Now Advertisments.

Special Notice—Peruvian Syrup.
Government Licenses—S Shaw.
Finnan Haddies—E Martin.
Mammoth Sale—Shaw & Minnes.

The Daily British Whig.

Oppfer per Orbem Decor.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1872.

REMINDERS.

KINGSTON TUBE CLUB meeting at the British American Hotel to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENT at Victoria Gymnasium to-morrow evening.

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 9th, 1872.

	Bar.	Ther.	wind.	wind,	weather.
11.30 P.M.	30.21	— 4°	N	1 miles.	Clear
7.30 A.M.	30.21	— 3°	NE	2 miles.	Fair
4.30 P.M.	30.22	2°	NE	10 miles.	Clear

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

—S. WOODS.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Treasurer Mackenzie's exposition of the true cause of our having a large surplus in the public chest shows that he has in the short time which he has presided over his department, made himself thoroughly conversant with the finances of the Province. It had been the opinion of many that Confederation had benefited us more than the sister Provinces and it was due to the economy of the late Government that we had a full treasury while Quebec and other Provinces either saved little money or were asking for better terms. The true reason of the satisfactory position of our finances Mr. Mackenzie pointed out to be the system in force in this Province whereby local expenses are not borne solely by the Government but in a very large measure are met by municipalities. The amount thus paid, exclusive of the Dominion subsidy, in Ontario was, *per capit*, $4.01, in Quebec $2.09. This was the estimate prepared by Mr. Langton upon the passage of the Nova Scotia Relief Bill. But Mr. Mackenzie estimates $4.08½ per head as the total amount paid last year, or nearly six millions and a half in the aggregate. It will easily be seen from this that if the burdens which are borne by the different municipalities here were imposed upon the Province as in the case in Quebec, the surplus with which the late Government were fond of contrasting with the lean Treasury of the Lower Province would never have had an existence. The true secret of its existence was our municipal system of taxation and the entire control over our own funds, of which Quebec, prior to Confederation, took a share out of all proportion to that which it contributed, to the impoverishment of this Province.

One of the most apparent of the benefits of local self-government is the number of benevolent institutions which have been erected in various parts of the Province for the care and maintenance of the deaf, dumb, blind and lunatic. The total sum so far expended on these worthy objects amounts to about eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the maintenance of the different charitable institutions for the present year was estimated by the Treasurer at $208,000. This is a large yearly charge, and likely to increase, but it is one which should be promptly and liberally met for it is the bounden duty of the strong to care for the weak members of society. The same liberality shown to the deaf, dumb, blind and lunatic is not extended to those not less worthy objects of national charity—the hospitals. The Kingston Hospital doing a noble work, and doing it economically, receives but the lowest amount which will enable it to defray its careful expenses. The Kingston House of Industry receives $2,400. Why the Hotel Dieu should receive but a third of this sum when the work it does is considered, is difficult to answer. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald in distributing this grudged dole resorted to excessive meanness to curtail it, which we hope to see contrasted with a generous disposition on the part of the present Administration to aid worthy charities—objects deserving of only less consideration, for our national welfare, than railways and schools.

The late Government set apart last year $30,000, for the purposes of immigration. The present Administration ask $80,000, and though their policy has not yet been disclosed, from the inkling given by the Treasurer, the country will not grudge the expenditure. We do not purpose to touch upon the immigration question as its policy will be fully propounded by the Government when this item comes up for discussion, further than to notice the approval which the Kingston and Pembroke Railway received from the Treasurer as a great immigration agent. This point we have often urged—that the Road would be a colonizer of the north country, and the proposal of the Treasurer to bring immigrants to this country to work on the Road and afterwards become settlers along its route augurs hopefully for its liberal treatment by the Government.

