MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1868.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Important Fenian Arrest.

London, Jan. 16.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city to-day by the announcement that the Fenian Deasy, who, with Kelly, was rescued from the custody of the police at Manchester some weeks ago, had been captured. The police, late yesterday afternoon, overhauled a man near Waterford, Ireland, who answers completely to the description of Deasy. There are other strong circumstances in the case which warrant the belief that the authorities are not mistaken. The prisoner under a strong guard, started for Manchester this morning, where he will be confronted, with the fellow prisoner of Deasy for recognition. The government officials are very active and vigilant. Yesterday afternoon two Americans, named Barrett and O'Neill, were arrested at Glasgow, and imprisoned. Papers found on their persons indicate beyond doubt that they belong to the American wing of the Fenian organization. The motion recently made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a change of place of trial of the Fenians, Burk, Casey, Shaw and Mullany, from Warwick to London, is likely to be granted.

Later.

Hurricane at Teneriffe—Maximilian's Remains—Impressive Funeral Ceremonies—Turkish Loan—Battle in China—Greek Fire—Fenian Trials.

London, Jan. 17.

Information has been received that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriffe and in the vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, &c. The damage is very great, though no mention is made of loss of life.

Trieste, Jan. 16.

The remains of the Archduke Maximilian were landed this morning with impressive ceremonies. Public and private buildings were draped in mourning. The cortege was preceded by a body of cavalry, and consisted of the municipal government and the clergy; the hearse being loaded with flowers; the Archduke of the Empire, Admiral Tegthoff, Ambassadors of foreign nations, Austrian officials of high rank, foreign consuls, and the people generally; a division of infantry brought up the rear. A feeling of profound grief was everywhere shown by the vast multitude. Almost the entire population assembled to honor the memory of the Archduke. The solemnity was as popular and one of the most touching and impressive spectacles ever witnessed.

London, Jan. 17.

The Turkish government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the navigation of the mouth of the Danube.

Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghae state that another battle has been fought between the rebels and imperialists at Shintay. The imperialist army, which was under the command of Footal, was again defeated.

Paris, Jan. 17.

A vial of Greek fire was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite. No injury was done, and no clue to the perpetrator.

Dublin, Jan. 17.

At the examination of Lennan yesterday, Sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two policemen who were shot, and a woman, both swore they fully recognized the prisoner, as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed another.

LATEST.

George Francis Train and Suite arrested for Fenians.

London, Jan. 18.

When the Cunard steamship Scotia entered the port of Queenstown late last evening for the usual transfer of passengers and mails, a strong police force quietly went on board and arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell and Gee, who sailed from New York. It is understood that these gentlemen were taken into custody on a charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. These proceedings cause considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the Kingdom, and especially among the American residents.

*** We heartily hope the Irish Authorities will keep Mr. Train and his associates in custody a few months just to teach them decency.

The Affair of Sec'y. Stanton.

Our neighbors across the frontier have another pleasant little affair in hands in respect to the Secretaryship of the War Office. As has been announced in our telegrams, the Senate at Washington, by resolution, virtually re-appointed the late Secretary, Mr. Stanton, who had been dismissed by the President. It was further announced that the President declined to recognize him. The American papers are full of correspondence and sensation on the subject. From one of the more moderate accounts, we glean that when Mr. Stanton presented himself at the office, Gen. Grant retired, and proceeded to the Army Office, or headquarters on the other side of the street. Mr. Stanton arrived at the Department at about 10 o'clock, and sent an officer on duty to Gen. Grant, at headquarters, to get the key. This was given, and by the General's directions delivered to Adjutant General Townsend, the chief officer in the building in the absence of the head of the Department. Adjutant General Townsend handed it to Mr. Stanton, who unlocked the door, and resumed his duties as Secretary-at-War. He headed, the same morning, a delegation on the business of the Department, and told them that as he had been absent a few days, he could not give them an immediate answer. General Grant called at his Department during the day; and Mr. Stanton remained to do business, but it is stated that he did not go to a Cabinet Council held that day at the White House. We further learn that the following letter was circulated in the House for signature, and that all to whom it was presented signed it except Messrs. Logan, Banks and Cary:—

"Washington, Jan. 14th, 1868.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—We respectfully request you to continue as Secretary of War, and not resign. Since the passage of the tenure of office law you have been an officer of the people, not removable without the consent of the Senate, and you ought not to resign unless the people demand it. They expect you to retain your place."

