FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 3.

On the day that my last letter was posted the House was engaged in an exciting debate, lasting until after midnight, on a motion of Mr. Fortin in relation to the Quebec Province Judiciary. The members from that province principally participated. The qualification of judges was brought into question, and the charge was made that out of twenty-three judges in office only about ten were fit to discharge the responsible duties of the bench, the remainder, about thirteen in number, being thoroughly incapacitated through habit, infirmity and general aufiness to fill the office. Mr. Cartier, who is always ready to defend those who are not in a position to defend themselves, replied ably to the attacks on the integrity of the judges, and removed some of the asperity of feeling which cropped up. Sir John A. Macdonald, as legal adviser of the Crown, accepted the responsibility of future appointments, and expressed a hope that those judges not fully capable would resign in order to prevent the government undertaking any harsh and unnecessary measures. In Ontario similar complaints are not heard, for the reason that judges in that province have sufficient delicacy to advance their own retirement when their services are no longer valuable to the Government. And could any Bench be more dignified than theirs?

On the same day in the Senate, the committee appointed to enquire into and report on the Bank crisis of October last presented their report. They had procured a long mass of evidence from Bankers and others. They attribute the crisis in a measure to the ill-advised action of the Bank of Montreal. As the Government are about to propose a special committee,—and of which Mr. Rose has given notice,—on banking affairs, this report will be made quite useful.

The Adjutant General's report was also presented.

The promised Bill on the Independence of Parliament was also brought in by the Premier. In addition to the provisions of the former bill, it provides that the new Cabinet offices shall be offices of emolument, the holding of which shall not, however, be a disqualification.

On Tuesday, Mr. Cartier, in an exhaustive speech five hours in length, first in English and then in French, introduced his Militia Bill. It meets with very general approval. Those who expected an extravagant, expensive militia system, with numerous staff appointments, and a small standing army to boot, were most agreeably disappointed. Mr. Cartier has devised a system which fully meets the exigencies and requirements of the country, and dissipates fears of any increased expenditure for defensive purposes. The reorganization of the militia will remove the present inequalities of the volunteer service, and prove thorough and permanent in its character. In fact it will result in a system of training which will make the entire male population available for prompt service. Mr. Cartier deserves the congratulations of the country on the efficiency of his measure.

In the Senate on Wednesday, a report of the printing committee was adopted. A rate is established by which orders for printing must be guided. This took place in consequence of a catalogue having been given by the librarian to the Queen's printer to be printed, for which a charge of $2,100 was made. The same job could have been done by the contractors, at their own prices, for $1,250. Consequently the committee objected to pass the amount, and finally, after a deal of condensing, agreed to allow the Queen's printer $1,548 for the job. The fixed price had been adopted to prevent any more "jobbing" of this kind. Mr. Mitchell introduced two important navigation bills. A mild discussion took place on the question of adjournment, without any action being taken. A motion to adjourn on Thursday until the Tuesday after Easter, another to adjourn on the day following, were proposed. Senator Steeves (N. B.), however, opposed so lengthy an adjournment, and directed attention to the forwardness of the Government measures. An adjournment would not, therefore, facilitate business or assist in closing the session before the 1st of May. He moved that members be entitled to no pay during the recess. This was a praiseworthy move, and it is believed a great number of Senators concurred in it, particularly those from the Lower Provinces. These Senators have, during the session, maintained an exalted position in public opinion over their confreres from the other provinces on account of their unselfish, generous and forbearing conduct. The economical fit of the Senate is turning towards a point which cannot fail to elevate them in public estimation, and that is, that Senators will refuse to accept any pay or indemnity for their services. This many of them could well afford to do, but just as quickly as patriotism affects men's pockets their enthusiasm diminishes.

In the House, Mr. Holton brought the House to a test vote on his motion respecting the Dominion stock. Sir John, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Galt (who is now here), stated the propriety of the Government's withholding the correspondence asked for, and they were sustained by a strict party vote of 92 to 58. The Premier also introduced the bills comprising the new code of criminal law.

On Wednesday, also, detailed Estimates were brought up. On Thursday others also were presented.

