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.

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.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....5:30 p.m. and 4:20 a.m.
Depart at.....5:50 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.....2:25 p.m. and 2:30 a.m.
Depart at.....2:45 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

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—A. L. & Co., Montreal; W. F. C., Ottawa; D. F., Bath.

The Fenian Prisoners in Canada.

(From the London Times, Jan. 15.)

The American House of Representatives must be allowed the merit of courage.—There is nothing too high or too remote for its action, or, if not for its action, at least for its opinion. The majority of the assembly seem prepared to give their judgment at any moment on any subject that may be brought before it. Whether it be the interpretation of a treaty, a nice question of the relations between belligerents and neutrals during a time of war, the arraignment of the First Magistrate of the Union, or any other topic equally simple, a vote may generally be secured. In this respect the House of Representatives is not unlike the Chamber which was its model. It is not twelve months since Lord Stanley had to remind the popular branch of our own Legislature that it was the Commons of the United Kingdom, and not of the world; but the House of Representatives, unfortunately, has no responsible ministers among its members who may utter an occasional word of warning.

The courage—to call the quality by no other name—of the House of Representatives must be borne in mind in estimating the fact that it has recently requested the President to intercede with the Queen on behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada. The House may, of course, come to any resolution its members approve upon this or any other subject. It has done such things often before, and will probably do such hereafter, without disturbing the temper of the American people or exciting any attention in the States. The present resolution will doubtless be conveyed to the President, and he will act upon it or not, at his discretion. He may think it a delicate function to intercede for a remission of the sentence passed upon the perpetrators of an outrage upon a peaceful country at a time when their associates threaten to repeat their attacks, and he may, in the exercise of his executive power, decline to adopt the course suggested by the House of Representatives. He may, on the contrary, think he can do no harm by forwarding a message pleading for mercy, and that he is not called upon to consider the difficulties of Her Majesty's Government. We have no means of ascertaining what may be the decision of Mr. Johnson on the subject; still less can we venture to anticipate the nature of the answer and advisers of the Crown might recommend for transmission in reply to his hypothetical intercession. But independently altogether of these doubtful elements, there is a view of the case of the Canadian prisoners which ought to be insisted upon the more energetically because it is apt to be as in fact it has often been, overlooked. The nature and the duration of the punishment of the Fenian prisoners in Canada are before all things a Canadian question. We are all more or less like the typical Irish landlord in the well-known story. Evicted tenants may threaten our stewards, but threats to take away the lives of our stewards do not touch us. It was so in the matter of the Fenian raid into Canada. The news of it did not ruffle our equanimity. The promptitude and loyalty with which it was repelled did not excite the vehement admiration. The commutation by the Home Government of the punishment of the chief offenders was taken as a thing of course. If we compare the excitement at the outbreak in the south of Ireland last spring, when the loss of life was almost nominal, with our calmness on hearing the tale slain by the Fenian inroad into Canada, we must be at once conscious of an inconsistency of conduct, due, we may perhaps say in our own justification, rather to defect of imagination than to carelessness of feeling, it cannot, however, be deemed unreasonable if our fellow subjects in Canada chafe under the comparative indifference manifested at the losses of life and property suffered in the Provinces. The Home Government of England, therefore, is bound to consider the sentiments of the Canadian people before taking a single step in further mitigation of the punishment of the raiders. The raid, was, as Mr. Gladstone very justly pointed out in one of his Lancashire addresses before Christmas, of a piece with every subsequent Fenian attempt. It was a reckless attack upon those who were admitted to be unoffending and innocent, in order to strike through them at others accused of tyranny and oppression. If Mr. Johnson should be disposed to act upon the resolution of the House of Representatives, and should intercede with the Queen on behalf of M'Mahon, Lynch, and the other Fenian prisoners in Canada, it will, we conceive, be the plain duty of the advisers of the Crown to ascertain the Canadian feeling towards these offenders. The same message which informs us of the action of the House of Representatives, acquaints us also with the fact—on somewhat doubtful authority, it is true—that the guard placed over the public buildings in Canada have been increased under an apprehension of Fenian attacks. The moment when the renewal of the attempt of 1866 is contemplated as possible is an inauspicious time for soliciting the remission of the punishment of the former offenders. It cannot be the desire of the Government of the Crown, whether in England or in Canada, to detain prisoners a moment longer than the object of their detention warrants, but it is impossible to talk of mercy when new offences of the same character are planned by the associates of the former offenders.

