Post Office Time Table.

THE MAILS GOING EAST

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

MAILS GOING WEST

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

FOR UNITED STATES.

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

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close as follows:—
Every Monday, per Cunard Line, Every Tuesday, " Bremen Line, Every Saturday, " Hamburg " } At 12.30 P.M.
Per Canadian Steamers, via Portland, on Fridays at 12.30 P.M.
[Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line they are intended to be forwarded on.]

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

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....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

To Advertisers.

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

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1868.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—A. C., et W. H. G., Ottawa; W. H., Toronto; F. A., London, Eng.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL at the King Street Rink this evening.

Legislature of Ontario.

On Friday, in Committee of Supply, Mr. Wood moved the concurrence of the House in certain items of the estimates.

On the item of $111,970 relative to the Crown Lands Department,

Mr. Blake asked why an additional sum of $20,000 had been placed in the supplementary estimates to the item of $10,000 for the surveys.

Mr. Richards explained that it was necessary to ask for the additional sum in consequence of the opening up of the Lake Superior district and for other purposes.

Mr. McKellar contended that the sums devoted to the Crown Lands Department were too large. He believed that the salaries were too large, and that a bill should be brought in fixing the salaries. He had no doubt that the sum of $40,000 might be saved in the department, if proper care were taken.

After some other conversation on the subject, the item was concurred in.

Mr. Wood moved concurrence in the item of indemnity of members.

Mr. McKellar said he objected to the Government making any estimate for two sessions in one year. The proposition to meet in November and December was a very bad one for the convenience of the majority of the House, and he said that it was evident that it was intended to accommodate the three members of the Government who had obtained dual seats in Parliament. He contended that during the recent election contest the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Public Works had neglected the duties of their offices by perambulating the country for the purpose of attacking and defeating those who were opposed to their government. The country was watching the movements of those gentlemen, and it would be seen whether they would draw their salaries for the month they had wasted in missionary work for the purpose of defeating their opponents. He was indebted to the Commissioner of Public Works for a couple of weeks in Bothwell, but he had not succeeded in defeating him. The hon. member proceeded at some length to attack the Government for having failed to prepare measures before the meeting of Parliament, and, in a jocular manner, urged the Premier to be cautious about sending two members of his Government to the mineral region, as they might never come back, and it might be very difficult for him to supply their places, especially when he had found so much difficulty in finding gentlemen willing to join him in forming a ministry.

Mr. Macdonald in reply defended the conduct of the course himself and the Commissioner of Public Works had pursued during the recent election contest and stated that the country should thank the members of the ministry for the part they acted on that occasion, because he believed they had done much good on that occasion, and as an evidence of that fact he had only to point to the generous support that was being given his government in that House.—For his own part he had only spent four or five hours in Chatham believing that that was quite sufficient time to dispose of the member for Bothwell. (Laughter.) He did not go to Bothwell on account of his previous friendship for the gentleman but if he (the premier) had gone to Bothwell, the member might not now be in the House.—(Hear.) The hon. member proceeded at some further length in defending the government, and twitted the member for Bothwell with a desire to obtain a seat on the treasury benches. Were he to obtain a seat there the country would hear nothing from him about his salary being too large, because nobody had ever charged the hon. member with having neglected to draw every cent to which he was entitled.

The item was then concurred in.

Mr. Wood moved concurrence in the item of $10,000 for stationary, including printing paper and binding.

Mr. Macdonald explained the policy to be pursued by the government with regard to the management of the publication at the Ontario Gazette, and said it would be kept apart from any newspaper office. The contract would be made for five or ten years as the case might be found most convenient.

Mr. Blake opposed the policy of the government with regard to the publication of the Ontario Gazette, contending that it was a petty piece of business for the government to try to make a revenue out of the publication of the Gazette.

The item was concurred in.

Mr. Wood moved concurrence in the items of $14,950 for criminal prosecution; $127,539 for the administration of criminal justice; $50,063 for colonization roads; $3,000 for the inspection of asylums and prisons; $4,000 for printing the official Gazette; $750 for the School of Medicine, Toronto; $640 for the Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto,—all of which were carried.

Mr. Wood moved the adoption of the item of $176,000 for common and separate schools.

