G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....2.30 p.m. and 4.20 a.m.
Depart at.....2.50 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.....2.35 p.m. and 2.20 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.

Post Office Time Table.

THE MAILS GOING EAST

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

MAILS GOING WEST

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

FOR UNITED STATES.

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

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close as follows:—
Every Monday, per Cunard Line, } At 12.30
Every Tuesday, " Bremen Line, } P.M.
Every Saturday, " Hamburg " }
Per Canadian Steamers, via Portland, on Fridays at 12.30 P.M.

[Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line they are intended to be forwarded on.]

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Decor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1868.

A Few Facts About Ireland.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The general impression on the public mind—an impression which Irish newspapers and self-disant friends of Ireland are sedulously endeavoring to strengthen—is that the sudden revival and marked exacerbation of Irish discontent and disaffection which has afflicted us for the last twelve months is the consequence of prolonged and aggravated distress which that patient people can no longer bear; that their sufferings and grievances have been long on the increase, and have at last reached a culminating point. It may be well, therefore, to ask ourselves whether there is any real ground for this impression, and to call attention to a few facts about which there can be no controversy, and the bearing of which upon the actual condition of both farmers and laborers and the working classes of Ireland generally cannot be disputed. It is customary, we know, to admit that in some points there was a material improvement after the famine, and that this improvement continued, with certain fluctuations, up to 1860; but that since that date, and especially during the last three or four years, matters have taken a wrong turn, and that cultivation, comfort, prosperity, are and have been declining, so that the strongest and prompt est measures are needed to arrest the downward progress of the country. We can discover one statistical fact, and only one, which at all bears out this allegation—the total acreage under crops of all kinds, though larger than in 1847, has dropped since 1860 from 5,970,000 to 5,460,000 in 1867, or about 8½ per cent. All other figures, with scarcely an exception, point in an exactly opposite direction.

First of all, if less land is cultivated, the cultivation would seem to be better, and the yield to be larger, for the total value of enumerated crops, which averaged £25,000,000 in 1860 and 1861, reached £28,300,000 in 1865 and 1866. The annual average value of all crops in the last three years has exceeded £30,000,000. Next, agriculture appears to have been directed to the channel for which Ireland is best adapted, and which will always there yield the largest returns. The live stock of farmers and cottiers is increasing steadily both in number and in value. The number of cattle has risen from 2,600,000 in 1847, and from 3,470,000 in 1861, to 3,700,000 in 1867; sheep, from 2,186,000 in 1847, and 3,556,000 in 1861, to 4,826,000 in 1866.—Pigs and poultry have also doubled their numbers. The total value of live stock, which in 1851 was £28,000,000, has increased as follows:—£23,400,000; 1864, £38,270,000; 1865, £41,278,000; 1866, £45,440,000. This strongly corroborates the statements made by Mr. Mowatt in our columns a few days since as to the general prosperity of Irish farmers. The amount of their produce has risen, and prices have risen still more.

So much for agriculture. For manufactures we can obtain no equivalent statistics, but the only figures accessible point to a similar result. The exports of linen from Ireland reached £6,292,000 in 1862, £8,084,000 in 1863, and £10,227,000 in 1864. Railways, too, offer a fair measure of the general prosperity of a country. Their traffic represents business done and, to a great degree, labor employed and paid.—The aggregate receipts of Irish railways have risen from half a million in 1851, to nearly a million and three-quarters in 1865; and the increase is regular and continuous.

But, it will be objected, these returns may prove that the middle and upper classes are doing well, but tell us nothing of the state of the peasantry or really poor working population. It is well known, and not denied that wages have risen, at least from 50 to 80 per cent. since the famine, and, with a few local exceptions, are still rising, though no perfectly unassailable statistics on a great scale can be quoted. But we are not left without a few very significant figures to indicate that in spite of wet seasons, and recently of agitation, the condition of the masses is decidedly improving. First, they are better housed than they were. The number of inhabited houses in Ireland is classed under four heads; the fourth class comprising merely wretched mud cabins with only one room, the third also built of mud but of a better description, and with more rooms. Now, notice the following figures. It will be seen that the very badly housed families have decreased by two-thirds, the poorly housed have slightly decreased, and the well housed have increased by more than one-third:—

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH CLASS.