The action of the House of Representatives on behalf of the Canadian prisoners is premature, but it is deserving of attention. So much cannot be said of the mass meetings reported to have been held at Washington and elsewhere, principally under the auspices of Fenians or their avowed sympathisers, "in favour of securing the rights of American citizens abroad." These mass meetings are part of the machinery of any poitical organization, and are necessary to keep the members of a party or brotherhood together. We are told that at the Washington meeting Mr. Adams was censured, and Congress was urged to legislate for the protection of American citizens. Unless Congress is prepared to advance the doctrine that an American citizen may visit another country and commit any crime against its laws without being amenable to its criminal procedure, legislation is impossible. We treat the American citizen with the justice we demand for ourselves. If he visits us in innocence, he is free as an Englishman is free; if, visiting, he offends against the peace of the realm, he must answer for his offence, and, on conviction, must undergo punishment of the character—one and rigour our law provides for the repression of offences like his. There is no pretence for saying that any American citizen has been subjected to unjust or cruel treatment at our hands. Statements to the contrary may, indeed, be sent to America, and arose an excusable excitement among men sympathising with the object of Fenianism, and little disposed to examine critically the accounts which reach them; but we may wait with the confidence of conscious justice, the time when such statements will be universally discredited, knowing that no responsible Government the States have seen or can see will be deluded by their malice.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE—No. 427.

We have little to notice this week:—

LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS. Edited by Arthur Helps. John Creighton, Kingston. 12 mo. pp. 287. Bound.

This is another Queen's Book, a very handsome volume from the Press of the Harpers', New York. It contains familiar Sketches of Royal Life in the Highlands of Scotland, which bear the impress of reality, carefully pruned of anything otherwise than what is meet to appear and put before the public by a gentleman of Her Majesty's Household. Our duty as a loyal subject would forbid us to do ought than praise the little volume, given to the world as it is, with the kindest intentions; and gallantry towards a woman would also restrain any harsh criticism were such called for. But such is not the case. The Royal Book is filled with very many pleasing anecdotes of Royal Life. True, there is nothing in it but what any other lady could write, but the curiosity so natural to peep behind the screen which Majesty places before Royalty, is so far gratified, as to render, what under other circumstances might by ill-natured critics be considered inane or puerile, for there is no royal road to learning, very interesting and gratifying. Of course the Queen is not a Madame De Stael, but describes the scenes she views prettily enough, and does not suffer much to pass her observation. She is distractingly fond of her husband and her children, and never misses an opportunity of showing it; and in her relations with her Nobility and the gentlemen of her household, is always saying a kind word of them. Were there no other evidence of the Queen's natural disposition than the 'Leaves of Her Journal,' the world would come to the opinion that she was a good wife, is a kind mother, and an amiable woman. In future ages when Louis Napoleon is borne in mind and studied for his 'Life of Julius Cæsar,' Victoria, unlike Marguerite De Navarre, will not be recollected for ought but what is pleasing, moral and chaste.

THE NEW DOMINION for February. John Dougall & Son, Montreal. Price Sixpence.

This new cheap Magazine is winning its way to popularity. It is so cheap and so well got up, and its articles are of so much Canadian interest, that it cannot fail to become popular.

THE LAW JOURNAL for January. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. $3 per annum.

THE STATUTES OF CANADA FOR 1867.

We have to thank the Queen's Printer for an early Copy of the Statutes of Canada—the First Volume.

