Post Office Time Table.

THE MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 1.30 p.m.; Arrive at 2.40 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 7.00 a.m.

MAILS GOING WEST

By day Express Train close at 4.40 p.m. Arrive at 5.45 p.m.
By night Express Train close at 9 p.m Arrive at 7.00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES.

The Mails for the United States close at 12.30 P.M. daily.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close as follows:—

Every Monday, per Cunard Line, Every Tuesday, " Bremen Line, Every Saturday, " Hamburg " } At 12.30 P.M.

Per Canadian Steamers, via Portland, on Fridays at 12.30 P.M.

(Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line they are intended to be forwarded on.)

This Time Table came in force on the 16th January, 1868.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....8:30 p.m. and 4:20 a.m.
Depart at.....8:50 p.m. and 4:30 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10:00 p.m.; depart at 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....3:25 p.m. and 2:30 a.m.
Depart at.....3:45 p.m. and 2:35 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 4:00 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

Dec. 22nd, 1867. 301

To Advertisers.

All Contract Advertisements, that is Advertisements not charged full Tariff rate, are payable in Cash.

☞ The Official Advertisements of the City and County, those of the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace, those of the Post Office, and those of the Grand Trunk Railway and Steamboat Lines are always published in the British Whig.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—J. D. S., Ottawa; C. S., Montreal; S. R. N., Boston; M. W. S., Toronto.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

SALE this morning at ten o'clock, of materials, tools, lumber, &c., at the late Mr. Fox's Piano-Factory.

EMERGENCY MEETING of Cataraqui Lodge this evening.

The Assembly on Monday.

A number of petitions were presented and among them several more praying against the incorporation of the Licensed Victuallers Association. Also the following:—

By Mr. Strange—From the Governors of the Kingston Hospital, praying an annual grant equal to the sum of $4,000.

By Mr. Hooper—From the County Council of Lennox and Addington, praying that the emoluments to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace be fixed.

By Mr. Hooper—From the County Council of Lennox and Addington, praying an amendment to the Act 29, 30 Vic, cap, 55.

By Mr. Hooper—From the County Council of Lennox and Addington, praying that the property qualification of voters at municipal elections and for members of the Legislature be, in towns, $350, and in incorporated villages, $200. Also, that all such elections continue but one day.

Mr. Wallis presented a petition from the Corporation of the City of Toronto, with regard to the General Hospital, also from a number of citizens of Toronto praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Mr. Coyne introduced a Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada. Read a first time.

Mr. Trow enquired of ministers if they intended to relieve municipalities who are borrowers from the Municipal Loan Fund for the construction of railroads, from their liabilities, or from a portion of the same?

Mr. Macdonald said the matter was one of the questions to be settled by the arbitrators for the different Provinces.

Sir Henry Smith drew the attention of Government to the distressing accounts that were received regarding the suffering in Nova Scotia.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to do something in the matter. He had telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and was sorry to say that the reports were fully confirmed. The Government would probably bring in a motion to-morrow on the subject.

Mr. Hooper moved an Address for a return showing the amounts granted for the purpose of improving the Colonization Roads in the counties of Addington and Frontenac in the years 1866 and 1867, such return to show how much of said grants have been expended, and under whose supervision the sums were laid out.

Mr. Scott (South Grey) was added to the committee on railways.

The House then adjourned untill three o'clock.

The Mayor's Lunch.

On Monday afternoon the Mayor, John Breden, Esq., entertained the members of the Corporation and many of the prominent citizens at a sumptuous repast at the British American Hotel. The Mayor was supported on his right by the Recorder and the Warden of the County, and on his left by the Member for the County and the Sheriff. Mr. Ald. Wm. Robinson filled the Vice-Chair, Ald. Gildersleeve and Davidson and Mr. Creighton, the Police Magistrate, and Mr. Ford, Jr., the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, acting as his supporters. About fifty gentlemen were present to do honor to the Mayor, and seemed to vie with each other in their congratulations. During the afternoon a telegram was received from Sir John A. Macdonald, expressing his gratification at the election of his old friend for the third time to the Mayor's chair. The usual loyal toasts were given and duly responded to.

