Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 12:40 p.m.; Arrive at 1:30 p.m.

By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 8:00 a.m.

GOING WEST

By Day Express Train close at 3:20 p.m.; Arrive at 4:10 p.m.

By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 8:00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, for New York, Boston and Oswego, close at 8:00 a.m. daily, and arrive at 1:15 p.m. For Cape Vincent alone close at 2 p.m., and arrive at 11:30 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

For Cunard Line, will be closed every Monday at 2:00 p.m.

For Bremen Line, every Tuesday at 2:00 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.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:—

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4:00 p.m. and 3:40 a.m.
Depart at.....4:10 p.m. and 3:40 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 11:20 p.m.; departs at 7:00 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....1:30 p.m. and 2:10 a.m.
Depart at.....1:30 p.m. and 2:10 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 3:15 a.m.; depart at 6:20 a.m.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Daily British Whig.

"Cultoribus Bonum Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1869.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—C. S., Montreal (2).

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c

LA RUE'S MINSTRELS in the City Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th, and save the discount.

Immigration.

The Government of Ontario is very properly directing its attention towards the inducement of Emigrants from the Old Country coming to Canada, instead of the United States. The great evil is this. Immigrants when they come to Canada or any other particular State, are ever dissatisfied with their condition, and after a short residence in the place where they first settle, they pull up stakes and go, if in the States, to the West or South, or perchance to Canada; or if in Canada to the States, as the only place they can go to. This renders the expense and trouble of bringing Immigrants to Canada a task of annoyance to the Ministers. This is so, particularly with woman Immigrants. It would be a curious enquiry to know of the present whereabouts of the 200 woman servants whom Miss Rye brought out last year. In all probability, 150 of them are in various parts of the States. Certainly, one fourth of them remaining in Canada and becoming settlers is a great good; but, as we said before, the great evil is, that the expense and trouble of promoting Immigration are rendered almost nugatory by the dissatisfied state of mind of the Immigrant.

This evil might be remedied by greater inducements in the obtenance of land being held out to Immigrants. How this can be done we are not able to say; because, these inducements being free to every one, they might be made applicable, not to the English, Irish and Scotch Immigrants, but to the worthless scum of every community; or to the speculators in land-, who in defiance of the spirit of the law, would make its letter serve their purpose of forestalling. It is a difficult question, this one of Immigration in Canada, and it requires the utmost judgment and discretion in carrying out a scheme that will be of permanent good to the country. In the course of a very few years all the available lands of Ontario will be taken up, and it would be a thousand pities to see them in the hands of the speculator instead of the good. For the fathers of a new country give tone to the morals, habits and manners of their descendants.

But it has suggested itself to us, and possibly to many others, that were the inducements to Immigrants extended to the dissatisfied Old Countrymen in the States, they might come to Ontario. The United States are full of Immigrants, who not finding that country the Eldorado they anticipated, are looking out for a fresh location. They know little or nothing about Canada, particularly of Ontario; but were proper intelligence circulated among them, they would gladly resume their allegiance to the British Crown; for a year's residence in any part of Yankeeland must render them utterly disgusted with the country, its laws and institutions. A great many persons of this kind do come over to us, and many more would come were they induced to come. Canada is a much freer, better governed country than the United States, but the Old Countrymen there don't know it. They remember the land they left, its aristocracy, and its taxes; and they can't imagine that Canada under the same Crown should be what it is, the happiest country under the canopy of Heaven. Messrs. Richards and Carling have a difficult task to accomplish, but with care and prudence, it is to be hoped that it will be well accomplished.

OTTAWA ASSIZES.—Buckley has been acquitted of complicity in the McGee murder. Mr. O'Reilly did not conduct the case for the Crown.

The Crown Business at Ottawa.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR,—I observed in yesterday morning's Whig a notice to the effect that in consequence of indisposition, Mr. James O'Reilly has been unable to attend the Ottawa Assizes, where Buckley and Doyle are to be tried. Almost anyone on reading this notice would infer that Mr. O'Reilly was engaged in these prosecutions; and it is for the purpose of correcting any impression of this notice, that I write to say, that Mr. O'Reilly's connection with the prosecution of the murderers of Mr. McGee, and all aiders and abettors thereof, has long since ceased, and that he has therefore nothing further to do with the Ottawa prosecution. By giving this publicity, you will oblige

Your obedient servant,
FRANK C. DRAPER.

