G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....6:15 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.
Depart at.....4:55 p.m. and 4:05 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10:00 p.m.; departs at 7.00 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....1:30 p.m. and 3:00 a.m.
Depart at.....1:50 p.m. and 3:05 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 2:45 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 12:40 p.m.; Arrive at 2:15 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 7:00 a.m.

GOING WEST

By Day Express Train close at 3:15 p.m.; Arrive at 4:45 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 7:00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, for New York, Boston and Oswego, close at 1:30 p.m. daily, and arrive at 12:30 p.m. For Cape Vincent another mail closes at 5:30 p.m., and arrive at 7:00 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Line, will be closed every Monday at 5:00 p.m.
Per Bremen Line, every Tuesday at 5:00 p.m.
Per Canadian Line, every Friday at 12 noon.
(Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line on which they are intended to be forwarded.)

MONTREAL AGENCY.—Mr. Thos. F. S. Kirkpatrick, of the Newspaper and Advertizing Agency, No. 104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, is the authorized agent of the BRITISH WHIG in that city.

The Daily British Whig.

'Cultor per Urbem Dicor.'

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1869.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—B. M., Toronto; A. & L., Montreal.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c

DR. STEWART, Oculist and Aurist, at the British American Hotel every day.

Parliament on Monday.

In the Senate, twelve petitions were presented, among which was one from the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and from the Beaver Fire Insurance Association, for an Act to unite both Companies.

Mr. Chapais moved that the Bill respecting patent inventions be read a third time. Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved the second reading of the Bill respecting military and naval stores, and of the Bill respecting army and navy defences. Carried.

The Joint Stock Companies Bill passed through committee of the whole House.

Senator Sanborn moved the adoption of the third report of the Joint Committee on Printing. Carried.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill respecting the Prevention of Breaches of the Peace on Public Works. Committee rose, reported progress, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Commons, several petitions were presented.

Mr. Geoffrion introduced a Bill to improve the navigation of the River St. Francis.

Mr. Renaud asked whether it was the intention of the Government to accept the Eastern extension of the Dorchester road to form a part of the Intercolonial Railroad.

Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the matter was now the subject of correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of New Brunswick.

A couple of queries from members met with equivocal answers from the Premier and Mr. Rose.

Mr. Stevenson asked whether the $40,000 voted last year, for construction of Harbors of Refuge, has been expended.

Mr. McDougall replied that no portion of the money had been expended. The Engineer would report before the close of the session.

Mr. Savary asked whether any representations have been made to the Government by Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, respecting the inadequacy of present machinery for administration of civil and criminal justice in that Province.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied that no representations had been made to the Government; but the matter was one which the Local Government should attend to.

Mr. Rankin inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to make any provision this session for the improvement of Rocher Capitaine Rapids.

Mr McDougall replied that it was not the intention to do so.

Mr. MacKenzie said he had for some days past refrained from pressing his motion for the proceedings in the case of Brigade Major Shaw, of Kingston, waiting for the Minister of Militia.

Sir George E. Cartier said that according to all English Parliamentary practice all those investigations regarding matters of discipline were confidential.

Mr. MacKenzie said that if there was to be any discussion, he would prefer not to proceed in the absence of a member who was interested, and wished the matter not to be taken up in his absence.

Sir George E. Cartier said that he intended to oppose the motion.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. Mackenzie gave notice that he would move the House into Committee to consider certain resolutions on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway, as soon as the papers should be ready.

Mr. Workman moved an address for copies of instructions given to Mr. Page, respecting a Ship Canal between Montreal and Quebec; and also for copies of instructions to Mr. Page respecting Bay Verte Canal.—Carried.

Mr. Mackenzie moved for copies of tenders received for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. Carried.

Bill No. 24, an Act to avoid the necessity of having public documents engrossed on parchment, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. McConkey moved the second reading of Bill No. 5, an Act to declare the 1st of July a legal holiday. Carried.

The House then adjourned at 8:40.

