$1.50.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG

REDUCTION OF TERMS.

IN order to introduce the fresh system into the business of the BRITISH WHIG as rapidly as possible, all Subscriptions for the Weekly Edition will be received during the present year at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. When the subscription is allowed to remain unpaid for One Month, the former rate of $2 a Year will be charged in every case.

Liberal Reductions will be made to Clubs, and agent's attention will be given to enquiries on this subject.

E. J. BARKER PENSE,
Publisher.

Jan. 1871. 4

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH WHIG.

ALL persons indebted for Subscriptions, Advertising or Job Work up to January, 1872, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment at the Office of the BRITISH WHIG, either to MR. EDWARD JOHN BARKER PENSE, or to

ED. JOHN BARKER, M.D.

Jan. 1, 1872.

The Daily British Whig

Oriens per Orbem Dicor.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, JAN. 10, 1872.

HOME RULE.

The adherents of the movement to secure Home Rule for Ireland, among the members of the Commons, now number scarce half a dozen. From the indications, however, which the Irish newspapers furnish the movement is rapidly gaining in strength and favor, and the ranks of its promoters will be largely augmented by the results of the next election. The question has scarcely as yet received that attention which it deserves, for it is one which cannot, with justice, be lightly dismissed with a complacent smile at the men who are thought so weak-minded as to advocate it seriously. Visionary and impracticable schemes having for their object some great national reform or social regeneration, are continually rising to the surface, forming the subject of table talk for a brief season, and then being sucked out of sight by the rapid current of public affairs. That such will not be the fate of this new movement of the Irish Nationalists several considerations tend to show. Of late years, instead of that insolent neglect with which England used to treat the affairs of Ireland, a policy of conciliatory justice has been adopted, of which the most note worthy instances are the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Irish Land Act—the former intended to allay just causes of complaint as to religious ascendancy, and the latter to remedy the more oppressive of the ills which the Irish peasant was compelled to bear. The opponents of those great remedial measures dissented from their adoption, on the ground that if one concession, or twenty, were made, the Irish would still "cry for more." Their prediction is somewhat verified in the matter under notice, but we can see no cause for alarm in their asking, and the empire discussing the petition for self government for Ireland. With the memories of cruel wrongs inflicted many years ago, but transmitted to and nursed by the present generation, it will take many concessions to conquer by kindness the prejudices, and remove the feelings of distrust which have taken firm root in the Irishman's heart. Of a different race and of a different religion he naturally longs for a national parliament, which legislating for him on his own soil would be more able to give that careful attention to local affairs which the press of business in the English Commons will not permit of. Amidst the cares of legislating for a great Empire it is next to impossible for a statesman to bestow the required attention upon the affairs of that province's local wants and necessities.

We in Canada can see nothing alarming, or revolutionary in this desire for self-government on the part of Ireland. The people of this province though superior to the Lower Canadians in number, wealth and intelligence, were prior to Confederation, burdened by unfair expenses and impeded in our progress from being united legislatively with them. The social and religious interests of the two provinces were continually coming in conflict, and always to our disadvantage. Control over our local affairs, given us by confederation, has given a vast impetus to our progress and established the correctness of the Federal system. Why the same system might not be wisely adopted in the case of England and Ireland we do not comprehend. It would, we apprehend, work an advantage to both countries—relieve the former of the care of legislating for the local wants of a people who are different in race and religion, and throwing the responsibility on the latter, make them more self-reliant and eager to promote their own progress. The Nationalists do not seek a severance of the tie which connects Ireland with the Empire, or to legislate upon matters of Imperial concern. They propose that Ireland shall stand in somewhat the same position to Great Britain that the province of Ontario stands to the Dominion of Canada. It is true that as to this question of a federal union this province and Ireland are not exact parallels. Ireland is largely Catholic, and an apprehension exists that if self-government were given it that the religious and other interests of the Protestant minority would suffer. Though it must be confessed that this is a matter of the gravest importance, and that fears on this score may not be groundless, yet the difficulty is no greater than in the case of the province of Quebec where the French population is largely in excess of all other. These fears may possibly be allayed by the reflection that the men who now represent Irish constituencies at Westminster, or like men, would naturally compose the Parliament at Castle Green, and that class interests would not suffer more at Dublin than at London. While then admitting that there are grave difficulties attending the solution of this last Irish difficulty, we would fain hope that if self-government will have the effect of increasing Ireland's prosperity and content without destroying the integrity of the Empire, or injuring the rights of any section of its subjects, that it be given her with as good grace and as speedily as possible.

