18 70.

Kingston and Cape Vincent Passenger and Freight Line,

Carrying the U. S. Mails and Express.)

THIS Old and Established Company will continue to convey Passengers and Freight between Kingston and Cape Vincent. Having Extra Accommodation for Comfort and Despatch, and Direct Communication made with the R. W. & O. R. R. at Cape Vincent, for Rome, Albany, New York, Boston, and all other Points East; and West to Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and all Points West. Fare Lower and Time Quicker than any other route.

Office: Burnett House Block, Ontario Street, where Through Tickets can be procured to all Points East and West.

THOMAS HANLEY, Agent.

Kingston, Jan. 5th, 1870. 4

New Advertisements This Day.

Why will ye Doubt?—R. Leonidas Hamilton, M.D., New York.
1870—First Arrival—Macnee & Waddell.
What Investment Can Pay Like—R. I. Jordan & Co.
Insurance—Thomas Briggs, Agent.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicorr."

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1870.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Marine, has introduced into the Senate two important Bills, properly appertaining to the Department over which he has jurisdiction. The first, An Act respecting the Coasting Trade of Canada," enacts that after a day to be appointed by the Governor-General in proclamation, no goods or passengers shall be carried coastwise, that is from one point in Canada to another, except in Canadian ships, or to speak more explicitly, those registered in Canada according to law. The prohibition is not, however, intended to apply to British ships, (including the vessels of any British possession), which for all purposes of the act are to be treated as Canadian bottoms. The Gov.-General will have power to remove the restriction from the vessels of any foreign country in which British ships are admitted to the coasting trade, thus establishing a rule of positive reciprocity or exclusion. The Act will have an important effect on these lakes, where the American vessels have long enjoyed the privileges of the Canadian coasting trade, while the Canadian owners have been unjustly debarred from the same right on the American shore. We feel sure the Act will meet with the most hearty acceptance of Canadian vessel owners It may be received as well as an evidence of the policy of protection, lately hinted at, and all but authoritatively stated to be the intention of the Government at no very distant date, in matters connected with the Fisheries and Trade. The coasting law has long been on the Imperial statute book, and its introduction into Canadian legislation, is, doubtless, but a prelude to its early use.

The second act is a bill to amend sec. 3, cap. 61, Vict. 31, respecting fishing by foreign vessels. It repeals the provision that 24 hours warning shall be given to foreign vessels found fishing within three miles of the coast without a license, and provides that such vessels can be brought into port at once and examined, as under the existing law. The introduction of this bill seems to indicate that the license system is not to be abolished, while it places a more severe restriction on American fishing boats.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Lieut.-Governor of Newfoundland has declined to accept the view of the House of Assembly that the conviction of the people is settled against Confederation. In an address to the Legislature he reiterates his conviction that the public interests will be promoted by Annexation to the Dominion of Canada.

Lord Granville has written to the Lieut-Governor announcing the intention of the Government to withdraw the troops in garrison there. His Lordship points out that in future Newfoundland will have to rely on its own resources for protection, or on such as it may obtain from the Dominion of Canada, if it joins the Confederation. This of course is another wedge for Confederation.

The Belleville Intelligencer's opposition to the Ministry, with Sir Francis Hincks in it, is very fierce. It goes a little too far; because however much all Conservatives may regret it, still, since he is placed in it by Sir John A. Macdonald, he must be tolerated if not sustained. Sir John A. is a far-seeing man, and must be fully assured of his majority in the Commons, maugre the defection of a few. The pity is, Sir Francis brings with him no support except his talents, which, we admit, if properly directed, are both great and useful. To show the bitterness of the Opposition engendered, we append the following:—

With the exception of that toadiest of all toadies, the Toronto *Leader*, the voice of the Conservative press of Ontario was a unit against the selection of Sir Francis Hincks as Finance Minister. To pick up a man who was a comparative stranger in Canada, who had been "dropped" from the list of Imperial office-holders for some very good reason, and was hungrily waiting for something to turn up, who had been the bane of every political party with which he was connected, who as the Premier well and truly said, "steeped to the lips in corruption"—to pick up such a man and place him in such a responsible position at this particular crisis in our country's history, was an insult to the leading men of all parties and to the country, and Sir John had ample and timely warning that if he persisted in making the appointment, he could not expect to retain the confidence of his supporters.—*Intelligencer.*

The government of Jamaica has settled the claim of the owners of the vessel La Have, seized last July by a Spanish cruiser and brought to Kingston. The jury on the trial gave a verdict in favor of the owners, and the latter have received about £18,000 for all the claims relating to cargo or vessel. This liberal course was dictated to stave off international dispute.

