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 10 A.M. daily.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York, close as follows:—
Every Monday, per Cunard Line, } At 10
Every Tuesday, " Bremen Line, } A.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 March 18th, 1868.

To Advertisers.

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

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 2:20 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

☞ 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 DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—E. C. & Co., New York; J. W., Railton.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

OBSERVATORY LECTURE in the City Hall at 7:30 evening.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

The Senate.

Ottawa, March 17.

The House went into committee of the whole on Mr. Campbell's Officers' Security bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill with amendments. The bill was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The House then went into committee on Mr. Campbell's Commissions and Oaths of Office bill. Bill reported and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned at four o'clock.

House of Commons.

Ottawa, March 17.

The Speaker intimated that he had examined the recognizances of the election petitions with reference to Berthier, Vercheres and Hochelaga, and found them unobjectionable.

The Speaker read a letter from Hon. J. C. Chapais, stating that he had accepted a seat in the Senate, and withdrew his petition claiming a seat in the House for Kamouraska.

The order referring said petition to General Election Committee was discharged.

Sir J. A. Macdonald in reply to Mr. Dorion, said that the Government proposed to refer the whole circumstances of the election for investigation by the General Committee.

Mr. Mackenzie presented the 8th report of the Printing Committee, recommending the printing of various papers, and also that one copy of all the documents of this Parliament be sent to all the members of the Local Legislatures in both branches.—Adopted.

Mr. F. Jones' motion for an address for correspondence respecting the location and construction of the Intercolonial Railway since the 3rd December, 1867, was put and carried.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an address for correspondence regarding the abduction of Allan Macdonald from the township of Moore by U. S. Officers. Carried.

Also, for letters addressed to the Postmasters at Lambton, by the Post Office Inspector at London. Carried.

Also, for documents as to charges preferred against Mr. Harrison, postmaster of Oil Springs. Carried.

Also, For documents as to charges preferred against Mr. Kimball postmaster at Wilkesport. Carried.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Mr. Jones, (North Leeds) moved an address for all correspondence had with the government respecting the north west territory, including British Columbia since the 5th Dec., 1867. He said that if an answer to the Address passed last session had not been received from the Imperial government it would seem the resolutions proposed by the government had been productive of no appreciable result. He thought they had been proposed not so much with a view of obtaining the transfer of the territory as to satisfy the Minister of Public Works, who had made promises during the last electoral campaign which the government had no idea of carrying out.

Dr. Parker was surprised at the delay which had taken place, especially as last session the government were most anxious to pass the resolutions, saying there were important State reasons which required their passage, and pushing them through with the least possible time for consideration.

Sir John A. Macdonald said if the member would propose a motion censuring the Imperial government for delaying the matter he had no doubt it would shake the newly-formed Disraeli cabinet to its foundation. (Laughter.) All the correspondence that had passed would be brought down.

Mr. McKenzie was glad to hear that there had been no correspondence. It was gratifying to learn that an impression which had gone abroad, to the effect that the Imperial Government had given an unfavorable answer, was incorrect. The Minister for Public Works, not usually imaginative, had given way to strange flights of fancy upon this subject. At some of his public meetings he had announced that the incorporation of more than one outside colony in the North American Union was a matter not of months but weeks. There may have been some correspondence of this tendency with British Columbia, but the promised extension of Union had proved a myth, and the progress in that direction had not been so satisfactory as he, an ardent friend to British American unity, could desire.

Mr. Macdougall defended the bona fides of the government, in proposing the address of last session, and pointed out that they were not responsible for the delay that had since occurred. With regard to the correspondence referred to, although it was not of an official character, it had nevertheless taken place. The Government had received and were still receiving letters from prominent parties in the Colonies, who now in the Union, expressing an earnest hope for the extension and success of the great scheme of Confederation.

Mr. Savary took occasion to say that his appearance here and that of the other Nova Scotia members should not be construed to indicate that they accepted Confederation (laughter), or that they did not sympathize with the movement now on foot in that province to obtain a repeal of Union. The motion passed.

