Post Office Time Table.

THE MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 1.30 p.m.; Arrive at 5.40 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.)

The 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.....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., departs at 6.45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....2.25 p.m. and 7.30 a.m.
Depart at.....2.45 p.m. and 2.35 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 4.00 a.m.; departs at 6.15 a.m.

Dec. 22nd, 1867. 301

To Advertisers.

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

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1868.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS—G. S., London, England, with rem.; E. C. & Co., New York.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

INSPECTION of the 14th Volunteer Battalion at the Drill Shed this evening.

ENTERTAINMENT at the Christian Brothers School this evening.

The Assembly on Thursday.

After the usual number of petitions were presented,

Mr. Lauder moved for leave to introduce a private bill, which Mr. Macdonald refused to allow, as the time had expired for receiving them.

Mr. Cameron's bill respecting overholding tenants, the Royal Canadian Insurance bill, and Mr. Cumberland's bill to Traction engines, with a slight amendment, that the officers of each municipality be appointed to superintend them, were read a last time.

When Mr. Macdonald's Common Law Procedure Act amendment came on, Mr. McLeod moved that that the report be referred back, and that the section respecting the sheriff's poundage be expunged. He desired to have the law so that sheriffs are entitled to distinctly stated, to prevent overcharge.

Mr. Macdonald thought the bill did not require to be improved; there was an appeal to the judges if over-charges occurred. The Government only would be responsible for the bill.

Mr. Blake would support the bill.

Mr. McLeod insinuated that the Premier and Mr. Blake had been canvassed by the sheriffs.

The motion was lost, and the bill passed committee.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill respecting the tax on dogs—Mr. Strange in the chair.

The bill provides that the municipality should receive a discretionary power to place a tax upon dogs.

Mr. Ferguson proposed various amendments, and after explaining their nature, and after several members had spoken, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again, in order that Mr. Ferguson's amendments might be discussed.

Mr. Lauder would like to see the law changed so as to allow every farmer to keep a dog free from taxes provided it made proper provision for the protection of those who lost sheep killed by dogs. The tax on dogs had better, as far as it affected the farming community, be repealed altogether, but in cities and towns the law should be made more stringent.

Mr. Blake's bill on auctions of estates, to remove doubts as to judicial decisions, and to prevent "puffer," was read in committee of the whole, as well as Mr. Blake's Attorneys-at-Law's bill.

Notice was given by Mr. Rykert of a second reading of the new municipal bills.

Mr. Cameron's bill to amend the act respecting the partition of real estate, and Mr. Blake's bill, respecting purchasers of reversion, were read a second time and referred to special committees.

The following private Bills passed through Committee and were ordered for a third reading:—L'Hotel Dieu, Kingston, Extension of Coburg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway, Ottawa City Passenger Railway, Bishop Strachan's School, Oxford Fire Insurance Company, London Collegiate Institute, Estate of J. K. Roche, Clifton Bridge Company, To legalize a certain By-Law and certain debentures of the County of Simcoe, St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

Mr. Wood moved concurrence in the resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on Tuesday.

The resolutions reported (which embraced the whole estimates, except the items relating to education, and $20,000 to meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses) were concurred in, except a few, at the request of Mr. Blake, were deferred with the view of some suggestions being offered.

Mr. Macdonald's Bill to continue certain acts for a limited time was read a second time.

Objection was taken to the clauses declaring the registrar's buildings shall be isolated; also to registrars being supplied with fuel wood, as many of them are making fortunes.

Mr. Clarke (Gananoque) took objections at length to the clause declaring the tenure of office to be during pleasure—not good behaviour. He showed the danger of the dismissal of a good officer through partizanship. The Government dismissed the Registrar of Bruce, and the Court of Queen's Bench ruled against them, that his dismissal was illegal, therefore the Government sought to change the law to have the decision reversed. He asked the Attorney-General to yield to the solicitations of friends of the Government and amend the bill. If not, he would enter his protest against the bill.

Mr. Shaw concurred in these remarks.

Mr. Richards defended the bill, and argued that all the appointments heretofore made to the office of registrar by Imperial statute had been during pleasure of the government. Why should the term of office be longer than a sheriff or police magistrate, or placed on any other footing.