The Yamaska Election Committee has adjourned over the recess. The Kamouraska Sub-Committee are also hearing some important evidence. The Argenteuil Committee has been struck, and will commence proceedings at once. The Speaker has decided to allow no costs to petitioners in the objections to recognizances in the cases of Berthier, Vercheres, Joliette, Hochelaga and St. Hyacinthe, as the objections urged could not be considered as frivolous or vexatious.

The Committee on Public Accounts are examining into the amounts paid to newspapers, with a view to economy. Some very large accounts are being overhauled.

Yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Campbell promised that during this Parliament the Government would provide for a Court of Appeal.

The Senate, after a discussion, agreed to adjourn, in deference to the unanimous wish of the Ontario and Quebec representatives, over the Easter holidays, until the 14th inst. Mr. Steeves did not press his motion, and the Government members withdrew their opposition. All the orders were properly discharged to prevent injury to the public business. The Bill for continuance of Parliament on the decease of the Crown from Commons was finally passed. And the Incorporated Companies and the Secretary of State Department Bills were advanced a stage, and hoisted over the Easter recess, after which the long adjournment took. A large number of Ontario Senators left for their homes by the first train, Lower Province members accompanying them by invitation to spend the holidays.

In the Commons the business was uninteresting. About 76 clauses of the Penitentiary Bill were passed in Committee, and the balance will be taken up on Monday. Three directors will be appointed to manage these prisons. One of them will be stationed in the Lower Provinces, and two in Ontario and Quebec. As it is the intention to build a Penitentiary in Quebec, there will be one director to preside over each institution in what is called Provinces. The three directors will meet together at Ottawa, to take general measures for the regulation of the prisons, at certain seasons of the year. Among other Bills, that regarding the Banks, authorizing them to issue Dominion notes, came up for a reading in committee. Mr. Rose made a statement which drew forth lusty cheers from "gentlemen opposite." He agreed to accept the interpretation placed on an act of the late Government of Canada, and would alter the $13,000,000 in the present Bill to $8,000,000, which will be the amount of notes to be issued. The modifications which Mr. Rose has made in nearly all his measures show that he is not indifferent to the suggestions and opinions of members.

The report that Mr. Archibald's resignation as Secretary of State for the Provinces which was tendered last fall when he was defeated at the polls, had been accepted at the Privy Council on Saturday last, has been confirmed by the statement of the Premier in the House, who, however, took occasion to deny another report, that Mr. Archibald has been appointed an Intercolonial Railroad Commissioner. All on dit, however, is that Mr. Archibald is to be the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

Mr. Langevin, Secretary of State for the Dominion, will perform the duties of the Department until a successor is appointed, a doubtful matter, it is thought, though the Estimates brought down provide for salaries for the thirteen heads of the Departments.

An important meeting of volunteer officers, called by the Adjutant General, is being held here to organize a Rifle Association for all Canada. The first meeting on Wednesday was attended by about fifty delegates from all the provinces. Officers from the different military districts in Ontario and Quebec were present, your own district being represented by Lieut.-Col. Paton, 14th Battalion. Several Nova Scotian representatives who hold rank in the local militia attended, also Col. Maunsell, Adjutant General of New Brunswick, and Col. Beer, of the same province. Lt.-Col. Botsford, Senator from New Brunswick, was called to the chair, and Capt. Stuart, of the militia department, acted as Secretary. Adjutant General McDougall explained the object of the meeting, and a committee was then struck to consider the business to be brought forward, composed of four officers from Ontario, three from Quebec, and one each from the Maritime Provinces. On Thursday a full number of delegates was again present. The special committee then submitted the draft of a constitution for a "Dominion of Canada Rifle Association," similar to that of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. As adopted, after discussion, it provides for a President and four Vice-Presidents,—one for each province, and a Council of forty-two members—sixteen from Ontario, twelve from Quebec, and seven from each of the Maritime Provinces. Every person subscribing $2 may become a member. Subscribers of $40 may become life members, and Rifle Associations subscribing that sum annually shall be entitled to membership in the proportion of one to every dollar. Another meeting was held to-day, when a choice of officers was made for the Council. The Association has been a want in Canada for many years, and it is a matter of congratulation that the want is properly supplied. The Association will offer prizes for competition this season.