NEW BILLS.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice that on Friday he would introduce a Bill for securing independence of Parliament; also a Bill respecting the privileges of both Houses of Parliament and members thereof.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On the motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, a Bill providing that Parliament shall not be dissolved upon the demise of the Crown, was introduced and read a first time.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill to provide for the extradition of criminals, and explained that the bill was to give effect in the Dominion to a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the natural extradition of persons charged with certain offences. Laws for this purpose already existed in these provinces, but those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which were founded on the Imperial statute, were not so effective as the law of the late province of Canada, which was similar to the act of United States Congress. This bill, therefore, extended the law of Canada to the whole Dominion, making the law as applied throughout the whole country similar to that adopted by the United States under the treaty with Great Britain.

The bill was read a first time.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The following Government Bills were then read a first time:—

Mr. Rose—An Act respecting the Revenue Fund.

Mr. Rose—An Act to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use the notes of the Dominion instead of issued notes of their own.

Mr. Rose—An Act respecting Insurance Companies.

Mr. Rose—An Act respecting the Civil Service.

Mr. Cartier—A Bill respecting railways.

Sir John A. Macdonald—A Bill regarding the Penitentiary, and for other purposes.

Sir John A. Macdonald—A Bill respecting Controverted Elections.

In moving this bill Sir John said its purpose was to apply the law of Canada on this subject to the Dominion, with some amendments, as it was better than the law existing in the other provinces. It was not the intention of the Government during this Session to submit any measures affecting the qualification of electors or elected. Their Reform Bill, when brought forward, would be found so complete and comprehensive as properly to occupy the attention of an entire Session.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Rose gave notice that he would on Friday next move the consideration, in committee, of a resolution appropriating $12,000 per annum for five years, from July 1st, 1867, to defray the expenses of the geological surveys of the Dominion. He said this appropriation was asked for in order to extend the valuable work of Sir Wm. Logan, who had been engaged for some years in the geological survey of Canada, to the whole of the Dominion; thus giving the Maritime Provinces the benefit of the researches of one of the ablest Geologists of the age.

Mr. McGee hoped this comparatively unimportant matter would show his friends from Nova Scotia that we in Canada regarded the people of Nova Scotia as our fellow-countrymen, and that it indicated that this legislature, even though every member from Nova Scotia should be so unwise as to stay away, was as unable to conceive, as to do any act of injustice, towards that Province.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Rose introduced an act respecting the currency. The House was aware that the existing currency in Nova Scotia was different from that throughout the rest of the Dominion. The pound sterling in Nova Scotia was equal to five dollars of Nova Scotia money, gold, and each English shilling was worth one quarter of a dollar or twenty-five cents. The object of the present measure was to assimilate the currency of the Dominion.—At present great inconvenience was felt every day with reference to postal arrangements, stamps on promissory notes and bills of exchange, and collections on Internal revenue. The Government of the Dominion had to consider their best course under the circumstances. At the outset, the currency in Nova Scotia presented very considerable attraction on account of its simplicity. On the other hand, they felt the difficulty of making the currency equal to the standard value of the United States. Fortunately, the Government was relieved from the embarassment of making a choice between the two courses. The adoption of the Nova Scotia currency would have necessitated great charges in the whole of the Canadian Provinces. But as the House was aware, a congress of all the great powers of Europe and those of the United States also, took place at Paris last year. They adopted certain resolutions with the view of assimilating the currency of all civilized nations.—A basis of agreement had then been almost unanimously adoped. The standard they agreed to was that the 25 franc gold piece, new coin, should be adopted by France, and that it should be equal to the English sovereign and to the $5 piece of the United States. Following up this, the United States Government introduced a bill which had the effect of reducing the five dollar piece, and bringing it down to a level with the 25 franc piece, thus bringing it within a fraction of the value of the English sovereign. This Bill brings down the American $5 piece to about 2d below the English sovereign, so that the English sovereign, 25f. piece, and $5 piece would be of equal value. If that measure became law, the new currency would be within a fraction the same as that now existing in Nova Scotia. There was very little doubt but England would follow the example of France. For the Dominion there must also be some currency. It would be inconvenient to bring their friends from Nova Scotia up to the American standard, with the probability of reducing that standard again, and taking it back almost to the same level as at present prevailed in Nova Scotia. The only course that seemed open to the Government was that which they had adopted, to bring in a Bill in a double shape. In the event of England and the United States not carrying out the recommendations agreed to in Paris, then part No. 1 of the Bill, bringing the Nova Scotia standard up to the present standard of the United States and Canada, would be put in force by proclamation. But if the recommendations were carried out by the United States and England, then part No. 2 would be put force, which adapted the currency of Canada to that prevailing in Nova Scotia, and which would then prevail in the United States.

