New Advertisments

Special Notice—Parsons' Pills.
Sheffield House—C Grigor.
For Sale at Auction—T Briggs.
Music and News Depot—E Stacey.
Comstock's Radiator—At Horsey's.
Notice—C Gilbert.
Ottawa Hotel—C S Browne.
Eagle Foundry—Brown & Lake.
Wanted—Apply at the Kingston Hospital.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1872.

REMINDERS.

READINGS at Portsmouth this evening.

SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of School Trustees to-morrow evening at half past seven.

Local Weather Report

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

Telegraphic report to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 24 hours ending at 4.30 P. M., February 8th, 1872.

	Bar.	Ther.	Dir. of wind.	Vel. of wind.	State of weather.
11.30 P.M.	30.57	— 3.5	↑ 0	miles.	Hazy
7.30 A.M.	30.35	— 4.0	↑ 0	miles.	Clear
4.30 P.M.	30.29	21.0	SW	11 miles.	Clear

The barometer is read corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level.

S. WOODS.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

The American despatches received to-day indicate that Earl Granville's note is modest and conciliatory in tone, and quietly draws attention to the meaning which the English Government attaches to the Treaty. The portion of Mr. Gladstone's speech telegraphed yesterday, is somewhat the reverse, being firm and almost defiant, but due allowance has to be made for the fact that English cable news is always filtered through American hands, and looses nothing in piquancy by the operation. There is little doubt that the Premier's speech will have an irritating effect on American pride, and will not increase the readiness of the United States to recede from their present preposterous position. They are desirous of being allowed to present their claims for remote or consequential damages before the Geneva Board in order that, to use the words of the despatch, all causes of difference between the two nations may be removed, and to prevent them being used at a future time to create discord between them. The President and Mr. Fish are credited with entertaining the opinion that if the disputed claims are allowed to be presented that but an insignificant portion of them will be recognised as valid. Some of the New York papers to hand confess the weakness of the American position, but maintain that the question at issue should be settled by the Geneva Tribunal. The London *Times* is moderating in tone, but the *Telegraph* pronounces the American claims to be utterly indefensible, inadmissible, and baseless, and feels convinced that they will be withdrawn. Excitement is at last beginning to show itself in Washington; but there is little doubt, that with moderate men like Mr. Fish and Earl Granville, at the head of American and English foreign affairs, the difficulties will be amicably removed, and a satisfactory solution discovered, unless indeed public opinion and party tactics in Great Britain do not hound the latter on to widen the breach and precipitate a collision.

THE VACANT SEATS

The eloquence of the leaders of the late government fairly blazed when they appealed to the House, in December last, to be merciful and not insist on expelling a Ministry which could command a majority if the vacant seats were filled. They frantically asserted that Mr. Blake could not rule the re-assembled house, but would be forced to resign office as soon as the absent octave was present to vote. The divisions which have been taken in the House since its re-assembling furnish a sad commentary on either the honesty or forecast of those who raised the cry. The 170,000 electors (people would have been nearer the truth) have evidently failed to answer the pretended expectations of Mr. M. C. Cameron. Not a single representative of them voted on Tuesday last for the amendment of the leader of the Opposition to revive irresponsible, family compact government, the whole eight supporting the government. Even the martyred victim of the Proton "outrage" went over to the majority. It would, we think, perhaps be more satisfactory to Mr. Lauder's friends, as it certainly would be to his opponents, if he would continue in opposition. In that position he does, unwittingly, much good to the government. The government does not require the support of him or his kind. But then Mr. Lauder is nothing, if not inconsistent.

SIR JOHN ROSE AND THE TREATY.

It will be remembered that last February the position of High Commissioner at Washington was offered to Sir John Rose, then in America, but on account of private engagements, was declined. It may turn out that the refusal was a lucky one for his reputation, for evidently the British Commissioners are not now the most popular men in Great Britain. We learn from a New York exchange that some days ago Sir John tried to use his influence to smooth the troubled waters through which the Alabama is again sailing, and telegraphed to the New York branch of the banking house, in which he is a partner, urging a modification of the American case as being absolutely necessary to the English people and the support of the Ministry. The contents of the telegram were communicated to Washington officials, who, it is said, paid like attention to them. If the Washington telegrams be true, the Cabinet therescem to pay little or no attention to any of the recently raised questions. They seem to be serenely confident that everything will come out right in the end, and that means, of course, to their advantage. The American press has not yet caught the excitement which is harrowing their brethren across the water. The leading organ of the Democrats manages however to get up a little steam in concluding its last article on the question. "Of one stern fact let England be assured," it says

