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, } At 12.30
Every Tuesday, " Bremen Line, } P.M.
Every Saturday, " Hamburg " }
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.....8.20 p.m. and 4.20 a.m.
Depart at.....8.50 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 19.00 p.m.; depart at 6.45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....2.25 p.m. and 2.30 a.m.
Depart at.....2.45 p.m. and 3.35 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 price of the Daily British Whig single copy, sold at the Office, is two pence.

The price of the Weekly British Whig, single copy, sold at the Office, is three pence.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—E. C. & Co., New York; W. W., Sycamore, Ill.

The Assembly on Wednesday.

After the usual number of petitions were presented, the following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Fraser—A bill to amend the acts regarding the Coburg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway; and also another bill to authorize the extension of the road northward.

Mr. Wood—A bill entitled "an act respecting over-holding tenants."

Mr. Macdonald—A bill respecting inspectors of prisons, asylums, hospitals, reformatories, &c.

Mr. Macdonald—A bill entitled "an act for the interpretation and construction of statutes."

In answer to Mr. Montieth, Hon. Mr. Wood said that there was no intention to establish a municipalities' improvement fund until after the arbitration between the Provinces.

In answer to Mr. Hays, Mr. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to introduce an act for the payment of criminal witnesses.

Sir Henry Smith introduced a bill entitled "a Homestead Act for the province of Ontario," which was read a first time. It exempts from seizure to the amount of $750.

Mr. Blake moved a petition complaining of the alteration of a voters' list by the clerk of London township for fraudulent purposes, to the Committee on Elections.—Carried after a debate.

The name of Mr. Williams, of Port Hope, was added to the Committee on Railways.

Sir Henry Smith moved the second reading of the bill regarding the holding of general elections to the Legislature, the principal feature of which is one day's polling only. After a long debate the motion was carried.

Mr. Macdonald supported the bill, as well as Mr. Wood and others. Sir Henry was complimented by several members on his rapid change to reform principles. The bill was also referred to a special committee.

Sir Henry Smith's bill on the law of evidence then came up on a motion for a second reading. Of course so important a matter created a lengthy debate, which was finally adjourned till Wednesday next.

The House then adjourned.

Quebec Legislature.

In the House on Tuesday, a lively discussion took place on an article which appeared in the Journal de Quebec, in reference to the composition of the Private Bills Committee, in which it is stated that it was too largely represented by the English members. A motion to add others (French members) was proposed. The attempt to introduce sectional feeling in the House was strongly deprecated by Mr. Beaubien, Cauchon, and others, though the motion carried. Mr. Cauchon, to whom the production of the article was attributed, stated that he did not believe it to be intended to raise any prejudice of race.

The resolutions to form the Consolidated Revenue Fund, were read a first time.

On Wednesday, Mr. Dunkin stated that all surplus Provincial Monies would be invested in Dominion Stock.

Mr. Simard enquired whether the Government has adopted any measure to provide an official residence for His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor?

Mr. Chauveau said that the whole subject was as yet under consideration by the Dominion Government, and until the Lieut. Governors of the other provinces had been appointed, no measure on the subject could be introduced by the local governments.

The Nova Scotia Fishermen.

In the Assembly on Tuesday, Atty.-General Macdonald called the attention of the House to the message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. The recommendation in that message, he had no doubt, accorded with the feelings of the members of the House, and he thought the unanimous vote by which he believed it would be adopted would prove that their hearts were not steeled against the cry of suffering and distress. The destitution which prevailed among the fishermen of Nova Scotia was a fact which they must all deplore. Owing to a failure of the usual autumn catch of fish these poor people had been left destitute on almost every supply necessary for maintainance during winter. He had telegraphed to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and found that the reports which had appeared in the public press were not exaggerated, but that great distress requiring immediate relief existed. He then moved the House into Committee on the $5,000 grant.

Mr. McKellar, in seconding the resolution, believed it would receive the hearty support of every member on his side of the House.—If such an amount of suffering existed in a foreign country their sympathy would be warm and deep; but how much deeper was it, and how much more freely would they offer their mite towards its relief when those who were laboring under this affliction were their own fellow-countrymen? In this Province we were blessed with an abundant harvest and were now generally enjoying the greatest prosperity. We were not only able therefore, but it was our duty and he believed it would be our pleasure, to give liberally towards their aid. He himself had visited the people of Nova Scotia and found them to be generous, warm-hearted and hospitable in the highest degree. It was true we had been misrepresented by certain persons among them, but he hoped that before long they would learn to look upon us, not as their enemies, but as what we truly were, their friends.