	1841.	1851.	1861.
First class	31,393	59,370	44,302
Second class	241,664	292,260	333,149
Third class	574,386	588,449	553,496
Fourth class	625,356	274,229	107,063
	1,472,739	1,204,319	1,128,300

Crime, again, is diminishing steadily. The proportion of convictions at assizes and quarter sessions to the population before 1850 used to be 1 in 500 about; the last three years it has been 1 in 2,000. The committals—perhaps a surer indication of the offences actually committed—have gradually dropped from 6,666 in 1862 to 4,326 in 1866. Pauperism certainly is a test of the condition of a people. Well, the total number relieved in Ireland has not only fallen off two-thirds since 1851, but even in the last four years, which we are told have been years of so much distress, has steadily decreased, as follows:—1863, 317,624; 1864, 295,835; 1865, 288,996; 1866, 270,173.

Finally, emigration, which some point to as the effect, the proof, and the measure of Irish destitution, has decreased, and is decreasing regularly (the return for 1867 is calculated on the ascertained numbers in the first seven months of the year):—1863, 117,229; 1864, 114,169; 1865, 101,497; 1866, 99,467; 1867, 76,200.

Surely, in the face of these facts and figures it will be impossible to maintain the position either that Irish distress is increasing, or that its increase can be the cause of the present outburst of Irish complaint or discontent.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.—No. 130.

'Our Table' was well supplied last week:—

THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET. By Anthony Trollope. With numerous Illustrations. Harper & Brothers, New York; John Creighton, Kingston. 8vo. pp. 362. One Dollar.

That charming novel writer, Mr. Anthony Trollope, in several of his clerical works, 'Family Parsonage,' Barchester Towers,' 'The Small House at Allington,' 'Dr Thorne,' and one or two others, introduces his readers to a set of characters, some of which are repeated, although each novel is complete in itself. In this 'Last Chronicle of Barset,' nearly the whole of these characters are either re-introduced to the notice of the reader in the course of the plot, or are mentioned with what may be considered parting notices. It is evident that the author views his creatures with pardonable complacency. It is this which constitutes the peculiar charm of this his latest work. The plot is really nothing, the hackneied idea tediously worked out, of a respectable clergymen's being falsely accused of a crime, that of course he did not commit. But as each character, each old friend is brought forward, 'Mrs. Proudie,' the Bishop's wife, 'John Eames,' 'Lily Dale,' 'Lady Dumbello,' 'Mr. and Mrs. Arabin,' 'Mr. and Mrs. Crawley' and some dozen others, the reader feels his affection revived, and wonders why these pleasant reminiscences are not oftener recalled to memory. 'The Last Chronicle of Barset' is therefore a most delightful and interesting novel and will be so considered by every reader, and their number is Legion of this clever author's work.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for January, 1868. John Creighton, Kingston. $4.

Contents:—No. 1. Gachard's Don Carlos and Philip II.; 2. Oysters and the Oyster Fisheries; 3. Anjou; 4. Tyndall's Lectures on Sound; 5. Liberal Education in England; 6. Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis; 7. De Fezensac's Recollections of the Grand Army; 8. Two Per Cent.; 9. The Queen's Highland Journal.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for January, 1868. John Creighton, Kingston. $4.

Contents:—No. 1. Address to Working Men by Felix Holt; 2. London Tressell Part IV.; 3. Sketches in Polynesia; 4. Brownlow, Part XII; 5. Modern Cynicism; 6. What I did at Belgrade; 7. The Night Wanderer; 8. Education in England and America.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January, 1868. John Creighton, Kingston. $4.

Contents:—No. 1. Dangers of Democracy; 2. Physiological Psychology; 3. Two Temporal Powers; 4. The Church in Scotland; 5. Extradition; 6. The Origin of Electricity; 7. Indian Worthies; 8. The Abyssinian Difficulty; 9. The Land Tenures of British India.

The above are American Reprints by Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York, of the Standard Reviews of England. They come so late to us, owing to the detention of the Mails, that we have had no time to look over their list of Contents. The same may be said of nearly every other work received last week.

LONDON SOCIETY for February. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto. One Shilling Sterling.