LAW ALMANAC.—And we have also to thank Messrs. W. C. Chewett of Toronto for a Copy of their truly excellent Law Almanac of Canada for the present year.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR,—If my frequent approval of your criticisms is of any value, it is very much at your service; but when you speak slightingly of Miss Mulock, I must ask leave to appear in her defence. In my opinion Miss Mulock is a novelist of whom we have just cause to be proud; upon her the mantles of Miss Edgeworth and Miss Austen may be said to have fallen; like them she never writes anything that is not true, right, pure, delicate and womanly; she is capable of more exalted sentiments than either, and she can, perhaps write equally well with both. Compared with the lurid glare of many of her sister novelists, Miss Mulock's is the soft, mild radiance proper to her sex—a sound, wholesome woman among lepers. Is that too strong? Let us see. Miss Braddon makes Aurora Floyd run away with her father's groom, live with him during a year or more, tire of him, and leave him. Resuming maidenhood—her father, a high-souled gentleman of the Braddon pattern, being privy to the imposture—she marries again. The groom's death had been reported, but of course he turns up, and he enters the second husband's service. Under false pretenses used towards her father, Aurora obtains a very large sum of money with which to bribe the groom to silence and quiescence, and enters upon a career of adultery, with accompanying dissimulation and duplicity as a matter of course, and the chance of bastardizing the children of a true, honorable gentleman. A miserable, half-witted wretch covets the unholy money, and at length shoots the groom to get it, for which crime he is turned off from the gallows amid a complacent gratulatory chuckle from the authoress at his well deserved fate—he being scarcely an accountable being, and Aurora's own baseness having been the source whence the temptation flowed, and at the happy escape of her charming heroine whose little peccadilloes she naively and amiably condones, admitting with an engaging frankness that she was "not quite faultless." A certain Mr. Carlton, of Mrs. Henry Wood's creation, makes a clandestine love match and keeps his wife, who has preserved a close incognito even from him, out of the way. At this time, that is during the first four months after he has married for love, to his own worldly disadvantage, he meets and falls passionately in love with his wife's sister, having been kept in ignorance of the relationship. The young, confiding wife comes to be delivered of their first child at the place where he is practising, and, in his capacity of accoucheur, he murders her by poison. The little difficulty being thus got over, the marriage with the sister is then happily consummated—only that is a runaway match too; these young ladies, you must know, being the daughters of an earl's brother, who himself at this point of the story becomes the earl. There is a nice little complication of absurd improbability, deceit, treachery, villainy and crime here which does credit to the lady's imagination; but, somehow, we had rather that a lady did not imagine just such things. Well, all comes to light at last, and the "poor fellow," yes, sir, he is called poor fellow, and we may talk of poor Cain if we like, is let down very easy indeed, leaving his wife his forgiveness for having, while rifling his strong box for proofs, in a fit of jealousy, made the discovery that the hand which she has fondled so long and so often was red with the life blood of her own sister.

Even the authoress of Adam Bede, in her last work, imagines a lady who has two sons, of whom the father of the first is her husband and of the second a rather vulgar attorney. The younger son grows to man's estate; his mother and the two fathers are the principal groups in the story. I need not tell you that the situations are excessively repulsive, and are very awkward no doubt, insomuch that this sadly ill-used wife—no counter charge of any kind lying against her husband—piteously complains, and I much misdoubt me that the plaint is the authoress' own, in which opinion I am far from singular, "that God was cruel when He made woman."

Now, Sir, are they or are they not distorted pictures of these books? The books are then; see for yourself. What then is not Miss Mulock by the side of such women as these?

Yours more in sorrow than in anger,
SPARE THE ROD AND SPOIL THE CHILD.

P.S.—I much regret that I should have had to transcribe the above blasphemous sentence; and I will only say that the limited space which I could ask from you has compelled me to do infinite injustice to my subject.

*** The objection we made to Miss Mulock's 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' was that her hero is made to take a beating with a stick in women's company, and is too much of a gentleman to resent it! Out upon such a gentleman!!

Plagiarism.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

DEAR SIR,—

The poetical effusion that appeared in your issue of yesterday, over the signature "M.," as original:—"Dimes and dollars: dollars and dimes, &c.," was composed by Charles P. Shiras, Esq., of Alleghany City, Pa., and was published by him in the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor in the year 1849. Mr. Shiras had been the Editor of "The Albatros," and was at that time Joint Editor of the Saturday Visitor with Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, one of the finest writers of her day.

"Dimes and dollars" was considered a first class production, second only to Hood's Song of "The Shirt;" and was re-produced in the columns of many literary papers and magazines in America and in Europe.

Your impudent correspondent "M." had better try something else.

Yours respectfully,
MONONGAHELA.

Kingston, 11th February, 1868.