The Mayor's health was proposed by Ald. Wm. Robinson in a neat speech, and it was drunk with all the honors. Mr. Breden, in his reply, expressed the gratification he felt at the renewed confidence of his fellow citizens in him as the Chief Magistrate of the loyal and substantial old town of Kingston. It was an honor which he deeply felt, for he could not conceal the pleasure it afforded him to find that his official acts as Mayor for the past two years had secured for him, and the Corporation over which he presided, the support and confidence of the people. When he was first elected as Mayor he felt it necessary to insist upon the Income meeting the Expenditure, and not as it was formerly the custom to do: postpone the payment of the debts contracted by the Council of one year to that of the succeeding one. He abolished the system of giving notes, and he was now in a position to say that the Corporation had no notes under discount, and did not owe a Bank in the city one shilling. As to the decrease of the city taxes he regretted to say that very little could be done at the present time in that direction; but owing to the strict economy that had been practised of late years, and the healty condition of the sinking fund, the city in 1872 would be able to lay off nearly the one-half of the consolidated debt of three hundred thousand dollars! (Applause.) Who ever would live to see the year 1872, and the same prosperity that has attended us continued until then, would find that Kingston financially would stand first of any city in the Province. (Applause.) He again thanked the gentlemen present for the honor done him, and said he would endeavor to do the best he could for the interests of the city. Its interests were so immediately connected with his own, that he would do his utmost to attend to the interests of both. (Cheers and laughter, amidst which he resumed his seat.)

The Mayor gave the Houses of Parliament, and connected the name of Mr. Kirkpatrick with it, who returned thanks. He said that the House of Commons was not after all the most important branch of the Legislature. The Local Parliament was more important to the people of Ontario, and he was glad to find that Sir Henry Smith had taken so prominent a position in the legislation of their home affairs as he appears to have done. The measures already introduced relative to municipal matters were important, and he hoped the best energies of the members would be devoted to give a more perfect Municipal and Assessment Act than the very imperfect ones we have at present. (Applause.)

Mr. Kirkpatrick then gave the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, with all the honors. The Mayor returned thanks, and so did Ald. Henderson, who said that the Council after all had little control over the funds of the city, and there was little room for economy or retrenchment. One-fourth of the city taxes was in fact imposed by the School Board, over which they had not the least control. For his own part he did not believe in paying for the education of other people's children; he felt it enough to educate his own, and he believed that the system of free schools as now established was an unnecessary burthen, for the parents of the children should be compelled to contribute to the expenses of their education; and then again the Police Force was too large and ought to be reduced, and he had yet faith in the Commissioners that they would accede to the wishes of the people and reduce this very large item of expenditure.

The Mayor then gave the health of the ex-Mayors, and spoke of his predecessors with much warmth. He was proud to say that these gentlemen who had preceded him in the chair stood high in the estimation of the people.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Ford, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Creighton severally returned thanks.

Mr. Ford vindicated the policy of the School Board from the attack of Alderman Henderson, and was proud to say that the schools of Kingston were second to none in efficiency. Mr. Creighton spoke of the Police Force, and declared that a less number than that at present on duty would impair the efficiency of the whole Force. They were a respectable and most efficient body of men, who discharged their duty with great promptness and zeal.

Mr. Ald. Wm. Robinson then gave the health of the Recorder. He said that Mr. O'Reilly, since he was appointed to the office, discharged his duty well and ably, and the citizens believed that he was honest and impartial. Mr. O'Reilly's health was received with hearty applause. He thanked them for the honor done to him, and felt pleased at the compliment paid to him by Ald. Wm. Robinson. He could with honest pride assert that he knew no party, class or creed in the discharge of his official duties, and it was a matter of pride also to believe that his fellow-citizens thought so. He spoke of the difficulty in the way of reducing the Police Force, but declared his readiness to do so if it did not impair their efficiency. Mr. Creighton, the Police Magistrate, was more intimately connected with the Police, being in daily intercourse with them. Mr. Creighton was of opinion that the number could not be reduced, and he agreed with him. The Mayor of course wanted to lessen the number, but then his Worship was coerced by the Council, and therefore was influenced by them in his opinions. He could not help agreeing with the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Ford, the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees. Education was the great lever of the State in lessening crime, for the more you educate the people the less crime would be found in the community. A people to be great, prosperous and happy must be enlightened, and to be free and maintain their freedom no people can be so without the aid of education. An educated people are sure to free themselves from all vile and degrading influences, and therefore it is that every shilling expended in the cause of education tends to ameliorate the condition of the people and lessen the expenses connected with the administration of criminal justice. (Much applause.)