It is further said that the President remonstrated with Gen. Grant for giving way, and that he is very indignant at the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. The latest advices are that he still refuses to recognize Mr. Stanton.

The brief letter which we have quoted at length contains the ground of the action of the Senate. They contend that the President could not legally make the removal without their consent, and that consequently the act of the President ought to be considered null and of no effect. We shall express no opinion in reference to the United States law on this point. But in a political sense it is clear the action already taken is degrading to the office of the President of the United States.—Montreal Gazette.

An Irishman Without a Country.

At the annual gathering of the Montreal Irish Protestant Association, held a few evenings since, the Rev. Dr. Irving delivered a speech from which we make the following extracts:

Whites all men of all natures, barbarous and civilized, have a nationality, a nature of the Province of Ulster has none. The people of the north of Scotland, as truly a Celtic as the native of Connaught, and the native Saxon of Dumfries, are both Scotchmen, truly Scottish. The native of Northumberland and the inhabitants of Wales are both Englishmen—truly English; but the native of Ulster looks away across the channel to bonnie Scotland, and Scotland disowns him—though his forefathers were from Scotland—it has cast him off, and won't let him be a Scotchman. Then he turns his eye south and wants to be an Irishman, but his Roman Catholic fellow-countryman of Celtic origin won't let him be Irish; hence our American friends over the way have invented a paradoxical phrase, by which to designate this class of Her Majesty's subjects—they call them Scoto-Irish. You cannot get leave to be either English, Irish or Scottish. The inhabitant of the Province of Ulster is the only man on the face of the earth who has no nationality and belongs to no country. The wild Bedouin Arab has his desert home; the wandering Jew looks back to holy Palestine, where the bones of his ancestors slumber on his own loved land. The sable son of Africa loves the burning sands of Africa and Ethiopia; and the Chinaman fences the "Empire of the Sun" around by a huge wall to keep all the inhabitants of his loved country in and every other man out. Yes, every man can say, "This is my own my native land," save the native of the North of Ireland. It is not needful that I should examine the cause of this strange anomaly.

GRANT'S LIFE BEFORE THE WAR.—The new life of General Grant, written by Colonel Badeau of his staff, thus sketches the ante-war life of the now foremost man in the country;—"Thus, when the civil war broke out, Grant was a private citizen, earning his bread in an insignificant inland town. He was of simple habits and tastes, without influence and unambitious. Having never been brought in contact with men of eminence, he had no personal knowledge of great affairs. He had never commanded more than a company of soldiers and although he had served under both Scott and Taylor, it was as a subaltern, and without any opportunity of intercourse with those commanders. He never voted for a president but once; he knew no politicians, for his acquaintance was limited to army officers and western traders; even in the town where he lived, he had not the member of Congress who represented the district for nine successive years, and who afterward became one of his most intimate personal friends. Of his four children, the eldest was eleven years old. He lived in a little house at the top of one of the picturesque hills on which Galena is built, and went daily to the warehouse of his father and brother, where leather was sold by wholesale and retail. He was thirty-nine years of age before his countrymen became acquainted with his name.

Latest from Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 18.

The office of the Commercial Bank in Montreal will be closed.

Wood is selling as high as $8,50 to $8,75 per cord for hardwood and bad measure at that. In order to try and prevent swindling in cording, a by-law is to be passed providing for the appointment of inspectors.

There is great distress among working classes at Quebec. Five hundred carpenters have been thrown out of employment. The Board of Trade were to meet to-day to devise means of relief.

Hencey, who defrauded the Revenue of large sums by substituting water for liquor held in bond, had crape on his door for some days to prevent intrusion. The upper part of his warehouse was bonded, but the ground floor was not, so that he had ample opportunity of disposing of liquor to customers.

Extraordinary Eruption of Coal.

The Hartlepool correspondent of a Leeds journal states that an extraordinary eruption of coal has taken place on the beach between West Hartlepool and Seaton Carew. These sands, which are the resort of visitors during the bathing season were on Wednesday week metamorphosed to a great extent into a coal field. It will be remembered that last winter, immediately following a North Sea gale, the poor of the Hartlepools assembled on these sands on the occasion of the sea disclosing an immense amount of treasure trove, which had been buried for forty years. At that time the "scene" was something extraordinary, and many a hungry family were nourished during the severe winter by the lucky discovery of hundreds of Spanish dollars.

