G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4.30 p.m. and 4.20 a.m.
Depart at.....5.50 p.m. and 4.20 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10.00 p.m.; depart at 6.45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....3.35 p.m. and 2.50 a.m.
Depart at.....3.45 p.m. and 3.35 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 4.00 a.m.; depart at 6.15 a.m.

Dec. 23rd, 1867. 613

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.

☞ 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 Daily Whig.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1868.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—E. G., Kilkee; B. H. & Co., London, Eng.; A. M. F. G., Montreal; A. T. B., Napanee; C. C., Maple Hill, N. Y.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c

OBSERVATORY LECTURE in the City Hall at 7.30 this evening.

Irish Grievances.

Madrhyn Cottage, Gloucester, Ottawa, 29th January, 1868.

His Excellency Lord Viscount Monck, Governor General, &c., &c.:

MY LORD,—In addressing you on a subject in which you are deeply interested as a Peer of the Realm, an Irish landed proprietor, statesman, and Her Majesty's Representative in British America, I am actuated by no desire to obtrude individual opinions, which may be valueless, on your notice. My object is simply to lay before you the resume of years of experience, hoping that something useful in the present emergency may be found therein.

From all I have been able to gather from the organs of public opinion in Great Britain, it would appear as if the conviction was slowly forming that two grand measures would be placed before the Imperial Legislature as a panacea for Irish miseries and a concession to Irish turbulence and discontent.

The first to be the sacrifice of the temporalities of the Established Church. The second, an adjustment of Land tenure.

It is evident the solution of the great political problem of the Empire will not be effected by these measures, because neither one nor the other will reach the mass of the peasantry, and both affect vested interests with which no Legislature can meddle without affording a precedent for endless revolutions.

But assuming, for sake of argument, that the Temporalities were sacrificed, it can only be done by providing an equivalent, which, in this case, at 21 years' purchase, would amount to £30,000,000 stg. at least. The Land Tenure question need not be considered.

The capital withdrawn from circulation and locked up in this transaction would be so much taken from those resources by which the superabundant population of Ireland is even now employed. It would add nothing to their comfort or happiness.

Much has been written about the evils under which Ireland is laboring, a great deal of sentimental nonsense about nationality and religion; and most of all this from the descendants of Cromwell's Ironsides ridiculous enough in every sense, but the main cause of all the misery, over-population, is utterly lost sight of.

In a purely agricultural country 5,500,000 people are expected to be happy and prosperous on 12,000,000 acres of land. No wonder Fenianism is rampant. A hungry and naked peasantry—ignorant and brutal because all energy, mental and physical, is crushed out of him—cannot be a loyal subject.

This is the true cause of all the evils under which Ireland suffers—nationality and religion are merely pretexts to cover the designs of agitators who are real traffickers in the blood of their unhappy countrymen.

The remedy is emigration, and British America offers an extensive field for the employment of the surplus human power of Ireland. Put the destitute peasant in the way of earning a comfortable livelihood, but which he can be well clothed, housed, fed, and eventually become a small landed proprietor, and at once his character is changed from a reckless Rebel to a contended and loyal subject; nay, the latter quality will predominate to a ludicrous extent.

Of the large number of Roman Catholics in these Provinces the taint of Fenianism attaches to very few indeed.

It would appear to me that the question is narrowed down to this: Ireland is discontented, and impossible to govern, owing to over-population. Canada requires all the surplus, and could provide for many more.

If Great Britain sacrifices the Church Temporalities it will cost at least the sum estimated to effect that, and in addition to extra cost of governing a country in a state of chronic rebellion must be very heavy, to say nothing of the depreciation of property, the paralyzing of trade and the injurious effect entailed on every interest connected with the Empire.

The plan which seems to be most applicable to the circumstances would be that the Imperial Government should pay £40 sterling per head to the Provincial Government for every emigrant which would be chosen by the latter to receive a free passage to America, and a free grant of land in Canada.

To make settlement permanent, Public Works should be undertaken, which could be based on the capital imported, so that the immigrant could have a least two year's experience before he entered on his grant of land.