Mr. Blake drew attention to the large number of children who were admitted into the grammar schools in order that the government grant might be effected in their favor. He contended that boys and girls were admitted into these schools who were not qualified to enter them, and consequently be thought an effort should be made to have the evil removed.

Mr. Macdonald admitted that the grammar schools had not been so successful as was desirable, stating that they had deteriorated in consequence of the efforts of the teachers to swell the numbers by receiving girls for the purpose of enabling the locality to draw a larger amount of grammar school money. He was in favor of the establishment of high schools for girls.

Dr. McGill said that it would be a very serious evil if girls throughout the country were excluded from grammar schools, because it would be tantamount to saying that they should not get any education at all. The gentlemen who came from the rural districts were well aware of the fact that parents could not afford to send their girls away from home to attend a high school. The matter was of much importance and was deserving of serious consideration.

Mr. Fraser contended that high schools should be established for the education of girls throughout the country.

Mr. Lauder said that any person who had read the last report of the chief superintendent of education could not but suppose that that officer was not satisfied with the grammar schools—that they had not been as successful as was desirable. While the hon. member for South Ontario (Dr. McGill) was speaking he could not help thinking that while he had two grammar schools in that county there was no grammar school in South Grey, the county which he (Mr. Lauder) represented. He thought that the grammar school fund had been equitably distributed.

After some other members had expressed their opinions on the matter and suggested the propriety of allowing the matter to remain over till next session, the item was passed.

The item of $2,000 for the poor schools having been arrived at.

Mr. Cumberland spoke in favor of adopting measures for assisting the poor schools throughout the country. He contended that the sum of $2,000 was entirely to small for the purposes for which it was intended.

Mr. Beatty said he was pleased that the honorable member for Algoma had brought this matter up, and then spoke in favor of having the grant made larger.

Mr. Lount pointed out the disadvantages under which the inhabitants of the Muskoka territory labored with regard to the want of schools.

The item was then carried, after which the remaining items amounting in all to the sum of $301,500—$14,700 being for salaries and contingencies of the department—was carried.

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions, and asked leave to sit again.

The House concurred in the resolutions, and gave the committee leave to sit again on Monday.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE—No. 429.

The Magazines for the ensuing month are coming in fast, and among the first is

HARPER'S MONTHLY for March. John Creighton, Kingston, $4,00.

It is an ordinary Number, but all the ordinary Numbers of this popular magazine are good. The Harpers never issue a dull Number.

THE LADY'S BOOK for March. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3,00.

What is said above for 'Harper's' may equally in simple justice be said of 'Godey's.'

Something New.—Mr. S. R. Wells, Editor 'Phrenological Journal,' has published and kindly sent us:—

THE GOOD MAN'S LEGACY. An exellent Sermon, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D. With Portrait and Sketch of Dr. Richard Rothe, of Heidelburg. Price, 25 cents.

CONSUMPTION; Its Cause and Cure by the Swedish Movement. With Illustrations and Directions for Home Application, by David Ward, M.D. Price, 30 cents.

EDUCATION OF THE HEART. The necessity of Moral Culture for Human Happiness. By Hon. Schuler Colfax. Sent post-paid for 10 cents. Address the Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for March. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

Contents—'Diamonds or Hearts; a Hallowe'en Mystery,' is the attractive title of the beautiful steel engraving which leads off this number of the 'Queen of the Monthlies.' This engraving illustrates a story by Eleanor C. Donnelly, which all will want to read. The Fashion Plate is as usual engraved on steel, and colored, and is refined and elegant. This is followed by another engraving called 'After the Storm,' and by numerous cuts of children's fashions, bonnets, coiffures, mantles, &c., &c. The music for this number is 'The Welcome Galop.' Among the literary matter we note a story by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford—'The First Theft and the Last;' 'A Dead Man's Rule,' by Miss Prescott; 'De Courcy's Reply,' by Mrs. Bache; 'Judge and Mrs. Sturtevant,' by Frances Lee; 'Disillusion,' 'Wax Flowers, and How to Make Them,' 'The Fashions,' 'Receipts,' &c.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for February 22. Littell & Gay, Boston. 18 cents.