The question of the dismissal of the registrar of Bruce, Mr. Hammond, on which it was intimated the Bill hinged, naturally came up in force and in answer to attacks on the government, Mr. Macdonald made this statement:

Mr. Macdonald said the grounds upon which Mr. Hammond had been dismissed were briefly—He did not think that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench would be sustained by the Court of Appeals. The party discovered had swindled the government—had deliberately done so—and was bribing his deputy. (Cries of order, order.) Order! Why should we mince matters, why should not the truth be told? I speak it advisedly, and I repeat it that the party was dismissed because he swindled the government. This bill was necessary because if Mr. McLean was not registrar all the deeds registered by him were of no effect. This house must decide one way or the other. No class of public officers must be above the control of the government. He cited the case of a Registrar who had been found guilty of a crime by a jury which ought to have caused his dismissal, but it was ten years before he could be turned out.

Mr. Cameron argued that all officers of the highest rank held appointments during the pleasure of the Crown. He did not see why the Registrars should be an exception.

Mr. Pardee condemned the Attorney-General for using the epithet of swindler.

Mr. Macdonald justified his language on the evidence already made public.

Mr. Scott (Grey) said the words made use of by the Attorney-General were very unwise and injudicious.

Dr. McGill approved of the propositions that Registrars should hold office during pleasure, although he regretted that it should have come before the House complicated by its connection with a particular case.

Mr. Richards condemned Mr. Blake for having attacked Hon. Mr. Campbell in his absence with reference to the Algoma election. He said he agreed to the term applied by the member for Simcoe to Mr. Blake's conduct on a former occasion, that it was "unmanly."

Mr. Blake replied, and added greatly to the personalities of the debate.

Mr. Strange supported the Government and the measure.

Several members desired to dismiss the discussion, which had become very wearisome, in regard to Mr. Hammond's position, and Mr. Cumberland asked the Government to make a concession.

Mr. Macdonald was not prepared to make any concessions or any compromise.

Mr. Cumberland then said the House would leave it in their hands, confident that the Administration would deal fairly with the case.

The seventh clause, which provoked such a long discussion, reads as follows:—

The Governor shall, as occasion may require, from time to time, by commission, under the Great Seal of the Province, appoint a fit person to the office of Registrar, and shall, in like manner, fill up the vacancy occurring by the death, resignation, removal or forfeiture of office by any Registrar, and every Registrar, heretofore appointed or hereafter to be appointed, held and hold office during pleasure only.

Mr. Clarke's amendment was then withdrawn, and the amendment of the Attorney-General, striking out the words "held and," was adopted. The clause as amended was agreed to, and the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 12:40.

The House on Friday.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, the Chairman of the Railway Committee reported a Bill to grant a charter to the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad Company, narrow gauge.

Mr. Cameron presented a message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor submitting the supplementary estimates, and recommending that the usual grant be given to the various colleges, and at the same time advising the House to inform the said colleges that the grant would be given for this year only.

AID TO SUPREME EDUCATION.

Regiopolis College, Kingston, (usual grant for 1½ years,)	$1,500
Queen's College, Kingston, do. do..	7,000
Bytown College, Ottawa, do. do..	2,100
St. Michael's College, Toronto, do..	3 000
Trinity College, Toronto, do. do..	6,000
Victoria College, Cobourg, do. do..	7,500
L'Assomption College, Sandwich do.	1,500
	$32,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Towards facilitating the transport of passengers and freight, by steamer, between Collingwood and Fort William, touching at Gutonagon on the south shore of Lake Superior	$11,000

LEGISLATION.

Twelve months salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	400

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Additional sum to that already recommended, towards defraying the cost of surveys	20,000

MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.

A sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to cover any salary to be paid to a stipendiary magistrate in the Muskoka territory	1,000
	$64,500

The items left over from the last sitting of the Committee of Supply were adopted and the Committee rose.

The Registrar's Bill was then read in the Committee of the Whole and adopted.

The House adjourned early.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

The bill for the common law procedure act respecting sheriffs' poundage, The law of auction and estates, Attorneys-at-law, The extension of the Cobourg, Peterboro, and Marmora railway, The Ottawa city passenger railway, The L'Hotel Dieu, Kingston, The Bishop Strachan school, Archibald Bell, The Oxford Fire Insurance Company, The London Collegiate Institute, The estate of J. K. Roche, The by-laws of Simcoe, The Clinton Bridge Company, St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

British Columbia and Annexation.