MURDER OF A YOUNG CANADIAN IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Post gives the following particulars of the mysterious murder of a lad named Charles Gordon, a native of Toronto:—At about ten minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young lady book-keeper, employed by the firm of Adams, Blackman & Lyon, book-binders, having occasion to step into the packing-room, discovered a lad in the employ of the firm, named Charles Gordon, aged about 15 years, lying upon the floor on his face in a dying condition. She immediately called upon some of the other employees, and a physician was sent for. Dr. Blane, upon examining the boy, discovered a hole in his left breast, in the region of the heart, which looks as if made by a pistol ball. The vest he wore was burned where the ball passed through. The boy expired soon after the doctor's arrival without being able to speak a word. A through search of the room was instituted to find the weapon with which the deed was done, if he shot himself; but none could be found in the room or the alley underneath the window; and the surmise is that he was shot by some person unknown, who made his escape." The parents of the unfortunate lad reside in Toronto. The body was brought home in charge of a brother of the deceased. The Chicago Journal in speaking of young Gordon says: "He is spoken of by his employers as a youth of much industry good manners, quiet disposition, and as one who was respected by all who came in contact with him." He was one of the company of Canadians who returned home from that city at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866.

The English Press on the Alabama Claims.

The English press is pretty well united in the view taken as to the duty of the English Government with regard to the Alabama claims. While all counsel moderation, few, if any, express the opinion that the propriety of the course adopted by Great Britain with regard to the recognition of the South as a belligerent power, ought to be submitted to the arbitration of a foreign power. Indeed if the British Goverment and people were to submit to such a course, they had better at once sell their iron-clads, do away with their armies, and drop all pretentions to be called either a great or an independent power. The London Standard says very truly there are cases in public as well as in private life, on which no man or state can honorably condescend to justification. If A accuse B of unfriendliness, or insult in asking to dinner A's enemy C, B will certainly give no other answer than that he is at liberty to ask to his table what guest he pleases. So national policy is not a subject of international responsibility. To submit a question to arbitration is to admit that it is one upon which we may be rightly asked to justify our conduct towards a foreign power. Suppose the American Government were to call us to account for hanging or imprisoning Fenians who claimed American citizenship, ought we to submit to arbitration our right to hang traitors or filibusters? And, again, it would be impossible to carry on the Government of the Queen with honor and independence, if we were not resolute in asserting our immunity from any foreign complaint or interference in respect of acts of policy.

The London Times divides the Alabama question into two points first, whether unconditional arbitration, including the recognition of the Confederate States is in itself reasonable; secondly, whether even if unreasonable, it should be accepted. Under the former point the Times argues that it is very unreasonable that a Government, having proclaimed the existence of a civil war, established a blockade of ports in the possession of the insurgents, and exercised all the rights of belligerents against the neutral States, should now avail itself of the plea that no war, in the legal sense, ever existed at all, and that, in recognising its existence, with all the consequences of that fact, we committed an act of "wrongful intervention."

With regard to the second point the Times says we must rise above the blind influence of pride and jealousy; and on the other hand, we must banish with no less firmness, not unmixed with indignation, those motives of fear to which Lord Robert appeals. The Times regards Mr. Seward's demand as palpably groundless, but is unwilling to believe that the Government, and unable to believe that the people of the United States, are so far committed to risks to harbor the designs which Lord Robert imputes to them. It is natural that Mr. Seward, having taken his stand on an untenable position, should adhere to it with more tenacity than Lord Stanley did to that of his predecessor. One can make allowances, too for the pressure of political experiences, especially at the present crisis of American politics.—Spectator.

CANADIAN COIN AND GREENBACKS.—A rather interesting decision was made in the Supreme Court of New York, before Judge Mullen, in the case of the Ontario Bank against J. S. Bradford. The action was brought upon two drafts of one thousand dollars each. Those drafts were drawn in Canada and gold paid for them. They were accepted by the defendant in New York. The question was raised whether the defendant, having received gold coin in Canada, is obliged to pay the draft in gold or simply in legal-tender greenbacks. The verdict was in favor of greenback payment, the court declining to regard the transaction as a "foreign contract." The effect of such a decision of course will be to make banks and brokers on this side of the line more careful how they transact business with their sharp cousins. The equity of the matter is evidently on the side of gold for gold.

YANKEE BUNKUM.—To prove that the British do not understand the tendency and harmlessness of Bunkum, an American exchange refers to the fact that some of the bombastic resolutions passed in Congress lately have created some hard feeling and uneasiness among the British people, and then goes on to say:—"The United States Government has not the most remote idea of interfering upon Fenian behalf. A short time ago Congress resolved that we warmly sympathize with the Cretans. But Crete is not a whit the better for this expression."

