Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 12:00 p.m.; Arrive at 7:00 a.m.

By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 6:30 a.m.

GOING WEST

By Day Express Train close at 3:30 p.m.; Arrive at 4:30 p.m.

By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 6:30 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, close at 7:00 a.m. daily, and arrive at —— a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

For Cunard Line, will be closed every Monday at 7:00 a.m.

For Reserve Line, every Tuesday at 7:00 a.m.

For Canadian Line, every Friday at noon.

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

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Copier per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1868.

OTTAWA.

The New Governor-General.

The Swearing in — Addresses and Replies.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.

The turn out in Ottawa to-day was worthy of the occasion. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Young, drove to the Senate Chamber in a plain sleigh, drawn by two horses. They expressed themselves well pleased with the reception, and Lady Young was delighted with the appearance of the Parliament buildings and Senate Chamber.

The members of the City Council, the Societies, &c., formed, according to programme, at New Edinburg bridge. The Mayor and Corporation were driven in a sleigh drawn by four splendid greys. The Societies were well represented, but not so largely as was expected.

The triumphal arches at the bridge over the Rideau River and at Sapphir bridge were beautifully decorated by Wm. McKay, artist of the city.

The procession was large and organized as follows:—Chief Marshal, Chief of Police, Volunteers' Band, Fire Brigade Band, St. George's Society, St. Jean Baptiste Society, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. Patrick's Literary Association, Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, French Canadian Institute, Natural History Society, Citizens, Board of Trade, Magistrates, Members of Bar in Robes, City Recorder, Members of Township and County Councils, County Judge and Sheriff, Clergy, Deputy Heads of Departments, Members of the House of Commons, Members of the Senate, Members of the Privy Council, Corporation of New Edinburgh, City Corporation.

His Excellency and Lady Young were driven in a double sleigh. It is estimated that fully 10,000 people were in the line of procession. His Excellency reached the Senate Chamber amid the firing of artillery and the ringing of bells. His Excellency was dressed in the Civil Service uniform of the Empire, consisting of blue and gold. Down the side of the table, to the right, were seated Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs. Tilley and Galt, and on the left, Messrs. Campbell, Langevin and Rose. At the lower end of the table were Chief Justice Hagarty, and Judges Wilson and Morrison.

Mr. Turville read the warrant of appointment, the Governor General and others standing. The Judges then advanced to the head of the table, and the Chief Justice administered the oaths, which were attested by his signature and those of the other Justices present. His Excellency was only sworn in as Administrator to-day, which is the ordinary course. The swearing in being performed, His Excellency took his seat on the throne. Lady Young was seated at the head of the first row of seats on the left, Lady Macdonald sitting next to her.

It is estimated that about 800 ladies and gentlemen were on the floor of the Senate Chamber, and 1,000 were in the galleries. The whole scene was very fine. The ladies were very beautifully dressed, although full dress was not required. As soon as His Excellency had taken his seat on the throne, Mr. Wood, as head of the deputation from Ontario, advanced to the clerk's table, when he was introduced, and then read the address from the Ontario Legislature.

His Excellency made the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I entirely concur in the constitutional sentiments to which you give expression, and shall at all times be ready an axious to second your efforts to promote the peace, order and good government of the Dominion.

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG.

About twelve addresses from different bodies were then read and replied to.

When His Excellency left the building he was greeted with hearty cheers. The Mayor entertained the members of the Corporation after the addresses at luncheon.

The celebration was magnificent, and it is understood His Excellency has expressed his extreme gratification at the popular enthusiasm.

An extra of the Gazette, contains the proclamation of the appointment of Sir John Young as administrator of the Government until further orders, and,

The Hon. Robert Mackay, one of the puisne judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, to be Assistant Judge of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the said province.

Francis Turville, Esq., to be the Secretary of the Governor-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel John McNeil, V. C., to be Aide-de-Camp.

As matters of form their Honors Governors Doyle and Wilmot, and Messrs. Thomas Ross, William Henry Lee, and Wm. Alfred Himsworth, are reappointed to their posts as deputies for signing marriage licenses and money warrants.

Postmaster General Campbell gives a dinner to-night at the Club to Mr. Galt and other parties, including the members of the Ontario deputation.

The wife of the Hon. Mr. McDougall is seriously ill.

The Legislature on Tuesday.

There are petitions in relation to education in the usual numbers, the greater portion of which are against grants to denominational colleges.

Several petitions, numerously signed, were presented, praying for the extension of the franchise on the basis of income.