Mr. James O'Reilly, then proposed the health of Dr. Barker and the Press. He was glad of the opportunity of doing so. He said, although the Doctor was in disfavor with his Irish friends for a late offensive article insulting to Irishmen that appeared in the Whig, yet he believed that the Doctor ought not to be held responsible for it; for twenty years he was intimately acquainted with him, and he could say with truth, that the Irish had no greater admirer than his friend of the Whig. Dr. Barker's health was heartily responded to, and in raising to thank them, he disclaimed all intention to be offencive to the Irish, for he was happy to say that he could count amongst the leading Irishmen of this city, some of his earliest and most steadfast friends and supporters. Why then should he be so ungrateful as to desire to insult them? He never saw the article until it was published, and no one regretted it more than he did. Dr. Barker resumed his seat with hearty applause.

The Mayor proposed the health of the Sheriff, and that gentleman returned thanks in felicitious terms. He said that he was himself an Officer of a Corporation for over twenty-one years, and entrusted with public monies, and on the investigation of his accounts, a few days ago, he was happy to say, that he got a receipt in full and parted good friends. (Cheers.) Before he sat down, he asked them to drink the health of the Officers of the Corporation of Kingston. Mr. Flanigan and Mr. Chanonhouse returned thanks, when the company broke up, delighted with the liberality of the Mayor and the few pleasant hours that they had spent together.

County Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the County of Frontenac Agricultural Society was held at the Secretary's Office, on Saturday, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Present:—The Sheriff, Wm. Ferguson, Esq., Dr. Barker, J. M. Dunlop, Henry Wilmot, John Wilmot, John Simpson, Jr., Allen Bond, Thomas Conklin, Isaac Hope, John McLean, Richard Draper, Henry Robinson, Edward Jackson, Peter Graham, Patrick McCollum, James Gibson, Robert Patterson, Marshall Phair, James Baker, Stephen Knight, Wm. Breden, Reuben Spooner and John Heck.

The President in the chair.

Moved by Dr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Isaac Hope,

That Messrs. John McLean and Peter Graham audit the Treasurer's accounts for the past year, and report in one week from date.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Henry Wilmot,

That John Simpson, Jr., be President for the current year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Henry Robinson, seconded by Mr. Isaac Hope, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the retiring President, Mr. J. M. Dunlop.

Moved by Mr. William Ferguson, seconded by Mr. John McLean,

That Mr. John Wilmot be first Vice-President for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Edward Jackson, seconded by Mr. John Wilmot,

That Mr. Allen Bond be second Vice-President for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Henry Robinson, seconded by Dr. Barker, and

Resolved,—That Mr. Isaac Simpson be re-elected Secretary.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be Directors for the current year, viz.: Messrs. Peter Graham, Edward Jackson, James Gibson, Robert J. Dunlop, Thomas Starks, Wm. Rankin and Anthony McGuin.

Resolved,—That Dr. Barker, Messrs. Henry Wilmot, Henry Robinson and J. M. Dunlop be appointed Delegates (in the absence of the President and Vice-President) to represent this Society at the next Provincial Exhibition.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry Robinson, and

Resolved,—That the retiring members of the Board of Agriculture be re-elected, viz.: Hon. Geo. Alexander and R. L. Denison, F. W. Stone and J. C. Rykert, Esquires.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be Collectors for the current year, viz.: Messrs. L. W. Herchmer, Thomas Starks, Patrick McCollum, Robt. J. Dunlop, Edward Jackson, Henry Robinson, Isaac Hope, James Gibson, George Denison, Samuel Stuart, D. J. Walker, Thos. Conklin, Reuben Spooner, John Baker, Wm. Lawrence and Marshal Phair.

Moved by Mr. Henry Robinson, seconded by Mr. James Gibson,

That Messrs. Edward Jackson, Robert J. Dunlop, Isaac Simpson and the mover be added to the present custodians of the Crystal Palace.

ISAAC SIMPSON,
Sec. & Treas. C. F. A. S.

Provincial Notes.

