G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4:15 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.
Depart at.....4:35 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10:00 p.m.; depart's 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....1:30 p.m. and 1:40 a.m.
Depart at.....1:50 p.m. and 1:40 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 3:15 a.m.; depart's at 6:15 a.m.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Order per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1868.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

CITY COUNCIL—Regular meeting this evening.

The Legislature on Friday.

The usual quantity of petitions were presented on the same subjects as heretofore, but nearly all of them were against grants to sectarian colleges. The following were among the general petitions:—

Mr. Strange—From the Widows and Orphans' Friend Association of Kingston, praying for a continuation of the grant.

Mr. Strange—From the Governor of the Kingston Hospital praying for a renewal of the grant to that institution.

Several reports were made by a select committee on Bills. Concurred in.

Mr. Graham introduced a Bill relating to the chartering of manufacturing, mining and other joint stock companies.

Mr. McGill—A bill to amend the Act respecting the Ontario Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Calvin—A bill respecting the municipal corporations of Upper Canada, 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 51. Mr. Calvin explained the nature of the measure which was to enable Frontenac to collect debts in certain municipalities annexed to the County. To be read a second time next Monday.

Mr. Carling introduced a bill for the relief of the Toronto Street Railway Company, and to enable the said Company to sell the said Railway.

The Attorney General introduced a bill to confer certain powers on trustees and executors.

The Attorney General's bill relating to Sheriff's fees was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Coyne's bill relating to the execution of discharges of mortgages and deeds of conveyance by married women, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wood moved the House into Supply on Tuesday.

The report of the Committee on the Game bill was concurred in.

Mr. Macdonald's bill to abolish the Court of Impeachment for County Judges was read a second time.

The bill to establish district prisons was also read a second time, notwithstanding the objections of Mr. McKellar and others, that the Government were exercising undue haste in pushing it on. The Attorney-General said he was satisfied the principles of the bill were well understood by the House. The principles of the bill had been announced from the Throne, and members on the other side of the House had referred to them and accepted them with satisfaction.

The mining bill, after a short debate, was read a second time.

Mr. Wood moved the second reading of the bill on licenses, and explained its provisions. The principal changes made by the bill are—the granting to each municipality the power to say how many licenses it may issue, and what hours taverns and saloons may be closed on Saturday night and opened on Monday morning; the taking away of the right of appeal from the decisions of magistrates in liquor cases; and the imposition of heavier penalties for the violation of the law. At the request of Mr. McKellar, who had not, as well as other members, had an opportunity of perusing the bill, it was laid over till Monday, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

The long pending appointment of Queen's printer for the Province of Quebec has at length been made, it is said, and the office conferred upon the Messrs. Duvernay, of La Minerve and Le Canada. These gentlemen, have superior claims to the appointment.

MARINE—The Barque John Breden arrived from Chicago, on Friday, with 2,000 bushels corn. The schooner Quickstep, from the same port, with corn also, arrived, bound for Prescott. These are the last vessels from Chicago.

☞ SINGULAR.—Although His Excellency Sir John Young has been sworn in with all the formalities of Governor General of Canada, yet in point of fact he is only Administrator of the Government in the absence of Lord Monck. So his own proclamation runs. When his Commission as Governor General arrives, will the ceremony of his swearing in be done over again?

The Montreal Gazette speculates on the subject. It says:

"We have no doubt His Excellency will shortly be sworn in as Governor General. It was rumoured that the Queen was so unwell for some days before it was necessary for Sir John to sail, that she did not sign any papers. In this may be found the key to the circumstance which appears to puzzle some of our contempories.

THE KINGSTON AND PHILLIPSVILLE ROAD.—The receipts of the tolls of the gates of this road for the ensuing year were sold on Wednesday last. The total amount falls short $75 of that realized last year, but this is overbalanced by the cheapness of the gravel this year, and by the new agreement with the gate-keepers that they shall keep the roads clear of obstruction by snow. The following are the prices obtained:—No. 1 gate, $569; No. 2, $518; No. 3, $261; No. 4, $180; and No. 5, $50.

STARTLING REPORT.

The Emperor Napoleon said to be Shot.

New York, Nov 5.

A report of the killing of Napoleon in a riot in Paris has sent gold up to-day one cent, and caused great excitement. It is claimed that the report is certainly true. News Telegram.