Mr. Tett presented a petition of D. Haig and others of the county of Leeds, praying for amendments to the Municipal law.

The Committee on Private Bills made their third report which was concurred in.

The Committee on Standing Orders presented their eighth report, which was concurred in.

A bill was introduced to amend the Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

Mr. Tett introduced a bill relative to the investment by municipalities of their clergy reserve funds.

Mr Clarke—An Act to incorporate the village of Lyn, in the county of Leeds.

Mr. Lount—Acts to enable the Law Society to admit Chas. Boynon and W. Pallard as barristers at law.

Mr. Blake—An act to amend the law as to wills.

Mr. Eyre—An act to incorporate the Presque Isle and Belmont Railway Company.

Mr. Lount—An act to incorporate the Ontario Trust and Investment Company.

Mr. Lauder—An act to invest certain real estates in the Trustees of the Adelaide street Wesleyan Methodist Church, and to enable them to sell the same, &c.

Mr. Cannegie—An act respecting the auditing of accounts of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Macdonald—An act to amend the act respecting Division Courts.

Mr. Rykert proposed to admit private bills till Thursday next, but objection was taken, and the motion was dropped.

The House again went into Committee on Mr. Macdonald's Election Bill. After considerable progress the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Macdonald moved the House into Committee on his bill respecting Sheriffs' fees. The bill passed with amendments, was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

The County Courts Bill passed the Committee of the House, and was also ordered for a third reading.

The consideration of the Mining Bill, at the request of Mr. McKellar, was postponed until Tuesday.

The House went into committee on Mr. Coyne's bill to amend the Registery Act. The committee reported the bill and third reading was ordered.

Mr. Sexton moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the conveyance of real estate by married women.

Mr. Macdonald objected as there was no necessity for such a law being passed, it was upsetting the law which had been in existence for a number of years. Mr. Sexton spoke sharply but withdrew his bill.

Mr. Strange withdrew his bill to authorize and empower the city of Kingston to sell certain lands.

Mr. Blake's bill to provide for the trial of issues and assessment of damages in certain cases without a jury was discharged.

Mr. Wiglie's bill respecting abandoned oil wells in this province, was also discharged.

At 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Queen has written an autograph letter to Lord Monck, complimenting him upon the success of his administration of the government of Canada during the past seven years. This is a marked and exceptional honor to confer upon any Colonial Governor, and is as deserved as it is gracious. It will be gratifying to the people of this country, too, because it shows that Her Majesty has watched with interest the course of events in Canada during the administration of the late Governor General.—Leader.

*** In all probability the Queen does not know that such a man as Lord Monck exists, much less care for him but as Lord Monck was a Whig, and as Mr. D'Israeli wants his vote in the House of Lords, now that he has been made a British Peer, the cunning Premier has procured the autograph.

PICTON.

Sectarian Grants.

Picton, Dec. 1.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Picton was held in the Town Hall last evening, to discuss the question of Sectarian Grants, and resolutions sustaining the Government were unanimously carried.

Domestic.

The Toronto Evening Telegraph has been enlarged—another sign of prosperity.

Mr. Wallis, M. P. P., Toronto, is rapidly recovering his sight. He expects to be able to attend his place in the House shortly.

The 'Canadian' felicitates the people of Brockville on the reduction of the price of the 4 lb. loaf of bread to eight pence.

Quebec calls itself the Athens of Lower Canada—because of its ruins.

There was a birth in the Grand Trunk cars on Thursday, between Shakespere and Stratford.

The Grecian Bend is achieved by throwing the chest forward and the trunk backwards. What is done with the rest of the baggage?

A man called at the Toronto police station and said his house was robbed, the previous evening of £2,000.

In his card to the electors of the county of Northumberland, N. B., vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hutchinson avows that he opposed Confederation from principle, but, if elected, will, nevertheless, do 'all he can to work it out to a successful issue.' In other words, Mr. Hutchinson feels inclined to pocket his principles because they are not approved of by the great majority of the electors. Candidates of this free and easy disposition should be elected to stay at home.

The St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa turned out on Monday about 200 strong. The procession was led by pipers and Sutherland's band. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, St. Andrew's Church, from Genesis, 4th chap. and 9th verse—"Am I my brother's keeper?" After services the Society reformed and marched back to the place of rendezvous. In the evening the concert was most successful.

