Travelling Directory.

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 4:05 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10:00 p.m.; depart at 7:00 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.............1:30 p.m. and 3:00 a.m.
Depart at.............1.50 p.m. and 3:05 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 2:45 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.

For Montreal and Intermediate Ports.
Royal Mail steamer leaves daily at 5:30 a.m.
Str. St. Helen leaves every Monday night.

Arrive from Montreal.
Royal Mail steamer daily at 4 p.m.
Str. St. Helen every Saturday morning.

For Belleville and Bay Ports.
Str. Rochester daily at 3:30 p.m.; arrives at 1 p.m.
Str. St. Helen Saturdays at 7 a.m.; arrives Mondays at 8 p.m.

For Toronto and Lake Ports.
Royal Mail steamer leaves daily at 5:30 p.m. arrives at 4 a.m.

For Ottawa and Canal Ports.
Str. City of Ottawa leaves on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p.m.; arrives at noon same day.

For Cape Vincent.
Str. Watertown leaves at 4:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Leaves Cape Vincent at 10:35 a.m. and 5:20 p.m.

For Gananoque.
Str. Pierrepont leaves on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

For Chicago and Lake Ports.
Northern Transportation Steamers leave Cape Vincent morning and evening.

New Advertisements This Day.

Tomatoes, Tomatoes—R. Town.
1870—Trenton and Montreal—J. Swift & Co.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1870.

INVESTITURE OF H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR.

On Saturday Montreal was in a tremor of official and fashionable excitement over the Investiture of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, K. G., K. T., K. P., &c., with the Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George by his Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., G. C. B., G. C., M. G., &c., Governor-General.

On Friday evening Sir John Young and Suite, with Lady Young, arrived from Ottawa. He was received by a guard of honor from the 60th Rifle Brigade, and a salute of 17 guns on the Champ de Mars. Prince Arthur met the party at the Depot.

Sir G. E. Cartier, Sir F. Hincks, Hon. Mr. Langevin, Hon. P. Mitchell and Hon. S. L. Tilley also arrived, accompanied by the Delegates from British Columbia, who, with the Members of the Senate and Commons of Canada, with the Legislature of Quebec, were invited to be present.

On Saturday the weather was not promising. However the afternoon was fine. The Royal Standard was hoisted on St. Patrick's Hall at 10 o'clock, as an augury of the important ceremony.

About two p.m., the bustle incidental to such a large and distinguished gathering and rare ceremony set in. Crowds of distinguished personages, military officers, civic officials, citizens of Montreal, and well dressed ladies thronged the entrances, those taking part in the ceremony being accorded a separate entrance.

A Guard of Honor, furnished by the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade was formed in front of the Building. The large Hall was occupied on either side by the ladies and gentlemen specially invited to witness the ceremony, who made a brilliant gathering, such as Montreal seldom witnesses. The Foreign Consuls in full dress were seated within a reserved area near the platform.

The Procession was arranged in a room below by the Master of Ceremonies, and entered the Hall in the following stated order:—

Officers of the Militia Staff.
Officers of the Army and Heads of Military Departments.
Clergy in full Canonicals.
Magistrates.
Corporation in their Robes of Office.
Members of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and House of Commons.
Her Majesty's Judges, Speaker of the House of Commons, Members of the Senate, Privy Council, Chief Judges, Speaker of the Senate, Members of the Cabinet.
Bishop of Montreal, L'Administrateur du Diocese de Montreal.
Lieutenant-Governors.
General Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces.
Suite of His Royal Highness.
H. R. H. Prince Arthur.
Esquires bearing on a Velvet Cushion the Sword of State and Insignia, and Her Majesty's Warrant.
Officer of Arms.
eMmbers of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Suite of His Excellency.
His Excellency the Governor-General.

The grand procession on reaching the front of the platform, filed to the right and left, forming in front of the Throne, the Band of the Rifle Brigade playing meanwhile a slow march.

His Excellency took his seat on the Throne, the band playing the National Anthem, and a Royal Salute thundering away in the distance by the Royal Artillery.

The Officer of Arms, by command, read the Royal Warrant addressed to Sir John Young. He then, accompanied by his Esquires bearing the proper insignia of Investiture, preceded His Royal Highness, who was supported on either side by the Knights Commanders of the Order, Sir A. T. Galt and Sir F. Hincks, and advanced towards the Throne.

The prescribed oath was administered to his Royal Highness, the Officer of Arms presenting to the Sovereign's representative the Riband, Badge and Star of a Knight Grand Cross.

Prince Arthur was then formally invested.

The Officer of Arms pronouncing the admonition enjoined by the Statutes of the Order, delivered to His Royal Highness the Royal License and authority to wear the insignia, and a copy of the Statutes of the Order. He then proclaimed by Command that the ceremony was concluded, when a second Royal Salute was heard, and the Band played a slow march as the Procession reformed in the order in which they advanced, and returned to the Waiting Room, and all was over.

SYNOD OF ONTARIO.

THIRD DAY.

His Lordship took the chair at 9:30 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous day were read and adopted.

A memorial was presented from the members of the congregation of Tamworth, praying for assistance in defraying the debts of their Church. They had become responsible for the debts themselves, and had mortgaged their farms, which were likely to be sold to satisfy the claims against the Church.