(From the Globe.)

By late telegraphic despatches from San Francisco we learn that the people of California are considerably excited at the idea of British Columbia becoming a portion of the new Dominion; and this being very much less likely to come under the influence of the Union and stripes. For some time past we have ever and anon heard of the "annexation" proclivities of the great majority of the people of that colony. We have been assured, with any conceivable strength of phrase, that there was a longing, earnest desire on the part of all the active intelligent settlers to cast in their lot with the great Republic, and in this way to enjoy some portion of that prosperity which as mere colonists they could never hope to secure. Situated as British Columbia is it is not to be wondered at if there were a certain sprinkling of adventurers from the States to be found among its inhabitants, and if these should naturally feel anxious that all that sea-board should be under one flag. Such being the case, we all know how much noise a few forward, bustling people can make, and how they will from their presumptuous talking, often come to be reckoned far more numerous than facts justify, so that the ado about annexation might in this way be easily accounted for. The resolutions at present before the Canadian Legislature show, however, that there is a very great anxiety on the part of many not resident in British Columbia at all, by one means or other to get that country severed from the British Empire.—Whatever some may think and say about the comparative insignificance of British Columbia, and about its being nearly the most natural thing in the world that it should go with the rest of the countries on the Pacific coast those who are nearest it and know it best, rightly judge of its importance, and know that its being withdrawn from British authority would effectually circumscribe the Dominion of Canada, and cut it off from ever being anything like a first-class power on this continent. In that case the whole of the Pacific trade would be secured to the States without any possibility of competition, and if Canada continued to exist at all as a separate nationality, she would do so very much by sufferance. We may expect then considerable exertions to make it be believed that the general wish of the people of British Columbia is in the direction of annexation. The same thing is being done in Nova Scotia. In British Columbia we are glad to see that the bulk of the inhabitants have no inclination to allow "judgment to go by default," or let a few hireling noisy interlopers speak for them. They are holding public meetings of exactly the opposite character. The Local Legislature some time ago made application for admission into the Canadian Confederation, without submitting the matter to the people at the polls. Instead, however, of being indignant at them for being guilty of all the villainies, of which we have heard so much of late in reference to the Nova Scotian matter—selling or giving away decent folks' birth rights, and binding them in chains of the most galling slavery in comparison with which the thraldom of the negroes in their state of bondage was a mere bagatelle—these British Columbians actually seek to back up the doings of their legislators, and instead of desiring to "punish the traitors" proclaim to the world that they regard them as worthy of all honor and support in the course which they have pursued. Instead of dreading any connection with Canada as involving pollution and enslavement, they look upon such a union as they seek, as indispensable to material progress, and their continued enjoyment of British institutions and British liberty, so that the more intimate that connection, so much, they imagine, the better for them.—They fail to think of the people of Ontario as greedy, unscrupulous tyrants, or even something worse "seeking whom they may devour," but regard them simply as average sort of people, very much like themselves, of the same stock, with the same love for the dear old flag, with very much the same interest, and with no possible motive even of the lowest and most selfish kind, to oppress or plunder any community on the face of the earth. They are inclined to take Mr. Seward's own estimate of the capabilities of British America, and to believe that the "Great Empire" which he anticipated as likely to be formed, "the Russia of this continent" will never be an accomplished fact, while the different colonies remain isolated, if not positively hostile. They wish, accordingly to do their part to make it a living, united whole, and thus render the indefatigable Foreign Secretary of Andrew Johnson so far, at any rate, a true prophet.

The report of one of the meetings held with this end in view, has just come to hand. It is given at great length in the British Colonist, of 31st December.

The meeting in question was held at Barkerville in Cariboo, and was attended by between four and five hundred of the most influential inhabitants of all that extensive mining district.

The first resolution to the following effect:—

"That this meeting views with feelings of the utmost satisfaction, and with unbounded confidence in the future success of the scheme, the Confederation of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Atlantic Colonial empire, and beg to express their congratulations to their fellow subjects on its consummation."

The second resolution, as follows:—

"That it is the matured opinion of this meeting, that nothing would contribute so much to the growth, progress, and prosperity of British North America as the immediate Confederation of the whole of her Majesty's North American possessions under one central Government, and that this meeting cannot commend too highly the almost prophetic wisdom of the Imperial Act in which are provided such liberal conditions for the admission of the unconfederated colonies."