Of all the Shilling Magazines that reach 'Our Table,' 'London Society' is the most welcome; not that it is so much better than 'Cornhill,' 'Temple Bar,' 'Belgravia' et multis aliis, but it is so much pleasanter. There is an air of gaiety about it, that in spite of its being common place, pleases; and a quantity of London news, which in spite of its being gossip, delights. Ecce signum—'London Society' of all the numerous Magazines received last week is the only one that we have really read, and that every word of it.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for March. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. $2.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW—No. 1. Vol. 1. S. J. Barnhart, Brampton. $2

'Solomon' of Streetsville redivivus, if name if not in nature. Well, it certainly is a 'Weekly Review,' like its far-famed predecessor, also, but we fear not likewise. It wants the fun and raciness.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICAN for March. W. Jennings Demorest, New York. $1 50.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Summer Session, 1868. Prospectus.

THE PRINTERS' REGISTER for February. John Bellow, London. Six pence.

THE CANADIAN LAW JOURNAL for February. W. C. Chewett & Co. Toronto. $3.

THE NORWEGIAN KITCHEN.—There was a Norwegian kitchen exhibited in Paris this last year which was a curiosity in its way. It was a small box well coated with non-conducting substances, on the principle of a refrigerator, only, whereas the object of a refrigerator is to keep the heat out, that of a Norwegian kitchen is to keep it in. Boil water for five minutes and put into this box; at the end of many hours it will be found to have lost little of its temperature, and meat immersed in the water will be found in due time perfectly cooked. All this is so well known that I need not have repeated the fact. But I remember that the Norwegian kitchen has been praised chiefly as a boon to the poor man. He can cook his dinner with his breakfast fire; he need not have the expense of keeping up the fire till dinner time, nor the trouble of tending it. The Norwegian kitchen needs no care. Five hours after the meat has been boxed up in it the dinner is ready. But the same apparatus may equally serve the needs of richer men. The other day, at the covert side, we had a hot luncheon out of one—stewed beef and poulet au riz. The beef and the fowl had in the morning been put each in a tin with boiling water; the tins were put into the Norwegian box; the box was carted to the covert side. That was all. At luncheon time we had our victuals smoking hot, and cooked to perfection.—Once a Week.

WHY ARE LOCOMOTIVES DISABLED?—Recent events on the railways give rise to the enquiry why are locomotives so completely disabled by snow obstruction. The reason is that when the ponderous engine ploughs its way into a heavy bank of snow and becomes fast, there is no means of pumping water into the boiler, and unless it can be backed out or forced ahead within a very few moments, it becomes necessary to blow off the steam and draw the fire.—For this reason a train of locomotives may be wedged in at one point, and rendered entirely helpless until shovelled out by manual labor.

The Insurrection in Crete.

The following letter, which has appeared in the Levant Herald, is said to be written by a very competent and unprejudiced witness:—

Canea, Jan. 1.

"Your readers and the public generally must have so much difficulty in obtaining reliable information from this part of the world that perhaps you may like to publish the following items picked up with some care on the spot:—

"In the island of Crete there are four parties; the first I will refer to is that which is by far the most troublesome to the Turkish Government—namely, the party which insists on annexation with Greece at any price. This party, though not very numerous, is active, is a certain extent brave, and entirely unscrupulous. Its members live in the mountains, and have established a system of guerrilla warfare; they prevent by threats and ill-usage the peaceably disposed from giving their adhesion to the Government; they encourage blockade-running, and they harass the Turkish army, who can never meet them in open fight.—There are seldom more than 50 or 100 men of these together; and this party is wholly buoyed up with hopes from Russia and Greece. Without the promise of aid from the former, and the all but open hostility of the latter, the Cretan insurrection would soon be stamped out. A second party consists of a considerable body of Cretans who, with great justice, demand concessions from the Government—concessions which I am convinced would be granted (if in fact they have already been offered) if the tranquility of the island could be secured by such a step being taken; but this party again is much under the control of the first one. A third section consists of people who are loyal to the Government, who constantly apply for military protection; but these unfortunate people are, as it were, between two stools. When the troops are with them they devour their means of subsistence, and when they are absent the insurgents illtoe them for having shown sympathy with the troops. A fourth party consists of the inhabitants of the seaport, and the extreme east of island—mostly Mussulmans—who are contented and quiet. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of armed insurgents, but to say 4,000 or 5,000 would, I believe, be near the mark.