"If the administration determines to "modify its demand, be it so. But if the "case be unchanged Great Britain will "rue the day she 'goes back' on the treaty. The United States have promised to "abide by the award of the arbitrators; "and they will do it, come what may. "Great Britain must do the same. There "is Democratic opposition in this country "which has no respect for the personal "qualities of President Grant as an individual, but the British Ministry will make "a terrible blunder if on that account it "supposes Englishmen can, on an international issue, get between the administration and the Democracy, which now "embraces within its ample folds the best "part of the foreign element in this country, Irish and German, and the bone and "sinew which is to handle the bayonets."

NOTES AND COMMENTS

—The imports for 1871 into Manitoba, are as follows:

Total invoice value of goods,	$1,066,810.00
Total duty collected thereon,	39,228.00
Total freight paid thereon,	186,327.00
Total value of goods imported,	1,292,365.00

—Sir William Stirling Maxorell was installed on Tuesday as Rector of the University of Edinburgh. He is a writer of considerable reputation, having produced several works on Spanish Art and Artists. He formerly represented Perthshire in the Commons but is not now in the House. He was chosen to preside, if we are not mistaken, at the Scott Centenary Banquet in Edinburgh, last August.

—It is said that the feeling of uneasiness arising out of the present unsettled condition of the Alabama question has been the cause of the inability of Jay Cooke & Co. to place their four millions sterling of Northern Pacific bonds on the London market. The land grant to the Pacific is equal in extent to the States of New York and Indiana together, and yet this, combined with a high rate of interest, failed to attract investors.

—The insincerity and dishonesty of the Opposition cry of Republicanism raised against the Ministry is shown by the conduct of Mr. M. C. Cameron in the House on the 6th. This hereditary Tory actually proposed an introduction of the American system of Cabinet Government, where a member of the executive is not bound to hold a seat in the Legislative and consequently escapes responsibility to the people. After this abortive attempt to introduce one of the worst features of the American system of Government by a blue blooded Tory like the leader (by the courtesy) of the Opposition we hope to hear no more from the Opposition organs about Grit Republicanism, Irresponsible Government and so forth. The *Telegraph* in its most savage mood never conjured up a worse butchering of the constitution than this attempt of the member for East Toronto.

SIR JOHN A. Macdonald is to remain in Kingston until Tuesday, and will attend the Masonic Concert on Monday evening.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—Happy time; no prisoners to-day. Miles Burns was summoned for not clearing snow from the sidewalk, but had complied with the by-law before coming to court, so the case was dismissed.

KINGSTON TURF CLUB.—A meeting of persons interested in turf sports is called for Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at the British American Hotel. It is proposed to form a Turf Club for Kingston, an election of officers to take place at this first meeting, and a delegate to be appointed to attend the Turf Convention at Hamilton on Feby. 15th, to represent the city. The Club may also take such action regarding a lease of the Race Course and the carrying out of the sports of 1872 as are deemed advisable. If racing sports are to be carried on again this year, let it be under good management as before.

ANOTHER HOUSE BREAKING.—Messrs. Swift & Co's Office at the St. Lawrence Wharf was again broken into last night, but with a want of success which is discouraging to the burglar. He broken open one drawer with an axe, and opened another without force, but obtained nothing. He procured the key to the warehouse, but his predatory expedition in that quarter was cut short by a surprise from the watch dogs, and he beat an inglorious retreat. He did not leave his card or address, and is not known to the police.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Feb. 7th.

The House got through a good deal of business to-day's session; a large number of Private Bills were proceeded with, and the Bill to further secure the Independence of Parliament was read a third time.

Mr. Deacon moved the second reading of the Bill to confirm and legalize certain by-laws of the corporation of the city of Kingston, the County of Frontenac, the County of Renfrew and the village of Pembroke, granting aid to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

Mr. Ferguson called the attention of the Attorney-General to certain clauses of the Bill.

On the suggestion of Mr. Blake, Mr. Deacon consented to allow the Bill to stand.

About seven o'clock printed copies of the estimates were distributed in the House, and half an hour later the Treasurer made his financial statement, in a speech of an hour and forty minutes, prefacing his remarks on the estimates with a lengthy review of the financial position of the Province. Mr. Cameron criticised the Treasurer's statement. Hon. Mr. Wood vindicated the course taken by the late Government with reference to the public institutions, followed by Messrs. Cumberland and Ferguson. The Treasurer replied and the House went into committee *pro forma* and then adjourned at half-past twelve.