Was moved by Mr. John McLaren in a remarkably vigorous and eloquent address. In the course of his remarks, Mr. M. said that, for a wonder the whole press of the colony without a single exception had endorsed the course which the Legislature had taken in reference to Confederation.—He showed still further that this idea of Confederation was so evidently reasonable, that it has received the support of all British statesmen worthy the name, quite irrespective of party. The constitution of the Confederated Provinces he showed, was far to be preferred to that of the United States; and even in some respects, an insurance in having no established Church, superior to that of Britain from which it is derived. The school system, he said, was one of the most efficient, and the same thing could be said of the municipal organization. He argued for confederating all British America, because in this way, he thought, party feeling in the different Colonies would be scattered down; the resources of the whole country developed in a way, and with a rapidity, which could not be hoped for from the isolated efforts of each; the highway of the commerce of a large portion of the globe would thus be put under the control of a powerful and liberal Government; the defences of the whole would be more easily and efficiently attended to; and the permanence of British connection would receive a new and powerful guarantee. Mr. McLaren concluded his address in the following terms:—

"In view of all these facts I have no hesitation in asking every man present—the man of no country, if there be any here, "with soul so dead" the many of every country and the patriotic foreigner, to unite in strengthening and extending the latest and form of government; the British subjects generally, and Canadians especially, to use every effort in lengthening cords and strengthening the stakes of this New Dominion. Toons and all I would say, agitate! agitate! agitate! until British Columbia be admitted into the Dominion, and hasten that happy time in the history of this colony when her forests of majestic firs, now moaning their soliloquies on self-reliance strings along her coast, shall become forests of masts, moving to the lively hum of commerce and keep time with the waves; when her valuable cable adorning the swarthy persons of Russian nobles and ladies of high degree, her inestimable ermine enrobing the majesty of kings and queens, and symbolizing the purity of earthly justice, her silvery salmon gratifying at every feast, and her gold and silver heaped on every exchange, shall unite to proclaim her greatness abroad; when her cattle on a thousand hills, and her innumerable furnaces, with their perpetual smoke and flames, pillars of clouds by day and fire by night, shall unite with the clang of her machinery to declare her industry and prosperity at home. When the subduing and winning smiles of her fair and graceful daughters, whose chastity shall be as far removed from base suspicion of man as the pure snow on her loftiest mountains is beyond his defiling touch, shall realize the fairy dream of our adventurous lives by making unconducted and happy at home."

The third resolution was moved to the following effect:

"That this meeting respectfully invite the undivided attention of the Dominion Government to the boundlessness of that fertile belt of country situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan, and earnestly recommend that ample means of access thereto be immediately provided with a view to its more rapid colonization, thereby cementing and consolidating the contemplated union of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada."

The fourth resolution was as follows:—

"That this meeting respectfully request His Excellency Governor Seymour to employ every means in his power with a view to the immediate incorporation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada under the provisions of the Imperial Act, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Colonial and leading Dominion newspapers."

After some remarks of an appropriate kind from the Chairman, the meeting closed with "three lusty cheers for our noble Queen," and "three more for Confederation." British Columbia is not going to be annexed this generation.

THE ALABAMA CONTROVERSY.—The Court Journal says: We are very glad to see that the question of the Alabama has at length slunk away. Lord Hobart and Mr. Morley have succumbed, the former with a very bad grace; but if ever a writer was pounded to death with solid argument and fact, it is Lord Hobart by "Historicus." We should advise Lord Stanley, should the question arise again, simply to hand to the United States the statesman-likepaper of 'Historicus,' and say, "Read that, and go to breakfast with what appetite you have." "Historicus," deserves the thanks of the nation, and we hope to see the matter marked and not slip by. Where is its like? The same Journal says: Lord Hobart is about to proceed to Constantinople, where he was some years ago sent as Commissioner to enquire into the state of Turkish finance, in the capacity of of resident director of the Ottoman Bank, with a salary of £3,000 a year.

New Brunswick Ideas.

We find in the St. John (N. B.) Telegraph the following comment upon the recent rumours regarding difficulties in the Privy Council:—

"Sir John's resignation is improbable at present, although it is known that his retirement would gratify some members of the Council, and be satisfactory to the Liberal element in the Maritime Provinces."

