The Daily British Whig

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

OUR AGENTS.—The following are authorized agents for the BRITISH WHIG to receive subscriptions and collect advertisments:

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Jas. Banks, Toronto.

B. Simpson, Manitoba.

New Advertisments

Proclamation—Peter Gow.
Sheffield House—C Grigor.
Rehearsal—J A DesRochers.
Special Notice—Fellow's Syrup.
Court of Revision—Francis Elkington.

The Daily British Whig.

Ognfer per Orbem Dicor.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, MARCH 13, 1872

REMINDERS.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.—Practice this evening.

KINGSTON ENGINEERS.—Muster this evening at the Drill Shed at 8 o'clock.

SHERIFF'S SALE of Sails, &c., to-morrow at noon, at the Court House.

LENTEN SERVICES in St. George's Cathedral on Wednesday evening, St. Paul's Church on Thursday evening and St. James Church on Friday evening.

Local Weather Report

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

Telegraphic repost to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 27 hours ending at 7.30 A. M., March 13th, 1872.

	Bar.	Ther.	Dir. of wind.	Vel. of wind.	State of weather.
4.30 P.M.	30.27	18.5	NE	5 miles.	Clear
1.30 P.M.	30.34	4.0	Calm	0 miles.	Clear
7.30 A.M.	30.28	6.2	E.	4 miles.	Fair

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

S. WOODS.

The Ottawa *Times* says that "Mr. Howe who has all his life been striving to consolidate the Empire would be one of the last men who would desire to see it broken up." In view of Mr. Howe's political conduct during the past five years, the above had been better unwritten. It is not long since Mr. Howe instead of "striving to consolidate the Empire" was doing his little best to retard it as far as its British North America possessions were concerned. It is not long since the Nova Scotia Tribune was using his utmost endeavour to break up the Confederacy. It is not long since he was preaching annexation to the people of his province as preferable to union with the Canadas. A man with such a recent political record as this will hardly thank his zealous defenders for asserting of him that he has been all his life striving to consolidate the Empire. It was only after a violation of our constitution by which a huge sop was given to Nova Scotia to still its cries, and after Mr. Howe was bribed with an office of $5,000 a year, that the alleged consolidator of the Empire ceased his efforts at breaking up the Confederation. The less said about Mr. Howe, in this connection, the better. Men whose recollections take in the history of our Confederacy and the acts of its public men are not to be deluded with bathos about Mr. Howe's efforts to consolidate the Empire.

COAL OIL.

We do not purpose, under this heading, to speak of the great oil monopoly recently organized in the United States, and which has thrown oil dealers into consternation, but of a matter still of importance to every consumer of coal oil. The oil usually sold in this city is not what it should be. It leaves a deposit on the wick which interferes with the brilliancy of the flames, and gives rise to a disagreeable smell. Dealers have informed us that this deposit on the wick arises from the chemicals with which the petroleum is refined. So rapidly does it form that in order to secure a proper light and freedom from smell, the wick has to be freed from it two or three times during the evening. As a really good and cheap article of coal oil is one of the most important necessaries of life, refiners would find it to the interest of their pockets to manufacture a fluid free from the above defects. Coal oil at the best has its disadvantages as an illuminator. It's disagreeable odor, the inevitable breakage of lamps and chimneys, and other difficulties attending its use, limit its consumption. If to these be added a yellow sickly light and a nasty effluvium people will from coal oil and head-aches return to the use of gas—a little more costly but vastly more convenient.

A LATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The current number of the *London Quarterly Review* furnishes a striking example of the unreliable character of much of what is called literary criticism. At the beginning of the century a young man named John Keats, whose chief misfortunes were that his father was a livery stable proprietor, and himself a surgeon's apprentice, published a poem entitled *Endymion*, the opening line of which, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," has long since been a household quotation. The *Quarterly* at once fell upon the young poet with savage ferocity, and was abetted by *Blackwood*, which bade him to go "back to his gallipots." The vulgar fierceness of the attack, it is said, at least, hastened the young man's death, and gave occasion to the well known lines:

"Who killed poor Keats?
I, says the *Quarterly*;
With my pen so slaughterly,
I killed poor Keats."

Byron also refers to it in Don Juan, saying that,

"'Tis strange, the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuffed out by an article."