The Queen and the People

The Queen, on the 16th of January, distributed New Year's gifts to the children on the Osborne estate. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales. Presents of clothing and cake were laid out in the servants' hall, and at 3 o'clock the Queen handed the gifts to each child. Her Majesty has received addresses from the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight expressive of their loyalty and sympathy with the Queen in the prospect of the recovery of Prince of Wales from his late severe illness. To each of the deputations the Queen returned a gracious reply. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present with Her Majesty during the ceremony.

UNITED STATES.

Another Dreadful Railroad Accident

THE ALABAMA MATTER.

England's Mild Protest—Mr. Gladstone's Speeches—An Abandonment "The American View.

CANADIAN BUMBER DUTY FREE.

(Per Dominion Line.)

ALTONELL, Feb. 7.—The passenger train going to St. Louis, or Rockford, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, when about three-quarters of a mile below Alton Station, came in collision with a freight train going north. The baggage car and first coach were telescoped, and then almost instantly took fire. The scene that ensued was most appalling. The unfortunate passengers were most of them caught between the car seats, and egress from the cars was necessarily impossible, and the terrified travellers were left to be slowly roasted alive. Up to 11 A. M. the charred and blackened remains of four victims had been recovered, and were lying on the snow awaiting the coroner's inquest. The names of the killed, as far as known, are James Triessen and Mrs. Rains—altogether four killed and thirteen injured. When the trains collided Mr. Rains and his wife and child were sitting together, the child between its parents. The shock of the collision forced the seats together, fastening them in the wreck. Rains succeeded in extricating himself although terribly burned, but his efforts to relieve his wife were unavailing. The child was rescued by great efforts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A cable despatch from London to the *Tribune* to-night says that Earl Granville's despatch contains no threat to withdraw from the arbitration, and makes neither a demand nor proposal. It simply calls attention in temperate and conciliatory language to the meaning that England attaches to the Treaty. Gladstone's speeches yesterday and to-day are widely criticized as mischievous, offensive and needlessly irritating, and it is believed that several members of the Cabinet disapprove of their passionate tone. The Cabinet and the people are unanimous for abandoning the arbitration unless the American claims are modified. There is no intention to offer affront to America. The situation is remarked in the highest English and American quarters as extremely grave, but not hopeless. Charles Francis Adams goes home on Saturday.

TOPEKAK, Feb. 7.—The Senate to-day passed the House Memorial to Congress to admit Canadian lumber duty free.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphed last night for the first time since the excitement in England over the American case became known here. People have been able to-day to talk about the subject in an intelligent manner. The Queen's Speech and the admissions of the State Department have settled the question whether Mr. Gladstone's Ministry has made any communication to our Government on the subject. A telegram from Ministry Schenck to Secretary Fish announces that a note friendly and without threat or demand of any kind has been received by the former from Earl Granville, and that it will be forwarded by mail. Its tenor is foreshadowed by a paragraph on the subject in the Queen's Speech. The British Ministry do not think that the United States had a right to ask for consequential damages of any kind. The President and Mr. Fish are firm in the belief that the treaty in express terms does give the rights to present these claims to the Geneva Board of Arbitration, and that Board is the only tribunal which can decide whether they shall be admitted or not. At the same time it must be admitted that neither the President nor Secretary of State has an expectation that the consequential damages to any great amount will be awarded or paid, and one of them does not hesitate to say so in conversation. They hold that they had no alternative but to present all claims of the United States growing out of Great Britain, in order that there might be no point left open for future dispute. That the United States has heretofore held that it was entitled to indirect damages they say no one can truthfully deny. The subject came up for discussion in the Senate in an executive session this afternoon.

THE OLD WORLD.

Great Excitement on Exchange in London.

THE FEELING UNANIMOUS.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION—FIVE LIVES LOST.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.—The excitement over the Alabama Claims is unabated. Speeches in Parliament succeeding the newspaper discussions seem to keep the public mind agitated. Anxiety as to the manner in which the Cabinet at Washington will receive the representatives of the British Government is felt in all circles. The effect of this state of affairs is more particularly shown on 'Change, where business is for the moment demoralized. The market for American securities opened flat with a marked decline in all quotations. Since opening, however, U. S. Bonds of '62 and '67 have recovered a fraction, but others continue at a falling off of from ¼ to ⅜ from closing prices of last night, and the market remains inactive. In American Railway shares there have been no transactions thus far to-day. The general uneasiness is also reflected in quotations of Lands, which have declined from ¼ to ⅜ since last evening.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Mr. Washburn, American Minister, is about to return to the United States on a temporary leave of absence. He has entrusted the Legation to Col. Hoffman, first Secretary, who was yesterday presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The London press, although still moderate in tone, finds fault with Mr. Gladstone for defending the treaty, and maintains that Parliament is unanimous for the rejection of American demands.