The Orange Demonstration.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR,—

"J. M. J. G." is in error when he says that Mr. Johnston is not a Conservative. In order to settle this point definitely, allow me to quote from some of Mr. Johnston's speeches delivered during his canvass:—

"I stand here defending the cause of Protestantism and independence, but I shan't allow myself to be the obedient servant of a Prime Minister. (Cheers.) I have declared before, and I declare it again, I honor the genius of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and while he supports Protestantism I will support him. (Cheers.)"

"I am always determined to maintain Conservatism as long as it maintains Protestantism, and no longer. (Cheers.) It is alleged against me that I received a large amount of support in Belfast which is neither Orange nor Protestant. I would like to know if Sir Charles Lanyon or Mr. John Mulholland would not be glad of any support they could get, when received without sacrificing principle. (Hear, hear.) I have not joined with any candidate, for I do not agree in many respects with Mr. McClure. I stand as an independent Orange candidate, and as such will fight the battle to the last. (Cheers.)"

"Conservatism, in my opinion, means the maintaining of the established institutions, with the extension of all reasonable privilege and progress in every safe direction. (Loud cheers.) If I had to choose a name next honorable to the name of Protestant, I would take that of Conservative Progressist. (Cheers.) Men who take their stand upon the past, and refuse to move with the times, may call themselves by any name they please, but they are as much extinct as the fossil elk whose horns are in some of the museums of the country."

"I am not ashamed to stand up and declare my principles. I am not for the pulling down of the Established Church of this country. (Loud cheers.) I am not in favor of disestablishment and disendowment, and no one knows this better than those industrious supporters of rival candidates, who, not believing it, have yet circulated the slander."

"I came forward relying upon the support of my Protestant and Orange brethren, and I know they will not deceive me, and God forbid that I should deceive them. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I don't hesitate to declare that I am obliged to those many and independent electors who disagree with me on the question of disestablishment and disendowment, but who agree with me in a desire to obtain justice for the tenant farmers of Ulster. (Cheers.)"

If it were necessary, Mr. Editor, I could furnish many such quotations as the foregoing, in which Mr. Johnston states most positively that he is a Conservative. I think, however, that enough has been said on this point. That is a very absurd statement of "J. M. J. G.," when he says that the majority of Mr. Johnston's supporters were Roman Catholics. Belfast Roman Catholics "never" voted for the Conservative candidate, and I am perfectly sure that at the recent election they did not vote for the Orange candidate. The Radicals had a candidate in Mr. Thomas McClure, a wealthy and Liberal gentleman, to whom the Roman Catholic leaders showed strong attachment, if I may judge from their speeches delivered in his interest. I know that in former years they voted to a man for Mr. McClure, when he opposed Sir Hugh, now Lord Cairns—Lord Chancellor—during the existence of the Ministry of Mr. Disraeli; and I have no doubt, whatever, that at the recent election they, as a body, "plumped" for that gentleman.

We have not yet received newspapers containing an account of the Belfast election, and I am quite at a loss to know where the Roman Catholic Toronto paper, from which, I presume, "J. M. J. G." got his mind enlightened, picked up the particulars. It was surely a creation of the imagination on his part.

Hoping that it will not be necessary to trouble you again,

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours, &c.,
BALLYKILBEG.

Kingston, Dec. 5.

P.S.—Belfast papers to hand since the above was written represent the state of the poll, at the hour of closing, as follows:—Johnston, 7,267; McClure, 5,192; Sir Charles Lanyon, 4,249; Mulholland, 1,996. The latter gentleman was chosen by the Conservative leaders as their second candidate. Had they accepted Mr. Johnston, they would not have suffered such a humiliating defeat, because Mr. Johnston's Orange supporters would have voted for Sir Charles Lanyon, in which case he would have been returned with Mr. Johnston. As it is, Mr. McClure is the second member. The majority of Mr. Johnston is a triumphant one indeed.

Whalen's Case.