ALL SORTS.

Advice to servants of all work—"Learn to labor and to wait."

A Liverpool lamplighter has fallen heir to $100,000 and gone into a brain fever over it.

St. Petersburg and Madrid are the dearest of the European capitals to live in, and geographically the most unpleasant.

A snow-storm in the middle of December last was the first Cadiz, Spain, had seen for forty-six years.

The Free Masons of the town of Oberlin, out West, have raised a fund of $9,000 for a Masonic exploration of the Holy Land.

Among the lecturers in New York this winter is a seceding Shaker, who gives humorous lectures on the ways of the disciples of Ann Lee.

A gentleman at a musical party asked a friend in a whisper: "How shall I stir the fire without interrupting the music?" "Between the bars," replied the friend.

It seems impossible to exaggerate the awful state of the people of Algeria. More than two hundred thousand persons, it is said, have perished by famine.

A marriage is announced to take place between "Commodore Nutt" and Miss Minnie Warren. Together they are worth a quarter of a million dollars, and still the Commodore could not be said to be a heavy capitalist.

The late struggle for female suffrage in Kansas, though accounted a defeat, is not without its fruits. The house of Representatives has just chosen Miss Emma Hunt enrolling Clerk; and the senate has chosen Miss Holman for its assistant enrolling clerk.

The Bank of England, it is stated willingly gives "good money" for all silver which has been worn smooth by fair wear and tear. If, however, the coins bear the slightest sign of ill-usage, such as a dent or a scratch, it declines to change them.

It is expected that the Suez canal will be fully open for the unbroken passage of large on or before the first of October next.

A certain fop, who was arguing with Diogenes on the immortality of the soul, asked him, "Now where do you think I shall go after death?" Wherever your tailor goes," was the reply.

Our homes are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned they will all vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and distroys it.

A telegram to the New York Herald says the Dominion Government made overtures to Mr. Howe to induce him to renounce his opposition to the new regime, but that Mr. Howe is still obdurate.

An aeronaut went up from the City of Mexico on Christmas morning in a hot air balloon, He struck a cold current, which chilled his apparatus and sent him down rapidly, and broke his bones.

Detroit now boasts of a "Canadian Society." Article I. says, "The arms of the Society shall consist of the beaver and maple leaf of Canada," while article II. says that "Native Canadians and former residents of Canada, being loyal British subjects, shall alone be eligible as members."

Singing oils the wheels of care and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly but he works more constantly. An avaricious man never sings. The man who attacks singing, throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would if he could rob June of its roses, or August of its meadow-larks.

A professional dog stealer was caught in London the other day. It appeared he was in the habit of seizing such unconsidered trifles as young puppies and poodles, and shipping them beyond sea, or consigning them to distant markets by train: occasionally varying his employment by stealing valuable animals. So long as he did not interfere with the privileges of the nobility, he escaped punishment; but one day he fell upon a dog belonging to Marquis Graham, and of course was instantly convicted and sentenced.

A Prussian tradesman has resorted to an ingenious system of cheap advertising which almost equal some of the modes practiced in America. He send a case of cheese to the Second Prussian Chamber, with a petition that the House would subject his cheese to an examination, and then declare its opinion whether his cheese was not able to compete with all other cheeses in the world. As the petition was referred and reported on, all the newspapers which publish reports of the proceedings advertised this cheese gratuitously

An exchange says the "the working of the protective tariff in Victoria (Australia) has disappointed its friends and advocates. It has called no new manufacture into existence, while it has strangled some which were previously flourishing. It had seriously injured commerce, diminished employment, raised the price of nearly every commodity, diminished the exchangeable value of gold, in spite of a reduction of one shilling per ounce on the export duty, led to a serious falling off in the traffic returns of the Government railways, and occasioned a progressive decline in the general revenue, indicative of a diminishing power of consuming dutiable goods on the part of the people."

The Saturday Review says that the "number of ladies who in modern fiction have dismissed their lovers with a cold, haughty curve of their lips, and then rushed up violently and buried their faces in the bed-clothes, is legion. It is not to much to say that they all do it. There is scarcely a pair of lovers out in any feeling magazine, who can be said to be always on speaking terms. They are forever passing each other in the park with a haughty bow, and turning away sharply and suddenly to conceal their internal anguish."