Kingston, April 16th, 1869.

Parliament on Friday.

The second day of the session at Ottawa was marked by no event of importance. In the Senate the address was moved by Senator Lacoste, and seconded by Senator Wark. It was carried after a brief debate, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved in a neat speech by Mr. Simpson, the member for Algoma, and seconded by Mr. Bolton, of New Brunswick.

Sir G. E. Cartier took his seat with a round of enthusiastic applause.

Mr. James Ross, M. P. for Centre Wellington, took his seat.

Mr. Holton asked for explanations concerning ministerial changes.

Sir John A. Macdonald explained the circumstances under which Mr. Howe had taken office; also that the negotiation for filling up cabinet vacancies had been commenced last fall, but abandoned when Sir G. E. Cartier and Mr. Macdougall left for England; but now that they had returned these negotiations would be resumed. It was not the intention to abolish the office of Secretary of State for the Provinces. The office would be left vacant for the present, but he thought as the other provinces were added to the Dominion its duties would become important.

Mr. Mackenzie made a sharp opposition speech, but promised to support the government in bringing in Newfoundland and the North-west.

The address was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 20 minutes past five.

English Sparrows.

Syracuse is going to have three hundred English sparrows—that number having just been purchased in New York by Mr. S. B. Smith, who intends to let the birds loose in Billings and Genesee parks, to increase and multiply and look after the worms which infest the trees. Doubtless, the worms are a nuisance, but according to the testimony of people who are familiar with the habits of the English sparrow, it is a question whether the latter are not the greatest pests. They multiply rapidly, and will in time spread over the whole country. Then look out for the fruit crop. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says "the English sparrows are fearfully destructive of fruit, especially cherries and strawberries when ripe, and they even devour the buds of pear, apple, peach and cherry trees while in a tender state, just before blossoming, and thus destroy the fruit crop to a very dangerous extent in the early spring, insects being scarce, the sparrows are compelled to feed upon tender fruit and flower buds, and they have been known to strip whole orchards and gardens, not only of their fruit buds, but even of the leaf and flower buds. In England, where these sparrows are very numerous, it is almost impossible to secure a crop of strawberries, or cherries, without covering the fruit entirely over with netting, so destructive are these birds; and it is even thought that pears and apples can no longer be grown out of doors in England without protecting the buds of these trees in Spring against the ravages of sparrows." This is a bad recommendation, and it is corroborated by parties of whom we have made inquiries. Moreover, while the sparrows may destroy the particular kinds of worms which prey upon shade trees, it is probable that they will also destroy many other worms and insects which are friendly to us, and which are parasites of other insects worse than these tree worms. That is, we may get rid of one set of worms and become afflicted with another set equally bad, or even worse.—Rochester Chronicle.

*** All which is very great bosh. In England the Sparrows, both House Sparrow and Field Sparrow are very plentiful, and are allowed to multiply ad libitum, and yet one never hears of any mischief they do.

A Speck of War at the White House.

BELLIGERENT INTERVIEW.

Senator Ross, of Kansas, one of the gallant seven who voted against impeachment, bearded the Presidential Lion in his den on Monday Morning. The report is that Ross went to the White House to look after certain appointments for his far off State. He had heard that the President intended to make certain nominations incompatible with the state he (Ross) had made out for himself. Ross, like other Senators, is human and has a soul-not-above yearning for the loaves and fishes. His soul felt sad at what he had learned concerning the designs of President Grant, and, to give his soul comfort, wended his way to the White House. He was admitted at the same time as old Zach. Chandler, but had the first chance to speak his little piece to the President.

'I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard that you intend to make certain nominations that may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least.'

To which Grant laconically and interrogatively responded, 'Well, sir.'

This Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator.

'Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr. President?' inquired the Senator.

'That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude? Inform me and then I can reply,' rejoined Grant.

Senator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightenment he was determined not to go away in a fog. The Senator, therefore, with suppressed rage, explained the appointments to which he had reference.

'Frankly, sir,' said Grant, 'I intend not to make those appointments.'

'What sir! You scorn to accommodate me in the least,' exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage.

'Sir, I believe I have given you my answer,' firmly but sternly replied Grant.

'This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should another,' uttered Senator Ross.

'I have no intention to be dictated to, sir, said Grant sharply.

'Nor have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President,' exclaimed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat.