THE NEWS.

LONDON—The Bill for the better observance of Sunday has been read a second time in the House of Lords. Right Rev. Ashurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, died yesterday, aged 84. In the Commons, the Home Secretary assured the House that justice had been fully vindicated in connection with recent events in Ireland; and the Postmaster-General stated that the Government was not prepared to allow the German-American cable to be landed at Lowestoft to connect with the Anglo-American in London. New Bills, in view of the many shocking accidents caused by petroleum, have been projected for subjecting it to still severe tests.

PARIS—Large numbers of those arrested during the recent riots have been discharged; 150 are still under arrest. The French cable company proposes an amalgamation with the Anglo-American, Atlantic and New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph companies. A report favoring centralization of the executive administration has been referred to a committee of the Corps Legislatif. The debate on the domestic policy of the government was continued. Count Daru replied to M. Jules Favre's speech the day before, and the debate ended with a majority of 218 votes for the Ministry.

ROME—Several Americans are among the ecclesiastics driven from Rome.

MADRID.—A stormy discussion anticipated in the Cortes on the new constitution of Porto Rico.

LISBON—A band of 200 Minguelista rebels has appeared at Magador.

BRUSSELS—By new postal arrangements, valuables are not to be transmitted by letter.

BOSTON.—Worthington, of Montreal, has brought libel suits against Sculer & Co., of New York, for conspiracy to injure his business, and against the American News Company, and Haughton & Co., for alleged libellous articles.

WASHINGTON.—The Bill for extending the benefits of the Homstead Law to children of deceased soldiers, has passed the House of Congress.

SARATOGA.—A new mineral spring has been developed,

QUEBEC.—More human remains at the excavations at Prescott Gate, have been discovered. The place was an old Indian Cemetery, and afterwards used as such until 1657. The trains are all delayed.

GENERAL.—Letters from Bishop Lewis, of Ontario, and from Bishop Williams of Quebec, corroborating the former, are published, establishing the veracity of His Lordship of Ontario in his statement that the late Bishop of Montreal had told him he had nothing to do in bringing Dr. Balch here, except that he did not oppose it.

The Toronto Board of Trade deprecates any approach to a protective policy, which would be involved in the proposal to levy duties on American products imported into Canada equal to those charged by the Americans on Canadian products.

The fall of snow in the Eastern Provinces has been so great that travelling is almost suspended. The trains cannot run and the English mails which were brought by the unusually quick voyage of the Peruvian to Portland on Sunday night, are now stopped half way between Portland and Island Pond on the line, and the date of their probable arrival is quite uncertain.

Several meetings held in various parts of Prince Edward Island have opposed Confederation.

LATEST.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—The steamship Austrian arrived out to-day.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23,—The death of Anson Burlingame, occurred shortly before noon to-day.

CATARAQUI.

CONCERT.—A concert was given by Mr. Reyner and the Choir of St Paul's Church, at the Town Hall, Cataraqui, in aid of the new church in course of erection in that village. The Hall was comfortably filled by a respectable audience. The opening chorus, "While Shepherds Watched," was well rendered by the Choir, the solos of Master George Tandy and Mr. Beel being much admired. This was followed by the pretty song and chorus, "Let the Dead and the Beautiful Rest," the duett being taken by Masters Tandy and Lewis and W. Shannon, and the chorus by the Choir. This piece was given by request, and called forth a warm encore. Mr. Driver gave "The Merriest Man in the Company" in good style and was obliged to repeat it. Mrs. Milsap sung, with much taste and feeling, "Beautiful Snowdrops," and Miss Nancy Reyner brought down the house by singing "If I only had a Moustachois." Mr. Keeley got up and in first style of art gave "Lord Lovell," and later in the evening "Sarah's Young Man." It is needless to say that he was warmly encored in both songs. Little Miss Jennie Morgan sang, very sweetly, "I Cannot Sing To-night," and Mrs. Moylan's "Five o'clock in the Morning" pleased so greatly as to call for repetition. Miss Harriet Reyner sang, with much taste and spirit, the song. "You've been a Friend to Me" and was very deservedly encored. The song "Am I then Remembered in Erin" was not very effective or hearty. The quartette "Like as the Heart" and the glee "Hail Smiling Morn" were given by the Choir in their usual good style. Mr. Reyner, by request, then sang "Good-bye Sweetheart" and was warmly applauded. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, who has charge of the Mission, and who has been most persevering in his efforts to procure the erection of the church, then came forward and warmly thanked Mr Reyner and the members of St. Paul's Church Choir for their kindness in giving their services upon this and former occasions. He hoped that the church would be opened during the ensuing summer, free of debt. The national anthem was then sung, which brought the proceedings to a close. It is to be hoped that the funds of the church will be benefitted, while all appeared pleased with the evening's entertainment.