ARGUMENTS IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The argument in this case on the writ of error was heard on Friday before the Court of Queen's Bench at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. The Judges present were Chief Justice Richards and Judges Morrison and Adam Wilson. Long before the Court opened it was crowded with anxious spectators; every seat was occupied; and within the bar the seats of the Queen's Counsel were filled with ladies. Every one appeared anxious to see the prisoner, and when he was brought into Court all eyes were directed towards him. He bore the scrutiny unflinchingly, though during the progress of the argument he appeared restless and ill-at-ease. He was attired in a full dress Black suit. His face was very pale, but he does not at all look like one likely to have committed the cold blooded murder of which he stands convicted. On the contrary, his appearance is rather prepossessing—phrenologists would say that he has a well-developed head and intellectual countenance, and we fancy would be at a loss to account for the prominence of the organ of destructiveness which, according to the evidence adduced at the trial, he certainly appears to possess.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. O'Reilly, Q.C., represented the Crown, and Mr. John Hillyard Cameron represented the prisoner.

Mr. Cameron proceeded to read the record of the case, and to argue that all former proceedings on the trial should be declared null and void. He claimed that the Chief Justice had acted illegally in holding a general session of Oyer and Terminer at Ottawa at the time Whalen was tried, inasmuch as no commission under the great seal had been issued to that effect; that no jury process was awarded, and that the challenge of one of the jurors, Jonathan Sparks, was improperly disallowed. Upon these points he commented at very great length. He cited authorities from English and Canadian law books, to show that without the permission of the Crown under the great seal, no Court of Oyer and Terminer could be held, and asserted that, in respect to the Court at Ottawa, where his client was tried, no such consent had been given. Extra sessions might be held with consent of the Governor-General, but there was nothing on the record to show that, in this case, that consent had been given, or the authority of the Court in any shape recognized. The learned gentleman also said there was not a proper award of jury process, and quoted largely from legal authorities, and especially from Howell's State Trials, in support of his argument. As the law stood, the Court assembled at Ottawa was illegally constituted, and its decisions, no matter what their nature, were wrong. He contended that the Court which then sat had no jurisdiction, and that the action which His Lordship took throughout was null. But supposing this was disputed, on the other ground this trial should be set aside. A momentous issue was involved in it. The prisoner was tried for his life, and he had been prevented from challenging a juror, who had openly stated before he was sworn that if he was a man on Whalen's jury he would hang him. The cause of the challenge was distinctly made, but it was disallowed, though he thought it would be apparent to their lordships that any man so expressing himself should not have been allowed to pass upon a trial of life or death. The learned counsel insisted that a prisoner charged with a capital felony had a right to twenty peremptory challenges without assigning any reason. But must he use first these peremptory challenges? He quoted at length from the State Trials to show that in many most important cases the doctrine had been laid down that a prisoner charged with treason or capital felony had a right to challenge a juror, for cause before exhausting his peremptory challenges. And it stood to reason. Because the law jealous of the life and liberty of the subject, a provided, to a certain extent that no reason might be called for the part of the prisoner, still it allowed him to challenge, for cause, those who might otherwise pass upon him, and notwithstanding their oath, deal with him unjustly and unfairly. He contended that the trial of the prisoner had not been a legal or fair one, and that the exceptions taken from it on his behalf ought to be allowed.

Mr. Robinson replied on the part of the Crown, traversing the arguments of his learned friend, and showing that the prisoner had been duly tried and legally convicted.

Mr. O'Reilly at four o'clock asked that the prisoner should be remanded, and he would follow up the arguments for the prosecution next day.

Their Lordships agreed to the remand and said the case would be resumed again.

The prisoner is sentenced to be hanged on the 10th inst—Thursday next—which may well account for his great anxiety as to the result of his application. Leader.

The public is inclined to believe that the prisoner will escape the penalty of the law. Some feel indignant that Mr. Cameron, after a fair trial, presses the matter on the grounds of technical quibbles.

United States.

Extensive frauds have been discovered at the New York Custom House, and an investigation is still in progress.

The U. S. public debt statement for November will, from present indications, show an increase of probably $10,000,000.

The Erie Canals are still open. A great many grain laden vessels are reported to be hurrying through them, fearing another froze in like last year.

In a corset maker's shop in Philadelphia, there is a sign giving the information that, all kinds of ladies stays here.

A Vermont editor writes obituary notices of delinquent subscribers, and in this way brings them to life.

It costs the United States nearly fourteen thousand dollars to educate every cadet that graduates at West Point.

In its index to its fifth page, the New York Tablet, makes a laughable blunder. "The article referred to Is Protestantism a failure?" but this is transmogrified in the index to 'Is Purgatory a failure?'