The scene on Wednesday week was far more interesting, and the upheaving of such an amount of one of the most important necessities of life, by the angry ocean, will be productive of much more benefit and comfort to the poor of the neighborhood. It is computed that not less than 1,000 tons of coals have been cast upon these sands. From an early hour in the morning the beach presented a most animated appearance. Nearly every cart in the town was called into requisition to carry away the treasure, and on the banks adjoining the railway heaps were raised, some of them containing from ten to fifteen tons of coal. The poorer inhabitants turn out with barrows, baskets, sacks, &c., to gather the cast-up treasures.

THE MUNICIPAL LAW.—The Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws was organized yesterday, and began its work. The committee went through the existing Municipal Act cursorily—marking each clause to which any member of the committee had any amendment to propose. In this way, about one hundred and fifty of the clauses of the Act were marked, as, in the opinion of some member or other, requiring amendment. As suggestions from other members of the House, and from parties throughout the Province, are pouring in freely, the committee will have a heavy task to perform before it disposes of all the suggestions, wise and otherwise, which are coming before it.—Globe.

American Despatches.

New York, Jan. 16.

WHAT'S UP.

Havana, Jan. 16!

Santa Anna and his companions are very busily occupied, and some curious developments in regard to his schemes and intriques are looked for.

SEWARD'S LAND AGENCY.

New York, Jan. 16.

By cable from Santiago de Cuba the Secretary of State is informed that the people of St. Thomas have voted for annexation to the United States. The vote was 244 to 22.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

New York, Jan. 16.

A duel was fought yesterday near Paterson, N. J., between a merchant of this city, named C. X. Pemberton, and a Wall street bank clerk, named Debleez, in which Pemberton was wounded in the head.

A Nigger Reconstruction Convention.

At the last meeting of the Alabama Reconstruction Colored Convention the chair was taken by Mr. Pompey. The business which the sable assembly met to discuss was that of devising the most sweeping possible measures of disfranchisement for persons of the other complexion.

The Chairman obtained attention by shouting "Silence!" and beating the table before with the handle of his umbrella. He said—Gem'men! Members of de Alabama Reconstruction Combention ob Colored Gem'men. 'Tention to de Char! Wot you larf at, dam you, Sar? Gem'men, in discuss'n de important bisn's afore dis here meetin, 'low me to say, I truss no gem'man will forget hisself and call 'nudder gem'man a liar. I truss no gem'man in dis 'sembly punch de head ob any udder gem'man, nor kick him shins, nor 'pit in ar a gem'man's eye. Cause why? Dar can't be no difference of 'pinium 'mongst colored gem'men 'bout de subjick now a goin to be brought under de superior, delightened, untellectuall cons'ration of dis here Combention. Ebery gem'man 'stand upon him dignity. If not turn 'um out. Wal. Now go ahead!

Mr. Juba then got upon a stump and spoke as follows:—Yoh! Hoh! Fuss of all, Sar, lem me cobgrat'late you, and dis yar spectable an influential meetin on de proud perailtin we now ockypies. Dis day witness de triumf of de 'mancipated nigger (cries of orra, orra!) beg pardon—colored gem'man. Here we are, emancipated colored gem'men, all in de lofiest situation ob de possum on de berry tip top ob de syllabub tree. We looks down from dat ar pinnicle with feelins of satisfaction and contempt. De bisness ob reconstruction, gem'men, 'truss'd to colored hands. None but dem clebber enuff, Sar, for sitch work as dat ar. Yoh, hoh! Well, now den, 'pose uns set to work. Wot's to top 'um? Wot in 'um's way? Gem'men, dar's dat ar dam difficulty, de burden of a white pop'lation. Dar's the irrumpressumble white mah. What de debbie to do wid dat unfort'nate bein? De critter's below de lowest sidegle ob color in de scale ob creation. Yet him got a vote, Sar, jis like you and me. What we got to do with de white man, den? Put de fellah wherabouts he ought to be in de p'litical scale. Crown de 'mancipation ob de colored gem'man. Disfranchise de white, ebbery dam debble. Lower 'um down to deir proper lebble. Don't low 'um to hab no more hand in makin de laws wot colored gem'men's got to be guv'n'd by, Sar. I move dis yar Combentium hereby resolve and declar de 'lective franchis in dis State ob Alabama be scluseib pribbilege ob de colored 'Merican citizen. (Tumultuous applause.)