The *News* is a generous paper. Yesterday it devoted most of its editorial space to the *British Whig*, its man who does the heavy editorials delivering himself of two of the ugliest leaders with which we ever met. They exhaust both the subject and the reader. Though for the life of us after a sixth perusal we could not understand what the *News* man was driving at, we like the courage he displays in writing about and wrestling with something he evidently cannot comprehend. It does us good, however. It awakens inquiry. Those who had not read our articles before have read them since and seen that we are correct and that the *News* only weakened its own position by its attempted explanation.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of this Board was held last evening in the City Council Chamber. Members present—Messrs. A. Livingston, W. R. McRae, Wm. Harty, J. Muckleston, R. M. Rose, E. Rose, R. M. Ford, John Carruthers, H. Cunningham. In the absence of the President, Mr. A. Livingston, Vice President, in the Chair. The minutes of the former meeting were read and adopted. The annual Report not being complete, was discussed and ordered to be read at an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening next at request of the Board. Mr. John Carruthers, one of the Committee of the Dominion Board, gave a verbal report of the Deputation, invited by the National Board of the United States, held at St. Louis, 6th December, composed of the Hon. John Young, President, John McLennan, Thos. Rimmer, Wm. G. Patterson, Montreal; C. H. Fairweather, St. John's; W. H. Howland, Toronto; James Watson, Hamilton, and John Carruthers, Kingston, to discuss trade relations between the two countries. The Delegates were formally introduced to the National Board on the 7th, and welcomed by the President, who in his closing remarks hoped we would soon be politically annexed. Our President in reply thanked them and did not take notice of this; it was generally considered as a joke, but having been taken notice of and circulated by the papers, it was afterwards corrected by his saying he meant free interchange of trade.

The Executive Committee of the National Board in their Annual Report recommended four resolutions:

1. The introduction of all manufactures and products of the United States into the Dominion of Canada free of import duty, and the like concession by the United States, to the manufactures and products of the Dominion.

2. Uniform laws to be passed by both countries, for the imposition of duties on imports, and for internal taxation; the sums collected from these sources to be placed in a common treasury, and to be divided between the two Governments by a *per capita* or some other equally fair ratio.

3. The admission of Dominion built ships and vessels to American registry, enrolment and license, and to all the privileges of the coasting and foreign trade.

4. The Dominion to enlarge its canals and improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and to aid in the building of any great line of international railroad, and to place the citizens or the United States in the same position as to the use of such works, as enjoyed by the citizens of the Dominion, the United States and the several States giving the citizens of the Dominion the same rights and privileges over works of the same character in the United States.

They appointed a Committee of eight to confer with us. The different members of our Deputation addressed the Committee Hon. John Young warmly supporting the resolutions, the other members opposing the principal of a Zollverein which simply means annexation, besides discriminating against the manufactures of Great Britain, and giving the control of our affairs to the Government at Washington, warmly recommended Reciprocal Free Trade with raw products, registry of Canadian built vessels and Coasting Trade, pointing out fully the reciprocal benefit, and told them that the Washington Treaty was not favourably received in Canada, and it was doubtful if the part relating to Canada would be ratified by our Parliament. The Committee reported to their Board, adhering to the four resolutions with the following addition:

Resolved, That the Executive Council be directed to memorialize Congress to provide by law, for the appointment of a Commission to meet Commissioners from the Dominion of Canada (should the Dominion Government appoint a like Commission), to negotiate a basis of treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada, upon the following or some other broad and comprehensive principles:

Our Deputation was present when the Committee gave in their Report. Mr. Young thanked them for their courtesy and attention. Mr. Howland, who represented the views of the Deputation, told them distinctly that we were very much disappointed that they had not entertained reciprocal free trade in raw products, and that the questions taken as a whole would not be entertained in Canada.

The delegates to Dominion Board of Trade to meet at Ottawa, on 17th inst. were then elected, viz.: John Carruthers, Esq., and Mayor Livingston, President.

Mr. S. Woods, Storm Signal Operator at this station, read a communication from Prof. Kingston, who is at the head of the Department at Toronto. He was requested by the Board to give some explanation of the weather reports furnished by him to the Observatory at Toronto for transmission to Washington. He entered very fully into the subject, and having explained all the necessary reports, read a letter from Prof. Kingston, asking the local authorities to contribute towards the expense of reports furnished daily from all points, instead of waiting as at present until the report is 36 hours old before it reaches Kingston. The reports at present are made up at Toronto in the morning and sent to the evening papers there, they are again reprinted the next morning and that afternoon if the mail comes in, we have the report in the "Globe." What is wanted here is that as soon as the report is made up for the Toronto papers it should be at once telegraphed to Kingston, thus enabling our daily papers to publish it about nine hours after it is made up. A meeting of shippers is to be held to-morrow evening at the office of the Messrs. Folger, where Mr. Woods will be happy to afford all necessary information.