But time, "That great excavator of buried reputations," has revenged poor Keats in a quarter the least expected. In an article on "The Latest Development of Literary Poetry," the January number of the *Quarterly*, the very Review which, a little more than a half a century ago, had hounded the poor young poet to death, thus discourses about his works: "Of the many remarkable historical appearances in the early part of the present century, there was none more remarkable in its character and its influence than the poetry of Keats. Differing both in thought and style from all his contemporaries, and still more from all his predecessors, his writings have, we think, done more to determine the subsequent course of English poetry than those of any other poet. Though his own death is said to have been hastened by the hostility of his critics, his immediate successors have not only monopolized the field of poetry and silenced opposition, but, as a last triumph of ascendancy, have turned criticism itself into a tool. *Keats was the first purely literary English poet who had appeared since Spenser*; and, since Keats English poetry has had an exclusively literary mark." If a little of this consideration had been shown Keats when alive it would have been more creditable to the fairness and consistency of the *Quarterly*. As it is, the above is enough to make Gifford, the cobbler-critic and ex-editor of the *Quarterly*, turn in his grave.

TO-DAY'S GLEANINGS.

Lady Mordaunt has been pronounced by medical authority incurably insane.

Mr. Howe is announced to preside at the soiree of the Bank Street Presbyterian church.

A man named Harris, who recently seduced a young girl near Ottawa, was yesterday forced to marry her at the point of a loaded revolver.

Reports of an insurrection in Spain are false. King Amadeus reviewed the volunteers of the capital and was loudly cheered by them.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution of regret for the death of Mazzini and the President pronounced a eulogy on the illustrious deceased.

Thos. Russell, the well-known athlete, of Ottawa, while arranging preliminaries for a trotting match, had an altercation with a Montrealer, who struck him upon the head with a decanter, from the effects of which it is almost impossible for him to recover.

It has been decided to open the new Western Metropolitan Church at Toronto, on Thursday, April 18, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Tiffany of New York will preach. The dedicatory service will be conducted by Rev. W. M. Punshon.

The rumored defeat of the Prince Edward Island Government is confirmed. The House has been dissolved.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, now in Paris, en route to the South of France, lunched yesterday with the Prince and Princess de Joinville and other members of the Orleans family, after which they received a visit from President Thiers accompanied by his staff.

WONDERFUL EVENTS

A REMARKABLE YEAR.

This year, if we may believe a column of predictions compiled in the New York World, is to be one of extraordinary events. Among other wonderful things that are to happen are the following:

I. A frightful civil war will be waged between the three great parties of France—Legitimists, Republicans and Bonapartists. This war will certainly take place within the year 1872.

II. Paris will be destroyed after terrible struggles wherein blood will flow in streams.

III. The Comte de Chambord will be declared King of France under the title of Henry V.

IV. There will be civil war in England, Italy and other States of Europe.

V. The civil war in Europe will be quelled by Henry V.

VI. The Pope will be restored to his dominions by Henry V.

VII. Aclace and Lorraine will be restored to France.

VIII. The French under the command of Henry V. will march through Europe as conquerers, and even penetrate into a portion of Asia.

IX. Ireland and Poland will be freed; England and Germany will return to orthodoxy, and Islamism will be destroyed.

X. A great battle, called "the battle of the birch tree," will be fought, in which Henry V. will annihilate the armies of Russia and Prussia.

It is not ascertained at the precise date some of the latter events will take place, but it cannot be very long after the accession of Henry V., because that Prince is now fifty-two years of age, and, although the prophets give him multitudinous victory, they do not seem to have accorded him unusual longevity.

A PENCIL ONE YEAR IN A MAN'S LEG.—About twelve months ago, John McLachlan, police sergeant in the eastern district, while pursuing on a frosty night a party he wished to apprehend, slipped and fell on the ground with considerable vehemence. He afterwards complained of a severe pain in his right leg, and was examined by a doctor, who gave it as his opinion that the bone of one of his thighs was fractured. Other medical men, including a professor in the college, were afterwards called in, and expressed themselves in similar terms; but they all agreed that any attempt to extract the splintered bone, which they imagined they could easily feel, would be attended with dangerous consequences. Nothing was therefore done except in the way of external appliances, and after the lapse of four months McLachlan was so far recovered as to be able to resume police duty. About three weeks ago, however, the injured limb again became annoying to him, and after applying poultices to the festering wound for a few days, he observed what he believed to be the "bone splinter" that had given him so much pain, and so much baffled the skill of his medical attendants, protruding out of the wound, and had it extracted; when, strange to relate, it turned out to be a common lead pencil, about 4½ inches in length! It seems that at the time when McLachlan met with the accident he had in his pocket a pencil sharpened at one end, which was forced into the fleshy part of the thigh by the violence of the fall, and had remained there during the past twelve months. He is now recovering from the effects of the mishap, and will, it is expected, be able to resume duty in the course of a few days.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

