New Advertisments

Wanted—J. L. Doyle.
To Contractors—J. Power.
Pure Wines—Harback & Co.
Special Notice—Fellow's Syrup.
Servant Wanted—Apply At This Office.
Tavern and Shop Licenses—T. Mostyn.
Municipality of Hinchinbrooke—J. Giles.
Municipal Accounts of Loughboro—Wm. Walsh.

The Daily British Whig

Can be obtained each Evening at the Stores of E. Stacey, McAuley & Co., and John Henderson.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

WEDN'SDAY EVEN'G, MARCH 6, 1872

REMINDERS.

Readings by Mr. Eastty in Victoria Music Hall to-night and to-morrow night.

Public School Board—Regular meeting this evening.

St. Patrick's Society—Adjourned meeting to-morrow evening.

Local Weather Report

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada.

Telegraphic report to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 27 hours ending at 7.30 A. M., March 6th, 1872.

	Bar.	Ther.	Dir. of wind.	Vel. of wind.	State of weather.
4.30 P.M.	29.09	12°	W	6 miles.	Fair
11.30 P.M.	30.01	−2°	W	14 miles.	Clear
7.30 A.M.	29.91	−6°	W	11 miles.	Lt Snow

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

The minimum Thermometer registered last night 9° below zero, and the readings during all day yesterday were never higher than 4° above zero.

S. Woods.

TICHBORNE—THE END.

The Tichborne bubble has been pricked after a ninety days' trial. Our afternoon telegrams bring word that the Claimant has withdrawn the suit and has been arrested on the charge of perjury, we suppose at the instance of Mrs. Radcliffe, whose saduction he swore at an early stage of the trial that he had accomplished. The great trial which has set the whole world puzzling over its strange and romantic features, and guessing over its probable result, has come to a disgraceful end. Instead of lording it in the Halls of the Tichbornes, the aspiring butcher of Wapping is enjoying the hospitalities of the Governor of Newgate, and the whole world with one acclaim, crigs, I told you so!

MR. HOWE.

Mr. Joseph Howe has got himself and surroundings into hot water again. He has a great knack for kicking up a row. When by Confederation he lost a snug Fishery berth he tried hard to make the world believe that if Nova Scotia was forced to remain in the Union, something not far short of the heavens falling would be the dire result. But nothing fell except Mr. Howe. He fell into another snug situation worth $5,000 a year, which was after all, perhaps, what he was driving at, and not the cure of Nova Scotian ills. He seemed so well satisfied with this achievement that we heard very little from the old man eloquent until one fine day we learnt that he had been putting his foot in it up at Fort Garry, and delivering himself of wonderful sentiments for a Minister of the Crown to utter. Another hiatus and he breaks out last week in Ottawa in a speech which eclipses all his other efforts. He tells his audience that we must have a clear understanding with England before this thing (leaving Canada unprotected), continues any longer. He abuses the Treaty of Washington, and by anticipation informs us that the Government will oppose its ratification. They must do one of two things, send Mr. Howe to the right about, or carry out the opinion he has expressed on the Treaty as a member of the Government, whose utterances, if not disavowed, are to be taken as official. The predicament is a somewhat awkward one for his colleagues, as it may compel them to show their hands before they wish to do so, but it and Mr. Howe's Red River escapade serve them right for buying him over with a money consideration as the sorest of Nova Scotian grievances. They now find that they received more than they bargained for.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

The publication of Col. Skinner's Report has re-opened the angry discussion as to the conduct of the Captain and his disposition of the funds. Captain McCleneghan publishes a circular re-iterating the charges against the Captain of the Team, and printing letters from several members of the Team which would seem to sustain their truth. The silence of the Captain's report as to these charges may reasonably be regarded as a confession of their truth, but we cannot uphold Captain McCleneghan in his endeavor to make out a grievance on account of the non-distribution of the surplus subscribed moneys amongst the members of the Team. Whether the Captain promised the Team to do so is of little consequence, for the surplus funds did not belong to him to distribute as he pleased, but to the corporations and people who contributed them. If the members of the Team grumble that these moneys were not divided amongst them what was intended as an effort to show England how our riflemen could shoot is degraded into a money making enterprise. The Captain may have pinched and stinted his men and excused his conduct by promises of future compensation; but that could not justify the division of the Funds in the above manner—it only convicts the Captain of excessive meanness and ignorance of the duties of his position. The whole affair has been badly bungled and casts discredit on an otherwise praiseworthy effort to improve the efficiency of our riflemen. In the face of last summer's experience the people of the Province will not readily contribute their moneys for a renewal of the experiment.