In reply to questions Mr. Rose stated that the Bill did not provide for the abatement of the silver nuisance, which had, however, been checked considerably by the measures already adopted, and did not take power for the creation of a Dominion coinage.

The Bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned at 6.20 p.m.

Trial by Jury.

Nearly in every Court the absurdity of our present system of Trial by Jury in civil actions is rendered more apparent. The law should be amended in two ways. First, if the Judge thinks the plaintiff has failed to make out a case, the law should empower him to compel the plaintiff to be nonsuited. As the law stands now, a plaintiff can not be nonsuited against his will. Second, the Jury should not be required to be unanimous before rendering their verdict. If nine or more out of twelve agree, why should it be in the power of one or two to cause justice to miscarry, and to put suitors to endless expense in making right what a pig-headed Juror has made wrong? These remarks are made in consequence of what took place yesterday in the case of R. A. Waddell vs. W. B. Anglin et. al., referred to in our columns.

The Judge decided that in law the plaintiff had failed to make out a case and that she should be nonsuited. The plaintiff's counsel declined to accept a nonsuit. The Judge then said he would tell the Jury to find a verdict for the defendants. Relying upon the law of the case, and that the Jury would do as His Honor told them, Mr. Britton, counsel for defendants, declined to call his witnesses. His Honor told the Jury that they were sole judges of questions of fact and that he must decide questions of law; that facts must be decided by evidence; and that the question of whether there was any evidence, was for the Judge. In this case there was no evidence for them, so they must find for the defendants. Most of the Jury were in favor of so finding without leaving their seats, and the writer heard several of them say to one another, "what is the use of retiring?" But one or two wished to retire. As this was the last case, and the Court was waiting for the verdict, His Honor in a few minutes sent the Sheriff to ask them if they were agreed. The Sheriff brought back word that they stood eleven for finding a verdict in accordance with the Judge's direction, and one against it. This was about 3 o'clock. The Court was then adjourned until 7 p.m. At that time the Jury came in, and, strange to say, they were agreed, and the one, probably by the logic of threatening them with a night in the Jury-room, had convinced the eleven that they should set themselves up as judges of law as well as of fact. They found for the plaintiff. The Judge refused to receive their verdict. He told them that if he did so, he would allow them to say what was proper and legal evidence, and the law of the land did not give them that power. After a little cross firing between counsel (what is usually termed a "scene in Court") the Jury were allowed to separate without any verdict being recorded.

To our mind the conduct of the Judge was manly and right. It would have been a perfect farce to receive as a verdict the perverse finding of these twelve precious usurpers of a Judge's functions.

Parliamentary.

The Homestead Law has passed the New Brunswick Legislature. Notice is given of a resolution providing for a bonus on the construction of composite ships built in the province.

It is understood that the Dominion Government intends to bring in a bill to create a Superannuation Fund for the benefit of Judges and permanent officials of the Government. It is also understood that it will bring in a bill for taking the present appointments in staff of both houses from the control of the Speakers, and vesting them in the Executive, who will thus be directly responsible to Parliament. This is the result of a compromise with the Senate on the question of the great number of employees appointed under the present system at the beginning of each session. It is understood that Mr. Cartier's Militia Bill will not be materially different in principle from the one now in force. The number of days of drill will be increased, and in case any district does not furnish its required quota of volunteers, drafting will be resorted to. Mr. Chapais' bill for the organization of his department, is understood to be just completed, and will be submitted next week.

It is rumored that the present duty on breadstuffs will be greatly modified, or done away with altogether.

The names of Mr. Wm. Eccles, Mr. Rykert, Hon. J. G. Currie, Mr. R. Miller, and Mr. R. Lawrie, are mentioned as aspirants for Parliamentary honors in Lincoln, in the place of Hon. J. R. Benson, called to the Senate. Mr. Wm. Eccles gave way for Mr. Benson at the last election, and as the Government candidate in the present contest will, it is believed, be successful.

Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Sanford Fleming is instructed to organize two exploring companies to endeavor to locate the Central route for the Intercolonial Railway,—one company to commence at Riviere du Loup, and the other at Monkton, N. B. The Toronto Telegraph correspondent at Ottawa writes:

It is has not been so stated, although I believe it is a fact, that Government has received a formal proposition from Hugh Allen, Morland, Starnes and others, capitalists of Montreal, to construct a railway from Riviere du Loup along what is known as the central or river St. John route to a point of intersection with the Fredericton road for the sum of eight million dollars. They propose building a first class road, thoroughly equipped in, every respect, and they bind themselves to hand it over to the Government in that shape for the sum mentioned. They urge this route as infinitely better, because shorter and cheaper than the northern line, and because, while it would be quite as good for military, it would be much better for commercial purposes. Government has yet taken no action on this proposition, although it is known to be favored by certain members and opposed by others. It may be that the question will be forced upon their attention sooner than is generally supposed.

From Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 18.

The business in the House to-day was unimportant.

Mr. Tilley has been ill two days with erysipelas,—unable to be present in the House.

The papers relating to Dr. Tupper's appointment have not yet been brought down.

The Freshets.

Harrisburg, Penn., March 18.

The Susquehanna at this point, is 18 feet above low water mark and is slowly rising. The ice dam in the Mohawk is still firm and water very high. The Hudson River railroad is three feet under water in some places. On Friday morning the water began to rise at St. Laurent, in many places attaining a height of three feet, so that the houses in the lower part of the village were flooded. Fortunately the water found vent, and by Saturday was very considerably reduced.

BELLEVILLE.

The river has fallen two or three feet, and the lower portion of the town is once more free from water. The streets and yards in that district are still filled with ice and logs and drift-wood, however. The Intelligencer estimates the loss at from $50,000 to 75,000. The town itself will not lose less than $20,000. Take the Iron Bridge with its piers at $10,000, the revetment wall at $2,000, and calculate the damage done to the lower Bridge, the destruction of sidewalks, injury to streets, &c, and $20,000 will be a low estimate. The destruction of the dams will involve a loss not less that $10,000, while the damage done to mills, factories, machinery, &c, &c, will swell the whole amount to something over $50,000.—The loss from stoppage to business can not now be estimated. All the factories and mills supplied by Hoecker's dam, with the exception of the factory of Mr. Burrell, which is supplied with a Steam Engine, will be stopped for some months, and it will take some time before the other manufactories on Coleman's dam will be in running order. The consequence is a heavy loss must be entailed upon manufacturers by the stoppage of business, and operatives must suffer by being thrown out of employment.

THE RECENT FIRE.—It was omitted to be stated in the account of the burning of the steamer Empress that the Town Major of this Garrison, Captain MacKay, who was first applied to for the assistance of the military to work the engines, was on the ground commanding the party while there was any necessity for remaining. The cordwood which had been partially burned was generously ordered by Mr. Gildersleeve to be given to the poor of the city who might desire to carry it away.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Conclusion of the Debate in the House of Commons.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

London, March 17.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on Irish reform was resumed in committee of the whole. Mr. Gregory, member for Galway, rose in support of Mr. Maguire's resolutions and denounced the long continued English mis government of Ireland. Of this there seems to be no end, for now when the Irish people asked for reform in land, in the church, and in the educational system, the Ministers evaded their demand and offered them other changes which they did not want. He denied that there were any persons among the Roman Catholic clergy who favored the present system of national schools.

Mr. Gladstone then took the floor and for the first time in this debate gave his views on the question at issue. He said the Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise and should be encouraged by every possible means, in making improvements on their farms. As to the Church establishment it was the duty of the ministers of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan for the treatment of that subject, and meanwhile parliament should lose no time in declaring itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained the hope that the Ministry fully realized the gravity of the crisis. It was vain to rely upon time as a cure for the evil. Because seven hundred years had thus been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented, and the great reason for their content was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor and enjoyed civil and religious equality, but in Ireland the discontent was wide and deep. The alleged material prosperity of Ireland was a proof of this, for notwithstanding the improving condition of the country as described by some of the gentlemen who proceeded him no one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain at the same time of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of the island by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this question their early and earnest attention. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review one by one of the other measures of relief which the Ministry had proposed for Ireland. The only one which he approved of was that for political reform. He said that in 1845 the adoption of a bill for the relief of Irish tenants was urgently pressed by Sir Robert Peel, but without success, and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated an inquiry into the Irish Church establishments. It was known that that system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuses for delay in this matter given by the Government, and closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the House to take immediate action.