The sum above named would be the cost of supporting the superabundant population, per annum, per head, as paupers and non-producers—and the estimated purchase of the Church Temporalities would suffice to afford means of emigration to 750,000 individuals. Moreover, it would not be capital withdrawn from circulation but put to the most useful and productive purpose—the extension of profitable consumption and the application of useless and dangerous power in the most remunerative way.

In addition to the great work of the Intercolonial Railway about to be undertaken, this country requires Canal extension—notably, the opening of the Ottawa and Lake Huron Navigation as a Commercial and Military highway. This work would absorb £5,000,000 stg. and give employment to 100,000 laborers for two or three years, besides bringing into operation many other industrial pursuits.

It is the main line of approach to the North-West Territory, which cannot be brought into profitable connection with Canada by any other means, and the Pacific Railway would be constructed by private capital to keep pace with the various links of the canal.

Ireland can yet afford to lose 2,500,000 of her inhabitants for whom homes can be found in British territory. England would probably have to pay 400,000,000 stg. towards relieving the Empire of an incubus which is slowly and surely eating the life out of its prestige. As shown before, this would be merely a transfer of capital and an investment which would more than pay by increased commerce and production, by decreased expenses and re-establishment of public tranquility.

The immigrant in this country would start with light taxation, productive labor, and stable government, inducements which the United States cannot hold forth.

This project, if fairly worked out, would cost Canada nothing beyond the management which would not exceed that of the present inefficient, and, for the results obtained, costly system.

It is evident that the removal of the impoverished and discontented class from Ireland would at once destroy the agitator's trade. Those remaining having ample means of livelihood could not be induced to enter into conspiracies against their own interests.

My experience of Irishmen at home and abroad has demonstrated that they are industrious, contented, and easily governed.—Loyal, by natural inclination, and brave, it is surely worth an effort to try and remove the cause of discontent, not by pandering to sentimental humbug, but by patriotic measures having the actual and direct benefit of the people as the first object.

The details of the proposed measure are obvious, and in laying the outlines before your Lordship I have done what I conceive to be my duty to my native country.

I have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's obdt. servant,
G. H. PERRY.

The April Sell.

DEAR SIR,—

I am an old woman which has lived here for many a long day, aye and longer too, and always read the Whig regular, and paid my subscription for it, that's more, and when I saw you was going to have a sell in the Market Square on April Fool's Day, I put off ironing my old man's Sunday shirt, and came down all the way from our house to see the sell, for I knew you was a funny old thing and I wanted a good laugh. Well, I waited till half-past twelve, the time you said, and then I looks out to see the sell, but all I saw was the City Pieman trying to sell some old pies that was left from last April Fool's Day, (and I should think them that ate them wouldn't laugh much,) and then I saw the little boys with a penny tied to a string to jerk it away and cry 'April Fool' when any one tried to pick it up. But I don't believe this was the sell at all—only I want to know; for just as I was going away I saw that red-faced chap that was elected to go to Parliament in Toronto for us come into the Market Square, and I thought may be 'twas him we were to laugh at, for going up there and never saying or doing anything, only shouting at stuffed patridges, so they said—a queer thing for the Parliament men to be doing, and no mistakes—but I want you to say was this the sell, and was it the member you wanted all the town to come down and see? Well, well, if it was, that was just like you with your funny ways.

POLLY CARP.

Barrie Street, 2nd April, 1868.

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"The best laid schemes of men and mice
Oft gang agley,"

And it is not therefore surprising occasionally to fail in an April Fool's Joke. 'Polly Carp' was disappointed, and so were many other old women, but if she and they live another year, both she and they may be more gratified.

"'Tis not in man to command success,
But 'tis his duty to deserve it."

