SUNDAY DIRECTORY.

St. George's Cathedral—Morning Service 11:00; Evening Service (free) 7:00; Daily Service throughout the week at 3 p.m.; Holy Communion at 8 a.m., every Sunday except first Sunday in each Month, when it is celebrated at 11 a.m.

St. Paul's Church (Queen Street)—Morning Service 11:00; Evening Service (free) 6:30.

St. James's Church (Union Street)—Morning Service 11:00; Evening Service (free) 6:30.

All Saints' Church—(Division Street) Service 3 p.m., (free.)

St. Mark's Church (Barriefield)—Morning Service 11.

St. John's Church (Portsmouth) Morning Service 10:30; Evening Service 7:00.

Prison Chapel—Morning Service 9:00; Afternoon Service 2:00.

Christ Church (Cataraqui) Evening Service (free) at 4 p.m.; Communion Service second Sunday in each Month at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's Cathedral—Mass 8:30 a.m., and 10:30 a.m., Vespers 3:30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church—Morning Service 11:00; Evening Service 6:30.

Chalmer's Church (Earl Street)—Morning Service 11:00; Evening Service 6:30.

Brock Street Presbyterian Church—Morning Service 11:00; Evening Service 6:00.

Wesleyan Church (Sydenham Street)—Morning Service 10:30; Evening Service 6:30.

Wesleyan Church (Queen Street)—Morning Service 10:30; Evening Service 6:30.

Wesleyan Chuch (Portsmouth)—2:30 p.m.

Primitive Methodist Church (Brock Street)—Morning Service 10:30; Evening Service 6:00.

Congregational Church (Wellington Street)—Morning Service 11:00; Evening Service 6:30.

Village School (Montreal Road)—Sunday School 9:00 a.m., Service 2:30 p.m.

Baptist Church (Johnson Street)—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service 6:30.

Catholic Apostolic Church (Queen Street) Morning Service 10:00; Evening Service 5:00.

New Advertisments

Lecture—W. Tandy, Jr.
Steamship Line—Jas Swift.
Annual Meeting—John Kerr.
Natural Wines—Harback & Co.
Special Meeting—P. Dougherty.

The Daily British Whig.

Oprifer per Orbem Dicor.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1872.

Local Weather Report.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada.

Telegraphic report to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 24 hours ending at 7.30 a.m., February 24th, 1872.

	Bar.	Ther.	Dir. of wind.	Vel. of wind.	State of weather.
4.30 P.M.	29.65	23°	SE	4 miles.	Fair
11.30 P.M.	29.63	21°	SW	9 miles	Fair
7.30 A.M.	29.55	32°	SW	9 miles.	Fair

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

S. Woods.

THE TREATY IN THE LORDS.

During the debate on the Address in the House of Lords, on the 6th instant, Earl Granville replied to an enquiry whether the Government had sent an immediate reply to the American Case, that the matter had been gravely considered in all its bearings by the Cabinet, who resolved that it would be in accord with the public opinion of England, and tend to obviate irritation, if a friendly communication of the general character indicated in the Queen's Speech were addressed to the American Government. He then reiterated the opinion expressed by him last year, that the claims for indirect losses were excluded by the terms of the reference, and declared the determination of the Government not to sacrifice the rights of England on the one hand, nor to leave undone anything that might tend to bring about an amicable solution of the difficulty. The Foreign Secretary was replied to by Earl Derby in a speech temperate and conciliatory in tone, in which he naturally deprecated the opening of the negotiations by England after the rejection of the treaties of 1868 and 1869. He contended that the sending out by England of a commission after the rejection of her previous overtures for settlement, only demonstrated its undue eagerness to have all causes of difference removed, and gave ground to the Americans to advance claims beyond those they were fairly entitled to, and to mistake a desire for settlement for a fear of war. There is littled doubt that Earl Derby's complaint in this matter, of displaying a too eager desire to arrange differences, is well grounded. The anxiety of the English Commissioners was so protracted and apparent that little censure can attach to the Americans for displaying their national characteristic of being able to make the best of a bargain. It cannot be successfully denied now, since the appearance of the present difficulty, that there was a certain amount of carelessness on the English side. The English Commissionets were well aware that Mr. Sumner's doctrine of liability for consequential damages was entertained by a large part of the American people, and had led to the breaking off of former attempts at settlement. Notwithstanding this, however, the English protocolists either neglected or were afraid to insist upon an insertion in the text of the Treaty of a plain declaration of their untenability. It will not do to say that they did not expect that these preposterous claims would be seriously revived, or that they themselves regarded them as not worth discussing, and thought that their opponents were of the same way of thinking. Though, in construing the Treaty from an English standpoint, we cannot but regard the American indirect claims as absurd, and think that their attempted submission to the Geneva Board reflects no honor on the nation, yet the remissness of the English Commissioners must not be lost sight of in censure of their opponents. If these latter had entered into the business of framing the Treaty with a full acquaintance with the circumstances which made other attempts abortive—had had a passing knowledge of the American nation and the acts which have characterized all its diplomacy, and had been less anxious to give and concede—they would not have allowed English opinion as to the nature of these claims for consequential damages to be backed alone by the ambignous wording of the Treaty, which only supports it by inference and implication, and which even Lord Derby confesses will bear the American interpretation equally with the English.