PARLIAMENT ON TUESDAY.

In the Senate,

Hon. Mr. Campbell moved the appointment of the Standing Committees.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved the second reading of the Bill respecting fishing by foreign vessels. The House went into Committee and reported.

Mr. Mitchell, in reply to a question from an hon. member, said that it was not the intention of the Government to throw open our coasting trade to other nations unless they should reciprocate with us.

In the Commons,

A petition in favor of a tariff equal to that of the United States, in failure of a Reciprocity Treaty, and others were presented.

The adjourned debate on the Address was then resumed on the ninth clause.

Mr. Cartwright said that he was prepared, with the House, to take a favorable view of the financial prospects of the country, but he could not feel rejoiced at his present position. He felt that the country was encumbered, not in proportion to its ultimate means, but to its present condition. If they examined the public accounts for the last few years they would find that the margin left scarcely exceeded a million pounds sterling. It must be obvious that great danger to the public service might result from these circumstances. The Intercolonial Railway and the purchase of the Red River Territory, and other expenses, would appear in the Finances, and it seemed to him that there were only two courses open to him, namely, a material reduction of expenditure, or an increase of taxation. He did not think that the former could be expected, and he would like to see the Public Services more efficiently managed. The House knew that, having taken the high stand which they had resolved on doing, it would be impossible for them not to undertake some further public works, though they were aware that no large expenditure in that direction had as yet realized sufficient in the way of returns to pay the interest on the money invested. These matters made of great importance the way in which the funds were managed; and the man who could serve his country well in this respect would be the man for him. The history of Canada from 1851 to 1861, shew the evil effects of the policy then pursued. They now realized the amount of money that they had squandered and the necessity of a change, and it had, therefore, become important to decide on whom the responsibility of these unfortunate results were owing The Finance Minister who had been absent from the country had been made the scape goat by both parties; he now came into the Cabinet either as a Reform leader or as a Conservative leader, but he did not think that he had any right to assume the position of a Reform leader, for one prominent leader in the House was satisfied on that point. The point was not worth discussing. On the previous evening the Finance Minister had attempted to justify his entrance into the Cabinet on the ground of the Coalition of 1864; but he did not recognize the comparison. The Finance Minister was not justified in saying the Conservative members had but little care for the representation of their element in the Cabinet. He thought it was hardly fair to ask those who had always opposed the policy of the Finance Minister, and who believed that his administration was most injurious to the country in the past, and, was of course, most likely to be so in the future, now, to accept him as the only person qualified to his position, and to admit that there was an entire absence in their ranks of anyone qualified to fulfil the duties of the office. The opinion of his party was that the great majority of the distresses of the country had been owing in the past to the blindness of the Finance Minister, and it was hard to tell the party, as the Minister of Justice practically did, that he was the only man in the country who could fill the office. He regretted the personal attack made last night on the member of Sherbrook. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the facts alluded to had better not have been mentioned. He thought it was unfortunate that the correspondence of the Minister of Militia and the member for Sherbrooke had been produced; but he did not think it unlikely that at some future day the hon. member, might be found sitting round the same Council table and then he would regret that the letters had been produced. Moreover, he could not conceive any course more opposed to the successful carrying out of Confederation. What he had previously said might have been personally disagreeable, but with he views he held it was impossible that he could continue to give support to the Government. He thought that he could give a more candid criticism to their measures in opposition than if he continued to be reckoned as one of their supporters. After careful consideration he had decided to give his opposition, but not a factious opposition, to the Government, and he should not throw any mere party opposition in the way of the Finance Minister if he showed that he had seen the errors of his past. He felt that it was no cessary for him thus to explain his position.

Hon. Mr. Huntington made a long speech, attacking Sir Francis Hincks, for making use of the private conversation of Mr. Young, and vindicating his right to discuss independence as the future policy of this country, as a means for taking away our disabilities as colonists, and our colonial inferiority of position. While speaking with some lingering regard for the Finance Minister's past reputation, and reviewing his relations with the Reform party in early life, he challenged his present right to assume the leadership of the party, now Rip Van Winkle-like, that he had returned after many years' absence to find all changed and to be looked upon "rather as a political reminiscence than a reality," and to be seen seated side by side with a Minister who once charged him with being "steeped to the lips in corruption."