The steamship Colorado, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, when just outside the Mersey, was run into by the str. Arabian, inward bound. The Colorado received several damages, and was run ashore to prevent her sinking in deep water with all aboard. The Arabian, which was comparatively uninjured, rescued all the passengers of the Colorado, except five in the steerage, who it is supposed, jumped overboard, in the panic. They were brought back to Liverpool, where they will be transferred on board another steamer. The Colorado grounded off Crosby, at the mouth of the Mersey, where she lies full of water.

Prof Smith's Concert

The Concert last evening in the City Hall, given By Prof. Smith, was one of the Affairs of the Season. There was a large attendance, something not common in a first class, full price entertainment since Six Penny Readings have been in vogue. Sir John A. Macdonald (who was well received on entering), His Worship the Mayor, Lt. Cols. Jarvis and French, all of whom lent their patronage, were present. The musical part of the Concert was also a success, of which Prof. Smith is deserving.

The Band of the P. W. O. Rifles played the overture from Tancredi splendidly, and still better the Italiana in Algieri. The Band is improving rapidly, and has reason to be proud of its efforts. Mr. J. Walkem sang with the accustomed taste and sweetness "Good Bye, Sweet Heart, Good Bye," and received a loud encore, responding in "Sabre de mon Pere." The duett from Il Trovatore was nicely sung by Miss Savage and Mr. J. Harty, and applauded. Mr. J. P. Gilder, sleeve sang sweetly and feelingly, "Sleeping I dreamed love." Miss Anna Town was loudly applauded in her song, so charmingly rendered, "I will not ask to press thy cheek." Mr. Westlake, owing to indisposition, could not fill his part of the programme. Prof. Smith was loudly recalled after playing one of his delightful violin solos, "Home Sweet Home," and supplemented it with "The Last Rose of Summer." Prof. DesRochers' artistic and beautiful fantasia on the piano, and the trio "All Things are Beautiful" by by Messrs. Smith, DesRochers and Summerset, were both heartily acknowledged. The Messrs. Tandy sang their duett, "Hear Me Norma," with that power, taste, and sweetness so captivating with a Kingston audience, and added another to their very many successes. They were enthusiastically called back, and gave the very pretty duett, "Music and her sister song." Miss Hattie Reyner sang in charming manner, and with pleasing effect "I'm waiting," and "I'll not forget to love thee." Mr. Spriggs brought down the house with his "Poor Married man," and was encored. Mr. Keeley, now the most popular of singers, met an enthusiastic reception in "Jumping Jack on Wires," and in his encore made many capital hits, and kept the audience in capital humor for several minutes. The Band closed the concert with the national anthem.

UP IN A BALLOON.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN AERONAUT FROM A FEARFUL DEATH.

The foolhardy trapoze feats of one Donaldson, during a balloon ascent from Norfolk on Thursday last, have been reported. A paper in that locality gives this startling sequel to the adventure:

"When at the height of one mile from the earth, and while performing upon the trapeze, Donaldson concluded that he would descend; and for this purpose pulled the valve cord to allow the gas to escape from the balloon. The valve did not open, and he pulled again. It still remained closed, and there being no time to lose he pulled with both hands. Again a failure, and for the third time he gave a strong steady jerk. There was a sharp hissing sound, as if made by the tearing of cloth, followed by a rushing noise, and he knew that the balloon had bursted. It did not collapse, however, being prevented from doing so by the rush of air from beneath, but closed up at the sides. At this time the aeronaut was seated in the cross pieces above the trapeze bar.