The Orange Demonstration.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

DEAR SIR,—

Sarsfield is generally remembered by all classes as a patriot and a soldier, the worst that is said of him being that he served faithfully a bad master. "Sarsfield" No. 2 cannot lay claim to the same distinction, while he cowardly conceals his identity under the mask of a nomm de plume. The golden rule teaches us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, and it is to be regretted that "Sarsfield" did not obey the injunction. Were we to criticize such Roman Catholic Demonstrations as are periodically made in the streets of Kingston, in memory of one who was not an Irish Roman Catholic, but a Scottish Presbyterian, what a slashing article might we write, introducing the troops of children from five to ten years of age which are marshalled in the ranks to make up a procession, and other details not herein enumerated. But recognizing the right of Roman Catholics to walk our streets while within the law, how and when they please, if memory serves me right, such ill-natured or deprecatory remarks have never been published by any Protestant. Why then do those people interfere with us? Would anything that we could do as a body to honor Mr. Wm. Johnston have been satisfactory to "Sarsfield?" I fear not; and therefore why his interference?

In his attempt to belittle the late Demonstration, "Sarsfield" quotes from the Daily News that there were about one hundred persons concerned in it. If the Daily News means that there were one hundred torch bearers, we accept the statement, but if that one hundred persons made the Demonstration, we brand the statement as a wilful falsehood, or as a gross typographical blunder which that paper should correct. One of the proprietors of that journal was in the City Hall, and we challenge him, or any other man, to state that he ever saw it more densely packed, the audience being remarkably orderly. It is true that there were few professional men present to speak, inasmuch as the Demonstration was extempore, and the Committee decided to act as did Mr. Johnston's Committee in Belfast, viz.; to let the working men speak for themselves. There were fully one thousand—not of a mixed audience, but men—in the City Hall, and double the number on the streets. So much for the one hundred spoken of by the News. But whether the numbers who took part in the Demonstration were many or few, it is no business of "Sarsfield." The men who pay for the music have the best right to criticize it, and the Orangemen are well satisfied with the results of their effort.

One word in reference to Mr. William Johnston. He is a gentleman by birth, and in that respect can show as long a roll of gentle ancestry as any Commoner in the present Parliament; he is a gentleman of sufficient means to support his position, as is proved by the fact that in July, 1866, he entertained to dinner on his own lawn, at Ballykilbeg, 30,000 of his friends who had assembled from all parts of Ulster; he is a gentleman by education, having the degree of M. A. from the University of T. C., D.; he is a gentleman of high literary qualifications, and the personal friend of many who walk the highest ridge in that pursuit; he is an earnest and consistent member of the Church of England, willing that any abuses connected with the same should be reformed, but determined to oppose every scheme of robbery and spoliation, come from whence it may. As a proof of his love for the Church we may mention that about three years ago he presented the Cathedral of Down with two massive silver plates for the Communion Service. And lastly, the statement of gainsayers to the contrary, he is a staunch Conservative. While he will not blindly follow the party, he will stand by Mr. D'Israeli while that statesman supports the Constitution of this Protestant Kingdom.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
MURRAY.

Kingston, Dec. 2nd, 1868.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR,—I beg to assure "Sarsfield" that it is a matter of no consequence to the Orangemen of this city whether he entertains the opinion that the Demonstration of Friday was a "miserable failure," or that, his co-religionists looked thereon with "ridicule and contempt." No feature of Protestantism would be pleasing to them; therefore, Protestants, be they Orangemen or not, do not look for favor from that quarter in the advocacy of their opinions.

I deny, Sir, that the whole affair was a failure. I admit, however, that "one failure" took place on the night in question, and that was in the infamous attempt to destroy life. "Sarsfield" is pleased to call the audience assembled in the City Hall "a crowd of idlers." Does he include the ruffians who were "so busy" at the gas pipes? Surely they were not "idlers!" Many are anxious to throw the blame of this occurrence on the boys, but it looks far more like the work of a number of designing villains sent there for that particular purpose.

It would take up too much of your space, Sir, if I were to enter into detail regarding the workings of the Party Processions Act in Ireland—an Act which has been described by some of the highest authorities of the Empire as a disgrace to the statute book of a free country. It was not because Mr. Johnston violated this law that the Orangemen of Belfast choose him as their representative, but because of his sterling Protestantism, and his long and eloquent advocacy, both with his pen and his voice, of the principles held by true Orangemen and sound Protestants the wide world over.