Mr. Zip. Coon—Beg the venerable member's parsn. De resolution him perpose berry good, but how you carry him out, Sar? You knows de 'busive epitaph dem inferia hens with deir white impurence call de gem'men ob color. De black and tan party—'scuse me for repeating dat low and vulgar impression. Well, you see, Sar, dar merely a shade ob color 'tween black and tan. Jis as many, Sar, 'tween tan and white. How de debbie you 'fine colored gem'man; how you 'fine color?—dat de rub. You say tan a color; what you say 'whitey-brown? Eh, Sar? While you confin's de franchis to colored gem'men, mind you doesn't shut a good many gem'men, ob cons'ble color enough out—mind you dat.

Mr. James Crow—No vote for nobody, 'cept him got colored blood in him.

Mr. Robert Ridley—Jis a drop.

Mr. Crow—Anyhow jis a lily drop.

Mr. Coon—Wot you test?

Mr. Ridley—Neber see ar a gem'man ob colour wid a Roman nose. Dem as got Roman noses not to vote. De Roman nose a 'squalificatum!

Mr. Crow—No gem'man obcolour ebber got light eyes. Light eyes to 'squalify.

Mr. Coon—What you say to straight hair?

Mr. Ridley—No straight hair. No straight haired pusson to hab a vote in dis yar State of Alabama.

M. Coon—Yer see, Sar, I got my doubts as to to dese here tesses. I's not 't all sure 'bout 'um. 'Spess dar's many a pusson got a cons'ble some of colored blood in him, and Roman nose, light eyes and straight hair, for all dat ar. Sar, dis quest'n 'pear to dis child a quest'n of fizilology. 'Pose you put dis yar resolution to dis meetin'. Nobody not to hab no suffridge 'less him got sartificate of color from a doctor.

Mr. Ridley—De doctors is all whites. De dam doctor 'd 'fuse to gib de colored gem'man him 'tificate.

Mr. Coon—What's to be done?

Mr. Crow—Golly!

Mr. Ridley—Gosh!

The Rev. Mr. Ephraim Snow—Dearly belubbed bredren, Sar, In dis here 'scussion 'bout the 'sfranchisement ob de whites, wat sex de Scipter? Dat's de pint; 'fore ebber udder, wot sex de Scripter? Adam was de black man, no doubt ob that, anyhow. Eve was de tudder. Cain, him was de white man. Cain he kill him brudder. 'Pose nobody denies dat 'cept dat ar wicked Colenso. Berry well. Wot Israel do in de land ob Canaan? Smite de 'Malekites hip and thigh. Go now, and do likewise.

Mr. Scipio.—De rebberend gem'man deliber a berry lubly 'scourse. Improbin de whites off de face ob de earth; berry good motion. Dey ain't no use. Dar's no puttin ob 'em to work. White mans is like old hosses, good-for-nothin'. De white pop'lation ob dis here State are eatin deir heads off.

Mr. Ridley—Sar, a notion came ober me like a tune, a bit ob song, a melody of long ago—seems a sorter a kinder sunshin dis child somehow heer'd afore him born, when him only a lily mossel ob him great grandfader. Yes, Sar. As de on'ble gem'man wot last spoke say, de white poplation eatin deir heads off. Pose we eat dem.

Mr. Pompey—Yoh, hah! Fat de whites up on hominy and hoe-cake, and kill um like pigs. Yoh!

Mr. Juba—Pretty pork dey make, being likly. Golly! Dam good idear.

The Rev. Ephraim Snow—What say de Scripter? De Jews forbid to eat de flesh ob de swine. Now, dar's an end ob all dat ar. Dar'sno sin in a Christian eatin bacon and black puddins. Berry wal, den. In de ex'cise obour, Christ'n liberty we goss de ole hog. Somy belubbed bredren why not de Bible-colored Christian enjoy de blessed Gospel pribbilege to go de ole white man? Yes, my belubbed let's use our Christ'n liberty—kill de whites and eat 'um too. 'Cause why, yob, hobeit would be berry sinful to waste all dat ar meat.