The balloon leaned over to one side, and descended with frightful velocity. During this awful period the aeronaut's feelings may be imagined, but cannot be described. He says for the first time in his life he was frightened. In a short time, which seemed to him an eternity, the balloon struck the branches of a tree, and went crashing through the limbs. The ropes and trapeze bars catching in the limbs somewhat diminished the rapidity of the descent, but still the velocity was terrific. Crushing through the branches, the balloon fell to the ground, the aeronaut landing on his back in a heap of briars. His pants were torn and his legs lacerated by the briars, but beyond this he escaped without injury. His escape from a frightful death is simply miraculous. Rising from his thorny couch, Donaldson, still cool and with nerves little shaken by his terrible mishap, took a survey of the situation. He had fallen on the edge of a swamp, near a field, five miles from Norfolk. On examining the balloon, he found a large rent, extending from the top to the bottom. Rolling it up, he started for assistance, securing which, he next procured a conveyance and returned to Norfolk.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN LONDON.—Attempts have lately been made to float the bonds of this railway, and as a recommendation it was said the road was calculated to consolidate the prosperity of the New Dominion. Thereupon a correspondent of the London *Times* remarked that there was in this representation either "much inconsistency," or much "want of candour," inasmuch as the road had been represented in the United States as certain to seal the fate of the New Dominion. The *Times*, in publishing the letter, added that the contradiction did not detract from the intrinsic merits of the scheme. The next day it explained, on the authority of Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., that the statement as to the road sealing the fate of the British Dominions was made on the report of a Congressional Committee, before the connection of Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., with the enterprize. The statement in England was made by Jay, Cooke & Co., upon their responsibility. We may add that it was reported yesterday in town that news had been received from England, by cable, that the attempt to place the bonds of of this company in London, up to that time, had been a failure.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE SURPLICE.—A great meeting of Low Church clergy was recently held in London to consider Bishop Jackson's recommendation to adopt the surplice in the pulpit. The proceedings were not open to the public, but it is stated that following resolution, moved by Mr. Ryle, was carried with only three or four dissentients: "That the general adoption of the surplice as the pulpit dress before the legality of such dress is duly established by law is highly inexpedient, inasmuch as it is a departure from long-established usage, is contrary to the recommendation of the Ritual Commissioners, and is not desired by the laity: and furthermore is likely to give grave offence to many congregations and to disturb the peace of the Church."

HEWS CROP.

Some of the employers of labor in Hamilton have adopted Friday as pay-day.

A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has been opened in Coburg with favourable prospects.

In announcements of births, it is now the custom in Hamilton to tell the name of the new comer.

The Reformers of West Elgin met on the 13th of February to choose a candidate for the Commons.

The new Lectionary of the Church of England has been adopted by the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Gradual reductions continue to be made in the several manufacturing departments of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has been summoned to meet on the 29th inst., for the "despatch of business."

The 61st anniversary of Horace Greeley's birthday lately was celebrated by a grand ovation in New York.

Our Indians are certainly becoming civilized. One was arrested in Brantford the other day for passing a counterfeit five dollar bill.

The defence of Tranchemontagne cost not less than $700. It is well that the public should know the tariff in such cases.

A tragic occurrence is reported from Glasgow. A woman named Deuchars threw herself and three children into the Clyde, and all were drowned.

The gold mining industry generally is proceeding with steadily in New Zealand. The Caledonian Mines continue to give extraordinarily rich yields.

Captain John Philip Nolan, the home rule candidate, has been elected to Parliament at Galway. F. S. Powell, conservative candidate, was elected from the west riding of Yorkshire.

It may be sometimes beneficial to have the small-pox. At Troy, N. Y., a man who had been insane for over two years caught the contagion, and, after the usual run of the disease, recovered not only his health but his senses, and is both physically and mentally a well man.

An order has been received from the Admiralty at Chatham Dockyard that all men on the superannuated list under sixty years of age are, if required, to give up their pensions and return to work in the yard and if they decline to do so are to forfeit their pensions.

A meeting of the Registrars of Ontario is being held at Toronto. There is a bill before the Legislature to make Registrars salaried officials, instead of as hitherto receiving a certain percentage on the receipts of their respective offices. The object of the meeting is to take such steps as may tend to secure what they may consider their rights.

Another Sensational Trial in England

The Brighton Poisoning Case—A Young Woman Administers Strychnine to her Friend—Her Love for Her Friend's Husband.

The same dock which was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Watson for three days has been filled by Miss Christian Edmunds, and both have left it under the same awful doom. The aged clergyman slew his wife, and made a desperate but fruitless effort to conceal his bloodguiltiness. The only plea that could be offered in extenuation of the deed was that he acted under impulsive mania, and was therefore irresponsible for his act. But if momentary passion—the doctors give the weakness a more euphonious name—be allowed as a valid exoneration from punishment, there is scarcely a criminal who would fall under the penalty of the law. The case of Miss Edmunds is still more remarkable in its incidents. She has been convicted of a murder which seems to have been purposeless and wanton.