—The Internationals have summoned the unemployed working men of New York to meet *en masse* in Tomkins square on Thursday. The internationals contend that it is the duty of Government to find work for the 80,000 men now in want of employment in and around New York.

"We presume that Mr. Blake will, after the next elections, retire from Ontario politics. His friends must regret that the events which have transpired during his brief official life, have been of such a nature as is calculated to prevent the public from placing any reliance in him as a statesman. The Proton outrage and the exposure of his trickery in connection with the Scott murder resolution will ever be remembered against him."

The above, taken from the Ottawa *Times*, is one of the most conclusive tributes paid to Mr. Blake which we have yet seen, for it proves the slight grounds he has given hostile criticism to stand upon. The charge as to the Proton "outrage" deserves no notice further than that the report of the committee appointed to investigate it expressly exculpates Mr. Blake from having anything to do with it. As to the charge of trickery advanced against the Premier in connection with the Scott murder resolution, we are at a loss to discover upon what grounds it is founded. We are told that it was proposed in order to make political capital. If so every step he took in opposition to the late government was for political capital. It was not more and not less. It may be termed political capital or anything else, but it was approved by an overwhelming majority of the people of Ontario who, irrespective of class or religion, felt deeply that one of their number had been foully murdered, and were indignant that his murderers should be allowed to go unwhipt of justice. "Political capital" or not the offering of the government reward has, we are told, already produced one good effect—it has rid the Province of Manitoba of two notorious scoundrels, whose presence there was an insult to every British subject and honorable man. The offering of the reward having produced this result Mr. Blake can well afford the "snubbing" of Mr. Attorney-General Clarke and the Grand Lodge of Western Ontario. These latter gentlemen have undoubtedly a right to express their opinion freely upon this or any other matter, but when they turn from their legitimate business to do so it shows that it is they and not Mr. Blake who are seeking to make political capital out of the Scott murder. It may look very imposing for the St. Catherines Grangemen to condemn Mr. Blake in the matter, but they fall very far short of reflecting the views of the vast majority of their brethren throughout the province. They also seek to give the question a religious coloring in the face of the expressed declarations of the whole Assembly, with one exception, that it was a national and not a religious or party question. The St. Catherines Orangemen have been used unconsciously to themselves by wily wire pullers for a very different purpose than they wot of. But notwithstanding their dictum, that Mr. Blake's conduct in reference to the Scott murder was an unpardonable political crime, there is not a man in Ontario whose opinion is worth listening to, who will deny that the murder was a foul and dastardly one, that it was disgrace to British laws that no attempts were made to bring to justice its perpetrators, and that any means which could secure the latter end deserve to be heartily applauded.

St. Patrick's Society.

The annual meeting of the above Society was held at their Hall on Monday evening, on which occasion there was an unusually large attendance of old members and a considerable number of new names were enrolled on the Books of the Society.

The President, Mr. Jno. Halligan, read the annual report, upon which it appears that the organization was in a highly flourishing and prosperous condition, not only in a numerical but also in a pecuniary point of view, there being a considerable balance in the Treasuryf as appeared by reference to the Treasurer's books.

It was proposed to have a grand concert on St. Patrick's night, and a considerable time having been consumed in discussing the subject and in making the necessary preparations, it was found that the evening was too far advanced for proceeding with the election of officers for the ensuing year as intended. The meeting consequently adjourned till Thursday evening, when the election will take place and preparations will be made for the due celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint.

The Society is in a prosperous and happy condition, which it has so long occupied in Kingston, and which being a purely national Society, it deserves to attain.

Skilled Labor.