Public Holiday.

The 27th of February (Tuesday) has been declared a public holiday throughout the British Dominions, as it the occasion of the public thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. It ought to be observed in some measure in Canada, and we would suggest that the Mayor be asked to declare a half holiday on Tuesday. It would be a loyal, good act, and besides giving expression to the real thankfulness of the people for the divine mercy shewn in the restoration to health of the heir to the throne, would be a welcome relaxation to business men, clerks and others. This is a dull season and there would be little pecuniary loss to the merchants. Let Kingston set an example!

We thank Chas. Legge, Esq., C. E., for a copy of his report on the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway, containing valuable ways, plans, and statistical information.

Notes and Comments.

—Earl Granville's "friendly communication" reached Washington on Thursday. Its contents very probably were made known to Mr. Fish yesterday. It cannot be laid before the Cabinet, it is said, until Tuesday next owing to the President's absence from the Capital, though a Washington correspondent asserts that the reply will be sent off by to-day's steamer. Considering the gravity and delicacy of the situation, this is improbable.

—The anti-Confederates of Nova Scotia have little ground left on which to rest a grievance if the words of the Governor's speech are to be believed. Governor Doyle, in the Speech from the Throne, said:—"It is with a feeling of thankfulness to Divine Providence that I am able on now meeting you for the first time since the last general election, to congratulate you on the healthy prosperity which is conspicuous in nearly every branch of our Provincial Industries. The abundant harvest, satisfactory returns from our fisheries, and an increasing demand for our minerals, all combine to render the past season one of gratifying prosperity."

—The Wesleyan Church of Canada maintains 184 Missions and 196 Missionaries. It sends 8 missionaries to British Columbia and Red River, 23 to the Indians of the Saskatchewan, Hudson Bay Territory and the promises of Ontario and Quebec, 6 to the French and Germans and 159 to the domestic missions in Quebec and this province. The Mission's have an aggregate membership of 17,208 of whom over two thousand are Indians. The Kingston District contributes $3676 to the Fund, the city of Kingston giving $954. The energy and enterprire of the Methodist Body in carrying to the remotest corners of the earth the seeds of Gospel, truth and christian civilization seems to be as vigorous as it is commendable.

—The Bill introduced by the Premier to enable the Governor in Council to abrogate, suspend or modify the rules, regulations or instructions issued or to be issued by the Council of Public Instruction, or by the Chief Superintendent of Education, is a step towards the abolition of the irresponsible power of the Council and the Chief, which has not always been exercised in a manner approved by the public. If the present machinery were dispensed with, and the necessary powers transferred to a responsible Minister of the Crown, as in England, it would be more consonant with the spirit of our Government than the arrangement now in force. In addition to this, the Chief Superintendent should be relieved of the cares of his responsible office, if for no other reason than his age.

—On February 7th, the Attorney-General during his speech in the Tichborne case, produced a letter written by the claimant since his arrival in England, although dated at Wagga-Wagga, addressed to Mrs. Jury, the sister of Arthur Orton, signed Arthur Orton, and claiming her as his sister. The jury wished to have Mrs. Jury sworn there and then, but the Judge refused as well as Sir John Coleridge, who evidently wishes to expose the claimant completely and overwhelm him with damning proof of his guilty conspiracy. Mr. Rose, of the firm of Baxter, Rose & Norton, has retired from having anything to with the case. This is taken as an indication that even his own attorneys are beginning to discredit the claimant, and believe him after all to be "an impostor, a rogue, a liar and a villain." From the brief reports given of the naggings of the opposing lawyers, there is evidently little love lost between them.