'I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject,' muttered Grant between his teeth, 'and desire the interview should terminate.'

'You and your desires may go to hell!' roared out Ross.

'Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!' thundered Grant.

Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the Capitol. President Grant threw himself into a chair the moment the door closed and wiped his brow with his pocket handkerchief, evidently very much agitated. Old Zach Chandler approached and was thus addressed by the President:

'Excuse me for a few moments, Senator. After that interview I must take a little time to cool off.'

Girls for Admission to Grammar Schools.

The following order in Council has just been published in reference to section 11, No. 4 of the Grammar school regulations, and the admission of girls. To afford every possible facility for learning French, girls may, at the opinion of the Trustees, be admitted to any Grammar School, on passing the preliminary and final examinations required for the admission of boys. Girls thus admitted will take the French and English subjects of the classical course for boys; but in order to be re-organized as Grammar School pupils, they must be engaged in one of the two prescribed programmes of studies for the Grammar Schools adopted by the Council of Public Instruction on the 8th of March, 1869, and approved by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor in Council, as communicated to the Chief Superintendent of Education on the 2nd April, 1869.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Irish Church Question.

London, April 16, 3 a.m.

In the House of Commons tonight, Mr. Gladstone moved that the House go into committee on a bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Mr. Newdegate, Conservative, member for North Warwickshire, moved as an amendment "That the House go into committee on the bill six months from the present date."

This motion was equivalent to an indefinite postponement. A lively debate followed, during which Mr. R. S. Ayhon, member for Kilkenly, created a sensation by declaring his objections to that clause in the bill which provided for the support of Maynooth College.

Mr. Aytoun is a liberal, and voted with the majority on the division on March 23rd, when the bill passed to its second reading. His declaration was followed by a scene of great excitement in the House. The opposition cheered repeatedly, and counter cheers and other interruptions came from the ministerial benches.

When Mr. Aytoun ended his remarks the confusion subsided and the debate was continued. Most of the speeches were made by the minor members of the opposition. At the end of this discussion which lasted six hours, Mr. Gladstone rose and said that due notice would be given by the government to the terms of the provision made for Maynooth college. He attributed much of the opposition to the bill to the power of the clergy in Ireland. That power had been built up by the old policy of England which had lately been partially reversed, and was now about to be finally and comparatively abandoned. He concluded by declaring that the success of this bill was not a question of party, but of justice.

Mr. Disraeli followed. He disapproved of a division on Mr. Newdgate's motion for postponement and said he was anxious to go into committee on the bill. The House then divided on the original motion to go into committee on the Irish church bill with the following result: for the motion, 355; against it, 129; majority, 126.

The House then formally went into committee on the bill and adjourned.

Items of News.

The People's Telegraph Company will shortly commence to build their line between Montreal and Ottawa.

Bismarck has made a visit incog. to Paris and was not detected by the Parisian police.

Dr. Jenner, an English physician of great celebrity, has been summoned to Brussels to attend poor Carlotta.

The car-drivers of New York are on a strike because they are required to make eight trips per day instead of seven.

John A. Colman has just recovered $3,300 damages for being put off a railway car.

In Switzerland a watch passes through a hundred and twenty hands before it is finished.

An old woman in one of the French departments has just died and disinherited her nephew, because he sang the Marseillaise in 1839.

English telegraph shares have been falling in value almost as rapidly as they fell last year.

The Solicitor-General has returned all his fees in the Saurin case, believing that the plaintiff and her friends are not in a condition to pay them.

The London Times is about to discharge all its German correspondents except those at Vienna and Berlin.

Mr. Anthony Trollope introduces John Bright in his novel of 'Phineas Finn' under the name of 'Turnbull,' and abuses him roundly.

The inquest in the McKenna case, Toronto, was concluded. Verdict: 'That the deceased came to her death from wounds inflicted on the neck with a knife in the hands of James McKenna.' The witnesses were censured for their reluctance to disclose the facts. The prisoner was committed for trial.

At Toronto 160 tavern and saloon keepers have been summoned by Mason, on a charge of not having the requisite signs over their doors. The wording of their signs is slightly different from that required by law.

A meeting of a number of citizens, desirous of opening the Red River country as speedily as possible, was held at Toronto, on Friday last,—Angus Morrison, M. P., presiding. A committee was appointed to collect information and report.