The President—Tention gem'men, please, to de Char—dat's to say 'tool. Question! What de best ways and means to disfranchise de dam whites? Plan proposed—kill 'um and eat 'um. Berry good; but, yer see, guess we fust wants de 'tority of Congress. Wal den, I hab now de honor to perpose you a resolution:—Dat a delegit be sent right slick to Wishington to consult de Radical members ob de Legislater abouts wot lengths dis yer Conbentium may go to in disfranchisin and prescribin of the whites, and 'specially whedder we can eat 'um up for the purpose of keepin 'um down.

The resolution having been carried by acclamation, the colored gentlemen separated, dancing and singing.—London Despatch.

A SAD STORY—UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.—We find the following in the Army and Navy Gazette of the 28th ult.:—

"One of those melancholy stories which tell of the ups and downs of modern life was related a few days ago at the Marlyebone Police Court. The daughter-in-law of Sir John Macgregor, K.C.B., applied for relief from the funds of the poor-box. Her husband, Captain Macgregor, died some years ago, after a long illness produced by injuries when on active service, leaving his wife and children penniless. Sir John thereupon came forward to help them, and sent the eldest boy to school. Two years ago Sir John himself died, after fifty years' service in the Army. The young widow was once more destitute, and she and her children had to live upon the earnings of the eldest boy, now twelve years old. A friend found her out by accident, got the Duke of Cambridge to interest the Secretary of War on her behalf, and a grant of £50 was bestowed upon her. This at once went to supply them with clothing, and now there is nothing left. On her applying at the Police Court the sitting magistrate ordered inquiries to be made, found the story to be true, and granted her £5 from the poor-box.

A ROYAL SCANDAL.—A great sensation has been created in Denmark by the scandalous particulars recently published about the antecedents of the notorious Countess Danner, the widow of the late King Frederick the Seventh. It appears from these details that the Countess Danner was the issue of an incestuous union, her parents being brother and sister. She is a native of Rhenish Prussia and as a young girl was distinguished alike for her surpassing beauty and her somewhat dissolute life. After giving birth to an illegitimate child, she married a tavern-keeper at Mulheim, near Cologne, on the Rhine, and her beauty soon attracted large number of travellers to her husband's hotel, which was generally known as the "Hotel of the beautiful landlady." One day a Danish artist from Copenhagen stopped there, and was so smitten with her charms that he laid siege to her heart and prevailed on her to elope with him to Denmark. At Copenhagen, Crown Prince Frederick saw and loved her, but she turned a deaf ear to his application until he heroically promised to marry her. He did so in 1850, three years after he had ascended the throne. It is believed that she was never divorced from her husband, the Mulheim tavern keeper. King Frederick the Seventh was so exceedingly fond of her that he often declared that he would abdicate his crown rather than give her up.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—The King of Abyssinia is an Irishman and a Fenian; his assumed name is Theodorus, his real name The O'Dorus. The quantity being wrongly taken, (so to speak, "a reduction being made on taking an quantity,") we shall soon find his name to stink in English nostrils as the Odorous.—Punch.

☞ Merchants' Bank has advanced from 105 a 105½, the closing quotation the previous week, to 108 a 109 on Friday last, at which it closed firm, with more buyers than sellers.

☞ The sale of the New Brunswick and Canada railway is advertised to take place in Fredericton on the 18th day of June next.

☞ The statistics of the Lake Superior iron trade for the past year are published.—Gross tons of ore produced, 461,500, against 296,872 for 1866. Tons of pig metal produced by the Upper Peninsula furnaces, 30,273, an increase of about sixty per cent. over last year. During the year, also, six new blast furnaces were built, several new mines opened, the facilities of the old ones greatly increased, and a million dollars added to the mining capital of that section. Total capital five millions of dollars.

GOLD.—Mr. H. G. Thurber, of Sterling, exhibited to us a small piece of greyish quartz, completely studded with gold. It was picked up he said by Mr. Jer. West, of Hungerford, while hunting deer late in the fall, about sixty miles north of Madoc, and is as rich a specimen as we have seen. He describes having seen extensive reefs of quartz running east and west, and from which he obtained several specimens similar to the one exhibited.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Great Britain.