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island meets on the 4th of March.

The session of the Quebec Parliament will last about two or three weeks longer. Mr. Dunkin, Receivor of the Province, will, this week, bring down the financial statement to the 31st December, 1867; and, besides, the estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Government for the next 18 months. It is estimated that the amount of the contingent expenses of the Assembly, from the opening of the session to the close of the current year will be $88,950.

The Halifax Express says that the Nova Scotia Legislature will probably remain in session for about a fortnight, and then adjourn for three months, which will allow time for the union-repeal delegates to proceed to England, and lay their case before the British Government.—To the 31st ult., Nova Scotia had received about $14,000 from Quebec and Ontario for the relief of the distressed fishermen of the former Province.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Bishop Baraga, of Sault, St. Mary and Marquette, died on the 20th ult, aged 71 years. He could speak German, English, French, Italian, Latin, Illyrian, and several American-Indian dialects.

Death of a Judge.

Simcoe, Feb. 8.

Mr. Wm. F. Salmon, Judge of the County Court of the County of Norfolk, died this afternoon, aged 63.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fight with Fenians in Cork.

Berlin, Feb. 7.

It has been officially given out by Count Von Bismark that negotiations for a commercial treaty between the United States of America and the Confederation of the North German States have commenced and are progressing with the prospect of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

Berlin, Feb. 8.

Count Bismark has obtained leave of absence for several months and will devote the time to travelling for the benefit of his health. The minister of finance will take his place.

London, Feb. 8.

Despatches from Athens state that a new cabinet will Bulgaris as president and minister of the interior has been formed.

Paris, Feb. 8.

Yound Iturbide, who was to succeed Maximilian in Mexico, has joined the Papal Zouaves at Rome.

London, Feb. 8.

The notorious Fenian, Captain Mackay, was captured in Cork last evening. While being taken to jail his friends rallied in great force and for a time a desperate fight prevailed. The mob was finally beaten down and the prisoner lodged in jail. The guards around the jail were doubled during the night to prevent a rescue.

Later.

Napoleon Alters his Mind on the Roman Question.

New York, Feb. 9.

Special telegrams dated Paris and Madrid yesterday, state that the Emperor Napoleon had altered his policy towards the Pope and Italy in a sudden and remarkable manner. His Majesty evinces a disposition to abandon his position as champion of the Holy See. Assured, it is said, of the existence of Bourbon intrigues radiating from Rome, the Imperial diplomacy with Rome has become colder, while the friendly relations, hitherto existing with Victor Emanuel are to be renewed.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, is forced to dissolve the Papal Legion which was being recruited under her warrant in Madrid, as Napoleon flatly objects to its service in the cause of the Holy See.

FROM OTTAWA.

New Post Offices—Official Appointments—Intense Cold—The Disturbance at Portage Du Fort—New Insolvents.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.

The following new post-offices have been opened in Ontario:—Clavering, Amabe township; Derryville, Brock; Dobbington, Elderslie; Marston, Walsingham; Merlin, Raleigh; The following offices have been closed: Lothian, in Halton, and Ariadne, in Lincoln. The names of the following have been changed:—Waterloo, near Kingston, to Cataraqui; Cranford; Huron, to Offa.

Mr. Samuel Reynolds, of Prescott, has been appointed clerk of the County Court of Leeds and Grenville.

The Hon. Mr. Day's appointment as arbitrator of Quebec is gazetted.

The thermometer marked from 28° to 40° below zero in various parts of the city, last night.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Montreal, Feb. 8.

Shares.	BANKS.	Div. p.a.	Closing Prices, p. c
$200	Bank of Montreal...	10	125¼a126¼
£50	Bank B. N. America..	6	103 a104
$100	Commercial Bank....		35¼a 36¼
80	City Bank.....	8	99 a100
50	Banque du Peuple....	8	108a 109
50	Molson's Bank.....	8	110¼a111¼
40	Ontario Bank.....	8	97 a 98
100	Bank of Toronto.....	8	111 a112
100	Quebec Bank.....	7	98 a 99
50	Banque Nationale....	8	106¼a107¼
40	Gore Bank.....	7	77¼ a 81
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	105 a 107
100	Merchants' Bank.....	8	107¼a108¼
50	East. Townships Bank	8	98 a 99
50	Royal Canadian Bank.	8	91 a 91½
100	Union Bank	8	100¼a101½
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	97 a 98
50	Bank of Commerce...		99½a100½
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk.....		16 a 18
20½	Great Western	4	15 a 17
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	10	131 a 132
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	138 a 140
100	Richelieu Nav. Co...	7	B'k closed
100	Can. Inland S. N. Co.	20	B'k closed