Sir Henry Smith and Mr. Cumberland heartily approved of the appropriation proposed by the government and were only sorry that the amount was not double.

Mr. T. R. Ferguson said the amount did not matter so much as the spirit in which it was given. He had no doubt that if it were necessary to give more it would be gladly given, and that the Dominion government, relying upon the future approval of Parliament, would also give a handsome sum for the relief of the distress.

Mr. M. C. Cameron said the object of the government was to propose an amount that would be readily voted, so that it might be applied at once to the purpose contemplated. He was sure private subscriptions would be raised throughout the Province, and until they were collected and sent to Nova Scotia this sum of $5000 would help to alleviate the distress. The $5000 would be available in Halifax next day.

Mr. Oliver, while heartily approving of the grant, thought some relief should also be extended to the poor fishermen of New Brunswick, who were suffering from a like cause as those of Nova Scotia. He feared attention had been more particularly drawn to the distress in Nova Scotia because the people of the Province were opposed to Confederation.

Mr. Macdonald hoped no gentleman would suffer it to go abroad as his opinion that this small contribution to the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia was made to induce them to change their feelings in regard to Confederation. (Hear, hear.) He was satisfied no one could entertain such an unworthy opinion.

Mr. Blake said the reason he could regard with satisfaction the small amount proposed to be voted was that it was not so large as to be viewed as a bribe by the people of Nova Scotia. It was absurd to talk of inducing a change of political feeling by voting $5,000, and he was satisfied the people of that province would not credit the House with entertaining such an unworthy motive. (Hear, hear.)

Messrs. Beatty and McKellar concurred in the remarks of the last speaker, and the grant passed.

Ministerial Responsibility.

In the House of Assembly on Tuesday,

Mr. Coyne introduced a bill entitled "An act respecting Division Courts." He asked that the bill should be read a first time and referred to a special committee.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald objected to the course proposed. It was a mistake for gentlemen to suppose that the government could consent to private members introducing and pushing through important measures without consulting the government. The government was responsible for the legislation of the House, and could not allow their functions to be assumed by private members. They had a right also to expect from their friends that they would not introduce bills on important subjects like this without consulting the members of the government. It was very unusual to do this, and during the time Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine were at the head of the Government of Canada they never consented to private members initiating measures of importance to the country. The member for Frontenac introduced a number of measures without disclosing his intention to the government, and now the member for Peel brought up a most important bill, thus taking out of the hands of the government altogether what was their peculiar duty. If members, after consulting the government, found that ministers would not take action on subjects which it was thought desirable to deal with, then they might introduce their measures in defiance of the government; but as long as they held their seats they must be responsible for the legislation of the House. If gentlemen who desired to make themselves conspicious had bills to present, that course was open to them; but it amounted to a declaration of want of confidence to endeavor in this way to take the control of legislative affairs out of the hands of the government. Above all, he thought it was due to the government, that they who professed to be their friends should not move in important matters until they ascertained that the government intended to take no act on in regard to those matters. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Henry Smith maintained the right of any gentleman to introduce a bill on any subject which he might think it necessary to deal with; and instead of being berated by the Attorney-General he thought the government ought to thank their friends for the assistance they had lent them in preparing necessary measures on important subjects. He alluded to the homestead resolutions introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands as a miserable abortion, which showed that the government, from the pressure of other business and duties, as members of the House of Commons and as ministers, were unable to deal comprehensively and satisfactorily with questions upon which the country demanded legislation. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Coyne as an independent member of the House was not bound by the government on all occasions and on every subject that came up; but as the Attorney-General objected under the rules of the House to the proposition he had made, he would withdraw the bill with a view of moving for a Committee to-morrow to enquire into the working of the law in regard to division courts. He would then show the necessity of legislating on the subject by introducing petitions signed by twenty-five of the county court judges and by a majority of the bar asking for changes in the law. He had spoken to the attorney-general upon the subject and that gentleman had then raised no objection to his (Mr. Coyne's) proceeding with the measure. He certainly had no desire to usurp functions which properly belonged to the government, but this was a question upon which legislation, he thought was imperatively demanded. In the meantime, however, he would withdraw the bill.