The programme of the business to come before the Dominion meeting was then read. It will be found in another column. The financial statement of the Board was read and adopted. The election of officers for 1872 resulted in: President, A. Livingston; Vice-President, Wm. Harty; Hon. Secy., H. C. Voight; Rec. Secy., Jas. Shannon; Council, S. Muckleston, H. Cunningham, Jno. Carruthers, W. R. McRae, W. B. Simpson, R. M. Rose.

The Board adjourned.

The last of the Tammany ringleader has succumbed and joins his illustrious companions in exile. Mr. Oakey Hall having found the Mayor's Chair too hot to be comfortable, has given away to Gen. Cochrane, who will temporarily perform the duties of Chief Magistrate of New York. Now that the Gothamites have at last thrown the survivor of the rascally crew overboard, it is to be hoped that by attention to their civic duties they will prevent the recurrence of those disgraceful disclosures which have made their city a synonym for municipal corruption over all the world.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENTS IN MEXICO.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

FATAL AFFRAY IN NEW ORLEANS.

ENGLISH NEWS.

MAYOR HALL'S RESIGNATION.

(Per Dominion Line.)

New Orleans, Jan. 9th.—A courier reached here to-night from Pombeic with a telegram dated City of Mexico, Dec. 31st, from the Minister of War, announcing two general engagements between General Rocha's forces and the Revolutionists under General Dias, in which the latter were routed with a loss of his artillery and cavalry.

The church bells are ringing and the troops are marching through the streets with music, midst great excitement over the news.

General Quiraga has been reinforced by 400 Revolutionists from Momberry, and is moving from Mier on Camargo with 1,500 men.

General Cortina is reported to have abandoned Camargo on Sunday to avoid a fight with Quiraga and has fallen back to Rumosa.

New Orleans, January 10th.—Isador McCormick and W. McCulloch, Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms for the Canton House of Representatives, were attempting to arrest Matthews, a member, when a scuffle ensued, in which Walker R. Whayland was shot. He died an hour later.

London, Jan. 10th.—The American Chamber in Liverpool has adopted a resolution demanding the Cunard steamers all bring the mails from America, a such an arrangement would be advantageous to the mercantile community.

Mr. James Ashbury has been appointed a Commodore in the London Yacht Club.

A Republican Club has been organised in Glasgow.

Small pox is prevalent in Sheffield.

New York, Jan. 10th.—By the temporary resignation of Mayor Hall, General John Cochrane, President of the Board of Aldermen, virtually becomes Mayor of the city. Few believe Hall will ever again assume the duties of Mayor.

GANANOQUE.

Two Singular and Fatal Accidents.

(Per Dominion Line.)

Gananoque, Jan. 10th.—A boy by the name of Gordon Hurst, was killed yesterday, while attempting to jump on a wood sleigh. He missed his hold and fell. Before he could gain his feet another sleigh, closely following, ran over him, killing him instantly.

About nine o'clock this morning, John Heigh, son of Thomas Heigh, of Leeds, while engaged in sawing stove wood with a circular saw at Marble Rock, was instantly killed by the saw flying out, striking him across the breast.

Masonic.

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE NO. 228 A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., ODESSA, ONT.

At a meeting of Prince Arthur Lodge the following officers were installed for the ensuing year:—

W. Bro. B. A. Booth, W. M.
" " Rev. A. J. O'Loughlin, P. M.
Bro. Joseph Woodruff, S. W.
" Rev. L. A. Betts, I. W.
" J. F. Aylsworth, Treas.
" Jas. B. Perry, Secty.
" T. K. Ross, M.D., S.D.
" A. P. Booth, J. D.
" J. K. Booth, Chaplain.
" Daniel McRae, Organist.
" W. R. Moon, Dir. Cer.
" Wm. Aucley, Steward.
" Geo. A. Aylsworth, Steward.
" Capt. J. D. D. Amey, I. G.
" F. R. Wycott, Tyler.

School Trustee Elections.

There was unusual interest and indeed excitement in the elections to-day. In Rideau Ward, Mr. Thos. McMahon, the returning Trustee, was opposed by Dr. Fee, and defeated. The vote at four o'clock stood: Fee, 145; McMahon 119. Mr. Robinson and his friends worked for Fee, and Mr. Robinson's opponents against him.

In Cataraqui Ward Mr. S. S. Phippen was elected in the place of Major Phillips, who retired. Mr. McEwen returned at 3 p.m., when the vote stood: Phippen, 85; McEwen, 65.

In Frontenac Ward, Mr. Thos. Robinson retired, and Mr. J. V. Burton was returned without opposition.

In St. Lawrence Ward Mr. B. M. Britton was re-elected unanimously.

In Ontario Ward, Mr. Ford retired, and Mr. Wm. Allen was elected without opposition.

County Elections.