The following motion is on paper:—

Mr. McKenzie—Wednesday—Address for a copy of Col. McDougall's letter, resigning his office as Adjutant-General, and also copies of all correspondence, orders in Council, and other documents relating to such resignation.

OTTAWA.

North-West Transfer—Mr. Howe—Estimates.

Ottawa, May 3.

The official notification of the acceptance of the agreement with Canada by the Hudson Bay Company has been received from the Colonial office. The papers will be laid before Parliament in a few days.

Mr. Howe is expected to leave Halifax to-morrow or next day by the Inman steamer.

The Senate will probably adjourn from to-morrow till Tuesday.

It is expected that Parliament will close about the middle of June.

Mr. Rose will bring down his budget to-morrow.

Water is still rising on the Ottawa River. Navigation will commence on Rideau River this week. River very high, but subsiding.

News Summary.

An edge tool factory is building in St. Catharines. It will employ 190 men.

The assessment roll of Toronto foots up this year to $39,000,000.

President Grant is not going to California as was reported.

The death of a young man by hydrophobia in Dundas has caused the Mayor of that town to order all dogs to be muzzled.

It is proposed to impose a duty on petroleum imported into Germany.

The Italian Court of Appeals has agreed to abolish the death penalty.

Copenhagen newspapers are opposing the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Extensive preparations are being made in Ottawa for the citizens ball on Wednesday next.

Newfoundland seal fishers are reaping an abundant harvest this season.

St. George's Day was observed as a civic holiday at Halifax.

There is a report in England that a wealthy Warwickshire Baronet will bring a crim. con. action against the Prince of Wales, who has, it is said, been sent for from the Levant to meet the charge.

A real breach of promise case was tried last week at the Brant Assizes. It was brought by a widow against a young man, and $500 damages were awarded by the jury.

The United States public debt statement for the past month shows a decrease of $6,300,000.

The Post Office Savings Bank at Toronto reports a larger amount deposited for April than for any month since the bank opened.

Jim Leary, one of the burglars lately arrested, made his escape from custody at Toronto, by slipping the handcuffs off and jumping from the waggon, while being conveyed from the jail to the police court.

It is reported that Garibaldi's sons are at Florence getting up an expedition against Rome.

Lasher and Gain, the two absconders from the St. Catharines gaol, have been captured after a three months' absence, and on Wednesday were replaced in their old quarters.

On Monday five steamers left New York for Europe. Among the passengers was E. B. Washburne, Minister to France.

A prominent dry goods dealer in Woodstock has absconded. He stuck Hamilton wholesale men to the tune of $20,000.

A Chicago congregation has given the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, a call, offering him $10,000 a year in gold.—Result not known.

The United States Cabinet are negotiating for a slice of Mexico. The territory under consideration lies on the Gulf of California, and is believed to include the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, which the Mexican Government offer for a specified sum in gold.

A bridge over the canal in Syracuse fell as a steam fire engine was going over it yesterday. Two horses were killed, and some of the firemen injured.

If, as seems probable, the Hon. Minister of Finance is able to make his Financial Statement this week, this Session will be remarkable for the expedition with which the public business shall have been transacted.

If, as the Brockville Canadian asserts, smuggling of silver takes place from the American side to Brockville and Prescott, it would be well to touch up the Customs Officers there.

The Emperor Napoleon proposes that from the 15th of August next, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I., every soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire shall receive an annual pension of 250f.

The N. Y. Sun says:—

A movement is on foot to have the Ways and Means Committee go to Canada this summer to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty for the exchange of agricultural products, bituminous coal being termed an agricultural production. The Committee will draw $10,000 to pay their travelling expenses, &c.

QUEBEC.

The Trial of Chaloner for Murder.

Quebec, May 3.

The trial of Chaloner for the murder of Whitaker began in the Court of Queen's Bench before Judges Duval and Caron this morning.