Mr. Savary, of Nova Scotia, a bitter Anti, has not very well attested the sincerity of his doctrine. He has an enquiry on paper asking whether the Government intend to repair or construct wharves and breakwaters on the coast of Nova Scotia. This shows that the Antis themselves have little faith in the movement inaugurated by Mr. Howe, though they still proudly assert that they have not accepted the situation by attending the session. In order to remove the general presumption that they have done so, they lately unanimously resolved to have their protest entered on the books of the House. One of the Antis will shortly move for correspondence with the Home Government in connection with the repeal movement. But disguise it as they may, the feeling is gaining ground among the Nova Scotian members that the Union cannot be broken, and the sooner they turn their efforts to procure equitable legislation for their province the better for themselves.

An act passed by the Quebec Legislature, to authorize the St. Louis Hydraulic Co. to dam and otherwise improve the Lachine Rapids—a scheme which is destined to make Montreal an immense manufacturing centre—was reserved for the Governor General's assent. The objection made to the act is that it will effect the rights of land proprietors. An influential petition has been presented to the Government on behalf of the Company, and it is probable that Lord Monck will be recommended to give his assent.

The Nova Scotian members are urging that the coal and sugar trading interests of Nova Scotia be duly considered in the readjustment of the tariff. The duty on breadstuffs will, it is thought, be abolished, in answer to their request.

Fresh papers on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway have been brought down. It is stated that four advantageous offers, ranging from fourteen to fifteen millions, to construct the North Shore railroad have been submitted to the Government, but it is certain none of them will be accepted, as the intention is to divide the line into different contracts. A Montreal ring has been formed to build the railroad, as well as a Quebec one. The Cabinet was said to be equally divided on the Railroad question, but since Mr. Archibald retired, there may be a change of one minister against the Robinson line and in favor of some other. The satisfactory statement is going the rounds that the loan for the Intercolonial will be effected by the bankers of the Government without the aid of a mission to England.

The foreign insurance agents are still dissatisfied with the Insurance Bill, and Mr. Rose is still hearing suggestions on the matter. The question of want of jurisdiction which will be raised by members of the Local Government when the Bill comes up for another reading will excite considerable debate, and perhaps hasten the fate of the Bill. The Local Governments claim jurisdiction for their Parliaments.

No word has yet been received from Dr. Tupper, who must ere this have arrived in London. It is rumored here that important instructions were sent to him through the cable.

The House Contingencies Committee have adopted their report, and will present it on Monday. By the curtailing of the stationery supplies to members, $5,000 will be saved. The cry of economy in salaries has ascended to the highest salary in the land—that of the Governor-General. Quebec members, finding that Parliament has jurisdiction in the matter, will, when the Estimates are being discussed, exercise a strong influence in order to have the amount reduced. Two motions on the subject are already on paper. The salaries of Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec will be $8,000 each; of the other provinces, $7,600 each.

I hear that the negotiations for the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation are advancing satisfactorily, and there is a prospect of our distant sister colony being formally admitted into the Union on a day not far distant.

Observer.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Important Debate on the Irish Church Question in the House of Lords.

London, March 31.