The report of the Assessment Committee was presented. The only change in the assessments was on Christ's Church, Ottawa.

The Venerable the Archdeacon moved the confirmation of a resolution adopted at the last Synod, granting outfits to missionaries. The Archdeacon, in doing so, stated that in many instances the missionaries were young men who had with great difficulty just got through a collegiate course, and who had not the means to purchase an outfit.

The resolution met with general approval, and was carried.

Notice of a motion to make it retrospective was then given by Rev. J. A. Preston.

Mr. Walkem, pursuant to notice, moved the adoption of the Treasurer's report. Seconded by Mr. Rogers.—Carried.

The Chancellor, Dr. Henderson, moved the adoption of the revision of canons.—

The Very Rev. Archdeacon moved the adoption of the Mission Board report.—Carried.

Mr. Walkem moved the adoption of the Auditors' report. A lengthy discussion took place on the accounts of the Assessment Fund and Rectory Lands, which were found to be overdrawn. A charge of mismanagement on the part of the Bishop was made, by which some $1,600 had been overdrawn, but was very satisfactorily explained by His Lordship. Mr. J. B. Lewis gave it as his opinion that the Bishop had acted in the matter in a manner that he (Mr. Lewis) would not hesitate in doing, either as a lawyer or a private individual. After some discussion the report was adopted.

Rev. J. S. Lauder, pursuant to notice given, moved the adoption of the committee on the increase of the Episcopate.

The report recommends that inasmuch as there appears to be insuperable difficulties to the subdivision of the Diocese into two separate sees, the committee on the increase of the Episcopate have heard with great satisfaction the opinion of his Lordship the Bishop, as to the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop, and beg to assure his Lordship that they will heartily co-operate with him in giving practical effect to the idea, and that with this end in view a subcommittee will be formed to consist of the chairman, the Rev. J. A. Preston, Messrs. Shaw and Badgley, to report upon the proposed scheme at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. Lauder, in introducing the report, said that it had been for some time admitted that it was imperative for the interests of the church that a resident bishop should be located at Ottawa. It was found impossible at present to divide the Diocese into two sees, or to raise an endowment fund sufficient to justify such action. He pointed out that the Church in Ottawa was now without church room for her members; were there a resident bishop in the city the difficulty would be got over, and a cathedral church would be erected. Another reason for the Church having a resident bishop there was, that on official occasions the Anglican Church could not assume her proper position, and was not properly represented. He was not altogether in favor of a suffragan bishop, but considered it was the best that could be done at present, and in time the fuller measure of an independent bishopric would come. On the part of the Church in Ottawa he would guarantee $1,000, half the proposed sum for the suffragan's salary. He referred to the large amount of work to be done by his Lordship, and said that he was unable to do his extended Episcopate justice.

The Rev. Mr. Preston seconded the motion, agreed with Mr. Lauder, regarding the prestige which the Church lost in not having a resident bishop in Ottawa. As a country clergyman, however, he must say there were other reasons why he should like to see an increase of the Episcopate. The present Diocese was as large in its area as Ireland, and the visits of its head, though always welcome, were of necessity few compared to what he should like to see them.

His Lordship said that before the subject went further he would like the Synod to understand his own participation in it. Accidentally he was in Ottawa while the committee was sitting, and by invitation attended their meeting. He at one time favored a division of the diocese, but on considering the matter and the weakness of some portion of the diocese, he did not know that it was advisable. He threw out the suggestion of a coadjutor bishop suddenly as the idea flashed upon him. The real reason for the establishment of a bishop at Ottawa was that it was the seat of Government, and there the Church should be represented. The work of the diocese did not require an increase of the Episcopate. In fact his only complaint in regard to work was that the clergy of the diocese did not provide him with work enough.

The Rev. T. L. Stevenson would like to see a bishop in Ottawa, but did not want to force one on the people. He objected to a suffragan bishop, if a bishop was wanted, let him be an independent one, and if Ottawa wanted one, it could provide a salary for him. He would move to refer the report back to the committee. He considered that the first thing to be done was to provide a means of support for the new bishop. When that was done, they could speak of elevating one.

The Rev. Mr. Forrest seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis objected to the increase of the Episcopate. He would not vote for the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop, unless His Lordship stated that he found his work too much for him.

Mr. May, on behalf of several members of the Synod, wished to know if his Lordship was obliged to reside at Kingston.

His Lordship said that he was no way bound to reside in any particular part of his Episcopate, nor had he given any pledge that he would reside for any time in Kingston.

His Lordship then adjourned the meeting until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Henderson proposed a resolution to make the evening session a separate day's proceedings. Carried.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis resumed the debate on the appointment of a Suffragan Bishop, and proposed, seconded by Mr. George May, an amendment to the amendment, proposing that the seat of the Diocese of Ontario be removed to Ottawa.

The motion was lost.

On Mr. Stevenson's amendment the yeas and nays were with the following result:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Clergy	26	19
Laity	9	13

The amendment was declared lost for want of concurrence of the orders.

The motion for the adoption of report being put was declared lost.

Yeas 32. Nays 47.

The Rev. J. A. Preston moved the adoption of the report of the committee for providing for insurance on the lives of the clergy.—Carried.