A newspaper called the Sitka Times, has been started in Sitka, Alaska, and is edited by one Barney O'Regan. It is a small sheet and is entirely in manuscript—type and printers' ink apparently not having yet reached that far-off region. Wonder if Barney writes it all himself, and how many copies he circulates.

Two prisoners who recently escaped from an Illinois gaol, afford a remarkable instance of thoughtful consideration in a moment of success. After having gagged and bound the jailor and rolled him into their cell, they kindly put a pillow under his head, and spread a blanket over him, and told him to ring the bell if he wanted anything.

Medical men, with a few rare exceptions, have ever been noted for their illegible writing. The careless writing of a prescription by a Philadelphia doctor lately cost a lady her life. The letters "as," for assafœtida, were obscurely written. The druggist took them for "at," and put up "atrope belladonna," a deadly poison. The lady took it and died.

When Lee evacuated Richmond in 1865, the the City Council ordered the destruction of all liquor within the city limits. Under this order about 3,000 barrels of whiskey were destroyed. The city having been sued for damages by some of the owners, the Richmond Circuit Court, on Saturday and gave judgment against the city for $15,000.

The National Board of Trade of the United States, assembled in Cincinnati, to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, greeting: Great Britain and the United States, bound together for the civilization of the world, by lineage, language and customs. May they be at perpetual peace, and their only rivalry be that for the full development of agriculture, commerce and manufactures throughout the earth, and for the unity of the nations on paternal sympathy and love.

A double murder occurred at Prestonburg, Ky., a few days since. A constable named John Moore, while striving to collect a debt from William Huff, had a quarrel with him. Moore then armed himself, and meeting Huff, hot him dead in the street. Moore was arrested, but a son of Huff, fearing the murderer of his father would escape, went to the jail, and calling Moore to the window of his cell, shot him in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. Public opinion there was very strong against Moore and justifies his murderer.

A bold robbery was committed on Tuesday last in State street, Boston. A young man, employed in the store of Francis Skinner & Co., went into the Bank of Commerce to cash a cheque for $16,000. When coming out, and while going down stairs, he was met by a man who threw a large handful of pepper in his face, and, while he was blinded, grabbed for the money. The young man clung to it desperately and cried lustily for assistance, which speedily came from the inside; but the robber had fled and escaped. On counting the money it was found that $1,630 were missing. The young man was not much injured.

Gladstone on Ritualism.

On the evening of November 13th, Mr. Gladstone made the first of six speeches which he was announced to deliver before the elect at Bootle. The Right Honorable gentleman referred at great length to the calumnies which had been circulated about him, the prevalence of which he regarded as satisfactory, in so far as it proved that his opponents had no better weapons to use. He spoke upon Ritualism in a somewhat guarded manner, declining to pledge himself to specific measures, but he would go so far as to say this:—"That the deliberate imitation of the professions and practices of another religious communion in the Church of England, contrary to the law and spirit of the Church of England, is a grave and serious evil, to which it is quite right that the attention of the public and the State should be directed, and which it is desirable to put down by persuasion and moral means, if possible; but if that be not possible, then in the last resort, by the unbending authority of the law." Ritualism required to be defined. There seems to be in all Churches a tendency toward what in the Established Church was called Ritualism. "What I understand," said Mr. Gladstone, "by Ritualism in a bad sense is this: whatever in the sacred and solemn worship of God comes between the soul of man and his Almighty Father and his Redeemer in Heaven in such a way as not to elevate and raise his feeble faculties toward the contemplation of the eternal and supreme, but to bar him from it, that, in my opinion, is Ritualism."

The Double-Headed Black Girls at New Orleans.

We paid a visit on Friday to the most wonderful of Nature's works, the double-headed colored girl, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, the two girls in one. For convenience we shall speak of them in the plural. They are entirely distinct, as far as mind is concerned, laughing and chattering with each other, and being apparently on the most intimate terms, and one may have a headache or a cold without the other being affected, but any fever, or other serious disease, effects both equally.

Their bodies are separate from the small of the back up, each having a perfectly formed bust and head, two arms, &c., and each has two legs, but there is only one trunk. Both are remarkably intelligent, reading and writing with ease, while their manners are really refined. In quite a lengthy conversation; they did not make a single grammatical error, and their language was unusually select. Upon questioning them as to their education, they replied that they had been carefully taught by their former mistress, Mrs. Smith, in Columbus, North Carolina, in which village they were born.