(*To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.*)

Mr. Editor,—I noticed some of the speeches made at the late meeting of the Board of Trade in this city, and something said about the difficulty of procuring skilled labor. Will you permit me to say a little anent this and also a saying of Mr. H. Cunningham's, viz: that all kinds of labor was abundant, or something to that effect. The writer of this is a mechanic and has spent some years in this city, and can speak from experience. The difficulty in getting skilled labor is simply this: men won't work here for one dollar when they can get three in cities in the States for the same amount of labor. There is too much of the old country style of trying to get rich, not at the expense of the public directly, but at the expense of the employees. As to labor being plentiful, it is, sir, as far as I know, untrue. As I said before I have been here for some years, and I can say for myself and for others of the same class, that there is very little doing or was ever doing here at this time of year, and sir, permit me to add, that I have not earned at my work or from my employer, since the first of last January, the small sum of twenty dollars, and I am taxed for income to comfort me and my family of five children.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

Workman.

Kingston, March 6, 1871.

Napanee

Napanee, March 5.—The Dunkin temperance bill election contest for the township of Richmond came off yesterday and to-day, resulting in a majority of about 90 for the Dunkin bill.

Morton

Morton, Ont., March 5.—A fire broke out here to-day burning Mr. O'Neil's hotel and Mr. Holliday's barn, as well as 20 sheep, one span of horses and all the hay and grain.

Encouragement to Manufactures.

My Dear Whig,—I observe that an increasing interest is manifested by many of our municipalities to encourage manufactories, which most plainly shews that many of our business men are drawn in the right direction. Nothing can so surely build up a town or city as manufactories, whether by private and individual enterprise, or by Joint Stock Companies. These manufactories ensure the demand for labor, and consequently increase its remuneration. The greater the demand for labor and the higher the wages paid, is the fairest indication of general prosperity. Let all remember that labor is the foundation of wealth. The price of labor must ever be in a measure governed by the price paid across the line of 45°, or the higher price there paid will surely draw the best and most intelligent portion of our population to that country, both native born and emigrants from Europe. Loyalty to the Crown has but little influence with them when their "bread and butter is concerned."

A great cry has been made in the Dominion about the census taken the past year, as having been far under the true number; but a little observation must very soon convince any body that the census is as correct as could possibly be expected. Let every one consider that the exodus from the Canadas is greater than the immigration from all foreign countries. A large number of our young men, sons of respectable farmers, and tradesmen born in the country, and who might be considered the most intelligent portion of our youthful population, leave their early homes and settle down in a foreign country, no more to return—not for any want of loyalty, but entirely on the bread and butter question. A less intelligent portion of our youth, and whose *mothers* consider labor not respectable, enter upon the learned professions, or get situations as clerks in the various branches of trade. The removals of whole families during the season of navigation of 1871 from the port of Kingston averaged ten families a month, besides single persons, all from Kingston and its vicinity—gone to that country from which few ever return. By the official returns of emigration for 1870, which is the last published, it appears that 75,000 emigrants were assisted by Government through their agents, that 50,000 of that number left Canada for the United States, no more to return here again forever—so that our emigration system is a first-rate set of machinery to settle Uncle Sam's western dominions—besides thousands of whom there is no account find their way to the same destination. The commercial policy of the Dominion is erroneous. Under the 20 per cent. tariff the country was prospering, and the manufatturing interests advancing at so rapid a rate that the manufacturers of Europe became alarmed, a deputation of which waited on our Government officials and received their pledge that henceforth there should be levied a no higher rate of duty on any imported manufactures than 15 per cent. We have no official report of such a pledge, but the action of our Government fully corroborates the report, and that our officials seem determined to support a perfectly non-protective policy, and henceforth no one can accuse them of encouraging home manufactures. In further carrying out their policy, they have levied a tax on the community in the shape of sugar duties, amounting to about 40 per cent. for revenue. Now, this tax upon one of the first necessaries of life is contrary to the true principles of political economy in every sense. It is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive. There is no excuse but ignorance why the taxes on sugar should be levied at a higher rate than the rate of duties on manufactured goods. It is oppressive upon all, more especially upon the laboring classes. Whilst foreign manufactures are admitted in competition with his own labor at one third of the duty charged on his sugar, before the laborer can take his breakfast he must pay about four cents tax on his pound of sugar to sweeten his coffee or tea. The effect of the change in the tariff upon the country has caused an excessive importation. By the official returns of 1870 (which is the last published,) the importations exceeded our exports better than five millions of dollars, every dollar of which had to be drawn from the circulation of the country. Whilst the balance of trade is annually five millions of dollars against the country, we cannot boast much of prosperity. Had the tariff not been tampered with, but left as it was in 1866, the balance of trade would not have been five millions of dollars against the country annually, whilst the 20 per cent. tariff would have yielded to the Government the same amount of revenue. Should our Government see fit to re-establish, and that permanently, the 20 per cent., and relieve the country from the crually oppressive tax on sugar, manufactures will succeed in this country, new ones will be everywhere established and succeed, as the raw material of almost every kind is readily obtained. Then manufacturers will not require a bonus from the Government or from the municipalities, nor even an exemption from taxes—although it would be sound policy for every municipality to encourage manufactures as far as possible. By thus establishing the commercial policy it will cause more immigration from Europe than all the emigrant agents which our Government can send there, and when here they will remain and become an important addition to our population, with favorable prospects for themselves and families. In the city of Chicago there had settled many thousands of native born Canadians. The same is the case in all the western cities. Everywhere manufactories are growing, and successfully too. We do not recommend a prohibitory tariff, but a 20 per cent. tariff is sufficient to establish every branch the country requires, and without any risk of an injurious monopoly. The American Congress have now a bill before them to abolish the sugar duties altogether. Would it not be well for the Dominion Government to consider the same? If our various Boards of Trade will but use their influence and active co-operation to effect the proposed changes in the tariff, their exertions will be remembered by the country, whose interests will have been every way advanced and improved to a great extent. We have only to add that we look forward with the confidential hope that Sir John A. will give his unreserved support to the herein recommended policy.