Mr. Bedford moved for leave to sell Lot No. 14, 11th Concession of Bathurst, for the benefit of the Rector of Perth.—Referred.

Mr. Twigg moved that with a view to secure uniformity in public worship, his Lordship be requested to cause a uniform practice in reference to reading or not reading prayer before the preaching of the sermon, in the Diocese.—Withdrawn.

Dr. Henderson moved the confirmation of the amendment of section 5, canon 25, p. 63.—Carried.

Clerical Secretary moved that in Canon XXIV., Section 7, the words "31st day of May" be struck out, and "20th day of April" inserted.—Carried.

The Chancellor moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the petitions of the Rev. S. J. Bogert and C. Forrest.—Carried.

Rev. J. A. Mulock moved the adoption of the report of the Book and Tract Committee.—Carried.

The Venerable the Archdeacon moved the adoption of the report of the Clergy Trust Committee.—Carried.

Rev. J. A. Preston moved the adoption of the report of the committee on Branch Depositories.—Carried.

The Chancellor moved the adoption of the report of the Episcopal Trust Fund Committee.—Carried.

Rev. S. Jones moved that the committee on Divinity Students' Fund place in the hands of the Bishop, from time to time, the state of the funds, permitting certain sums to be applied according to his discretion, in assisting in case of need the candidates for deacons' orders in meeting unavoidable expenses connected with their ordination.—Carried.

Rev. S. Jones moved the appointment of a committee to amend the canon on the management of the Divinity Students' Fund.—Carried.

Hon. James Patton moved certain changes in the mode of electing provincial delegates.—Carried.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis, by permission of the chair, withdrew a motion regarding the increase of the Episcopate, that the residence of the Bishop of Ontario at Ottawa would do away with the necessity for a coadjutor bishop.

The Venerable the Archdeacon introduced a motion expressive of his appreciation of the liberal and hearty reception extended by the church people of Ottawa to the members of the Synod.—Carried.

Rev. S. Jones moved the thanks of the Synod to the Rev. Mr. Mulock for his sermon at the opening.—Carried.

His Lordship then gave notice of the closing of the Synod, and after a few appropriate remarks dismissed the members.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

On Tuesday last the Belleville deputation, consisting of Messrs. Brown and Bowell, M.P.P.'s, and Kelso Diamond, Robertson, Way, Wallbridge and Rannie, visited Peterboro and attended a Railway Meeting, according to arrangements. The Mayor of Peterboro occupied the chair.

In explanation of their views the Belleville gentlemen stated they did not come prepared to make a definite proposition, but to exchange opinions, and see whether it would not be mutually advantageous for both Peterboro and Belleville to exert themselves to have the Grand Junction Railway constructed at once as far as Peterboro, with the view of its being ultimately extended to the Georgian Bay. They then went into the arguments in favor of the proposed enterprise, and the prospect of its becoming a paying concern.

Several Peterboro gentlemen spoke, conceding the advantages of the road, but viewing the scheme in a more business-like point of view than the Belleville visitors. They were somewhat anxious about the amount of capital which the project would command, and rather dubious of the liberal assurances of material support from their eastern friends.

The following resolution was carried, and appears as the result of the meeting:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the construction of a Railway between Peterboro and Belleville, with a westward extension to the Georgian Bay, would be of great advantage to the County generally.

On Wednesday, the same deputation, strengthened by accessions from Peterboro' ranks, attended a meeting in the village of Keene, where the claims of the project on the attention of the people of that section were fully advocated.

A resolution similar to that passed in Peterboro' was adopted, only six contra votes being given, and the following one carried in support:

"That this meeting is of the opinion that the Board of Provisional Directors should be organized with all convenient speed, for the purpose of preparing a proper scheme for the construction of such Railway, and to lay the same before the Municipalities interested, with the view of their granting such aid, by way of bonuses, as will secure its speedy construction."

The Peterboro' papers are sanguine that if the Provisional Directors put their shoulders to the wheel in proper style the road will be built.

The K. and M. R. R. must look out!

SMITH'S FALLS.

UNPATRIOTIC CONDUCT.

The Smith Falls' correspondent of the Perth *Expositor* writes as follows:

"The evening train of the 1st inst., brought with it Co. No. 6 of Smith's Falls Infantry, commanded by Capt. Anderson. The men were all looking well after their six days bloodless service at the front, whither they had been called to stem the arrival of those graceless scoundrels, the Fenians, those audacious foes with whom our red coats did not enjoy the pleasure of meeting and branding with the cowards' stamp, "shot in the heel."

"It is rather a humiliating confession to be obliged to make that no ovation of any description making the return of the Smith's Falls company of volunteers! no strains of martial music, no booming of guns or loaded anvils, no sound of fife or drum announced the return of those noble young fellows, who had, offered their lives in their country's service! no welcome is made public for them, no address of thanks from that august body, the village corporation! They went and returned as men from a barn raising or a logging bee in country. Shame! Shame! Poor old Smith's Falls!! and her fiery iron clad corporation. A report is current that one man was dismissed from service by his employers for having enlisted in the company and gone to the front; worse and more of it!!"

