Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 12:40 p.m.; Arrive at 1:00 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 6:00 a.m.

GOING WEST

By Day Express Train close at 3:20 p.m.; Arrive at 4:30 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 6:00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, for New York, Boston and Oswego, close at 9:00 a.m. daily, and arrive at 1:15 p.m. For Cape Vincent alone close at 2 p.m., and arrive at 11:15 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

For Cunard Line, will be closed every Monday at 2:30 p.m.
For Bremen Line, every Tuesday at 3:00 p.m.
For Canadian Line, every Friday at noon.

Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line on which they are intended to be forwarded.

18 NEW 69.

Kingston & Cape Vincent Mail Line of Stages.

ON and after MONDAY, Jan 4th, STAGES of this Line will leave KINGSTON as follows: At TEN o'clock A.M., and at TWO o'clock P.M., on arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from the West. Passengers leaving their address at the Stage Office will be called for, at their residences or at the different Hotels. This Company have provided Extra Accommodations for Passengers crossing with them.

Office in the Burnett House Buildings Ontario Street.

Agent:
THOMAS HANLEY.

Kingston, Jan. 8th, 1869.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Collet per Orbem Decor."

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—J. M., Napanee A. C., Ottawa.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

SPRING ASSIZES. — Court opens this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

AUCTION SALE of Goods in Fraser's block continued every afternoon and evening.

CATARAQUI CHAPTER.—Emergent Convocation this evening at 7:30.

PRINCESS' OF WALES' OWN.—This Battalion parades this evening at half-past seven o'clock, when the Band will be present. Every member must attend.

REMINDER.—The great sale of Donald McIntosh, Esq, takes place on Monday next.

Now all you good fellows I hope you wont fail
On Monday to come to the McIntosh sale;
For there you'll find bargains and everything real—
There'll be slathers of whiskey and lashins of ale.

Sale at twelve o'clock sharp. No humbugging, as Murray is the auctioneer.

Spring Assizes.

March 19.

The Jury in the case of the Queen vs. Doyle, assault, brought in a verdict this evening of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. He has frequently been arrested for beating members of his family, but this is the first time of his being tried in a high court for the offence.

In the case of the Queen vs. Small and Barnes we are assured that it is a misapprehension to suppose that the charge of conspiracy to defraud, on which the Grand Jury brought in a true bill, was dropped by the Counsel for the Bank. They were prepared to go on with both cases, the fraud and the conspiracy to defraud, but the defendant Small was not prepared to defend himself on either indictment, and so the cases went over to the next Court, thereby incurring the expense of new costs and counsel fees. Messrs. J. Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., and R. A. Harrison, Q.C., came down from Toronto specially to aid the prosecution.

March 20.

The Court opened at 9 30 this morning, Mr. Justice Morrison presiding. The first case was

THE QUEEN VS. JOHN AND GEORGE SPOONER.—The prisoners were indicted for burglary, a second count being added charging them with robbing, and a third count covering a charge of larceny. The particulars of the case are so well known that a mere recital is necessary. A man named John McDonough, living on the Portland Road near Yarker, had his house entered on the night of the 27th January last by two men, who took forced possession of the premises and ransacked them. They forced McDonough, by putting him in fear of his life, to deliver up the key of a chest supposed to contain something more valuable than old clothes, and left, carrying with them, it is alleged, $9 in bills and $100 in silver, a receipt of the Bank of Montreal for $500, and one of the Bank of British North America for a similar amount, and a note of a farmer for $30. They held the members of the family in their power by using threats of violence, and represented themselves to be deserters from the American army. They said they wanted the money to pay their way along. The watch-dog, which disputed the right of the robbers to intrude at such a late hour, met his death at their hands. McDonough and his family were under the impression that the prisoners were their untimely visitors, and next morning took steps to inform the proper authorities of the affair. The prisoners were in consequence arrested and examined, and on the strength of the evidence committed for trial. It was believed that it would be a difficult matter to prove their identity with that of the robbers. Two witnesses were called by the defence, who swore, one of them that he was with the prisoner George Spooner from half past ten o'clock until two on the night of the robbery. The other was in the company of John Spooner, who was sick, until ten o'clock. Several well-known farmers, neighbors of the prisoner, spoke very favorably of the character of the accused.

The Jury retired about five o'clock, and were absent just an hour, and upon their return brought in a verdict of acquittal, which was received with loud applause by a large number who were eagerly waiting the result. The outburst was promptly suppressed, however.

The Grand Jury brought in the following report:—

Grand Jury Room,
Kingston, March 20th.