CLARENDON AND MILLER. — Reeve, Bramwell Watkins in place of Elisha Playfair; Councillors, Messrs. Switzer, Gottfreedson, Shaw and Plotz.

PALMERSTON, NORTH AND SOUTH CANONTO.—For Reeve, John McKenzie, re-elected. Councillors, M. Dougall, Miller, Watt and Kirkwood.

The conduct of the New York State Militia on one or two recent occasions, is awakening our neighbors to a sense of the danger of trusting undisciplined and poorly organized bodies of men with arms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADA CHEESE AND DAIRYING.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

I think it would be a very great benefit to this large interest in Central and Eastern Canada, to call a gathering of Dairy and Cheese Factorymen, with a view to establishing a Dairymen's Association, to be held in this city or Brockville or Belleville, or perambulating yearly to different points East and West as it has become quite evident that the Ingersoll monopoly cannot be made Canadian enough to character. Having patiently waited (without having any hope) for a shew of liberality on the part of the cheesefactory men in the extreme western corner of this vast dairying province as to trying eastward for a meeting, so as to give other dairymen, than the few score in and around Oxford county a chance to attend. It is time we, eastward, should associate and hold at least one meeting to consider, if possible, a fruitful plan of meeting with our western friends, and either induce them to come east one year, occasionally, or form a separate organization.

I incline to the belief that a Canadian Dairymen's Association can be formed, which would represent the whole interest of the Dominion—then it would have to be like the Provincial Exhibition's and move with it annually, holding its annual exhibitions in connection with this truly national show. What more favorable time for strife for prizes than this when all our patrons are looking on? I have suggested this to some officials of the Provincial Agricultural Association, but yet without effect, and it would perhaps become a matter for the first meeting of the Dominion Dairyman's Association to decide upon. I favorably to put themselves in communication with the Provincial Boards of Agriculture in each province, with a view to have them offer prizes differing from those heretofore given, so as to classify and embrace the whole dairy, produce of the country, on a plan best adapted to encourage and foster therevery important productions, the export of which in my opinion will in the next decade come up to, if not exceed, the present export value of cereals from the Dominion.

If the press would solicit communications from all parts of the province, no doubt many would be received, and the matter ventilated during the slack or winter season:

The different subjects of detail connected with the business such as—Is Canada generally adapted to dairying, considering separately provinces of Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, and other western territories?

Can this business be overdone? Where is the market?

Can this Dominion take the lead in supplying Great Britain with cheese and butter, and do it with more profit than the United States?

Can Canada make as good quality?

Should not the importation of cattle be watched, least we import diseases now so prevalent in Scotland and England, and means adopted to stamp it out on first appearance.

I could at my leizure (with permission) give hereafter in a series of papers, i thought desirable, an answer to these queries.

G. M.

Jan. 10.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The report that M. Cimon was to succeed Mr. Irvine in the office of Solicitor General for Quebec, is denied.

Mr. Attorney-General Crooks was returned yesterday for Toronto, the opposition being of the most trivial kind. If the man who nominated Mr. Harman was compelled to pay the large expenses of this farcical contest, it might have the salutary effect of deterring others from putting the country to such uncalled-for expenditure in the future.

We direct attention to the letter of G. M. printed in another column. The writer is a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the matter to which the letter relates. The cheese interest of Canada is rapidly becoming one of the first importance and discussion relating to its extension is entitled to careful attention on the part of all interested in the growth of our commercial enterprises. The suggestion of G. M. that the Dairy-men's Association meeting should by held at the time when, and the place where, the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario is held, is a good one as it would offer the best opportunity for cheesemen to meet and discuss the matters in which they are directly interested.

From the London Correspondence of the *N. Y. World* we learn something about the recent movements of the "New Social Alliance." Its Committee on Technical education under the the presidency of Mr Scott Russell, have drawn upon a series of resolutions relating to this subject. They desire a systematic technical education for the people and a parliamentary grant of a million pound sterling for that purpose. They further assert the desirability of establishing a Technical University in London for the heads of the trades and professions, and ask a grant of the modest sum of £150,000 per annum to endow it. The erection of twenty Technical Colleges and three hundred elementary schools, to equip which the trifling sum of £850,000 is required, is also recommended. The financial features of this little programme might make Mr. Lowe stare and gasp, but it can hardly be gainsaid that the establishment of an efficient system of Technical education in Great Britain would be attended by the most satisfactory results.

The attempts of the *News* to interfere with the Rideau Ward school election, we regret to say, have not been a success. We sympathize with our contemporary in its disappointment. Perhaps it was not his fault after all; but he must be careful not to meddle with such things in the future. It is plain that he doesn't understand them properly, and does harm where he honestly intended good. If Mr. Robinson had had the same opportunities for canvassing that Dr. Fee possessed, the elections on the 1st instant would have resulted differently.