The debate in the House of Commons last night on the Irish Church was the most important one that has taken place during the present Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, a portion of whose remarks were telegraphed last night, made a masterly speech in support of his resolutions for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, placing himself on a line with the most advanced members of the Liberal party on this question. After giving the reasons for past inaction, he showed the necessity for the immediate consideration of the subject, and explained the tendency and effect of the resolutions which he had introduced to meet the emergency. He dilated on the great effect for good which a termination of the ascendancy of the Irish Church as a State establishment would have in removing jealousies and mitigating sectarian bitterness.—In treating this question, members of Parliament should exclude all party feelings and act solely for the public good. No one can deny that each of the Church organizations in Ireland, irrespective of creed aimed to do good; but the Church as an establishment of the State had miserably failed to do the country any good. Now that the penal laws against Catholics no longer were in force, the number of Protestants in Ireland did not exceed one fifth of the population, and it was a great injustice to compel the whole country to support a Church for the benefit of so small a minority. Members of the House of Commons were urged to disregard their fears and prejudices, and when the Irish people asked for religious equality granted the demand, placing their reliance on the injustice of the act. He praised the Roman Catholic clergy for their firmness and loyalty in opposing Fenianism. In regard to measures for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, Mr. Gladstone said he did not intend to press the question to a final decision until the new Parliament should meet; but he should urge that the government cease to make any appointments to fill vacancies in the higher grades of the Irish Church, in order to leave the case clear for future action. Had he not believed that the House was ready to deal earnestly with the question, he would not have resorted to the weakest of devices—an abstract resolution; but he hoped that the introduction of these resolutions would be followed by active steps for carrying them into effect next year, so that perhaps the present generation might see the great reform complete. After sharply criticising the proposed resolution of Lord Stanley to postpone the consideration of the whole subject until the meeting of the next Parliament, Mr. Gladstone closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the House to vindicate its character and dignity by its course on the important question now to be decided. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered as he took his seat.

In his reply Lord Stanley owned that the Government fully recognized the gravity of the matter under discussion; but he regretted the attempt which had been made to place the question on a false basis. The Ministry did not seek to shirk the issue by trickery or management, as had been charged; they only wanted time to consider the subject before acting upon it. The resolutions before the House were vague and general, and the plan, as outlined by Mr. Gladstone, was not at once practicable.—Disestablishment of the Irish Church was one thing and disendowment was another. The House should wait until the Commission on the Irish Church had made a report of their investigation. Here was a question which had been postponed for thirty-four years, and the gentleman wished to have it settled in a day, and asked the House to commit itself by pledges. Was it for an expiring Parliament to leave this legacy of resolutions to its successor? It was done only to raise a cry which might be used with effect in the coming elections. Lord Stanley then endeavored to convict Mr. Gladstone of inconsistency on this subject by quoting from the record of his votes and speeches. The Irish people cared more for the land than the Church question. He offered the resolution of which he gave notice on Friday—viz., that the whole subject of a change in the Irish Church Establishment be left to be dealt with by the next Parliament.

Mr. O'Neill, member for Antrim, supported the resolution for a postponement, and was followed by Mr. Alexander Cochrane, member for Honiton, who also advocated a postponement, and said that he believed that Protestantism was in danger in consequence of the attacks which had been made upon an old established church.

Mr. Cranborne, member for Stamford, opposed both the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Stanley.

Mr. Samuel Laing, member for Wick, moved to amend Mr. Gladstone's resolutions as follows:—

Resolved,—That while the principle of disestablishment of the Irish Church should be settled by the present House, the practical details of such a measure may be left to the new Parliament, the assembling of which the Ministry should use every means to hasten.

London, March 31.

In the House of Commons to-night the adjourned debate on the Irish Church was resumed.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy regretted that a question so important had been introduced in the House with so much acrimony. The ministes had been attacked in front and flank. The motion of Lord Stanley for a postponement only sought to escape a too hasty consideration of the resolutions brought forward by Mr. Gladstone. A vast amount of property was involved, and the country should be first consulted. He dilated on Mr. Gladstone's changes or views, which he said were of very recent growth. He denied that there had been a large increase in the Catholic population of Ireland since 1834, and asserted that the number of Protestants had increased in a larger ratio. Before plundering the Protestants a definite plan should be proposed. The clergy and laity were equally concerned, and the disendowment of the Church would not still the agitation in Ireland. He said that at a recent meeting in Ireland the Catholic bishop presiding declared that the land tenure, not the church question, was the real question. He declared that the course of action proposed by Mr. Gladstone was unconstitutional. He would never consent to see the Church dissevered in Ireland while that country was united with England.

Mr. Garthen said Mr. Hardy differed from Lord Stanley in denouncing all change. The price to be paid for the revenues of the Irish church could be arranged at a future time. The question of principle was now to be settled. He denied that disendowment would lead to agitation. When the time was opportune for a great reform the ministry submitted to the House an Irish policy which is no policy at all. The liberals would have urged the issue when they had the government had it not been known that the Tories would oppose all change.

Mr. Dawson, member for Londonderry, approved of Gladstone's resolution.