What members of the Council are known to the Telegraph to be anxious to get rid of Sir John A. Macdonald? Does either of the New Brunswick Ministers belong to the rebellious element in the Cabinet?—Since when did "the Liberal element in the Maritime Provinces" discover that it would be "satisfactory" to get rid of Sir John A. Macdonald? What is the particular objection to Sir John that has arisen so suddenly, and that does not apply to his colleagues? Is "the Liberal element in the Maritime Provinces" labouring under a very serious mistake a few months since?—Globe.

Meetings in St. John.

There have been two meetings in St. John, N. B., in reference to the acts passed at the recent sitting of Parliament.

The morning newspaper proprietors had a meeting, when resolutions were passed condemning newspaper postage. All the papers were represented except the Freeman. The proprietors of the News, Telegraph and Globe were appointed a committee to give effect to public opinion in the matter.

At a meeting of the leading merchants, it was unanimously resolved, that representation be made to the Privy Council to the following effect:—

"That the duties on yellow, muscovado, and clayed sugar be one cent per pound, and 15 per cent. ad valorem; higher grades to remain as now. That the duty on molasses be two cents per gallon, and 10 per cent. ad valorem. That the duties on breadstuffs be entirely removed. That printing-paper and type be free. It was also agreed that it is inexpedient to impose postage on newspapers. Committees were appointed to report on the different branches of trade, not only as to the remission of duties, but the best means of meeting any deficiency, and also on the restrictions and hindrances the new tariff imposes."

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.—The quarrel between Sir Henry Smith and Mr. Rykert on the one side and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald on the other, has culminated. Sir Henry was yesterday confined to his bed by illness. But for that circumstance he was to have moved, seconded by Mr. Rykert, a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. It may yet be done to-day, when the House meets, if Sir Henry is well enough to appear in the House.—Hamilton Times correspondent.

ROMANCE OF ALASKA.—It was to be expected that the limits of fact would soon be exhausted with regard to the treasures and wonders of the new territory of Alaska, and that fancy would be drawn upon to increase its stock of marvels. But the following tale of enchantment is entirely beyond the wildest anticipation.

A Russian guide, it seems, being lately asked by a traveller about a certain mountain range in Alaska, replied:—

"They are mighty in size and cause much cold. Wonderful things are told of them. It is said that in some places there are deep pools and lakes in which dwell monsters—serpents as long as a fir tree, which, were they in the open sea, would commit mighty damage. One thing is certain—that yonder, far away to the north, in the heart of those hills, there is a wonderful valley, so narrow that only at mid-day is the face of the sun to be seen. That valley lay undiscovered and unknown for thousands of years; no person dreamed of its existence; but at last, a long time ago, two Indian hunters entered it by chance, and then what do you think they found? They found a small tribe of unknown people, speaking an unknown tongue, who had lived there since the creation of the world and without knowing that other beings existed.'

Here is a splendid chance for strange discoveries. Who will venture into this marvellous valley, and learn the "unknown tongue and other peculiarities of this pre-Adamite people?

MINING.—A writer in the Montreal Gazette at Perth, C., writes:—"A lumberer has just told me that on Lake Maginaw, which a correspondent of yours described so graphically last summer, there are forty mining shanties, and preparations are being made for a crushing mill. This is distant about forty-five miles from here, on the Perth and Mississippi road, and at Eagle Hill, some distance nearer us, a test made of the rock by the Wyckoff process, gave $40 as the return for one ton of rock which was crushed. I think it very probable these statements are true from what I know of the region. In fact, I think the range probably extends from this, westerly, to Parry Sound, and if the Ottawa and Lake Huron Railway is ever built, it will develop the richest mining tract in Canada."

SEDUCTION AND ABANDONMENT.—The London Prototype says: A few days since the daughter of a highly respectable family, residing in the township of London, was missed from her home. On making inquiries, it was discovered that a young man, named Coleridge, from the State of Michigan, who had been staying with some relatives of his in the same vicinity, became enamoured with the charms of the young girl, and, unknown to anybody, eloped with her, a time of the tender age of fifteen, under the pledge of marriage, which was to take place on the first of the coming month. The girl, putting every reliance in the man's sincerity, accepted the offer, and accordingly they left the township of London in a carter, and made for Runnymede, where they put up for the night. During their stay at the house, the fellow accompanied his villainous purpose, abandoned the girl, and left for parts unknown. For the sake of the unfortunate girl's family, we omit mentioning names. It is presumed that the scoundrel, who has destroyed the happiness of this family, has made for his home in the States.