The vote for education is increased by $25,000 over that of last year, $200,000 being set apart for 1872. This increase is asked for a very desirable purpose—that of increasing the salaries of teachers. We cannot do better than give the words of the Treasurer's speech on this important subject. They will find a very general echo throughout the country. "He felt that our Common Schools, which had been lauded, and justly so, had not been in so satisfactory a condition as could be desired, and when we had to compete in the labour market more money was required for salaries. A large number of those employed in teaching only adopted teaching until some other profession offered a more advantageous position. And the young ladies who taught in them only did so until they found engagements of a different character. It was extremely desirable to raise the profession of teachers as much as possible. They were a most important class of persons, and much of the future prosperity of the country depended on the class of teachers that were employed in our public schools. When under the late School Act higher qualifications were demanded of teachers, it would be quite unfair to demand these qualifications without offering a remuneration somewhat larger than before."

We hope that the time is not distant when the school teacher will be fairly if not generously remunerated for his responsible and often toilsome and disagreeable work. As it is now, a mechanic or third class clerk would refuse his services for the salaries which are grudgingly offered teachers by penurious Trustees who should not be entrusted with the fixing of their amount.

We have only touched upon the more interesting of the questions discussed by the Treasurer in submitting his estimates. A summary of the receipts and disbursements of the province for the present and past year, and of the total surplus now in hand will be found in another column.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Captain Nolan, the recently elected home-rule candidate for Galway, was supported by Archbishop Machale and the clergy against Captain French, son of Lord Clancarty. Nolan practically solved the land question some years since, by compensating to the fullest tenants he had evicted when a younger man. On this account he was opposed by the landlord interest.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, N.Y., held recently, the question of sermon preaching came up for discussion, arising out of the fact that a "beautiful and devoted" "Quakeress had preached in some of the Presbyterian pulpits. One Elder Johnson spoke against the fair sex, and in the course of his remarks brought down the house with the following remarks:

"I love the women dearly," he said. "I have had mothers (laughter)—a mother, anyway—and a wife and daughters; but I shouldn't want to see any of them attempt to dictate to me—I am enough of a Scotchman for that. (Laughter.) No levity, brethren; this is too sacred a matter for laughter."

THE OLD WORLD,

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

EFFECT ON EUROPEAN MARKET.

Colorado to be Floated.

England has not Revoked, and will not Revoke the Treaty.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

THE VERY LATEST

(Per Dominion Line.)

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—The difficulty of the Alabama Claims has a depressing influence on the Continental markets. 20 bonds of '62 have declined ¼ to ½ here since Wednesday, and the market is heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—The steamer Colorado, ashore off Crosby, will be floated today and towed to dock for repairs.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Hon. Charles Francis Adams has arrived in London on his way home. He sails from Liverpool to-morrow. It is reported that Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims for indirect demands. The *Times* to-day declares that England has not revoked, and never will revoke the Treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolves to stand by it, but cannot and will not embark in an altercation socially designed to close the door on all hopes of a settlement.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—It is reported that the French Embassy at Washington has been offered to Drouyn De L'Huys. A movement is on foot in the French Assembly to make Thiers President for life, and renew the Assembly by annual election. The proposals are reported to have emanated from the Left Centre. The Assembly has approved of the report of its committee recommending amnesty to all Communists under rank of commissioned officer, and who have committed no offence under the common law.

UNITED STATES.

THE JAPS IN UTAH.—AFFAIRS IN MORMONDOM.

(Per Dominion Line.)

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—The blockade along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad still continues, and no trains are expected to arrive here for several days.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 8.—The Japanese Chief Justice and associates, with Minister Delong, were presented this morning to the United States Supreme Court in Utah, and welcomed by Judge McKean in most eloquent terms. The Japanese Judges manifested much gratification. Last night Minister Deleng and his wife, with the Jap. girls in her charge, and the entire embassy, attended the Masonic Ball, which was one of the most brilliant affairs ever witnessed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A legal gentleman just arrived in this city from Utah throws some light upon the judicial muddle into which Judge McKean seems to have brought the Mormon prosecution. The Court over which McKean presides will, during the first six days of its term, be a United States Court, and all of its machinery will be supplied by the United States Government; the Grand Jury and witnesses are summoned by the United States Marshal, and the United States District Attorney prosecutes. After the first six days of the term Judge McKean holds a Territorial Court. The machinery of the territory is then substituted for that of the United States, and the Sheriff summonses jurors and witnesses, and a new prosecuting Attorney conducts the cases. McKean made a mistake in causing the Mormons to be indicted under the territorial law forbidding lewd and lascivious cohabition, instead of under the United States law forbidding polygamy; but as the officers of the Territorial Court are mostly Mormons, it was impossible to successfully prosecute the prisoners in that Court, and the Judge ordered the District Attorney to appear as prosecutor, and the United States Marshal to summon the jurors and witnesses. Unless Congress gives Attorney General Boles money to prosecute those cases they cannot go on, since there is no provision for the payment of the expenses of the Court, and then, if Congress does make such an appropriation, it is doubted by most lawyers of Washington if the proceedings of the Court would be legal, or its judgment valid.

THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Last evening His Worship Mayor Drennan well sustained the traditional reputation of the Chief Magistrates of Kingston for liberal hospitality. His Banquet at the British American Hotel, the customary acknowledgement of elevation to the office, was the best attended, most recherche affair of the kind which it has been the pleasure of our leading citizens to attend for many years. The invitations were most judiciously issued, so that every official, mercantile, political and civic interest was represented, in an intelligent, able gathering which did honor to good old Kingston. The lengthy dining hall of the "British" could scarcely have contained more guests, still the Mayor regretted that it was not larger, that he might more widely diffuse his hospitality. His Worship, as host, occupied a chair in the centre of the table having on his right, the guest of the evening Sir John A Macdonald, with Mr. O'Reilly, Q.C., Dr. Henderson, Mr. John Breden, and Mr. W. B. Simpson; on his left Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P.P., Mr. Weir Anderson, Dr. Mallett, and others. Opposite were: Ex-Mayor Livingston, Lt.-Col. Jarvis, Ex-Mayor Creighton, Mr. R. T. Walkem, Lt.-Col. French, Dr. Barker, Sheriff Ferguson, Col. Shaw, Mr. John Kerr, and Mr. Jas. Stephenson, G.T.R. The vice-chairs were filled by Aldermen Allen and Sullivan, the proposer and seconder of Mr. Drennan.

Apologies and regrets were received from the Hons. Messrs. Campbell and Morris, owing to public engagements; Sir Francis Hincks, through a severe cold; R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M.P., on account of unavoidable absence from the city; and from the Hon. Mr. Patton, Ex-Mayor Strange, Aldermen Briggs, Chown, McMillan, and others.

The Banquet was an achievement for even mine host of the British American Hotel. The tables presented a brilliant appearance, and to use a hackneyed phrase, "fairly groaned under the weight of good things provided." The elegant bill of fare was but an index to the quality of the recherche dishes. The Mayor had given *carte blanche* in every thing to Capt. Swales, and this liberality brought excellent return, for the excellencies of the repast, with its imported delicacies, were such as to be long remembered. Full justice was done to it. It was past nine o'clock before the Chairman proposed the first of the standard toasts—

The Queen—which was drunk with loyal demonstration, and followed by the National Anthem.

The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family.—The Mayor felt that after the late affliction of the beloved Prince, all would join right heartily in the toast, and in the prayer that he will long be spared for a life of power and usefulness. In response the toast was enthusiastically received. Mr. Jos. Walkem sang "God Save Our Prince."

The Governor and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario—whose acts speak for themselves, and are appreciated from one end of the Dominion to the other. Drunk with feeling. Song, Mr. Wm. Murray; well received.

Our Army and Navy.—His Worship said that it was customary to toast *the* army and navy, but on this occasion he toasted *Our* army and navy, of which he saw around him several gallant members. (Applause.)

Col. Jarvis, D. A. G., responded and acknowledged the compliment. The Army of Canada, he felt a great satisfaction in saying, had increased to a wonderful extent within four years, especially in this district. He had the Adjutant's authority for stating that this was the only district which presented its full strength at the annual drill for 1871, and that it is now up to its quota. In consequence of this efficiency, the officers of the district have received authority to form two troops of cavalry, one of them to complete the 3rd Regiment of Frontenac Cavalry. Besides, they were permitted to raise a company of Engineers, under a talented and energetic officer, and as the engineers in Great Britain, were the first in the service, so he hoped it would be in Canada. Permission was also given to raise three Batteries of Garrison Artillery in connection with the School of Gunnery, now established here with the Schools of Infantry and Cavalry. The present position of diplomatic appeared as if we might require the service of our army, and if so they were "ready, aye ready."