We are further privately informed that this company, during the late trouble at the Front, received the praises of many superior officers, as well as civilians, a common remark being, "They are a credit to the Falls." In behavior and discipline there were not their superiors at the Front. We do not seek to bestow an undue amount of praise on the company, but there are times when it is necessary to make an exposition of the utter soullessness of corporations and people, and this is one of them. The dismissal of the young man from his former service for having joined and gone to the Front is a fact which has created considerable feeling against the unpatriotic employers, a manufacturing firm of the village, whose name, we regret, is not at our disposal for publication.

It is said that at a party in Paris to take a lady out to dance with her implies indifference; to place yourself next to her, is interest; but to follow her with your eyes in the dance, is love.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

Ottawa, June 11, 1 p.m.

Sir John is progressing very satisfactorily. Was lifted on to a stretcher chair for an hour yesterday, and again to-day, able to take a good deal of nourishment, and rests well at night.

THE EXPEDITION.

"All quiet at the Sault," the troops being engaged chiefly in forwarding stores. Another detachment—the Quebec battalion—the last of the troops, left Collingwood on Friday night on the Arctic for the Sault and Fort William. The Arctic takes 500 bbls of flour, 550 bbls of biscuit, 200 bags of beans, 1,600 feet of lumber and some carts. The Chicora left Collingwood that afternoon with 80 tons of Hudson Bay Company's stores, and 50 voyageurs under Mr. Monkman.

The Rescue, with the schooner Nemesis, left the Sault on Thursday. All the troops are expected to be clear of the Sault within a fortnight.

NEWS.

A severe drought prevails in Maine.

The Brazilian Ministry will take steps regarding slavery.

A despatch from Calcutta denies that cholera has made its appearance there.

The London Yacht Club awarded the victory in the Wednesday's race to Egeria.

The British press are very indignant at the false repo t of the loss of the Dacia.

Encouraging reports come from Chicago of the condition of crops in all points west. Wheat is an exception in some places.

There is prospect of peace for plucky Paraguay, the treaty with Brazil and her South American allies having been agreed upon.

The steam saw mills of Messrs. Temple & Picard at Frederickton, were totally destroyed. Loss $20,000; small insurance.

The House in Boston passed a resolution of sympathy with all in favor of the annexation of the British American Provinces to the United States.

The police have made five fresh arrests in France of parties connected with the late conspiracy, and more of the wheel shaped bombs have been discovered.

The King of Prussia and the Czar have had several interviews. Their conversations have not touched on the Gallician question, but the Schleswig controversy has been touched upon.

The preliminary survey of the railroad from Woodstock to River du Loup has been completed as far as Edmonstone. The route is very easy, with few engineering difficulties.

Three of the gang of brigands who captured the Englishmen near Gibraltar were shot by the Spanish civil guard the day before yesterday, and 70,000 reels found on their persons.

Red Cloud and party have had their final council which Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker. The Government refuse to remove Fort Fellerman, and Red Cloud is not satisfied.

The accident on the Rutland Railroad is worse than at first reported. Only one man out of twenty five escaped injury. Three were killed outright, as previously reported, and two of the wounded—have since died. One more cannot live, and several others are horribly scalded, the flesh on their hands being literally cooked to the bone and falling off.

The requisition to the Mayor of Montreal asking him to call a public meeting to express the feelings of citizens with respect to Fenian raids, to acknowledge gallantry of the Volunteers, and to express an opinion on the duty of the Canadian government to come to a clear understanding with the Imperial government as to the nature of the terms, and extent of the support the Dominion will receive in future in upholding the honour of the British flag.

LATER.

Constantinople, June 10.

The number of lives lost in the conflagration may be safely set down at 1,000.

London, June 10.

The corporation of London have addressed an invitation to the Canadian Volunteers to join the Volunteers of England in a shooting match for a silver cup.

Notwithstanding the despondent remarks of the agricultural press, wheat is progressing favourably, and promises a fair average yield; but the prospect of other crops is discouraging.

The race of the Royal Thames Club took place to-day. The yachts started from Gravesend at noon, sailed round Nore, and returned. Egeria, 1; Mr. Ashbury's Cambria, 2; Flying Cloud, 3. The Flying Cloud was declared winner by 2¼ seconds under time allowance, and the Egeria second.

The death of Charles Dickens causes profound sorrow throughout the land. He was apparently in good health on Wednesday, when he wrote several pages of his novel "Edwin Drood." The suddenness of the blow intensifies the affliction of his friends. Unusual demonstrations of public grief are made in London and other cities.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Globe has several on dits, that the Hon. A. Campbell is to be appointed a Judge, a vacancy being expected by the retirement of Chief Justice Richards; that the Hon. Mr. Howe is to be made President of the Council, and be transferred to the Senate; that Hon. Dr. Tupper will take Mr. Howe's office.

Mr. Huot, M. P., will be made Postmaster of Quebec city, and the present Postmaster will be superannuated.

The writ for Missisquoi has been issued.