—The Regents of McGill University have seen fit to prevent a literary society of students from debating in the College Buildings the advisability of giving Ireland a Local Parliament. The matter is of very little importance, except to show the narrow-mindedness of college dons whose liberal education ought to have taught them better. The discussion among the students of McGill, of the Home Rule question, would not have been of alarming importance to Canada, nor would it, we venture to affirm, have set the three kingdoms by the ears. Mr. Gladstone, The O'Donoghue, and the rest of the Old Country politicians, might regulate their conduct by the decision arrived at by the Montreal Society, but it is not likely. We are glad that the undergraduates have determined to discuss the question, it only to show their independence of the Faculty, and will have it out in the Natural History Society's Hall, on the 1st prox. Let them discuss it and air their unfledged eloquence over it to the top of their bent, and none will be the worse for it. It may do little good; it will do no one any harm. Let's have free speech in a free country.

—Vice-President Colfax addressed a meeting in Brooklyn on Washington's anniversary. Referring to the Alabama dispute and the Treaty of Washington he said: And that treaty was made by which these open questions were referred to international adjudication, a tribunal for peace and against war, more potential than all the peace societies that ever assembled on either side of the Atlantic Ocean. (Applause.) * * * With this great step in advance, with the distinct understanding all over the world that every question and difference between these two nations are to be submitted to arbitration at Geneva, I say neither nation will dare, in the face of the civilized world, to destroy that compact, which is solemnly made before God and man, and to leave those irritations open for further altercation in the future. (Applause.) No! no! If we were not to receive one dollar as the result of that arbitration, I would stand before my countrymen and say, settle this question, whether we receive nothing or whether our share becomes bankrupt, rather than recede a hair's breath from the great moral question that these nations occupy to-day in respect to other nations of the earth. (Applause.) It says to the countries of Europe in trumpet tones, 'disband your armies of millions of men in France, Germany, Austria, and in Russia, and copy our example, and submit your disputes to impartial arbitration!' (Great applause.)

RELICIOUS ITEMS.

—Mr. Vosey, formerly a minister of the Church of England, but who was expelled for his infidel teachings, has produced a Rationalistic Hymn Book.

—Protestant missionaries commenced to labor in Turkey in 1818. 23,000 Protestants are now registered in the Empire. Last year 30,000 school books, and 25,000 religious books were circulated, and 72,000 Bibles and parts of Bibles were disseminated.

—Father McGlynn, of New York, who preached the sermon at the reception of the Rev. Mr. Bradley, (who left the Church of England for that of Rome,) expressed his belief that all outside of the pale of the Church would not be finally lost. This was too liberal a statement for some of the Roman Catholic papers, which are declaiming against the reverend gentleman for holding such views.

—Monasteries are increasing in England. The Dominicans, Benedictines, Augustines, and other Orders have established themselves in various parts of the country. The monks perform all the labor connected with the monasteries. Their lives are laborious and abstemeous. They are not allowed to speak to each other, except in the presence of a superior; their food is very plain; they work on the farm, feed pigs, make butter and do their own washing. A strange sort of religious life certainly is that in a monastery.

—Representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyteriad, Baptist, and other Protestant Churches have established themselves in Rame, and have begun the building of Protestant Churches.

Society for Uprooting Religion.—There exists in Belgium a society called the "Libre-Pensee," whose avowed object it is to uproot religion from modern society. It has just published its annual report, and from that document we learn that the members consider their cause to be making satisfactory progress. They say that the number of civil funerals—that is, funerals without religious rites—was last year double that of the year previous; and of the persons "civilly" interred one-half were women. Civil marriages, too, they say, are becoming the rule. The Free Thinkers declare that no compromise is any longer possible between the old ideas and the new; men must be for the Church or against it.

In Jerusalem, as in Rome and elsewhere, the Jews are shut up in a separate quarter, that the meanest, darkest, filthiest. One twilight I came unexpectedly into their settlement. It was a mud lane, lined with hovels, through which a funeral procession was slowly moving, the body borne on men's shoulders in the dress of life—a perfect taterdemalion crew wailing as they followed. Coming to the Land of Promise to die, many are robbed on the way, and all are preyed upon after they arrive, so that, I apprehended, nothing is more real about them than wretchedness. They have no consuls to interfere when a tax is exacted a second time in the same year. If injured, they must suffer in silence, if plundered by the Arabs, they have no hope of recovery. Only conversion would make them outwardly comfortable, and that they hate as perdition. Generous help is constantly sent them from abroad but none too much, although the amusing story is told of Sir Moses Montefiore having spent all his money in alms at Jerusalem and being obliged to borrow at usurious rates of interest from one of the beggars he had relieved, that he might get back to London.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

CLOSE BUSINESS.