Mr. Blake and Mr. McCall expressed satisfaction at the assumption of the Government.

Mr. T. R. Ferguson expressed himself gratified at the decision which the government had announced, and argued that harm had been done in the past by excessive legislation which had been initiated and pushed through by private members.

Mr. Richard's Crown Lands Statement.

When Mr. Richards made his Crown Lands Statement in the Assembly on Tuesday, the following opinions were expressed in regard to the Government resolutions (already published):—

Mr. Cockburn sustained the resolutions, complimenting Mr. Richards on his speech as one of the ablest expositions of land policy ever delivered in Parliament.

Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, also supported the resolutions, and spoke at length on lumbering interests, and the importance of that branch of provincial industry.

Mr. Cumberland, while sustaining the government, referred to the importance of our mineral resources, and gave some striking figures, showing the results of American policy on the South Shore Lake Superior as compared with the Canadian policy on the North Shore. He condemned in strong terms the Royalty system.

Mr. Beatty sustained the general policy of the government, but agreed with Mr. Cumberland on the question of the management of mineral lands. He urged strongly the importance of liberal policy in relation to the settlement of the country and development of the lumbering and mining interest.

Sir H. Smith opposed the resolutions on the ground that free grants should be without reservation, and that the homestead law should be general and not confined to free grants.

Mr. Macdonald thought the Government policy liberal enough.

Oh! Sir Henry!

The honourable and gallant knight from Frontenac, who is, by the way, the Mentor of the House in matters of etiquette, is converting himself into a foreshadow of legislation. When he directed the attention of the Government yesterday to the distress in Nova Scotia, we innocently thought that the idea was original with the gallant knight, and gave him considerable credit for getting the start of Ministers in a very praiseworthy work. But when, to our astonishment, the Premier replied that he himself had intimated to the honourable and gallant knight that Government action had already been resolved upon, we begin to suspect that somebody was anxious to get credit when credit was not his due. We apologise to Sir Henry for the insinuation but we really think he is fond of sharp practice.—Toronto Telegraph.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Privy Council—Assimilation of the Criminal Law.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.

Messrs. Macdougall and Archibald arrived to-day. The Privy Council met this afternoon.

A bill for the assimilating of the criminal law of the Dominion is now in preparation Mr. Wicksteed, law clerk of the House of Commons, assisted by Col. Bernard and Mr. Burgess, is comparing the existing provincial laws and also the criminal laws with a view of presenting a complete and uniform code for the whole Dominion.

☞ Mr. Van (Green ?) Horn, of Missouri, introduced another silly resolution into the House at Washington on Tuesday. He demands that O'Brien, one of the executed murderers of the Manchester policeman, should have been tried before a mixed jury, as an American citizen; that Minister Adams be dismissed by the President for not taking action in the case, that the President also demand satisfaction and redress from the British Government, as well as security that American citizens shall not be meddled with in future under pain of war! on the part of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, like the innumerable documents which preceded it.

Fenian Intelligence.

Irish papers contain congratulatory articles that the opening of the new year has been unmarked by any Fenian outrages. This peaceful state of things was probably, in a great degree, due to the fact that the Fenians knew that the authorities were on the qui vive, and that the most ample preparations had been made to deal with the disaffected if they attempted to disturb the public peace. On New Year's night, the Protestant Hall in Cork was filled with troops, who were ready at a moment's notice to stamp out the slightest manifestations of a rebellious spirit. Four hundred Royal Marines, from Davenport, reached Queenstown on the morning of the 3rd, and three more regiments were expected in Ireland.

Upwards of 300 special constables, including the Windsor Rifle Volunteers and Fire Brigade, and several of the Eton College masters, have been sworn in, in consequence of an anonymous letter picked up at Uxbridge and forwarded to the Mayor through Superintendent Davis, the contents of which spoke of a determination of the Fenians to commit a great outrage in the Royal borough and on Windsor Castle.—Cavalry and infantry regiments have put an extra guard outside of the barracks.—Orders have been received from the Lord Chamberlain's Office by Messrs. Berridge, to put up 400 extra bolts and fastenings at Windsor Castle, to give increased security to the Royal residence.