The Northern Pacific Railroad have awarded a half contract for constructing the Minnesota Division road to the Canadian firm of Ross, Payson & Co., to be completed by July 1st, 1871.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.—It was decided at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Press Association, that the Annual Meeting should be held this year on the 19th July, in Brantford; and that the excursion should be to Cleveland, Ohio, from Brantford, by way of Buffalo, taking steamer from the latter place. At Cleveland, if time will not permit to go on to Detroit, the party will cross over to Port Stanley, and return home by way of London. The trip is sure to be a pleasant one.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Wherever the English language is spoken, and in fact throughout the civilized world, the news of the death of Charles Dickens will be received with the intensest sorrow. "His body has returned to the dust, but his name shall live for evermore," are words that have been chanted over the remains of many an illustrious man; never were they applied with more truth and justice than to the subject of this obituary. His popularity, no transient whim or fleeting fashion, but fairly and nobly earned by great and obvious excellencies, will remain among us as long as our language stands, and his place in English literature will be secure throughout all time. Peculiarly and pre-eminently a child of genius, a man of genial nature and humane spirit with a vehement hatred of injustice and oppression, a strong aversion to cant and hypocrisy, of generous and expanded sympathies, he has left behind him a blank which neither the present age nor futurity can fill.

"He has fallen asleep 'ere his genius bright
Full-blazoned the scroll of his glory,
Where o'er the wide earth or in ages to come
Shall we find one his equal in story?"

Charles Dickens was born at Portsmouth on the 7th February, 1812. His father, John Dickens, was a man of considerable literary talent, and on his superannuation from the navy department became a reporter for the daily press in London. He intended his son to follow the law and placed him in an attorney's office for that purpose. Here Charles Dicknes acquired that knowledge of the inner machinery of the law with its technical phraseology which he turned to such good account in his writings. The drudgery and dryness of an attorney's office soon became unbearable to him; he preferred reading novels and plays to copying out wills or drawing up indentures, and happily his father's connection with the press enabled him to exchange his uncongenial occupation for the more agreeable duties of a newspaper reporter. He was attached to the *True Sun*, and shortly afterward to the *Morning Chronicle*, at that time a journal of large circulation and considerable influence. Shortly after his connection with this paper he published in its evening editions under the *nom de plume* of "Boz" a series of sketches of London life which attracted much attention, and raised the young newspaper man to the standing of a *litterateur*. Those sketches were published in 1836, and had an immense sale. The ability displayed in them attracted the attention of Mr. Hall, of the firm of Chapman & Hall, who proposed to the writer the idea of preparing a work of fiction, to appear in monthly numbers. It was suggested by Mr. Seymour, who had been engaged to illustrate the work, that the adventures and mishaps of a club of original characters of the John Bull stamp would furnish a good medium for the powers both of author and artist. Acting upon this suggestion the "Pickwick papers" were written and published toward the close of the year 1837. "The name 'Pickwick,'" says Lover, "is no fabrication of the great novelist; and indeed very few of his names, however happy, however ludicrous, are so. I have noticed a large proportion of them "on actual sign boards in Kent." Between the appearance of the first and last numbers the author rose to be the most popular writer in the English language. "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Master Humphrey's Clock," "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" appeared in quick succession and added if possible, to their writer's fame. Shortly after the appearance of the last named work Mr. Dickens made a visit to America, arriving in Boston in January, 1842, and sailing for England in the June following. His views of American life and manners were published upon his return under the title of "American Notes for General Circulation." "Christmas Carol" and the "Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit" followed, and shortly afterward Mr. Dickens with his family went to Italy and remained there some time. On New Year's day of 1846 he assumed the editorship of the *Daily News*, a liberal morning paper, to which several able writers contributed. In this journal were originally published his "Pictures of Italy," containing the impressions of a man of original genius who views Italy not as a scholar or an antiquary, but as a humorist. After a few months he withdrew from his editorial chair and returned to his former line of humorous serial productions, varying, however, their monthly appearances with the occasional production of a more strictly imaginative cast, called "Christian Books." Of these were "A Christmas Carol," "The Chimes," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Battle of Life" and "The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain." Then came "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit;" also a "Tale of Two Cities," "The Uncommercial Traveller," and "Great Expectations," which last three were reprinted from *All the Year Round*. In 1850 he started *Household Words*, which, owing to a quarrel with his publisher, he incorporated with *All the Year Round*. In 1864 he brought out "Our Mutual Friend," and three years after again visited America. At the time of his death he was engaged in revising his last work, "The Mytery of Edwin Drood." Mr. Dickens appeared with distinguished success in private theatricals, and has publicly read his own works to large and gratified audiences in every part of the United Kingdom and in several cities of the United States.

The great popularity which Mr. Dickens enjoyed throughout the world renders it a superfluous task for us to enter upon an extended or elaborate criticism of his works. He opened a new vein of fictitious composition which he worked to the utmost advantage both to himself and to the literary world. He fashioned himself after no model; the mind of Dickens alone pervades his works; no pen but the pen of Dickens can be traced throughout his numerous and varied writings. One of his most splendid qualities was his wonderful comprehension of sorrow and suffering, and his most pathetic passages were drawn from that source. Heavily afflicted with family trouble, he could appreciate freely the feelings of a sufferer, and pourtray them in words full of pathos, original in its essence and boundless in its supply. His writings have linked him to their readers; his private qualities as a friend have endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and no man ever went to his rest amid more intense and universal sorrow than Charles Dickens. He was bringing his labours, as an author, to a close and preparing to spend his declining years in that peace and quiet to which his long public life so fully entitled him when he was suddenly taken from among us, and