The most important part of "Sarsfield's" letter is where he grows so eloquent in his admiration of the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, a man who has raised the cry "down with the Church" in order to gain the position of First Lord of the Treasury. He rejoices in the speedy overthrow of Orange ascendency, and looks forward with pleasant anticipations to the approaching downfall of tyranny, &c. I deny, Mr. Editor, that the overthrow of the Irish Church will ever pacify the disloyal inhabitants of Ireland. "Sarsfield" attributes the unhappy condition of Ireland to Orange ascendency. I ask him, Sir, to compare the condition of those parts of Ireland where Orangeism flourishes with those other parts where his system of religion holds the sway over the consciences of the people. The result is striking. In one case prosperity, industry, enlightment and intelligence are to be found; in the other sedition, crime, poverty and misery reign supreme. His fellow countrymen under this system are nothing short of slaves, and the priests are their masters; and it is the same everywhere where Romanism has the power. If is this system, Sir, which has disgraced the name of Ireland, and has made it a reproach among the nations of the earth; and until she is freed from its most galling yoke, she can never be called

Great, glorious and free,
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea.

I would say to "Sarsfield," Sir, that the less he says about tyranny and intolerence the better, as his creed is a compound of that class of material. The loyal Orangemen of Kingston care little for his growling, and none of them less than

Your humble servant,
BALLYKILBEG.

Kingston, Dec. 2nd, 1868.

Gratuitous Loans.

In the Assembly on Monday,

Mr. Oliver moved the second reading of the Bill respecting Gratuitous Loans. The measure, he said, did not refer to money, but to articles loaned, and which could not be got back. At present a man might borrow your earrings and keep it, and it could not be recovered unless by forcible possession.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—Suppose you loan a man a horse, and that that horse changes hands a dozen times—how then?

Mr. Oliver said that, in that case, he presumed he would have to employ a lawyer. (Loud laughter.) The property might be proven, and, if it could be found, might be recovered. The fact was, that a person might thus borrow property, and travel back and forth before the owner's door two or three times a day with it, and yet get off scot free. How was it to be got?

Atty. Gen. Macdonald—By replevy.

Mr. Oliver said that there would be no use in replevying, if the borrower were worth nothing; and it might be further provided, in order to constitute the Attorney General, that no magistrate should be allowed to sit on the case who had not provided himself with a copy of the 30o. statutes.

Mr. Lount said the object of this Bill was to rob lawyers of their bread and butter. Beyond this object, the Bill proposed to enact what was now the law—that a person borrowing a chattel was bound to return it. He objected, moreover, to the Bill, that it created a crime which did not now exist, and made him liable to be dragged from his home by a bailiff if he did not restore the article loaned on the day agreed. He moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. Calvin thought it was a good principle of the Bill that, if a man would not give up the articles loaned, he should be imprisoned.

Attorney-General Macdonald (to Mr. Calvin)—Have you read the Bill?

Mr. Calvin—No.

Attorney-General Macdonald said this Bill restored imprisonment for debt, which had been abolished in this country, except for fraud. This came from a Liberal—a full-grown Grit. If the honorable gentleman in two sessions went so far, what would he not do after he had been ten sessions here? The details of the Bill were also very objectionable. It did not require the summons to be served upon the party personally, but it might be served in his absence on any member of his family, and judgment go against him by default. Suppose the party had mistaken the bargain, and imagined he had bought the article, instead of borrowing it, or perhaps had actually paid for it, still he would be liable to be imprisoned.

Mr. Oliver—It is provided that both parties may be heard.

Attorney-Gen. Macdonald—But suppose he is absent, the summons having been served on a member of his family, what then? This was the first time since the abolition of imprisonment for debt that any member had risen to propose its re-enactment. He did not think the House would stultify itself by listening to such a proposition. Under the present law a man had a perfect right to recover his property wherever he found it, and this, he considered, was quite sufficient. He thought the hon. gentleman had better withdraw his bill.

Mr. Oliver said the hon. gentleman's lecture to him was very gratuitous. He (Mr. Oliver) did not pretend to introduce bills that were perfect, any more than other members. He wished this bill to go to a select committee, where any amendments might be made that were found to be required. It had been prepared by a professional gentleman who, he understood, was well qualified to draw Bills; but it was upon the principle of the bill, not its technical forms, that the House was called to pronounce. The question was, whether there was a necessity for the bill or not. He denied that it gave more power to Justices of the Peace than they had under other Acts. He did not mean that a summons might be served on a man's wife and children, and his chattels taken away from him in his absence.

Atty.-Gen. Macdonald—That is in your Bill.

Mr. Oliver said he did not intend it should have that effect. His objection was to provide for the case where property from friendly motives was lent to a man, who was not responsible, who might be worth nothing, and who might be honest enough to refuse or disown it; and he wished that the owner should have the means of recovering his property without being subjected to much expense. He should be glad to have the Bill sent to a select committee, who could amend anything in it that was objectionable. But, if the House were opposed to the principle altogether let them vote it down.