Contents:—Sir Walter Scott, Philip II. and Don Carlos, The Bramleighs of Bishop's Fall, Part III., The Cost of Coal, Ecce Homo and Mr. Gladstone, Raisins and Currants.

MORGAN'S BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL for February. Morgan Brothers, London.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF CANADA for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1867. A Blue Book.

A very full and particular account of the Financial Affairs of Canada.

THE BIBLE RULE OF TEMPERANCE by Geo. Duffield, D.D. National Temperance Society, New York. Small 12mo. pp. 206.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE for March. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

It is astonishing to us in Canada how so charming a Magazine, so full of Engravings and Novelties can be published for so small a sum as Two Dollars Greenbacks.

THE NEW SAMPLE BOOK of Messrs. V. & J. Figgins, Letter Founders, Ray Street, Farrington Road, London.

This is, without exception, the most elegant Sample Book of the kind we have ever seen, and it is greatly to be regretted, that the monetary and technical difficulties in opening an account with a London House stand so much in the way of the Canadian Printers furnishing their Offices with English in preference to New York Printing Material. In the latter city they have credit, because known, while in the former they have none, because unknown. Messrs. Figgins should have an Agent in Canada.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. $4.

This Magazine comes to us full of novelties—Free Missouri—John Chinaman, M.D.—A Conversation on the Stage—together with Combinations of 'Flotsam and Jetsam,' 'Cretan Days,' and 'By-Ways of Europe.' A capital Number.

THE GALAXY for March. The Messrs. Church, New York. $5 50.

This popular Monthly is making headway at a great rate. It was a question the other day whether it had 6,000 or 60,000 Subscribers. The present Number contains four more chapters of Mrs. Edwards' 'Steven Lawrence.'

EVERY SATURDAY for Feb. 29th. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 10 cents.

Legislature of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Feb. 21.

In the House of Assembly to-day,

The Attorney General moved that the following resolutions be incorporated in the resolutions of the 5th inst.:—

"Resolved—That the Imperial Parliament have no constitutional power to authorize a Governor General, or any other subject of the Queen, to make senators or create any part of a legislature, with power to tax the people of Nova Scotia, or otherwise legislate for them, without a provincial statute authorizing them to do so."

"Resolved—That the statement made by Mr. Watkin, as reported in the debates of the House of Commons, that in 1863 Confederation was brought under the notice of the electors at every polling booth in this province, and that at every hustings the question was distinctly raised, is utterly at variance with the truth."

The motion was seconded, agreed to by the House, and ordered to be incorporated with the others.

Mr. Blanchard, by an adroit manœuvre, presented a division of the names being taken, and the government were frantic, but the Speaker decided against them.

The Cabinet Row at Washington.

A FRESH QUARREL—GEN. THOMAS APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR.

Washington, Feb. 21.

The name of General George B. McClellan has been sent to the Senate as Minister to England.

The name of General G. H. Thomas has been sent to the Senate for Lieutenant-General, and General by brevet.

The President has removed Secretary Stanton from the War Department, and has appointed Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas ad interim.

STANTON REFUSES TO OBEY.

Washington, Feb. 21.

It is understood to be Mr. Stanton's intention not to obey the order of the President. The excitement here is intense. Soon after the Senate went into Executive Session a committee of four Senators proceeded to the War Department and informed Secretary Stanton that, pending any action, it was the desire of the Senate that Mr. Stanton should retain office, and disregard any orders from the President to the contrary. The committee also waited upon General Grant, and had an interview with him. The committee express themselves entirely satisfied with Gen. Grant's position regarding this matter.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The members of the House of Representatives who have taken the most active part in the late impeachment schemes are the most exercised at this renewal of the war between the Executive and Congress. They considered the deplorable failure of the last attempt at impeachment as finally settling this unpleasant business, and now that a fresh act of hostility has arisen, their indignation knows no bounds.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 21.

The Senate a few minutes after two o'clock went into executive session and continued therein seven hours. The removal of Secretary Stanton was freely discussed, and with much spirit in secret session. The following resolution was agreed to without a division:—"Whereas the Senate have received a communication of the President, stating he had removed E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War and has designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War ad interim, therefore be it resolved by the Senate of the United States that under the constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office."