Yours, &c., Gananoque.

Kingston, March 5th, 1872.

Remember Mr. Eastty's Readings at Victoria Music Hall This and To-Morrow Evening.

The number of Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States and in British Provinces is estimated at nearly one thousand, with a membership of not less than 140,000 young men.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A RESURRECTION—A SNOW BLOCK UP.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., March 5.—A man was found at Hall Corners, Westchester Co., last night, apparently frozen to death. The body was taken to Tarrytown, and the coroner from Hastings held an inquest over it. A verdict being rendered accordingly, the body was placed in a coffin and started for Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. As the coffin was about to be lowered in the grave, a noise proceeded from it, causing the interment to be delayed long enough to discern that the man was alive. To-night the supposed corpse is sitting by the fire at Tarrytown depot reflecting upon things earthly. His name has not been ascertained.

Washington, March 5.—The Government to-night gave a grand reception to the Japanese Embassy at the Masonic Temple.

Salt Lake City, March 6.—The situation on the Union Pacific RR. is discouraging. Heavy snow is rapidly thawing, and the creeks and water courses are rising, and have already swept away the track at several points. What with snow and floods the road is likely to remain closed some time. No one knows when the road will be clear, and the authorities will not tell.

New York, March 6.—A society has been organised in the city to obtain funds to liquidate the French war debt. Mdlle. Bussson, who during the late war, was so active in securing food and clothing for the French soldiers, is the leading spirit. An address to the ladies of the Society is published. Similar Associations throughout the United States are earnestly requested.

LATEST

THE END OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Case Withdrawn.

THE CLAIMANT ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Church's Falls, March 6.—A large building belonging to Mr. Church, and occupied by James Harrison, as a turning shop, was burned this morning; loss about $3,000; no insurance.

London, March 6.—The celebrated Tichborne case was brought to a sudden and unexpected termination this morning. Upon the opening of the Court the counsel for the claimant to the Tichborne estate announced that the claimant had decided in view of the action of the jury on Monday, in saying they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict to withdraw his case before the Court. After the announcement of the counsel for the plaintiff the counsel for the defence asked Lord Chief Justice Bovill to issue a warrant for the arrest of the claimant on a charge of perjury, and to fix his bail at 50,000 pounds. The petition was granted and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. The claimant was not present at the session of the Court This morning it is believed he has fled from the city. Later.—The claimant to the Tichborne estate did not, as was at first supposed this morning, leave London immediately upon his decision to withdraw his case. Shortly after the issuance of the warrant for his arrest by Lord Chief Justice Bovill, he was was taken into custody by the police and conveyed to Newgate.