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days.....	110 a110½
Private " "	109 a109½
Bank on New York.....	29 a 29½
Private "	29¼a 29½
Gold Drafts on New York.....	Par

☞ The new steamer building in Montreal for Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, to replace the "Corinthian" on the route between Coburg and Rochester, will be ready on the 1st of May.

☞ The United States manufacturers, representing the Eastern and Western Conventions, on reaching Washington found the Committee on Ways and Means has anticipated them in the most important matter which they have in charge. It has already been decided that the taxes on manufactured articles shall be removed.

Kingston Money Market.

Feb. 10th, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4 discount.
" selling at ¼ discount.

	Buy.	Sell.
Greenbacks	1 Bills	Par
	1 Silver Bills	

Gold in New York at 5 o'clock, 143.
Commercial Bank Bills 8c.

Current Prices of Grain.

Kingston, Feb. 10th, 1868.

G. M. Kinghorn reports—

Fall Wheat,	1 30 to 1 37	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	0 00 to 0 00	" "
Rye,	0 53 to 0 00	" "
Barley,	1 04 to 1 07	" "
Peas,	80 to 82	" "
Oats,	53 to 60	" "
Buckwheat,	65 to 70	" "

MONTREAL MARKETS—February 10.

FLOUR—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 7,10 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,50 to 7,65. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,40 to 7,65; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,50 to 7.55; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,10 to 7.25; bag flour 3,65 to 3,75. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,70 to 0,00; Western 1,62½ to 0,00 Oats—per 32 lbs, 46 to 47. Barley—per 48 lbs, 90 to 100. Butter—Dairy—14 to 18c. store packed 14 to 18c. Ashes—pots, 5,20 to 5,25; pearls 5,75 to 5,90. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 143.

Flour—receipts 2,400 bbls; market firm but very quiet; rates unchanged. Grain—no arrivals nor sales; rates nominally unchanged. Pork quiet, but steady. Hogs firm but demand restricted; rates unchanged. Butter—good demand for choice; poor neglected. Ashes neglected; rates unchanged.

New York Markets—Yesterday.

Gold 143. Flour quiet and steady; receipts are 6,600 bbls; sales are 60,000 bbls at 8 25 a 8 00 for superfine state and western; 9 70 a 9 75 for common to choice extra state; 9 40 a 11 75 for common to choice extra western.

DIED.

In Montreal, the wife of B. Globensky, Esq., M. D., aged 49 years.

At Quebec, on February 4th, Mary, wife of the Rev. H. D. Powis, aged 50 years.

On Limestone Ridge, County of Welland, on the 2nd inst., from injuries received during the Fenian Raid of 1866, Joseph Seal, Esq., aged 53 years.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Fire which took place to-day at the Bank of Montreal, the business of that institution will be carried on at the Commercial Bank of Canada until further notice.

R. M. MOORE.

Kingston, Feb. 10th, 1868.

The People of Kingston ARE SAFE.

IT'S of the highest importance to any city or community to have permanently located amongst them a person who continually watches their interests and never loses sight of his own. For instance, yesterday a Tremendous Snow Storm. No cars, perhaps, can move on the railroad for weeks. But the inhabitants of Kingston are safe. MORRISON has been looking ahead, and has just received and in store

500 Barrels Family Flour,
500 Bags Family Flour,
50 Barrels XXX Pastry Flour,
50 Barrels Kiln-Dried Oatmeal,
100 Bags Buckwheat Flour,
100 Bags Kiln-Dried Corn Meal,
Cracked Wheat and Wheat Meal fresh from the Thistle Mills.

I HAD SOME NOTION

to describe the quality of a case of SUGAR CURED HAMS which I have just to hand, but after mature deliberation I thought I would just let the public judge for themselves—for they best anything I ever saw in the way of

CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS.

M. MORRISON.

Toronto Flour Store, 40 Princess St., February 10th, 1868. 35

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, Feb. 10th, 1868. 35

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 7th February, 1868.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 28 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
35

REMOVAL.