MR. STANTON HOLDS ON.

Washington, Feb. 21.

Mr. Stanton is still at the Department and will remain all night. The Department will be closed to-morrow it being a legal holiday.

PROCEEDINGS BEING TAKEN.

General Thomas announces that he will promulgate orders to-morrow to all the attaches of the War Department not to obey any orders from any one connected with that department unless they come through him, the penalty being dismissal. A committee was appointed by the Senate at its executive session to wait upon Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court, and they made an affidavit against General Thomas, charging that he had violated the Civil Tenure of Office bill. Justice Carter immediately made out an order for his arrest, which has been placed in the hands of an officer who has gone in search of General Thomas.

Should Secretary Stanton refuse to surrender possession to Gen. Thomas, proceedings are to be at once begun on a writ of "Quo Waranto," which takes a precedence in the calendar, and may come up before the Circuit Court at any time. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

A NEW IN PROSPECT.

Washington, Feb. 22

Mr. Stanton has been advised by every member of the Senate and the House who has called on him to resist the removal, and he undoubtedly will do so. General Thomas has openly declared that he will take possession of the office to-morrow morning and if resisted by Mr. Stanton will send for force to execute his orders.

Latest.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S DESPATCHES.

Washington, Feb. 23.

August Belmont, and other members of the Democratic National Convention, were entertained by the President last night at dinner at the White House. The surmises and rumours having their origin in this fact are numberless, but it is agreed that Mr. Johnson finds himself forced to seek openly consolation of his old democratic friends in his present trouble.

It is stated that the President expresses his desire to test the case in question legally in the courts. Yesterday Gen. Thomas signed himself in two communications Secretary of War ad interim. The determination of Mr. Stanton to cause the arrest of Gen. Thomas was decided upon by him as the surest and most direct method of compelling that officer to take the lead in any civil proceedings he may institute to obtain possession of the office.

The efforts of Gen. Thomas to get possession thus far have been utterly futile. It is not believed that the President will attempt any force to oust Mr. Stanton.

A message was sent by the President to the Senate yesterday afternoon, just after their adjournment, but was brought back to the White House. This message, it is said, states his reasons in addition to those named in his former message for removing Mr. Stanton. Briefly insubordination is the word that conveys the substance of the additional reasons.

IMPEACHMENT.

New York, Feb. 23.

The Times special says: It may be set down that the impeachment of the President is certain. The demand is to make the work sharp and decisive.

The Tribune will to-morrow come out with an editorial demanding the immediate impeachment and removal of President Johnson. It says there is no avoiding this conclusion—no middle course. This most infamous Chief Magistrate should be deprived of his office. Let him be impeached and let the Republican party show that it not only has the power to preserve the country from rebellion under Jeff. Davis, but also teachery under Andrew Johnson.

Washington, Feb. 23.

The city continues in a state of the most intense excitement, and is filled with rumors which as soon as exploded new ones are invented. It is the impression that the President will be tried, convicted, and removed from office within the next few days. There is much sternness and determination expressed by all Republicans. The guard at the War Department has been doubled. The President is in receipt of letters and telegrams giving him assurances of encouragement and support. The President has directed an application to be made to the Court to-morrow for a mandamus with the view of making Mr. Stanton show under what authority he retains possession of the War Department. It is stated that Attorney General Stanberry, Judge Black and Charles O'Connor will defend the President before the Senate.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Feb. 21.

Train delivered his first lecture in Dublin last night. It was very thinly attended. No disturbance took place.

John Curtin, innkeeper, and David Murphy, lately from the United States, a writer, were arrested in Cork yesterday charged with complicity in Fenianism.

The coroner's jury have concluded the investigation of the explosion at the Clerkenwell house of detention to-day rendered their verdict. They bring a charge of murder against the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mullaney, the two Desmonds, the woman Ann Justice, and others whose names have not yet been made known. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of Allen, who was recently discharged, but has been re-arrested. The verdict concluded by severely censuring the metropolitan police in the Clerkenwell district for their lack of activity and vigilance.

Mr. Hunt, Under Secretary of the Treasury, has informed the House of Commons that the operation of the new postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been temporarily suspended, but only to enable both governments to revise certain points which had been materially overlooked, and which it was necessary to set right.