One of the Philadelphia papers sold 95,000 copies of the edition containing an account of the suicide of Twitchell and the hanging of Mason, and the demand for a morning journal of that city was so great that it was reprinted on the following morning.

A English journal says, a swift unarmored iron corvette called the Active, has just been launched, which is intended to form one of a fleet of fast cruisers, which would in the event of war be employed to destroy the commercial marine of an enemy, and to protect our own. The 'Active's' minimum full power speed is 15 knots an hour.

A moonrycle has been seen in Paris successfully moving about the avenue of the Champs Elysees, ridden by its inventor, a certain Mr. Courbet. The single wheel of which it consists is held in equilibrium, when in motion with its rider upon it, by the aid of a weight at each end of the hub. It is said to work perfectly, and to be considerably superior in speed to the bicycle.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, 'Historicus,' of the London Times, is said to be extremely unattractive in person and manners. One of the London papers tells the story as current among the clubs, that six gentlemen mutually agreed to dine together, each asking the most unpopular man of his acquaintance to join the party, thus making twelve in all, and that when the company assembled there were but seven to sit down to dinner. Each had selected Mr. Harcourt as his most unpopular acquaintance.

Life Peers.

Lord John Russell has given notice that he will introduce a Bill for the purpose of creating peers for life. Thirteen years ago, in consequence of the want of Law-Lords to discharge the functions of the Upper Chamber as a final Court of Appeal, the Government of Lord Palmerston resolved by the advice of his Chancellor to call into exercise a prerogative of the Crown which had remained in abeyance 400 years, and accordingly called Sir James Parke, who had retired from the Common Law Bench, after a service of 28 years, to the House of Lords, under the title of Lord Wensleydale, for the term of his natural life. The proceeding was resented by the Tory party in the House of Lords, and the action of the Government was condemned by considerable majorities. Lord Palmerston was compelled to give way, and Lord Wensleydale was made a peer with succession to his heirs. Lord Russell has revived the controversy, and it remains to be seen whether it will be received with more favour than it was in 1856. There is an impression on the public mind, whether well or ill founded we cannot say, that the House of Lords is weaker than it was; and it is possible that public opinion may express itself in favor of increasing its vigour by the addition not only of lawyers, but of others, who will be qualified to take part in its legislative as well as its judicial functions, although not possessed of sufficient wealth to support the dignity of a peerage.

KEEP YOUR PEACE.—If, instead of the closing anthem, some of our ministers should, at the close of the service, give the orders: 'Attention worshippers! Fore—hat—dive! Genuflexion—go! Jerk—twist—plunge! Make yourself ridiculous!' all the effect would hardly be a variation from the present style of getting ready to get out of church. The sounding of the doxology seems to be the signal for a general putting on and adjustment, and when the benediction is about to be pronounced, the ruffled congregation look more like jumping out of the windows, or making for a crushing and crowding race for the doors, than listening to the solemn words of the good pastor.

NOVA SCOTIA'S RUN.—Writing to the Nova Scotia gold fields and their development, the Halifax Express says:—Confederation, on the other hand, had, as might have been expected, a beneficial effect upon the development of our mines. This has been retarded, it is true, by causes mentioned above; but they were unable altogether to keep out the influx of speculation and enterprise which came down upon us from Ontario and Quebec. This is the real Canadian invasion, of which Anti-Union writers are fond of holloing up a bogus image, and the aggressive army would have numbered many more legions had the spell been more easy of access, and the tenure of its enjoyment more secure. These are invaders whom all true lovers of their country will gladly welcome, and meet with extended arms, as a portion of what we stand most in need of, while the apathy of plenty saps the active energy of our native capitalists.

Pomeroy's Opinion of the New President.

GRANT, PRESIDENT.

Soon ripe, soon rotten.

Two months lacking two weeks, has Hiram Ulyssus, or Samuel Hiram, or unconditional surrender Grant, been President of the United States of America, not in behalf of the people or the politicians who elected him to office, but for the bettering the financial conditions of his cormorantish relatives, who seem to breed and swarm in the carcase of military greatness like worms in carrion.

Grant, President!

And what has he done for the good of the country? He has had two cabinets—two sets of advisers—and is now incubating the third. He has hunted the slums, gutters, pothouses, poor-houses, assignation-houses, and portions of bodies politic and military for his kin, kith, and boon companions, to reward them with office and position God nor man ever designed them for.