BY MAIL.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 special constables have been sworn in in London. At one meeting Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., who had defended Allen, Larkin and others at Manchester, was made a deputy-superintendent. Mr. Seymour stated that that morning he had received two letters threatening his life for the appeal he had recently made to all loyal Irishmen in the Times.

The on dit is that Lord Lyons is to be married to a French Marchioness, the widow of a well known diplomatist.

A good story is told of the vigilance of the sentries at Osborne. Two persons were challenged by a sentry, and, being unable to give the countersign, were marched off to the guardhouse. One of them was a prince on a visit to the Queen, and the other her Majesty's gamekeeper.

Archdeacon Harris, brother to Lord Malmesbury, has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Gibraltar.

"Brother Stanislaus," a Roman Catholic, and one of the order of "Brother Ignatius," has made a public recantation of Romanism."

In letters written to his friends in England, Mr. Dickens expresses delight at the reception he has met with in America. In one of them he declares that the greeting accorded to him in Boston was 'magnificent;" and the reception at New York, Mr. Dickens 'writes "was splendid; the audience bright and perceptive; the general delight was most enthusiastic.'

The chapel of St. Thomas, Douglas, Isle of Man, has been closed in consequence of a dispute as to the right of presentation between the Bishop and the Vicar of Braddon, in whose parish the church is situated. The services can only take place under the license of the bishop, and the vicar has the power of inhibition; and as both have exercised their negative powers, the affair has come to a dead-lock, and the bishop has withdrawn his licence.

The Paisley Gazette says:

It is said in town that a firm which employs about twenty men has paid off eight of them on the ground of their being Fenians. In connection with this, we are told that some of the insurance offices have intimated to the owners of large public works, that their fire insurance policies will not be renewed unless they discharge from their employment all persons reported to be connected with the Fenian movement.

Rather an unusual incident occurred in the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, one evening recently, while "Perfection" was in performance, prior to the commencement of the pantomine. Miss Leclercq as "The Lady of Munster," has occasion to say something of her Corkagian origin in the closing scene. No sooner had she uttered the words than a silly yodel in the gallery shouted, "She's a Fenian." The heated term aroused at once the anger of the house, and a tempest of groans and yells surged up, which would not be appeased short of the expulsion of the offender—an operation which was summarily performed vi et armis.

PIUS IX.—Pope Pius IX. is described as a good-looking man, with wonderfully graceful manners, stout, and corpulent, though of a very agreeable exterior; and clothed as he is in white, from his choes to his capote, with gilded crosses embroidered one the fore part of his shoes, and his rich white hair falling upon his shoulders, he impresses those who see him first as having an uncommonly venerable appearance. His white, transparent cheeks become slightly colored by the effect of the air; his face is of a beautiful vulgarity, and in spite of his aquiline nose and his rather piercing eyes, meekness and benevolence are he very characteristics of his features.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.—This morning an officer's guard of the Royal Canadian Rifles will be mounted at the Provincial Penitentiary, to be maintained until the opening of navigation. This same thing has been done for two winters past, on account of the then existing Fenian rumors. Owing to this addition to the duties required of the soldiers in this garrison, it is believed that the two companies of the 17th Regiment, quartered at the Tete du Pont Barracks, will not be removed to Coburg to join the other two companies, but will remain here during the winter.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF WOOD.—We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of this necessary commodity being cheaper after navigation opens than it has been for some time past. The Toronto market, which has mainly regulated the price of wood on Lake Ontario, is largely stocked at the present time both with wood and coal, and contracts have been made for delivering hardwood there next spring by the cargo at $4 per cord. This is cheaper than it has been for two years, and at this price it will probably not pay dealers to ship from this port, so that the Rideau Canal and other supplies will have to depend on the local consumption.

The Pall Mall Gazette says, in regard to the policy of Great Britain, that "we ought to strengthen ourselves in every direction to the very utmost by more rational means, that is to say, by putting and keeping every part of our institutions, both civil and military, in the highest possible state of efficiency and unity, so that we may be prepared for any national effort in any direction that the circumstances of Europe may call upon us to make."