During the past year the Freemasons of Ohio have contributed the sum of $49,812.95 towards the fund for their proposed "Masons' Widows' and Orphans' Home."

POLICE STATISTICS.

KINGSTON CRIME IN 1871—ANNUAL REPORT.

Capt. Robb has presented his Annual Report to the Police Board. There were 1,223 persons arrested and received for protection in the police stationhouse for the year 1871. They were charged with the following named offences:—332 with drunkenness; 45 drunk and disorderly; 27 disorderly; 125 vagrants; 87 assaults; 69 larceny; 17 breaking windows; 1 receiving stolen property; 5 insane; 6 to find bail to keep the peace; 1 murder; 8 keeping disorderly houses; 23 for frequenting houses; 2 receiving votes by false pretences; 6 horse stealing; 8 loitering about street corners; 20 fighting on the public streets; 5 robbery; 1 manslaughter; 5 charged with rape; 2 fraudulently detaining money; 3 stealing cordwood; 6 suspicion of larceny; 2 refusing to go to work; 3 obstructing the police while making arrests; 2 obtaining money under false pretences; 1 sheep stealing; 1 shooting with intent to do bodily harm; 4 refusing to support their wives; 20 destroying fruit trees and garden vegetables; 3 not appearing at court when summonsed; 1 burglary; 25 stealing a child from its guardian; 6 maliciously throwing stones on the public streets; 325 were protected over night.

They were disposed of in the following manner: 662 by A. Livingston, Mayor, and Aldermen W. Robinson, W. Brophy, H. Cunningham and D. Gibson; and the balance, 561 by Mr. Strange, Police Magistrate; 649 were discharged; 250 were fined; 1 committed for six months; 2 committed for ninety days; 35 committed for sixty days each; 120 committed for thirty days each; 7 committed twenty days each; 17 committed fourteen days each; 21 committed for ten days each; 7 committed seven days each; 26 settled by consent of Court; 31 committed for trial; 13 bailed for trial; 6 bailed to keep the peace; 21 sent from the city; 3 sent to Hospital; 5 committed to gol insane; 3 sent to House of Industry.

Their nationalities are 179 were English; 416 were Irish; 79 Scotch; 460 Canadians; 48 United States born; 13 from other Countries. 935 could read; 812 could write; and 233 could neither read nor write. 684 were Protestant of all denominations; 530 were Roman Catholics; 990 were single; and 324 married. 952 were males; and 271 were females.

Their ages were 83 under fifteen; 309 between fifteen and twenty-five; 273 between twenty-five and thirty-five; 243 between thirty-five and forty-five; 141 between forty-five and fifty-five; 110 between fifty-five and sixty-five; 33 between sixty-five and seventy; 13 between seventy-five and ninety. 813 were once in the Police Station House for the year 1871; 176 twice; 78 three times; 51 four times; 37 five times; 24 six times; 17 seven times; 8 eight times; 2 nine times; 1 ten times; 1 eleven times. The various trades or callings were:—361 labourers; 2 curriers; 21 bakers; 204 sailors; 2 bottlemakers; 7 boilermakers; 45 farmers; 80 prostitutes; 62 servants; 4 tinsmiths; 3 moulders; 8 butchers; 1 spinner; 8 cabdrivers; 9 painters; 1 cabinetmaker; 11 carpenters; 25 shoemakers; 1 stage driver; 4 gentlemen; 9 pedlars; 3 waggonmakers; 12 clerks; 20 tailors; 5 pianomakers; 5 agents; 9 disorderly house keepers; 28 persons for frequenting them; 170 vagrants; 1 saw grinder; 3 mill rights; 1 miller; 5 bookkeepers; 1 slater; 1 gasfitter; 3 innkeepers; 3 doctors; 8 school teachers; 11 blacksmiths; 1 bailiff; 4 masons; 8 carters; 2 brass finishers; 2 auctioneers; 7 machinists; 3 lawyers; 7 ship-carpenters; 4 brick layer; 2 hucksters; 3 cooks; 5 basketmakers; 1 gardener; 2 sadlers; 1 hatter; 5 printers; 1 wood turner; 4 engineers; 1 cheese maker; 1 cigarmaker; 2 watchmakers; 3 stone cutters.

In 1870 there was arrested 1304, and in 1871, 1223 showing a decrease of 81. In 1871 there was sixteen inquests held in the city—and in 1871 there were six held, 3 by Coroner Barker and 3 by Coroner Shaw.

THE RIDEAU WARD ELECTION TROUBLE.—This morning Mr. Britton argued the case for the defence at the Police Court, and Mr. Strange, P.M., reserved decision until this afternoon.