LONGEVITY.—Will temperance procure long life? Parr was an intemperate man, yet he lived over 150 years. Can we depend on comfort and regularity in our habits? Jenkyns, who lived 169 years, was an habitual beggar, often in want of the common necessaries of life. Is a good climate the sure promoter of longevity? Jane Reeve lived to the age of 105 in the marshy county of Essex, England; Albuna Marc reached 150 in the sultry interior of Ethiopia, and Darkenburg 143 in the shivering climate of the mountains of Norway. With such constrasts of these, how can we philosophize on the subject?

TELEGRAPHIC.

MORNING DESPATCHES.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE.

Republican Victory

(Per Dominion Line.)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for a plan of establishing an iron ship building to economise expenditures in the navy, and of restoring commerce, sent in his report to-day. It embraces the entire subject, commencing with the decline of our shipbuilding, and the method of recovering it. The secretary's plan is the establishment of ship building yards, situated with reference to a steady supply of material, and so arranged as to unite in one establishment all the means to convert this material through all its processes into iron ships under one organized system. This cannot be done without aid from the Government, which might be in the form of a bounty equal to the amounts paid on foreign building materials, with the provision that only American materials be used. The ships when built must be directed on suitable routes of trade. The secretary refers to the position England has attained in the commercial world, and says that it is largely due to her fast steamships lines, which have secured the cotton trade from this country. Stations should be established, the Secretary says, at suitable points for the purpose of coaling, and interchange of commerce and lines of steamships should be established between them and all seaports of America. One station might be established in the Mediterranean, one in the West Indies, and another in the Isthmus. Seventeen line communications are designated to be established gradually, and aided by Government. Six lines are named as immediately necessary, which would require about thirty steamers, costing an aggregate cost of from fifteen to twenty millions dollars.

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 13.—At a railroad meeting yesterday, a Committee was appointed to look into the matter of building a railroad to Buffalo, also one to Erie. A delegation numbering one hundred was present from Buffalo, including Mayor Brush, who was authorized to pledge one million dollars towards the road over their route. Erie pledged to build one half of the road to Erie. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the people appeared determined to place themselves beyond the reach of the gigantic monopoly known as the South Improvement Company. Charters will be obtained and books opened for subscriptions to stock of the road to Buffalo and Erie. Agents of Commodore Vanderbilt and Tom Scott, who have been here with a view of a compromise or conciliation, have been unsuccessful, and must return acknowledging themselves defeated. A free pipe bill has passed both houses and become a law, which will enable the anti-monopolists to immediately build pipe lines to Erie and Pittsburg, giving them the advantage of exportation for their great product of petroleum to Europe.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The *Times* says this morning that last returns from New Hampshire indicate a Republican gain over last year of 3,375, and this only in 186 towns. These towns give Straw Republican about 2,000 majority.

TORONTO.

Special per Dominion Line.

TORONTO, March 13.—Mr. Wm. Carr read Tennyson's Enoch Arden in Music Hall last evening, for the benefit of Newsboy's Home. Yesterday a student of Knox College named Lahore, died suddenly while participating in morning prayers at his boarding house. His remains were conveyed to Bothwell to-day; the funeral procession to the train was a very large one. Last evening a fire broke out in Bacon and Phillis's Delfware house, on Yonge Street, but was extinguished before the engines arrived. The annual meeting of the Toronto Rifle Club was held last evening; the financial condition of the Club was good. Capt. Edwards elected President, for the current year. At a meeting of Hurd & Leigh's creditors yesterday it was stated that the claims against the estate are $25,000. The stock has been sold for $8,000. A farmer was victimized on the Great Western Railway at Hamilton station yesterday. A stranger asked him to lend him $150 in bills to pay freight, on goods coming to this city and offered him $500 in 20 dollar gold pieces as security. The bargain was made and the agreement to meet in a Toronto hotel. The farmer reached here and discovered that the gold was useless. The stranger has of course not since been seen. The Toronto Presbytery to-day has been principally taken up with the debate on the union. David S. Keith, plumber, has obtained a summons to Archbishop Lynch and Father Jamot, to show cause why Jessie, John and James Keith, aged 11, 6, and 4, should not be produced.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, March 13.—Despatches from New York reporting a change in the direction of the Railroad Company, and the dispersing of Jay Gould from the presidency, have been received in this city. The *Times* says the election of the new Board of Directors, and the election of General Dix to the Presidency of the Company, will receive confidence in American enterprise, and consequently result in an increase of the resources of country.