The Contingencies Bill.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Rose into the House of Commons, to regulate and restrict the contingent charges of departments, and to establish a stationery office, provides that the contingencies of each department shall include only: 1st. Subscription to, and advertising in newspapers; 2nd. Purchase of books for reference, maps, &c.; 3rd. Telegraphing; 4th. Postage, freight and express charges; 5th. Expenses of cleaning offices; 6th. Travelling expenses, including cab hire; 7th. Extra clerks to the extent only sanctioned by the Civil Service Act; 8th. Petty expenses not exceeding, in any department, a sum to be apportioned by an Order in Council. All other expenses to be charged to the Department of Public Works, and to be specially mentioned in the annual estimates. There is to be an accountant of contingencies attached to the Finance Department, who shall pay all accounts that have been certified by the deputy head of the department in which the expenses are incurred, and who shall submit monthly, to the Auditor, a statement in detail, accompanied by vouchers of all sums paid by him during the month, and of all monies received, with a bank certificate of the balance at his credit at the end of the month. There shall be a stationery office attached to the Finance Department, to be placed under the superintendence of an officer of that Department. Each deputy head of a department shall make an estimate of stationery and value of printing and binding, which may be required for the ensuing financial year. The requisite sum for such estimate, upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Board, shall be placed in the estimates of the Finance Minister as a separate item, which sum shall not be exceeded in the expenditure during that year. The stationery officer shall supply stationery to, or cause any printing or binding to be done for, any department upon a requisition therefor, signed by the deputy head of such department, and shall submit monthly a statement to the Auditor as in the case of the accountant of contingencies. An account shall be laid before Parliament each year, shewing the value of stationery on hand at the beginning of the year, and the amount expended during the year, the amounts charged against each department, and the stock on hand at the end of the year.

BANK ROBBERY.—A most daring bank robbery was perpetrated in North Scituate, Rhode Island, on Tuesday night last. The particulars are briefly these:—Four men hired a carriage in the city of Providence, drove to North Scituate, ten miles distant, and entered the house of Mr. Hubbard, the cashier, thence to his bedchamber, and after binding and gagging him and his wife, they took the keys of the bank and entered the office. Being unable to open the safe, they returned to the house of Mr. Hubbard, and took that gentleman with them to the bank, and compelled him to unlock the safe from which they took $25,000 in bills and bonds, besides valuable papers deposited with the Bank. They then returned to Providence, took the early train for Boston, since which time nothing has been heard of them. The capital of the Bank was but small, only $56,000, hence the abstraction of the $25,000 will almost ruin the institution.

Irish Church Establishment.

DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

London, March 30.

In the House of Commons, petitions in favor of and against the Irish Church establishment were read.

Mr. Gladstone, after calling for the reading of the Acts of Parliament in relation to the Irish Church, moved that the House proceed to consider them. He declared the time had come when the Irish Church should cease to exist as a State establishment. He would give no details of the means by which this was to be brought about, because it was not the duty of the opposition to arrange them. All proprietary rights should be respected. There should no longer be a salaried clergy paid by the State and connected with the Church. A fund for the benefit of Ireland should be created from the balances of the incomes of the Church. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain that the Liberal party had not dealt with this question, because it had never before been presented to them in a concrete shape as at the present time. Both parties, he said, were excusable for neglecting the subject, because the public sense had not before been fully aroused in regard to it. He repelled the charge of apostacy which had been made against him. Speaking of measures which should be adopted, he recommended that the churches and parsonages should be left to the clergy. Those who choose to maintain them would indemnify the owners of the advowsons. After further arguments Mr. Gladstone closed with an appeal to the House to take some definite action.

Lord Stanley replied, opposing the hasty action in the matter saying, the House should wait until the commission on the Irish Church should make their report; and he concluded by moving his resolution, of which he gave notice last Friday, that the consideration of the subject be left before for the next Parliament.

Lord Cranbourne, the member for Stamford, moved a resolution that the principle of dis-establishing the Irish Church be settled now, and the details be left to the next Parliament.

The debate was then adjourned.

The Impeachment Trial.

The only important witnesses for the President, so far as the charge of violating the Tenure-of Office act is concerned, will be the members of his Cabinet including Stanton himself. The gist of the whole accusation, the very head and front of his offending, is the removal of Stanton; and this same Stanton, and every other member of the Cabinet, can be brought before the Senate and compelled to testify on oath, that they put that construction upon the law, in pursuance of which the President has acted. Next to the members of the Cabinet, the most important witness of the President is Adjutant General Thomas.—The impeachers charge the President with attempting to remove Stanton by force, and Gen. Thomas will swear that Mr. Johnson never ordered, advised, nor even suggested the employment of force. If he had contemplated any but peaceful and legal means, he must have disclosed his purpose to somebody, or there is no proof of its existence.