London, March 6.—Arrived out, steamships City of London and Anglia, from New York. The str. Atlantic, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday from New York, reports having spoken the City of Washington on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in lat. 50 O. 30, long. 24 O. She had broken her main shaft, and was making for Queenstown under sail. All on board were well.

From Montreal.

Special per Dominion Line.

Montreal, March 6.—Indignation meetings have been held to protest against the cutting of trees in the Mount Royal mountain by a certain wood dealer of the city, who had bought some 40 acres for the purpose of speculation. Also against another party who have been quarrying thereon. The corporation council have taken the matter in hands. It is expected that this piece of vandalism will hurry the work of the proposed park.

For some time past the men belonging to the volunteer militia at Vaudreuil, called the Como Rifles, have complained that they have not received their pay for 1870 and 1871. The militia department were informed of the fact, and Lt.-Col. Harwood went to Vandreul to investigate the matter, and there discovered that 24 non-commissioned officers and men complained that they had not been paid. Returning to the city Col. Harwood ascertained that, on the 5th September last Mr. W. H. Brehant, District Paymaster, had paid over a check for $378 to Captain Donald McNaughton, who commands the company. The money is said not to have been paid over to the men, and Captain McNaughton has been summoned to appear on the 13th before the Police Magistrate, to answer to the charge.

The census enumerators have completed their work and the result will be made known at a meeting of the Committee to be held to-morrow.

This morning a young man named Adelard Lachapelle, aged 17 years, residing in Ledue's Lane, died suddenly.

It is said the Government have acquired the lot on the west side of the present Custom House, and it is understood that the new buildings will be proceeded with this summer.

Several fires broke out last night, but with the exception of Friar's School, no damage was done. The school was found to be on fire at 3 a.m. The fire brigade was promptly on the spot, and extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

There has been little doing in the local money market to-day, and call loans are easily obtained at 7 per cent. Advices from England state that both American bonds and consols are much stronger.

A gale is blowing from the northwest, and the cold is very severe. Thermometer registered at 7 a.m. 15° below zero.

From Toronto.

Toronto, March 6.—Kerrison's Concert last evening was a decided success. Mr. S. H. Blake delivered a lecture last evening before the Y.M.C.A. on infidelity. Mr. Carr, Tennysonian reader, appears again to-morrow night in the Music Hall. Dr. May lectured last evening at the De La Salle Institute. A Library entertainment was held last evening in Zion Church. A Lodge of Knights of Pythias has been organized in the city. The officers were elected last night. A clerk, named Henry Elliott, was detected last night in carrying off a roll of tweed from Pettey & Deneen, his employers, and arrested. This morning he was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. A private meeting of master printers was held this afternoon for the purpose of considering the proposition of the employees to adopt the nine hour movement. It is understood that the request has been refused, and that the men will strike at the end of the week.

Brock Street Church.

A musical and literary entertainment in connection with the Brock Street Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the Lecture Room of St. Andrew's Church, William street, and proved a complete success.

The Hall was densely packed, so that many were unable to obtain seats. Rev. Mr. Wilson presided and after a few prefatory remarks proceeded with the Programme.

The first on the list was a chorus which was well sung by several of the congregation; this was followed by a Piano Duet, played in capital style by the Misses. Dunlop, after which Miss Kate McCammon of Cataraqui, sang very sweetly, "The Last Rose of Summer." A Reading by Mr. Alexander, given with great applause, was succeeded by a Piano Solo, nicely executed by Miss. Kate Orr. Mr. M. Gage sang "The old Oaken Bucket," and was duly applauded. A song and chorus followed, the solo was excellently sung by Miss Martha Robinson and the alto well sustained by Miss Bella Flanigan.

Mr. John Orr's Reading was well rendered and Miss H. Alexander's song, "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," was sung with admirable taste and received a well deserved encore. Mrs. Matthew Gage played a Piano Solo in her usual brilliant style, and Miss Willie McCammon and Miss L. Dunlop fully sustained their reputation.