Col. French, Dominion Artillery, also replied, and spoke of the excellent state of our militia. He saw them first ten years ago, at the time of the Trent affair, when there was no system or real strength. It was different now, thanks to the exertions of the Premier and his sturdy colleagues. At eight hours notice we have turned out 30,000 men, and Canada appreciated this achievement. The Gunnery School, which he had the honor to direct, will show a marked effect on the whole artillery service in a short time, for cadets were now present from all parts of the Dominion. The Cavalry and infantry Schools would also make them work. He returned thanks for the very flowing toast.

Col. Fowler, of the 48th Batt., and Commodore Kinghorn of the gunboat *Watertown*, now out of commission, also replied, but their remarks were not audible at the distant end of the table.

The Mayor then proposed the toast of *Her Majesty's Ministers*, in which all, he felt sure, would join with him heartily. It called him back a quarter of a century, especially when he looked at the friend who sat on his right, with whom he had walked, in toddlehood fashion, little dreaming then that he should be presiding at a civic banquet, with the same honored friend beside him, holding the distinguished position of Premier of the Dominion, and its first statesman, and of whose record Canada could be proud. It was with inexpressible pleasure that he (the Mayor) had watched his course, and had been with him always, in power and in opposition, and hoped he would live many years to follow him still further. He knew all present honored and felt proud of him, and were too eager to hear him to relish other speeches, so he would at once call for bumpers. The toast was received with great enthusiasm. The cheers were long and prolonged.