"And now as to the policy pursued by the Grand Vizier (who is here in person) to put a stop to this ruinous revolution. He continues up to the present moment to pursue a system of conciliation. Many persons are allowed to come in from the disturbed districts and to return to the mountains with provisions and money. A shot is rarely heard throughout the whole length and breadth of the island. Blockhouses are being constructed, between which communications will be established by a moveable field force. These blockhouses nearly surround the disaffected districts. Deputations are constantly arriving from the country with offers of submission if protection be granted. Two new governors (Christians) have already commenced their functions in what are supposed to be disturbed districts, and report favourably—in fact, as between Turkey and her rebellious subjects, all seems progressing favourably. Turkey is ready and willing to yield most of the points asked from her, and all might go well, but pressure from without makes it an impossibility to put down the revolution so long as that pressure lasts. While Russian ships of war, in defiance of all law and justice, weekly bring provisions, arms, clothing, and—worse than all these—encouragement and promise of assistance, the revolution will never be put down; while Russian ships of war embark and disembark the chiefs of the rebels under salutes from the guns of their ships, and pass in and out through the blockade during the night without showing lights,—while these things are allowed to go on, so long will Crete be in revolt, and a precedent be established in regard to foreign interference in the event of revolution that may come home to the very door of more than one of the great Powers. With Greece, Turkey could deal single-handed easily enough; and surely it would be better for Turkey to be at open war than in her present state. The 'exhaustive' policy of her great enemy is, beyond all doubt, doing most ruinous work. Asli Pasha feels this bitterly, and has, I am told, at last protested strongly against these proceedings. The Turkish fleet is in fair condition, but has harassing work in attending to the wants of the troops, who are now distributed about the coast. The four ironclads are very fine ships, but the crews want drilling and discipline. The blockade is on a small scale, the ships being wanted for other work; besides when the Turks sly that all that the insurgents require is being taken in by the Russians. The French, Austrian, English, Prussian, and Italian men-of-war now entirely desist from interference.

P. S. It would be well to ask some competent authority if armed merchant steamers running the blockade in Crete, or elsewhere, with the avowed intention of resisting the cruisers, are not to all intents and purposes piratical vessels. This is what the Greeks do in Crete. What would the Americans say to this? The fact of an armed vessel lying in any port unquestion (if she be not a man-of-war) is unusual. This is what the Greek blockade-runners do in the Piræus and at Syra."

The Progress of Ireland.

In the year 1854 the passenger traffic receipts on the railways in Ireland amounted to £618,593, and the receipts for the conveyance of goods, minerals, and cattle to £355,847, the gross traffic amounting to £874,440, the goods traffic being 29·26 per cent. of the whole.

In the year 1866, according to a statement in the Money Article in the Times of this date, the passenger traffic on the Irish railways was £1,045,493, and the goods traffic £716,861; total traffic, £1,762,354, the proportion of goods traffic to the whole being 41 per cent. This increase in the goods traffic from 29·26 in 1854, to 41·0 per cent. in 1866 is conclusive proof that considerable progress has been made during that period in the developement of the material resources of Ireland. Should that progress happily continue it will powerfully contribute towards the satisfactory solution of the difficulties which at present attend all attempts to legislate for that unfortunate country.

POVERTY IN THE STATES.—Nearly twenty thousand soup rations were issued in Boston last week, being an increase of some six thousand over the previous week.

It is said that there are 25,000 unemployed men in Chicago, and that 19,000 of them are recipients of charity.

The New York Times says:—Every day reveals more clearly the extraordinary amount of want and suffering that exists among the poor of this city at the present time. Wherever a place is opened to furnish relief to the destitute, it is instantly crowded with gaunt and hungry wretches, eager for the bowl of soup and crust of bread which comes from the hand of charity. The statistics of the regular institutions of charity show an amount of distress unparalleled since the hard times of 1855.

The new St. Petersburgh Gazette announces that all the Russian men-of-war available for service are being equipped for a foreign expedition. It is understood that the Grand Duke Constantine will accompany this squadron to the Piræus to pay a visit to his daughter, the newly-married Queen of the Greeks. Rear-Admiral Popow has been appointed to the command of the Russian squadron in Greek waters, in place of Admiral Boutakoff.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN IRELAND.—A curious statement appears in the Downpatrick Recorder. It is nothing less than an announcement that Down Cathedral "the mother church of a diocese containing nearly a fourth of all the Protestants of Ireland"—will be closed on Sunday next for want of funds to meet the cost of a regular service. The Cathedral, it appears, has for some years past been served by a clergyman, Mr. Edgar, whose stipend has amounted to the munificent sum of £56 a year. This sum, it seems, cannot be increased, and Mr. Edgar having been promoted no one can be found to take his place.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

A young lady somnambulist in St. Louis attempted to enact in her sleep the tragedy of a novel she had read in her walking hours, by stabbing her sister with a table knife.