Mr. Disraeli followed Mr. Gladstone.—He commenced by saying that he had reason to deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years standing had to be settled—a supernatural emergency. Even the ministry which preceded that of Lord Derby had neglected these wrongs of ages. He then went on to combat the arguments of Mr. Gladstone against five out of six measures embraced in the Government plan for the relief of Irish grievances. He denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled events, or affected the plans of the ministry. Fenian outrages should prompt no measure and hasten no policy. The members of the House, he hoped, were not alarmed by the speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches, some for Ireland and some for the Irish Church. He admitted that the state of the Irish Church establishment was not satisfactory, but why should they unsettle a system which had been in operation for three hundred years under the influence of a panic. He declared that if passed to an issued on this question the government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure could be called conciliation which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men. Mr. Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the Ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, and all they asked for was time.

Mr. Maguire's resolution was then withdrawn, and the debate ended.

Horrible Affair.

MURDER AND OUTRAGE IN DUMFRIESSHIRE.

A murder bearing a horrible resemblance to that lately committed at Alton has just startled the county of Dumfries. It appears that on Sunday afternoon, a young man, named Smith, who earns a living by jobbing and laboring about the country, was observed by a woman, named Patterson, to take into a wood near to Cummertrees, a village between Annan and Dumfries, a young girl, about 14 years of age. The woman, as it turned out, had been observed by the ruffian, for some time afterwards he entered her house at Longford-cottages and felled her to the ground.—While down he attacked her with his knife and inflicted five stabs upon her neck. Her cries alarmed three young men who were passing, and who rushed in to her assistance. The ruffian had meanwhile escaped. On the poor woman recovering, she related what she had seen near the wood. Information was given at the nearest police-station, and on the party going to the wood they saw a horrible sight. The girl with whom the villain had been seen was found to have been robbed and murdered, after another atrocious crime had been committed. The murderer had hanged her up to a tree and then cut her body. Pursuit was at once commenced, and Smith was apprehended on Sunday. He had gone to a farm-house, where blood was observed on his clothes, and in his pocket was found a leather shoe lace tied in a noose. There is little doubt that he is the murderer. The atrocious affair has created the utmost horror. Another account states that the poor little girl is the daughter of a shoemaker at Cummertrees, named Scott, and that she was going to Annan to purchase groceries; that she stopped for shelter at a cottage on the road, and the supposed murderer, Robert Smith, a farm laborer, aged 20, known in the neighborhood, arranged to accompany her.—The man and girl left the cottage together at noon, and the latter was never seen alive again. It was 3 in the afternoon before Smith returned to the cottage and made the murderous attack upon the woman, with the design, it is supposed, of preventing her from giving evidence against him.—Times.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fenians—Neapolenic Dynasty—Napoleon and Rome—Riot in Madeira—Fenians Sentenced to Death.

London, March 16.

The Fenians are still attempting to induce soldiers of the regular army to join their organization. A man named Mahon, charged with being engaged in the business, has been arrested here. The evidence to be produced at his trial will show disaffection to prevail to an alarming degree in some of the Irish regiments.

A new French pamphlet, seeking to establish the claims of the Neapolionic dynasty to a popular origin, is announced as shortly to appear. Its authorship is ascribed to the Emperor Napoleon.

Paris, March 17.

The Corps Legislatif to-day adopted an amendment to the new law of public meeting, which allows political meetings to be held before the election of members for general council.

It is reported the Papal government has rejected the advice of the Emperor for the pacification of Italy.

London, March 17.

A serious political riot occurred in the island of Madeira on the 5th instant. A mob attacked one of the candidates for the Portuguese Cortes. The military were called out, and fired upon the people; but the latter persisted and drove their victim to the sea, where he took refuge on a vessel off the shore.

London, March 17.