He has insulted the ones who whooped in the forests, howled in cities, ranted in churches and bellowed for him in the country by ignoring the wishes, advice, or suggestions of the ones to whom by right he belongs. The ones who dive in cess-pools, or claw to the bottoms of gutters for the diamonds they think to exist beneath where rotting mackerel shines and stinks, are entitled to the honor of discovery and the profits arising from disposal of their prize. But in this case it seems their labor has been for naught. The threats of many made raw from too much hurrahing for the uniformed tobacconists' sign are not receiving the official gargles they hoped for. The pockets of thousands of loyal Lubbers, ranting Radicals, praying Pharisees nigger-loving plunder hunters, and all that class of bun that dangled so long on the suspense hooks of the political outline, waiting the slow bite of suckers, are to go unfilled. And the greedy dissemblers, and blatant, hypocritical haters of their country, who have so long led the sheep of the Republican party, are even now as hard at work to take down their beggar—graduated smoke-stack as they ever did to elevate him.

From the tail of a cow to the executive chair is more of a stretch than from paddle of a flat boat or maulsof a rail-splitter, and the people of America will soon so find it.

Lincoln had redeeming traits; Grant has none. The great martyr so-called was overtaken in his march from bastardy to a home of his own won, by honest toil by the wave which gathered arch trash as was not rooted, and made of it a conglomerate temple, and his rewards were given to those who floated with him.

He had genius, if not ability.

He could tell a story even if he could not sing a song.

He could make a speech, and do it passing well.

He was the head of his party—Grant is the head of nothing—simply the stump of a cigar lost in a patent tenure-of-office holder.

Lincoln gave no offices to his relatives! They wanted none at his hands!

He was not a convicted liar by the testimony of his betters when nominated for office. He was not above taking good advice. He was true to his party friends, and sought to further the aims of that party which elevated him to power. He was not a liar—a drunkard—a dead-brained bettle to stave holes through dirty objects, or a vacuum-skulled abortion fitting for political quacks to experiment on in efforts to gend-rize, as is the gift concert concern by brevet now called President.

Grant is not so popular as he was. Neither fish, flesh, or fowl, he looks more to the family record for his relations than to the Constitution for his guide. Long before the smell of new mown hay comes to perfume, the meadow from which he once sold clippings, the flies which gather in swarms on the groggery counters, where his most eloquent pleading have been made, will undisturbed speckle the face of the 'present Executive, with no hand to drive off, or cobalt to destroy.'

Already outside the pale of Republican sympathy, drifting, with no policy—snubbing older and better men of the party to which he belongs—ignoring advice, which, if not good, would at least secure him the respect of those whose aim will now be to hamper and hinder, Grant, as President, has already lost his power for good, and instead of occupying the proud position of ruler of the greatest people on the face of the globe, has sunk into a political grab basket, looking more to private gains than public good. The Republicans hate Johnson. When Grant goes out of office they will hate him more, and with him will go the list of the begging, selfish, ideal assessor loualists who rule but to ruin. Only three years and a fraction more. And then Grant and Mrs. Lincoln can seek some quiet retreat and count the profits of their beggary.—Te Deum Laudamus!

The Oldest Mason in Canada.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, I notice an article relating to the 'oldest Mason in Canada.' I beg to give you some particulars regarding Mr. J. B. Laughton of this town, which, I think, will establish his claim to that distinction.

Mr. Laughton was made, passed, and raised in Lodge 22, Long Point, in the year 1816, having been made an Entered Apprentice in June of that year. In 1826, Mr. Laughton became a member of Athol Lodge, No. 103, at Birmingham, England. Mr. L. was chiefly instrumental in obtaining a charter from the Grand Lodge of England for Tuistle Lodge, Amherstburg, about 1836 or 1837, of which Lodge he was Master for two years. Mr. Laughton is in his 73th year, and is still hale, hearty and active; and has been, as will be seen by the above, a Mason for 53 years. I think that there can be no doubt that Mr. L. is the oldest living Mason in Canada.

Yours, &c.,
O. BARTHY.

Sandwich, April 14, 1869.

A Tragedy.

THEME FOR A DIME NOVEL.