The following is a statement of Provincial notes in circulation—January 1st:

Payable at Montreal	$3,070,603
At Toronto	1,194,639
Specie at Montreal	450,000
At Toronto	420,000
Debentures held by the Receiver General	3,000,000

The usual monthly statement of the Banks for December shows that the circulation in Ontario and Quebec was $8,080,274.

FENIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Latest by Mail.

The Paris correspondent of the Brussels Journal Le Nord says: It has been proved that the Fenian organization has its accomplices in France, and that its name is legion. Searches have been made by order of the Prefect of Police in a certain quarter, which have led to the seizure of correspondence between the English Fenians. Amongst it were discovered plans of fresh outrages to be carried out in England, one of which is the destruction of the fleet, and the names of the most important correspondents of the Fenian movement in London. The discovery has been kept quite secret, but the documents have been forwarded by the police of Paris to the Government of Great Britain.

On the evening of New Year's Day, as the carriage of Mr. Ashworth, the foreman of the jury who convicted Allen, Larkin, and Gould, at Manchester, was being taken to Rochdale to fetch Mr. Ashworth, who had been on a visit to his brother, it was fired at from behind a hedge. The carriage was empty and the shots entered the panels.

Orders have been given to remove the whole of the wooden store sheds in and about the vicinity of the Tower of London.

All the principal military posts in the garrisons at Chatham were strongly guarded by a line of sentries, while guards are placed within most of the government establishments which are deemed to require special protection.

The Times considers the proposal of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Workingman's Conservative Association for the anti-Fenian demonstration, not only unnecessary but mischievous. No Englishman, of any class, need to give a pledge of his loyalty.

The Times, again urges that Irishmen in England should come forward voluntarily and make declarations of their loyalty to the Crown, and their abhorrence of all treasonable designs. "Such a course would, we think, tend to allay the alarm with which the presence of a large Irish population in our great cities is regarded. It would draw the two communities nearer together, a thing which is very necessary in some districts, where one of the chief tasks of the police is to protect the Irish workmen and laborers against their incensed neighbors. In Staffordshire they are looked upon with a distrust deepening into hostility, and in South Wales it would take very little to raise the native miners against them. It is generally felt that any new Fenian crime will agitate society to a degree seldom known in this country.

Allport, the Cork gunmaker, whose store was recently rifled by Fenians, has received a letter apologizing for removing them without counting, and saying that the number abstracted was 63 instead of 60.

The Research, an unseaworthy iron-clad—one of Mr. Reed's experiments—which was sent to look after some mythical Fenian cruisers, struck on Dunnt's rock, which ought long since to have been blown up, and was towed into Cork harbor by the Himalaya in a leaking condition.

The Cork Constitution complains that several justices of the peace of Cork city or county have subscribed to a fund in connection with "the Manchester martyrs." The Cork Examiner mentions that dealings in Fenian Irish Republican bonds still continued in New York among the Irish population. Properties in the County of Cork have, it appears that "changed hands on the prospect of the liberation of Ireland."

Some days before the recent raid on the Martello tower, at Forts, near Cork, an officer of the Royal Marines went out of the way to caution the gunners, and ordered them to keep their arms loaded ready for use. The order thus irregularly given was at once countermanded by the authorities. The officer was snubbed and told he might be required to pay for the rounds of ball cartridge which had been withdrawn from the cartouche boxes. Now that the mischief is over, the precautionary measures of the clear-headed Marine have been extended to the whole of the towers on the coast.

The Late Mr. Isaac Noble.

"When lawless ruffians die, the Heaven and Earth,
And the deep air give warning. Shall the Good perish and not a sign?"

The remains of Mr. Isaac Noble, who for nearly thirty years had been a resident of Kingston, were followed to the grave yesterday by a large number of his fellow-citizens. The sickness of which he died was of short duration, and his death as unexpected as it was premature. Mr. Noble was cut down in the midsummer of manhood, and leaves a wife and interesting family to mourn their irreparable loss. Mr. Noble's name expressed his character. He was indeed a noble man, who derived the patent of his gentility from Heaven's high court. He was the soul of honor, the noble mind's distinguishing characteristic. Death might indeed have better spared a better man; but Death is a relentless and cruel tyrant, and all of us, the just and the unjust, must some day or other obey his stern command; sooner or later we must all explore in person the unfathomed, hidden wonders of the grave. The grand secret locked up in death will be revealed to all of us

"—— When we land on that silent shore,
Where billows never beat nor tempests roar."

