against the Government of the United States, or any of the States. Letters addressed to him at Cape Vincent or at Kingston will receive prompt attention, and information will be gratuitously given.

FRANCIS N. FITCH.

Kingston, Sept. 11, 1866. 3mw216&37

PRINTING, &c., AT THE BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Provincial Penitentiary CONTRACTS.

THE Undersigned is prepared to enter into Separate Contracts with parties willing to furnish him with Supplies for the Penitentiary during the year 1867, as follows, and will receive Tenders accordingly, until SATURDAY, the 1st DECEMBER, Proximo, viz:—

1st. Contract for supplying White & Brown Bread, each at — per lb.
2nd. Contract for supplying Fresh Beef, Fresh Mutton, and Salt Pork; each at — per lb.
3rd. Contract for supplying Salt, Pepper, Oatmeal, Pease, Souchong Tea, Butter, Flour, Rice and Sugar, each at — per lb., and Vinegar, at — per Gallon.
4th. Contract for supplying Milk, at — per Gallon.
5th. Contract for supplying Potatoes, at — per Bushel.
6th. Contract for supplying Hay & Straw, each at — per Ton of 2000 lbs.
7th. Contract for supplying Bran, at — per Ton of 2000 lbs.
8th. Contract for supplying Oats, at — per Bushel.
9th. Contract for supplying Cordwood, say 1600 Cords of Hardwood, (consisting of Beech, Birch, and Hard Maple); and 400 Cords of Pine and Hemlock, each at — per Cord.
10th. Contract for supplying Soap and Candles, each at — per lb.
11th. Contract for supplying Coal Oil, at — per Gallon.

All of the best of their several kinds.

Any information required will be given on application at this Office.

D. Æ. MACDONELL, W. P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary Office, 9th November, 1866. } 266

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM CONTRACTS.

Rations, Soap, Candles, Coal Oil, Straw, &c.

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received at the Bursar's Office until FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, from parties who will furnish Bread, Fresh Meat, Potatoes, Groceries, Milk, Soap, Candles, Coal Oil, Hay, Oats and Straw; &c., for the service of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1867.

Forms of Tender, with all the information required, can be had at the Asylum.

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Rockwood Asylum, November 6th, 1866. } 264&45

CORDWOOD FOR Rockwood Asylum,

TENDERS will be received at the Bursar's Office until FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, for the supply of

500 Cords Hardwood,
50 do. Pine Wood.

Hardwood to consist of Hard Maple, Beech and Birch.

One Hundred and Twenty-eight Cubic Feet to constitute a Cord. All to be delivered during the Navigation of 1867.

Further information can be had on application at the Asylum.

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Rockwood Asylum, November 6th, 1866. } 264&45

FRUIT CROP 1866

3,000 BOXES LAYER RAISINS.
900 BOXES MR Do
200 HALF BOXES MR and LAYER Do
400 QUARTER BOXES MR Do
800 BOXES VALENCIA Do
100 KEGS SEEDLESS Do
300 BOXES FIGS, Do.
50 " LEMONS,
40 QUARTER CASES OLIVE OIL,

PER 'DEODAR' FROM MALAGA TO MONTREAL,

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

ALSO:

100 BOXES NEW CROP LAYER RAISINS.
500 " " " VALENCIA Do.

NOW LANDING IN MONTREAL EX STEAMER,

490 BBLS. OLD CURRANTS.
285 " NEW CROP DITTO.

ARRIVE PER STEAMSHIP HIBERNIAN AND STEAMSHIP NARVA:

518 BAGS DEMERARA SUGAR
500 HHDS. CUBA DITTO.

NOW IN STORE, FOR SALE BY

J. CARRUTHERS & CO.

500 KEGS BI-CARB. SODA,
1,560 BAGS RICE,
1,000 BOXES TOBACCO,
3,500 CHESTS GREEN & BLACK TEA,
500 BAGS GREEN COFFEE,

FOR SALE BY

J. CARRUTHERS & Co.

Kingston, Oct. 3, 1866. 334&4

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT AND CO., AGENTS FOR CANADA.

Sub Agent for Kingston and Vicinity:

THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

Kingston, Nov. 9th, 1866. 266

Farm for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been instructed to offer for sale the East Half of Lot Number Two, in the Third Concession of the Township of Pittsburgh, containing One Hundred Acres. This Farm is situated on the Kingston and Phillipsville Macadamized Road, within six miles of