The comparative tranquility of Ireland while England is so much agitated, is explained by a Dublin correspondent, who says "the truth is that in Ireland a completely organized police force extending over the country with unity of control and constant communication between the central authority and the various sections, has proved an effectual though costly means of repressing lawlessness and restoring confidence to the public mind."

THE LAST NEW YORK SENSATION.—The new spectacular piece which has succeeded the Black Crook at Niblo's, New York, is thus described by the World:

"Where is Smyth-Smyth the censor, the rigid, the virtuous? Let him show himself now in indignant denunciation or let him ever hereafter hold his peace. For the "Black Crook," which excited the virtuous virus of that pure person and sent a thrill of holy horror through every column of the New York Herald, is fairly outdone. The 'White Fawn' has better dialogue, more gorgeous accessories, more red, white and blue fire, and more naughtiness. Let Christmas pantomimes, and Devil's Auctions, and Enchanted Princesses fade far away into the limbo dim of outworn and forgotten things, while the unanimous public, like the hunters in Tennyson's Idyll, take the track of the milk-white fawn—

"And chase the flashes of his golden horns."

SUBMERGENCE AND EMERGENCE.—In 1772 the greater part of one of the largest volcanic mountains in Java was swallowed up. A luminous cloud enveloped the mountain on the 11th of August, and soon afterwards the hugh mass disappeared with a great noise, carrying with it about ninety square miles of the surrounding country, forty villages, and 2,957 inhabitants. In 1819 a large tract of country, not far from the eastern mouth of the river Indus in India, underwent considerable change. A tract of probably not less than 750 square miles was raised ten feet above its former level: and, south of this, another tract of perhaps 600 square miles became submerged, and occupied by the Lake Sindree. In 1638, 1720, and 1811, islands have appeared and disappeared in the sea near the Azores. On the last occasion, an island rose to the height of 690 feet, and was named Sabrina. In the following year it disappeared. In 1831 an island appeared to the south-west of Sicily, reaching an elevation of nearly 200 feet and a diameter of three miles. After three months it gradually sank again, until nothing remains but its name of Graham Island.

VENTILATION.—The English House of Commons required during the last session 2,500,000 cubic feet of air per hour from its proper ventilation. The original plan of taking the supply of air per hour from a great height, viz.: from the clock-tower, has been given up, because it was found that London air at this altitude is not as pure as that nearer the earth. The supply is now drawn from the Star Court and the Commons Court. When discharged into the great Hall it has an average temperature of 62° F., except in very hot weather, when the velocity of the current is increased to counteract in part the elevation of the temperature.

The Arrest of George Francis Train.

AMERICAN OPINIONS.

The notorious George Francis Train, whose arrest at Cork has been recorded, was discharged from custody. We are inclined to think that a mistake was committed in putting this fellow under restraint. He was thirsting for notoriety, and the most cruel punishment that could have been inflicted upon him would have been to let him severely alone. His arrest was probably the act of some officious policemen who had more zeal than discretion. The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following upon the case:—

"The arrest of Train and others, at Queenstown, Ireland, for alleged action or sympathy with Fenians in America, was, to say the least of it, a blunder. The government should have waited until they had committed some act within its jurisdiction. To arrest Train for gas blowing in this country, or in anticipation of the 'sound and fury signifying nothing' that he might utter in England, was a weakness if not a wrong. Certainly no legal process could have issued. The arrests must have been wholly arbitrary, and will occasion more difficulty between the two governments than one hundred forty fools like Train are worth. The telegram from Cork says that no Fenian documents were found upon Train's person or with his luggage. Of course not. All the Fenianism about him is in his head, and that is of the shallowest kind. If Train had sense enough he would have planned his own arrest for the sake of the notoriety. And yet, fool as he is, the greater folly of those who arrested him may be occasion of trouble. Some man in Congress is likely to make a Judy of himself to-day in a resolution for the protection of American citizens travelling abroad."