The Grand Jury for our Lady the Queen, at the Court of Assizes, beg leave to present—

That they have disposed of the business laid before them by the Counsel for the Crown, and have, in accordance with their duty, visited the Gaol, which they found in good order and condition, it being healthy and comfortable in all respects. The prisoners had no complaints to make in regard to the fare or treatment they received, and everything about the Gaol betokens a constant care and attention on the part of the Gaoler, Mr. Chas. Corbett.

The Grand Jury join with your Lordship in regretting the heavy state of the calendar of the present Court, but they observe with extreme pleasure that the number of prisoners under confinement in the Gaol is comparatively small, much below the average shewn by the prison record. They notice with feelings of regret, however, the undue proportion of female prisoners, and would earnestly solicit the adoption of some scheme which will effect their reclamation to society.

The Grand Jury wish to draw the attention of the Court to the want of prison clothing, in which prisoners confined could be kept clean. Two of the inmates of the gaol are almost in a state of nudity. And there is no provision for covering their nakedness or clothing them, while there our rags could be washed and mended, it is utterly impossible for the prison authorities to keep them as clean as could be wished.

The Grand Jury beg leave to request your Lordship to urge upon the Government the advisability of providing a measure whereby witnesses in criminal cases will in future be paid for their attendance in Court, similar to those subpœned in civil actions. They feel that such a measure would greatly facilitate the business of the Crown, and tend unquestionably to further the ends of justice. At present witnesses are taken from their daily avocations, and forced to remain at Court, at great personal loss and inconvenience. Through the proposed reform the trouble of collecting the witnesses in Court at the proper time would be materially lessened.

The Grand Jurors cannot with justice to their own feelings separate without expressing their deep felt sorrow at the loss this County suffers through the death of the late Judge Draper, and beg to record their high appreciation of that gentleman, both to his high qualities as a Judge and to his courteous deportment as a private citizen.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

ISAAC SIMPSON,
Foreman.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning at half past nine o'clock.

These Assizes will surely terminate on Monday or Tuesday, and it is doubtful whether all the Criminal Business, to say nothing of the Civil, will be ended by that time, as the Judge must leave for Brockville. A great many Remanets will be left until September next. This is very cruel on the part of the Attorney General, who should have given Kingston a longer term. Mr. Justice Morrison must leave Judge Parke to conduct the County Court cases.

Prince Arthur.

It is stated that Prince Arthur will shortly proceed to Canada to join the Canadian Rifles.—News.

*** Prince Arthur is not coming to Canada until the Fall, and then he joins the Rifle Brigade, of which his father was Colonel Commandant, and not the Royal Canadian Rifles.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

[To the Editor of the London Daily News.]

SIR: A communication containing some remarkable statements in the interest of the above Company, and some equally remarkable recommendations for the benefit of the Imperial and Canadian Governments, appeared, a few days since, in the London Daily News, over the signature of "Pioneer." Your editorial notice of these statements and recommendations was so much to the purpose that I did not feel called upon, as a Canadian, to correct or answer them. But the reply to your remarks, which has appeared in one of the city organs of the Company, in which the Canadians are denounced as "filibusters" and "spoliators," and told that the Company will "dispose of its property to the highest bidder"—that "other parties" are in the field with an offer of £8,000,000, and that neither Imperial nor Provincial authorities "are entitled to interfere," induces me to ask for a little of your space to say a word or two on the other side of the question. It would require more time than I have at my disposal, and more space than you could spare, to give such a history of the Company and of the points understood to be in dispute between them and the two Governments, as would make the subject intelligible to a stranger. I must, therefore, assume that your readers are already acquainted with the leading features of both, and will confine my remarks to two or three points with respect to which your correspondent, and many other intelligent persons in this country, appear to be misinformed:

1. The Canadian Government have not proposed to buy the "territorial rights" of the Hudson's Bay Company in Rupert's Land, for two reasons. 1. These rights are not legally saleable. 2. They are of no commercial value, if the Company had power to sell them.