Legislature of New Brunswick.

Fredericton, Feb. 20.

In the House of Assembly to-day, Mr. Hartley's resolutions for imposing direct taxation for educational purposes were lost by a vote of 11 to 21.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.

The Privy Council had a full meeting today, but only routine and formal business was transacted.

The rumors about Mr. Cartier surplanting Sir John A. Macdonald is utterly unfounded.

Public Readers.

There is no greater mistake offered made by young people of ambition than appearing on the rostrum as public Readers. We venture to say, on a rough calculation made from our own experience, that there is not one person in a thousand who possesses the graces of manner, beauty of person, and qualities of mind and speech in that happy combination and just proportion which are requisite to constitute a public Reader.

Most amateur readers are flat, and if they do happen to deflect from dullness, it is only to rush into the opposite extreme and tear passion into tatters. They generally, too, select subjects embracing a variety of characters requiring great versatility of talent and dramatic power to sustain, in which, of course, their failure is the more conspicuous by sorry. We are prompted to make these remarks by reason of the pain we felt in listening to a would-be reader the other night, who made a noodle of himself. It may be some consolation to the young person, however, when his eye sees this, that even brighter parts than his have failed in what he attempted. The great Charles Dickens himself, who is a soaring genius and possessed of unquestioned dramatic power, has been pronounced by competent critics to be a failure even as a Reader of his own creations.

☞ It is reported that the Hamilton Naval Brigade, under command of Capt. Harbottl, will be called upon to do duty on one of the gunboats on the opening of navigation. It is understood that all of the Provincial gunboats will be manned by volunteers.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 142½.

Kingston Money Market.

Feb. 22nd 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4 discount.
" selling at 3¼ discount.
Greenbacks. { Bills 70c. Silver 72 to 73c.
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 141½.
Commercial Bank Bills 9c.

Current Prices of Grain.

Kingston, Feb 22nd, 1868.

G. M. Kinghorn reports—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 65 to 1 70	" "
Rye,	1 03 to 1 04	" "
Barley,	1 06 to 1 08	" "
Peas,	82 to 90	" "
Oats,	55 to 63	" "
Buckwheat,	75 to 80	" "

☞ At the last tea sale in Montreal, price were so unsatisfactory that only about 1,000 packages were placed.

☞ At a recent meeting of the Richlieu Navigation Company it was determined to raise the capital fund to $500,000, the present shareholders to have the privilege of subscribing at par.

☞ The railroad committee of the Maine Legislature have reported favourably on the petition of the European and North American Railway Company for an unconditional grant of the lands lying upon the Penobscot and St. John Rivers.

☞ The London Canadian News has information to the effect that an eminent British contractor has signed a provisional contract for the construction of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal between Georgian Bay and Toronto, on the "confirmation of the land grant" by the Canadian Government.

☞ Quebec is working itself into a fever over two nuggets of gold said to have been dug out on the Chaudiere. One weighs two pounds, and the other one pound and five pennyweights.

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Montreal, Feb. 21.

Shares.	BANKS.	Div. p.a.	Closing Prices. p. c.
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	128½a128¾
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	102 a —
$100	Commercial Bank		35½ a 36
80	City Bank	8	100½a101
50	Banque du Peuple	8	S'k clos'd
50	Molson's Bank	8	111 a112
40	Ontario Bank	8	97 a 97½
100	Bank of Toronto	8	110½a112
100	Quebec Bank	7	98½a 99
50	Banque Nationale	8	106½a107½
40	Gore Bank	7	— a 82½
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	106a 107
100	Merchants' Bank	8	107¾a108½
50	East. Townships Bank	8	98½a100
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	91 a 91½
100	Union Bank	8	100 a101
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	97 a 98
50	Bank of Commerce		99 a100
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		16 a 18
20½	Great Western	4	15 a 17
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	10	131 a132
47	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	138 a140
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	99 a102
100	Can. Inland S. N. Co.	20	107 a108
	EXCHANGE.		
Bank on London, 60 days			110 a110½
Private " "			109 a109½
Bank on New York			28 a 28½
Private " "			28½a 29
Gold Drafts on New York			Par

Quotations for Bank Stocks generally show no full change for the week, Bank of Montreal alone having again considerably advanced.