Just as the safety of Dr. Livingston is becoming a certainty, the report comes from New Zealand that there is a strong probability that Leichardt, the explorer, long supposed to be lost, is still alive near the Gulf of Carpentaria. By and by we may hear that Sir John Franklin is still alive in the frozen regions.

If the withdrawal of the British Legation from Mexico was in order to punish Mexico, it is likely that future events will show that such a policy was a great blunder. Great Britain withdraws from her subjects resident in Mexico all protection, and if Mexico should determine to oppress them they would have no national authority to which to appeal.

Dundurn Castle, the mansion and grounds of the late Sir Allan McNabb, was sold at chancery sale, on Thursday, and bought in for Mrs. McNabb for $6,700.

Stock-Taking Jobbing Sale.

WE TAKE STOCK on the 14TH FEBRUARY NEXT, and will, until then, JOB OFF ALL SURPLUS STOCK at a

DASHING REDUCTION.

We will take heavy percentages off all Black Silks (by the Dress only), also off all Fancy Silk Dresses, French Merinoes, Cloaks of all kinds, White and Colored Blankets, and also off all Fancy Wove Dresses.

Parties contemplating House-keeping can have their necessities supplied at low quotations, from the present depression in the Dry Goods Market.

The Reductions are for the benefit of PROMPT CASH CUSTOMERS ONLY.

James Davis,
MONTREAL HOUSE.

Kingston, Jan. 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

AN alteration in the business of the subscriber having taken place, renders the settlement of all outstanding accounts absolutely necessary. All persons having claims will please send them in without delay, and those indebted to him will please settle and save costs, as all accounts remaining unpaid by the first of February will be placed in the hands of my Solicitor.

JACOB BAJUS.

Kingston Brewery, 8th Jan., 1868. d1m14

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

AN EXCELLENT HOTEL, now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Spotten, situated on the corner of Victoria and Prince's Streets, in Williamsville, Kingston, well adapted for the accommodation of Boarders, or Farmers and Drovers.

The Stabling and Out-buildings are commodious. A rare chance for an enterprising landlord to make money.

Also, adjoining the residence of Thomas Wilson, Esq., eleven acres of excellent land, well fenced, and having upon it a good Barn.

The above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to

JACOB BAJUS,
Kingston Brewery.

Kingston, Jan 16, 1868. 1md14

DID YOU GO TO Rigney & Slavin's

TO SEE THOSE

Beautiful Empress Cloths at 2s per yd.
Splendid French Merinoes at 2s 6d,

And those warm PLUSH SLIPPERS, lined with Fleecy Wool, only 3s. 6d. per pair.

☞ See our Price List in another column.

RIGNEY & SLAVIN,
Wilson's Buildings, Wellington St.

Kingston, Jan. 14th, 1868. 12

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of DONALD McDONALD, of the City of Kingston, Plumber, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the Office of Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Son, Barristers, in the City of Kingston, on THURSDAY, the Thirtieth day of January, inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of advising the Assignee as to the disposition of the Insolvent's estate and effects, and ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

HENRY CHAS. VOIGT,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, January 14th, 1868. 12

TRADE MARKS

India and China Tea Company.

Home Depots, London and Liverpool.

CANADA DEPOT,
23 Hospital Street, Montreal.

SIX GOLD MEDALS! have been obtained at the Paris Exhibition for TEAS from India, *and not one prize of a lower denomination.* (Vide "The Grocer," 24th August, 1867.)

The Company import these Teas direct from their Plantations in ASSAM and the DEHRA DHOONS, and sell them in Packets and Canisters through their Agents in every City and Town in Canada.

Only two qualities, viz., 70c. and $1.00 per lb., either Black, Green or Mixed.

Agents for Kingston,
MR. E. H. PARKER, Druggist.
MR. G. S. HOBART, Druggist.

☞ Observe the Trade Mark.

Kingston, Jan. 8, 1868. d1y7&2

Freehold Properties in the City FOR SALE,

COMPRISING all those premises fronting on King Union, Wellington and West Streets, and well known as Earl Place, the property of COLIN MILLER, Esq. Upon the premises are erected a splendid STONE DWELLING HOUSE fronting on King Street, with Stone Stables and Outhouses attached. Also a STONE RESIDENCE on Union Street. The above property is laid out according to plan, for which, with terms and full particulars, apply to

J. J. LINTON.

Kingston, Dec. 13th, 1867. 296

FLOUR.