The Globe has a report that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.

Dublin, Feb. 21.

The audience at Train's lecture last night was boisterous. Some persons present who hissed the speaker were roughly used. A strong force of police was on hand and prevented serious personal violence or disloyal demonstrations.

The jury were unable to agree on a verdict in the case of John Martin and other parties on trial, for participating in the Fenian funeral procession, and they have been discharged.

Paris, Feb. 21.

The Patrie to-day, speaking under reserve, says it has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is massing troops near the Danube.

La France asserts that the Chevalier De Nigra, Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to the faithful observance of the September convention, as it now stands, and also to the payment of the principal and interest of her share of the old debt of the States of the Church, which were annexed to the kingdom.

London, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli gave explicit denial to the report that the expenditure already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceeded the estimates laid before the House at the last session of the government.

Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico. He said that diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican government declined all intercourse with those powers which had recognized the late empire.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, said the latest letter received from Gen. Napier gave reason to hope that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season.

Tuesday, February 25th, has been assigned as the day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in the House of Commons.

THE WAR ON THE EMPRESS.—The virulence with which certain pamphleteers of the republican party in France attack the Empress Eugenie at the present time is unparalleled. In a pamphlet, of which a great many copies are in circulation in Paris, and which contains neither the place where it was printed, nor the name of the publisher, it is asserted that she had an illegitimate child before marrying the Emperor; that this child is in England, in the hands of persons who are constantly levying black-mail on Her Majesty, and that her famous trip to England, which, at the time, was attributed to her jealousy of the beautiful Countess Castiglione, was solely caused by her desire to hush up the clamor of the above mentioned persons. The pamphlet states also that the whole Imperial family is well aware of all this, and that the extreme hostility of the Empress to Prince Napoleon arises principally from the fact that it was he who brought the first rumor about it to the notice of the Emperor.

A Singular Accusation.

When the estimates were up for consideration yesterday, Mr. McKellar, who seems to have received a little fresh vigor by a visit to his constituency, made it a terrible charge against the Commissioner of Public Works, that he could not find some way of spending the public funds. "Where is the use," said the member for Bothwell, "in having a Commissioner of Public Works if he does not find something to do." These were his exact words. These grumblers are certainly hard to please. If money is spent they grumble, and they grumble equally much if it is not spent. We fancy that if Mr. Carling lays out the public funds when he finds an absolute necessity for doing so, his course will be far more warmly approved than if he were to rush round the country to find works on which to lavish whatever little surplus we are fortunate enough to possess.—Leader.

CANADIAN SUPERIORITY IN SPORTS.—The "Sportsman" of Montreal, claims that Canadians hold the palm of superiority in all manly sports upon this continent:—

"In the first place a Canadian billiard player is de facto Champion of the world, and his defi to the best American player goes unanswered. We have another player almost as good. We have what they lack in the United States, fox-hounds, and pluck enough to ride to them. We have made a clean sweep of their races over timber and where an horse owned by an American has performed creditably, a Canadian gentleman had to pilot him. We can show more and better gentlemen riders than all the United States, and less hipprodroming. We have not yet sunk to trots and gate-money and barefaced "pulls." Our Canadian oarsmen have beaten the world.—We have a monopoly of Lacrosse and snow shoeing, two of the finest athletic exercises possible. In cricket we hold our own, and it cannot be said of our Canadian eleven as of the representatives team of the States, that they are all foreigners. In Base ball, a nice child's game, where we have adopted it, we do pretty fairly. And, lastly, in pedestrian matters, our amateurs are more than a match for their professionals."

A Brilliant Hit.