The prisoner challenged in all twenty jurors peremptorily and four for cause; and the Crown seven. The selection is in the prisoner's favor, and there is a probability of a very lenient verdict.

Solicitor General Irvine and Mr. R. Alleyn conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Parkin, Plamondon and Hearn appeared for the defence.

The Solicitor General opened the case. He said it was one of very considerable interest and of great importance to society.

Doyle, the first witness, testified to the buying of a pistol by Chaloner the day previous to the murder.

Lieut. Porter, the second witness, in his evidence said that Chaloner's expression immediately after shooting Whitaker was of intense hatred. Witness said—He muttered some expression between his teeth. I took them to be "you know what that is for." While I was holding him by the collar till taken in charge by the police, he said "never mind—I have done all I went."

John C. Lemerusier, the third witness, said—Chaloner was with me in the dressing room when Whittaker came in. A general conversation ensued between us. I said. "Chaloner, no wonder the ladies will not drive with Whittaker." Prisoner answered, "he is a son of a b——." I asked him what he called him that for. He said Whittaker would see when he came out of the dressing room. Witness asked Chaloner what he was going to do with him. He said "Wait you there and you will see."

Dr. Hedley, followed by the other officers present at the rink that night, proved to the shooting of Whittaker by Chaloner.

The case for the Crown was then closed. The evidence of these witnesses was the same as given at the inquest.

The Chief Justice said he thought the modern rule in England of counsel for the defence addressing the jury only after the adduction of evidence on behalf of the prisoner might be advantageously followed in this case.

The Solicitor General was opposed to any departure from the practice hitherto followed in Quebec. The course proposed was not universally adopted in England.

Mr. Parkin observed that the preparations for the defence were of such a nature that the prisoner would not be debarred from the benefit of an address to the jury after all the evidence had been given. He (Mr. Parkin) then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner in an earnest appeal. He was followed by Mr. Plamondon in French. Both counsels stated that the evidence of the purchase of the pistol relied on as going to show premeditation on the part of the prisoner would be fully explained. It was bought for self-defence in apprehension of an attack from Whittaker, whom he intended to ask as to his intentions towards his sister, and whom he was informed always went armed. That the revolver was not purchased for the purpose for which it was employed was best shown by the fact that the prisoner most deceased more than once after he bought it and never thought of using it. It was only on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 3rd of March, when he saw the officers of justice in his father's house, heard that the intended marriage was not to take place, and that the law had to be resorted to to secure his sister's redress; that heated, and under the frenzy of provocation which the announcement of his sister's cruel dishonor and desertion afforded, he went to the rink in search of her betrayer. Both counsel eloquently referred to the Bragden-Henderson case in Upper Canada, to the Sickles-Key case at Washington, and to other cases of this description, where jurors had acquitted under similar agravating circumstances.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock. The evidence for the defence will be commenced to-morrow.

Cheap Postage.

In both Great Britain and Canada the subject of cheap postage is being urged upon the attention of Parliament and the people. It is felt desirable in both countries to circulate newspapers, trade circulars, and literature in general at a cheaper rate; while in Canada there is a strong feeling in favor of a reduction of the letter postage from three to two cents. Both Governments have promised the consideration of the subject, and that consideration we hope will issue in an arrangement which will be acceptable to the community. With ourselves we are sure the loss of revenue immediately caused by a reduction will ultimately be more than made up by additional correspondence. It is an educational and business matter, and whatever will facilitate trade and diffuse information should be legitimately promoted.—Spectator.

The British Press on Senator Sumner's Speech.