The last on the Programme was a song, "The Whistling Thief," sung by Mr. Alexander and loudly encored. Wm. Robinson, Esq., M.P.P., in a few appropriate remarks moved a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly contributed to the entertainment. John Flanigan, Esq., seconded the motion. After singing "God Save the Queen," the audience dispersed, having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Remember Mr. Eastty's Readings at Victoria Music Hall This and To-Morrow Evening.

Minutes of the Loughboro Municipal Council

Loughboro, Feby. 26, 1872.

At one o'clock, P.M., the Council met. All were present, the Reeve took the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Audited Accounts for 1871 was also read and accepted. A communication from the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons &c., Ontario, was read by the Clerk, on action.

In accordance with the Act of the Provincial Legislature respecting Tavern and Shop Licenses, the following persons applied for certificates to obtain license to keep Tavern, viz:

Hiram Chariton in the Union Hotel village of Sydenham; James Keely, in Keely's Inn, Railton; Geo. Ockley in the Frontenac Inn, village of Sydenham.

Moved by Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. McMillen and carried, that the Township Treasurer pay the widow of W. Hogan out of the township fund the sum of three dollars, she being needy.

Moved by Mr. McMillin, seconded by Mr. Davana and agreed upon, that Isaac Knight by refunded two dollars, charged to him in 1871, for statute labour which he performed.

At 5 o'clock, P.M., the Council adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 1st day of April next.

Wm. Walsh,
Tp. Clerk.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

The Allan steamer *Prussian* arrived out yesterday.

Two regiments which have shown Bonapartist tendencies have been removed from France.

There is little hope of an understanding begng arrived at between England and France in regard to the commercial treaty between France and Great Britain.

A movement is on foot in France towards the establishment of a Conservative party—the main object in view at present being the liberation of France from the German army.

Advices from India state that the Howlong chiefs have submitted and bound themselves to peace All the captives in the hands of this tribe have been restored to their friends.

Cable despatches announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, in the 85th year of his age. He entered Parliament in 1808, in the Tory interest. He was called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lowther in 1841. He held various posts in the Administrations of Lord Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington; was vice-President of the Board of Trade in Peel's first Administration, Postmaster General in his second Administration, and President of the Council in Lord Derby's first Administration in 1852.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

Per Dominion Line.

Montreal, March 6.

New Bank of Montreal, 218, 217.
Montreal Bank, 222½, 221½; 222.
Merchants' Bank, 127½, 127.
Bank of Commerce, 127½, 127.
Ontario Bank, 109, 108½.
Toronto Bank, 199½, 198.
Royal Canadian Bank, 104½, 104, 104.
Molson's Bank, buyers 114.
Banque du Peuple, buyers 109.
Metropolitan Bank, 105½, 104½.
City Bank, 74½, 72½.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Per Dominion Line.

Toronto, March 4.

Wheat—Fall, 1,28 a 1,30; spring, 1,18 a 1,20. Flour—XX. 5,80 a 5,85; X. 5,70 a 5,75; fancy 5,50 a 5,55; spring X 5,35 a 5,40. No. 1-5,30 a 5,35. Barley 60c a 67c. Corn 58c a 60. Oats 42c. Rye 70c; Peas 72c. Butter—dairy 17c a 19c; medium 15 a 19; poor 10c a 11c. Lard 9½c a 10c. Dressed hogs $5 a $5,20. Beans 19c a 20c.

Montreal Produce Market.

Per Dominion Line.

March 6.

Flour—receipts 3000 bbls; super very dull; nominally 5,70 to 580; strong bakers 5,80; No. 2, 5,20. Wheat—receipts 3,50; no transactions. Corn—dull, 64c to 65c; delivered on cars. Oats—dominally 30c to 32c. Peas—quiet; 83c to 84c. Clover—no sales. New mess dull; 15,50 to 15,75; old nominally. Lard dull 9c to 9½c. Dressed hogs nominally 5,10 to 5,30.

Chicago Produce Market.

Per Dominion Line.