Dear Whig,—One of my boys picked up a part of a memorandum this morning, which was considerably mutilated. I made up my mind on reading it that whoever the poor fellow's employer is that deducts from his monthly salary one-sixteenth of a day, (eight hour day), must be a very close man indeed. I was able to read the following: "K. P. R.—salary ——— less ten and one-sixteenth days, left before — o'clock."

This is worse than the man who demanded admittance into a theatre for half price, because he had only one eye. I do hope the person who threw away his torn memoranda doesn't live in Kingston, for if he does, the man who reduced the one-sixteenth of a day from his pay must live here also.

Yours,
Pare Away.

Kingston, Feb. 23, 1872.

International Courtesies.

(To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.)

Dear Sir,—Allow me through the medium of your paper to express my thanks to the authorities of your city for the kind manner in which I was treated during my recent visit to Kingston, as a witness, to bring to justice one who had committed a great crime, not only by the Court and parties interested, but by all with whom I came in contact. And I can assure you, sir, that I have returned to my home more favorably impressed than ever with the justice and fair dealing of your Courts. And if the practice of stopping criminals escaping from one country to another was more generally followed it would do more to establish a feeling of reciprocity, and the preservation of law and order on both sides of our line than all the great Buncombe speeches of statesmen. Again I thank you all for you hospitality and kind attention, and shall never forget it.

Jas. F. Angel.

Clayton, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1872.

TO-DAY'S DESPATCHES

Exciting Gathering in Antwerp.

The Ballot at Home.

A Fear of Fishery Troubles.

Germany Arming Again.

Per Dominion Line.

Antwerp Feb. 23.—Monseigneur Dupanloup, Archbishop of Orleans, and Duke of Ropan and Tremouille, have arrived here. The number of strangers is constantly increasing, and their presence causes much agitation in the city to-night. The streets were crowded by tumultuous crowds, and the police are out in force.

London, Feb. 23.—Notice is given here that all memorials of the English Claimants under the Treaty of Washington must be forwarded by March 24th.

Mr. Moncton, a Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from North Nottinghamshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Speaker Dennison.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bentinck gave notice that he should at an early date move that divisions of the House be conducted by ballot. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugguson, Under-Colonial Secretary, replying to Mr. Dalrymples' enquiry, said the collisions between American and Canadian fishermen, were in the opinion of the Governmen impossible, but precautions would be taken.

Havana, Feb. 24.—The insurgent Governor Agromonte, who surrendered to the Spanish authorities, has issued a document to his late companies in arms, which deprecates the continuation of war, and asks them to surrender to the Spaniards, and allows his manifesto to circulate among the Cubans in Revolutionary districts. Agromonte offers to receive any Cubans who are desirous of surrendering, and for that purpose he will accompany the Spanish column of troops; but should they refuse to surrender he threatened to organize Cubans who surrendered with him and march against persisting Revolutionists.

New York, Feb. 24.—The *Herald's* London special says the Germans are arming two corps, which are ordered to be in readiness. The cause for these preparations is great activity of public parties at Versailles, and the possibility of a change of Government in France. Germans reserve the right to decide as to any new Government. Should she deem such Government unlikely either by inclination or incapacity to execute the Treaty of Peace, there will be another invasion.

VERY LATEST.

London, Feb. 24.—A telegram from Brest reports a shocking disaster in the harbor of that city yesterday. A vessel named Maria Francois, which had a large number of passengers on board, capsized, and 22 were drowned.

Antwerp, Feb. 24.—Count De Chambourg has left the city. The arrival of the ex-King of Hanover and other leading Ultramontanists reported on Thursday, is now denied, but there is nevertheless a great influx of Legitimists who thronged the streets last night until midnight and became so violent in their demonstration that the Gentlarmes were compelled to disperse the crowd and restore order.

Liepsig, Feb. 24.—The police authorities of this city have issued a proclamation directed against the International Society. The document declares that the aim of the organization to found a Social and Democratic Republic, and to give the workingmen political power therein. The artisans of the city are therefore provided from becoming members of the Society or contributing towards its support.

OUR SPECIALS.

From Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—Alexandria snow shoe races take place this afternoon. An unusually large number of entries have been made, and exciting contests are anticipated. James J McLaghlin delivered an interesting lecture last night on Canadian patriotism. At a special meeting of the City Council last night it was proposed to increase salaries of firemen, but no action was taken upon the motion.

Weather bright and cold.