It is a graceful thing to strew flowers upon a grave. This is the writer's unpretending violet in memory of Mr. Isaac Noble. L. M.

Kingston, January 21, 1868.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Liberty of the Press—Italian Government Defeated—The arrest of G. F. Train—Fenian Disclosures—Attack on a Martello Tower.

Paris, Jan 18.

Duke de Persigny, in a letter, objects to the bill recently proposed by the Government, in reference to the press of the country. He thinks the press will be allowed too much latitude, while he would favour the bill designed to give more freedom to the press. The obnoxious tendency to the provisions of the present one would be to leave journals free to assail public and private character.

Stockholm, Jan. 18.

Parliament met yesterday. The King delivered his opening speech, and favoured the enrollment of all the male population in the military organization, and the purchase of the most improved arms of the army.

Berlin, Jan. 18.

The Diet has passed a bill for the loan of forty million thalers.

Florence, Jan. 18.

The party of the government has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

Rome, Jan. 18.

Count de Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Rome, attended a fete of Francis II., the Ex-King of the Two Sicilies. Pleasant speeches were made, and there was much good feeling.

Cork, Jan. 19.

A strict search of the baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proof of complicity with the Fenian movements or justifying his arrest by the British police on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plotting. Mr. Train asserts that he came over from Europe as correspondent for the New York World. He has formally protested through the United States Consul against his detention and declares that he was arrested upon no other cause than the finding of an Irish newspaper in his trunk.

Dublin, Jan. 19.

The police of Limerick have made a seizure of arms and ammunition found in the shops of that city to put them out of the reach of Fenians.

London, Jan. 19.

A man named Clancey had been arrested in this city charged with firing upon the police.

A Fenian manifesto was found this morning posted on the wall of the Mansion House, where it had been affixed despite the vigilance of the police, who have no clue to the perpetrator of this daring act. The boldness and audacity of the Fenians excite much uneasiness.

Dr. Waters, editor of the Dublin Irishman, has been arrested, it is supposed, for complicity in the Fenian movements.

New York, Jan. 20.

The World has the following:—Queenstown, Jan. 18, 9:45 a.m.—Have just been arrested by the British Government. Was seized on the Scotia immediately upon arrival out. Have told the Derby Cabinet that the American ultimatum is payment of Alabama claims and release of American citizens of War.—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

London, Jan. 20.

Advices have been received here that the Fenians have attacked a Martello Tower at Duncammon, Ireland, on the evening of Friday.

LATER.

Important Arrest — Financial Depression.

London, Jan. 19.

Mike Marratt, who is now claimed is positively known to be the party who fired the fuse at the Clerkenwell explosion, has been arrested at Glasgow and brought to London in irons.

Dublin, Jan. 20.

The government is about to commence a legal prosecution against the proprietors of the Dublin Nation for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles in that journal.

London, Jan. 20, evening.

Michael Barratt, not Marrett as incorrectly reported, was placed under examination at Bow street to-day. He was identified by three Government witnesses. They testified that he assisted in preparing the explosion at Clerkenwell gaol and lit the fuse. Barratt had frequently been seen in company with the Fenians Burke and Casey. He narrowly escaped capture when the latter were arrested.

Intended Fenian Outrage at Toronto.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT THE OLD FORT.

Some excitement has been created here in military circles, and among the general community, in consequence of an attempt, by parties unknown, but supposed to be connected with the Fenian organization, to blow up the recently-finished powder magazine at the Old Fort, and to produce a catastrophe, before the magnitude of which their previous fiendish atrocities would sink into insignificance. The magazine, which it was the intention of the scoundrels to destroy, was finished about the beginning of last week, and a quantity of powder belonging to the Militia Department placed in the building, which is situated to the west of the Fort. The duty which the troops have had to perform being heavy no sentry was at first placed at the magazine—the nearest guard being one at the gun shed, about 150 yards distant, whose duty it was to visit the wood yard at some distance from his post in another directions, and to keep the magazine in view as far as possible. The length of his beat, however, rendered it comparatively an easy matter for any one acquainted with the arrangements to obtain access to the magazine while the sentry was out of the way. The magazine is provided with two doors, the outside one being left open, and only the interior one fastened. On Friday, a piece of zinc wire was discovered which had been inserted through the keyhole of the inner door towards the ammunition in the inside. The natural conclusion drawn from this circumstance is that it was intended in some way to communicate with the powder and effect an explosion, though it is hard to see how such a result could have been effected without involving the perpetrator of the outrage in a common destruction with his victims.