POLICE COURT.—Wednesday.—Archey Buchanan went up for 60 days. The poor boy Martin, was sent back to Constantia, New York. Geo. Cliff, arrested on Ontario Street, for disorderly conduct, was fined $1. The police are ordered to arrest all of this class.

FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, Jan. 9.—Several deaths from small-pox, and many from fever, have occurred in this city.

Sir Narcisse and Lady Belleau are recovering.

Judge Doucet has received the Order of the Knighthood of Isabella the Catholic.

Madame Gingras, of St. Foyle, died suddenly in church on Sunday.

Only seven vessels are building this winter.

The Lieutenant-Governor's ball will not take place.

THE WORLD OVER.

The New York Weekly Sun has been doubled in size with a corresponding reduction of price.

An imperial ukase of the Russian Government makes the use of the Russian language in the schools of Poland compulsory.

The German Government has cancelled the order for the equipment of iron lads and other vessels for service on the Atlantic, which was recently promulgated.

The Stevens Battery, so many years in course of construction at New York, is now finished, so far as it can be in its present position, and is ready to be launched.

The transfer of the Atlantic cable interest to the Government will be likely to meet with favor. It is free from the great objections which attach to the interior lines, and is a good place for experimenting upon national management. The most important advantage, however, would be the prevention of speculative and heartless canards.

The condition of Austria is exceedingly unsatisfactory. Her German subjects are discontented with the Government of her Hungarian Minister, and the people of the Panslavic provinces are also in a dissatisfied state. Bismarck is doing all he can to foment the discontent of the former, while the Emperor of Russia is giving all the encouragement possible to the latter.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

The following are among the recommendations and resolutions to be presented at the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, to be held in Ottawa, on Wednesday, 17th January, and following days:

Further consideration of internal navigation of the Dominion; enlargement of canals, &c.; the canalization of the Ottawa River.

The question of river and harbor improvements as in the interest of the whole country.

The necessity for improving the navigation of the River Richelieu between St. John's and Rouse's Point, by dredging and lighting the same.

Question of emigration; how Canada may be benefitted by Immigration; the adoption of the Capital system, especially in the buying and selling of grain; the purchase and sale of grain, seeds, coal, salt, vegetables and roots, by weight instead of by measure; The law relating to warehouse receipts.

Petition in favor of Postal delivery in cities and towns, without additional charge to the requisite postage, and for a Postal Guarantee Delivery; the inspection of nan and oil; provision for the appointment of Adjusters of Averages, who shall be subject to the necessary regulations, like Inspectors, Official Assignees and others; the Baie Verte Canal project; Pilots and pilotage; The deepening of Lake St. Peter, &c.; the expediency of rescinding a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, appointing Ottawa as the permanent place of meeting.

Compulsory Inspection of Fish and oil; Inland navigation of American canals.

Extension of Telegraphic communication with the lower St. Lawrence, North and South Shores; the extension of the Postal Service to the remote Northern and Eastern parts of the Province of Quebec; the bringing about a meeting of the leading meteorologists and diffusing information, so as to devise a uniform system of observations and crop reports, and secure their publication for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture throughout the world.

The practicability of opening up a new line of railroad from the west to the seaboard, using the facilities of the Toronto and Nipissing, Canada Central, Northern Colonization, North Shore, and other organizations the North Shore Railroad.

The relations that should exist between the Dominion and the United States for trade, and the common use of the natural and artificial highways of the two countries.

The exclusion of the fish caught and cured in the inland lakes from the provisions of the Washington Treaty, which admits fish caught and cured in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion free of charge into the American market.

The injustice done to Canada by the Government of the United States by the excessive consular and custom charges of the United States.

Necessity for a revision of the Tariff of Canada on such well considered principles to secure greater permanence and stability in the revenue laws—which, heretofore, have been merely a system of shifts and temporary expedients, which have operated to discourage our manufacturers and to hinder the introduction of capital into the country.

Such changes in the laws of Customs and Excise as may be required to assimilate the practice in cases of revenue seizures, with that in cases of dispute between individuals.

Consideration of the working of the Insolvent Act of 1869 and what amendments or modifications are required.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, 4th Jan., 1872.—The Council met at one o'clock p.m. Present—the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors Martin, Wilmot, and Abrams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. A number of Bills were handed in and read.

The Bill of E. J. Barker, amounting to $9.70, being for printing, advertising, &c. Ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Mr. Abrams, that the petitions of John McKendry and others relating to the Side Road between lots 24 and 25 in the 6th con.; also the counter petition of Hugh Strong and others, relating to said road, be referred. Carried.

Resolved—that Layflet Cawley be relieved of the County rates due for the year 1871, he being in destitute circumstances.

The Bill of Mott Culhene, $1.50 for work done on plankwalk in Div. No. 1. Ordered to be paid.