The London Star—John Bright's organ—says the claims of Mr. Sumner are so new and startling, and so vaugely put, that they must be regarded simply as erroneous and with all unexpected, that if they convey merely a shadow of his instructions Minister Motley will come to the English metropolis in a very different official guise from that under which Minister Johnson, the genial diner-out, now about to bid adieu to the court and people arrived. The Star deplores the rejection by England of the early overtures made by ex-minister Adams for a settlement of this question. President Grant is not, it is said, a whole souled lover of peace, as was the late Mr. Lincoln. He haughtiness determination of character, but is a western man, without that natural genius which served Mr. Lincoln, who, instead of reading had actual experience of the world. President Grant has no training either as a lawyer or a politician. He is intensely American, and the entire world is acquainted with his resoluteness of purpose. After defending England from the charge of a general sympathy with the rebel confederates, the writer confesses that the escape of the Alabama from England was both deplorable and disgraceful, forming the worst precedent Great Britain could establish for the future in such like contingencies. The Star expresses, however, its amazement at the character of Mr. Sumner's demand for reparation. If Mr. Motley's instructions are couched in a similar spirit his mission would be fruitless, as the extravagance of the propositions will strike the public at once. Every one knows how anxious the British people are to deal fairly on the subject, but they justly consider that if her concessions are to be merely used as stand-points for further and at present unheard of demands, England must carefully consider the position, lest by yielding unadvisedly she should establish a worse precedent than even that of burning ships on the high seas, by admitting a discussion of demands untenable and which ought to be resisted.

The Times says: The speech is worthy of Mr. Sumner's ability, and deserves an impartial consideration. He wants, however, something more than national reparation from England asking for contrition and public humiliation. The Times asserts that in this England is cruelly wronged and America has had no useful object served. Expressions of regret and penitence are required by treaty. Treaties of peace, however, dictated by conquerers at the head of armies, are found to be unencumbered by such expressions. An acknowledgement of moral liability for these claims made beforehand would prejudge the controversy and stultify the proposed settlement. In the event of an arbitration court declaring England not liable to pay damages, would her apology be taken back? The view taken by Mr. Sumner's arguments on these points is puerile, unreasonable and unstatesmanlike. The Times argues that the concession of belligerent rights to the South was a simple act and fact not dependent on the Union blockade, for had there not been a blockade it would not have altered the case to any appreciable degree. The prevailing tone of Mr Sumner's speech is characterized as passionate and remobstrative, and his menace betrays a one sided partisanship lamentable as coming from a representative of a great country. Mr. Sumner makes, it is said, no complaint against France, although Emperor Napoleon was desirous of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederation. It is alleged that though England is held forth as the only foreign power implacably hostile to America, it is not too much to say that at one month during the war the fate of the American Union dependent on the voice of England whose sword thrown into the scale would have altered the result. She declined the contest, and it evinces a degree of unfairness bordering on infatuation to leave this consideration out of account. It is a common practice with American journalists and politicans to vilify England, and the protective tariff plan is popular with them merely as likely to inflict an injury on Great Britain. The Times in conclusion says, the Queen's proclamation of neutrality at the beginning of the rebellion was a prohibition—not an authorization of blockade runners. The only real evil caused by it was the position given to the Alabama in English posts, which point would have come within the operation of the rejected treaty.

The London Standard, a Tory organ, says the American claim can hardly be described in serious language and its terms do not excite indignation. They might as well argue against a proposal for American troops to hold the tower of London as a material guarantee, or that the Prince of Wales should be sent to Washington, and placed in the hands of the federal authorities as a postage for England's good behaviour in future. The policy of England on this subject is no longer an open question—America has formally recorded her resolution that there shall be no settlement of the Alabama claims. Short of that England shall surrender at discretion and submit to any punishment which the United States in its supremacy over the affairs of the world may choose to inflict. In other words—she has decided that the Alabama claims shall not be amicably settled whatever may ensue. The interval at the present day is long between national hatred and bombardment. It is useless to ignore and dangerous to forget that the feeling in America is one of intense and unmitigated hatred toward Great Britain, and that a war with England would be regarded as a natural luxury, but expensive.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The abolition of imprisonment for debt hardly expresses a greater reversal of national policy than a decision lately announced in the British House of Commons. The African Squadron is to be withdrawn. To readers of the present generation that statement may be, perhaps, but dimly intelligible; but it means nothing less than this—that we are retiring, at length, from a duty of the most costly and most doubtful character, but which, nevertheless, was upheld by well-meaning people as one of the highest and least questionable obligations incumbent on the State. The African Squadron was maintained off a deadly coast and in an insupportable climate for the suppression by armed force of the African Slave Trade. So terrible was the mortality among seamen employed, and so equivocal the success of the policy itself, that attempts were made year after year to modify or abolish the service, but a certain school of statesmen and philanthrophists clung to the system with irrational fanaticism. To that there is now an end, but only because the object exists no longer. The Slave Trade on the coast of Africa is regarded as extinct, and it follows, of course, that no further efforts can be required to extinguish it.