In the House of Common this evening, Lord Stanley stated that the Government could not at present submit the paper in the Springbok case, as they were in the hands of the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Lord Mayor, in reply to false charges made in a public print, and alluded to in the House, said Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin editors now in Richmond prison, are treated with leniency. They are not compelled to wear the prison uniform. They are allowed to select their own table, and have all the exercise they desire.

Thompson and Mullady have been tried and convicted at Manchester on the charge of being accessories to the murder of Police Sergeant Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.

Cork, March 17.

An attack was made last night upon the House of Esquire Glasgow, near the city, by a party of men in disguise, but the assailants were driven off.

London, March 18th.

The whole plan for the church land and educational reforms in Ireland will go over to the next Parliament.

Dublin, March 18th.

Mr. W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, who was imprisoned in the County Down gaol for taking the lead in an alleged illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament for the city of Belfast.

London, March 19.

Advices from Annesley Bay of the 6th states that General Napier was about to make a sudden dash on the Abyssinian forces near Magdala, in the hope of being able to free the captives.

The Repeal Movement.

DR. TUPPER FOR ENGLAND.

"Mr. Tupper left this city for England yesterday, via New York. He goes for the purpose of being present at the Colonial Office in case an information should be wanted connecting Mr. Howe with the repeal movement in Nova Scotia. It is understood that Mr. Galt will go with him. It is further understood that Mr. Archibald's resignation of Secretary of State has been accepted, and that he will be the Nova Scotia Intercolonial Commissioner, a post which was offered to Mr. Tupper, but declined by him."

The above is contained in a telegram from Ottawa to the Montreal Gazette, which also publishes a later despatch stating that Mr. Galt had declined the mission.

The same information may also be gleaned from other sources. The Montreal News, says that Dr. Tupper goes out at the request of the Imperial Government to represent the Union party of Nova Scotia when the Repeal question comes up. The report was contained among the gossip of the Intelligencer's Correspondent's letter of Monday, which contains another rumour—

"That Mr. Galt has shaken hands with his enemies and traducers and goes into opposition; of the truth of a part of this story there is no doubt. Mr. Galt has not yet recovered from which he considered the slight of the Imperial authorities, is not conferring upon him an equal honor to that bestowed upon the Hon. John A. Macdonald, and the belief that the latter gentleman had something to do with it. And not liking to sit upon a Parliamentary seat as the follower of any Ministry, he prefers to lead or at least form a part of the Opposition. If he does not go into direct and positive opposition, it will be because he cannot carry any of the English speaking members of the House from the Eastern Townships whose leader he has been considered along with him; that he has been canvassing them is known beyond a doubt, and that he has been unsuccessful is also known, hence he may consider well before he commits himself. Mr. Galt's position is but another evidence of an important political fact that when a man leaves the party with which he has been acting for years, he must do so upon principle if he expect to carry his followers with him, whether it be in Parliament, or in a constituency. Personal quarrels, and personal misunderstandings may justify a man in ceasing to follow a leader, but he has no right to expect that his personal and political friends are to espouse his quarrel and follow him into opposition, and Mr. Galt has ere this realized this fact."

The Toronto Telegraph's Correspondent says: When Mr. Galt was summoned here by the Government he was given to understand that he would be asked to undertake the task of proceeding to England, and endeavouring to bring about an understanding with the Nova Scotia delegates, but when he arrived here and found that Dr. Tupper was to accompany him, he refused on the ground stated. Mr. Galt's speech last session on the tariff commended him strongly to the Nova Scotia members, and it is believed had he been appointed a solution of the difficulty would have been found.

The Nova Scotia members who are here are very indignant at Dr. Tupper's appointment, and say it will intensify the feeling against Confederation in that province. They represent the state of public mind as being now very much excited, indeed little short of rebellious, and they see little prospects ahead of a change for the better. I have reason to believe, however, that certain members of the Government fully appreciate the gravity of the circumstances, and that as a step towards conciliation, Mr. Howe and another member from Nova Scotia will before long be asked to join the Government.

In the Commons on Tuesday,

Mr. Holton asked whether Dr. Tupper had been sent on an important mission to England, and whether Mr. Galt had declined, and if so, what was the object of the mission.

Sir John A. Macdonald said he would bring down the papers to-morrow.