Sir John Macdonald was well received. He said he need scarcely say how deeply he appreciated the compliment of the toast, both in its nature and the manner of its being tendered. He would be ungrateful if he did not appreciate it at its full worth. It was a kindly custom, following that of the old country, to give toasts to Her Majesty's ministers without reference or regard to their political caste. He had witnessed it in London, where the Lord Mayor had, in felicitous language, offered the health of ministers whose principles he opposed. He was glad the good custom was followed here, for there was no reason why for differences of political opinions people should not all meet and pay courtesy to the heads of their country. It was [illegible] to meet those who filled positions [illegible] he would be careful to avoid them. He [illegible] himself, however, that he had the friendly feeling of all present, if he did not possess the confidence of everyone, and he believed that he reciprocated the feeling warmly. It was an especial pleasure to him to receive the toast from Mr. Drennan, for he had ever given him an unwavering support, and extended his strong hand to him. It was gratifying to him (Sir John) to find the Mayor in his present position, and he felt that in choosing him the council had honored themselves. He was sure he would display in his high office the same assiduity, zeal and ability which had been his life long characteristics (applause). He (Sir John) had also great pleasure in meeting the citizens of Kingston, as they gave rise to many happy recollections. All the position he had he owed to them, for they gave him their confidence in his early political life and had inspired him. For 28 years he had their continued support, and he ever saw around him gentlemen who were not born when he stepped into the political arena as member for Kingston, and whose fathers and grandfathers voted for him. He had a hope that when he returned to ask a renewal of confidence the sons and grandsons would have an opportunity of supporting him. He felt, though, that if he sought the suffrages of the people on a future occasion he would receive them. He was not certain that he was not straying into the path of politics, and he would now leave that subject and speak on one which interested all parties alike. Kingston had met misfortune and had been left behind in the race for prosperity. But he had the sanguine hope that her adversity had passed, and that she might look forward to an increase in wealth and position. It was a good sign that her manufactures were increasing. He had that day visited here the largest locomotive works in the Dominion, and which he was told, was only commencing its career. Improvements and additions were to be made which would fully enable it to maintain, as it has attained, a leading position in its sphere. We could calculate confidently on the construction of the K. & P. RR., in which he felt the warmest interest. It will succeed by the united action of Kingstonians and people on this line, and the assistance of the government of the day. Then there would be no limit to the city's growth, as the enterprise would bring our manufactures and industries into full play. (Applause.) He regretted that his colleagues could not join in this demonstration, and acknowledge the kindness shown. The present administration was formed in 1867, and commenced its labors of binding together the scattered provinces in one great country—a nation in size, population and importance. It was surprising, in taking a calm retrospective, to see what vast, unexpected progress had been made in the past four years. The country between the Atlantic and the Pacific was united; provinces weak in themselves, and with few means of development, were bound together in strength and confidence, possessing all the elements of a nation. The provinces had been ignorant and jealous of each other. Nova Scotia had almost been in arms against union; New Brunswick was disquieted and suspicious, but we now find them five years later satisfied that the large provinces of Ontario and Quebec had been kind, just, and liberal. They found that their rights, their liberties, and their interests had been regarded and maintained. In the prudence of the Government they found they met a prosperity never expected, and aiding with all zeal the Confederation, thus becoming happy provinces. British Columbia, seeing their prosperity, eagerly sought admission, and became an honored portion of the Dominion. There were two Canadians present who could feel proud of the position of their brother in that province as Minister and representative of an important constituency. Besides we have acquired all that vast country which stretches to the Rocky Mountains, giving an uninterrupted Dominion from sea to sea, in which operations were being carried on, and in which millions of Her Majesty's subjects might be made happy and prosperous, possessing agricultural, mining, and every other source of wealth. All this was acquired, not by conquest or war, but in so quiet and unobtrusive a manner that it was scarcely realized beyond the bounds of Canada. Could he not without egotism or self-praise attribute this to the care of Her Majesty's Ministers? Law and order prevailed in a land stretching over a continent; our judges were respected and sustained by all, and the credits of Canada were so high that 6 per cents were at a premium, yet; not long ago we could not even borrow without the guarantee of the mother country. The Treasury was blessed with a large surplus, at least five and a half millions, notwithstanding a reduction of duties and taxes last session, (cheers.) Surpluses were considered a weakness, and as a protection to the Government will be expended with all convenient speed, (laughter.) The Government would take care that it was expended for the best interests of the people, and under the direction of their representatives. The lawyers would tell them that the Dominion had a complete codification of the laws, effected since confederation. Every subject which concerns people's lives or property had been legislated on, and so complete were the laws that their extension was sought for by the new Provinces. Commercial men will speak of the improvement in the currency, and if Sir Francis Hincks had done nothing more in his life than remove the silver nuisance and establish a good currency, he deserved to be remembered. His was a happy lot to be a member of a Government which laid the basis of this great nationality, and any voice he had in it, he felt and acknowledged, was due to the people of Kingston, and he devoted himself to them. It had always been his desire in all that remained in his power to forward their interests and advance their prosperity, though at times it was difficult to follow the bent of his inclinations. Indeed, he was blamed for not visiting Kingston oftener, but it was duty which prevented him, not his feeling. As first Minister of the Crown he had the supervision of everything, and must be nearly always at his post. Other ministers might stray to their homes, but he must remain. He regretted that he had to remove his residence to Ottawa, and he hoped and desired when relieved of his duties to return to Kingston, and end his days where he had met so much kindness and support. In conclusion, he feelingly acknowledged the kindness and honor extended (Applause.)

Dr. Sullivan, from the Vice Chair, in a fine speech proposed the health of the "Senate and House of Commons," and after an allusion to Sir John's able speech, wished every encouragement to the public bodies engaged in working out monarchical institutions on this continent to a happy issue. We had every confidence in them, and feel safe in their action. As citizens of Kingston we had taken no mean part in legislative affairs. To the Senate we had sent the Hon. Alex. Campbell to the first place, and to the Commons the distinguished Premier who had returned to us with imperial decoration, and who he hoped would ere long receive higher honor. He intended nothing political, for he was as proud of the opposition as of the Government, and of Hon. Messrs Blake and Mackenzie as of Sir John. (Applause.)