Masonic Hall to Prince Arthur.

Dublin, April 9th.

The Masonic body went far to remove any unfavorable impression of Dublin life which the Prince may have reasonably received during his visit. It was, in fact, the first public entertainment which afforded unequalled enjoyment. The occasion was one of special interest, as it brought his Royal Highness for the first time in immediate contact with the citizens. He had met some of the highest classes within the hospital precints of the Viceregal Lodge; and had looked out upon the populace in the busy thoroughfares, but he had never mingled in an assembly in which so many grades of society were reflected, and their various characteristics so happily grouped. Here were to be seen some of the best types of ancestral rank, of intellectual distinction, of civic eminence; representatives of the intelligence, the enterprise and wealth of the country. Here, too, some of the fairest forms of Irish beauty were displayed.—The building, which seems specially adapted for such a purpose, never presented a more animated and brilliant spectacle than last night. On the part of the joyous concourse which filled it there was an impulse of forgiveness, if not gratitude, towards the Government for refusing to devote it to the prosaic uses of technical instruction, and deprive them of so fine a ball room. With a liberality worthy of the order, the Masonic brotherhood did not confine the festive pageant to themselves, but enabled the general public, with certain reasonable limitations, to share their pleasure. The attendance numbered nearly 3,000 persons. Many more would gladly have been present, but for the interdict of the Cardinal's "postscript." Some few of those against whom the bolt was hurled disregarded the thunders of the Church, but the great majority who bow to the authority of his Eminence felt deterred from indulging their desire to associate with their fellow citizens in paying a public tribute to the Prince. Many members of the Masonic brotherhood wince under the proscription issued by their ecclesiastical superior, which places in the same category with Ribandmen and Fenians a society whose motto, illustrated by their practice, is the promotion of charity and peace. On the part of the promoters of the entertainment nothing was spared to make it worthy of the Prince and of the order. The whole extent of the building was made available, and the resources of decorative art were lavishly expended in producing an imposing effect. The general arrangements were similar, and in some important respects superior, to those observed upon the occasion of the citizens ball in honour of the Prince of Wales last year. The great hall and transept formed magnificent ball-room. The character of the building, at once noble and graceful, in its proportions, is displayed to full advantage in the glow and beauty of such a scene. It was illuminated with great brilliancy. A gold beading of light ran along the base of the roof immediately below the arch, and formed a pretty frame for the picture. Over the great semi-circular recess which fronts the principal entrance to the transept was the Prince of Wales's plume, with the historic motto, "Ich Dien;" at the eastern end of the Leinster Hall, the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock; and at the southern end some Masonic devices, including