"The light of him we loved and reverenced
Has fallen. The terror-striking King has seized him;
The mighty mind, the subtle pen, the generous heart
All have gone down into the grim abyss;
With them our love, affection, hopes and sympathies."—*Leader.*

A SOUTHERNER'S LETTER.—The following is an extract from a letter just received in Canada from a distinguished officer of the late Confederate army:

"I must now write to express a hope, that the men in scarlet will kill and capture every Fenian that crosses the border, to plunder and steal, and disturb the peace of the Dominion. From the telegrams I imagine their invasion has proved a wretched failure. You may rest assured that we—late Confederates—have no sympathy with Fenianism. They cannot do anything in the way of getting men or money down here. They would like to connect some of us with their expedition, but when you hear any report about a Confederate being in such a miserable company please deny it for my sake, as we value our reputation, and to-morrow would rather fight under the red cross of St. George than any other flag in the world."

LONDON.

DEBATES IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, June 10.

The House of Commons re-assembled yesterday after a few week's recess.

Lord Mahon took the seat for East Suffolk vacated by the election of the Hon. John Major Henniker to the peerage.

Mr. Monck gave notice that he should move a resolution that in the opinion of the House the provisions of the Canadian Act fail to fulfil the terms of the Railway Loan Act.

Mr. Crawford moved that provision be made in the reduction of the sugar duties for a drawback on the stock in store or refinery on the 12th of April.

Several members attacked the government on the subject of the sugar duties, charging it with bad faith. Messrs. Gladstone and Lowe replied to the charges, and opposed the resolution.

Mr. Cardwell promised that the government should take the grievances of the sugar dealers into consideration, and the resolution was withdrawn.

During the debate in committee on a local bill an amendment was offered which was opposed by the government. Much feeling was shown in the discussion. The chairman of committee left his seat to support the amendment, a proceeding without example in the House of Commons. The amendment was finally carried against the government, when Mr. Gladstone said the measure had been so much altered that a complete reconsideration of the subject by the government might be necessary.

On coming out of the committee the House discussed for a short time army topics and matters of secondary moment.

Mr. Monk introduced his resolution on the Canadian Railroad Loan, which he pronounced a palpable misappropriation of funds.

Mr. Monsell insisted that Canada had faithfully complied with the terms of the bargain, and was now finishing the road to Halifax. He thought the bringing up of this matter was inopportune, impolitic and unjust.

The resolution was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

REIL & Co.

A GENERAL AMNESTY FORESHADOWED.

We notice by the last mail that the Edinburgh Scotsman states the Government is quite satisfied with the conduct of the American Government as to the Red River settlement, and also that a complete amnesty will be granted to Riel, and his accomplices.

If this is authentic, and it very likely is, it settles the question as to what shall be done with Riel, for the Imperial Government had alone jurisdiction before the transfer to Canada.

Stupid telegrams from Washington, stated that a Minnesota delegation had given it out as their belief that there would be war in Manitobah, because the recent Act of Parliament did not contain a general amnesty, and they called on President Grant to protect their frontier.

The Canadian Parliament had no power to pass an amnesty bill, because there was no offence committed when it had any jurisdiction.

We have no doubt that Riel might be indicted for murder if the Imperial Government chose to send out a commission. But it is altogether more likely from the whole tenor of what has taken place that they will send out an amnesty instead, as announced by our Scottish contemporary. It is a pity that the authors and participators in an useless and wanton murder should escape unwhipt of justice.—*Gazette.*

A HORRIBLE STORY.

BRIGANDAGE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A horrible story of brigandage reaches us from Chili. Lagoberon, a notorious bandit captain, was so closely pursued by a body of South American troops, recently, that he was compelled to desert his band of brother cut throats, who had been a terror to the whole country round, and take refuge in a cavern situated near the summit of one of the lofty mountains of the Sierra Profunda. In this cavern he had concealed a female captive, whose husband he had robbed and slain. The soldiers made several ineffectual attempts to reach the abode of the culprit. Lagoberon, a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength, succeeded in beating them off by rolling heavy rocks down upon them whenever they approached. The officers in command of the troops resolved at first to starve the bandit out but after two days blockade, grew weary of so tedious an expedient and improvised an escalade of the chieftain's strong hold, and succeeded in capturing him. To their horror, upon entering the cavern, they found the poor woman in a dying condition, Lagoberon having cut off one of the breasts of his unfortunate captive and eaten it. The inhuman butcher was conveyed to Talca, where he was promptly tried and condemned to die by the garrote. He was speedily conducted to the scaffold, and while the executioner was engaged in adjusting his *toilette de mort* the convict drew a whistle which he had concealed in his pocket and blew it sharply; whereupon about sixty of his followers, who had introduced themselves amongst the crowd surrounding the scaffold, rushed upon the gendarmes and massacred them ere they could offer any resistance. They then freed their chief and garroted his would-be executioner, after which they escaped, almost unscathed, to the mountains, facilitating their flight by seizing the horses of the murdered gendarmes. They also carried off several women from the throng gathered to witness the execution.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

June 11.