Your correspondent says the charter of Charles the Second conveyed to the Company "full general powers of government and of civil and criminal jurisdiction;" that it constituted Rupert's land "into a British colony," and that the Company are the "governors of a colony." I agree so far, that if the charter constituted and conveyed anything legally, it constituted a colony, and conveyed certain powers of government. But where is the charter, or statute, or dictum of constitutional law, which says that the governors of a British colony may sell the territory of that colony, not in small parcels to settlers and subjects, but in the lump, to whomsoever they please? Is the British Empire about to be put up at auction? And is North Western British America, nearly as large as all Europe, to be knocked down to the highest bidder? No, the fur-traders and stock-jobbers are mistaken. They may, while their charter is uncancelled, continue to find some trade for furs, minerals and other considerable commodities in those seas, straits, bays, &c., that lie within the entrance of the straits, commonly called Hudson's Straits, and they may have the sole trade and commerce of all the lands, &c., upon the coasts and confines of the seas, straits, bays, &c., aforesaid, which were in 1670 in the possession of England, and not possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State. At least so says their charter, but it nowhere says that they may sell their rights of government; that they may sell the civil and criminal jurisdiction; that they may sell the revenues which are the legitimate resource of government—all to the highest bidder? Sir Curtis Lampson (who, I presume, is a naturalized subject of Her Majesty) ought to instruct both his American and English colleagues better as to the powers of British subjects entrusted with the government of a British colony. His exposition, at the last meeting of shareholders, was evidently too brief and perfunctory. The Canadians hold that the governors of the colony of Rupert's Land have duties and obligations as well as rights; that these rights are not separable from the duties, and that they must either govern or abdicate. The representatives of the company admit that they cannot govern the country for want of necessary powers. A state of things has grown up not contemplated by their charter, and if they will neither eat the hay nor allow others to eat it, they must be treated as their elder brother, the Virginia Company, was treated in an age when proprietary governments were better understood than now. King James appointed commissioners to investigate the affairs of that corporation, who reported in favor of cancelling the charter, as an act of benevolence to the colony. The company resisted, and contended for their rights, but a writ of quo warranto brought them into court, and their charter was cancelled. The history does not inform us that they received any indemnity, or that it ever entered into the heads of the Virginia Company, though they had expended large sums of money on the colony and received small returns, to offer it for sale to the highest bidder.

2. But if the company had the power to sell their territorial rights as they pretend, these rights are of no value except in connection with the fur trade. The greater part of Rupert's Land is frozen throughout the year. No agricultural settlements are ever likely to made there. In the north-western the case is different; but as this country was, by express words, excluded from their charter, they cannot sell an acre of it and give a legal title. The fertile belt, as it is called, is either a part of Canada under the Acts of 1774 and 1791, or it is a part of the British empire, as yet unorganized, and belongs to the nation. The company persist in claiming this fertile country, but even if that claim were admitted, none know better than themselves that the costs of surveying and managing its lands, of making roads, bridges and other improvements to promote settlement, will far exceed any revenue that can be obtained from the sale of lands. The present policy of the United States of America and of the Provinces of Canada is to give away the public lands to settlers. Your correspondent thinks 16s per acre may be obtained for land in the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan, while the best lands in the new townships of Ontario can be had for nothing by actual settlers, and for three shillings per acre by purchasers. In Quebec also, with roads and markets within easy reach, the public lands may be purchased for 10 pence per acre. In the face of such facts as these, Hudson Bay shareholders try to impose upon the English public the story that lands in the heart of a wilderness, from 500 to 1,000 miles from any market, and without roads, or practicable water communication to get to them, or away from them, may be sold at 16s per acre, produce a revenue of £3,000,000 in 15 years.

The best answer to Poineer's prospectus is the evidence of one of the ablest directors of the company, given before the House of Commons' Committee of 1857. The Right Hon. E. Ellice said: any person accustomed to the settlement of land must know that if you take a pound from a man who comes to settle in a wild country, you take from him all the little capital which he wants to establish himself on the land. The land is of no value to anybody till it is cultivated.—Report—H. Bay, 1867, p. 334.

Allow me to correct one other misapprehension. It seems to be thought, even by persons unconnected with the company, that the Government of Canada will be benefitted directly and pecuniarily by the transfer of these territories. Under the Imperial Act of 1867—the constitution of the New York Dominion—the lands, mines, &c., of each colony belong to, and are administered by, the Local Government. Any revenue that can be got from the lands, &c., is required and expended for local purposes. The general Government, therefore, has no fund applicable to the purchase or management of lands.

Is it not a monstrous outrage that—with one million of paupers in this country—with thousands of strong, honest, willing labourers in your streets, begging for work or bread and getting very little of either—anxious to emigrate to any colony where there is land to cultivate and food to eat—a few dozen furtraders and speculators in shares should be permitted to keep a country as large as France, Prussia and Great Britain combined, locked up and upheld from these poor people, whose legitimate inheritance it is, while Canada stands ready to unlock its gateways, open roads, make canals and organize constitutional government within it, and to give free homesteads to every one of her Majesty's subjects who may choose to go there?