Thos. McKeever,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MARKET SQUARE.

HAVING made arrangements for regular consignments of Flour, Bran, &c., wishes to say that Flour will be at all times uniform in quality, specially manufactured to suit Bakers and Housekeepers.

Orders from Bakers promptly attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 3rd, 1867. 286

REMOVED.

F. S. REES

HAS REMOVED TO HIS

NEW PREMISES;

FIRST STORE BELOW

HIS OLD STAND.

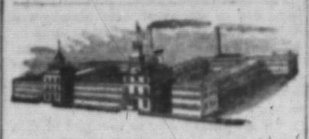
Upper end of the Building known as

BRUCE'S BUILDING,

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, January 11, 1868. 10

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



AMERICAN WATCHES.

THE true value of Machinery applied to watch-making is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other.—In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, or mechanical principles. The factory is, indeed, little else than a vast machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle or plan of the movement, no mistakes in the sizes or shapes of the peices of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions.—These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is the reduplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision of labour.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel and stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a perfect machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of a sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates, with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear and ringing sound, always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time-keeper from the start.

The system of watch-making is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple to plan and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varities of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as they are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, N.Y.,
ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal.
GENERAL AGENTS.

Nov. 8th, 1867. 266

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of DONALD McDONALD, of the City of Kingston, Plumber, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

HENRY CHAS. VOIGT,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, January 8th, 1868. 2w7&2

LONDON Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER FIRE & LIFE

1720

No. 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, No. 7 Pall Mall,

LONDON.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE undersigned is now prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against Loss by Fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses satisfactorily established paid without reference to the Board in London.

ISAAC SIMPSON,
Agent for Kingston.

Kingston, Sept., 1867. 231

$50 TO $75 per month and travelling expenses paid to good Agents to sell our patent EVERLASTING

White Wire Clothes Lines.

State age, present and past business, and address Canadian Wire Works,

G. W. KING & CO.,
44 Church Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, Dec. 12th, 1867. 299&51

LOTS FOR SALE IN FERMOY,

In the Township of Bedford, in the County of Frontenac.

A NUMBER OF LOTS have been laid out in the Village of Fermoy, and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

A plan of the property can be seen at the office of Messrs. Macdonald, Patton & Machar, Barristers, Kingston, to whom, as well as to Mr. Edward Boltin, Fermoy P.O., intending purchasers may apply.

(Signed)

WESTON HUNT.

November 30th, 1867. 287&49

Buy Your Tea DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man.—Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, ½ chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Teas not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON, CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea,	$0.45
FINE FLAVOURED NEW SEASON, do.,	0.55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVOURED, do.,	0.75
SOUND OOLONG,	0.45
RICH FLAVOURED do.,	0.60
VERY FINE do. do.,	0.75
JAPAN,	0.58
VERY FINE do.,	0.75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common,	$0.38
FINE do.,	0.55
YOUNG HYSON,	0.60
FINE do.,	0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE,	1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER,	0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do.,	1.00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 28, 1867. 203&35

ODESSA WOOLEN MILLS.

MRS. JOSHUA BOOTH begs to announce that substantial STONE BUILDINGS are now erected on the Site of the Woolen Factory, lately destroyed by fire; and that the New Machinery is in perfect running order.

CUSTOM CARDING AND FULLING

Will receive careful and prompt attention. By the superiority of the New Thirty Inch Custom Carding Machine, parties coming from a distance, can have their Work home with them the same day.

Odessa, 1st June, 1867. 132 & 23

HAMPTON SCHOOL,

The Hon E. H. Spring Rice, M.A.,

PRINCIPAL,

Queen Street, next door to Rev. Mr. Elwell,

WILL open for the reception of Scholars on MONDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1868, at 9 A.M.

Kingston, Jan. 8, 1868. 3w7&2

Life in a Pill Box.

Extraordinary Effects FROM MAGGIEL'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS!

One Pill in a Dose!
One Pill in a Dose!
One Pill in a Dose

WHAT ONE HUNDRED LETTERS A DAY say from patients all over the habitable Globe:

"Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness."

"No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me."

"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me.—Send another box to keep in the house."

"After suffering torture from bilious cholic, two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady."

"Our doctors treated