They now are fifteen years old, and more than ordinary bright for girls of their age, having had the advantage of foreign travel. They both sing very sweetly, one having a soprano, and the other a contralto voice, and we have rarely heard two voices that blended so perfectly in a duet. Among their other accomplishments is that of dancing, and the manner in which they manage to execute a waltz is truly wonderful. When standing at ease the left foot of one and the right foot of the other do not lie flat on the floor, but rest upon the toes. In walking, however, they step with all their feet alike, though they can hold up two feet and walk with perfect ease with the other two.

In speaking of them as one, they are called Millie Chrisie, but in addressing them separately, one applies the distinctive appellation, she on the left being called Millie, and she on the right Chrisie; though Chrisie, in addressing her other half calls her "Sister." There is a striking resemblance between their faces, and the conformation of their heads is much the same. Chrisie being perhaps a shade brighter than her sister, and rather more talkative.

Before seeing these strange girls we had fancied that we would experience a feeling of repulsion, but the first glance at their bright cheerful faces dispelled that idea effectually.—New Orleans Picayune.

REV. D. T. TAYLOR, JR., WRITES.—The benefits I have received from the use of your Pain Killer induced me to write you. * * * I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of sick headache, cured by two teaspoonfuls of that medicine. * * * In the summer of 1848 it saved me from the cholera, and I have ever found in a sovereign remedy for dysentery, to which I am subject.

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.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. McDougall is so dangerously ill that the Hon. Mr. McDougall has been telegraphed to by Cable and has left England.

The crews of seven schooners have left their crafts in winter quarters at Gaspe.

Ex-Mayor Beaudry of Montreal, has desisted from all further proceedings on the quo warranto taken against Mr. Workman. The suit is withdrawn, Mr. Beaudry paying all costs.

A young man, guilty of filling blank checks signed by J. Turnbull, & Co., Quebec, for $100, and drawing money, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Toronto hotels are all very busy. Last week the Rossin and Queen's had to turn their parlors into bedrooms to supply the demand. The briskness of the fall trade, and the meeting of the House, are the chief causes.

The steamers Lord Elgin, Banshee and St. Lawrence; the propellors Champion and Dandy, were all taken into Cantin's Dry Docks, Montreal, for the winter.

The Quebec Board of Trade have under consideration the subject of establishing a board of examiners for masters and mates of vessels in the Dominion. The Hon. Mr. Mitchell Minister of Marine, has promised to urge its adoption by the Imperial Government.

A reputed nephew of Sir Walter Scott's is at present an inmate of St. Andrew's Home in Montreal.

Among the regiments likely to come to Canada next year, to relieve those whose time of foreign service has expired, are the 72nd Highlanders, 81st and 89th.

The works of the Canada Mica Company in the township of Burgess have been closed for the winter. They are to be opened early in April next.

It is estimated that over 400 new houses have been erected in Ottawa during the present year. The progress of the place is quite marked.

The Schooner Condor, of Montreal, from Montreal to St. John N.B., after being in collision off Cape Ray, went ashore near Portau-Basque, and is expected to be a total loss.

Mr. J—— of Montreal, whose wife is said to have been attempting to poison him during the past eighteen months, is not prosecuting her for her crime, but endeavoring to obtain a separation decree.

The match game of billiards between Joseph Dion and Melvin Foster, for the championship of America and $2,000 a side, will be played at New York on the 28th Dec. The game will be French carom, of three hundred points. A return match will be played.

The Leader understands that extraordinary efforts are being made for a grand ritualistic service in the Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, on Christmas morning. Wreaths and other decorations for the occasion have already been commenced, and it is understood that a large crucifix and candles will be introduced on the altar on that morning.

Colonel Lowry, of the 47th Regt., has published a pamphlet on Church Missions, &c. It is chiefly designed to enlist the interest and affection of the laity in a work in which, assuredly, all are equally concerned. As the efforts of a layman, who has passed the last seven or eight years in this fair land of British America, and who amid the active occupations of a profession claiming his chief attention, has ever found a deep enjoyment in Church work, these pages may serve to call forth a like interest in others.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Collision—Lively Gale—Alabama Claims Matter.

Cleveland, Dec. 4.

A passenger train ran into a freight train last night, on the Cleveland and Toledo railway, killing Patton, brake-man and a passenger. Several persons were injured. The cause of the disaster was a misplaced switch.

Chicago, Dec. 4.