The Boston Traveller says:—The arrest of George Francis Train by the English authorities, on the suspicion that he is a Fenian, is the best joke of the season. He will regard it as an honor, and it will add to his popularity with certain classes in this country, though it will hardly make him President of the United States this year.—Of course he will be speedily released, and perhaps our government will demand an apology for the arrest,—but that will depend upon Mr. Seward's finding time to look after the rights of American citizens.

The N. Y. Tribune says: The arrest of Geo. Francis Train causes considerable talk here among Congressmen and others, and it is probable that some action will be taken in the House in the case of the illustrious captive. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has in charge the question of the rights of American citizens travelling abroad, does not meet until Thursday, but nearly all of the members express themselves in a very decided manner in reference to this, the latest "outrage," and hold that such proceedings in the future must be stopped. It is not for an instant supposed that Train is a member of the Fenian organization, and the only charge that can be brought against him is that he talked a little too freely at Fenian meetings. Congressmen say that if this thing is permitted to pass unnoticed not one of them can go to Europe if they feel so inclined, for nearly one-half the prominent men in the country have, in some way or other, given countenance to Fenianism.

SANTA ANNA.—It is reported that Santa Anna and his friends are engaged in a new conspiracy against Mexico, which is about to be practically developed, with Havana as its point of departure. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this report. As long as this old scamp is alive, he will be conspiring against the Government of his country; and if that Government were in his own hands the conspiracy would be all the more certain and the more efficacious. If the Mexicans who catch him next time will only shoot him in good earnest, they will confer a favor upon the rest of the world, and especially upon the newspaper press, by removing one of the greatest bores and humbugs now in existence.

The Municipal and Assessment Bills.

The committee of the Legislature of Ontario, appointed for the revision of the Municipal and Assessment Acts, met yesterday. This being the first sitting, it was determined that there should be no discussion, but that members should take up the Assessment Act first, and go over it clause by clause, and mark such clauses as needed revision or repeal. By to-day members will have made up their minds to the amendments necessary, and be prepared to advocate them in committee this morning. In this way the committee's work—which is very heavy—will, it is expected, be got through in time to enable them to report early next week. Letters have, by direction of the chairman, been forwarded to every municipality throughout the Province, calling for their suggestions in the amendment of the Act. Replies will come in to these communications during the recess. The general opinion of the country will by that time be fully ascertained, and by next session all that will be necessary to do will be to reorganize the committee now sitting, go over all the proposed amendments, and amend and consolidate both Acts. In the meantime some of the more necessary alterations in both measures will be made. A dozen or fifteen of the clauses in each Act will be changed; and the working of these amendments will be sufficiently tested, before the House meets again, to give an idea of their value.—Globe, Wednesday.

Circumventing the Dead Heads.

HOW TO RUN AN HOTEL ON THE CASH BASIS.

Bonifaces are more subject to imposition from penniless travellers than any other class of purveyors, and it must be admitted, meet with less sympathy when they are taken in. If what we hear of Vallejo landlords be true, they must have suffered a heap of martyrdom from itinerant Bohemians before they resorted to the present ingenious measure of self-defence. It seems that the role adopted there is to pay for dinner immediately upon the delivery of the plate of soup. The other day a fraudulent genius, having unsuccessfully exploited one hotel, boldly entered the Washington and ordered dinner. He was astonished to see the waiter approach him with a plate of soup in one hand, a towel in the other, and a large family syringe under his arm. The waiter laid the plate of soup in front of the customer, and significantly placed the palm of his right hand under the nose of the hungry customer. As our friend had not as yet tackled his meal, he modestly inquired the meaning of the open hand.

"Pay in advance!" was the terse and peremptory reply of the waiter.

"Can't you wait till I get through my meal first?"

"No sir, our rules are positive. On delivery of the soup plank down the cash."

"Singular promptitude" he muttered. Then, reddening up with natural indignation, said he:

"I suppose if I don't pay you, you will brain me with that bludgeon pump of yours?"

"Not at all, sir. Through this instrument we secure our business on a cash basis. Your money, if you please."

He thought he had the dead-wood on the soup anyhow, and dipped his spoon for the first mouthful. Before the spoon reached the broth, however, he was transfixed at seeing the waiter coolly introduce the point of his syringe into the plate, and pulling the suction handle to its fullest extent, the soup suddenly disappeared, leaving his plate as empty as his stomach. He turned around, but the waiter had passed to another customer, and our friend left the establishment in disgust.