Samuel Saylete, New York; J Eaton, Charlotte, N Y; W Witmore, do; G H Gordon, Trenton; E Leretus, New York; E Skinner, Oswego; Mrs Smith and son, Picton; H G Asher, Montreal; A McDonough, do; Hon Mr Cayley, Toronto; D McNaughton, Montreal; William Hugel, New York; Walter Fanning, Belleville; T A Holbrook, do; A Chamberlain, New York; George Soby, Belleville; P Moon, Prince Edward; Frank Crawford, Ameliasburg; D Williams, Toronto; G W Guthrie and wife, Tweed.

Montreal Markets—June 11.

Flour, Super Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 6,25 to 6,50; Fancy, 5,40, to 5,50; Welland Canal Super, 5,00 to 0,00 Super No 1 Canada wheat, 4,80 to 5,25; super No. 1 Western wheat, 5,00 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,50 to 4,60; bag flour 2,25 to 2,40. Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,15 to 0,00. Spring, 1,12 to 0,00; Western, 1,10 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 35 to 36. Barley—per 48 lbs, 45 to 50. Butter—Dairy 16 to 17; store-packed 15 to 16. Ashes—Pots, 5,45 to 5,50; Pearls, 7,15 to 7,25. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 000. Pork, Mess, 27,50 to 28,00. Prime Mess 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 20,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs 0,00 to 0,00. Pease 87½ to 00. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour—market unsettled and irregular, holders of sound flour asking higher rates; sales of ordinary super at 5,00 to 5,05; strong ranging to 5,50; No. 2 sold at 4,70; extra and fancy, from scarcity, commands exceptional rates. Grain—rates nominally higher for wheat, but no reported sales. Peas in request at quotation. Coarse grains nominal. Provisions generally unchanged. Butter—no export demand; rates sustained by the limited supplies. Cheese—little doing, prices not being established. Ashes—pots neglected; pearls scarce and rates exceptional.

Kingston Money Market.

June 11.

FOLGER BROS., BANKERS, REPORT THE MONEY MARKET AS FOLLOWS:

American Currency buying	87¼	Bills.
"	93½	Silver.
selling,	88¼	Bills.
Silver buying,	7 Dis.	
" selling,	6 "	
Gold in New York,	113¼	
Sterling Exchange,	9¼	

Montreal Share and Stock List.

June 10.

Shares.	BANKS.	Divd	Closing Prices, pc.
$200	Bank of Montreal	6	199 a 200
£50	Bank B. N. America	3	107½ a —
$100	City Bank	3	86 a 86½
50	Banque du Peuple	4	105½ 106
50	Molson's Bank	2	104¼ a 105½
40	Ontario Bank	4	101½ a 102
100	Bank of Toronto	4	153 a —
100	Quebec Bank	3½	103½ a 105
50	Banque Nationale	4	108 a —
40	Gore Bank	—	—
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	4	108 a 109
100	Merchants' Bank	4	118½ a 118½
50	East. Townships Bank	4	105 a —
50	Royal Canadian Bank		65½ a 67½
100	Union Bank	4	108½ a 109½
50	Mechanics' Bank	4	90 a 92½
50	Bank of Commerce	4	118 a 120
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		13 a 16
20½	Great Western	1½	— a —
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	5	170 a —
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	4	155 a —
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	10	145 a —
100	Can. Navigation Co.	5½	94 a 100
100	Dominion Stock 6 p c.	7	107 a 108

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days	109¾ a 109½
Private " "	108½ a 109
Bank on New York	11½ a 12
Private "	12 a 12½
Gold Drafts on New York	par.

REMARKS.

Nearly all Bank and other stocks still are in very scant supply, with buyers rates continually advancing, without inducing transactions of much importance. The demand for Bonds and Debentures of nearly all description continues also to improve.

Bank of Montreal—Sold before the annual meeting on Monday last at 185½ to 186½, and has since gradually advanced, with sales at 192, 194, 195, 197½ and 199, and to-day reached 200, at which the market closed with sellers, buyers not offering over 199.

Bank of B. N. A.—In absence of sellers in the market, the offering rate for some time has been nominally 107½.

Molsons' Bank—No transactions reported. Sellers now hold at 105½, and buyers would pay 104½.

Ontario Bank—Has improved, with sales at 101 and 101½.

Toronto Bank—No sellers. There are buyers at 153.

Merchants' Bank—Sales at 117¾, 118¼ and 118½. Closing sellers at latter rate, and buyers at 118¼.

Royal Canadian Bank—Is now in demand at 65. Sellers are asking 67½.

Can. Bank of Commerce—No stock offering. Buyers would freely pay 17¼ to 118.

Montreal Telegraph Company—The market continues completely bare. Buyers have advanced to 170.

Richelieu Navigation Company—Not procurable, 145 is offered.

Canada Navigation Company—Sellers are now asking 100, but buyers' views are much below this rate.

Government Securities—Dominion Stock is procurable at 107½, at which rate sales have been effected. There are no Dominion or Canada Debentures of any description at present in the market.

Sterling Exchange—Has been weaker since last report, and is to-day not better than 109¾ for Bank 60 day drafts. Gold ¼ discount to par.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

June 11.

G T R, Montreal—1 case, F E Elkington, Camden.

G T R, Sarnia—1 box, 1 trunk, Capt. F Werner.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 box, S H Blondheim; 1 box, J Creighton; 1 case, S M Warren & Co; 1 pkge, S Obendoffer; 40 boxes staves, Fraser & George, 2 boxes h h goods, 1 chest, S Graham; 1 smut machine, M K Dickinson.

DIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Mary Anne Leahy, the beloved wife of Mr. David Cunningham, in the 39th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the Funeral, from her late residence, Bagot Street, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m.

In the Township of Pittsburg, on Friday, the 10th inst., Thomas, Edward, son of Thomas Baillie, Esq., aged 21 years.

At Marysburgh, James Cavan, Esq., aged 64 years.

In Kingston, June 11th, Mary Ann, wife of W. H. Garbutt, aged 28 years.

Tomatoes, Tomatoes, Just Received AT R. TOWN'S,
Masonic Buildings, Market Square, King Street:

Tomatoes,
Dates,
Pine Apples,
Malaga Grapes,
Maple Sugar,
Oranges and Lemons,
Fresh Mineral Water,

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

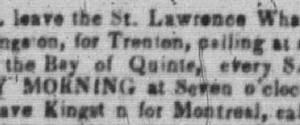
Kingston, June 11th, 1870. 137

1870.

TRENTON & MONTREAL.

Bay of Quinte & River St. Lawrence Steamboat Company.

THE STEAMER



ST. HELEN,

CAPT. SMITH,

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston, for Trenton, calling at all Ports on the Bay of Quinte, every SATURDAY MORNING at Seven o'clock.

Will leave Kingston for Montreal, calling at all intermediate ports, every MONDAY EVENING at Nine o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. SWIFT & CO.,
St. Lawrence Wharf.

Kingston, June, 1870. 137

SATURDAY, 18th June.

GREAT SALE
OF
Superior Horses.

THE Subscriber has been authorized by the OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON to sell by Auction on

SATURDAY, 18th June,

Inst., at the Royal Artillery Park, all their entire stock of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Clothing, &c., &c., consisting of

25 Excellent Horses.

1 Pair of Thorough Bred Dark Chesnut Mares, 6 years old, fast in either Harness of Saddle; 1 pair of extra 5 year old Colts; 1 pair well matched Black Ponies, sound, and can step a mile in 3 minutes; 1 pair splendid Bright Bays, good travellers and beautiful appearance.

The remainder are excellent Driving or Saddle Horses, perfectly sound and gentle, and must be sold without reserve as their owners are leaving for England.

☞ It will be worthy the attention of buyers to attend this sale; none of the Horses are over 7 years old. The Carriages, Dog Carts, Sleighs, Harness, &c., &c., are of the very best description.

Sale at 10 o'clock.
Terms Cash.

A deposit is required to be paid on the sale of each Horse as the sale proceeds.

WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, June 9, 1870. 136

Man Wanted

TO take care of a Horse, do Work in a Garden, and generally to make himself useful about the house. Apply at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Kingston, June 4th, 1870. 131

How are you off FOR COAL OIL?

25 Cents Per Gallon

AT THE

MEDICAL HALL.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Delivered free to any part of the city.

G. S. HOBART.

Kingston, June 9, 1870. 136

Removal.

P. DALY, MERCHANT TAILOR, has REMOVED to No. 35 BROCK STREET, where he will be happy to see his old friends and all those who may favor him with their patronage.

Kingston, June 11, 1870. 131

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital........£2,000,000 Stg.
Total Invested Funds upwards of..........2,800,000 Stg.
Amount of Income upwards of..........340,000 Stg.

GENERAL AGENTS IN CANADA:
Robert Simmes & Co. and Geo. Denholm, Montreal.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENT AT KINGSTON, is prepared to accept Insurances against loss by FIRE on the usual terms.

R. M. Rose,
No. 5 Anchor Buildings.

Kingston, 8th May, 1870. 134

GOOD TEMPLAR'S Excursion and Pic-Nic TO PICTON,
Calling at the Lake of the Mountain.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS of Collinsby will hold their Excursion and Pic-Nic on

Wednesday, 15th June.

The steamer Watertown will leave Kingston at SEVEN A.M. sharp, calling at Portsmouth, Collinsby, Fairfield's, Amherst Island (Lower Wharf) and Bath, to accommodate Excursionists to Picton, returning the same evening.

A Good Band in attendance.

Tickets 50 cents. Children half price

H. G. GRASSE,
Chairman.

JAMES PURDY,
Secretary.

Kingston, May 27, 1870. 121

THE PIC-NIC
AT
LOUGHBORO'
At Carey's Grove,
On THURSDAY, 16th June.

THE ODESSA BRASS BAND and MONTGOMERY'S QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance.

The Managers of this Pic-Nic hope this year to remedy any shortcomings of the last or preceding year, especially as regards the following Programme of Games, in which liberal Money Prizes will be given:—

Throwing Hammer, Putting Heavy Stone, Leaping, Footrace, Boys' Footrace, Siamese Race, Sack Race and Wheelbarrow Race.

The amusements of the day will be wound up with Two Prize Dances—Hornpipe and Irish Jig.

DINNER SERVED—FREE—FROM 12 till 2 o'clock.

A Van will leave Mrs. Davis' Livery Stables, Kingston, at Half-past Eight A.M., and another at One P.M., taking Passengers to the Grounds and back for 50 cents.

JAS. LAHEY,
Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Sydenham, June 6th, 1870. 132