A wash composed of lime, salt, and fine sand or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof fifty per cent. more secure against taking fire from falling cinders, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effects of the weather. The older and more weather beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived.

A gentleman in Illinois owns an estate so large that he has three hundred and twenty miles of hedge upon it. He is to sow a new field of ten thousand acres for the first time this year.

Two young women, who were watching the body of a supposed dead child, in Aberdeen, Miss., where somewhat startled when the youngster sat up and requested something to eat.

A Western paper says that Dickens has a sister-in-law residing in Chicago, the widow of Augustus Dickens, who was a clerk in the Illinois Central Land Office for some ten or twelve years, and died two or three years ago. Augustus was the favorite brother of Charles, in the time of his early literary triumphs, and it was from him that he deprived his non de plume of Boz. Mrs. Dikens, it is added, is keeping a boarding house, and is barely able to support herself and children.

While a country parson was preaching, the chief of his parishioners, sitting near the pulpit, was fast asleep; whereupon he said "Now, beloved friends, I am in a great strait; for if I speak too softly those at the further end of the church cannot hear me, and if I talk too loud I shall wake the chief man in the parish."

THE BUCKHURST-HILL OUTRAGE.—The almost farcical proceedings in a late decision in the Bankruptcy Court ought not to divert attention from the cogency with which they once more furnish an argument for the appointment of a public prosecutor in criminal cases. There is, indeed something approaching to the nature of a stage burlesque in the dénouement of what was called the Buckhurst-hill outrage. A young girl is stabbed by her lover in 13 places, drops down all but dead, and is only saved from dying of cold and loss of blood by the caprice of two calves, who take it into their heads to lie down beside her, and so keep her warm. The final issue of the murderous assault is the condemnation of the young ruffian to 20 years' penal servitude, while his victim is shut up as a bankrupt in England county gaol. Can anything be conceived more absurd and unjust? The poor girl, having been all but murdered, is intrusted by British jurisprudence with the function of prosecuting a bloodthirsty scoundrel, who is also the father of her child; and, by way of insuring the fulfilment of this duty to her country, she is made to promise to pay £40 to Her Majesty the Queen, in case she should not appear to prosecute. As it was, she did not like to be the instrument of punishing the would-be murderer, and preferred to keep out of the way when the trial came on. Justice, as it happened, was not altogether dependent upon her promise, and the guilty man was condemned and sentenced, notwithstanding her absence. But then she showed herself again, literally went through the form of being examined by the Registrar of the Chelmsford County Court as a bankrupt on her own petition, because she had not the £40 forthcoming, and in truth had not a farthing in the world. And even this is not all. She was sent back to gaol, and was to stay there till March, because the Registrar decided that, not being technically what the law calls a trader, he could not deal with her petition at present. If this is the way we contrive to bring the guilty to justice and to make the innocent pay for their conviction, it is scarcely to be wondered that our notions on international law and free trade in land are still in their present lazy condition.—Pall-mall Gazette.

KING THEODORE AND THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—We have it on trustworthy authority that the letter addressed by the Viceroy of Egypt to King Theodore towards the middle of October last, in accordance with Lord Stanley's acceptance of the Viceroy's offer to intervene in behalf of the captives, was to the following effect:—He informed His Majesty that in consequence of his having detained the English Consul, Envoy and others, the British Government were so offended that they had determined to release them by force, to which end an army was being organized and furnished with all the appliances of war for invading Abyssinia; and if he did not wish to see his country overrun by foreign troops, sacked, and pillaged, he implored him, in virtue of his (the Viceroy's) office of good neighbor, to surrender the prisoners as the only way of averting the destruction which must otherwise befall him; that if he refused, seeing the English were so powerful, Isma'il Pasha himself would be obliged to join them in their hostile proceedings against His Majesty. To this epistle Theodore has sent a jeering answer, acknowledging the receipt of the Viceroy's letter, and saying that he had always considered him a Muslim, dependent on the Sultan, till he received this letter, which plainly shows that he is a mere tool of the Franks; that if he, Isma'il, is a friend of the English, he, Theodore, is not. He adds that he does not know by what right Isma'il is in Egypt, which was originally a Christian country, and that when the business with the English is settled he means to re-establish Christian rule from Habesh to Alexandria. Whether it is owing to the receipt of this letter, or because some remonstrances have been addressed to him on the attitude assumed by his troops at Massowah, that the Viceroy, as recently reported, has resolved to withdraw all but the ordinary garrison from that place, we have no means of ascertaining. It seems clear that his letter to Theodore was dictated by a desire to get rid, if possible, of our expedition, and, failing that, there was a feeler to discover whether, if we went on with the war, the Viceroy might not join us. One question suggests itself in this matter. Was the draught of the letter submitted to the British representatives in Egypt, and was its tenor approved by the Foreign Office.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Petroleum Prince.