Mr. Kirkpatrick, M.P., responded, and returned thanks for the healths proposed. It was not necessary as far as the Senate was concerned, for it was in excellent health. Indeed if we want a man to live long, we should send him to the Senate, for there he won't die. Sir John can scarcely ever get a vacancy. The work in the Senate was of the highest character, and the Commons [illegible] to the heads of their many over active, over ingenious, over zealous colleagues. It required great ability to legislate for this vast country, for while it might suit us near the Atlantic it would not do those living on the Pacific. The Parliament accommodate each section without injuring the interests of the Dominion. We had made great strides as a country—old legislations stood aghast at a revenue which had increased from 5 to 25 millions. He called for the enlargement of the canals, and endeavored to remove the impression that Kingston's glory would depart with the making of this great work. It was improbable that so long as capitalists understand the value of capital, they will send extensive vessels through the canals, with the tedious passages, when cheap barges will do the work as well. Kingston would remain the great transhipping port, and its prosperity in [illegible]

Mr. Allen, from the Vice Chair, gave the "Legislature of Ontario." He cared nothing for politics, but if the Government gave the Railroad Bonus he would call them jolly good fellows. Mr. Strange, M.P.P., very briefly responded. Song Mr. Tandy.

Mr. Allen gave "Agriculture, Commerce, and Home Manufactures," and referred to the high position of many Kingston merchants, who had risen by their own industry and perseverance. He spoke of our manufactures as being a great credit and aid to Kingston, and hoped our Railroad contracts would still further advance them.

Mr. J. Carruthers in reply, said he would leave manufacturers to Mr. Tandy, of the Engine Works. He was glad to hear agriculture connected with the toast. The agriculturists of Canada were the chief stay, and he was sorry they were so little thought of in the affairs of the country, and so slow in recognizing their own interests and position. They it was who worked through winter's cold and summer's heat, must pay our debts and defend our country, and bear the burden with patience. He was glad, however, to see the present government of Ontario, a government strong in the principles of right, constitutional action, and in the confidence of the people of the Province, taking wise action to open up the country to emigration, and render the fullest possible means of ingress and egress to our markets. The wisdom of granting liberal aid to roads such as the K. & P. R. R., running to the heart of the country, met the approbation of all parties. And, when it came approved by a vote of the legislature, it came as an aid to an enterprise worthy of it, and not glossed with the suspicions of political purposes. The Commissioner of Crown Lands is also taking steps to protect the settler in his natural rights, and in the timber of the soil, against the license. He was sure the honest and hardy settler would be thankful that there at last existed a government with wisdom and honesty enough to secure him in it. He believed Kingston would soon see better days; with our back country opened up and our navigation improved, we would speedily advance. The Welland Canal should be enlarged. A breakwater should be thrown out from Murney tower, either by public aid or prison labor. Shoals in the harbor and in the river at the Gallops, the Beauharnois entrance of the Lachine Canal. These were public improvements the country demanded and should be borne by the Dominion. Sir John told them he had over $5,000,000 surplus and it should be expended. Let then these important improvements be entered upon, and he would benefit Kingston, which he was so proud to represent. He hoped the money would be appropriated at once and the contracts let, for he hoped to see Sir John in the cold shades of opposition by August next. He was glad to see that the agriculturists were prosperous, thanks to their industry, and a genial season, which gives vitality to the masses of the country, trade and commerce. With the watchful care of wise legislation our country must prosper, and offer an inviting home for the industrious and pushing emigrant. Sir John had referred to the benefits of confederation, and he (Mr. Carruthers) was pleased that the great reform party had supported it, indeed it was principally opposed by old Tories, such as the family compact men.

Mr. Tandy, for the manufacturing interests, made a very able sound speech. They were the natural associate of Agriculture and Commerce. Our manufactures, like our population, had not increased to the extent hoped for. The causes were to be found in nothing beyond the difficulties of establishing industries in new countries. Manufacturers did not receive that fostering care of the legislature which they deserve. He showed why he had changed from a free trader in England to a moderate protectionist in Canada. He did not want that protection which in the United States was destroying trade by giving a monopoly to the few at the expense of the many, but a moderate protection which would enable us to turn out good work at fair prices. The present tariff was favorable to manufacturers, but there was no guarantee of its permanency, owing to diverse opinions of legislators, and instability of trade with the States. When our national sentiment develops into a national policy then we will advance. He alluded in terms of great satisfaction to the proposed establishment of technical schools and considered it a matter of great importance.