March. 6.

Wheat—rather unsteady; cash 22½; Last half, 23½; April, 24½; May and June, 28½. Corn strong; cash, 37; April, 37½; May, 41½; July, 42½.

Remember Mr. Eastty's Readings at Victoria Music Hall This and To-Morrow Evening.

BIRTH.

In Kingston, on March 6th, the wife of Mr. John F. McDermott, of a son.

DIED.

In Kingston, on March 6th, Jane Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Forrest, Midwife, aged 36 years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the Funeral on FRIDAY at 2 P.M. from her late residence, to Cataraqui Cemetery.

Servant Wanted

A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A HORSE and attend to outdoor work. Apply at the British Whig Office.

March 6, 1872. 56

To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 6 P.M., of SATURDAY, the 9th instant, for the Masons, Carpenters, Painters and Glaziers' work, of a Building to be erected on Princess Street, for Weber & Co.

The lowest Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN POWER,
Architect.

March 6, 1872. 56

Tavern and Shop Licenses.

APPLICANTS for Tavern and other Licenses, whose Applications have been granted by the Police Commissioners, are hereby notified and required to pay their License Money during the present Month of March.

By order of the Police Commissioners.

THOS. MOSTYN,
Inspector of Licenses.

March 6, 1872. 56

PURE WINES

Of Oporto and Roussillon.

VIN ROUGE DE ROUSSILLON, Roussillon Port Nos. 1 and 2, Masden, Alicante, Collioure Viex (an old Dry Wine), PORT (a full flavored Oporto Wine.)

HARBACK & CO.,

GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

March 6, 1872. 56

Wanted.

A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS CHEESE-MAKER. Can show good references and has testimonials showing that the Cheese made by him was awarded the Frst Prize at the Provincial Exhibition.

For Particulars Address,

JAS. L. DOYLE,
Hawksville P. O.

March, 6th, 1872. 56

St. Patrick's Society.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. Patrick's Society will be held in their Hall, Wellington Street,

On Thursday, the 7th March, 1872,

At 7:30 P.M.

A full attendance is requested to make final preparations for the celebration of the coming Anniversary.

By order.

P. DOUGHERTY,
Rec. Secretary.

March 5, 1872. 55

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa

Until Noon, on Friday, 12th April,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for Four Years, Six times per week each way,

Between Loughboro & Kingston,

FROM THE 1st JULY NEXT.

Conveyance to be made in a public or other vehicle.

The Mails to leave Loughboro daily, Sundays excepted, at 7:30 A.M., and to arrive at Kingston at 11 A.M.

To Leave Kingston daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P.M., and to arrive at Loughboro at 7:30 P.M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Loughboro and Kingston.

R. W. BARKER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office
Kingston, March 1st, 1872. 55

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, ESQ.,

Township Treasurer,

In Account with the Municipal Council of the

Township of Loughboro

Feb. 4th, 1871. Dr.

Balance on hands per Audited Account for 1870	$175 76½
Cash from John Walsh	14 00
Fines from D. J. Walker, J.P.	3 00
Tavern and Shop Licenses	110 00
Cash borrowed from Thomas Coppinger	250 00
Cash received from Jno. Chaffey, Esq.	40 00
Cash received from Patrick Davana and others	41 00
Taxes for 1864	119 24
Taxes for 1870	1432 41
Taxes for 1871	2334 84
Back Taxes received from Wm. Caldwell	328 50
From the Land Improvement Fund	30 45
From the Clergy Reserve Fund Fund	107 00
	50 45
Commutation for Statute Labour	1 20
From P. Davana, an order in favor of paupers	8 00
1872.	$5015 50½
Balance on hands	$172.22

Cr.