FROM OTTAWA.

Railroad Route—G. W. Railway.

Ottawa, March 30.

It is reported that two of the New Brunswick southern members, who were present at the recent caucus, have openly repudiated the resolution adopted thereat, and that the province, as represented here, is now equally divided on the railway question.—Recent advices from New Brunswick state that there is really very little feeling displayed with regard to the route of the Intercolonial Railway, and that most of the merchants of St. John feel satisfied that if the Robinson route is adopted no material injury to trade will follow, as that line would develop business with the northern counties of the Province now almost isolated, and throw it into their hands.

It is expected that the Easter adjournment of Parliament will be from Wednesday in Passion week, until the following Wednesday. The Senate, it is reported, will adjourn on Friday night next, for about a fortnight.

The Government have decided to reject the application of the Great Western Railroad Company, with respect to the sum due to the Government. The company ask to be relieved from payment of interest upon the balance of the loan from the Province, until the Bond and Shareholders of the company have received six per cent interest upon their investment. They base their claim on the ground that they were required to build a 5 feet 6 inch gauge instead of the American guage; that, instead of forming part of the Trunk line, the Grand Trunk was extended westward as a competitive line, in violation of the chartered rights of the Western; that the Government has abandoned its claims against the Grand Trunk; and that the Great Western is entitled to the same treatment; that the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway has also been in violation of the spirit of its charter. The fact that the Legislature of Ontario has granted a charter to the Southern Railway, is also referred to as exposing the Great Western, to the risk of further competition. It appears the Government has withheld from payment to the Great Western, for mail and militia service, £100,202 sterling. The Government allege that the Great Western owes them $1,419,729 for arrears and interest, exclusively of £357,500 sterling of capital still unpaid. As regards the claim of the Great Western, Mr. Rose says that the Company received the main portion of the Government advance after the Grand Trunk extension westward was authorized, and that there is no parallel between the actual position of the Great Western now and that of the Grand Trunk when the Government claim was abandoned.

Independence of Parliament Bill.

The act for further securing the independence of Parliament, introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald provides that no person holding any office at nomination of the Crown to which any salary, fee, or emolument is attached, or who may have a contract or agreement directly or indirectly with the Government, shall be eligible as a member of the House of Commons. Also, that if any person declared to be disqualified on election, such is to be declared null and void, and if a person sits and votes while subject to the disqualification being cited, he shall be liable to a penalty of $2,000 for each and every day on which he sits and votes. It is further provided that any person holding office on any ministry may resign, and within one month after his resignation accept any of the ministerial offices without thereby vacating his seat in the Commons. No members is to be allowed to resign his seat while his election is lawfully contested on other grounds than corruption or bribery. The remainder of the bill, in fact the whole measure, is similar in purport and tenor to the act previously in existence.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The total eclipse of the sun which is to take place on the 18th of August next, will present such a long duration of darkness that astronomers are anticipating it with unusual interest. From near Aden, the central line of the eclipse extends to the Southern coast of New Guinea, crossing Hindoostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan peninsula and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be 6 deg. 40 min. At the date in question, the moon will be not more than six hours from its perigee, while the sun will be not far from apogee; a twofold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the sun nearly at 10 smaller. Hence the prolonged darkness. As such a chance occurs but rarely a strong desire exists to make the most of it in endeavours to solve certain highly important questions in physical science. Unlucky, the Southwest monsoon will be in full blast on the 18th of August, which, with its heavy clouds, will render observations either uncertain or impossible, except on the Eastern side of the mountain ranges. For this reason, M. Leverrier, of the Imperial Observatory at Paris, recommends that some of French ships in the Gulf of Siam should be employed in searching for a suitable place on the Eastern side of the Malayan peninsula for a complete series of observations. The English astronomers are also making preparations for observations in the track of the eclipse.

Two April Sells in Toronto.

FOOLED.—A few days ago a country paper made the announcement that a comet would appear about March 31st. The erudite editors of the Globe, whose astronomical knowledge appears to be most extensive, inserted the paragraph with sundry learned comments of their own, and now it appears that the entire thing was a first of April sell, a fact which our sagacious friends did not discover until the entire editorial staff had been star-gazing from the roof of the Globe office until after two o'clock this morning. It is stated on the most reliable authority that the profanity which followed the discovery was shocking in the extreme.—Telegraph.