Just before the advent of the oil fever, John W. Steel, a plain young man, clad in sober homespun, was able by assiduous toil to eke out rather a scanty existence on a few acres of unpropitious land left to him by his father, on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. A little grass, a few oats, a thin show of rye, a half-dozen of scrawny swine, two or three lean cows, a rickety cabin to keep out the rain, and an aged mother with a right of dower in these scrubby stony acres, constituted the sum total of John's earthly hereditaments. Though to bring the year around by dint of honest labor and homely fare was the widest limit of John's hopes, nevertheless he was healthy and happy.

One dismal day somebody struck oil in his immediate neighborhood. His paternal acres were examined by speculators, and experienced eyes saw sure indications of the treasures bubbling below. A well was sunk, and instantly an oleaginous stream gushed out in bewildering profusion.—Thereupon, the land which he, at any time since he came of age, would gladly have sold for $5 per acre, shot up to $250, $1,000, and kept ascending. Some sharp friend told John not to dispose of the fee, but to lease the land on a royalty. He did so; and as well after well went down on the Steel Farm, his royalty kept rising, till, in a marvellously short time, it reached the fabulous figure of $2,000 per day; and that, too, not in delusive certificates of stock in some shadowy Company, but in veritable greenbacks, issued by the United States.

John was now a Petroleum Prince, with an indisputable title. With such a revenue, of course, the Steel Farm, spouting unsavory slime, and dingy with the smoke of a score of engine fires, was no fit domain for his residence; and so, while his lessees continued to bore for more oil, off he hied to Philadelphia, where he could spend his money in a right royal way.

Amazing and astounding were the stories told two years ago, when the petroleum excitement was at blood-heat, of Prince John's style of living; of the long train of retainers he kept about him; of the bountiful dinners he gave; of his sumptuous lodgings—he, on set occasions, hiring a whole hotel for his revels; of his costly carriages, luxurious garments, brilliant jewels, choice wines, aromatic cigars, and his horses, dogs, and rare quadrupeds of various species, and more than all, his hipeds, who fled him like leeches. John was liberal, and paid all the bills of "self and friends." He did't care where the money came from, and he didn't know were it went to. He was fast from the start; and he soon got so fast that his current income began to grow weary and couldn't keep up with him, and so he ran into debt. He mortgaged his royalties, or in princely phrase, pawned his crown jewels. By and by the cow of oil, the source of all his pleasures, and the fountain which had so long filled his coffers, began to slacken. Where it once flowed, now it dripped.

His sunshine friends, having sucked him dry, one by one fell off; and step by step he began to descend the golden ladder which he had climed so high, till he landed on the seat of an oil waggon, and took the reins as a common laborer to earn his daily bread. But he could not drive away from his debts; and last week, at Pittsburgh, John W. Steel made the final leap, plunging into the Bankruptcy Court and dragging after him a long schedule of more than one hundred thousand dollars, redolent of stable bills, cigar bills, wine bills, board bills, tailors' bills, and all imaginable kinds of spendthrift bills.

What a moral does this lesson teach to young men! How instructive to all, whether young, middle-aged, or old! How few are they who, when unexpected fortune leaps upon their shoulders, will not allow it to ride them like the Old Man of the Sea. With one grain of common sense, Steel might have lived even extravagantly and now been a rich man. It is well as it is. Happily, not once in a decade of years does our country furnish an illustration so conspicuous as this of the bane of sudden wealth. But, on a smaller theatre, hundreds of young men in our gay city are to-day enacting the same role as that which destroyed John Steel—Young Rapid on the Road to Ruin.—New York Sun.

The Bishop of Grahamstown has given the Bishop of London an assurance that the intention of consecrating a new Bishop for Natal in England is abandoned.