Sir Francis Hincks replied to the personal attack on himself. His own private letter had been made the basis of debate. He did not think Mr. Young would shrink from avowing and standing by what he had said. He repudiated the notion of any inferiority we suffered from, as colonists, since we obtained self-government. We could not have independence and monarchial government. He thought the latter much the best.

Mr. Mackenzie said Sir Francis Hincks' latter was hardly a private affair. It had been published and discussed in the newspapers.

M. Dufresne considered that Mr. Macdougall when he went up to Pembina, should have placed himself in communication with the Roman Catholic clergy, who were then of great influence, who could not be ignored by any any wishing to govern peaceably and successfully.

Mr. Scatcherd would judge ministers by their future policy, not by their past. Parliament had forgiven as much to the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Militia, and the member for Sherbrooke, as they had to forgive the Finance Minister. Yet the real chief of the Upper Canada liberals had joined a Government with all of them. To talk of independence and loyalty was as absurd as of Fenianism and loyalty. If the people desired to change their institutions—the way to the United States was not far, they could go there to enjoy their independence.

Mr. Young reviewed the address and policy of the Government at some length.

Mr. Langevin called attention to the rumors that French Canadian members of the Government had given encouragement to the Red River nomination, he gave them the most explicit contradiction.

Mr. Macdougall said the report to that effect came to Mr. Provencher through the rebels, when, in conference with them up Stinking River, he (Mr. Macdougall) had said on the spot it was incredible and impossible. He thought it possible some relative of Mr. Langevin might have written something which had been thus misconstrued.

Mr. Langevin gave the same contradiction respecting his brothers.

Mr. McGill thought the address erred by the omission of allusion to the enlargement of the canals and some other things. He denounced the Independence cry, as essentially disloyal, and criticised the conduct of the Secretary for the Provinces in the Nor'-West.

Mr. Bodwell, Mr. Mills, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Jones, of Leeds, and Mr. Chamberlain followed in reply to Mr. Huntingdon.

The remaining clauses of the address were then agreed to, and the House adjourned at 11.45.

Why will ye Doubt?

EARTHLY BLESSINGS.

THE human system, the most perfect of all the works of the Creator, is so constituted that, to be entirely healthy, it must throw off the waste, worn-out and poisonous materials as fast as it takes on new materials from our food and drink. The food is assimilated, and made into nourishing and healthy blood, principally through the office of the stomach, liver and lungs. The worn out materials are mostly excreted by the liver, lungs and kidneys; but all medical men have heretofore failed to recognize the vast importance of the liver on a blood-purifying and excreting organ. The most learned German physiologists, who base their assertions upon actual experiments only, state that the amount of bile which should be manufactured by the liver and poured into the intestines each day is two and one-half pounds. All persons interested in knowing this fact, and the experiments to prove it, may see a resume of these facts in Professor Dalton's Physiology.

Remember one thing more: The bile is something more than the natural physic of the bowels, as has heretofore been taught by eminent medical men. The bile is mostly made up of the waste matter of the blood—affete, worn-out and injurious materials. If the liver does not make this bile, and pour it into the intestines daily, it remains in the blood as a poison. It poisons the blood itself, and circulates, as irritating and poisonous matter in the blood, to every organ in the system.

The blood poisoned with the daily accumulated excess of bile, returns from the liver to the heart, and the nerves of the heart are effected.

Just so with the lungs. The bile poisoned blood goes from the upper and right cavity of the heart into the lower cavity, and thence directly to the lungs, circulating all through those most delicate organs. The lung tissues are poisoned and irritated, and they invite the scrofulous humors of the blood, because they are thus irritated. Hence Consumption; which is local scrofula, so defined and proved by Lugol and all the most scientific authors.

Catarrh of the head and throat, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Palsy, Apoplexy, Rheumatism, Scurfola, Piles, Epileptic Fits, Headaches, Bronchitis, Heart disease, Eruptions, Dropsy, Cancers and very many other diseases are caused by derangement of the liver.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spot on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat and internal heat, palpitation of the heart; many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, with sour stomach, with a rising of the food and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, or a bloated or dull feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flushes; female weakness and irregularities, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings.

THE WILLING WITNESSES.

There is presented below a selection of a few (from the many which are contained in my new work entitled "Discoveries") who have expressed, in glowing and heartfelt words, their wish to offer testimony in behalf of my system of practice and uniform success in mastering the long catalogue of diseases engendered by faulty mechanical and chemical action of that most important organ, the liver.