WEDDING.—The fashionable wedding takes place in St. James' Cathedral tomorrow. We made a mistake in announcing it for this morning. It April fooled a lot of people, but we really did not intend any such practical joke. We know the ladies, dear creatures, will not believe us on this point. They look upon us as wretches so desperate as to deceive even them, and make fun of one of their failings. 'Pon our word we didn't do it intentionally. We wouldn't April fool one of them, no not if we were made Tycoon of Japan. It was most unfortunate, now, wasn't it? Just to think that all this should happen on the first of April of all the days in the year. The dear creatures were out in throngs this morning. St. James' Cathedral was besieged. Such devotion was worthy of this Lenten season. There were present old and young, and some of them in their laudable desire to procure front seats, we are informed, endangered their lives by neglecting to properly masticate their morning meal. Numerous young ladies, the whole desire of whose heart is to wear a trailing skirt, actually played truant from school and went to church. The number of ladies on the streets at an early hour this morning, say from nine to eleven, was unprecedented, but for some singular reason not one was to be seen in the vicinity of King and Church streets after eleven o'clock. They avoided the cathedral, and it was impossible to find one who had come down to witness the wedding. Well, its a delightful day, and the early rising and promenade will do the darlings no harm. But we would not have them suppose for the world that he did it on purpose. Base would be the heart of that man who could think of such a thing. He should be doomed to single misery and buttonless shirts during the remainder of his natural life.—Ib.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.—We hear on good authority that the labors of the Ritual Commission are now drawing to a close. There has been a considerable difference of opinion which has resulted in several divisions at recent meetings, respecting the resolutions upon which the report is to be based. If we are correctly informed the commissioners have already decided by a majority on four clauses of their report. The first recites that since the first report in relation to the vestments the commissioners have proceeded to consider the question of altar lights and incense. With regard to the first point they state that having taken evidence and examined the arguments in the cases of "Martin v. Mackonochie," and "Flamank v. Simpson," they come to the use of lighted candles at the celebration of Holy Communion has only been introduced into certain churches within the last 25 years. The consideration of a rider to the effect that no information has been laid before the commission proving altar lights to have been used in churches for 300 years previous to the time abovenamed, has been postponed on the motion of the Bishop of London. An alternative proposition, moved by Mr. Hubbard, rendering admissible the use of chasubles, albs and copes, provided they be made of white linen, was, although it declared the employment of incense inadmissible, rejected on a division. The turning point of the report will, we are informed, come on for discussion on the 12th inst., when Sir Jeson Napier will propose a resolution to restrain all variations from the established usage in the matter of lights and incense, in the same manner in which the use or vestments was discouraged in the first report. The commissioners have almost completed their revision of those rubrics which have given rise to varying usages in the office for Holy Communion.—London Herald.

China and Japan.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS—FIGHTING IN JAPAN.

San Francisco, March 31.

The steamship China, from Hong Kong, arrived yesterday.

A heavy failure had occurred among the Chinese banks, which was so bad that there was no hope of foreigners recovering their loss, though the American and English Consuls had addressed the Viceroy on the subject.

The United States Consulate and all its archives at Foo Chow had been destroyed in a great fire.

Advices from Yokohama, Japan, state that Satsuma attacked the Tycoon at Osacta and after four hours' fighting the Tycoon was driven to his ships and went to Yeddo.

All the foreign legations were pillaged and burned, the Ministers going to Hiogo.

Satsuma and Cosier had been ordered to take charge of the foreign settlements, and to avoid coming in conflict with foreigners.

The foreign legations have all left Yeddo, being notified that a battle would take place there in a few days. The Japanese town of Karowama had been burned with the loss of two million dollars.

A large number of high officials had been beheaded for treachery, and a great many, on account of the Tycoon's misfortunes, had committed hari kari.

A notification had been made by the foreign Ministers forbidding the sale of arms to either party and declaring neutrality between the Mikado and Tycoon.