The Bill of Wm. Hutton, $32.00, being for rent of office up to 31st Dec., 1871, and for furnishing wood for office. Ordered to be paid.

The Bill of C. Belwa, $1.44 postage on letters, &c., &c., up to 4th Jan. 1872. Ordered to be paid.

Resolved—that John Thompson be allowed the sum of $1.50 for erecting platform at second house of Section No. 8. (Nomination.)

On application of C. Belwa for recompense for extra work in 1871 in making an extra list of voters for election of member of Legislative Assembly. Resolved that he be paid $4.0. for the same.

Resolved—that the Bill of John McLean, $1.20 for work in ditch done on the 6th con. road. Also the Bill of John Farrell $5.00 for work done would be paid.

Moved by Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Mr. Donaldson, that the Clerk notify the Deputy Engineer G. T. Railway, that the crossing of the road at lot 19 in the 4th con. Pittsburgh, has not been made as agreed to, and request that he cause the said crossing to be made immediately, likewise other crossings in the Townships.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Abrams, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, that the Collector's time for the return of his roll be, and is hereby extended till the 1st day of Feb. next.—Carried.

Resolved—that the Council be paid the sum of $1.50 each for attendance at this meeting.

Resolved—that the Council stand adjourned till the 15th inst.

CHAS. BELWA.

New York Gold Market.

Per Dominion Line.

Jan. 10, 2 p.m.

Gold in New York 108⅞. Sterling Exchange 109½ to 109¾.

MONTREAL FLOUR MARKET.

Per Dominion Line.

Montreal, Jan. 10.

Flour quiet, limited sales, prices unchanged from yesterday. Wheat—no transactions; none offering. Corn—scarce; sales fob. cars. Oats steady at 33c to 34c. Peas firm; more enquiry; sales 87½c. Provisions steady at yesterday's prices. Dressed hogs more doing at $5.30 to $5.55; the latter for extra quality.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Jan. 10, 10 a.m.

Wheat—easier; moderate demand; 1,23½ to 1,23¼ cash, 1,23½ to 1,23¾ last half; 1,24¾ freights. Corn quiet; 42 bid fair.

Chicago, later—Wheat weak. Corn 41¼ cash; April 47; May private cable unchanged.

11 a.m.—Gold 109; Stg. unchanged.

Oswego Markets.

Per Dominion Line.

Oswego, Jan. 10.

Wheat—firm; No. 1 Milwaukee held 1,53; No. 1 White Mich. 1,55. Corn unchanged; sales at 67. Barley quiet. Rye dull at 80 for Western.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Per Dominion Line.

Liverpool, Jan. 10, 11 a.m.

Flour 26s to 30s. Red wheat 11s 6d to 11s 9d; red winter 12s 1d; white 12s 10d. Corn 31s. 2d. Barley 3s 9d. Oats 2s 10d to 2s 11d. Peas 41s. Pork 60s. Lard 44s. Bonds 91½.

Liverpool, 1.25 p.m.—Unchanged.

TORONTO MARKET

Per Dominion Line.

Toronto, Jan. 10.

Wheat—Fall 1,25; Spring—1,25. Flour—X 5,90 a 6,12½; No. 1 superfine 4,55. Barley 60c a 70c. Corn 65c. Oats—44c. Rye 70c. Peas 68c. Dressed hogs $5 a $6.30. Butter 12c to 17c.

BIRTH.

On the 10th instant, the wife of R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M.P., of a son.

DIED.

BATES.—On January 10th, James Bates, aged 23 years, deeply regretted.

The Funeral will take place on FRIDAY at 2 P.M., from the residence of his father, Mr. Peter Bates, head of Colborne street. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral without further notice.

THIS EVENING.

Notice.

THE Subscribers to the Testimonial to Thomas Mostyn, Esq., will please take notice that the Presentation will be made on WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, at 8 o'clock, sharp.

W. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Jan. 9, 1872. 9

GRAND

Promenade Concert and Ball,

Under the Patronage of the Ladies of St. Mary's Cathedral.

IN AID OF

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM,

CITY HALL

JANUARY 10TH, 1372.

Gents Tickets, $1.25; Ladies' Tickets, 75 Cents.

JAMES HARTY,
Secretary.

Dec. 28th, 1871. 304

For Sale.

THE HOUSE in Sebastopol Terrace, corner of King and Union street. The House contains Nine Rooms. Attached is a Stone Wood House and Barn, with room for two horses and one cow; also a Driving and Carriage House.

For particulars enquire at the Office of

R. M. FORD,
Market Square.

Jan. 5, 1872.

HARDWARE!

Resuming Business.

S. CHOWN & SONS,

HAVING bought out the HARDWARE STOCK of Mr. Wm. Martin, and leased the Store, will resume business at

MARTIN'S OLD STAND,
Princess Street,

On Thursday, January 11th.