MOORISH JUSTICE.—A certain Moor lost his purse one day containing sundry gold pieces or sequins. Desirous of recovering it, he proclaimed his mishap by means of the good offices of the Town Crier. The person who had found it was a man conspicuous for his probity, and the moment he discovered to whom it belonged he hastened to restore it to its owner. The latter, finding he had to do with a rich man, thought it a good opportunity for a little illicit gain at the expense of him who had so conscientiously restored it. He, therefore, maintained that there were eighty sequins missing out of the purse, and violently insisted on their restitution. The quarrel became uproarious, and was, of course, referred to the decision of the Bey. One declared that the purse originally contained one hundred sequins, while his adversary affirmed, with oaths, that he had given it back just as he found it. As both assertions bore the same aspect of probability, the Bey was for a moment embarrassed as to his decision. He asked, however, to see the purse, and, having examined it attentively, withdrew from it the money it contained, ordering at the same time one hundred sequins to be brought to him. These he tried to put into the purse, which, however, would only contain about fifty. Then emptying it, he desired the prosecutor to try his hand at it, and to fill it with the hundred sequins which he had sworn it originally enclosed. Of course, he was unable to do so; and the Bey, handing the purse and sequins to the defendant said—"You had better take possession of it, as it does not answer the description of the one lost;" at the same time directing the accuser to receive two hundred blows from the bastinado."

VOLTAIRE ON MARRIAGE.—Voltaire says:—"The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar or a bird with one wing can keep in a straight course. In nine cases out of ten where they commit crime against the community, the foundation of these acts is laid while in a single state, or when the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his affections and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the interest of his better half keeps him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed.—Therefore the friend to marriage is the friend to society and to his country."

Destitution of Southern Clergymen.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The terrible destitution of the people of the Southern States is telling with most disastrous effect upon the clergy, many hundreds of whom have been forced by want either to leave the South or engage in secular pursuits. We have before us ample and melancholy evidences of this lamentable state of affairs. A Southern bishop mentions a district where, although the resident clergyman is keeping a freedmen's school and working a small farm with his own hands, he is forced to feed his family on bread alone. The Freedmen's Bureau does not seem to give soup to impoverished preachers. Another bishop writes that in his State more than a dozen ministers of a one religious denomination alone "have been obliged to escape from starvation by seeking other service." Accounts of equal destitution reach us from all the cotton States, and it is evident that more than half of the people of the South will shortly be denied the advantage of all religious instruction.

PICTURES OF PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the Chicago Post gives the following account of a characteristic scene at the bal masque:

"A danseuse, well known in the public halls, came in a costume—but such a costume as you may imagine can be made of tights and a simple girdle. All were forced to remark the extraordinary audacity of this walking piece from the ballet of the Porte Saint Martin. A frantic shout saluted the foolish girl, a crowd rushed towards her, the next moment she was lifted from her seat above the heads of a pandemonium of shouting masks, and passed, amid clamors, from hand to hand—all the time held aloft, each moment in a new group of hands, held like a frightened and shivering bird over the foaming waves of an angry sea, her hair loosened, passed on and on, torn, half nude, the unhappy and frightened girl wept, cried, implored. Frenzied and frivolous brutes carried her in triumph, a victim, a new sensation; in a fury of excitement, half derision, half anger, half admiration, she disappeared at last at one side, her cries drowned in the noise of the crowd. In the same evening an editor-in-chief of the political journals, remarked because of the puritanism of his sentiments, happening to step upon the skirt of a woman, was recognized by her; she announced his name and covered him with abuse. The crowd precipitated itself toward him, and from a hundred mouths the epithets of the woman were repeated and hurled upon the astonished man. Furious and ashamed, the editor-in-chief tried to speak; but they would not hear him. He was compelled to go out from the hall. All this for a torn skirt!"

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

March 2nd 1868.

The Bankers of Ontario (St. report—
Specie buying at ¼ discount.
" selling at ¼ discount.

Greenbacks. { Bills 70c. / Silver 72c

Gold in New York at 7 o'clock, 141.
Commercial Bank Bills 10c.

Current Prices of Grain.

March 2nd, 1868.

G. M. Kinghorn reports—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per	Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 70 to 0 00	"	"
Rye,	1 08 to 1 05	"	"
Barley,	1 00 to 1 08	"	"
Peas,	85 to 90	"	"
Oats,	60 to 62	"	"
Buckwheat,	80 to 85	"	"

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Montreal, Feb. 29.