The House of Representatives at Washington has again distinguished itself by a disgraceful bid for the Fenian vote. On Tuesday, Mr. Starkweather, a Radical member from Connecticut, was permitted by unanimous consent to introduce a resolution appropriating fifty thousand dollars, "to be used by the Secretary of State for the relief of the personal wants, or for the return to this country of American citizens destitute of means, who have been or who may be imprisoned in foreign countries without just cause, and discharged without trial or acquitted on trial." After a brief speech from the originator of this brilliant motion it was adopted by a vote of 114 to 39. No doubt the Senate will concur, and Mr. Seward will be empowered to waste $50,000 upon those precious specimens of "American citizens" who have managed to get themselves arrested in Ireland on the ground of suspected connection with Fenianism. "American citizens" who behave themselves are in very little danger of arrest. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars should be ample for the wants of all really innocent "citizens" arrested in foreign countries in the course of a hundred years. But the money is not wanted for innocent persons arrested by mistake and upon totally groundless charges. Such persons can very safely be left to look after their own personal wants and find their own way to the United States. They have no organization of vagabonds and scoundrels at their back, and politicians have no particular interest in conciliating them. But spending money upon suspected Fenians—who are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the real article—is a totally different affair. The expenditure of fifty thousand dollars upon such vagabonds will be accepted as a compliment by a considerable percentage of the voters of all the voters of the cities and towns in the model republic.—Globe.

The Canadian Zouaves.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR,—Will you please inform your readers how it is that the country is taxed to support our Military Schools to fit young men to fight for the Pope? More than two-thirds of the Papal Troops, now organizing in Montreal, are Cadets. There must be something "Rotten in Denmark" or this Dominion would not be compelled to keep up Military Schools to furnish foreign powers with soldiers.

Yours, &c.,

A TAX-PAYER.

Kingston, Feb. 24th, 1868.

*** This is a difficult question to answer, but the 'Tax-payer' should first satisfy us that these Recruits for His Holiness are mostly Military Cadets; because, if that be not so, his complaint falls to the ground. As to the question of educating young men in Canada and then allowing them to leave the Province, that we think might be remedied by making them find Sureties to return to the Government the $50 bounty in case they should have occasion to leave Canada.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

Commercial Bank.

Montreal, Feb. 24.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank, at noon to-day, the indenture of amalgamation with the Commercial Bank under the name of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was unanimously adopted.

Joseph Ruel and Arselie Messieur, wife of Toussaint Boulet, are in gaol at St. Hyacinthe, charged with wilfully poisoning Boulet. Ruel bought the poison pretending it was to snare foxes, and seems, from the evidence at the Coroner's inquest, to have administered a dose to Boulet, with whom he boarded, and with whose wife he had an improper intimacy.

The distress in Nova Scotia is reported worse than was at first represented.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

An English jury has awarded £1,100 damages to a gentleman whose nerves were shocked, but who received no bodily wound by a railway accident.

A negro girl, but a little over thirteen years of age, was hung at Newcastle, Ky., on Friday of last week, for the murder of a white child. Very many thought justice might have been tempered with a little more mercy.

There is a rumor to the effect that the British Government was about to create an "Educational Minister," and that the post would be offered to Mr. Lowe, with a seat in the Cabinet.

The "Kuklux Klan" is a secret gang of men in the South, whose principal object is to prey upon Union men and property whenever they get an opportunity. The "check a luck" gang is one that has been a terror to Southern people without distinction of party.

A letter from Mr. Stern, one of the Abyssinian captives, has been received by Gen. Merewether. He says the prisoners are listening intently for "the first sound of the British bugles and the roll of the British drums."

Thirty house servants of a member of the British Parliament lately threatened to quit unless their fare was improved. Inquiry showed that they had for breakfast tea and coffee, eggs, bacon, toast, and butter; for lunch, bread, cheese and ale; for dinner, hot joints and pastry; for tea, toast, bread and butter; for supper, meat, bread, cheese and ale. They wanted mutton-chops and beefsteaks for breakfast, and the request of the poor creatures was granted.

From Australia we learn that the Duke of Duke of Edinburgh was about to become a member of the Masonic Brotherhood, preliminary to conducting the ceremony of laying the foundation of a public hall in Sydney.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Odo Russell, British representatives at Rome, and Lady Emily Villiers, third daughter of the Earl of Clarendon. This probably explains Lord Clarendon's recent visit to Rome to which the qui nunes sought to attach political importance.

Carlotta's physicians have decided to give her a system of mental shocks, and startling intelligence hiterto carefully kept from her is now broken to her abruptly. She is said to improve under the treatment.