Messrs. Torrens, Bruce and Baxter advocated the settlement of the Church question, saying that of land tenures would follow.

Mr. Knox said the resolutions were the most cowardly ever submitted to the House. Why not produce a bill at once? Such measures as were proposed would not satisfy the Catholics, while at the same time they would estrange the Protestants.

The Attorney General for Ireland sustained Lord Stanley.

Mr. John Bright said the debate had produced a series of remarkable changes in the opinions and expressions of the Tories. Mr. Hardy, not liking Lord Stanley's speech, had given a new version of the policy of the government, and new ones were to be expected nightly. While Lord Stanley thought the state of Ireland detestable, Mr. Hardy dissented from and refuted that view, and on Thursday Mr. Disraeli would probably dissent from and refute the views of Mr. Hardy. The result of this was a political chaos in which the ministry was no government and the opposition no opposition for the ministry offered nothing to oppose. Mr. Bright contended that six hundred thousand Protestants in Ireland and two archbishops and twelve bishops, with an income of twelve millions sterling, yet the established church was a failure, either as a means of conversion or otherwise. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was no less necessary, if Ireland was to be reconciled to England, antiquated prejudices must be dismissed. The church in England had its own peril—internal disruption over the ritual. All men, said Mr. Bright, learn something; even a prime minister. All begin to see the great principle which underlies these great questions. He asked the House to grasp the subject; totally to tear up the foul weeds and leave the Irish church an ornament fall of grace for all within her influence.

London, April 2.

In the House of Commons this evening, the adjourned debate on the Irish Church was continued at great length.

The liberals strongly advocated Mr. Gladstone's claims to office in place of Mr. Disraeli.

Mr. Lowe, member for Calne, quoted statistics to show that out of 100 of the population of Ireland 78 were Roman Catholics, 9 Presbyterians and 12 belonged to the Irish Protestant Church establishment. The latter church was alone aided by the Government, though its congregations were made up of the wealthiest classes. The Irish people would be more than human could they tamely submit to this. The Tories claimed to be truely liberal. Let them prove it or retire. The Liberal parties in the House had a leader they could trust, they were sure he would fulfil all his professions. Mr. Lowe reiterated what he termed the legal quibbles and sliding course of the Minister, which line of action would destroy all confidence between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government. Each night the Ministry presented to the House a new phase of self-contradiction until all honest men were disgusted. The Premier had carried in consistency and audacity to a height which the House, consulting its dignity, could not tolerate on a topic so solemn as that under discussion.

London, April 3.

The vote on the Irish question will be taken in the House of Commons to-night.

The Liberals are sanguine that the government will be beaten, and the Liberal Cabinet is certain.

LATEST.

The Government Defeated by 60 Majority.

London, April 3.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Disraeli moved an adjournment to the 20th inst. When the House should rise to-night, if in the division the Liberals should have a majority, then the House might go into committee on the Irish Church, report progress, and resume the debate on the 27th. He promised that the budget would be produced on the 23rd inst. The motion was agreed to. The debate on the Irish Church was then resumed.

London, April 4.

In the course of Mr. Disraeli's speech in the House of Commons last night, he admitted there was some thing critical in affairs of Ireland, but said there was no danger from Fenianism. That was protested so low that no call for revolutionary measures could be made. The Irish had always had his sympathy. He did not depise their sentimental grievances, but the Irish were not a conquered race, nor was the Church a badge of conquest. The Tory policy was one of conciliation. They had sought to aid the Catholics in order to strengthen Protestants and attain equality. It had been successful, but Mr. Gladstone proposed a change which outraged the feelings of a large and influential part of the community. What was to be thought of a statesman who should throw a firebrand into the state and kindle the direst flames. The plan proposed was simple confiscation. Ritualists and Papists have long been plotting to seize with the aid of the Liberal party the supreme power of the realm, and if the present movement should succeed the Crown itself would be in danger.

Mr. Gladstone said the speech of the Premier was the result of a heated imagination. So far as the endowments of the Irish Church were concerned, the Liberals only proposed funding them for the now sole benefit of the State revenues. Ireland had been for three years in a state of war. The Habeas Corpus was suspended and only the great power of England had kept down disaffection. The recent Imperial state letter was a symptom of more perilous affairs abroad, and it was necessary that the House should face this question at once.