Mr. Holton regarded this as an admission that Dr. Tupper had been appointed. If so, and if the object was to counteract the action of the Nova Scotia delegates in England, he (Mr. Holton) could conceive of nothing more unwise; nothing more insane on the part of the Government.

There is no foundation for the statement that Mr. Archibald will be appointed Nova Scotian Commissioner for the Intercolonial Railway. The statement originated in a misapprehension.

American Despatches.

THE RAILWAY WAR—IMPEACHMENT.

New York, March 17.

The Tribune's Washington special reiterates the statement that the President differs from the majority of his counsel as to the line of defence that ought to be pursued, and he has had an open rupture with judge Black.

The Drew Eyre party in Jersey City have assumed the defensive and fortified very strongly of late on account of rumours that reached them that a gang of kidnappers was lying in wait to entry Mr. Drew bodily to New York. The police of Jersey City offered their services to the Drew party, and a system of signals by night and guns by day has been established in case of attack.

The Herald says a resolute determination has taken possession of the minds of a number of Congressmen to give the Secretary of the Treasury in his financial operations a complete over-hauling, and if some alleged irregularities are not satisfactorily shown, other measures will be at once inaugurated.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

March 19th, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4½ discount.
" selling at ¾ discount.
Greenbacks. { Bills 70c. / Silver 72 to 73c.
Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 138½.
Exchange on New York ⅜.

Current Prices of Grain.

March 19th, 1868.

G. M. Kinghorn reports—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel
Spring do.,	1 65 to 1 70	" "
Rye,	1 04 to 1 05	" "
Barley,	1 08 to 1 10	" "
Peas,	85 to 90	" "
Oats,	58 to 60	" "
Buckwheat,	75 to 80	" "

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Montreal, March 18th.

Shares.	BANKS.	Div. p. a.	Closing Prices, p. c.
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	129½a130½
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	102 a —
80	City Bank	8	102½a —
50	Banque du Peuple	8	107 a108
50	Molson's Bank	8	Bk. closed
40	Ontario Bank	8	100 a101
100	Bank of Toronto	8	110 a111
100	Quebec Bank	7	98 a 99
50	Banque Nationale	8	— a —
40	Gore Bank	7	77½a 80
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	106 a108
100	Merchants' Bank	8	108 a108½
50	East. Townships Bank	8	98½ a99½
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	88 a 90
100	Union Bank	8	100½a101½
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	97½a 98½
50	Bank of Commerce		99½a100½
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		16 a 18
20½	Great Western	4	15 a 17
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	10	131 a132
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	132 a134
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	99 a 100
100	Can. Navigation Co.	20	106 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 to ¼ prem.
Gold in New York at noon	139½

Customs Imports.

March 17th.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—1 box, S T Drennan; 1 pkg, Capt. Moore; 1 pkg, C Mundell; 1 box, C Mundell; 1 box, M C Douglass; 1 pkg, J Carruthers & Co; 3 pkgs, B Neligan; 1 pkg, D Brook; 1 box, P H Hambly; 1 bdl spokes, 1 bdl hubs, 1 box, D Fisher; 1 box, Chown & Co.; 1 box, H Smith; 1 box, C Peterson.

March 18.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—25 yards cotton warp, J B Chamberlain.

☞ The new firm of Messrs. Buchanan & Co., is announced. The Hon. I. Buchanan is shortly expected out from Scotland.

☞ Navigation is open opposite Prescott, the river ice being broken up. The ferry boats will shortly commence their trips to Ogdensburgh. Navigation on the St. Clair and Detroit rivers is resumed.

☞ Buffalo, which is usually quite largely engaged in building canal boats, has not built more than four or five during the last winter.

Montreal Markets—March 19.

Flour—Super Extra, 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,80 to 7,90; Fancy, 7,65 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,50 to 7,70. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,50 to 7,70; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,50 to 0 00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,25 to 7,35; bag flour 3,60 to 3,75. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,72½ to 1,75; Western 1,65 to 1,70. Oats—per 32 lbs, 46½ to 47. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,00 to 1,05. Butter—Dairy—18 to 25c. store packed 18 to 25c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5,55; pearls 6,65 to 6,70. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 138½. Pork—Mess 19,50 to 00,00; Prime Mess 15,00 to 00,00; Prime 14,00 to 00,00: Dressed Hogs, 6,00 to 6,50. Peas, 90 to 91. Rye Flour 5,90 to 6,00.