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE IN every respect.

The subscribers thankful for the past patronage of the public, would solicit a continuance of their favors.

S. Chown & Sons.

Jan. 9, 1872. 9

Servant Wanted.

A GENERAL SERVANT WANTED immediately. Good Wages given. Apply at This Office.

Jan. 8, 1872. 9

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN returning thanks to my many patrons for the past season, I beg leave to inform them that I intend running my

FACTORY!

The coming season on equally LIBERAL TERMS with the past, and hope by a careful attention to business and the interests of my patrons to give that satisfaction generally which has characterized my dealings with them heretofore.

A PUBLIC MEETING

Will be held at LATTIMER'S SCHOOL HOUSE,

On Saturday, 13th Inst., at 6 P.M.

For the purpose of making arrangements for next term.

WELLINGTON WOLFE.

Jan. 8th, 1871. 8

Lost.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 8TH, instant, on between Union and Barrack Streets, ONE GOLD EAR DROP. A suitable reward will be paid on return to this Office.

Jan. 8, 1872. 8

Notice.

Henderson's Photograph Gallery,
Princess Street.

THE undersigned respectfully requests those of his patrons who are desirous of securing Copies from Negatives in his possession, to favour by ordering at once, as all Negatives made previous to January, 1872, will be kept for a short time longer only. Enlarged and Coloured Copies may also be had at very moderate prices; with Frames at Cost.

H. HENDERSON.

Jan. 8, 1872. 8

The Annual Meeting

OF the County of Frontenac Agricultural Society will be held at the Society's Office, Clarence Street, Kingston, at 2 o'clock, P.M., on Saturday, the 20th instant.

ISAAC SIMPSON,
Sec. & Treas. Cy. F. Agl. Society.

Kingston, Jan. 8, 1872. 2

R. & J. GARDINER

Are now offering Bargains in all the Departments of their Establishment, which comprises a complete assortment of the Newest and most Fashionable Goods of the Season. An inspection of our Stock is respectfully solicited, as we are offering unusual inducements to intending purchasers.

R. & J. Gardiner

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF REAL IRISH POPLINS, IN A GREAT VARIETY OF COLOURING, AND AT USUALLY LOW PRICES. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

R. & J. Gardiner

Have opened and are now Showing an elegant Assortment of Gros de Suez or Corded Silks. Also Gros Grain and Glace Silks in a variety of handsome shades. We are also showing Japanese Silks and Imperial Black Gros Grain Silks at VERY LOW PRICES.

R. & J. Gardiner

Invite an inspection of the very Large Assortment of FRENCH AND FANCY DRESS GOODS in all the New Materials and Colours produced for the present Season. French Merinos in all the New Shades, Fancy Repps, Empresses and Plaids and Fancy Sateen Cloths. All the new Shades in Serges, now so fashionable. Also Black Silk Warps, Famannas, Black Cord Gros Grains and Brilliantes, Black Coloured Gros Grains and Lyons Velvets. Mourning Goods promptly supplied. T. JAMMING to meet half our Dress.

R. & J. Gardiner

Are showing a very superior assortment of Shawls, Mantles and Cloaks, of Seal Skins, the New Shape Jackets, Fancy Furs, Black Lynx Tippets, and a large choice of Fur and Fancy Clothing Materials from the cheapest up to the most expensive prices. Also Petersham and Fur Trimmings. Shawls at reduced prices.

Kingston, Oct. 28, 1871. 254

Extension of Time!

THE SALE OF

LAMPS AND FANCY WARES

AT THE

MEDICAL HALL,

WILL BE CONTINUED

TILL FEBRUARY 1ST.

—AT—

25 per Cent Discount for Cash.

THE BALANCE OF HYACINTHS and other BULBOUS ROOTS

FOR SALE at HALF PRICE

HYACINTHS

One Dollar and a Half per Dozen, or 15 Cents a BULB.

JONQUILLES, IRISES &c., equally Cheap

C. S. HOBART.

Kingston, Jan. 8, 1872. 8

Wanted.

TWO FIRST RATE HANDS to run the Machine. Good Wages and constant employment. Apply to

McNAUGHTON & CO.

Jan. 4, 1872. 4

To Let.

THE LARGE STONE BUILDING fronting the "Anglo-American Hotel," well adapted for a Wholesale Warehouse, or a Boarding House.

Apply to

R. M. FORD.

Jan. 9, 1872. 9

H. HENDERSON

WILL SELL THE REMAINING PART OF HIS STOCK OF

Frames of all Sizes,
For Photographs,
Engravings,
Chromos, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES, as the whole Stock must be cleared in a short time.

At H. Henderson's Photograph Gallery Princess Street.

Jan. 8, 1872. 8