Bank of Montreal—Has advanced to 128½, buyers, early in the week at 127½ to 128. To-day holders are asking 129½, with buyers at 128½.

Bank of B. N. America—No stock offered. Buyers 102.

Commercial Bank—Sales at 35½ and 36. The former price is at ll offered with sellers at the latter quotations.

City Bank—Sales at 100½ and 100¾.

Banque du Peuple—Transfer books closed, a dividend of 4 per cent for the half year declared.

Molson's Bank—No stock offering under 112. Buyers would give 111.

Ontario Bank—Very little done the past week in this stock. It is now offering at 97½.

Bank of Toronto—Sellers ask 112. Buyers are not willing to advance upon 111.

Eastern Townships Bank—Buyers at 98½. No stock offering.

Quebec Bank—Sellers at 99. Buyers at 98½.

Gore Bank—No transactions.

Banque Jaques Cartier—Buyers 105½.

Merchants Bank—Sales at 108. Buyers now at 107¾, with sellers at 108½.

Royal Canadian Bank—Offering rather freely at 91½. No buyers over 91.

Union Bank—Sellers at 101. Buyers at 100.

Mechanics' Bank—Asked for 97½. No stock offering.

Bank of Commerce—Heavy at par, with no demand at present.

Richlieu Navigation Co—A dividend of 7 per cent for the year, has been declared.

Canadian Navigation Co—Sales at 108½ and 108, at which the latter figure it is offered, with buyers at 107.

MONTREAL MARKETS—February 22.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 7,70 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,45 to 7,60. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,45 to 7 60; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,45 to 7 60; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,40 to 7 25; bag flour 3,00 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, 95 to 100. Butter — Dairy—15 to 19c. store packed 15 to 19c. Ashes—pots, 5,30 to 5,35; pearls 5,80 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 140½.

Flour—receipts moderate, ny business reported, rates nominally unchanged. Butter—fair demand. Ashes neglected.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Feb. 21st, at the residence of Mr. John Coy, Queen street, Maria Hunt, aged 26 years.

On the 8th inst., Mr. John McKean, of the Township of Charlotteville, in the 74th year of his age.

In Hamilton, on the 19th inst., Mr. Peter Sagriff, aged 47 years.

Tenders

WILL be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer at Kingston until

Noon on 9th March, 1868,

for the undermentioned service, viz.:—

To caulk, paint, and repair, according to specifications, the Government Boats at Kingston, known as the Ferry Boats, Cedar Island Boat, Shoal Tower Boat, and Dockyard Boat.

To build a new Boat, according to specifications, for service at Howe Island.

To caulk and paint Government Boat No. 6 at Howe Island.

To caulk, repair and paint, according to specification, B at No. 7 at Wolfe Island.

To build a new Boat, according to specification, to replace Boat No. 8 at Wolfe Island.

To caulk, repair and paint, according to specification, Boat No. 9 at Wolfe Island.

Forms of Tender and all other information to be obtained at this Office.

Commissariat, Kingston, 24th February, 1868. } 46

(News to copy.)

RECORDER'S COURT.

City of Kingston TO WIT: } NOTICE is hereby given that the March Sittings of the Recorder's Court of the City of Kingston will be holden in the Court House in the said City, on

Monday, the 2nd day of March,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and others in anywise concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ROBERT CHANONHOUSE, High Bailiff.

High Bailiff's Office, Feb. 22, 1868. } 46

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF WOOLLEY & CO., doing business as Exchange Brokers in this city, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. W. WOOLLEY,
H. McKAY.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 24th, 1868. 46

LOST.

ON Saturday morning, between Martin's Hotel and Colinsby, a CARPET BAG containing a Black French Merino dress and female clothing. The finder will please leave it at the British Whig Office, and will be liberally rewarded.