A lively snow storm accompanied by a furious gale of wind has continued all day. The gale on the lake has been furious, and it is feared several propellers and other vessels known to be out may have suffered. A large quantity of lumber appeared about the breakwater at Michigan this morning, indicating that some vessel must have been wrecked or her deck load swept off. Storms are reported all through the northwest.

Washington, Dec. 5

The resignation of Mr. Disraeli and the British ministry is regarded in diplomatic circles here as a virtual postponement of the Alabama claim business for some time. It is said that the fall of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley relieves Mr. Reverdy Johnson from a very embarrassing position. As to the course the new British ministry will pursue those who are acquainted with the views of the liberal leaders are of opinion they will concede such forms as the American people reasonably except.

LATER.

Collision—One Hundred Lives Lost.

Mobile, Dec. 4.

The donkey boiler of the steamer Dorion exploded this morning, killing three negroes and injuring several others.

Cleveland, Dec. 5.

It is reported that the mail boats America, bound up, and the United States, bound down, collided near Warsaw between Cincinnati and Louisville; last night, one hundred lives lost. It is said there were a number of ladies on the United States who perished.

General Topics.

The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced another ½ per cent. and now stands at 3 p. c.

Sir George E. Cartier, Baronet, and Hon. Mr. McDougall, C. B., Canadian Ministers, now on an official visit to London, have been elected honorary members of the Reform Club.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson lately alluded to the fact that he shouldered a musket at at the battle of Bladensburg in 1814, when the Americans were defeated by the British troops, who advanced and captured the city of Washington.

One curious feature about the late difficulty between the United States and Paraguay is that after Lopez had seized two members of the United States Legation and imprisoned them, the commander of the U. S. man-of-war Wasp went ashore and dined with the Paraguayan President, and, as he alleges, passed a very pleasant evening with him.

Glycorim is a substance recently introduced for healing wounds, covering them with a kind of varnish, which protects them from the air, and is made by adding five parts of glycerine to four yolk of egg. The mixture has the consistence of honey, has a salve-like feeling, and is unaltered by exposure to air.

There is one similarity between the wars in which the British Government have for some time been compelled to engage on the north-western frontiers of India, and the Indian Wars which so frequently occupy the attention of the United States. Each succeeding war is more expensive than the last, and the number of troops employed is larger each time.

Since the great earthquakes South and West, there have been several articles of wearing apparel christened in honor of the event. We have already "earthquake hats," which contain a brick; "earthquake boots," of seven league variety; and "tidal wave waterfalls." The old "shaker hats" for ladies will again be in vogue; and the present "shocking" skirts will be "continued a little longer."

On the 22nd of last month a suspicious looking steamer was discovered off the Cape Verde Islands by the French steamer La Place. She hoisted the French flag on the appearance of the La Place, but answered her hail in English, saying she was bound for New York. She appeared to be of English construction, and had her smoke stack concealed by a tarpaulin. Officers in uniform were seen among those on deck. The La Place sailed away, and was followed by her some distance.

One of the most remarkable deposits of petroleum is in the region of the Caucasus Mountains. The oil springs have been known and the oil collected there (by skimming) for ages. On the eastern shore of the Caspian, 20,000 such wells, all of them quite shallow, are now skimmed. The wells are often quite close to each other, and a new one does not affect the productiveness of another near it. One sunk in 1863 by the very side of another, which had for centuries produced 3,400 pounds per day, yielded 40,000 pounds per day, without affecting in the least the other. The American method has lately been introduced, and flowing wells have burst forth from a depth of 250 feet, which have, until controlled, maintained a jet from forty to sixty feet high. It is calculated that 19,000,000 pounds are annually produced in the Caucasus region, while 200,000 pounds of paraffine are now made from asphaltum.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Dec. 5, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4 discount.
" selling at 3½ discount.
Greenbacks, Bills: 75c. Silver 75c.
Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 135¾.
Sterling exchange at New York 9½.

Current Prices of Grain.

Dec. 5, 1868.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per	Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 00 to 1 03	"	"
Rye,	0 68 to 0 70	"	"
Barley,	1 10 to 1 20	"	"
Peas,	0 85 to 0 90	"	"
Oats,	0 48 to 0 53	"	"
Buckwheat,	0 45 to 0 50	"	"

Montreal Markets—Yesterday.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 5,40 to 5,50; 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, 4,70 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 23c; storepacked 19 to 21c. Ashes—pots, 5,60 to 5 62½. Pearls, 5,50 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 135¾. 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.