The affair has, at all events, been regarded by the military authorities as one of considerable significance. Additional night sentries were posted that evening, and an order issued for the sentries to carry their weapons loaded. Company C, which had received marching orders for Cobourg, is now to remain in the city, the order having been countermanded. Several suspicious characters have been noticed in the neighborhood lately, and on Sunday morning at about four o'clock as the sentries were being relieved, a man was noticed lying down behind a fence, apparently trying to conceal himself. He was challenged, but, instead of replying, made off in the direction of the artillery barracks at a rapid pace. He was pursued, but succeeded in making his escape. The signs of an increased vigilance and alertness are everywhere noticeable in the various branches of the force, and every precautionary measure will be adopted to prevent any second attempt of the kind.—Toronto Telegraph.

Sir Henry Smith's New Game Act.

Sir Henry Smith has introduced a new Game Act, which we give in full, as it is important that sportsmen, and others interested in the preservation of game, should see it as soon as possible, that suggestions may be sent into Parliament on the subject. After repealing the former Game Act, it proceeds to enact:—

2. No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year.

3. No wild Turkey, Grouse or Partridge, or Hare shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

4. No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of October in any year.

5. No Woodcock or Snipe shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year.

6. No wild Swan, Goose, or any of those Ducks commonly known as Black Duck, Grey Duck, Mallard, Wood Duck, American Widgeon, Pintail, or any of the Teal species of Duck, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year.

7. No wild Turkey, Grouse, Partridge Quail, Woodcock, Snipe, or any description of Wild Duck, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds other than by shooting, at any time whatever; nor shall any trap, net, or snare be made, erected, or set, either wholly or in part, for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

8. No Deer shall be trapped or taken by means of traps or snares at any time whatever, nor shall an traps be set or erected for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

9. No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds herein before mentioned, within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to be on the party charged; nor shall any sale of any of the Game mentioned in this Act take place later than within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods hereinbefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof; nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful, save within such periods of fourteen days.

10. No eggs of any kind of the birds above enumerated and hereby declared to be game, shall be taken or destroyed at any time.

11. Any offence against any provision of this Act shall be punished summarily, on information and conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than five dollars, in the discretion of such Justice, with costs, or in default of payment by imprisonment in a common gaol for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment in any common gaol for a period not exceeding three months without fine; one-half of the fine to go to the Municipality and the other half to the informer.

12. In all cases, confiscation of the game shall follow conviction; and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or institutions at the discretion of the convicting Justice.

13. Any person may destroy traps, nets, or snares set or erected, either wholly or in part, in contravention of this Act.

14. And whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruction of animals at seasons of the year when furs are of little or no value, it is further enacted that no beaver, muskrat, mink, sable, otter or fisher, shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed, nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same, or any of them, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, and all persons violating this section of this Act shall be liable to the same proceedings and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared with respect to game.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee for their consideration.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

The Arrest of Train—The American Ultimatum.

New York, Jan. 20.

The Post's Washington special says the British Legation has positive knowledge that George Francis Train was sent to Ireland with the expectation that he would be arrested as a Fenian, in which event his case was to be made a test between England and the United States in deciding whether the former possesses the right to arrest Americans and hold them responsible for languages not used within the bounds of the British Dominions.

Washington, Jan. 20.

The arrest of Train and other Americans in England will bring the whole question of the standing of American citizens in foreign countries to an immediate crisis. The feeling here is very strong, and the State Department will demand the instant surrender of Train and all imprisoned American citizens, naturalized or otherwise, who have not absolutely violated English law on English soil. Congress will sustain the President in any messages that he may adopt for the protection of American citizens. It is believed the British Government will make immediate reparation; if not, the alternative will be WAR!!

*** Bah!

Militia General Orders.

Ottawa, 17th January.

In future all Gentlemen who may be or who may have been appointed to the Civil Staff of Battalions of Volunteers, will be considered to hold relative rank as follows, viz.:

Paymaster, to rank as Captain on appointment; after five years' service, as Major.