You are aware that two delegates from the Canadian Government have been attending attendance in Downing street for the last four or five months, begging the Imperial authorities to carry out their own policy of uniting and consolidating all the British colonies in America. The late Government made a final demand upon the company to surrender on terms that would probably have been accepted by the Canadian Parliament. But after considerable delay, and after a collocation of Ministers and ex-Ministers, Governors and ex-Governors, as puzzling to an unsophisticated Colonist, as the adjectives and substantives of Her Majesty's speech were to Lord Cairns, an answer is understood to have come from the furred hand of Esau, but in the voice of Jacob, and it means no surrender.

While Governments hesitate, and stock-jobbers buy and sell, the people starve. While 40,000,000 acres of arable land under the British flag in America are withheld from settlement, the Yankees are advancing steadily with pioneers of a different sort from your correspondent towards the boundary line in the North-West, and will not hesitate to cross it. While you listen complacently to the after-dinner complements of the American Minister, persons very near him listen to discourses of a different tenor, in which Hudson's Bay agents are the interlocutors. Meanwhile the Alabama convention is rejected by a decisive vote at Washington, and the door of the temple of Janus is left unbolted for the conqueror of Vicksburg and Richmond to open at the first convenient opportunity.

I am, &c.,
A CANADIAN.

London, February 20th, 1869.

*** The above letter in all probability is the production of the Hon. Wm. McDougall, now in London.

Compensation to British Subjects.

Washington, March 19.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Sumner called up the Bill to carry into effect the decrees of the United States courts, relative to compensation for British vessels illegally seized during the rebellion, and it was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

☞ The unsettled condition of the West India Islands—places having a similarity of products, interests and clime, though belonging to different nations—has suggested the idea, based upon the Canadian Confederation, that a political and commercial union might be formed among them. It is very stupid that people whose interests are one, as laid down in physical conformation, soil and climate, should be held apart to mutual disadvantage by political institutions growing out of events occurring a century or more ago.

☞ The Bermuda Colonist gives an account of the farewell banquet tendered to His Excellency, Sir Francis Hincks, Governor of British Guana, on the 16th of January last. The object of the demonstration was to mark the deep sense entertained by the colonists of the services rendered by His Excellency to the colony and to the empire at large. About 140 persons were present at the banquet, which seems in all respects to have been a highly satisfactory affair.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

House of Lords.

London, March 18.

In the House of Lords Lord Grey and Lord Cairns condemned the policy of the government in releasing the Fenian convicts.—Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary, explained that the ovation given by their friends to the released prisoners were acts of personal hospitality—not demonstration of hostility to the government.

A strong protest from Ireland against Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been published. It is signed by over 1,000 Irish noblemen and landowners.

Bishop Macalre was consecrated at Cape Town on the 25th January. Protests against his consecration have been received from the dioceses of Cape Town and Natal.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase of £87,000 and the Bank of France an increase of 19,000,000 francs.

LATER.

London, March 19.

The National Steamship Company have made an offer to the Post-office Department to carry the mails between Great Britain and the United States for one penny per ounce.

Later advices state that President Lopez had collected an army of 4,000 Paraguayans and was fortifying Grasse.

Madrid, March 19.

The troubles in Andalusia still continue. At Jerez de la Frontera, the opposition to the conscription culminated in a battle between the insurgents and the troops. The engagement was of short duration but was very fierce. The insurgents were defeated and routed. 600 of them were taken prisoners.

Meromon at the head of 900 Carlists, had appeared at Patena, in the mountains near Almeria. Troops have been dispatched to that neighborhood.

Vienna, March 19.

A Royal decree has been published establishing trial by jury for offences against the press law.

How to Learn to Ride the Velocipede.