Space does not allow of these "noble offerings to science and philanthropy" being presented here in full; but the "despondent in heart and weary in body" can procure the entire work free of charge by sending me their Post Office address.

I give below the names of many of the oldest, truest, and purest men and women who have rendered our land illustrious by their deeds in the various walks of life. They endorse me unequivocally as a physician, a man of honor, and a philanthropist. I merely name some of the diseases of which I have been the humble means, through the hands of a Divine Providence, of curing them. Their glowing words are in full in the book mentioned. Write to any of them, and get from their own pens the facts. Any of them will answer all inquiries of this character:

CURED OF CATARRH AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Rev. Joseph Jones, Saint Joseph, Michigan, says: You may refer to me at any time, and I shall be ever pleased to bear testimony to your extraordinary skill.

GOVERNOR JACOBS OF KENTUCKY.

His Excellency, ex-Lieut.-Governor R. T. Jacobs, Westport, Kentucky, writes, in concluding his testimony: "If this should come under the observation of any poor sick wretch, racked with pain, who has been rotted with calomel, quinine, iron, and such like medicines, I earnestly appeal to him to try your most valuable discoveries.

LIVER DISEASE WITH FEMALE DEBILITY.

Mary F. Landram, (care I. N. Alsop, Esq., Fredericksburg, Va.,) writes, "May Heaven's richest blessings ever be showered on the greatest benefactor of his race, Prof. R. L. Hamilton, M.D."

HAD QUICK CONSUMPTION.

The eminent divine and missionary, the Rev. A. A. Constantine, 43 Ann Street, New York city, ends his offering, "May God bless you in all your researches in His great laboratory, and make you His agent in restoring other thousands to health."

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Rev. J. Hinckley, Athens, Me., writes, "To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my wordly existence."

The forcible theological writer, Rev. H D Kimball, 254 Broadway, New York, adds to his epistle, "Dr. Hamilton will counsel you wisely in the terrible battles you may have with acute or chronic diseases."

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

The eminent pulpit orator, Rev Geo H Jones, Boonton, N.S., writes me, "I wish I had the voice of seven thunders, and could assemble all the sick in the world, I would direct them to you."

MOST RESPECTABLE AUTHORITY—RHEUMATISM.

Rev. Isaac Hugg, Pointville, N.J., writes, "Under the blessing of Divine Providence you have done great things for me."

STRONG CORROBORATION.

Rev. W. B. Jacobs, 113 Harrison st., Brooklyn, N. Y. This widely known clerical editor and divine writes: "I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of the land may avail themselves of Professor Hamilton's remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings kind and so freely bestowed upon all."

DYSPEPSIA WITH HEART DIFFICULTY.

Mrs Josephine S. Hates, Provincetown, Mass., writes: "My friends say to me, thee must be more than man who has done this."

SALT RHEUM AND SCROFULA.

"It is your medicines that have accomplished my cure of salt rheum and scrofula." Miss Charlotte Rhoades, Cortlandt Centre, Kent County, Michigan.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

"Any letter of enquiry I will cheerfully answer."

JOSEPH LITTLE, Alton, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM—A GREAT CURE.

"In one month I was perfectly cured, after suffering for seven years, and without confinement to bed."

WM. H. NEDLIS, Oliopoli, Venango Co., Pa.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

John S. Sharp, Buckhart, Ill., says "I wish you to publish the cure of my wife far and near."

ANOTHER—FITS CURED.

Miss A. Kelderhouse, Guiderland, N. Y., remarks: "And if any doubt the truth of my cure, you may refer them to me, and I will satisfy them."

DISEASE OF THE BOWELS.

Rev. Augustus Alvord, Ridgebury, Conn., writes also: "I deem it a duty and a pleasure to state the facts of my cure of this bowel disease, which lasted for years."

GIVES STRENGTH.

"I pronounce myself well. I have done more hard work in the last eight months that before in thirty years." Samuel Curtis, Dakota City, Neb.