From Toronto

Toronto, Feb. 24.—The Proton Committee met this morning. Mr. McKellar was called, and made the same statement he made in the House with reference to an interview with Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis was also examined; he contradicted himself frequently, but declared he had no instructions whatever, directly or indirectly, with any member of the Government, except the conversation he had with McKellar, which was as stated by Mr. McKellar. His examination related mainly to his coming from Houghton Centre, meeting Mr. Oliver at Ingersoll, Mr. Kerr at Hamilton, and Mr. McKellar at Toronto. He will be examined on Monday with reference to statements he made in Proton.

The House To-Day.

Toronto, Feb. 24.

The report of the committee on the bill for the construction of water works for the city of Ottawa was received; third reading on Monday. The House then went into committee on the supplementary estimates, and passed them. The report of committee was received. The House went into committee on supply. Mr. McKenzie introduced the bill granting them; second reading on Wednesday. The House adjourned at 3.05.

In an affray at Columbia, Tenn, on Thursday evening, Wm. P. Holcomb was shot and killed by Henry Holcomb, his nephew, and Edward Kuhn was shot and killed by a policeman who attempted to arrest him. Both homocides are regarded as justifiable.

Although the appointment of Lord Northbrook to the Viceroyalty of India has been pronounced premature, there is but little doubt it will ultimately be made. The Marquis of Lansdowne will probably succeed Lord Northbrook as Under Secretary of State for War.

Fearful Railway Accident

SEVERAL PASSENGERS KILLED.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—The passenger train north on the Cincinnati and Louisvill railroad, due at Covington at noon, fell through the bridge, three miles north of Elliston Station. There were 26 passengers on the train, and it is reported all were more or less injured and several killed.

Legislature of Ontario.

Feb. 23.—Immediately after routine business, Mr. Blake moved the House in to committee on the Railway Resolutions. A lengthy debate ensued until recess.

Mr. Rykert moved, seconded by Mr. McCallum, the following amendment:—"That all the words after "that" in the original motion be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"That until it shall be more clearly shown to this House that the railway fund, consisting of one million and a half dollars, is insufficient to meet the requirements of all bona fide railways already undertaken, and which the Lieut.-Governor has by Order in Council declared to be entitled to participate in the said fund, it is inexpedient to grant any additional sum towards the fund."

Mr. Rykert argued that the policy of the Government when in opposition was that no railway fund should be created until a comprehensive scheme for the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund and the distribution of the whole surplus was devised, and contended that the House had a right to expect that that fund would not, at any rate, be increased till such a scheme was submitted.

After recess the debate continued until a late hour, several members taking part.

Mr. Deroche spoke of the importance of railways to the prosperity of the country, and said that he was prepared to vote for increasing the railway fund as proposed, and against the amendment. He believed that this course was in the interest of the whole country, no less than of his own constituency. Without railroads many of our counties would not advance in prosperity; with them enterprises of various kinds would be promoted.

M. Deacon pointed out that $20,000 per mile was a low estimate for the building and maintenance of a railroad, so that the maximum would only pay one-fifth, and the minimum, only one-tenth of the cost of the line. If they were to bring immigrants in to the country, they must provide means for settling them, or they would go to the United States. There was no danger of direct taxation, for there was no doubt that there would be a surplus of at least half a million every year for many years to come. The Government had sufficiently shown that there was a necessity for supplementing the Fund by the addition of $400,000. He should vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Blake reviewed the discussion in his usual lucid manner, and the House divided on Mr. Rykert's amendment as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cameron, Carling, Code, Cumberland, Clifford, Guest, Lauder, McCall, McCallum, Macdonald, (Cornwall), Macdonald, (Leeds,) Merrick, Monk, Monteith, Prince, Richards, Rykert, Tooley, Wilson.—19.

Nays—Messrs. Ardagh, Barber, Baxter, Bethune, Blake, Boulter, Boultbee, Calvin, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk,) Clarke, (Wellington,) Clemens, Cook, Corby, Coyne, Craig, (Glengary,) Craig, (Russell,) Crooks, Crosby, Deacon, Deroche, Fairbairn, Farewell, Finlayson, Fitzsimmons, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gow, Graham, Hamilton, Harrington, Hodgins, MacCuaig, McKellar, Mackenzie, McKim, McLeod, McManus, McRae, Oliver, Patterson, Paxton, Perry, Read, Robinson, Scott, (Grey,) Scott, (Ottawa,) Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Springer, Webb, Williams, (Durham,) Williams, (Hamilton,) Wood, (Brant,)—56.