Grand Gulf, Miss., last week was the scene of one of those tragedies of passion that appear more like romance than reality. A young man named Cushing loved a Miss Andrews, pressed his suit, and was refused. On Sunday last he rode to her residence, and without alighting begged to see her. When she appeared he shot her dead. He then rode frantically away, but was pursued by his victim's brother, breathing vengeance against him. Andrews overtook Cushing as he was crossing a creek, and fired at him. Cushing jumped from his horse and took shelter in the bush. Andrews, not to be at a disadvantage, did the same. A parley ensued, and the two young men agreed to fight according to the code; to leave the cover, fire, advance and fire, and again advance, firing until one of them should fall. At the first fire Cushing received a mortal wound in the left shoulder, but the men continued to pour each other and fire until their revolvers were empty. When assistance arrived, Cushing lay dead with four bullets in his body. Andrews had received three shots in his breast. He was able to tell how the fight had taken place, when he also expired.

☞ One Hundred and Fifty Pieces of New Carpets at the Montreal House. Splendid Patterns and Low Prices.
JAMES DAVIS.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

April 17.

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

American Currency buying,	75	Bills.
" "	78	Silver.
" selling,	76	Bills.
Silver buying,	4½	Dis.
" selling,	3¾	"
Gold in New York,	133½	
Sterling Exchange,	7½	

Current Prices of Grain.

April 17, 1869.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report:—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	0 90 to 0 93	" "
Rye,	0 00 to 0 60	" "
Barley,	1 10 to 1 15	" "
Peas,	0 75 to 0 84	" "
Oats,	0 47 to 0 50	" "
Buckwheat,	0 45 to 0 50	" "

Montreal Markets—April 17th.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 4,95 to 5,10; Fancy, 4,65 to 4,75; Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,50 to 4,60; Super No. 1. Western wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,25 to 4,35; bag flour 2,20 to 2,25. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00. Spring, 1,07 to 1,08; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 49 to 50. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,05 to 1,10 Butter—Dairy 18 to 20c; storepacked 18 to 20c. Ashes—pots, 5,45 to 5,50. Pearls 5,50 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 133½. Pork, Mess, 27,50 to 28,00 Prime mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs, 0,00 to 0,00. Peas, per 66 lbs 60 to 00. Rye Flour 0,00 to 0,00.

Flour receipts moderate; market continues dull and drooping; best supers freely offered at 4,60, and less would be taken; wheat nominal; tendency strongly downwards. Peas neglected. Barley drooping. Oats firm but quiet. Pork firmer; retail demand continued. Lard dull and little moving. Butter, a slow fitful sale at irregular rates. Ashes—pots neglected. Pearls few offering, and rates nonfixed.

New York Markets.

April 17.

Gold 133¾. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and drooping; receipts 27,000 bush. Rye quiet and drooping; sales western at 1,25. Corn dull. Oats dull and heavy; sales 42,000 bush at 76c for western in store. Pork lower at 30 75 to 30,81 for new mess; 30,62 to 30,75 for old do. Lard lower.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION.—The ferry steamer Watertown, Capt. Hinckly, opened the navigation of Kingston harbor for the season, by making a trip through the poor ice on, Saturday, from Kingston to Garden Island and back again. Her first trip last year was made on the 31st of March, but more difficulty was experienced then, than was felt yesterday.

☞ The Grand Trunk have reduced their rates of freight for the season. Flour from Toronto to Montreal is reduced from 50c to 30c freight, and grain to 9c.

☞ The pilots have left Quebec for the service in the Lower St. Lawrence. The first schooner outwards, the "Sophie," cleared for Prince Edward's Island, with a cargo of flour.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

April 16.

Ice Boat, Cape Vincent—1 bx, Rippe, Weber & Co; 1 bx oysters, R Town; 1 bx oysters, S H Blondheim; 1 pkg, D A E McDonald; 1 pkg, R Brothers; 1 pkg, E H Comer; 1 pkg, W Wilby.

G T R, Prescott—1 pkg books, E Stacey; 1 pkg, Macnee & Waddell.

April 17.

G T R, Montreal—25 bxs tobacco, J Carruthers & Co.

G T R, Costicook—3 cases, Macnee & Waddell.

G T R, Costicook—10 hhds sugar, G Robertson & Son; 151 bags sugar, J Carruthers & Co; 1 case, 1 bale, Harty & Co; 3 cases, Macnee & Waddell; 1 case, R Waddell & Co; 1 case, R Rennie & Co.

Boat, Cape Vincent—1 box, P H Hambly; 1 box, R Town; 1 box, Rigney & Slavin.