A Eulogy on Woman.

At a dinner given by the Correspondents' Club at Washington, "Mark Twain," known as a humorous contributor to the American press, was called on to respond to the usual toast to "Woman," which he did in the following characteristic style:—

"Mr. President: I do not know why I should have been singled out to receive the greatest distinction of the evening—for so the office of replying to the toast to woman has been regarded in every age. (Applause.) I do not know why I have received this distinction, unless it be that I am a trifle less homely than the other members of the club. But be this as it may, Mr. President, I am proud of the position, and you could not have chosen anyone who would have accepted it more gladly, or labored with a heartier goodwill to do the subject justice, than I. Because, sir, I love the sex, stre-pective of age or color. (Laughter.)

"Human intelligence cannot estimate what we owe to woman, sir. She sews on our buttons (laughter), she mends our clothes (laughter), she ropes us in at the church fairs—she confides in us; she tells us whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of the neighbors; she gives us good advice—and plenty of it; she gives us a piece of her mind sometimes—and sometimes all of it; she soothes our aching brows; she bears our children—ours as a general thing. In all the relations of life, sir, it is but a just and graceful tribute to woman to say of her that she is a brick. (Great laughter.)

"Wheresoever you place woman, sir—in whatever position or estate—she is an ornament to that place she occupies, and a treasure to the world. (Here Mr. Twain paused, looked inquiringly at his hearers, and remarked that the applause should come in at that point. It came in. Mr. Twain resumed his eulogy.) Look at the notable names of history! Look at Cleopatra! look at Desdemona! look at Florence Nightingale! look at Joan of Arc! look at Lucretia Borgia! (Disapprobation expressed. 'Well,' said Mr. Twain, scratching his head doubtfully, 'suppose we let Lucretia slide.') Look at Joyce Heth! look at Mother Eve! (Cries of 'Oh'! 'Oh!') You need not look at her unless you want to, but (said Mr. Twain reflectively, after a pause,) Eve was ornamental, sir; particularly before the fashions changed! I repeat, sir, look at the illustrious names of history. Look at the Widow Machree!—look at Lucy Stone! look at Elizabeth Cady Stanton! look at George Francis Train!—(Great laughter.) And, sir, I say it with bowed head and deepest veneration, look at the mother of Washington! she raised a boy that could not lie. (Applause.) But he never had any chance. (Oh, Oh!) It might have been different with him if he had belonged to a newspaper correspondent's club. [Laughter, groans, hisses, cries of "put him out." Mark looked around placidly upon his excited audience and resumed.]

"I repeat, sir, that in whatsoever position you place a woman she is an ornament to society and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals and no superiors (laughter); as a cousin she is convenient—as a wealthy grandmother, with an incurable distemper she is precious—as a wet nurse she has no equal among men! (Laughter).

"What sir, would the people of the earth be without woman? * * * They would be scarce, sir—almighty scarce! Then let us cherish her—let us protect her—let us give her our support, our encouragement, our sympathy—ourselves, if we get a chance. (Laughter).

"Put, jesting aside, Mr. President, woman is lovable, gracious, kind of heart, beautiful—worthy of all respect, of all deference. Not any here will refuse to drink her health right cordially in the bumper of wine, for each and every one of us has personally known, and loved, and honored, the very best one of them all—his own mother!" (Applause).

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dublin, Jan. 21, (evening.)

The accounts received here of the threatened disturbance in Waterford county were greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men under cover of the night surrounded the martello tower at Duncannon and made hostile demonstrations, but finding the place well garrisoned the crowd retired without making any attack or doing any damage.

Prime Minister Menebrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish government. It was called forth by the speech of Queen Isabella at the opening of the Cortes. M. Menebrea informs the Spanish cabinet that Italy will not admit the intervention in her affairs of any foreign power save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

LATER.

Discussion on the Alabama claims—Denial from Russia.

London, Jan. 22.

Lord Hobart has written two able letters to the Times, in which he sustains the position taken by the American government on the subject of the Alabama claims.

The writer "Historicus," in a communication, and the London Times editorially, reply to Lord Hobart's arguments. The tone of these replies is moderate and conciliatory.