The funeral of Mr. Charles Kean took place on the 31st ult., at the village church of Catherington, in Hampshire, England, and was of a strictly private charater. Report says that he has left property to the value of over $50,000 sterling.

General Salomon, Minister of Hati at the Court of St. James, has been presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, when the Queen charged him to convey to President Sainave her compliments and good wishes. Her Majesty has also written a letter to the President testifying the friendly disposition of the British Government towards the Haytien Government and Republic

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT CREWS.—It appears very doubtful whether the usual annual boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge will be rowed this year. The rowing-men of Cambridge say it is hopeless to struggle against the disadvantage which, every year, tell more and more against them. The Isis is a river much larger then the Cam, that the styles of rowing of the two Universities necessarily become different, and when the scene changes to the Thames, a Cambridge crew find themselves literally out of their depth, and can neither pull as their own shallow river has taught them, nor remodel their style in the few days of practice which they have before the race at Putney. The boats have grown lighter yearly, thus adding to the difficulty, and rowing men bathing themselves that the great part of the Cambridge triumphs were won in the old fashioned heavy boats. Add to all this one of the men most relied on for the Cambridge eight this year is ill and forbidden to row.

ARREST OF ACTORS IN PARIS.—The telegraph briefly announces that twenty persons had been arrested during the performances of Victor Hugo's drama of Ruy Blas at a Paris theater. Whether the parties arrested were the actors who presumed to produce this play for the benefit of the "nephew of his uncle," or whether they were merely spectators who applauded its too liberal sentiment, the telegraph does not say. But it is presumed that the unfortunates were of the latter class. The drama of Ruy Blas was written for a friend of the author's, who, under the patronage of the Duke of Orleans, had procured a license for a theater. This drama occupied more of the author's time in its composition than any other he had written. Its success was, as expected a complete one; and a fact worthy of note was, that the applause all came from the people, not from the boxes. The attendance at its first representation was composed of those most learned and renowned in art and literature. All Paris talked of its wonderful success, and were in a quandary as to what course the government would pursue. They had not long to wait, as its second representation was prohibited by the government and the theatre ordered closed. Victor Hugo had trod upon dangerous ground, and the lesson he would teach in his drama was a difficult one for the Emperor to master. The people were wild with delight and the government shuddered at the principles it would inculcate. For it tells of a young man, learned, ambitious and handsome, who sprang from the people and made himself great and an idol to the masses.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Feb. 24th 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4 discount,
" selling at ½ discount,
Greenbacks. { Bills 12c. Silver 12
Gold in New York at 5 o'clock, 143.
Commercial Bank Bills 9c.

Current Prices of Grain.

Kingston, Feb 24th, 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 00 to 1 08	" "
Peas,	82 to 90	" "
Oats,	55 to 62	" "
Buckwheat,	75 to 80	" "

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Montreal, Feb. 22.

Share.	BANKS.	Div. p.a.	Closing Prices, p. c.
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	128½a129½
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	102 a —
$100	Commercial Bank		35½a36
80	City Bank	8	100½a101
50	Banque du Peuple	8	8'k closed
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 99½
50	Banque Nationale	8	106½a107½
40	Gore Bank	7	80 a 82½
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	106a 107
100	Merchants' Bank	8	107½a108½
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
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	138 a140
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	99 a100
100	Can. Inland S. N. Co.	20	107 a108

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days	110 a110½
Private " "	109 a109½
Bank on New York	28½a 28¾
Private "	28½a 29½
Gold Drafts on New York	Par

☞ In a speech delivered by Mr. Milner Gibson, at Ashton, (Eng.,) he attributed a portion of the present commercial depression in England to her neglect in not insisting upon free trade between herself and the Canadas, when these provinces were granted self-government. He expressed his fear that this taxing of English manufactures would, under the New Dominion, be extended to all the colonies forming the Confederation.

NEW STEAMER.—The Messrs. Milloy have purchased a steamer, which, it is said, will surpass in beauty, finish and speed any vessel seen in these waters. She is almost new, having been run only three months, and was built by those famous ship builders, the Lairds, as a blockade-runner.—Immediately on the opening of navigation she will be brought through the St. Lawrence canals, to accomplish which her bows will have to be cut away. On reaching this port she will be fitted up in the most complete manner, and will run during the summer between Toronto and Rochester.—Toronto Telegraph.