LONDON, March 13.—The claimant to the Tichborne estate has been in prison since the adverse decision in his case. He has hopes of securing the required bail, fifty thousand pounds, to effect his release. It is reported that the prisoner, if bailed, will be immediately re-arrested on charge of forgery. Montague Williams is to conduct the prosecution against the prisoner. Lord Northbrook, the newly elected Viceroy of India, will sail for Bombay on the 25th inst.

QUEENSTOWN, March 13.—Str. City of Montreal, from New York, for Liverpool, has arrived.

BELFAST, March, 13.—The steamer Rahabdim which left winter port for Boston yesterday, is frozen up below Bulkport, also the tug which went to her assistance. A year ago to-day the Penobscot river to Bangor was entered free from ice. Belfast harbour is unobstructed.

Entertainment at Garden Island.

A large number of the residents of the several Islands lying opposite Kingston met in the Garden Island School House, last evening, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Shortt of Wolfe Island for the purpose of dispensing tea, music and literature. The room was well filled and the proceedings opened by refreshments being liberally distributed amid general satisfaction. Songs succeeded by several of our most talented lady artists, which were enthusiastically received. Messrs. Springs and Keeley, too, were present, and gave some of their most humorous sketches amidst rounds of applause. Mr. McIntyre read the "Charity Dinner," Mr. Alexander, one of Lover's comical delineations of Irish life, and Mr. Tookey the speech of Sergeant Buzfuz from Pickwick, with great effect. The Meves family, consisting of father, mother and a whole troop of "Olive Branches," sang two German songs and choruses and were each time rapturously encored. The efforts of the parents in training their children, mere babies as the youngest still are, to love music, cannot be too highly praised, and it is gratifying to us to chronicle their early success. The audience dispersed in high good humour, well satisfied with their evening's amusement, at about a quarter past ten.

(By our own Reporter.)

Another of those popular entertainments in connection with Trinity Church, Marysville, was held in the Town Hall, Garden Island, last evening. The Hall was crowded to repletion, a goodly number being present from Kingston. Rev. Mr. Shortt presided and made a few prefatory remarks explaining the object of the meeting. The refreshments which were of the choicest kind were served up; after which the Programme was commenced by Miss Preston, who sang in excellent style. Miss Reyner and Miss Gillard followed, and their singing received the applause it so well merited. A capital Reading, by Mr. Alexander, was succeeded by a duet, very prettily sung by the Misses Savage. Mr. Spriggs in "Lord Lovell," created much merriment, and Miss Anna Town sang in her usual sweet and charming manner. "Paddington Green," sung by Mr. Cotes, was followed by a Reading given by Mr. McIntyre, which the audience appreciated by frequent plaudits. The Meves' family contributed two choruses and were deservedly encored. Mr. Keely, as usual, kept the audience in fours of laughter by singing several comic songs.

Perhaps the most interesting and pleasing part of the Programme was Mr. Tookey's Readings. He selected Sergeant Buzbuz, address and rendered it with great power and effect; every sentence told upon the audience, as was fully shewn by the applause which followed. We should like to hear Mr. Tookey more frequently.

THE ENGLISH BALLOT BILL.

The new Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill of the British House of Commons is in all essentials the same measure as that which, after almost endless obstruction, was sent up from the Commons to the Lords, and by the Lords contumaciously rejected at the fag end of last session.

It possesses the two essentials, and almost all the accidentials, of a good ballot measure. The essentials are secresy and security. That is to say, it is necessary, on the one hand, that the vote of the elector shall be so given that its destination shall be known to no one but himself, and on the other that no person that is not an elector shall be allowed to vote, and that no person who is an elector shall be allowed to vote more than once, or for more than the proper number of candidates. The accidentials of the bill consist of the clauses which provide for the proper nomination of candidates, and for the proper exercise of the franchise by each and every other voter.