The theory of the prosecution was that the prisoner, being a frequent visitor at the house of Dr. and Mrs. Beard, at Brighton, conceived a strong passion for Dr. Beard, addressing him as "darling" and similar endearments, the intimacy being very close; that in order to remove Mrs. Beard as the bar to her desires respecting the doctor, the prisoner gave her chocolate cream drops containing strychnia, which caused great illness, and led to the prisoner being accused of poisoning her; that in order to remove this accusation from herself, she sent three or four boys at different times to the shop of Mr. Maynard, confectioner, for quantities of chocolate cream drops, and then returned, in the same bag, poisoned sweets of the same kind, telling the boys they were not the kind she wanted, and they must get them changed; that the prisoner personally went to the shop for the same sort of sweets on several occasions, and then sometimes left a small packet (bearing Mr. Maynard's printed label) on the counter of a shop where she made other purchases, and in some instances gave packets to children; that she would then make enquiries with the object of getting up charges against Maynard of selling poisoned sweets, besides complaining personally at the shop that a friend of hers (Mrs. Beard) had been nearly poisoned through eating one of the chocolate cream drops; and the prisoner had procured several quantities of strychnia by means of false representations and by forged letters; she also forged the signature of the borough coroner, thereby procuring the chemist's book in which he recorded sales of poison, and out of which she tore a leaf; that after suspicion had been by these means fixed upon the confectioner, she sent some poisoned fruit by post, anonymously, to Mrs. Beard, also representing that she had received some herself in a similar manner, and was rendered very ill, this being a ruse to cover her second attempt to poison Mrs. Beard; and that the prisoner's systematic deceptions and extraordinary proceedings throughout the affair, extending over some months, were inconsistent with innocence, if not conclusive proof of guilt. The evidence tendered in support of these accusations was of a circumstantial character, but undoubtedly telling gravely against the prisoner by the cumulative force of many circumstances, a plea of insanity was set up on behalf of the prisoner. Evidence was then led to show that there was insanity on both sides of the prisoner's family, and that her father died in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to death in the usual form.

The prisoner was then asked whether she had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be carried out, and whether she was pregnant. The prisoner, in an almost inaudible voice, said, "I am." A jury of matrons was empanneled, who obtained the assistance of a medical gentleman, and after nearly an hour's examination, found that she was not with child. No such jury had previously been empanneled for many years.

The prisoner, who presented a ghastly appearance, was then removed.

DISTINGUISHED BANQUETERS.—A banquet extraordinary was lately given at the English town of Deptford. It consisted of a supper, eligibility for admission to which depended upon the candidates being convicted felons. Tickets were only issued on proof being furnished of the guest having attained this distinction, and fifty applicants were refused on the ground of the evidence in their favor being incomplete. What adds to the singularity, and the appropriateness of thus selecting the company, is the fact that the host was one Mr. Ned Wright, "the well known converted burglar." One hundred and fifty congenial souls sat down at table together, and the occasion was marked with much hilarity. Mr. Wright addressed the assemblage "in his own peculiar manner," and the guests separated at a late hour, "well pleased with the entertainment."

Montreal Produce Market.

Feb. 8.

Flour, receipts 1100 bbls; market very dull, no change in price. Wheat no sales. Corn 64 to 65c. Pork quiet. Provisions—New Mess Pork 19.00. Land quiet unchanged. Green Hams dull. Dressed Hogs, receipts 8,95; market very dull; sales at 5,20 to 5,45 for best.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

Per Dominion Line.

Feb. 8, 2 p.m.

Montreal Bank, 225, 228½.
Merchants' Bank, 128, 129, 130, 129½.
Bank of Commerce, 129½, 128.
Ontario Bank, 111½, 110, 110.
Toronto Bank, 200½ 198.
Royal Canadian Bank, 106—104½.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 8.

Wheat—Fall, 1,30 to 1,25; spring, $1,25 to 1,26. Flour—extra 5,90 to 5,50. Fancy 5,50 to 5,55. Spring—extra 5,50 to 5,55. No. 1 Superfine 5,35 to 5,40. Barley, 60c. to 68. Oats, 42 to 40. Peas, 72 to 60c. Corn 60c to 59. Rye, 70c. Beans 3 to 4. Dressed Hogs 5 to 5½ per 100 lbs. Pork per bbl 15 to 15½—Butter—Dairy 12 to 17c.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

BRITISH WHIG OFFICE,
Feb. 8th.