The debate ended at 2,15 a. m., and a division took place on Lord Stanley's amendment to postpone the considerations of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions until the next Parliament. Six hundred members voted, and the government was defeated by 60 of a majority.

The announcement was greeted by the wild cheers of the Liberals. On going into Committee, which was carried, Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by a majority of 56. In Committee Mr. Fladstone moved his first resolution that the Committee report progress. Carried.

The House at 3,31 a. m. adjourned.

American Despatches.

New York, April 3.

Quite a gale of wind visited the city and suburbs yesterday. Several buildings were blown down and some damage was done to shipping in the harbor, and it is feared serious disasters may have occurred at sea.

The Times' Washington special says: The progress made yesterday in the Impeachment case indicates that the Managers will get through their evidence this week. The President's friends are consoling themselves with the reflection that if a majority cannot be had on many of the collateral questions it is not probable that two-thirds can be secured to convict. They seem to forget that minor questions afford a latitude for conservance which the main question does not. The Senate may not pronounce guilty on all the articles, but they are tolerably certain do so on some.

Rhode Island Election.

Providence, Rhode Island, April 1.

The State election to-day resulted in a Republican majority of over 4,000.

Later—Full returns give Burnside a majority of 6,307.

Fire in Block C.—A fire took place about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning in Ann street, in a vacant house forming part of the Rectory Property. The house being a frame building the flames made rapid work with it, and in about half an hour it was totally consumed. The firemen were promptly on the spot but their services were not called into requisition The house has been unoccupied since last summer and the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The Welland Canal will be opened on the 15th April.

Arrears of 1867.—In the Estimates for the present year the Government at Ottawa have placed all the Arrears due the Charitable Institutions of the United Province, including $2,400 for the Kingston General Hospital, $400 for L'Hotel Dieu, and $1,200 for the House of Industry at Kingston.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

OR

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN BARRIEFIELD.

THE Subscriber will sell on easy terms, or lease for a term of years at a moderate rental, two Plots of valuable property (real estate), situated in Green Bay, in the Village of Barri-field.

No. 1. A Water-side Lot of Half an Acre, with large Garden filled with Fruit Trees, on which is a large, comfortable, well built Cottage, in excellent repair.

No. 2. A Lot of a Quarter of an Acre, on the opposite side of the Street, whereon is a large Boat Builder's Workshop.

Good titles, and possession given in thirty days if desirable.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Michael O'Gorman, Boat Builder, Kingston, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAMES O'GORMAN, Barriefield.

August 10th, 1867. 188

ODESSA WOOLEN MILLS.

MRS. JOSHUA BOOTH begs to announce that substantial STONE BUILDINGS are now erected on the Site of the Woolen Factory, lately destroyed by fire; and that the New Machinery is in perfect running order.

CUSTOM CARDING AND FULLING

Will receive careful and prompt attention. By the superiority of the New Thirty Inch Custom Carding Machine, parties coming from a distance, can have their Work home with them the same day.

Odessa, 1st June, 1867. 132 & 23

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

LAND SURVEYING of every description performed on shortest notice.

Office and Residence, Byrne's Corners, Pittsburgh.

March 20th, 1867. w1y68&12

McRae & Co's. COLUMN.

Spring Importations

OF

W. R. McRae & Co.,

Brock & Princess Streets,

KINGSTON.

100 Hlf. Chests Young Hyson Tea, new Crop, to be closed at 2s. 6d. per lb.

50 Hlf. Chests Gunpowder, new Crop, only 3s. per lb.

Hhds. Bright Grocery Sugar.
Bbls. Yellow Refined, all grades.
Bbls. Dry and A Crushed Sugar.
Bbls. Granulated Sugar.
Bbls. Extra Ground and Ground do.
8 lbs. Loaf Sugar for One Dollar.
Bbls. Amber Syrup, very fine.
Bbls. Golden Syrup.

A FEW Bbls. Very Choice Labrador Herrings to be sold very low to clear them out.