Kingston, Feb. 22, 1868. 3id1w46

Sale of Real Estate

BY

WM. MURRAY.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th March next, Lot No. 6, situated on Karl Street, West of Barrie, containing by measurement 24 feet 6 inches frontage, by 182 feet in depth, more or less, on which there is a good Two Story Frame House, 24x24 feet, suitable for two families, and at present occupied by the owner, Mr. Samuel Ball.

TERMS:—$300 Cash, in Bankable funds, at the time of Sale; the balance in yearly instalments of $100 each. Should there be a surplus in the instalments it will be included in the last hundred, with interest at 7 per cent.

Sale at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

WM. MURRAY, Auctioneer.

Kingston, Feb. 19th, 1868. 43&8

WANTED,

A MARRIED MAN who understands all kinds of farming, and who is able to work.

ALSO, TO LET,

For a term of years, a good Farm of 400 acres. It would be let on shares, with two good teams of horses and all the farming implements. There are five good barns on the farm, which is well watered with creek and springs, and is within 1½ miles of Kingston limits.

Apply to JOHN BREDEN.

Kingston, Feb. 15, 1868. 1m42

Wanted Immediately

AT

McDONELL'S,

BUYERS

FOR

1,000 lbs. Fine Grey Homemade Woollen Yarn, Three Ply Wide, Only 32c. per lb.

NEW DOMINION HOUSE,
82 King Street. 82

Sign of the Flag.

Kingston, February 22nd, 1868. 46

SALE BY AUCTION

OF

Excellent Household Furniture, Plated Ware, Pianoforte, Horse, Harness, Waggon, Sleigh Robes, &c., &c.

J. J. LINTON

HAS received instructions from CAPT. GIBSON, 30th Regt., to sell at his residence, Wesley Row, Johnson Street, opposite St. Mary's Cathedral,

On Wednesday, the 4th of March,

All the Furniture, &c., &c., contained therein, comprising 1 7-Octave Piano-forte, Hair and Cane Seat Chairs, Easy do., Brussels Carpet, Centre, Dining and Side Tables, Whatnot, Ornaments, Lounges, Chiffonier, Plated, China, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lamps, Bedsteads, Iron do., Palliasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands and Furniture, Bed Room Carpets, &c., &c.

1 box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves and the usual assortment of Kitchen Utensils; also 3 excellent Guns, Fishing Tackle, &c., &c.

1 Mare, got by Snakespeare, Dam Skylight, rising five.

1 Set Silver Mounted Harness (English Leather), 1 Sleigh and Robes.

1 Democrat Waggon (by Gidgras, Quebec).

Terms Cash in Bankable Funds.

☞ Sale at 10 o'clock.

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, Feb. 21, 1868. 6in45

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Jane Sarsfield will please send them to the subscribers, properly attested for payment, and all persons owing the said Estate are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

THOS. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBBS,
Executors.

Kingston, Feb. 21, 1868. 45

For Sale or To Let,

THE South East Half of Lot 48, and the South West Half of Lot No. 49, in the 8th Concession of Camden, containing One Hundred Acres, 75 of which are under a good state of cultivation. It is well watered, and good buildings are erected thereon.

Possession given on the First of March next.

Enquire (if by letter prepaid) of

ALEXANDER S. KIRKPATRICK, Kingston.

Kingston, Feb. 20, 1868. 44

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY'S LEGAL GUIDE

FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, designed and published by J. W. ROOKLIDGE.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: Compiled by C. B. PRICE, LL.B., Barrister, &c., Kingston.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: By JOHN POPHAM, Advocate, Montreal.

PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, by PALMER & McLEOD, Barristers, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

This work is designed to meet a want long felt by the mercantile community, by supplying information on all the vital points of Mercantile Law; on the Organization, Practice and Sittings of the Courts of Justice; the Law of Marine and Fire Insurance; Patents, Trade Marks, and Registration of Designs, &c., &c. Also, the principles of the Law of Lease, explaining how Real Property may be affected and released by Commercial liabilities, judgments, &c.

The Appendix will embrace many useful forms.

It will also contain the name and address of a reliable practising Attorney in every city, town and village in the Dominion.

The Volume contains 424 pages, neatly printed and substantially bound.

Mr. Thomas C. Rooklidge, the Agent for the sale of the work, will be in the city soliciting subscriptions in the course of a few days.

Kingston, Feb. 11th, 1868. 36

KING STREET SKATING RINK!

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, A SECOND GRAND

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