The markets for the first half of the past week were abundantly supplied. On Saturday there was a large market and a brisk demand to meet it. Housekeepers are laying in stores for the broken portion of the winter which it is expected has yet to come. Owing to the snow storm and heavy roads, the markets of the last half week; Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, have been small, and the market this morning again is welcomed. Prices have been very steady, and there is no field for speculation.

FLOUR is dull and unchanged. The market is believed to have touched bottom, and a rise may be expected: XXX per barrel may be quoted at $7,50; XX pastry at $7,00 to $7,10; spring extra $6,20, and No. 1 superfine $5,00 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat $1.16 to 1.18; Peas 65c. Barley and Rye 65c. Oats 41 a 42c. No change.

POTATOES are plentiful at 40 to 50c. per bushel. Turnips 40 to 50c; carrots 40 to 50c; and beets 60c. per bushel.

BUTTER is equal in supply to the demand. It is selling at 16 a 17c by the tub, and 20 a 21c fresh by the pound. Eggs are scarce; 25c a dozen is being paid. Cheese is plentiful at 9 a 10c.

MEAT—Beef is still the chief staple of the market. Forequarters are selling at $4 to $5 and hindquarters at $5 to $6. Pork, of which there has been a short supply all winter, is still dull at $6 in demand. Mess Pork $15; Prime Mess $14. Mutton and Lamb 5 a 6c; Veal, a little in at 6 to 7c. Hams 10 a 12c; Smoked Shoulder, 8c.

POULTRY—Turkeys are scarce, and range from 75c to $1.00. Geese 50 a 60c. Fowls per pair 40 a 60c. None very plentiful.

GREEN APPLES are from $2.50 to $3.00, the latter very good samples.

HAY is up in price a little. It is selling at $12 to $15; Straw $8.

WOOD is not so plentiful, selling at $4.50 to $5.00 for hard, and $3.00 to $3.25 for soft. Coal $8 a ton.

HIDES.—Little doing, per 100 lbs $8.00. Sheep and Lamb pelts $1.50 to $1.75. Calf Skins per lb 10 to 12½c. Wool per lb., 35 36c. Tallow, 8c per lb, rendered.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS—IN BOND.

Feb. 7.

G TR, Coaticook—1 bx, W R McRae & Co.

G T R, Prescott—1 cs.s oil, J Cunningham.

Sleighs, C Vincent—5 cs, E Martin; 2 hhds, J Carruthers & Co; 1 saw, J Hilliard; 1 bx, S H Blomheim; 1 bx, G Offord & Co; 1 bx, P H Hambly; 1 bx, W H Bland; 1 pa, W Faning; 1 pa, J B Deaney; 1 key, W A P Canty; 1 pa, Smoke & Son.

It now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Cut this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use Parsons' Purgative Pills and fail of relief and satisfaction.

DIED.

At the Hoffman House, New York, on Tuesday, the 6th February, George Crewe Vanneck, Esq., late of H. M. 47th Regt., aged 29 years.

OTTAWA HOTEL,

ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE undersigned having assumed the management of this popular favorite, respectfully informs the travelling public and its former patrons, that the House has undergone many improvements, and that he intends by constant attention to the wants of his patrons, to make the most comfortable Hotel in the City of Montreal.

C. S. BROWNE,
Manager

Feb. 8, 1872. 33

FOR

BALLS & PARTIES!

White and Coloured
SILK FANS

White and Coloured
PEARL BEADS
AND
NECKLETS!

Fancy Gilt and Pearl
COMBS, HAIR PINS, &c.,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

C. GRIGOR.

Kingston, Feb. 8, 1872. 33

Wanted.

A COOK FOR THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. Good wages given. Apply to the Steward.

Feb. 8, 1872. 33

Fifty Acres of Land

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Property will be offered at Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of WM. MURRAY, in the City of Kingston,

On Tuesday, the 20th Day of February, 1872.

At Twelve O'Clock, Noon.

Pursuant to a power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage on the said Land to the Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, all that certain parcel of Land containing Fifty Acres more or less, and being composed of the North Half of the East Half of Lot No. Twenty-Three, in the Sixth Concession, of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Province of Ontario, and known as the Property of JOHN LILLIS.

Terms made known at the time of Sale.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Solicitor, or the Manager of the Frontenac Loan and Investment Society Kingston.

THOMAS BRIGGS,
Manager F. L. & I. S.

ALEX. S. KIRKPATRICK,
Solicitor.