The Tocoon has been declared an outlaw. The Ministers recognize two governments. The customs are paid to the Tycoon at Yokohama and Hokokado and to the Mikado at Hiogo and Nagaski. Tea unchanged.

ECONOMY.—The Hon. John Sanfield Macdonald deserves to be knighted for introducing such a decided measure of economy into the administration of public affairs in the Province of Ontario. The pressure of his example was felt very heavy by the authors of the absurdly heavy expense of the Government of Quebec, and now the same example is telling powerfully at Ottawa. In fact, no ministry can retain popularity in connection with an extravagant or wasteful expenditure; and we rejoice to see every change towards economy. The stationery pickings are, it seems to be diminished to a fixed amount in the Dominion Parliament, and we hope the franking privilege may be commuted in a like manner. Now that postage is so cheap, we cannot see but what all letters or documents that are of any moment would be sent, though there were no franking privilege at all, but, nevertheless, as far as commutation should be allowed for in the way of a certain number of franks with the P. O. stamp. This would, besides, obviate much uncertainty as to the initials of members which now exists among postmasters.—Witness.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Florence, March 31.

King Victor Emanuel is confined to bed by serious illness. A despatch from Rome says the Hope is sick. The nature of his attack is not stated.

London, March 31.

Despatches from the continent state that tumults have broken out in Grenoble (France.) It is supposed they are occasioned by the enforcement of the new army law. No definite particulars have been received.

LATEST.

News from Abyssinia.

London, April 1.

In the House of Commons, this evening Mr. Ward Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase by Government of all lines of telegraph in the Kingdom.

The Revenue returns of Great Britain for the past quarter of the year show a deficiency of five millions sterling.

New York, April 2.

THE Herald's Lake Ashangho (Abyssinia) special of March 16th says:—

The advance of the British army under Gen. Napier arrived at this point on the march towards Magdala to-day. The difficulties of the expeditionary undertaking increase as we proceed. The country is for the most part barren and inhospitable, and the roads are very bad and difficult to travel.

The natives are hostile to the British. An Abyssinian Chief who is encamped near the troops refuses to give food to the army on any terms. This Chief dares General Napier to injure him. He sent a message to General Napier saying that King Theodorus offers him a meeting. Another Chief, who is friendly, tells Napier not to believe this assertion.

No forage can be had for the cattle. The people say that the bad Chiefs have already ruined the country, and that King Theodorus despoils the territory far and wide. The desolation is universal.

General Napier's headquarters with the force is six days' march from the fortress of Magdala.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

April 2nd, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 5 discount.
" selling at 4½ discount.
Greenbacks, Bills 71½ / Silver 74.
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 137½.
Exchange on New York 9½.

Current Prices of Grain.

G. M. Kinghorn reports— April 2nd, 1868.

Fall Wheat,	1 70 to 1 75	per Bushel.	
Spring do.,	1 65 to 1 70	"	"
Rye,	1 08 to 1 10	"	"
Barley,	1 15 to 1 20	"	"
Peas,	90 to 92	"	"
Oats,	50 to 55	"	"
Buckwheat,	00 to 00	"	"

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Montreal, April 1st.

Shares.	BANKS.	Div. p. a.	Closing Prices, p. c.
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	128½a139½
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	102 a —
80	City Bank	8	101 a102
50	Banque du Peuple	8	106 a107
50	Molson's Bank	8	Stk. closed
40	Ontario Bank	8	99½ a 99½
100	Bank of Toronto	8	110 a110½
100	Quebec Bank	7	98½ a 99½
50	Banque Nationale	8	— a —
40	Gore Bank	7	— a 72
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	106 a107½
100	Merchants' Bank	8	106½a106½
50	East. Townships Bank	8	97½ a98½
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	87 a 89
100	Union Bank	8	100½a101½
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	97 a 98
50	Bank of Commerce		99½a100½
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		16 a 18
20½	Great Western	4	15 a 17
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	10	132 a133
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	132 a134
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	100a 102
100	Can. Navigation Co.	20	107 a108

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days	109½a110
Private " "	108½a109½
Bank on New York	27½a 28½
Private " "	28½a 28½
Gold Drafts on New York	Par
Gold in New York at noon	138½

☞ The long threatened rain fell yesterday—more, however, in the shape of snow, on account of the coldness of the atmosphere. But March went out like a lamb, as it also came in like a lion. No one could wish for more agreeable weather than we had on the first three days of this week.