Mr. McCall (Norfolk) expressed his thorough approval of the Bill. He had often seen cases where one neighbour had accommodated another, by loaning ploughs, harrows, &c., and had been under the necessity of going to the Division Court for a writ of Replevin to get his property back; and, in doing so, he had of course to employ a legal gentleman. The result was that the whole property of Ontario was being ploughed over and over again by these legal gentlemen. (Laughter.) The principle of this Bill was sound, and he was sure the country would concur in it notwithstanding the opposition of the legal profession.

Mr. Hays protested against such attacks upon the legal profession. The House would not do much without its legal members. He looked upon this Bill as unnecessary and objectionable.

The motion for six months' hoist was then carried without a division.

Intercolonial Railway.

A New Brunswick journal, in reply to the objections urged by some Ontario papers to the North Shore as being the longest and most expensive, says:—"By reference to Mr. Flemming's report, and the distances as given by Mr. Buck, we find the following recapitulation in reference to the three lines through our Province—

Distance by Frontier, from Riviere du Loup to Truro	527	miles
do by Central	528	do
do by Northern	480	do

Then we have the cost of construction of each route as per Mr. Flemming's Report as follows:—

Frontier $46,000 per mile,
Central $46,000 per mile,
Northern $40,000 per mile."

The Hamilton Times reports a case of hymen among ancient Canadians:—

At the residence of Mr. Henry Honey, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Wood, Mr. John Blewitt, of Townsend, to Mrs. Jane Davis, of Woodhouse—the bride in her seventieth year, and the groom in his seventy-fifth year, each starting anew on the journey of life for the third time, and with fair prospects of a happy and peaceful termination. The bride would have to leave Woodhouse to see the Rev. Mr. Wood, and the honeymoon is to be spent with Mr. Honey. The spark of single life has again been blown out by Mr. Blewitt.

COLORED MASONS.—The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Masons in session at Wellington, Del., received a fraternal letter from the Supreme Council of the Sovereign, Grand Inspector General of the 33rd and false degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Sovereign and independent State of Louisiana, United States of America. The Supreme Grand Council, after a general statement of its prosperity and desire for the spread of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite around the globe congratulates itself as being the first supreme body in the Southern States of America to accomplish such an act of emphatic justice as the recognition of all regular masons in the United States, without regard to race, color, or nationality.

SMUGGLED SILKS.—A day or two since some revenue officers at Fort Huron seized 2,367 yards of black silk that had been smuggled to that place from Canada. The goods were purchased in Europe and brought to Fort Sarnia, Ontario, and from there in two packages, the last was transferred to Port Huron to be shipped to New York. Joseph Cilbird, an express man was arrested on the charge and bailed in $500 to appear for examination. On Saturday last Neal Cochran, of Port Huron, was also arrested and bailed in $2,500.

A lady arrived at St. Alban's last week from Montreal, who had $200 worth of silk secreted on her person. The United States Custom House officers took charge of her.

SPAIN.

Separation of Church and State.

Madrid, Nov. 27.

Several petitions are now circulating in Madrid asking of the Government the introduction into the coming Cortes of a bill separating Church and State. These petitions are, it is said, being filled up rapidly, and will no doubt influence the will of the Spanish representatives.

The question of the separation of Church and State is one requiring reflection and prudence. The Catholic Church in Spain is so constituted that from the day the State should cease paying the clergy, half the priests would be reduced to a state of destitution and beggary. From this day, also, the Carlist party, pretty powerful, but still in minority in the country, would receive the support of the clergy, get the ascendency, and rest to the Bourbons.

United States.

New York balls and parties now begin at eight o'clock in the evening, instead of ten of eleven.

There was a report in Paris that the exiled Queen of Spain would take up her residence in New York.

The rolling mills at Portland are manufacturing fifteen hundred tons of rails for the Grand Trunk Railway.

The insurrection in Cuba is still formidabled Subscriptions were being raised among the merchants of Havana for the purpose of equipping the three months' volunteers, so that they might take the field at once.

The Democrats of New York met at Tammany Hall on Friday evening last, and consoled themselves for their recent defeat in the Presidential election by what they term a "Grand Democratic Rally," at which several orators make 'bunkum' speeches.