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Dec. 4.

Share.	BANKS.	Div.	Closing Prices.
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	138½ a 140
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	104 a 105
80	City Bank	8	101½ a 102½
50	Banque du Peuple	8	106 a 107
50	Molson's Bank	8	108½ a 110
40	Ontario Bank	8	99 a 99½
100	Bank of Toronto	8	119 a 120
100	Quebec Bank	7	97½ a 99
50	Banque Nationale	8	105 a 106
40	Gore Bank	7	42 a 45
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	106 a 107
100	Merchants' Bank	8	112½ a 113½
50	East. Townships Bank	8	99 a 100
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	89½ a 90
100	Union Bank	8	104 a 106
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	95½ a 96½
50	Bank of Commerce	8	105 a 106
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		15 a 17
20½	Great Western	4	13 a 15
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co.	10	136 a 140
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	133 a 135
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	117½ a 118½
100	Can. Navigation Co.	20	105 a 108
100	Dominion Stock 6 p.c.		105 a 106
	EXCHANGE.		
	Bank on London, 60 days		109½ a 109¾
	Private " "		108 a 109
	Bank on New York		25½ a 25¾
	Private "		25½ a 26
	Gold Drafts on New York		par.

REMARKS.

The continuing high rates tend to limit transactions, although business has been done in most Bank stocks. The Banks whose transfer books close on the 15th instant have all declared their usual dividends at the rate of four per cent for the half year, payable on the 2nd proximo. Government Debentures continue to show a further advance.

Bank of Montreal—Has been sold at rates ranging from 138½ to 140; closing to-day with buyers at 138½ and sellers at 139.

Ontario Bank—Sales at 99 and 99½; held firmly now at 99½, with buyers at 99.

Bank of British North America—No change in quotations; asked for at 104.

Bank of Toronto—No sellers for some time in this market; buyers continue to offer 119½. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year declared.

Merchants' Bank—In brisk demand, with sales at 112½ and 113. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year declared.

Gore Bank—Buyers at 42; no sellers under 45.

Eastern Townships Bank—A dividend of 4 per cent for the half year declared.

Royal Canadian Bank—Has declined to 90, at which there are sellers but no buyers. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year declared.

Can. Bank of Commerce—Offered at 116, with buyers at 104½ to 105. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year declared.

Canadian Navigation Company—Sellers at 108½. Buyers do not offer over 105.

Government Securities—Sales of Dominion stock at 104¾ to 105½. Held now at 106.

Sterling Exchange—Is rather weaker, with but a quiet demand. Bank 60-day drafts are quotable at 109½ to 109¾.

MARINE.—The steam barge Dromedary, which cleared from Oswego for Port Dalhousie on Tuesday, to go into winter quarters, broke her shaft pin the same day off Sodus, and after drifting about, was towed safely back to Oswego by the N.T. & Co.'s steamer St. Albans.

The Government, on Wednesday, accepted bonds for the amount claimed to be due from the Northern Transportation Company's propeller Akron, for violation of revenue law.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Dec. 5.

G T R, Toronto—1 pkg, John Welsh.
G T R, Sarnia—37 bales broom corn, R C Bank.
G T R, Montreal—1 cask shelf h ware, S Muckleston & Co.
Bark John Breden, Chicago—8,000 bush corn, J Carruthers & Co.
Str Pierrepont, Cape Vincent—1 box oysters, N H Blondheim; 3 boxes oysters, H Martin; 1 pkg, J Reyner; 2 horses and harness, J Friar; 1 horse and waggon, H O Hitchcock; 1 horse, G Briggs; 1 box, 1 frame, J Lazier; 1 bbl, J A Carter; 1 bdl, C Mackay; 2 boxes, J Wilson.

DIED.

At London, on the 2nd inst., Edward Evans, aged 59 years.

At Toronto, on the 2nd inst., John Oliver, aged 70 years.

TENDERS FOR FUEL WOOD!

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at the County Clerk's Office, up to

Saturday Next, the 12th Inst.

at 12 o'clock, Noon, from parties willing to supply Fuel Wood for the use of the Court House and Gaol for one year, commencing on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869.

The Wood must be of the best quality of merchantable Hard Wood, of 128 cubic feet in each cord, delivered and piled in the Gaol Yard, as required, at the expense of the Contractor.