a star and the motto, "Quis separabit!" all embroidered in gas jets. This motto had a peculiar significance, forming as it does a common bond of sentiment between the brotherhood of Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. Rows of tall candelabra were ranged along the ballroom, and looked like slender stems bearing blossoms of light. Luminous clusters were suspended in the intervals between. The whole building was, in fact, ablaze. Flags and banners of every colour and size, from the Royal Standard to the tiniest bit of bunting, adorned the galleries, the military and Masonic banners mingling their hues in effective combination. Around the base of the pillars were grouped lances, with their gay pennons displayed. Along the walls were arms of every kind formed into symbolic groups and various fantastic devices. From these and from inumerable mirrors the brightness and beauty of the changeful scene were vividly reflected. At the northern end of the great transept a tent like canopy was erected on a dais extending over 30 feet, and approached by a flight of steps. The floor and back were covered with crimson cloth, and the drapery of crimson and blue heightened the effect. On the gilt cornice were carved the Royal Arms, with the Irish harp and other national emblems. Stands of exotics and flowering plants profusely scattered through the room, and fountains playing in the centre, relieved the eye with a charming freshness, and shed a grateful fragrance. When the ball was at its height, and the gay throng glittering in embroidery and jewels, and every shade of color and form of beauty flashed and flitted through the graceful mazes of the dance, the spectacle was one to excite the liveliest pleasure. The officers of the Masonic body assembled at 9 o'clock, arrayed in all the badges and decorations of their ranks, and, forming a procession, awaited the arrival of the Grand Master, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, who came at a quarter past 10 o'clock, and was escorted with great ceremony to the dais, where he reigned supreme until the arrival of the Prince and received the homage of the brethren. At 11 o'clock his Royal Highness and the Viceregal party entered the building where a guard of honor from the 16th Regiment was in waiting to receive them. The words "Cead mille failthe" in illuminated characters over the entrance predicted the hearty greeting they would receive. They were escorted by a troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons. They were accompanied by the following visitors, who are at present staying at the Viceregal lodge:—Lieutenant Colonel Elphinstone, C.B., and Colonel Pickard, V. C., Aides-de-Camp in Waiting; Lord and Lady De Vesci, the Hon. Misses Vesci (2); Lord Sheffield, Lord and Lady Bruce, Lady Sarah Spencer, Hon. B. Burke, Mr. John Leslie, Captain Wilbraley, Major Whyte Melleville, Mr. W. H. Seymour, Mr. E. Ross. The following members of the Household and Staff were also in attendance:—Hon. Major and Mrs. Boyle, and the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield, Hon. H. Leeson, Mr. C. S. Roundell, Mr. Courtenay Boyle, Colonel Forster, Capt. Villiers, Mr. L. Balfour, Captain Lascelles, Capt. and Mrs. Bridges, Mr. H. A. Lascelles, Capt. and Mrs. F. Campbell, Miss Brabazon, Mr. A. Seymour, Capt. Donaldson, and Col. M'Donnell.