In the first place, the hustings is abolished. There are to be no more of those rowdy assemblies whereat the candidates for parliamentary honours are compelled to place themselves in the undignified position of screaming at a mob which hoots and yells and refuses to hear them. In place thereof, it is proposed that the returning officer shall, at a specified time after the issuing of the writ, appoint a day for the coming election; that he shall fix upon some two hours between nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, during which two hours it shall be competent for any candidate nominated by ten electors, including his proposer and seconder, or for any mover or seconder of such candidate, to wait upon the returning officer and hand him the nomination paper; that if only a sufficient number of candidates shall be nominated to fill the vacancies, the returning officer shall declare all the candidates duly elected; and that if more than the necessary number of candidates are nominated, the returning officer shall declare a poll. It will be seen, therefore, that the nomination will be a very decorous if a very dull business. The only persons whom the bill permits to be present are the returning officer and his clerks, and one person on behalf of each candidate. It is to be noted, too, that though a candidate is to be allowed liberty to withdraw from his candidature during the two hours appointed for the election, he is not to be permitted to retire afterwards. When a poll has been once decided upon, all the candidates must remain candidates until its close. The county authorities are required to so distribute polling places as that none shall be at a greater distance than four miles from the residence of any elector. The polling places provided, the returning officer is to appoint an agent of his own to take charge of the ballot box at each, and he is required to allow an agent of each of the candidates to be present with his own agent. No other person is to be allowed to enter the polling place except the electors who vote, and these must enter one at a time. Before the poll is opened, the agent of the returning officer must open the ballot box and show that it is empty. He must then close it and lock it, and place his seal upon the lock. All is now ready for the voters. Each voter as he enters will have given to him a voting paper, which will contain the names of the candidates on one side, and which will be stamped on the other (in the voter's presence) with an "official mark." The voter will secretly tick the names of the candidates he intends to vote for, and fold up the paper in such wise that while his own marks shall be concealed the official mark shall be visible. He will then show the official mark to the agent of the returning officer, and having done so will be allowed to drop his voting paper into the ballot box. At the end of the day the agent of the returning officer will seal up the opening in the ballot box in the same way as he sealed up the lock in the morning; and when the whole of the ballot boxes are collected, the returning officer himself will open them, in the presence of one agent from each candidate, and count up and declare the number of votes given.

These are the main provisions of the new Ballot Bill. There are severe penalties against their infringement.

A TEMPERANCE LETTER.

(New York Sun, 8th inst.)

The President of the New Jersey Union has received and handed the following letter for publication. It will be seen that Father Stafford has literally a "holy horror" of liquor, deeming it an evil worthy of annihilation. His position is on the uttermost post, quite ahead of the general Temperance army, who will never believe and his thoughts full of interest, as they are certainly full of energy and fire.

Lindsay, Ontario, Feb. 15, 1872.

My Dear Mr. O'Brien—It will be impossible for me to be at your great Convention. I regret it exceedingly, as I had rather meet the men who will be assembled at that convention than any other body of men brought together for any other work under heaven, save the work of our holy religion alone. If I were there with a voice and a vote, I would give them both on the side of prohibition. I am in favor of the total removal from off the face of the earth of the thing called alcohol. If it were possible I would destroy the secret of its manufacture and hang any man who would attempt to rediscover it.

It is said to be necessary for mechanical and medicinal purposes. Any mechanical, manufacturing or chemical ends, attainable by the use of alcohol, are of no account as compared with the wrecks and the ruin caused by the infernal stuff. The loss of human life alone caused by liquor, and especially the loss of Irish life, in America alone, is too great to justify us in allowing it to remain under any pretense whatever. England never did us any harm like unto the harm done us by whiskey. It is not alone the poverty, the ignorance, the vice, the crime, the ruin and social degradation of our race in America—but the faith—even the old faith, that all the devices of hell could not prevail against—is crumbling away and perishing under the demoralizing whiskey bottle.

With this belief I am in favor of total abolition of the whiskey traffic, and immediate emancipation of our race from the curse of the whiskey business. Put me down then, with my little army of 2,000, enemies—deadly enemies—of the whole traffic, as being with you in any means you may employ looking forward to the extinction of the traffic.

Here in Lindsay all the women and children are pledged, not only to total abstinence themselves but to a bitter hatred of this their greatest enemy; all the men members are pledged to act as agents (every member is an agent) against the traffic in liquor and the drinking usages of modern society. You have done great things in America—you have your memories of the War of Independence—you have your victory of the emancipation of your slaves. Now, with the help of God, let us have the emancipation of our Irish people, and of the world, from this the worst curse yet.

Your obedient servant,
M. STAFFORD, P. P.