Quarter-Master, to rank as Lieutenant on appointment; after five years' service, as Captain.

Surgeon, to rank as Captain on appointment; after five years' service, as Major.

Assistant Surgeon, to rank as Lieutenant on appointment; after five years' service, as Captain.

District Paymasters and Quarter Masters will be considered to hold the relative rank of Captain on appointment; after five years' service, as Major.

It is to be distinctly understood, that relative rank confers no military status or command.

46TH "LENNOX AND ADDINGTON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

No. 6 COMPANY, BATH.

To be Captain (temporary):

James B. Fairfield, Esq., M.S., vice Amey, deceased.

To be Lieutenant, acting till further orders:

Edward Wright, Gentleman, vice Noble, left the limits.

Mayoralty Elections on Monday.

TORONTO.—Ald. J. E. Smith was re-elected Mayor by a unanimous vote. The compliment was very pleasing, as many of the Mayor Smith's former opponents supported him. General satisfaction was expressed in regard to his conduct in the past year.

HAMILTON.—Ald. Hutchinson Clarke was elected Mayor by acclamation. A feeling exists against the late Mayor for not being present to introduce him. The ex-Mayor's resignation as Alderman was unanimously accepted, and a new writ ordered to issue.

LONDON.—Ald. W. Simpson Smith was elected Mayor by a vote of 11 against 9.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Henry J. Friel was elected Mayor by acclamation.

The Secretary Stanton Affair.

Washington, Jan. 18.

Mr Stanton continues to act as Secretary of War, and is not, and will not be recognized by the President. The latter will issue no orders to him, and Mr. Stanton can issue no orders by Mr. Johnson's authority. Heads of the Treasury and Navy Departments transact official business with Mr. Stanton a course in which the President does not interfere at present, considering the necessary business of the Government. It is not proposed by Mr. Johnson to issue at once the order reducing Mr. Stanton to the position of a mere clerk in the War Department, which he could be made to occupy, for it is confidently expected that the ex-Secretary will ultimately feel compelled to resign. The President expressed himself to-day, in a most positive manner, respecting the revolutionary measures now being put through Congress. If Congress so enacts as to deprive him of any portion of his constitutional authority, the Executive, who was directly elected by and as directly represents the people, as Congress was and does, may be expected to resist such an encroachment with all the power at their command.

Washington, Jan. 20.

With a view of eliciting the sentiments of Mr. Johnson it is understood that a resolution will be offered in the House calling on the President for information in certain matters which can only be reached through the War Office. This will compel the President either to ignore Stanton or recognize him as being more than a mere clerk. The President has determined to adhere to the strict letter of the law so far as Stanton is concerned, which will compel everything issuing from the War Office Department to go forth with the words "By direction of the President."

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Jan. 21st, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—

Silver buying at 4¼ discount.
" selling at 4 discount.
Greenbacks, { Bills 70½ to 71c. / Silver 74c
Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 139½.
Commercial Bank Bills 98c.

Current Prices of Grain.

Kingston, Jan. 21st, 1868.

G. M. Kinghorn reports—

Fall Wheat,	1 60 to 0 00	per	Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 50 to 0 00	"	"
Rye,	1 03 to 0 0	"	"
Barley,	1 04 to 1 05	"	"
Peas,	78 to 00	"	"
Oats,	50 to 53	"	"
Buckwheat,	65 to 0	"	"

POTATOES.

THREE or four hundred bushels of good SOUND POTATOES, for sale at a bargain. Also a lot of SECOND HAND BAGS, nearly new, for sale cheap, opposite J. Ramage's, watchmaker.

DAVID BOYCE,
Brock Street.
Kingston, Jan. 21st, 1868. 3ins 18

CITY OF KINGSTON.

CORD WOOD.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until

Wednesday, the 29th day of January, Instant,

at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, from persons willing to furnish (75) SEVENTY-FIVE CORDS of good merchantable GREEN HARD WOOD for the City Hall and Offices.

The Wood to be delivered in front of the City Buildings before the 1st day of March proximo.

By order of the Council.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.
Kingston, Jan. 21st, 1868. 3ins18

EAGLE FOUNDRY

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

WITH TWO STOREY STONE HOUSE. Enquire at this Office, or of CHARLES JOYNER, Loughborough, Post-paid. Possession on the 1st of April.