Cash paid for Treasurer's Book	$4 00
" paid non-resident Land Tax	52 10
" Licenses refunded John Switzer, Jr	10 00
" paid Election expenses for M.P.P.	7 00
" paid to Paupers	190 75
" Discount on Silver	3 52
" paid L. Johnson for Road allowance	50 00
" for Roads and Bridges	521 95
" for Printing for 1870	20 00
" allowed R. McConnell for Rousehorn's Taxes	34 00
" Township Debentures cancelled	1200 00
" Interest on Debentures cancelled	33 00
" for Law Costs	18 79
" Taxes refunded	61 17
" for Side Walk, Village of Sydenham	128 70
" To Township Officers for 1870 and 1871	381 00
" Paid County Rate for 1871	800 00
" Paid County Assessment for Schools	296 00
" School Section orders for 1870 and 1871	1029 30½
By Balance on hand	172 22½
	$5015 50½

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have carefully examined the above Accounts of the Township Treasurer and found them correct, as compared with the vouchers, in every particular, showing the Balance on hand as above stated **$172.22.**

S. O. McGUINN, } Auditors.
ASA PHILLIPS, }

Loughboro, January 29th, 1872.

WM. LAWRENCE,
Tp. Treasurer.

Finally Audited and accepted by the Township Council.

WM. WALSH,
Tp. Clerk.

MR. DAVID GOODFELLOW,

TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

Municipality of Hinchinbrooke

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer from 1870	$13 98½
Collected by County Treasurer Back Taxes	394 59
Absentee Land Tax	400 25
Clergy Reserve Money	40 75
Government School Grant	85 00
Land Improvement Fund	14 61
Taxes for 1870 and 1871	430 48
Tavern License	60 00
Damages done on the Road	25 00
Dr.	$1472 66½
Cr.	1230 27
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$242 29½

DISBURSEMENTS.

Superintendent's School Orders for 1870 and 1871	$159 56
Absentee School Money for 1870 and 1871	85 91
Roads and Bridges	264 37
Balance of Officers' Fees for 1870	54 00
Officers Fees for 1871	190 55
Printing and Stationery	26 84
County Rates for 1870 $76 4 cts., and 1871 $360	436 04
Registering of Two Road By-Laws	2 80
Paupers	11 00
Cr.	$1230 27

We certify this Account to be correct.

JOHN GILES,
Auditor.

H. CUNNINGHAM,

Boat Builder,

(Successor to M. O'Gorman.)

THE HANDSOMEST AND FASTEST BOATS BUILT, AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMCOE STREET.

Kingston, March 4th, 1872. 54

JAPANNED

TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS!

ALL SIZES.

TABLE MATS.

TABLE BELLS.

NAPKIN RINGS.

Nickle Silver

SPOONS & FORKS

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

C. GRIGOR.

Kingston, March 4, 1872. 54

Victoria Music Hall,

KINGSTON.

ON

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

March 6th and 7th.

MR. EASTTY,

of MONTREAL, will give

READINGS

At the above Hall, as follows:—

PROGRAMME—PART 1ST.

Act 1, Scene 3 } Merchant of Venice.
Act 4, Scene 2 } Shakespere.

PART 2ND.

The Vagabonds — Trowbridge.
Chas. Dickens' Reading from "David Copperfield," — Dickens.
Mrs. Caudle's Lecture on Freemasonry — Jerrold.

PART 3RD.

The Sisters — Whitlier.
The Ride to Dingley Dell — Dickens.
The Negro Question — Artemus Ward.
I Vant to Fly — Hood.

Doors open at 7:30; Readings commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents; Children and Schools half price to Reserved Seats. Family Tickets to admit three, $1. Tickets for Reserved Seats at all the Book Stores.

N.B.—An entire new Programme for Thursday evening.

Feb. 27, 1872. 49

SPRING GOODS

AT THE

Liverpool House.

10 BALES GREY COTTONS.

2 Cases Horrocks' Cottons, all numbers.

2 Cases Prints, Splendid Patterns.

150 Dozen Ladies' White Hose.

50 Dozen Children's Hose.

50 Dozen Gent's Half Hose.

2 Cases English and Scotch Tweeds.

3 Cases Canada Tweeds.

50 Dozen Kid Gloves, all shades & sizes.

75 Pieces GLADSTONE BRAND, BLACK ALPACCAS, both sides alike.

ALL OUR

SPRING GOODS!

Have been purchased in October and November and can therefore be

BE SOLD LOWER THAN GOODS PURCHASED NOW.

J. GREENFIELD,

March 4, 1872. 54

R. & J. GARDINER

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. GARDINER

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