Mr. Grange, at five minutes past one, rose and moved an amendment, when the original motion was about to be put, but the Opposition called for adjournment, and refused to allow the motion to be put. Mr. Blake at length consented, and the House adjourned at 1.35 a.m.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A special despatch from Washington last night to the New York *Herald*, stated that Earl Granville's note respecting the misunderstanding in connection with the Alabama Claims had reached Washington, and that the tone of the communication was of the most friendly character. The case was explained at great length, and a hope expressed that the misunderstanding would be settled in a friendly and satisfactory manner. The Secretary of State prepared a reply for presentation to the President, its exact words were unknown, but the tenor of the reply to Earl Granville was to the effect that Honour of America was as much at stake as the honour of England, and that, however anxiously the American people desired the treaty they could not accept it at such a sacrifice of the nation's dignity as to admit that an attempt had been made to take advantage of the British Cabinet. It is gratifying to learn that the American answer will be couched in the most friendly terms, and that the belief prevails in Washington that there is no apprehension whatever as to the continuance of peace between the two countries.

A Claim for Indemnity

Most of our readers will remember or have read of the battle of Montgomery's farm, fought in December of 1837. The owner of the property, Mr. John Montgomery, has presented a petition to the Legislature of Ontario claiming some indemnity for what was at that time destroyed—which he asserts was burned by Her Majesty's troops—or afterward confiscated by the Government. Though he was tried, convicted and thrown into prison, and his family reduced to extreme poverty, he states that he is prepared to prove "that he was not privy to, nor in any way concerned in, the unlawful acts and proceedings of that period." His petition for redress was presented to Government in 1853 and again in 1861, but to the present Mr. Montgomery has had to struggle with poverty and misfortune, and is dependent now while on the verge of the grave upon the charitable disposition of others for support. The least the Government can do in the matter certainly is to grant the Parliamentary inquiry the petitioner desires.

Princess Street.—The Mayor to-day did a most commendable act in ordering the corporation workmen to cut away the snow banks, which were found outside the plankwalks on Princess street, and obstructed passage as well as presenting an indight by appearance. The merchants and the general public will appreciate this work. It should be done more frequently.

PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY

Yesterday after routine, the House discussed the difficulty which had occurred with respect to the Proton enquiry, coming at last to the conclusion that nothing could be done to compel a witness to give evidence before a select committee. The debate on the resolutions with respect to the proposed increase of the railway fund was next resumed, and with the exception of an hour devoted to private bills after the recess, occupied the remainder of the evening. A number of amendments were moved, some of which met with considerable support on both sides of the House especially the last, moved by Mr. Rykert with the view of striking out the portions of the resolution having reference to the proposed creation of a subsidy fund, which was voted for by 21 members against 43. At one o'clock the resolutions were passed through Committee, and were ordered to be reported this (Saturday) afternoon.

New York Gold Market

Feb. 24, 2 p.m.

Gold in New York 110⅛. Sterling Exchange unchanged.

New York, Feb. 24, 3 p.m.

Gold 110⅛. Sterling Exchange 9⅞ a 10⅛.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Feb. 24.

Wheat—Fall: $1.30 to $1.40. Spring, 1.35 to 1.40. Flour—Extra, $6.00; No. 1 Superfine, $5.50. Barley, 65c. Corn, 72c. Rye, 70c. Oats, 40c. Peas, 79c. Butter, 12c to 17c. Land, 9c. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs, $5.50. Pork, per bbl, $14 to $15.

WESTERN MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 24, 10.30 a.m.

Wheat opens 25c. to 26c for Michigan, 27½ to 27¾ for April.

Milwaukee, Feb. 24, noon.

Wheat opens dull and nominal; 1.28 for No. 1, 1.25½ for Cash and No. 2, 1.25½ for March; 1.28 for April.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

Feb. 24, 1 p.m.

Montreal Bank, 226½, 225½.
Merchants' Bank, 128, 126½.
Bank of Commerce, 128, 127.
Ontario Bank, 109, 105.
Toronto Bank, 200, 199.
Royal Canadian Bank, 104½, 104.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 24, 1 p.m.

Wheat dull heavy; Chicago, nominally, 1.56 in store; Milwaukee, 1.58 to 1.59 in store; No. 1, 1.40 to 1.40½, no sales made to-day; winter firmer. Corn quiet, 70½ to 72c. Freights 7d.

Montreal Produce Market.

Per Dominion Line.

Feb. 24.

Flour—Receipts, 1300 bbls. Sales dull small enquiry, 5.80 to 5.90; strong bakers 5.95 to 6.00; X 5.30; extra 6.00 to 6.15. Wheat—receipts 350 bushels; spring, no sales. Corn quiet at 64 to 65 delivered on cars. Oats 31 to 32c and dull. Peas 83c to 84c. Clover seed no sales; market nominal. New mess pork, 15.50 to 15.75; old, 15.40; thin mess, 14.25. Lard 9c to 9½. Dressed Hogs 5.15 to 5.40.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS—IN BOND.