The Russian government, in an official note, denies the report that Russia was sending troops to the Southern frontier.

Vancouver and Annexation.

Mr. Seward is developing into a very Briareus of diplomacy. He has already one hand grasping at the West Indies; another, after pocketing Alaska, is feeling its way to the North Pole; another is fingering among the Sandwich Islands; and it seems now that he has designs on Vancouver's Island as well. From this last colony a petition has been forwarded to Her Majesty setting forth the difficulties underwhich it now labors, intimating that a union with the Canadian Confederation would be of no use to them, and requesting permission to become a portion of the United States. But the Canadian papers assert that this petition has been written by paid agents of Mr. Seward and by American residents—that those who have signed it are men notoriously opposed to everything British; and that it represents the wishes only of an insignificant minority in the colony. It is at least certain that the members of the Colonial Legislature have voted almost unanimously for union with Canada, and the journals of Vancouver's Island are, with one exception, in favor of Confederation. This colony is decidedly of importance to the Dominion, for there can be little doubt that New Westminster is destined to become a great naval and commercial depot—the Halifax of the Pacific coast.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Victoria to the Montreal Gazette:—

"I may state generally that the mining prospects of next season are very good, and that the farmers find a ready sale for all produce.

We are anxiously waiting for the session of the Legislative Council next month, when we hope that the Capital question will be definitely settled according to the wishes of the people in favor of Victoria; and also that a favorable reply has been received by the Governor from the Governor General of Canada on the proposal of our confederation with the Dominion.

So long as we are isolated and shut off from access to the Atlantic seaboard, this country never can progress."

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Jan. 22nd, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4½ discount.
" selling at 4 to 4½ discount.
Greenbacks, Bills 71c. Silver 74c
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 140½.
Commercial Bank Bills 98c.

Current Prices of Grain.

Kingston, Jan. 22nd, 1868.

G. M. Kinghorn reports—

Fall Wheat,	1 60 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 50 to 0 00	" "
Rye,	1 05 to 0 0	" "
Barley,	1 04 to 1 05	" "
Peas,	79 to 00	" "
Oats,	50 to 53	" "
Buckwheat,	65 to 0	" "

Customs Imports.

January 22nd.

G T R, Toronto—1 cask crucibles, Provincial Hardware Company.

G T R, Cobourg—24 bbls, 2 casks ware, H Skinner & Co.

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Montreal, Jan. 22.

Share.	BANKS.	Div. p. a.	Closing Prices. p. c.
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	125 a 126
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	102½a104
$100	Commercial Bank		36 a 36½
80	City Bank	8	99 a100
50	Banque du Peuple	8	107½a108
50	Molson's Bank	8	111 a111½
40	Ontario Bank	8	98 a 99
100	Bank of Toronto	8	110 a 111
100	Quebec Bank	7	98½a 99½
50	Banque Nationale	8	106½a107½
40	Gore Bank	7	80 a 85
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	106 a 107
100	Merchants' Bank	8	109½a 110
50	East. Townships Bank	8	97 a 98
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	90½a 91½
100	Union Bank	8	100½a101½
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	96½a 97½
50	Bank of Commerce		99½a100½
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		16 a 16
20½	Great Western	4	15 a 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	10	131 a132
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	136 a 137
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	100 a104
100	Can. Island S. N. Co.	14	122 a 126

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days	110 a110½
Private " "	109 a109½
Bank on New York	27½a 28
Private " "	28 a 28½
Gold Drafts on New York	par to ¼ pm

New York Markets—Yesterday.

Gold 140½. Flour dull and lower; receipts are 7,521 bbls; sales are 100 bbls; at 8,40 a 9,00 for superfine state and western; 9,75 a 11.65 for common to choice extra state; 9, 40 a 12.00 for common to choice extra western; 9.75 a 12,75 for common to choice round hoop Ohio. Rye flour quiet; sales at 7,50 a 9,30. Wheat dull and heavy receipts not reported; sales are 750 bush at 2,65 for red Pennsylvania. Corn rather more steady; receipts are 5,249 bush; sales are 43,000 bush at 1,26 a 1,30 for new mixed western afloat; 1,25 a 1,27 for new white southern.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Royal Philosophical Society of Kingston.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

At the next meeting of this Society, to be holden at the usual time and place, the following Agricultural Question will be propounded:—"What will be the increase in *Road Stock* owned by the city this year, it having a *Breedin Mare* elected by an *Entire Council*?"