—ALSO—

A few cases very choice Scotch Ling Fish at 5 cents per lb.,

AND

25 Kits No. 1 Mackerel, very low.

CHEESE.

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER,
QUEEN'S ARMS,
STILTON,
CANADIAN CHEDDER,
" Cheese, Wolfe Island Dairy,

AND

A choice assortment of McKinnon's Choice Biscuits and Fancy Tea Cakes.

TINS CHOICE PEACHES, only 30 cts. per Tin,
Tins Green Peas,
Tins Green Corn,
Tins Fresh Tomatoes,
And a choice assortment of Fry & Son's and Taylor Brothers'
CHOCOLATE,
COCOA NIBS,
COCOA PASTE,
BROMA,
CHOCOLATE DROPS,
AND
CHOCOLATE STICKS.

JUST RECEIVED, a Choice Lot of McKellar's

MARMALADE!

An excellent substitute for Butter.

A FEW KEGS NEW PRUNES to be cleared out.

11 lbs. for One Dollar.

And a few barrels of

Choice Dried Apples.

SARDINES, ¼ & ½ Boxes,
LOBSTERS, 2 lb. and 1 lb. Tins,
Salmon, lb. Tins,
Anchovy Paste,
Gorgona Anchovies,
Mushrooms in Tins,
Potted Beef,
Essence of Beef,
Potted Tongue,
Potted Ham.

Fine Virginia Tobacco.

VERY BRIGHT GOLD BARS,
Very Bright Tom Thumb,
Glorious Twist,
Chowders, lbs.,
Fine Navy Chewing,
Fine Navy Smoking,
Prince of Wales' 10's,
and
Fine Cut Smoking and Chewing Tobacco of various grades.

LIQUEURS.

MARASCHINO,
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PINE APPLE,
LEMON,
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
Ginger and Orange Bitters, &c., &c.,
CHERRY BRANDY,
GINGER BRANDY,
MILK PUNCH,
GINGER WINE,
John Bull Bitters,
Vermouth do.,
Prince of Wales or
West India Bitters,
&c., &c., &c.,

AND

A Choice Assortment of

FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS,

BRANDY, GIN, RUM,

&c., &c., &c.,

All of which are imported by us *direct*, and warranted to give satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Goods delivered on the Cars, Steamers, or Stage Offices free, and to all parts of the city and vicinity.

W. R. McRae & Co.,

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Kingston, April 3rd, 1868. 81

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NEW SPRING GOODS.

NEW SILKS,
NEW FANCY DRESSES,
NEW PRINTS & BRILLIANTS,
NEW COTTONS & SHEETINGS,
AT
LOWER PRICES
THAN AT ANY PERIOD
FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

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ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Specially selected by one of their Firm during his recent visit to the Old Land, in the

MANCHESTER,
GLASGOW
LONDON,
AND
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MARKETS.

NEW SHADES IN

COLORED GLACIES
AND
GROS DE SUEZ.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
(Exclusive Patterns)
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
AND
POPLINS,
BLACK GLACIE,
AND
GROS GRAIN SILKS,
VELVETS
AND
VELVETEENS,
PARASOLS,
RIBBONS,
HABERDASHERY.
NOVELTIES IN
DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW,
CHEAP
AND
PRETTY,
PARIS AND LONDON
PRINTS & BRILLIANTS,
JOSEPHINE
AND
DUCHESSE
FIRST QUALITY
FRENCH KID GLOVES,
(All Colors),
GREY & WHITE COTTONS,
(Cheap),
PLAIN & TWILLED SHEETINGS,
All Widths.
PILLOW CASE COTTONS
AND LINENS,
DAMASKS,
LACE & MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WHITE AND BUFF
WINDOW HOLLANDS,
TICKINGS,
DRAPER, HUCKABACK, AND
FRINGE TOWELLINGS,
With a Complete Stock of

Cloths, Tweeds,

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods

We have much pleasure in inviting an inspection of our present Stock, which for sterling value, appropriateness to present wants, and remarkable cheapness, has very rarely been equalled.

All Goods sold at one price. ONLY FOR CASH.

R. & J. Gardiner.

Kingston, April 1st, 1868. 78

POST OFFICE

Savings Banks!