Flour—small receipts, trifling sales unchanged rates. Grain—nominal at former rates. Provisions—generally unchanged.—Ashes unchanged.

New York Markets—Yesterday.

Gold closed 138½. Flour dull; receipts are 4,900 bbls; sales are 7,400 bbls at 8,90 a 9,30 for superfine state and western; 9,90 a 10,75 for common to choice extra state; 9,65 a 11,20 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour steady at 7,75 a 9,60. Wheat dull and declining; receipts are 200 bush. Rye quiet. Corn unchanged; receipts are 23,000 bush; sales are 43,000 bush at 1,20 a 1,26 for new mixed western afloat; 1,25 to 1,25½ for prime old in store. Barley scarce and firm; sales are 8,600 bush Canada West to arrive on opening of river at 2,25.

DIED.

In Hamilton, on the 14th inst., James Hazlitt Wright, aged 40 years.

In Toronto, on the 16th inst., Elizabeth Wagstaff.

In Hamilton, on the 15th inst., Mr. Thomas Smith, in the 66th year of his age.

Near Hamilton, on the 2nd inst., Villeroy Balcom, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

In Quebec, on the 14th inst., Mr. Joseph Rochford, aged 23 years.

In Quebec, on the 14th inst., Andrew Ritchie, Esq., in the 34th year of his age.

At Westport, on the 8th March, Albert R. Kearns, in his 22nd year.

Farm Servant Wanted.

WANTED, a young unmarried Man to do Farming Work and drive a span of horses. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, March 18, 1868. 67&12

Post Office Notice.

COMMENCING to-morrow, the Mails for the United States via Cape Vincent will be closed at this Office daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 A.M.

The British Mail per Cunard steamer will be closed every Monday at 10 A.M., and per Bremen steamer every Tuesday at 10 A.M.

☞ Letters intended for despatch by this Mail should be marked "per Bremen Steamer," or they cannot be so forwarded.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 18th March, 1868. } 67&12

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST AND BETTER THAN THE BEST.

YOUNG & Co.

HAVE on hand a large quantity of Superior

PORTER & ALE,

CAREFULLY BOTTLED,

At the Lowest Prices for Cash.

☞ Call and see our PALE ALE, and ask the prices.

YOUNG & CO.,

TEA, WINE, SPIRITS, AND

General Grocers,

PRINCESS STREET,

KINGSTON.

Kingston, March 19th, 1868. 68

FERRY NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Municipal Council of the Township of Wolfe Island, that Tenders will be received by the Township Clerk on and until MONDAY, the 20th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M., from parties desirous to lease the Ferry from Wolfe Island to the City of Kingston, and vice versa, for the term of seven years from the first day of January, 1868.

The conditions to be complied with on said Ferry are enumerated in the original lease from the Crown, as also in By-Law No. 69 of said Township of Wolfe Island, a copy of which may be obtained at the Township Clerk's Office, with the schedule of fees and charges thereunto annexed.

No Tender will be accepted unless from such parties whose offer to maintain thereon a suitable Steamboat shall be approved of by said Council.

M. SPOOR,
Reeve.

H. O. HITCHCOCK,
Township Clerk.

Council Chamber, Wolfe Island, March 18, 1868. } 1d4wi68

SALES BY J. J. LINTON.

Auction Sale ON SATURDAY

AT

J. J. LINTON'S SALE ROOMS.

THE Subscriber will sell at the above Rooms a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., and a splendid lot of Pictures, 2 Excellent Beer Bumps, Deganters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, &c., &c., and 1 Large Mirror.

☞ Terms Cash.

Sale at 10 o'clock, sharp.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, March 19, 1868. 68

SALE BY AUCTION OF Household Furniture,

Piano Forte, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., &c.,

BY J. J. LINTON.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Mrs. Logie (deceased), corner of Queen and Montreal Streets, nearly opposite St. Paul's Church, on

Tuesday Next, the 24th Inst.,

All the Household Furniture, &c., therein contained, comprising 1 Excellent Piano Forte, Carpets, Dining and Centre Tables, Plain and Cane Seat Chairs,