Feb. 24.

C T R, Costicook—2 bbls, Can M Co; 10 bbls, 1 bale, Can H W Co; 9 cases, Macnee & Waddell; 12 bbls h ware; bx, Fho h ware Co.

G T R, Prescott—593 dry hides, H Hamilton.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—1 lot h h goods, 1 lot pork, G Gushe; 1 hf bbl, 3 bbls, Byron & M; 1 bbl haddock, 4 smelts, S Davis & Co; 1 roll, 1 coil rubber hose, McKelvey & Birch; 313 hides, H Hamilton; 1 trunk furs, A Stearne; 600 hides, J Carruthers & Co. 1 tub oysters, S Davis & Co; 1 bx oysters, E Vanarnam; 2 bbls shell oysters, 1 bx oysters, S H Blumlheim; 1 bx oysters, F S Rees; 1 pcc, S Thornton; 3 bales, 1 bx furs, R Stearnes; 1 pa, E Stacey; 1 bx, W Dickness; 1 bx, P H Handby; 1 pa, P N Davey; 1 bx, P Amey; 1 pa, L Davis; 1 pa, J Salsberry.

DIED.

At the Hotel Dieu, on the evening of Thursday, 23rd inst., Mr. James Nolan, aged 82 years.

He was a faithful and devoted servant of the Institution for the past 25 years. The funeral will leave the Hotel Dieu on MONDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

In Kingston, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Joseph Shaw, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Johnson street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, to St. Mary's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Near Picton, in the 55th year of his age, Wm. W. Werdan.

On the 18th inst., in North Fredericksburgh, Mary, relict of the late Thos. Wager, Esq., aged 80 years.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the

City of Kingston Gas Light Company

will be held at their Office, Queen Street, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other important business.

JOHN KERR,
Manager.

Kingston, Feb. 24, 1872. 47

STEAM

BETWEEN

London, Quebec & Montreal.

TEMPERLEY'S LINE

Composed of the following First-Class Powerful Iron Steamships:

SCOTLAND	MEDWAY
THAMES	NILE
HECTOR	NIGER
TWEED	SEVERN

The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail Weekly as follows during the Season of Navigation of 1872, TO AND FROM

London, Quebec and Montreal.

(Calling at PLYMOUTH outwards for Passengers and leaving that Port Every Friday.)

FROM LONDON.

MEDWAY, via Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N.B., Wednesday, 3rd April.
SCOTLAND, for Quebec and Montreal, direct, Wednesday, 17th April.
NIGER, do 24th do
THAMES, do 1st May.

And Direct every WEDNESDAY thereafter.

FROM QUEBEC.

MEDWAY, Tuesday, 7th May.
SCOTLAND do 14th do
NIGER, do 21st do
THAMES, do 28th do

And every TUESDAY thereafter.

Rates of Passage Quebec to London.

Cabin, $60. | Steerage, $24.

Through Tickets from all points West at Reduced Rates. Certificates issued to parties desirous of bringing out their Friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London for all parts of Canada, and in the United States, to DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO and other points in the West.

For Freight or Passage apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21, Bilter St., London; WILCOCK'S & WEEKS, Barbican, Plymouth, ROSS & CO., Quebec; DAVID SHAW, Montreal; Or, for Passage to

JAMES SWIFT & CO.,
Kingston.

Feb. 24, 1872. 47

St. Patrick's Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the St. Patrick's Society will be held at their HALL, Wellington Street, on

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 27th, 1872.

At 7.30 P.M.

☞ A full attendance is requested to discuss matters of importance.

P. DOUGHERTY,
Rec. Secretary.

Feb. 24, 1872. 47

"THE HUGUENOTS."

—THE—

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A.

WILL DELIVER HIS ANNOUNCED

LECTURE!

On the above Subject, under the Auspices of the

Wesleyan Literary Association

—IN THE—

CITY HALL,

—ON—

Friday Evening, March 1st, 1872,

At 7:30 o'clock.

TICKETS to admit one 50 cents; Ladies and Gents 75 cents.

W. TANDY, Jr.,
Secretary.

Feb. 24, 1872. 47

HENDERSON'S Portrait Gallery.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

FROM LIFE or COPIED from OLD PICTURES Artistically Painted in

OIL OR WATER COLORS.