The royal party were conducted through the statuary hall by the Grand Master and other officers, the bands playing the National anthem. A procession was then formed, and they proceeded to the dais, the whole assembly respectfully forming a passage and giving them a cordial welcome. His Royal Highness wore the star of St. Patrick and the Garter and Riband of the Bath. Dancing immediately commenced, the ball opening with a new Irish quadrille, in which the Prince led off with the Countess Spencer, and the Lord Lieutenant with the Countess Seafield. The prince entered with genial animation into the enjoyment of the scene, and danced with several ladies. The Royal party supped about 1 o'clock, and, returning to the ballroom, remained until 2 o'clock.

Assassination in Ireland.

An Irish Correspondent writes:—

The perpetration of another foul murder in Tipperary has not tended to allay the apprehensions which other terrible proofs of lawlessness in different parts of the country had excited. No satisfactory explanation of the cause of enmity has yet been received, and it is only conjectured that it was connected with some dispute about the possession of land. It is stated that Mr. Topham purchased some time ago a piece of land in the Landed Estates Court and had notices served that he intended to raise the rents. He was a respectable farmer, and was generally esteemed. On Monday evening, about 7 o'clock, he left his house, and proceeded to that of his brother-in-law, Mr. Martin Fitzgerald, about half a mile distant, to make some arrangements about work to be done next day. At 9 o'clock he left to return home, and Fitzgerald accompanied him across one of his fields and then left him. His family supposed, when he did not come home at the expected hour, that he had stopped for the night with his brother-in-law, and were not concerned about his return until next morning. Inquiries were then set on foot, and at 8 o'clock a man and boy, who were sent to look for him, found his body lying shockingly mutilated in a ditch near the house of a man named Freehan. There were two gunshot wounds on the head—in fact, his left ear and jaw were blown through his skull, and it is supposed that the weapon used for his destruction must have been heavily charged with slugs, and fired quite close to him. There was also a small gunshot wound over the temple, through which it is thought one of the bullets passed out. His fingers were shattered, as if he had held up his hands to avert his fate. He was a Protestant, but was married to a Roman Catholic, and allowed his wife and two children to attend mass. Freehan and his wife heard two shots fired about the time of the murder. There is no clue as yet to the discovery of the murderer. The occurrence has, it is said, created great surprise in the locality where Mr. Topham and his relations were popular. Mr. Jeremiah Kelly, a subagent, in the employ of Captain Needham, agent on the Valentia estates of Trinity College, was fired at, fortunately without effect, on Wednesday night while riding home to Castle Carberry. Mr. Topham held a farm of 50 acres, and separately nine acres, from which his mother, with whom he lived, and who had been agent over property, ejected a widow named Fitzgerald 16 years ago. She became tenant herself and this produced ill-feeling. Three sons of Mrs. Fitzgerald are in custody on suspicion.

☞ 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.

May 4.

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

American Currency buying, 73¼ Bills.
" " 76½ Silver.
" selling, 74½ Bills.
Silver buying, 4½ Dis.
" selling, 4 "
Gold in New York, 135¾
Sterling Exchange, 9¼

Current Prices of Grain.

May 4, 1869.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report:—

Fall Wheat, 0 00 to 0 00 per Bushel.
Spring do., 0 00 to 0 00 " "
Rye, 0 00 to 0 00 " "
Barley, 1 00 to 1 05 " "
Peas, 0 75 to 0 84 " "
Oats, 0 27 to 0 30 " "
Buckwheat, 0 45 to 0 50 " "

Montreal Markets—May 4th

Flour—Super. Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 4,40 to 4,44½; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,40 to 4,44½; Super No. 1. Western wheat, 4,40 to 0 00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,20 to 4,25; bag flour 2,20 to 2,25. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00. Spring, 1,02 to 1,0-½; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 46 to 48. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,00 to 0,00 Butter—Dairy 16 to 18c; storepacked 1 to 18c. Ashes—pots, 5,45 to 5,50. Pearls 5,55 to 0,00 Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 135¾. 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 0c. Rye Flour 0,00 to 0,00.

New York Markets.

May 1.

Flour active; receipts 9,400 bbls and 1,900 bags. Wheat dull; sales 12,000 bush at 1,50 for No. 2 spring; 1,55 a 1,58 for No. 1 do.; 1,68 for amber Canada; 1,90 for white Canada. Rye quiet and firm. Corn closed dull; receipts 5,800 bush; sales 57,000 bush at 91 ta 94c for new mixed western; 92 a 93c for old do. Barley dull. Oats improved; receipts 3,600 bush; sales 30,000 bush at 56c for western in store; 85½ a 87c afloat. Pork quiet and firm at 31,50 a 31,25 for new mess; 30,75 a 31,00 for old. Lard firm.

Vessels passed through the Welland Canal.

May 3.

DOWN.

Schrs. Melrose, Detroit to Ogdensburg, lumber; Mary Grover, Port Stanley to Kingston, staves; Three Friends, Port Dover to Kingston, staves; Samuel Amedon, Port Ryerse to Kingston, staves.

UP.

Brig L. Cook, Kingston to Bay City, light; Schrs. Montana, Clayton to Sandusky, ice; Brooklyn, Kingston to Saginaw, light; Castalia, Ogdensburg, Wyandotte, iron ore; Gem, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, iron ore; Bahama, Kingston, Cleveland, coal; Hoboken, Clayton, Milwaukee, light.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

May 4.