Dr. Sullivan proposed the "Bench and Bar" in a capital speech, which was full of humour. The people were proud of the Bench, and confident of its integrity.

Judge Burrowes responded for the Bench, and expressed great pleasure in meeting Mayor Drennan as the worthy successor of very worthy men.

Mr. O'Reilly replied in his usual witty, clever style for the Bar. In reply to a remark of Dr. Sullivan's, he averred that the Bar was a most honest profession. Years ago it was not thought so, but that had all passed away. Lawyers were now poor because they were honest. Sir John A. Macdonald was an instance of this fact. With the greatest opportunity for years as the first minister to enrich himself, he was as poor as on the first day he entered Parliament. Lawyers were popular because they were poor, and a proof of their popularity was the filling of nearly all the high positions, from the Premier downwards. (Applause.)

Mr. Drennan gave "The Press." Dr. Harker was called upon to respond, and he said a few words upon the subject of his retirement from the Press, confessing that it was only from a sense of his declining years, and consequent want of energy, that he relinquished the charge of a newspaper that he had established and maintained for 39 years. He made also a few observations on the state of the Canadian Press in 1833, when he commenced journalism, and that in 1872, when the Toronto and Montreal newspapers might vie in spirit, enterprise and intelligence with those of any other country, scarcely excepting those of London and other metropolitan cities.

Dr. Sullivan proposed "The Ladies" which was most gallantly received, and capitally responded to by Messrs. P. Harty and John McIntyre.

Sir John Macdonald called for the first volunteer toast—"The worthy and distinguished successor of many worthy mayors, and the corporation of Kingston," which was handsomely given.

The Mayor following parliamentary rule called on Ald. McIntyre to respond, and he did so in that able manner which makes him a leading speaker. He claimed that the council was as respected and respectable as any which Kingston ever had, and promised his assistance to preserve its entente cordiale and dignity on all occasions.

TRENTON RACES.

SECOND DAY.

TRENTON, Feb 8.—First race open to all running horses, purse $50; 40 to 1st, 10 to 2nd. Entries, Prince Edward Girl, Lady's Friend, Kitty Koons. A close race, Prince Edward Girl won in three straight heats, Kitty Coons distanced.

Second race open to all trotting horses that never beat 2.37, purse 100; 75 to 1st, 25 to 2nd. Entries, Blind Lulu, from Belleville, Kitty Wells, from Aurora, Dutchman, from Belleville, Jack Draper, from Watertown. Jack Draper was ruled out, having beaten 2.37. Kitty Wells won in three straight heats; Lulu came in second.

A WILD TIGER IN A CITY.—From Indian papers we learn that on the 18th December a tiger was found to have entered the City of Benares and, to have done a good deal of mischief. Mr. McMullin, one of the Police Superintendents, fired at the animal, and struck him, but did not wound him so badly as to prevent him from springing at him. He was, however, too weak to make good his aim. Then the police came up with fixed Bayonets, but one of them attempting to stab the tiger, the animal turned upon him and mauled him severely. The police attempted to fire, but found they had no caps, and the whole force had to beat an ignominious retreat. Mr. McMullin then procured some officers from the Cantonments, who came with everything ready, and after some further fighting, not without rather narrow escapes to the human combatants, the noble animal was brought down. He was supposed to have escaped from some preserves where the Maharajah maintains tigers as English gentlemen do foxes.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

Per Dominion Line.

Feb. 9, 1 p.m.

Montreal Bank, 226, 225, 225½, 226.
Merchants' Bank, 128, 127½, 127½.
Bank of Commerce, 126, 125, 125½.
Ontario Bank, 110, 107½.
Toronto Bank, 200½ 198½.
Royal Canadian Bank, 102, 101½.
500 at 101½.