The following instructions in the art of managing the Velocipede will if committed to memory be an unvaluable aid to the new students of the Velocipedestrian science in this city, and will relieve the Professors of the School from repeating their instructions till they become perfect bugbears:—

To those who have never seen two-wheeled velocipedes in use, it seems surprising how the rider can keep his equilibrium. The principle of the thing, however, is just the same as that of the movement of a boy's hoop. All are aware of the fact that as long as the hoop revolves rapidly, its tendency to any lateral movement is almost suspended, the rule being that the greater the speed, the less difficulty in maintaining the upright position. Just so is it with velocipedes, and we frequently see parties who have been days in learning to ride them without success, suddenly get on them and start off round the hall, quite astonished at the ease they can maintain their balance while in rapid motion. The first thing to be done is to 'view the situation,' as it were. You readily perceive that it would be next to impossibility to get on the machine and try to balance yourself in the seat while the machine was not in motion, and that fact leads you to perceive that motion is the first requisite. To get that at the same time to balance yourself you must first use your feet on the floor as a means of progression, learning as you move, to balance yourself by the motion of the guide wheel to the right or left, whichever side you may lean. After you have done this often enough to prevent of your going the length of the room without placing your feet on the floor, commence to go in the same distance with your legs lifted higher up, so as to balance yourself with the centre of gravity higher from the base than before. On overcoming this difficulty you should try first one foot and then the other on the pedals, so as to become accustomed to the movement of turning the wheel with your feet. Having done this, take a good start on even balance, lift your feet into position, and then keep up the motion by pedal movement, and you will be surprised to find that all at once you can ride your velocipede. In learning avoid looking at the wheel, but accustom yourself to looking ahead. And in your practice after learning to advance by pedal movement, do not try experiments or try to do too much, but keep to your balance movement. Then, again, as you become more confident take things easier. Do not strain the muscles of your arms; their use necessity for it, or, indeed, for any violent muscular effort; for even great speed can be obtained with half of the exertion used in learning the first movements in riding. There is nothing which looks harder to learn to the notice than how to ride a velocipede; and yet, when you have acquired a knowledge, your only surprise is that you should have found it difficult. Some have learned to ride in three hours, some three days, while the timid and stupid three months scarcely suffice.

To learn how to ride a velocipede skilfully requires no more effort than to learn to skate well; in fact, even less, and when the art has been acquired—and it may be learned in a few days—it provides a means of rapid locomotion and a source of enjoyment as much more available than skating as are the number of days in the year appropriate for the sport greater than the few odd days skating is to be had. The exercise is vigorous, and employs every muscle of the body on rough roads, while on smooth planes the movement can be made with ease by the most delicate of youths.

MUTINY AT SING SING.—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 18.—There was a revolt in Sing Sing prison last night, and two of the keepers were gagged and five of the convicts made their escape. One of the keepers has died since. There was another outbreak this afternoon. It was thought at one time that there would be a general revolt, and a telegram was sent to Sing Sing village for help. Hundreds of men armed with various weapons came to their assistance. There was great excitement.

A Most Beautiful Assortment of Ladies' Best French Kid Gloves, Just Received Direct from Paris, in the Newest Shades.

JAMES DAVIS.

American Despatches.

Havana, March 19.

It is generally estimated that the sugar crop this year will fall short by three eighths that of last year. Sugars at the outports are firmer.

Springfield, (Mass.), March 20.

Orders have been received at the United States armoury, from Washington to begin the manufacture of a new model of breech-loaders and to turn out five hundred a day.

A Row.

Utica, N. Y., March 19.

A large number of Irishmen employed on the Maitland railroad got into a fight in Oxford, Chenango country, on St. Patrick's day and were driven out of the town by the citizens. Several of the Irish were severely and some fatally injured. They threaten to return to Oxford to-morrow (Saturday) 300 or 400 strong and burn the town. The citizens are arming themselves for a defence.

FROM LONDON.

Railway Accident on the Great Western Railway.

London, (Ont.) March 20.

About 2 o'clock this morning the sleeping car to the express train going west on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track near Beachville, and was precipitated down the embankment, 12 feet high, making one complete revolution in its descent. There were about thirty persons in the car, fourteen of whom are more or less injured. The following is the list:—

James Lamont, Chatham, ribs broken and head badly smashed; not expected to recover.

Dr. Cleaves, of Chicago, badly bruised.

Mrs. O. A. Meade, Denver City, Nevada, left shoulder dislocated.

Mr. and Mrs. Stickles, Pontiac, Michigan, bruised and cut.

David Hatch, Albany, N. Y., badly bruised.

Mrs. Chick, Chicago, aged 73, badly shaken and bruised.

Several others were slightly injured. The wounded were conveyed to the Tecumseh House, London, this morning, and are receiving all attention. The accident was caused by a broken rail.—News.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 19.

The Dominion Government has appointed Mr. Leighton Emigrant Agent at Miramichi, N.B., in connection with the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Railway Commissioners, has gone home. Mr. Ross, the Secretary, has gone to Rimouski.

The Hon. Mr. Rose returned here to-night from Montreal.