DIED.

At Napanee, April 3rd, Julia E. wife of Reuben Wright, Esq., aged 59 years.

At Cobourg, on the 19th inst., wife of Mr. Owen Fitzsimmons, aged 76 years.

At Cobourg, on the 8th inst., Mary Ann wife of Mr. Robert Stott, aged 26 years.

Kingston and Cape Vincent Ferry.

Commencing Monday, 19th Inst.,

THE STEAMER

WATERTOWN,

C. HINCKLEY, SENR., Master,

WILL leave Kingston for Cape Vincent, until further notice, at 8 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN,
Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, April 17, 1869. 91

SHIP ACCOUNT BOOK.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

T. MAULEY,
BOOKBINDER,
OVER THE CITY BOOK STORE.

THIS BOOK contains Forms of Contracts with Sailors, Wages Accounts, and Receipts. Cash Accounts so arranged as to show Earnings and Payments under the various heads of Expenses of Vessels. The Book can be easily kept and will be found invaluable from its simplicity of method united to fullness of detail.

Kingston, April 17, 1869. 91

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the large and commodious Stone Dwelling on the corner of Wellington and William Streets, lately occupied by Mr. A. B. McDonell. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, April 5, 1869. 80

NOTICE.

BATH ROAD COMPANY.

THE BATH ROAD TOLL GATES will be Sold by Auction at WARD'S TAVERN on FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst., at THREE O'clock P.M.

JOHN FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kingston, 12th April, 1869. 86

City of Kingston.

MARKET TOLLS.

SEALED AND SEPARATE TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until

Monday, the 26th day of April, Instant,

At 12 o'clock, Noon, from persons willing to lease the Charges, Duties, Tolls, &c., of

MARKETS Nos. 1 & 2,

For one year, from the first Monday in May next to the first Monday in May, 1870, the first named day being inclusive. The Tenders to express, in words at length, the sum of money to be given for the lease of each Market, and to be endorsed

"*Tender for Market Tolls,*"

No 1 or 2, as the case may be. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due performance of the Lease, whose real signatures must be subjoined to each Tender. No Tender will be received after 12 o'clock, Noon, on the day specified for receiving them. Form of Tender can be had on application to the undersigned. The Council will not necessarily accept the highest or any Tender, and may accept the Tenders of the same person for both Markets.

By order.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Kingston, April 16, 1869. 91

SALE BY AUCTION OF A VALUABLE FARM IN PITTSBURGH.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by William Murray, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, Market Square, Kingston,

On Saturday, 17th April, 1869, at 12 o'clock, Noon,

the following valuable Farm, being Lot Number Two, and the broken front of the same, in the First Concession of the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing 350 Acres, more or less, distant about three miles from the City of Kingston, and known as the McGuire Farm.

There is a substantial cut stone Dwelling House and also commodious Outbuildings on the property, which is pleasantly situated on the bank of the River St. Lawrence.

Terms and conditions made known at the time of Sale.

Further particulars as to Title, Terms, &c., can be obtained on application to

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, 23rd March, 1869. 72

McGUIRE FARM.

THE above Sale is POSTPONED until SATURDAY NEXT, 24th instant, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, April 17, 1869. 91

GREAT ATTRACTION AT MRS. ANGLIN'S,

WELLINGTON STREET,

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY STORE.

SHOW ROOMS now opened with the latest styles of Mantles, Millinery and Dress Goods, at remarkably low prices.

Kingston, April 16, 1869. 90

New Dominion House.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good Salesman. A steady hand only need apply.

Kingston, April 15, 1869. 89

A FEW HOURS DAILY TEACHING wanted by a young Lady. Branches English, including Algebra, Junior Pupils, French and Music. Apply to X.Y.Z. British Whig Office.

Kingston, March 30, 1869. 89

TO LET,

A LARGE SHOP & SHOW ROOM and CELLAR, in the Masonic Buildings, Market Square, suitable for a first class Dry Goods or Grocery Store. Enquire of

R. TOWN.

Kingston, April 13, 1869. 6 n87

RUIN & DECAY.

JOURNEYMEN WANTED.