Navigation was opened at Toronto on Wednesday. The schooner Caroline left Niagara.

The s. s. Peruvian arrived at Portland on Tuesday. Yesterday her mails were received here.

The St. Lawrence, four miles above and below Prescott, is open. The ferry boats have been plying for the past ten days.

The ice is rapidly leaving Owen Sound, and navigation will open in a few days. The steamer is to make her first trip to Collingwood on Monday next.

Opening of Navigation at Belleville.

The ice is rapidly disappearing, and in a few days navigation on all our inland waters will be resumed. The only steamer laid up at this port during the winter, the Rochester, is announced to start for Oswego on the 13th inst. During the winter this steamer has been thoroughly overhauled. Several new state-rooms have been added, the saloon has been enlarged, she has been newly painted, and in many other respects very much improved. There is some talk of the steamer plying between Belleville, Kingston and Cape Vincent. There is a likelihood of some stranger taking the place of the Empress, which was burned. The steamer St. Helen has also been thoroughly overhauled during the winter, and made to look nearly as good as new. As soon as the Bay is clear, she will resume her regular trips between Trenton and Montreal.—Intelligencer.

Montreal Markets—April 2.

Flour—Super Extra, 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,90 to 8,00; Fancy, 7,60 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,45 to 7,50; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,50 to 7,60; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,45 to 7,50; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,20 to 7,30; 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, 48 to 50. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,15 to 1,25. Butter—Dairy—16 to 22c. store packed 19 to 25c. Ashes—pots, 5,00 to 5,05; pearls 0,00 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 138½. Pork—Mess 19,50 to 00,00; Prime Mess 15,50 to 16,00; Prime 14,-75 to 14,50; Dressed Hogs, 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, 92 to 94. Rye Flour 6,00 to 6,10.

No meeting of the Corn Exchange to-day and no business reported, rates in all departments may be reported practically unchanged.

Customs Imports.

April 1st.

Ice Boat, Cape Vincent—1 pkg books, J Hodgetson; 1 box oysters, F H Hamblr; 5 boxes oranges, 1 sack French chestnuts, 1 sack peanuts, 1 sack cocoa nuts, R Tom.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—2 horses, 1 set harness, R P Clark; 2 casks blocks, Calvin & Brock.

G T R, Fort Erie—2 boxes, 1 hhd, 2 bbls g ware, J A Mills, Mally Bros & Co.

G T R, Coatacook—50 kegs prunes, J Carruthers & Co.; 1 cask h ware, Rockwood Asylum.

April 2nd.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—2 bbls g ware, C Heath; 1 bbl g ware, R M Horsey; 2 bbls g ware, R White; 2 cases h ware, W Martin; 1 bbl blocks, Calvin & Brock; 5 bales oakum, Fraser & George; 6 bbls, 1 box g ware, McKelvey & Birch; 2 boxes brushes, Fraser & George; 5 bbls g ware, G S Hobart; 1 case, D Nicol; 2 boxes, 1 roll hair, 24 bdls hubs, A Chown; 1 box, M Glancey; 1 box h ware, N Wyeott; 1 bbl, H B Bellwell; 1 box, E Perkins; 1 box, W Wiley; 1 box, R & Wright; 1 box, E H Doran; 1 pkg, G W Creighton; 22 cases and bales, Owgers.

G T R R, Prescott—1 box, J Dillon.

G T R R, Montreal—6 cases mdze, G Offord & Co.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Thursday morning, the 2nd inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Baker, Esq., Earl Street, Mrs. Catharine Devitt, aged 88 years.

The Funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

In Kingston, on April 2nd, Mary Ann Kilpatrick, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Casey, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The Funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the father's residence, Montreal Road, to the place of interment. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

King Street Skating Rink!

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Rink will be open for the purpose of enabling Subscribers to take away their Skates, on FRIDAY, 3rd, and SATURDAY, 4th instant, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2 to 5 p.m., after which time the Rink will be finally closed for the season.

By order,
JOHN K. MACAULAY,
Secretary.