HIGHLY FINISHED

Cartes and Cabinets,

FROM RETOUCHED NEGATIVES, And Every Description of

Portrait or Landscape PHOTOGRAPHS,

Made in the very best Style of the Art.

☞ Selection of suitable FRAMES on hand.

H. HENDERSON,
Princess Street.

Feb. 23, 1872. 46

MACLEAN & CO.,

(LATE R. WHITE.)

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST.

HAVING purchased the well-known business of R. White and replenished the Stock by a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Of new Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumes, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of all kinds,

And having secured a new and most efficient Staff of Assistants, we hope to see our Shop crowded with all of the old friends of the Establishment and public in general. Open for dispensing at all hours day and night.

N.B.—Dr. Maclean's Night Office at the Store Bell, under Lamp, left side of Front Door.

MACLEAN & CO.

Feb. 23, 1872. 46

NATURAL WINES OF FRANCE.

H. A. HARBACK & CO.,

Princess Street, 3 Doors from Wellington Street.

FAMILY GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS

Agents for St. George & Co's, Paris Wines and Brandies.

PORTS.

Red Wines of Oporto, Roussillon, and Catalonia.

VIN ROUGE DE ROUSSILLON. An excellent rough Wine, of the character of a light Port. Mixed with water it makes a pleasant beverage, cheaper, and in this climate more wholesome, than beer.

ROUSSILLON PORT, NO. 2. Full-bodied and fruity; somewhat astringent and very nutritious.

ROUSILLION PORT, NO. 1. Older than the preceding and drier, but full-flavored and with great body.

MASDEU. Styled the "Lafite of Roussillon." The wine of this vineyard bore a high reputation six hundred years ago.

ALICANTE. A sweet red wine, of full body, delicate flavour and bouquet, and a great favourite. From its blood making properties it is most valuable as a restorative in cases of debility.

The Wines of this class especially have been found of great benefit to invalids and delicate persons, from their nutritious and strengthening qualities; and being of low alcholic strength, as compared to those generally imported, they can be used freely and without any danger of any inflamatory effect; they have also been those oftenest prescribed and ordered by medical men, from whom we have the most gratifying testimony as to their value.

COLLJOURE VIEUX. From a vineyard near Perpignan. An old, dry wine with all the character of a fine Port.

PORT. A full flavored Oporto Wine.

WE ARE NOW PREPARING TO BOTTLE

DAWES & CO'S (LACHINE) ALE,

which will be offered to the public at reasonable rates, when ready for market. Due notice will be given. Great care will be taken in preparing bottles, and none but good corks used.

HARBACK & CO.

Kingston, Feb. 24, 1872. 47

SIXPENNY READINGS,

St. John's Church, Portsmouth.

—IN—

VICTORIA MUSIC HALL, KINGSTON,

—ON—

Thursday Evening, February 29th

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Piano Duet.....Mrs. McLean & Miss Merrick.
Song.....Miss Force.
Duet.....Mr. and Miss Wilson.
Reading.....Mr. Muckleston.
Duet.....Messrs. Tandy.
Song.....Mr. Spriggs.

PART II.

Piano Duet.....Miss Yates & Mr. Harkness.
Solo.....Miss Hepplerson.
Reading.....Mr. Harkness.
Duet.....Mrs McLean & Miss Anderson.
Song.....Mr. Walkém.
Duet.....Messrs. Tandy.

Doors open at 7:30; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Kingston, Feb. 23, 1872. 46

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods,

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY NEXT, and to Continue until the Stock is Sold Out.

JAMES DAVIS begs to inform his friends that the above Sale takes place

Every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday.

At TEN in the Morning and at TWO in the Afternoon and at SEVEN o'clock every Evening during the Week.

☞ Private Sales during day time on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

JAMES DAVIS,
Montreal House.

Feb. 15, 1872. 39

R. & J. CARDINER

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE

The Arrival per Recent Steamers

—OF—

LARGE QUANTITIES

—OF—

NEW

SPRING GOODS

Selected by one of our Firm.

NOW VISITING THE

Principal Markets of Great Britain and the Continent,

R. & J. Gardiner.

Kingston, Feb. 22, 1872.

R. & J. CARDINER

ARE NOW SHOWING

SPLENDID VALUE

In BLACK GLACIE.

GROS GRAIN SILKS.

IRISH POPLINS.

REAL LACES.

AND FRENCH KID GLOVES.

☞ A Call Solicited.

R. & J. Gardiner.

Kingston, Feb. 22, 1872. 45

For Sale.

A FINE CASE OF STUFFED BIRDS. Apply at the British Whig Office.

Feb. 12, 1872. 36