As soon as a majority of the pulpit and press of this country have the courage to speak out thus boldly, the success of the Temperance cause will be assured. Speed the day!

The Colorado Narrow Gauge Railroad.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune has been on a tour of observation over the Colorado Narrow Gauge Railroad. This road has attracted much attention as being the first of any great length in the world, and many are looking with curiosity as to its progress and success. The Tribune says:

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has a 3-feet track, the ties are 6½ feet long, and the banks have a 12-feet cut. The iron weighs 30 pounds to the yard, and is fastened with fish-plate joint. The maximum curvature is 6 degrees to 100 ft. The Pennsylvania Central has 9 degrees, and the Union Pacific twelve degrees. The maximum grade is 75 feet to the mile, while the Denver Pacific, rising to the North Divide, between Greeley and Cheyenne, has ninety feet, the Union Pacific 112; and the Baltimore and Ohio, 116. The cost of the road as now equipped was $13,500 to the mile. The equipment includes 3 engines, 2 passenger, 2 smoking, 2 baggage, 10 box, and 90 flat cars, also a depot at Denver, and a machine-shop 50 by 100 feet, with machinery for making cars. The engines cost $7,500 for passenger trains, and $8,500 for freight trains. They weigh respectively 12 and 15 tons. There are four drives on the passenger and six on the freight engines, with one pair of pony-trucks in front, and a radius bar connection. The engines were made in Philadelphia, the iron for the track in England, brought via New Orleans. The freight has added one-third to its cost. A narrow-gauge road can be built in the East for $8,000 to $10,000 a mile, with cash payments. The freight cars have four wheels, but those with eight wheels are to be made, and with such it is estimated that the same average of freight will be carried as by the ordinary broad-gauge cars. The passenger cars have eight wheels, are eight feet wide from outside to outside, and 35 feet long. On one side are double on the other side single seats, and one car will seat 34 passengers. Sleeping cars with double berths can be made to accommodate as many passengers as a Pullman now carries, when each passenger has a double berth. Excursion cars are to be made with revolving seats, one each side, and so arranged that by turning the backs to the side of the car they form a settee as in a Pullman.

The officers of this road state that it can do the work that almost any road can do with a single track. The present freight cars are somewhat smaller and different from those to be constructed. Stock cars are to be made for bringing cattle from the Arkansas valley to the mines, for this road is to connect with the Colorado Central, now building. The rails of street cars in Denver are to be 3 feet; the cars of this road are to be run into the streets, to load and unload at the stores, saving drayage. A single mule pulls a loaded car with ease.

It is hoped that accidents by the Narrow Guage will be few, because with the ordinary brake a train can be brought to a stand as quickly as other trains can be by the improved patent brakes. The centre of gravity on the small cars is ten per cent. lower than in the larger ones, hence the cars are less likely to overturn, and the whole weight of the train being less, collisions must be less violent. The Denver and Rio Grande Line is conducted under a new method. The engineer alone has charge of running the train. The conductor is an agent, and he is also a telegraphic operator. He carries a telegraphic apparatus with him, and stations are attached to telegraph poles, being little more than shelves, and the agent communicates orders to the engineer. The poles are numbered in mile sections, from 1 to 25, and the miles are marked on the poles as if mile-stones. By this means the engineer who keeps record of the condition of the track, can report to the master mechanic at the end of the trip, or sooner, any defect within 100 feet by naming the number of the pole and section where work is needed. The master mechanic has charge of maintenance of way, and, having reports by telegraph, as above stated, he at once directs where work is to be done. It is reported that this road is to be extended to the old city of Mexico, and that offers of money have been made from the owners of rich mines in that remote region. Thus we may expect that this road, now just commenced, will be extended to the Capital of the Montezumas, a distance of over 1800 miles from Denver. It is to be said in addition, that an extension of the narrow gauge northward has been surveyed running through our town to connect with the Union Pacific at Pine Bluff."

CITY LICENSES.

The following is the List of Licenses which have been approved and granted by the Police Commissioners, for the year from March 1st last. A number of applications are yet expected to come in:

SHOP LICENSES.

A McCormack	H A Harback
Thomas Tasker	John McMillan
J Carruthers & Co	F & T Bagley
George Thompson	Jas Browne & Co

SALOON LICENSES.

R Town	Wm Shannahan
A Cicolari	Geo A Spotswood
Thomas Farrell	John Shannahan
Samuel Thornton	Beaufort & Sons

FIRST-CLASS TAVERN LICENSES.