Leotard, the flying trapezist, completely disgusted with the unappreciative American people after his two performances of fifteen minutes each in this city, and his two similar exhibitions in the 'Hub,' is now flying as fast as steam will carry him back to Europe. His managerial lost $2,000 in two performances.

A singular election bet was made in Lewiston, N. Y., during the late campaign. Two citizens got into a discussion on the chances in this state, when the Republican offered to take ten dollars from the democrat, and give one cent for each vote that Hoffman received as a majority. This was accepted and the money put up. The Republican then offered to take five dollars and pay the democrat one cent for every vote that Seymour should get as a majority. This was also accepted and the money put up. The democrat made over $2000 on an outlay of $15.

Brick Pomeroy on President Lincoln.

The New York Democrat contains this characteristic article on President Lincoln and his assassin. We trust its sentiments are not a fair index of the feelings of any considerable portion of the American people:—

OUR BRUTUS.—A. E. Blackmar, music publisher of New Orleans, has published that most exquisite poetical dirge which first appeared in and is credited to the La Crosse Democrat, headed "Our Brutus."

The music, by E. B. Armand, is touchingly beautiful, and will be sung in millions of homes. We deprecate assassination, yet have not the temerity to find fault with God for making a brave, bold, daring youth His agent to remove a mocker, a scoffer, an infidel, who believed not in God, and who was playing the roll of tyrant, from the earth which suffered from his presence.

Lincoln was a genius.

Booth was a genius.

Lincoln was a rough, uncooth ooze from the tree of humanity.

Booth was a finely tempered, quick-brained, impetuous spirit of independence, who went from his place, the environs of the stage, to halt the tread of clownish despotism, and he halted it most effectually.

Lincoln was the victim of his own creation. Had he been true to his word, and remained at home on that night when Christ told us to fast he might have lived.

Booth, not Lincoln, was the martyr, for a martyr is he who walks forth to do a deed or act knowing death will follow, unless miracles interpose to stay the uplifted hand, and God saw not fit to raise His hand for trifles. Booth knew to kill Lincoln would be death, unless saved by a miracle, and he did not believe in them as we know of. He knew this, he hesitated not, he hit the target, and a nation stood in horror at the daring of the man the boldness of the act. They say he was a coward! He was a million times braver than the government which spit its hate upon the lifeless corpse his mother prayed for, and this alone should make "Our Brutus" dear to every patriot in the land.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

An Astonishing Bargain in Black Silks at the Montreal House. The Widest and Best Procurable—Auction Bought—Heavy Loss to the Importers—5,000 Yards to select from.—Call soon.

JAMES DAVIS.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—The old and well known remedy which has acquired a world wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, &c., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest. 283

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Dec. 2, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—

Silver buying at 4 discount.
" selling at 3½ discount.

Greenbacks, Bills 73c. Silver 75c.

Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 135¼.

Sterling exchange at New York 9½.

Current Prices of Grain.

Dec. 2, 1868.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	0 00 to 1 00	" "
Rye,	0 00 to 0 70	" "
Barley,	0 00 to 1 5	" "
Peas,	0 00 to 0 85	" "
Oats,	0 00 to 0 50	" "
Buckwheat,	0 00 to 0 50	" "

Montreal Markets—Yesterday.

Flour—Super. Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 5,40 to 5,55; Fancy, 5,00 to 5,10; Welland Canal super, 4,90 to 0,00. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,90 to 5,00; Super No. 1, Western wheat, 4,90 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,30 to 4,40; bag flour 2 35 to 2,50. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,12 to 1,13. Spring, 1,12 to 1,13; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 47 to 49. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0 00 to 0,00. Butter—Dairy 21 to 22c; store-packed 18 to 21c. Ashes—pots, 5,60 to 5,62½. Pearls, 5,50 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 135¼. Pork, Mess, 23,00 to 00,00; Prime mess, 17,00 to 00,00. Prime, 16,00 to 0,00. Dressed hogs, 6,50 to 7,50. Peas, per 66 lbs 92 to 94. Rye Flour 4,00 to 4,10.

Flour—market slightly firmer, but little business and rates generally unchanged. Grain nominal in absence of transactions. Provisions unchanged. Ashes—pots slightly lower. Pearls quiet but unchanged.

Marine Disasters.

The vessel wrecked on Bois Blanc Island is the schooner Muskingum, of Chicago. She went ashore on Nov. 15th, broke in two and became a total wreck. She was found up, with coal from Cleveland.