J. D. FROILAND,
MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
Emblems & Jewels Made to Order.
ANCIENT AND FOREIGN COIN BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. H Le HEUP,
WATCH MAKER.
CLOCKS AND WATCHES ON HAND.
PRINCESS STREET,
Opposite the American Hotel.
Kingston, February 8th, 1868. 31

GO TO
F. S. REES'
NEW STORE,
BRUCE'S BUILDING,
PRINCESS STREET,

IF you want the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.

Now ready, one of the best selected Stocks of Groceries and Provisions in this city.

Satisfaction guaranteed to all that may favor him with their patronage.

All Goods delivered to any part of the city.

☞ COAL OIL (the very best quality) 15 cts. per Gallon.

☞ Remember the place.

F. S. REES,
Princess Street.
Kingston, February 7, 1868. 33

THE QUEEN'S BOOK

JUST received at the CITY BOOK STORE.

JOHN CREIGHTON.

Kingston, Jan. 31, 1868. 27

SALE OF ORDNANCE LANDS OTTAWA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a large number of Lots, of different sizes and dimensions,

Town Lots & Country Lots.

Will be offered for sale on

SATURDAY, 6th APRIL NEXT,

AT THE

Auction Room of H. McLean, Auctioneer,

OTTAWA, VIZ.:

Building Lots in Ottawa on North Rideau street, South George street, South St. Andrew street, North St. Andrew street, South Bolton street, South Parry street, South Franklin street, North Franklin street, South Park street, East Wurtemburg street, Lot H Rideau Front, Lot 1, do.

—ALSO,—

	Acres.	R.	P.
Lot 34, concession B. Nepean	87	00	00
35, concession B, occupied by Mulligan and one McCabe	77	00	00
Lot K, concession D, Nepean, part of	59	00	00
Lots L and M, concession B, Nepean, parts of	86	2	25
Lot K, concession C, Nepean	53	00	00
Sub Lots 2, 3, 4, on Lot E, concession C, Neapean, 1 acre and nine perches each.			
Eleven Sub-Lots of 10 acres each, on Lot No. 21, Gore of Gloucester.			
Ninetteen Sub-Lots of 10 acres each, on Lot No. 22, Gore of Glouster.			
Lot latter I, concession 4, Gloucester	101	1	33

Lists of the Lots, and terms of payment, may be had on application at the Ordnance Lands Office, at the Office of H. McLean, Auctioneer, and at the Office of the undersigned, Public Buildings, Ottawa.

By order of the Secretary of State.

E. PARENT,
Under Sec. of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, February 6, 1868. 1awtd35

Private Bills.

ON the re-assembling of the Parliament of Canada, in March, PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will be received, in the House of Commons, until THURSDAY, the 2nd of April following.

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk, House of Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1868. 29

Cunard Steerage Line.

STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM
Liverpool and Queenstown.
CARRYING PASSENGERS ON ONE DECK ONLY.

TRIPOLI, HECLA, MALTA, TARIFA, ALEPPO, PALMYRA, SIDON, SUMATRA.

SAILING from LIVERPOOL every Tuesday, from QUEENSTOWN every Wednesday, and from NEW YORK every Wednesday.

An abundance of food will be cooked and served up three times daily by the Company's Stewards, according to the following

BILL OF FARE.

Breakfast at 8 o'clock.—Coffee, Sugar, Fresh Bread or Biscuit, or Oatmeal Porridge and Molasses.

Dinner at half-past 12.—Beef or Pork and Soup, Potatoes and Bread, or Fish and Bread. Sundays, Plum Pudding.

Supper.—Tea, Sugar, Biscuit and Butter.

Passengers are required to furnish themselves with Mattrass, Bedding, Plate, Cup, Knife, Fork and Spoon.

Each Passenger will be provided with a separate berth, and single females will be placed in rooms by themselves.

Ten cubic feet of luggage will be allowed to each Adult; all excess is liable to a charge of 30 cents per cubic foot—and the Company will not be responsible for Baggage unless shipped as freight.

These steamers are divided into water-tight compartments, carrying passengers on one between deck only; are well ventilated, carry experienced Surgeons, and are unsurpassed for safety, quick passages and good treatment of Passengers.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

From Queenstown and Liverpool - - - $