S W Swales	Louis Gerald
S W Swales	Elizabeth Milsap

SECOND-CLASS TAVERN LICENSES.

James Marshall	Daniel Hagarty
James Robb	James Mollard
Wm Richardson	Wm Rees
John Maloney	W J Young
John G Parkhill	John Dockril
Patrick Burns	Bernard Sheridan
Jas McGowan	Robt Campbell
Tim Sullivan	Geo W Banks
Jos Rogers	Rober Smith
Thos Fitzsimmons	C Hewson
Thos McGowan	Jas Hogan
George McCullough	J C McDonald
Joseph Quigley	Owen Tierney
Ann McNinch	W H Hindmarsh
Jas Galloway	Alex Robb
David Hagarty	Elizabeth Scott
Peter Murphy	Ann Griffin
G W Fenwick	P Clint
Wm Spankie	Thos Divine
Tim Doolan	Eliza Grimason
M Conroy	John Byrne
Peter Farmer	John Campbell
Alexr Adair	Francis Little
Mary Bowen	Daniel Lynch
P J Jennings	Patrick Carrol
G T Swan	S H Blondheim
G F Bongard	Geo Woods
Fabieu Deroche	Mary Gee
James Gough	Hanora Collins
John S Miller	Luke Woods
Martin Doolan	Ann Aston
Owen McGinnis	Maurice Denn
Alex McKillop	R Beauprie
Patrick Kearns	Carolina Lund
Richard Spotton	Thos Rawson
Nancy McNeil	John Dunn
Jane Gilbert	Thos Howland

Approved of by the Board of Commissioners on the 4th instant.

(Signed.)

S. T. DRENNAN,
MAYOR,
Chairman.

South Grenville

At a meeting of the Conservative electors of South Grenville yesterday, Mr. W. Ellis, of Prescott, was selected as their candidate for the Local Legislature in place of Mr. Clarke, deceased. The nomination is fixed for the 19th inst., and the polling day one week later. The Reformers met for the same purpose on Saturday, when several names were proposed. Mr. C. F. Fraser, of Brockville, was selected as the candidate of that party.

Christian Liberality.

The Chicago *Pulpit* tells of the fraternization of sects brought about by the late fire. A Jewish and a Presbyterian congregation use alternately the Second Presbyterian church. The Universalists, by courtesy of a Jewish congregation, worship in a synagogue. An Episcopalian and a Presbyterian audience each assemble on Sunday where upon other days the minstrels and drama hold sway. This growing liberality is not confined to Protestant sects, nor to our own country. It belongs to the spirit of the age. Robert Collyer says he saw "one of the first gleams of the millennium when he attended a Presbyterian service in a Roman Catholic church at Lucerne, and heard a sermon acceptable in every way to a Unitarian minister." In the island of Sante Domingo, where the people are Roman Catholics of Spanish descent, several Methodist churches are being built with money contributed in part by the Catholics themselves. Many of the citizens subscribe liberally to both churches.

New Company.

La Minerve publishes the prospectus of a French-Canadian Company, which has been got up in Montreal for the importation of metals that cannot be produced in Canada. The capital of the new concern is $100,000, in 1,000 shares of $100 each, and Mr. C. H. Letourneux, St. Paul street, is President.

ARRIVALS AT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.

Up to noon, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Cape Vincent; Henry Harress, Montreal; R. E. Wood, London, Cut.; E. W. Wright and wife, Cressy; P. Amey, Napanee; M. Grange, do; G. A. Spotsworth, City; James Tyler, Napanee; E. S. Fraser and wife, Chicago; W. M. Campbell, Montreal; J. E. Haweth, Napanee; Weir Anderson, Toronto; John MacDonell, Syracuse.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

Per Dominion Line.

Montreal, March 13.

Montreal Bank, 222½, 224½.
Merchants' Bank, 126¼, 125¾.
Bank of Commerce, 127, 125¾.
Ontario Bank, 110, 108.
Toronto Bank, 199, 197½.
Royal Canadian Bank, 104½, 103.

Montreal Produce Market.

Per Dominion Line.

March 13.

Flour—receipts, 2100 bbls; supers, market dull; 5,65 to 5,70; medium and strong bakers 5,80 to 5,90; No. 2 nominally, 5,20; extra neglected. Wheat—receipts, 700 bush; no transaction. Corn—sales 4 cars at 64c; delivered on cars. Oats—30c to 32c. Peas—82c to 84c. Clover seed—no sales reported. New mess pork 15,50; old 15,00 to 15,25; thin mess nominally, 14,50. Lard very dull, 9c to 9¼. Dressed hogs, very dull, 5,20 to 5,40.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS—IN BOND.