Dear reader, it is useless to cry humbug, for these patients HAVE BEEN CURED, as thousands of others, and in gratitude have signified their desire to furnish ample Testimony of my great success in curing all Liver, Lung and Blood Diseases. Write to them; ask them for the truth; and if satisfied with the evidence presented, put yourself in my care, and I will give you the Benefits of my large experience. Below are only a few selected from my "Work on Remarkable Cures." I do this to give the skeptical abundant evidence of my reliability and remarkable skill. The proofs are offered; weigh them, and act according to your judgment:

Rev. Washington Medaris, Sydney, Ohio; Rev. A O Shepardson, Three Rivers, Mich; Rev Isaac Crouse, Gollon, O; Mrs L M Richardson, Coleburne, Texas; Jacob and Margaret Barnes, Arcata, Cal; David Norman, Yankton, Dakota Territory; D W Russell, 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; Mrs Samuel Lee, New York Mills, N Y; W C Porter, Millwood, Mo; J A Young Ravenna, Ohio; Samuel M Waggnerbridge, Vt; Mrs F J F Barnett, Pactlet Depot, S C; Emily W Reid, Elicottville, N Y; L E Fish, Esq., Moline, Illinois; James A Pickett, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla; Louiso O Cobb, Hubbardton, Vt; Adam Grubb, Louisville, Alabama; J L Bigbee, Esq., Cattaragus, N Y; Francis E. Wood, Esq., New Road, N Y; Mrs H A Taylor, East Troy, Wis; Mrs M E Mitchell, Jersey Shore, Pa; J H Spencer, Sugar Grove, Ky; Wm Freeburn, Latrobe, Ned; H Hearlein, Esq, Atlanta, Ga; S M Vansyckle, Esq, Wallulula Washington Territory; Wm Walker, Esq, Wellington, Iowa; P Shermorhorn, Bloomville, N Y; Mrs J Laidlow, Box 703 Fort Wayne, Ind; E Kate Rodney, Coatsville, Pa; Mrs E W Chase, Warsaw, N Y; M S Hamilton, Pine Bluff, Ark; N E Hicks, Wetumpka, Ala; J J Bisel, Lock Haven, Pa; Mrs Samuel Sawyer, Grout's Corners, Mass; Cornelia A Van Vilet, Jericho, Vt; Mrs H Garrett, Kansas City, Mo; Benj Berry, Esq, Mattewan, N Y; Alex Hughes, Esq, Poughkeepsie, N Y; W B Betts, Esq, Newark, Corn; S S Parker, Esq, Alabama, N Y; Luke Newell, Mason, N H; Mollie A Brooks, West Point, Ga; Mrs S E Blackwell, Cokesburg, S C; Mrs A S Childs, Richmond, Mo; H Houghton, La Grange, Wis; Julia Sattler, Miffin, Ohio.

CAUTION.

I hereby caution the public against certain persons who have taken advantage of my extensive reputation and wonderful efficiency of my treatment in palming off upon the afflicted worthless trash of various sorts, purporting to be remedies originated and prepared by R. Leonidas Hamilton, M.D. For the benefit of the public I will say once for all that *I do not prepare or offer for sale in any manner any patent medicine or medicinal preparations of that character whatever, and I pronounce all such counterfeits.*

Those who buy them do so at their peril. The only remedies I compound, or authorize to be compounded, are those I prescribe for my patients daily with my own hands, at 516 Broadway, New York City.

Write to me, all ye afflicted.

All I wish to know in any case is the most prominent symptoms, and they can just as well be written as told to a physician, and I can treat the case as easily as if the patient were present.

All invalids afflicted with the diseases referred to, or with any form of chronic disease, can write to me at once, and I will answer you promptly and to the point, and state fully the facts as they appear, and whether you can or cannot be saved. Do not give up, even though your family physician has done you no good, for I have saved thousands after all hope had fled and the grave was near. The wisdom and justice of a good Providence will not withhold the noble means for the restoration and cure of his suffering and erring children.

Also, if you expect a full and specific reply to your letter, you must enclose ten cents. Postage must be paid in advance; and all persons under treatment who write for advice, or any other purpose, must enclose ten cents with each letter; for it must be borne in mind that, having so many letters every day, it consumes time.

I attend to all correspondence in person, and the afflicted public may rely upon my responsibility, and that they will be dealt with justly and honorably.

ONE MORE WORD, DEAR READER, NOTICE.

The full history of all the above cases (besides many more)—my theory of disease, and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic complaints—biographical sketch of Prof. D.'s remarkable life—and his steel plate likeness—a valuable work for every family, SENT FREE, by giving me your name and Post Office address.

All letters must be addressed thus:

R. Leonidas Hamilton, M.D.,
546 BROADWAY,
Care of Post Office box, 4,952, New York.

The number of the Post Office box must be put on each letter to insure safety. 46

The necessary repairs to be done to the distillery of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts having been all but completed, the firm have again commenced to malt.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Feb. 22.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—4 boxes, J Wilson; 2 boxes, R H Hambly; 1 bale, J McKelvy; 1 pkg, A S Kidd; 1 pkg, Pro H W M Co., 1 bag, J C Clarke; 5 boxes, H Martin; 4 coils rope, Calvin & Breck; 1 box, Belford & Armstrong; 1 box, Brother Owen.