On Monday last Messrs. Calvin & Breck, of Garden Island, despatched on the G. T. Railroad, to Collingwood, Georgian Bay, their rotary steam pump and hawsers under the charge of Mr. John Donelly, for the purpose of raising the steamer Francis Smith, which lately ran ashore near Byng Inlet. The following are the particulars of the accident:

Early on the morning of Wednesday last, while the steamer Francis Smith was on her way from this port to Byng inlet during a fog, she ran on the rocks about fourteen miles from the latter place. There were on the deck at the time, besides the captain and officers, two coast pilots. On finding the boat could not be got of without assistance the captain despatched the purser, two pilots and some of the crew to Killarney in order to intercept the Algoma, when, after a fruitless exertion of over thirty-five hours, they were obliged to return to the steamer owing to the heavy sea. The Bonnie was sent for to Byng Inlet, and the cargo, &c, taken from the disabled vessel and landed at its destination. The captain and crew were then taken on board the Bonnie and arrived here on Sunday morning soon after daylight. With the assistance of a tug and pump it is thought the Francis Smith might be got off this season.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Dec. 1st.

Schr L E Calvin, Toledo—143 pieces oak timber, 9 pieces ash, Calvin & Breck.

G T R, Prescott—1 bbl, O S Fowler.

G T R, Cornwall—8 bales batts, MacNee & Waddell; 2 bbls g ware, J G Stratton & Co; 1 box, G S Robart; 3 bbls, 1 box h ware, Prov Hard Man Company.

Schr Two Brothers, Oswego—1,159 bars r iron, Owners.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—3 boxes H A Hosebon; 1 box, H Fith; 1 pkg, J Reyner; 1 box oysters, S H Blondheim; 1 box, J Savage; 1 box oysters, R Town; 1 pkg, J Henderson.

Dec. 2nd.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 box, J G King; 2 bxs oysters, R Town; 3 bxs oysters, H Martin; 2 pkgs, D McKenzie; 1 bale, J Baker; 1 bx, J Brown; 1 bx, J Downing; 1 bx, J Perry; 1 pkg, F Menzies; 2 bxs, J Nelson; 1 pkg, A Malone; 1 pkg, W Kerr.

MARRIED.

In Picton, on the 30th November, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. McMechan, Mr. John Ilsey, of Kingston, to Eleanor, third daughter of Mr. William Buchanan.

DIED.

At Montreal, on the 29th November, aged 61 years, widow of the late Hon. W. K. McCord.

At Montreal, on the 30th ult., Juliana Hamilton, wife of William E. Boyd.

At Montreal, on the 29th Nov., in the 62nd year of his age, the Hon. James Smith, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

At Hamilton, on the 30th ult., George Dyatt, Esq., late Manager of the Bank of Montreal in that city.

At Belleville, on Nov. 29th, Mr. Thos. Toppin, aged 31 years.

At Belleville, on Nov. 27th, Jas. A. Phillips, son of Mr. J. C. Phillips, aged 19 years.

At Belleville, on the 30th Nov., Hannah, relict of the late Thomas Warren, aged 43 years.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the Election of Officers and other business, will be held in the Reading Room on FRIDAY EVENING the 4th December, at 8 P.M.

By order.

A. ABBOTT,
Secretary.

Kingston, Dec. 2nd, 1868. 286

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed his Office and Residence to the first house north of St. Paul's Church, Queen Street.

JOHN POWER,
Architect.

Kingston, 2nd Dec., 1868. 286

JOHN POWER,
Architect and Building Surveyor,
OFFICE QUEEN STREET.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the following gentlemen:—
C. S. Ross, President Com'l Bank
Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq.,
Saml. Muckleston,
Kingston, Dec. 2nd, 1868. 286

TO RENT.

NOS. 2 and 4 Wellington Terrace. Immediate possession.
Inquire of
J. J. LINTON,
Agent.
Kingston, Nov. 5th, 1868. tf264

Board of Common School Trustees.

Notice to Teachers.

TEACHERS who wish to be employed by the Board of Common School Trustees for 1869 are requested to send in their Applications to the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 14th December, instant.

By order.

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Sec. B. C. S. T.

Board Room C. S. T.,
Kingston, Dec. 3rd, 1868. 286

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the King Street Skating Rink, for the Election of Officers and transaction of business, will be held on FRIDAY NEXT, the 4th instant, at the office of C. F. Gildersleeve, Esq., at 3 o'clock.

JOHN K. MACAULAY,
Secretary.

Kingston, Dec. 2, 1868. 286

The Church Union.