Share.	BANKS.	Div p. a.	Closing Prices, p. c.
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	129½ a130
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	102 a —
$100	Commercial Bank		35½a 36
80	City Bank	8	101 a101½
50	Banque du Peuple	8	104 a106
50	Molson's Bank	8	111 a112
40	Ontario Bank	8	97 a 97½
100	Bank of Toronto	8	110½a112
100	Quebec Bank	7	98 a 99½
50	Banque Nationale	8	106½a107
40	Gore Bank	7	80 a 82½
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	104½ 105½
100	Merchants' Bank	8	107½a108½
50	East. Townships Bank	8	98½a100
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	90 a 91
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	106 a108

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days	110 a110½
Private " "	109 a109
Bank on New York	28 a 28½
Private "	28½a 29
Gold Drafts on New York	Par

MONTREAL MARKETS—March 2.

Flour—Super Extra, 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,80 to 7,90; Fancy, 7,65 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,40 to 7,60. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,40 to 7,60; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,45 to 7 60; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,15 to 7,25; bag flour 3,65 to 3,75. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,70 to 0,00; Western 1,65 to 1,70. Oats—per 32 lbs, 46 to 47. Barley—per 48 lbs, 95 to 1,00. Butter—Dairy—16 to 20c; store packed 16 to 18c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5,55; pearls 5,80 to 5,85. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 141.

Flour—small receips; trifling demand; sales at unchanged rates. Grain—generally unchanged; no transactions. Provisions—Pork firm with fair demand. Hogs—fair demand. Lard—better enquiry. Ashes unchanged.

DIED.

At Portsmouth, Feb. 29th, Mr. John Watt, aged 80 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at TWO o'clock.

WHEN Charles Dickens! Comes to Kingston

His first Reading should be as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—You are a favored people—you are a happy people; indeed I see health and happiness beaming in every countenance in this Hall. There must be a cause for all this, ladies and gentlemen, and I have been questioning my intellectual faculties for some moments in order to solve, or find out that cause. In passing through one of your streets to-day I happened to drop into a store kept by a MR. MORRISON, and learned before leaving that nearly all the respectable people in Kingston and vicinity dealt with MR. MORRISON; hence, ladies and gentlemen, I am not astonished to see so many happy faces around me this evening, and believe me when I tell you that nearly all your happiness, all your health, is due to the fact that you buy

Morrison's XXX Pastry Flour,
Morrison's Family Flour,
Morrison's Kiln-dried Oatmeal
Morrison's " Corn Meal.

Expected this week, 300 Brls. Bakers' and Family Flour, from the celebrated Thistle Mills, manufactured expressly for MORRISON.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

I would especially call the attention of my numerous customers to Two Cases of Sugar Cured Hams received last Saturday. They will compare favorably with the celebrated Westphalia Hams.

M. MORRISON.

Toronto Flour Store, 40 Princess St., March 2nd, 1868. 53

TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. RIDDELL.

MR. REYNER has recently re-covered the Hammers of the Pianoforte used in my family with the new improved patent leather, and otherwise repaired it. He has also tuned it, and it is altogether much improved, the quality of the tone being greatly better than before the instrument was put into his hands. I shall certainly continue to keep the Piano under his charge for the future.

J. RIDDELL, King Street, Kingston.

February 27, 1868.

PIANOS re-polished, packed and shipped to any part of the globe at reasonable charges, at J. REYNER'S.

PIANOS bought or sold on commission. Pianos wanted for renting purposes, at J. REYNER'S.

SHEET MUSIC of all kinds, Instruction Books, in fact anything you want connected with the Music Trade, to be had at J. REYNER'S Marble Block Music Store, Princess Street.

Kingston, March 2, 1868. 53

LOST.

ON MONDAY MORNING, between the Anglo American Hotel and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a MINK VICTORINE, lined with Brown Silk. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Office of the BRITISH WHIG.

Kingston, March 2nd, 1868. 53

NOW ARRIVING

FOR

MACNEE AND WADDELL,

EX STEAMSHIPS

ST. ANDREW AND ST. GEORGE,

FROM GLASGOW,

Nova Scotian, Peruvian & Nestorian,

FROM LIVERPOOL,

46 Cases and 34