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, established by Statute in the present Session of Parliament, will commence operations on the 1st of APRIL, 1868, and the Postmaster General will, from that day, receive at any of the undermentioned Post Offices deposits paid to the Postmasters by persons wishing to place their money in the Government Savings Bank.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. At each Post Office named, the Savings Bank regulations may be read by the public, giving full information with respect to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money, and these regulations are printed on the cover of the Pass Book supplied to each depositor.

4. Any person may have a deposit account, and deposits will be received daily, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business, of any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300, the total amount which can be received from a depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially authorized by the Postmaster General.

5. The Postmasters of the offices named will act as agents for the receipt of the money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster General, and for the payment by the Postmaster General of money withdrawn by Depositors.

6. Each Depositor will be supplied with a Pass Book, and the sums paid in or withdrawn will be entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same. In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in will be sent to the Depositor from the Postmaster General, and the Postmaster General will issue a cheque, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank desired, for any sum withdrawn.

7. Every Depositor's account will thus be kept with the Postmaster General, and a Depositor may pay into his or her account with the Post Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post Offices which at the time may best suit his convenience, and may exercise the same choice in drawing out money, subject only to the obligation of producing the Pass Book, in proof of identity—whenever paying in or drawing out money.

8. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary deposit accounts, but when a Depositor has $100 deposited, he or she may request the Postmaster General to transfer this sum to a special account, and will then receive a Certificate of such special $100 deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any Depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

10. No charge will be made to Depositors on paying in, or drawing out money, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation thereto.

11. The Postmaster General will be always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by Depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank matters.

12. An additional number of Post Offices will be authorized to act as Savings Bank agencies on the 1st July next:

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Almonte	Lanark
Arnprior	Renfrew
Aurora	York
Aylmer, East	Ottawa
Barrie	Simcoe
Belleville	Hastings
Berlin	Waterloo
Berthier	Berthier
Bowmanville	Durham
Bradford	Simcoe
Brampton	Peel
Brantford	Brant
Brighton	Northumberland
Brockville	Leeds
Brooklin	Ontario
Buckingham	Ottawa
Carleton Place	Lanark
Cayuga	Haldimand
Chatham, West	Kent
Chelsea	Ottawa
Chippawa	Welland
Clinton	Huron
Coburg	Northumberland
Collingwood	Simcoe
Cornwall	Stormont
Danville	Richmond
Dundas	Wentworth
Elora	Wellington
Fergus	Wellington
Galt	Waterloo
Gananoque	Lee's
Georgetown	Halton
Goderich	Huron
Guelph	Wellington
Hamilton	Wentworth
Hawkesbury	Prescott
Ingersoll	Oxford
Keene	Peterboro
Kemptville	Grenville
Kingston	Frontenac
Levis	Levis
Lindsay	Victoria
London	Middlesex
Montreal	Hochelaga
Napanee	Lenox
Niagara	Lincoln
Norwich	Oxford
Oakville	Halton
Oil Springs	Lambton
Orangeville	Wellington
Oshawa	Ontario
Ottawa	Carleton
Paris	Brant
Pembroke	Renfrew
Perth	Lanark
Peterboro	Peterboro
Picton	Prince Edward
Point St. Charles	Jacques Cartier
Port Hope	Durham
Prescott	Grenville
Quebec	Quebec
St. Catharines, West	Lincoln
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns, East	St. Johns, Prov. Que.
St. Marys, Blanshard	Perth
St. Thomas, West	Elgin
Sarnia	Lambton
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke
Simcoe	Norfolk
Smith's Falls	Lanark
Sorel	Richelieu
Stratford	Perth
Thorold	Welland
Three Rivers	St. Maurice
Toronto	York
Trenton	Hastings
Waterloo, East	Shefford
Whitby	Ontario
Windsor	Essex
Woodstock	Oxford
Wyoming	Lambton

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, March 20, 1868. 3in71

PRINTING, &c., AT THE BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which the fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and pale. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or noxious matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases: consequently, vast numbers perish by diseases which, although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from it or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is compounded from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter, and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*," is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the