THIS paper has been recently enlarged to mammoth proportions. It is the largest religious paper in the world. It is the leading organ of the Union Movement, and opposes ritualism, close communion, exclusiveness and church caste. It is the only paper that publishes Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, which is done every week, just as they are delivered,—without qualification or correction by him. It advocates universal suffrage; a union of christians at the polls; and the rights of labor. It has the best Agricultural Department of any paper in the world; publishes stories for the family, and for the destruction of social evils. Its editorial management is unexcelled; its writers and editors are from every branch of the church, and from every grade of society. It has been aptly termed the freest organ of thought in the world.

Such a paper, offering premiums, of Sewing Machines, Dictionaries, Appleton's Cyclopedia, Pianos, Organs for churches, etc., makes one of the best papers for canvassers in the world.

Every Congregation may obtain a communion Service, an Organ, a Melodion, a Bible, or a Life Insurance Policy for its Pastor, or almost any other needful thing, by a club of subscribers.

Send for a copy, enclosing 10 cents, to

HENRY E. CHILD,
41 Park Row, New York.

☞ P. S.—Subscriptions received at this office. 286

Two New Dictionaries.

Cheapest Ever Published.

I.—The Illustrated National Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, on the basis of Webster, Worcester, Walker, Johnson, &c., with an Appendix containing Abbreviations, Foreign Words, Scripture Names, Forms of Address, &c. 250 Engravings. Bound in Cloth. 25 cents.

II.—The Illustrated Pronouncing Pocket Dictionary, on the same basis as the above edition, strongly bound in cloth, and containing 250 Engravings. Price 15 cents.

☞ Teachers and Parents are specially requested to examine these Books, as they are by far the best ever got up at these prices.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Dec. 2, 1868. 286

LECTURE.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, the REV. PROF. MOWAT will deliver the next Lecture in connection with St. James' Church. Subject—"Genesis and Geology."

TICKETS—Single, 25 cents; Family, for the Course, $1 50.

Kingston, Dec. 1st, 1868. 285

BOAT FOUND.

Picked up in the Batteau Channel on Monday, Nov. 30,

A ROW AND SAIL BOAT.

THE owner can obtain the boat on applying to the subscriber, by proving property and paying charges.

ARCHIBALD STALEY,
Batteau Channel.

Wolfe Island, Dec. 1. 2w&3w-285

TENDERS

IN duplicate will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer at Kingston from parties willing to purchase the following reserve of GROCERIES, collected for Field Service, until noon on the 9th inst., viz:

AT KINGSTON.

SUGAR—5,763 lbs in 22 Barrels.
TEA—600 lbs in 1 Boxes.
COFFEE—1,100 lbs in 11 Boxes.
PEPPER—105¼ lbs in 2 Boxes.
SALT—1,197 lbs in 6 Barrels.

AT PRESCOTT.

SUGAR—771 lbs in 3 Barrels.
TEA—50 lbs in 1 Box.
COFFEE—100 lbs in 1 Box.
PEPPER—8¼ lbs.
SALT—49 lbs.

AT OTTAWA.

SUGAR—780 lbs in 3 barrels.
TEA—50 lbs in 1 box.
COFFEE—190 lbs in 1 box.
PEPPER—8 1-10 lb.
SALT—49 lbs.

The packages are to be taken at the marked contents, and the Tenders must signify consent to pay in addition to the sum offered for the articles any amount that may be chargeable by the Customs Department.

The above articles can be seen at the Commissariat Store at the above Stations, where forms of Tender can be obtained.

Commissariat Office,
Kingston, Dec. 1st, 1868. 285

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Groom who thoroughly understands his business. None but sober, steady men need apply. A single man preferred.

Apply to

R. W. BARROW, Esq.,
Seba-topol Terrace,
King Street.

Kingston, Dec. 1st, 1868. tf285

NO. 1 CORN FOR SALE!

To arrive per schr. "John Breden"

BY

J. CARRUTHERS & CO.

Kingston, Nov. 30, 1868. 284

Woollen Batting.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS of WOOLLEN BATTING, Cheap for Cash, in lots to suit purchasers.

WM. FORD, JR.
Market Place,
Kingston, Dec. 1st, 1868. 2i&tf284

JUST ARRIVED.

AND to be sold at Maker's List Price, Wholesale, Frank Miller's Celebrated Leather Blacking and Harness Oil.

Hardware on Favorable Terms.

HAVING received large importations, which are being added to daily, the Subscriber is prepared to supply Builders,
Blacksmiths,
Carriage Makers,
Cabinet Makers,
Farmers, &c.,
WITH STOCK

At prices as low as any House in the Trade.

Special inducements held out