WANTED immediately TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN TINSMITHS. Apply to

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Kingston, April 15th, 1869. 89

AUCTION SALE OF Household Furniture, PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, GLASS & CROCKERY WARE.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell at the residence of Rev. W. B. MOFFATT, upper end of Princess Street, on

Tuesday Next, the 20th inst.,

all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., therein contained, comprising in part—

1 excellent Pianoforte, (late J. C. Fox's manufacture), Hair Seat Chairs and Sofas, Cane Chairs, Brussels Carpets, Whatnot, Centre, Side, and Dining Tables, Curtains, Ornaments, handsome Sideboard, Lounges, Glass, China, and Crockery Ware, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Wash stands and Furniture, Baths, &c. Also, an excellent assortment of Kitchen Utensils, including 1 Cooking Stove and Furniture.

Terms Cash. Sale at 10 o'clock.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, April 13th, 1869. 87

TO RENT,

A FIRST-CLASS STONE HOUSE in Queen Street, adjoining the premises of Wm. Ford, Esq., and lately occupied by Mr. B. M. Britton. Immediate possession. Apply to

ISAAC HOPE.

Kingston, April 7, 1869. 82

CREDIT SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS, AND WAGGONS.

6 EXCELLENT HORSES, for Farm Purposes,
4 Double Spring Waggons,
1 Span of Colts, 3 and 4 years old,
1 Covered Stage Waggon,
A Lot of Double and Single Harness,
Four Thousand Feet of Inch Lumber,
For sale on Easy Terms of Credit.

H. MARTIN.

Kingston, April 1, 1869. 77

More New Goods AT THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, R. WADDELL & Co.

GRAND SHOW OF NEW DRESS GOODS at the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

R. WADDELL & CO.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY, and plenty of them, at the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

R. WADDELL & CO.

THE Large Quantities of Goods we are daily selling is proof that our Prices and Styles are right, at the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

R. WADDELL & CO.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND PARASOLS, the best value in the city, at the GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

R. WADDELL & CO.

GREY BLANKETS, from 6s 3d per Pair.
WHITE BLANKETS, from 9s 9d per Pair.
COLORED COUNTERPANES, from 2s 9d each.
WHITE do from 6s 6d each.

CAPTAINS and Owners of Vessels requiring any of the above will find it to their advantage to try the

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.
R. Waddell & Co.

Kingston, April 17th, 1869. 91

TO-NIGHT. CITY MUSIC HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19th.

First appearance of the Monarchs of Minstrelsy from Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Richmond, the world-renowned

LA RUE'S
Carnival Minstrels,
BRASS BAND
AND
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.

The most stupendous organization extant numbering TWENTY-FIVE eminent Artists.

First appearance in Kingston of the marvel of the nineteenth century,

RICARDO.

The only living Male Prima Donna, outrivalling Adelina Patti.

First appearance of the Prince of Ethiopian Comedians,

HAPPY CAL WAGNER,

the best end man in the world, together with the usual favorites—

J. H. MORTIMER,
BILLY REEVE,
JERRY COHAN,
FRANK WELLES,
FRANK DERARD and
FRANK CAMPBELL,

forming a constellation of brilliancy never before attempted by any one management.

Entirely new, distinct, separate and different programme, which is original with the company, and never performed in this city, and not yet copied by our many imitators.

Commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25 cts.; Reserved Seats 50c.

D. C. LA RUE, Manager. "PHAT BOY," Agent.

Kingston, April 7, 1869. 82

Macnee & Waddell INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR New Stock of Carpets, St. George's Day.

THE ENGLISHMEN of Kingston and Vicinity, and their Descendants, will time together on St. George's Day, FRIDAY, the 23rd of April, instant, at the British American Hotel.

CHAIRMAN, DR. BARKER.

Croupier—WM. R. SIMPSON, Esq.

G. M. WILKINSON & R. M. HOSKEY, Esqrs., Vice-Chairmen.

☞ The Dinner will be served at Seven o'clock, P.M., prompt. Dinner Tickets, including Wines (Port and Sherry), $3; can be had of

J. J. LINTON,
Secretary.

Kingston, April 7th, 1869. 81

MACNEE & WADDELL

HAVE opened this week a new CARPET ROOM, with a splendid Stock of NEW CARPETS.

SALE OF Stock, Farming Implements, AND Valuable Freehold Property.

WILL be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY, April 20th, instant, at the residence of WM. BEAMISH, Esq., in the Village of Cataraqui, formerly Waterloo, the following property, viz:

1 Span of Horses, 10