Parties tendering must be prepared with one responsible Surety, who with himself will be required to sign the Contract at the time of receiving the Tenders, otherwise they will not be received.

By order of the Committee on County Property.

PETER W. DAY,
Chairman.
JOHN CRAIG,
County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office,
Kingston, 5th Dec., 1868. } 289

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bath Road Joint Stock Company will be held at the CITY HOTEL, Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, P M.

JOHN FRASER,
Secretary.

Kingston, Dec. 4, 1868. td284

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK

DIVIDEND NO. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of FOUR per cent. upon the paid up capital of this Bank for the current half year, has this day been declared and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies, on and after SATURDAY NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. WOODSIDE,
Cashier.

Royal Canadian Bank,
25th Nov., 1868. 1w289

PUNSHON.

A VERY FINE PORTRAIT of the REV. W. M. PUNSHON appears in the November number of the

New Dominion Monthly!

Price Ten Cents.

The Portrait may also be had separate on Cardboard for Framing—only 10 cents each—at

Henderson's Book Store

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, Dec. 7, 1868. 289

CORDWOOD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, by Public Auction, on Lot 22, 7th Concession of Kingston (now Storrington), on

Wednesday, 9th Instant,

THREE HUNDRED (300) CORDS OF HARDWOOD,

One Hundred of which is Dry.

The above will be sold in lots of Five or One Hundred Cords, to suit purchasers.

As the above Wood is only seven (7) miles from the city, this is a rare opportunity to furnish for the Winter.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

☞ Sale at 2 o'clock.

JAMES DALY.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Storrington, Dec. 4, 1868. 288

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. Geo. H. Fisk are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate will please present their accounts to Mr. Joseph Northmore, at Cataraqui (late Waterloo), Township of Kingston.

JOSEPH NORTHMORE,
Executor for said Estate.

Cataraqui, Dec. 4, 1868. 288

TO RENT.

NOS. 2 and 4 Wellington Terrace. Immediate possession.

Inquire of

J. J. LINTON,
Agent.

Kingston, Nov. 5th, 1868. tf264

REMOVAL.

G. PISATI,

European Sausage Maker, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Old Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed to his

OLD STAND

in King Street, next door to Parker's Drug Store, where the very best of Dried Meats, Hams, Smoked Tongues, Bologna Sausages and other Condiments can always be procured in excellent order, and at moderate prices.

G. PISATI.

Kingston, Dec. 4, 1868. 288

FOR SALE

AT THE

CITY BOOK STORE!

THE ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.—Price 25 cents.

The ILLUSTRATED PRONOUNCING POCKET DICTIONARY. Price 15 cts.

Just published by WM. COLLINS & CO, of Glasgow, and imported direct by

JOHN CREIGHTON,
King Street.

Kingston, Dec. 3, 1868. 287

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of THOMAS F. COXWORTHY, late of the City of Kingston, deceased, are hereby notified to send by post (prepaid), or leave at the office of the undersigned, on or before the 19th day of December, instant, a statement of their accounts, the full particulars of their claims, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and the Administratrix will immediately thereafter proceed to distribute the assets of the intestate amongst the parties entitled thereto, of whose claims she then shall have notice, and all who have notice, and all who have not put in their claims will be excluded from any share of such assets.

CAMPBELL, MOWAT & MACDONNELL,
Solicitors for Administratrix.

Kingston, Dec. 2, 1868. 287

$5,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

TO BE SOLD

Before the 1st of February Next.

GEORGE BRAND has received instructions to sell the whole of the large and varied Stock of furniture at a GREAT REDUCTION. The Stock consists in part as follows:—

Drawing Room Sets in Repp, Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Sets in Walnut, Chiffoniers, Various Book Cases, Bureaux, Side and Corner Whatnots, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Couches, Hat Racks and Hall Chairs, Canterbury Piano Stools, Centre and Fancy Tables, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Toilet Glasses, Spring Mattresses, 1 Best Bed Room Set in the city, 12 Different Styles Cane Seat Chairs, 10 Different Styles Wood Seat Chairs, and other articles too numerous to ment on.

☞ This will be a good chance for parties to furnish with first class Furniture at a cheap rate.

GEORGE BRAND,
King Street,
Next to City Book Store.

Kingston, Dec. 4, 1868. 287

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