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.

By order.

R. T., Secretary.

Kingston, Jan. 23, 1868. 20

DIED.

In Belleville, on the 21st inst. Mr. Robt. Breeze, formerly of the Ordnance Department, Kingston, aged 57 years.

At Belleville, on the 21st January, Mr. Lewis McDonald, in his 53rd year.

At London, on the 16th Jan., Jas. Hussey, Esq., 53rd Regt., aged 27 years.

In London, on the 19th inst, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. George Urquhart.

SKATING

CARNIVAL.

A Fancy Dress Carnival

WILL BE HELD IN THE

KING STREET SKATING RINK

ON

Wednesday, 5th February Next.

THE Splendid Band of the R. C. Rifle Regiment will be present.

Tickets—25 cents each.

Spectators' entrance by the side door on Union Street.

☞ Only Skaters in costume allowed on the ice.

J. K. MACAULAY, Secretary.

January 23, 1868. 20

City of Kingston.

NOTICE is hereby given that "A By-Law respecting the keeping of Petroleum, Coal Oil, Benzine, Benzole, Naptha, Paraffine Oil, Gasoleum, and other compounds in the City of Kingston" was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston on the 13th day of January, instant, to take effect immediately after the passing thereof, and amongst other things provides "that no person shall keep in any one place in the part of the City lying South of Catarsqui Street and West of Montreal Street any of the fluids named in any greater quantity, or otherwise than is herein provided, namely:

Of Petroleum and Coal Oil, not more than five barrels; of Benzine, Benzole, Naptha, Naraffine Oil, Gasoleum, and of any fluid containing either of the above fluids, dangerously combustible, not more than two barrels; and that no more than five barrels altogether of all the above fluids, at one time, shall be kept by any person within said limits." And assigns the place for the deposit of the fluids above enumerated, *without limitation of quantity*, as follows, namely:

"That part of the City which lies North of Catarsqui Street, West of the Great River Catarsqui, and East of Montreal Street."

By order.

M. FLANAGAN, City Clerk.

Kingston, Jan. 23, 1868. 3in20

Wood Wanted.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until the 5th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, from persons willing to furnish, say:

400 Cords of Good Dry Hard Wood,

AND

400 Cords of Good Dry Soft Wood,

Or the quantity required by the Company for one year, from 10th February, 1868.

Specifications may be seen, and further particulars learned, at the Company's Office.

J. WILSON, Manager K. W. W. Co.

Water Works Office, Jan. 17th, 1868. 15

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING purchased of S. CARSLEY his entire Stock of Dry Goods, at a price that will enable me to sell them very much lower than the present market prices, the business will be carried on on the same straightforward one-price system. All Goods will be marked the Reduced Price in plain figures, from which no abatement can be made. All Goods purchased during THE SALE (which will last two months) will be exchanged or the money refunded if not approved of, and by strict attention to business I hope to merit a fair share of public patronage.

J. GREENFIELD.

The following List will show a few of the Reductions:

27 Inch Factory	Reduced to 5d. per yard.
Good French Merinoes	Reduced to 2s. 4½d. per yard.
Double Fold Winceys	Reduced to 6½d. per yard.
New Striped Challies	Reduced to 11½. per yard.
Very Heavy Grey Flannel	Reduced from 2s. 2d. to 1s. 10½d.
40 Spring Hoop Skirts	Reduced to 3s. 6d.
Home-Made Flannel	Reduced from 2s. 6d. to 2s.
Heavy Canadian Ribbed Skirts	Reduced to 4s. 3d.
Alexandre's Best Kids	Reduced to 4s. 10½d.
Canada Tweeds	Reduced 20 per cent.
A large lot of Light Prints, yard-wide	Reduced from 10½d. to 6½d.

20 per cent. off all Glace Silks.

Blankets, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. off per pair.

All Goods not mentioned in the above List will be subject to a Discount of from 20 to 30 per cent.

☞ The Sale commenced on THURSDAY, January 23rd.

J. GREENFIELD.

Kingston, January 24, 1868. 2

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

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