G T R, Coaticooke—1 box haddock, M Vanorder.

G T R, Hamilton—110 caddies tobacco, Fenwick, Hendry & Co.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—30 cwt porks, 1 horse, 2 sets harness, 8 chairs, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 1 crib, 1 stone, P Trickey; 1 box oysters, J Maloney; 1 pkg, J Henderson; 1 pkg, E Stacey; 1 pkg, Weber & Co.; 1 box, J Carruthers & Co.; 1 bag, J C Clarke; 1 pkg, S A Rawson; 1 pkg, J C McNaughton & Co.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—2 coils rope, Calvin & Breck; 4 boxes oysters, H Martin.

FIRE! FIRE!!

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.

McDonell's.

Re-Opening of the Rush This Morning at Eight O'clock, Sharp.

ALL DAMAGED COTTONS, PRINTS, DRESSES AND TWEEDS.

Wednesday Damaged Mantles, Shawls and Shirts.

This Week we are to have a Big Run of Farmers from the different Townships who have not as yet been able to come in.

Fashionable Clothing (Order Department)

On Saturday we received the first shipment of the season in BLUE SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, BLACK, GOLD, OLIVE and NEW BROWNS, &c. The most beautiful selections in New Spring Checks ever opened out in Kingston; and having completed arrangements to get built up something perfect in Fashionable Modern Style Ordered Clothing, we have fitted up on the premises a Superb Wareroom for Ordered Clothing, which we shall renew by Weekly Patterns and Styles.

New Dominion House,
82 PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, Feb. 22nd, 1870. 45

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Feb. 23.

Milo Slavin, California; Thos C Drake, Montreal; Charles Crysler, Williamsburgh; S W Macfarlane, Grafton; S W Hammond, Cape Vincent; Rev M Starkey, New York; T J O'Neal, Toronto.

DIED.

At Toronto, on Feb. 22nd, Henry Marshall, aged 22 years.

At Hamilton, on the 21st, Robert Steven, Senr., aged 78 years.

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds	$17,005,026.
Life Reserve Fund	9,865,100.
Daily Cash Receipts	20,000.

THIS is one of the Best Insurance Companies doing business in Canada.

FIRE INSURANCE RISKS taken at moderate rates, and every description of Life Assurance effected.

LOSSES paid promptly immediately on satisfactory proof of claim, without referring to the Home Office.

Table of Rates, &c., can be had on application at the Office of

THOMAS BRIGGS,
Agent at Kingston.
Office Ontario Street.

Kingston, Feb. 23rd, 1870. 46

WHAT INVESTMENT CAN PAY LIKE,

What Present Can be Equal to a Good SEWING OR KNITTING MACHINE!

THE DAVIS LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES are unequalled in Canada for simplicity of construction, durability of workmanship and elasticity of stitch. To be seen at our Office, Corner of Brock and Wellington Streets, Kingston, or Dundas Street, Napanee, Ontario.

Sewing Machines repaired on the shortest notice by an able Machinist, and warranted for one year.

Machines from $9 and upwards.

R. I. JORDAN & CO.,
Kingston, Ontario.

February 23rd, 1870. 46

Printer Wanted.

A GOOD JOB PRINTER, with taste, can obtain constant employment and fair wages at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Kingston, Feb. 17th, 1870. 41

CARNIVAL

AND

GRAND MASQUERADE.

KING STREET SKATING RINK.

A FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE will be held in the Rink on the evening of TUESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH next.

None but Skaters in costume allowed on the ice.

No gentleman in female costume admitted.

Spectators admitted by the Union Street Entrance. Maskers by the King Street Entrance.

By the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Hibbert and Officers R. C. Rifles, the splendid BAND of that Regiment will be in attendance.

The Skaters in costume are requested to hand in to the Rink Keeper during the evening a card bearing their name and the character they represent, in order that the list of costumes may be preserved.

Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

☞ Admission 25 cents.

G. C. HALE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Kingston, Feb. 15th, 1870. 39

WANTED,

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. The highest wages given. Apply to No. 18 Earl Street, before twelve.

Kingston, Feb. 21, 1870. 44

GOVERNMENT SALE.

On THURSDAY, 3rd March,

At 11 o'clock A M,

WILL be Sold by Public Auction at the Military Stores, Dockyard, Point Frederick, Kingston, a quantity of Military Stores, consisting of

Accoutrements, Flags, Union Blankets, (Grey and Horse) Harness, Saddlery, Tents and Appurtenances, Tools of Various Descriptions, Barrack Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Bed Cases, Bolster Cases, Box Stoves, Cooking Stoves and Sundry Articles of Furniture and Utensils.