Kingston, Feb 1st, 1872. 33

Notice.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company, will be held at the Office of R. James Reekie, Esq., 229 St. James Street, Montreal, on TUESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of February, instant, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

CHARLES GILBERT,
Sec. & Treasurer.

Kingston, Feb. 8, 1872. 33

Stop That Waste of Fuel!

BY USING

COMSTOCK'S

Patent Revolving Flue

RADIATOR.

THIS RADIATOR is constructed on an entirely different principle from any of the so-called Heating Drums, most of which have proved worse than useless, the Revolving of this keeps it clear of soot. The heat and draft can be regulated at will. It is adapted for use on all Heating and Cooking Stoves, burning either wood or coal, and in any place where Stoves are required; it may be used as an upper room heater, taking the place of the old unsightly Dumb Stove. It consumes gas and smoke, and will save one-third the fuel ordinarily consumed. At the same time

Increases Heat 30 per Cent

When the Radiator is in a proper position, it is impossible for sparks to pass through to endanger the building. For this alone it is worth more than the price asked for it.

FOR SALE AT HORSEY'S

HARDWARE HOUSE

AND

Stove Depot, 165 & 166 Princess Street,

Kingston, Feb. 8, 1872. 33

AT E. STACEY'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

BOW BELLS,
YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,
WEDDING BELLS,
OUR OWN FIRESIDE.

THE CANADIAN ECLECTRIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE,

NO. 2, PRICE 25 CENTS.

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC.
THE ENGLISH MECHANIC.

AT E. STACEY'S,

Music and News Depot.

82 KING STREET.

Kingston, Feb. 2, 1872. 29

VICTORIA MUSIC HALL.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 13th.

At 8 o'clock.

Grand Concert,

SACRED, CLASSIC, OPERATIC AND BALLAD.

The Great Lyric Star,

ROSA D'ERINA!

ERIN'S PRIMA DONNA,

has the honor to announce one of her

GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS

as above, when she will introduce her marvellous *repertoire* of

MUSIC FROM MANY LANDS,

which embraces selections from the Latin Italian, French, Spanish, German, English, and Irish Languages; also includes her celebrated "Marlborough House Programme," as performed by gracious command of

The Prince and Princess Wales

at Marlborough House, just previous to her sailing for America.

Admission 50 cents; Reserved and Numbered Seats, 75 cents; to be secured at Stacey's Book Store, where a Diagram of the Hall may be seen.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert at 8.

See Programmes and Press notices.

Full dress—Sleighs may call at 10:15.

M'lle D'Erina respectfully requests that the audience be in their seats at 8 o'clock.

Feb. 6, 1872. 32

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 COLOURINGS AND AT UNUSUALLY 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 PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS in all the New Materials and Colours produced the present Season. French Merinos in all the New Shades, French Repps, Empress and Plain and Fancy Sateen Cloths. All the new Shades in Serges, now so fashionable. Also black Silk Warps, Paramattas, Black Crape Cloths and Barratheas Black Cobourgs and Reversible Lustres. TRIMMINGS to match all out Dresses.

R. & J. Gardiner

Are showing a very superior assortment of Shawls, Mantles and Cloaking Materials, German Astracans and Seal Skins, the New Salsette, New Lyons Silk Mantle Velvets, and a large choice of Plain and Fancy Cloaking Materials from the cheapest up to the most expensive prices. Also Paisley and Ottoman Striped Shawls at reasonable prices.

Kingston, Oct. 28, 1871. 254

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE business carried on by MR. JOHNSTON BROWN will in future be conducted under the name and style of BROWN & LAKE for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing Machines from two to eight horse power, with Cleaners, Circular Saw Works, for Saw Mills, Mill Gearing, Cultivators, Field Rollers, Ploughs of different kinds, Try one of our Steel Mouldboard Ploughs, the best manufactured in the Dominion, very cheap. Farmers that have used our PLOUGH SHARES say that one will wear as long as any two they ever purchased at any other establishment.

All Castings made to order; Iron Turning and repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice.

☞ Cash paid for old Metal. A liberal reduction to the trade.

BROWN & LAKE.

Kingston, Feb. 8, 1872.

TAVERN STAND AND FARM FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers For Sale that well known Tavern Stand in the Village of Barrichfield, the DOMINION HOUSE, now in thorough repair and may be warranted as one of the best Stands in the County.

The Farm contains about 120 Acres of Land, being part of Lots 17 and 18, in the 4th Conc. Pittsburgh.

Also some Houses in Village of Barrichfield

The above Property will be sold on reasonable terms to suit purch