It is reported that the election in Hants, Yarmouth and Richmond will be held on the 20th of April. This seems improbable, as Parliament meets on the 15th of April.

The Indian Department is about to construct a road through to the Saugeen Peninsula, about 40 miles in length, and running in a northerly direction from the terminus of the road. It will be only about 20 miles to the south side of Manitoulin Island.

HAMILTON.

Arrest of a Noted Character.

Hamilton, March 19.

Henry M. Bragg, of Haverhill, near Boston, said to be one of the most noted swindlers in the United States, was arrested here this evening, on certain charges, including forgery preferred by Detective H. M. Hunter, of Boston, who followed him here. Bragg was indicted in New Hampshire for obtaining goods on false pretences, and escaped the officers there, but is caught here at last. He came to the Tecumseth House here on Wednesday, in company with one Sargent. A wealthy and beautiful young lady, Miss Tilton, of Haverhill, was also of the party, she having left her home clandestinely with Bragg. Miss Tilton, it is said, had become infatuated with Bragg, who has a wife and child at Haverhill. Her father, who is very wealthy, settled a large amount upon her in her own right, some $40,000, on condition that she was to break off altogether with Bragg, but directly afterwards she left with him for Canada. Sargent, who registered himself as from New York, really belongs to Boston, and it is suspected that he also may be wanted. They had already left the Tecumseth, having taken premises somewhere on James Street, ostensibly for business. Whether Bragg's case will come within the terms of the extradition treaty, remains to be seen.—Globe.

Canadian News.

Messrs. Rankin Bros., Montreal, propose to build a block of warehouses in Toronto, at a cost of $31,480.

The Hamilton Spectator says the work on the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, is to be commenced at once.

A man in Hamilton, named Turner, was fined $5 for equivocating to the City Assessor about the ownership of a dog.

W. M. Fulford, broker, and a Mr. Dereany, dealer in boots and shoes, left Brockville between two days, on the 15th inst., leaving their creditors to mourn.

The Chief Constable at Toronto has summoned Mr. John Best, hotel-keeper, to appear before the Police Commissioners, on a charge of having permitted a policeman to remain in his bar while on duty. According to the by-law, a person guilty of such an offence forfeits his license.

The Managing Committee of the Agricultural Association in session, are arranging the prize list for the approaching Exhibition at London, and auditing the accounts. The Prince of Wales prize will be given for the best herd of short horned cattle. The Board meets on the 31st instant at London.

The Buffalonies are excited over a fine Canadian horse recently purchased by a Mr. Somerville. The animal is of the famous 'Royal George' breed, a bright bay, without a white hair, and sixteen hands high. The Courier says he is a nice horse, but to mount him, a second story window will be needed or a fifteen feet ladder.

Dorwin the absconding Montreal broker's liabilities are said to be $80,000. Many people who had deposited money with the firm for the sake of 10 per cent interest allowed will be ruined, by the suspension. Hudon & Boyer bought a bill from them on Saturday for $6,000 gold, for which they arrested Dorwin's partner; but he was subsequently released. Much sympathy is felt for him, believing put the whole of his capital, $20,000, into the concern. Dorwin had been prepared to abscond for several days, and only delayed owing to the snow storms.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

March 20.

FOLGER BROS., BANKERS, REPORT THE MONEY MARKET AS FOLLOWS:

American Currency buying, 75¾ Bills.
" " " 77½ Silver.
" selling, 76 Bills.
Silver buying, 3¼ Dis.
" selling, 2¼ "
Gold in New York, 130¼
Sterling Exchange, 8¼

Current Prices of Grain.

March 20, 1869.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	0 95 to 0 97	" "
Rye,	0 65 to 0 00	" "
Barley,	1 10 to 1 15	" "
Peas,	0 55 to 0 00	" "
Oats,	0 47 to 0 50	" "
Buckwheat,	0 45 to 0 50	" "

Montreal Stock and Share List.

March 19.

Shares.	BANKS.	Div. p	Closing Prices, po
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	141½a142½
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	103½a105½
80	City Bank		102½a103
50	Banque du Peuple	8	107½a108
50	Molson's Bank	8	Bks clos'd
40	Ontario Bank	8	99½a100
100	Bank of Toronto	8	120 a122
100	Quebec Bank	7	100 a101
50	Banque Nationale	8	107½a109
40	Gore Bank		41 a 43
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	109 a110
100	Merchants' Bank	8	107½a108
50	East. Townships Bank	8	98 a 99
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	75 a 80
100	Union Bank	8	104½a105
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	97 a 98
50	Bank of Commerce	8	102 a103
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		15 a 17
20½	Great Western	4	13 a 15
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	10	132½a133½
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	127 a130
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	107½a108
100	Can. Navigation Co.	20	100 a101½
100	Dominion Stock 6 p c.		105½a —
	EXCHANGE.		
	Bank on London, 60 days		108½a109½
	Private " "		108 a108½
	Bank on New York		23½a 24
	Private "		24 a 24½
	Gold Drafts on New York		par to ¼pm.