March 13.

Sleigh, C Vincent—430 bxs, J Carruthers & Co; 1 bx, H Skinner; 1 bx, S Chown & Sons; 1 bx, 1 bale, Reyner & Co; 2 bbls, Pro H W Co; 4 bxs, A Chown; 4 bxs, 1 cask, W H & J B Graham; 1 bx, 2 rolls, G Ashley; 1 bx, 2 rolls, W H Hay; 1 bx, J Hall; 2 bxs, Conger Bros; 2 bxs, H B Hunt; 2 bxs, Boyle & Wright.

G T R, Prescott—1 pkg, R & J Gardiner.

G T R, Coaticook—15 bales, Bk Commerce; 5 bales, order.

G T R, Montreal—23 bxs, 50 paddles, J Browne & Co.

DIED.

In London, on the 11th inst., Harriet A., wife of Mr. Thomas Short, and daughter of Mr. John Wily, aged 27 years; also, on the 11th inst., Albert, infant son of Mr. Thomas Short, aged ten days.

At Toronto, on the 11th inst., Ann Mackay, widow of the late William Mackay, of the Custom House, Toronto.

MARAVILLA COCOA—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of pure Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguished the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMEOPATHIC COCOA—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BRUTHERS under the ablest homœpathic advice sided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine, in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Bros., the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PROCLAMATION!

(L.S.)

W. P. HOWLAND.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

ADAM CROOKS, Q.C., Attorney-General.

WHEREAS THOMAS SCOTT, lately a resident of this Province, and an Emigrant thence to the North-West, was, in the Month of March, A.D. 1870, cruelly murdered near Fort Garry.

And Whereas no effectual steps have been taken to bring the murderers of the said THOMAS SCOTT to Justice:

Now know ye, that the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, as a REWARD to such person or persons as may be instrumental in bringing the said murderers or any of them to trial for the said murder before any Court of competent jurisdiction; and in case more than one person becomes entitled to participate, in the Reward it will be equitably apportioned.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario, to be hereunto affixed:

WITNESS, the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House, in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province of Ontario, this NINTH DAY OF MARCH, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two, and in the Thirty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

PETER GOW,
Secretary.

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Just Received.

GREEN SPECTACLES.

GREEN GOGGLES.

BLUE GOGGLES

READING GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, &c

WE SELL CHEAP.

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

C. GRIGOR.

Kingston, March 13, 1872. 62

Lost.

ON THURSDAY EVENING LAST, on Princess or North Sydenham Street, A WOOLEN SHAWL, striped black, red, white, &c. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at MR. WILTON'S AMERICAN HOTEL, Princess Street.

March 12, 1872. 61

To Let.

THE HOUSE ON PRINCESS STREET, near Gordon Street, owned by Mr. John Breden, Jr.

Possession on May 1st.

March 12, 1872. 71

Municipality of Palmerston, North & South Canonto.

COURT OF REVISION, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the above Municipality will be held at MR. WM. EVANS, in the Township of Palmerston, on MONDAY, the 8th day of APRIL, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS ELKINGTON,
Township Clerk.

Ardoch, March 8, 1872.

Rehearsal.

A GENERAL REHEARSAL with full Orchestra, for the Concert of Sacred Music to be given in St. Mary's Cathedral on the 3rd of April next, will take place at the Bishop's Palace, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ sharp.

☞ A full attendance is requested.

J. A. DESROCHERS.

March 13, 1872. 13

$1.000 To Loan

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

W. H. FULLER,
Solicitor, Bagot Street.

Feb. 5, 1872. 3

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, Portsmouth, and the Shamrock Benevolent Association

WILL CELEBRATE the Anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint, by a

GRAND PROCESSION

TO FORM IN FRONT OF THE

CITY HALL!

ON

MONDAY, THE 18TH MARCH,

At 9 o'clock, A.M.

And proceed from thence to ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, and March through the Principal Streets of the City.

All Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen are invited to join the Procession.

The Society have also the honour to announce that a grand Concert will be given in the City Hall, under the supervision of Prof. Des Rochers, aided by the leading amateurs, and sustained by the magnificent Band of the 40th Battalion Rifles, specially brought from Cobourg for the occasion.