Kingston, April 2, 1868. 80

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP in the business of Chemists and Druggists, as successors to the late Charles Heath, under the style of Heath and Gunn.

JANE HEATH,
W. A. GUNN.

Kingston, April 2nd, 1868. 80

1868. 1868.

Seeds, Seeds.

HEATH & GUNN,

(Successors to the late Charles Heath)

Druggists, &c., 47 Princess Street,

HAVE just received their usual Annual Importations of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, from the best growers and first Seedsmen of Britain and America. The same care and discrimination which guided the late Mr. Heath in his selections and management of the Seeds Department will be continued, and the reputation established by him, during a period of forty years, will be maintained by the subscribers.

The stock of Garden Seeds embraces every desirable and valuable species, including in Cabbage the celebrated Winningstadt and St. Denis varieties; in Cauliflowers, the highly prized Lenormand and New Erfurt; Beets, Carrots, Onions, Peas, Beans, Radishes, Parsnips, &c., of the choicest qualities.

A complete assortment of Flower Seeds, embracing the best of the old established kinds, as well as the proved varieties of more recent introduction.

☞ Please call, examine the Stock, and procure a Catalogue.

HEATH & GUNN.

Kingston, April, 1868. 80

LENTEN SERMON.

IN continuation of a Series of Sermons now being delivered in the Cathedral and at "All Saints' Church," the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will (D.V.) preach a LENTEN SERMON, particularly addressed to young men, in St. George's Cathedral on SUNDAY EVENING next, April 5th.

All the Seats are FREE at Evening Service.

Kingston, April 3rd, 1868. 80

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)

FOR Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Bull Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. each; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 6d. each. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale of

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD,
LONDON.

April 2nd, 1868. 1(eaw)y80

NOTICE.

Suspension of Business.

THE Subscribers are extremely sorry to inform their customers, &c., that a most disastrous fire took place in their premises this (Wednesday) morning, resulting almost in the entire destruction of their Goods; consequently business will be suspended for a short time, which customers will please note.

YOUNG & CO.

Kingston, April 1, 1868. 1f 79&14

ADJOURNED PUBLIC AUDIT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Adjourned Board of Public Auditors and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Frontenac, will meet for the Audit of Public Accounts at the Judge's Chambers, in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 7th of APRIL, at 10 o'clock, A.M. A full attendance of Magistrates is requested.

Also, that no account will be audited which has not been left with the Treasurer at least on the MONDAY before the day appointed by the Audit.

By order of the Court.

R. M. WILKISON, C.P.,
County of Frontenac.

Kingston, April 3rd, 1868. 80

Insolvent Act of 1864.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of William Ferguson & Co., Insolvents, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. All accounts unsettled on the 1st of June next will be placed in the hands of John Duff, Esq., for collection.

R. M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.

Kingston, April 1st, 1868. 1m79&14

L A W.

LAW BLANKS.—Law blanks of every description of the most reliable kind on sale at

G. B. WARE'S,
Dealer in Law Blanks,
16 Toronto St.,
Toronto.

☞ Country orders promptly and carefully attended to.

Toronto, April 1, 1868. 79&14

THIS EVENING.

Observatory Lectures.

THE Second Lecture on Astronomy will be given by Mr. NATHAN F. DUPUIS, B.A., Observer, in the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY next, at 7½ o'clock, P.M. Subject—"The Theory of Eclipses," with illustrations. Admission free. Attendance of the public is requested.

Queen's College, 31st March, 1868. 78

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS.

New, Neat and Nobby.

G. W. ANDREWS,

Merchant Tailor,

WELLINGTON STREET, KINGSTON,

IS receiving his Spring Stock of Cloths, which he is now prepared to make up to order in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Superior workmanship and very moderate prices.

An inspection is respectfully invited, and orders solicited.

Kingston, March 31st, 1868. 77

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE AND LOT recently occupied by the late Mr. Christopher Farrell, in Barrie Street.

For Terms apply to

THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

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

AUCTION SALES BY WM. MURRAY.

GREAT SALE BY AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell BY AUCTION, at

WATERLOO,

Township of Kingston,

On Thursday, 9th of April Next,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

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