Montreal Produce Market.

Feb. 9.

Flour, receipts 1200 bbls; market remains unchanged in price; rather more enquiry for super, at 5.80 to 5.85; Strong Bakers, 5.90 to 6.00; fancy nominal; extra selling 6.20 to 6.25. Wheat receipts none. Corn for sale; Corn unchanged. Oats fair enquiry, 33. Provisions dull and unchanged. Dressed Hogs, very [illegible] to 5.45. Clover seed nominally $10 to $10.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 9.

Wheat Fall, 1.30; spring, $1.25. Flour extra 5.70 to 6.05. No. 1 Superfine 5.25. Barley, 60 to 70c. Oats, 40 to 45c. Peas, 60 to 72c. Corn 59 to 60c. Rye, 70c. Pork per bbl $15. Dressed Hogs 5 to 5¼ per 100 lbs. Butter 12 to 15c.

$1.000 To Loan.

ON MORTGAGE OF CITY REAL ESTATE. Interest 8 per cent.

W. H. FULLER,
Solicitor.

Feb. 5, 1872. 39

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. ROSE.

Jan. 6, 1872.

THE MAMMOTH SALE

OF THE

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

DURING THIS MONTH.

Extra Inducements to Cash Buyers.

SHAW & MINNES.

GOVERNMENT LICENSES.

THE undersigned will be prepared to issue Shop, Tavern and other Licenses for City and County, on behalf of the Government, to all qualified applicants, after the 20th February Next, at his Office, 54 Barrie Street, opposite the Grammar School.

SAML. SHAW,
Issuer of Licenses.

Feb. 9, 1872. 34

AT E. MARTIN'S,

163 Princess Street.

FISH A SPECIALTY, See our PRICE LIST:—

No. 1 Mackerel	50 cts per doz.
Salt Water Salmon	10 cts per lbb.
Fresh Codfish	6 cts " "
" Haddock	5 cts " "
White Fish (salt)	5 cts " "
No. 1 Labrador Herrings	25 cts " doz.
H. M. Rowe & Co's Selects	45 cts " "
H. M. Rowe & Co's extra XXX	40 cts " "
H. M. Rowe & Co's plain XXX	37½ cents.
Or 2 Canso	75 cents.
500 bxs Digby Herrings	30 cts bx

KNOWLS & FREEMAN'S CELEBRATED FINNAN HADDIES.

AT E. MARTIN'S,

One Door above Foot's Bakery, Princess Street.

Feb. 5, 1872. 34

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.

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 LELLIS.

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

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 Sergs, now so fashionable. Also Black Silk Warps, Panamas, Black Crape Cloths and Barathea Black Coburgs and Reversible Lustres. TRIMMINGS to match all our 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

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.

NB—Full dress—Sleighs may call at 10.15.

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

Feb. 6, 1872. 32

TAVERN STAND AND FARM FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers For Sale that well known Tavern Stand in the Village of Barriefield, 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 Con. Pittsburgh.

Also some Houses in Village of Barriefield.

The above Property will be sold on reasonable terms to suit purchasers.

For particulars apply to

WM. HUTTON

Barriefield, Feb. 6th, 1871 31

PROF. A. MELVILLE BELL'S

Literary Evenings

IN THE

CITY HALL, KINGSTON,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 13th

PART I.

The Story of the Poor Traveller—Charles Dickens.
The Search after Happiness—Sir Walter Scott.
Mamie Wauch's First and Last Play—Dr. Moir.
The Ballad of Sally Brown—Thomas Hood.
Private Theatricals ("Sketch by Boz.")—Chas. Dickens.

PART II.

Jeannie Deans (Scenes from 'Heart of Midlothian')—Sir Walter Scott.
Tribute to Herve Riel—Robert Browning.
The Northern Farmer, New Style—Alfred Tennyson.
The Bells—E. A. Poe.
Sam Weller (Scenes from Pickwick.)—Chas. Dickens.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Readings commence at 8.

Tickets 25 cents each.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1872. 32