REMARKS.

There has been a larger amount of transactions in Bank stocks during the present week, but with a few exceptions, prices have had to give way, holders finding themselves unable to maintain the advanced rates.

Bank of Montreal—Shows an advance of fully 1 per cent., sales having been made at 141½. Is held now at 142½, with buyers still at former rate.

Ontario Bank—Sales at 99½ and 100. At the latter rate there are still sellers, with buyers at 99½.

Bank of Toronto—Offered at 122.

Merchants' Bank—Considerable sales at 107½. No demand to-day over 107½. Is offered at 108.

Gore Bank—Nothing doing in this stock. Would bring 41.

Royal Canadian Bank—A good deal of the stock has this week been thrown on the market, for which 80 is asked, buying quotations being very wide of the mark.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Nominal at quotations during the past week.

Canadian Navigation Company—Sales at 100 to 101; at the latter figure, there are still sellers.

Government Securities—Dominion Stock is asked for at 106, but there are at present no sellers of this or the Government Securities, with the exception of 5 per cent Sterling Debentures, which are offered at 95.

Sterling Exchange is weaker to-day at 108½ and 109½ for Bank 60 day drafts. Gold drafts have been forced for sale at ¼ discount.

Montreal Markets—Mar. 20th.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 00,0 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 to 0.00; Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0,00 Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4 70 to 4,55; Super No. 1. Western wheat, 0,00 to 0 00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,20 to 4,30; bag flour 2,20 to 2,25. Wheat—Canada Fall 0.00 to 0,00. Spring, 1,06 to 1.07; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to .00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00 Butter—Dairy 00 to 00c; storepacked 19 to 22c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5 55. Pearls 5,05 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 130¾. Pork, Mess, 00 00 to 00,00 Prime mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00. to 00,00. Dressed hogs, 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, per 66 lbs 00 to 00. Rye Flour 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour receipts moderate. Market steady, with moderate consumptive demand at unchanged rates. Grain—wheat offered in store at 1,08; highest bid 1,07; other grains purely nominal. Provisions—little business doing: rates practically unchanged. Ashes unchanged.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

March, 20.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—23 pieces machinery, Hewton & Davis; 1 s machine, W Augustus; 1 box oysters, H Martin; 1 box, C Hamell; 1 pkg, W Patrich; 1 box, J Letiash; 1 box, S M Cameron; 1 pkg, J Mulligan.

G T R, Montreal—2 cases oranges, R Town.

MARRIED.

At Kirkee, January 27th, by the Rev. R. Essum, M.A., Major T. J. Maclachlan, Royal Horse Artillery, to Eleanor Frances, daughter of the late T. Mackenzie, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay, and grand daughter of the late Thomas Sandwith, Esq., of Beverley, Yorkshire.

DIED.

At Belleville, on the 19th inst., Richard Lyons, aged 96 years.

At Montreal, on the 13th instant, George Grant, aged 86 years.

At Stratford, on the 17th instant, Lizzie, wife of Mr. John J. Smith, aged 25 years.

At Keene, Peterboro, on the 15th of March, Robert C. Humphries, Jr., aged 46 years.

At Grimsby, on the 17th instant, Dr. Wm. Fitch.

Near Coburg, on the 12th inst, Sarah, wife of Capt. Arthur Burton, aged 91 years.

At Cornwall, on the 17th inst., Archibald Mason, Esq.

At Cornwall, on the 11th inst, James Dennesy, Esq., aged 65 years.

GOOD FRIDAY!

HOT X BUNS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers that he will have a large supply of GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER BUNS, of an excellent quality. Also always on hand, a variety of good FRESH BISCUIT.

☞ Customers wishing to have Buns will please leave their orders early.

HENRY FOOT.

Princess Street, March 20, 1869. 68

VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL.

PROF. BENWAY,
OF
NEW YORK,
WILL OPEN A VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL in
WESLEY HALL
ON
Saturday, March 20, at 10 a.m.
AND will continue day and evening until further notice. Admission 15 cents

FOUR first-class VELOCIPEDES, with a competent teacher.