MONTREAL MARKETS—February 24.

Flour—Super Extra, 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,90 to 8,00; Fancy, 7,00 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, 7,10 to 7 25; bag flour 3,60 to 3,75. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,70 to 0,00; Western 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 46 to 47. Barley—per 48 lbs, 95 to 1,00. Butter—Dairy—15 to 20c. store packed 15 to 20c. Ashes—pots, 5,35 to 5,40; pearls 5,80 to 5,85. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 143.

Flour and Grain—no transactions; rates generally unchanged. Provisions—Pork steady. Hogs steady, with fair consumptive demand. Butter—fair inquiries at quotations.—Ashes—Pots good demand. Pearls neglected.

New York Markets—Yesterday.

New York, February 24.—Gold closed at 142¾. Stocks steady. Flour firm; receipts are 7,300 bbls; sales are 5,800 bbls at 8,00 a 9,25 for superfine state and western; 9,80 a 10,75 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet. Wheat not active; receipts are 10,000 bush; sales are 21,500 bush at 2,51 a 2,53 for No. 1 Spring in store; 2,65 for amber Green Bay in store. Rye scarce and firm; receipts are 775 bush; sales are 1,600 bush western at 1 87. Corn about 1c better; receipts are 27,000 bush; sales are 39,000 bush at 1,24 a 1,26 for new mixed western afloat; 1,27 for old western in store; 1,30 for old mixed western afloat. Barley scarce. Oats nominal. Pork quiet. Lard firmer.

At the uptown exchange, Saturday, there was great excitement growing out of the news from Washington. Fifteen or twenty millions of gold changed hands. In the morning at 142¾ and sold in lots from ten to one hundred thousand to the extent of a quarter of a million at that figure. Prices ranged to 142¾ to 143 in the afternoon. At night the first sale was made at 143¾ after which upon heavy transactions the price was run up to 143¾. A reaction took place when the price touched 142¾. At ten o'clock most of the sales were at 143.

DIED.

At Peterboro, on the 15th inst., Jonathan Sweeting, aged 79 years.

Near Peterboro, on the 11th inst., Elizabeth, relict of the late Isaac Nicholson, aged 78 years.

At Peterboro, on the 17th instant, Ellen, wife of A. B. Kidd, aged 27 years.

In Hamilton, on the 20th instant, Louisa, wife of James Lightfoot, aged 23 years.

Near Perth, on the 13th inst., Angus Macdonald, aged 50 years.

In Montreal, on the 24th Feb., Rev. Robt. Graham, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, aged 67 years.

Alma Mater Society,

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

A LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT will be given by Members of this Society, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Andrew's Church, William Street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

The public are invited to attend.

Kingston, Feb. 24th, 1868. 47

MAPLE-NOOK COTTAGE

FOR SALE OR RENT from First of May. Apply to W. LIGHTFOOT.

Kingston, Feb. 24, 1868. 47

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT recently occupied by the late Mr. Christopher Farrell, in Union street.

For Terms apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

Kingston, Feb. 24th, 1868. 2md&w47

For Sale,

ALL that property situated on Rideau Street, near the residence of the late Mr. Isaac Noble, comprising 1 Frame House, two and a half stories, 28x20 feet, containing Parlor, Dining, and Four Bed Rooms and Kitchen, with Outhouses attached; also a Vacant Lot adjoining, 33x130 feet.

☞ TERMS EASY.

Apply on the premises to G. W. Finkle, or to J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, Feb. 24th, 1868. 47

COUNTY COURT

AND

General Quarter Sessions.

County of Frontenac, TO WIT: NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and County Court will be holden in the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on

Tuesday, the 10th day of March Next,

At twelve o'clock, Noon,

Of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables and others concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. FERGUSON, Sheriff Co. Frontenac.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, Feb. 18th, 1868. 42

WANTED,

AN experienced FEMALE COOK. Apply at this Office, or at the "City Larder," No. 4 Wellington Building, Wellington Street.

Kingston, Feb. 15th, 1868. 40

Tenders

WILL be received by the