The stores can be seen, and and other information obtained, on application at the Military Stores, Kingston.

B. H. MARTINDALE,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Depy. Controller.

Control Office, Canada, Montreal, 14th Feb., 1870. 40

1870.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS,

Ex Steamer Prussian from Liverpool.

THREE CASES NEW SPRING CLOTHS.

MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.

TO THE TRADE.

Now in Stock 1,700 PIECES GREY COTTONS,

Best Value in the Dominion

AT MACNEE & WADDELL'S,
PRINCESS STREET.

AT PORTLAND

FOR

MACNEE & WADDELL,

AND EXPECTED HERE SOON,

One Hundred and Seventy-nine Cases and Bales,

Ex Steamers Prussian, Nestorian, Peruvian, St. David and St. Andrew.

Kingston, February 23, 1870. 46

The Masquerade.

VARIOUS COSTUMES for the above Grand Affair may be procured from the undersigned, opposite R. White's Drug Store, Princess Street.

F. WERNER.

Kingston, Feb. 23rd, 1870. 4in45

VICK'S Illustrated Catalogue

OF FLOWER SEEDS and Colored Floral Boquet may be consulted at the MEDICAL HALL by Amateur Florists and others desiring to secure an early supply.

An extensive assortment of the choicest varieties of Seeds, &c., from Vick's Nurseries, will be on hand in time to sow hot beds.

G. S. HOBART.

Kingston, Feb. 14th, 1870. 38

FOR SALE,

IN the City of Kingston, Hardware Stock and Lease of Premises. The Stock to be kept up and business continued until sold.

Terms easy.

Apply to

WM. MARTIN

Kingston, Feb. 8th, 1870. 33

Good Bye,

THE SOONER YOU LEAVE THE BETTER.

I shall sell all my property and leave if this Kingston and Madoc Railway is built (Great Sensation.) If report be correct, one of the Representatives of our people at the Council Board used these words a few evenings since. Well, if there lives a man or woman of property in Kingston, who would say a word against the Railway Scheme, I for one will pay my share towards assisting that individual to emigrate. Such stand still fogies are a clog and drawback on our men of progress, and because they themselves cannot bring forward any feasible scheme for the advancement of the city, they are naturally jealous of the success of others in so doing.

Now let us switch off directly into

Morrison's Flour Store,

and get some of his Unrivalled XXX Pastry Flour, or some of Morrison's Family Flour, or Morrison's Kiln Dried Oatmeal, or Wheat-Meal, or Cracked Wheat, or Morrison's Unrivalled SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.

M. Morrison.

Toronto Flour Store, Feb. 17th, 1870. 41

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

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO SELL OR LET, and possession may be given on the first day of March, four hundred acres in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Kingston, and within one mile and a half of the city limits. There are three hundred acres of plough land, all in meadow, or ready for the crop in the spring. It is one of the best Dairy Farms in the township, and capable of keeping eighty cows the year round. There are five large Barns on the farm, and two Creeks run right across the farm. There are six Springs that never go dry; and all the plough land and meadow land is well cleared up and well fenced. There is a snug Stone House on the farm. The farm can be divided in two. If the farm is not sold or let in a few days, it may be let to work on shares, as the proprietor has all the teams and implements necessary to use on a farm of this size.

The farm might be stocked with cows, for the purpose of making cheese, if the lessee wishes.

The proprietor wishes to hire two married men who understand all kinds of farm work.

JOHN BREDEN.

Kingston, Feb. 15, 1870. 40

Just Received

A Large Supply of

Oranges, Lemons, and Cocoanuts.

Will receive Weekly

Fruit of all kinds. Oysters Received Daily.

ALSO

Fresh Mineral Water,

AT

R. TOWN'S BALTIMORE AND FAIR HAVEN OYSTER DEPOT,

Masonic Buildings and Ontario Street,

Kingston, Feb. 21, 1870. 44

FARMS FOR SALE.

NORTH ½ Lot No. 3, 1st Con. Pittsburgh; 100 acres good arable land, 4½ miles from Kingston. A comfortable House and a Young Orchard on the Farm. Some of the Land is undrained.

ALSO

South half of same Lot, together with that part of broken front which lies north of the macadamized road; nearly 200 acres; four miles from town; first rate land, under good cultivation.

HORATIO YATES.

Kingston, Feb. 10, 1870. 35