Loughborough, 21st Jan, 1868. 1d1w18

WANTED,

TWO respectable women, as Cook and Housemaid for a small family.

For address apply at the office of this paper.

Kingston, January 21, 1868. 2in18

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale (cheap) an Eight Horse Power Engine and Boiler, lately in use at the Eagle Foundry. Both Engine and Boiler are in good repair and fit for immediate use.

CHOWN & CUNNINGHAM.
Kingston, January 21, 1868. 18

JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist,

OF OTTAWA CITY,

WOULD inform the residents of Kingston and vicinity that he will remain at the CITY HOTEL, Princess Street, from MONDAY, January 27th, until MONDAY, February 3rd.

Dr. Stewart devotes special attention to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by the most approved method of Inhalation.

Artificial Eyes and Membranes for the Drum of the Ear inserted.

N.B.—The names and address of over one hundred persons whom Dr. Stewart has successfully operated upon for Cataract, Artificial Pupil and Strabismus (or Cross Eyes) can be furnished if desired.

Kingston, Jan. 22, 1868. 18

News! News! News!

THE GREATEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE

SALE OF DRY GOODS!

THAT HAS EVER BEEN IN KINGSTON WILL COMMENCE

ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT.

THE WHOLE STOCK OF $40,000 WORTH OF FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS to be converted into Cash by the end of March.

A Price List of the reductions will appear in Friday's Newspapers.

The Store will be closed on WEDNESDAY to make to make the Reductions and take stock.

S. CARSLEY.

☞ WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two Experienced Salesmen.

Kingston, January 20, 1868. 17

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, Jan. 17th, 1868.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorised discount is declared to be this day 28 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.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE. 18

THIS MORNING.

LARGE SALE

OF

Unfinished Pianos,

STOCK IN TRADE, &c.,

AT

FOX'S FACTORY!

ON

Wednesday, the 22nd January, inst.,

At the hour of TEN o'clock, A.M.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction, on the above day, time and place, all the Stock in Trade, Material, Tools, Lumber, &c., in said Establishment, sufficient to satisfy John Stevenson, Esq., for Rent due by the late John C. Fox to him, and which property is seized by me under a Landlord's Warrant, directed to me, for said Rent.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery.

W. F. PETERSON,
Bailiff.
Dated 16th January, A.D. 1868. 14

FLOUR

FOR THE

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders until

Friday, the 31st Instant,

for supplying him with such quantities of inspected No. 1 and No. 2 SUPERFINE FLOUR, respectively, from Canada Wheat, and UNBOLTED FLOUR (all in barrels), as may be required for the service of the Provincial Penitentiary, up to, and including the 30th day of September next.

For further particulars apply at this Office.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden P. P.
Provincial Penitentiary, 18th January, 1868. 16

TENDERS

IN DUPLICATE will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer, at Kingston, until noon on the

28th of January, 1868,

for the following Barrack Articles:—

5 Rollers for Blinds.
1 Large Weighing Machine, with weights.
1 Frame, with Steps.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at this office; all other information from the Barrack Master at Kingston.

Commissariat, Kingston,
January 20, 1868. 17

YOUNG'S

2s. Bottle of Old Irish Malt Whiskey

IS THE

Best Value in the City.

YOUNG'S

2s. BOTTLE OF OLD SCOTCH MALT

IS THE

Best Value ever Offered in Spirits.

Victoria House,

PRINCESS STREET.

FRUIT

FOR FAMILIES, at the VICTORIA HOUSE.

PICKLES & SAUCES,

CHEAP, at the VICTORIA HOUSE.

YOUNG & CO.

Kingston, Jan. 20, 1868. 17

REMOVED.

F. S. REES

HAS REMOVED TO HIS

NEW PREMISES;

FIRST STORE BELOW

HIS OLD STAND,

Upper end of the Building known as

BRUCE'S BUILDING,

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, January 11, 1868. 10

A Situation Wanted

BY a young man of steady habits, and of a respectable family. First class references can be given. Is willing to make himself useful in any respectable situation he may be placed in. For particulars apply at the BRITISH WHIG Office.

Kingston, January 17, 1868. 14

TENDERS

FOR

WHARF TIMBER.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until

Thursday, the 23rd January, 1868,

for supplying the following Wharf Timber at the Provincial Penitentiary