Kingston, March 19th, 1869. 67

TO-DAY.

CREDIT SALE
OF
FARM STOCK,
Implements, Seed Grain, &c.

WILL be sold by Auction, on MONDAY, March 22nd, inst., at "Woodstone," Portsmouth, the residence of DONALD McINTOSH, Esq., the following property, namely:—

One Span good Working Horses, 1 Extra three year old Heifer, 3 two year old do., 22 Extra Sheep, half Ewes and Wethers, 1 Lumber Waggon, 1 Gig, new, 2 Lumber Sleighs, 2 Cutters, 2 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 1 Cultivator, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Set of Double Harness, 2 Sets of Single do., one new, a large quantity of Hay and Straw in the Barn, also 450 bushels of Potatoes-Oats, clean of all foul weeds or mixture, weighing nearly 40 lbs. per bushel, and will yield from 40 to 60 bushels per acre on ordinary good ground. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also the right of Lease of Newcourt for one or three years, containing 40 Acres of Land, 12 of which are recently seeded—six under Rye, and two-thirds of the balance ploughed.

Also the right of possession of Woodstone Cottage and Lands attached, with sanction of the proprietors of the Trust and Loan Company.

Sale at 12 o'clock sharp.

TERMS—Under $20, Cash; all over $20, nine months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes with interest at 7 per cent.

WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

N.B.—The first articles offered will be Crackers, Beer and Cheese, of which the audience will partake.

Kingston, March 16, 1869. 64

R. WADDELL & Co.
ARE DAILY RECEIVING
AND OPENING OUT THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
EX STEAMSHIPS
Austrian, St. Andrew, North American, Moravian, Prussian, St. George, Peruvian, Nova Scotian, &c., &c., &c.,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS.
R. Waddell & Co.
Kingston, March 20th, 1869. 68

SALES BY J. J. LINTON.

PIANOFORTES
AND
Fire-Proof Safes
FOR SALE.

1 LARGE SIZE, Double Round Piano Forte, 7 Octaves.
1 Large Size, Square Back Piano Forte, 7 Octaves.
1 Cottage Piano, nearly new, 7 Octaves.
1 Small Size English Piano.

The above will be sold at a sacrifice, on easy terms, and have been but a short time in use.

ALSO,

1 Excellent Large Sized Fire-Proof Safe, by Kearns & Mavin.
1 Excellent Large Size Fire-Proof Safe.

J. J. LINTON.

Kingston, March 6, 1869 56

TO RENT,

SEVERAL desirable Residences in the City. Rent moderate. Possession 1st April and 1st May. Enquire of

J. J. LINTON.

Kingston, March 6, 1869. 56

NOTMAN'S
Photographic Studio,
MONTREAL.

MR. ALMOUR, the Agent of the above celebrated establishment, is now in Kingston, and will remain for a few days. He has with him a very choice collection of Canadian Scenery, embracing everything of interest in the Dominion, from Niagara Falls to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence; also all the celebrities of the Dominion in Carte and Cabinet Sizes; also Moose Hunting, Cariboo Hunting, Trapping, &c., Copies from celebrated Paintings, Engravings, &c., &c.; Notman's Portraits and Biographical Sketches of British Americans; Notman's Photo Selections; North American Scenery; Stereoscopic Views in large variety; a very beautiful collection of Albums, of English manufacture; Notman's Magic Photography, a very pleasant Parlor Amusement. The collection is very large, and will not fail to gratify the public, who are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves, at ROOM No 2. BURNETT HOUSE.

Mr. Almour is also prepared to take orders for Copying and Enlarging, Coloring Oil Paintings, Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes, Cartes de Visite, &c., &c., from the smallest Locket up to Full Life Size.

Specimens can be seen at his Rooms.

Kingston, March 18, 1869. 66

ASTRONOMY.

THE FIRST LECTURE in connection with the Observatory will be given in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 23rd, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. Lecturer—N. F. DUPUIS, A.M. Subject—"The Planet Jupiter." Admission free.

Kingston, March 18, 1869. 66

Wanted, a Farm.

A RICH and strong sandy loam, with, if possible, an Orchard on it, in the neighborhood of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, or of some quickly growing town, and on the lake shore of Ontario or Erie, would be preferred. Though a very small farm is all that is absolutely needed, yet if otherwise desirable, a larger one might be purchased. Apply to

J. A. ALLEN,
Kingston, Ont.

Kingston, March 15, 1869 63

Wanted,

A FI