G T R, Toronto—1 barrel potatoes, Rev. Dr. Williamson.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 box, Sheldon & Davis; 1 casting, H & W J Greathers; 1 pkg, T Kirkpatrick; 1 lot H H goods, A Foster; 1 box J G Chown; 1 box h ware, A Chown; 7 boxes oranges & lemons, R Town; 1 cask blocks, J Falconer; 1 bbl, S Morton.

DIED.

At Belleville, on the 2nd instant, Elizabeth Clement, wife of Dr. Holden.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

TO BE HELD AT THE

WESLEY HALL,

On Tuesday, May 11th,

BY the OFFICERS of the GARRISON, and LADY and GENTLEMEN AMATEURS of the City of Kingston, in aid of Local Charity.

Tickets of admission to be had at Creighton's Book Store as follows:

Single Tickets, Reserved Seats....20 50
Single Tickets, Unreserved Seats.. 0 25

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock punctually.

Manager.....CAPT. WILSON, R.A.

Kingston, May 4, 1869. 105

GENTS!

GENTS! GENTS!

FINE & FANCY

Dress Shirts

AT

McDONELL'S!!

AND

MADE TO ORDER.

New Patterns

and

Material

TO

SELECT FROM.

SEND IN

YOUR ORDERS

AT ONCE.

New Dominion House,

82 PRINCESS STREET. 82

Kingston, May 3rd, 1869. 104

Auction Sale

OF

Household Furniture,

FLOWERS,

Melodeon, Piano Forte, Books, &c.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions from Hon. E. H. Spring Rice to sell at his residence, upper end of Queen Street,

On TUESDAY, 11th Inst.,

all the Furniture, &c., therein contained, comprising in part as follows:—

Cane Seated Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Tables, Bed-room Furniture, &c., &c., 1 excellent Melodeon, Piano Forte (English manufacture), and a large quantity of Flowers.

Sale at 10 o'clock A.M.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, May 4th, 1869. 105

TO LET,

A TWO STORY Rough-Cast House, conveniently situated, containing 7 rooms. Well of water on the premises.

Apply to MESSRS. KIRKPATRICK & SON, Ontario Street.

May 4, 1869. 105

Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments Thereto.

In the Matter of STANILAUS HENRY BLONDHEIM, of the City of Kingston, Saloon Keeper, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an Assignment of his Estate and Effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within Two Months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, and if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such Claims.

HENRY CHARLES VOIGT, Official Assignee.

Kingston, May 4th, 1869.

Insolvent Act of 1864, and Amendments Thereto.

In the Matter of STANILAUS HENRY BLONDHEIM, of the City of Kingston, Saloon Keeper, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the Office of Alex. S. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Barrister, in the City of Kingston, on MONDAY, the twenty fourth day of May instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of advising the Assignee as to the disposition of the Insolvent's Estate and Effects, and ordering the affairs of the Estate generally.

HENRY CHARLES VOIGT, Official Assignee.

Kingston, May 4th, 1869.

The Celebrated Horse

Young Frontenac.

THIS noted Horse, very recently the property of the Agricultural Society of the County of Frontenac, will travel the County of Frontenac again this season, as usual stopping at all his well known stopping places.

To YOUNG FRONTENAC was awarded the First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition in 1867, being of the very best build and blood on this continent.

For terms apply to

THOMAS COWDEL, Groom.

May 4, 1869. 105

BALANCE SHEET

Of the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada, 30th April, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Bank Notes in circulation..$	103,558 00	Specie and Balances with Banks.....$	18,739 35
Due to Depositors on old accounts.....	105,385 50	Mortgages & Securities, new...$78,953 81	
Due to Depositors on Trustees' certificates.....	226,317 91	Mortgages in course of completion..... 50,853 44	
Due to Glyn & Co.....	126,085 43		129,807 25
Due to Government.....	1,122,639 10	Mortgages, old account.....	54,477 83
Total Liabilities.....	1,683,986 94	Real Estate.....	928,963 41
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account.....	461,455 60	Railway Stocks, Debentures, &c.....	11,251 67
		Bills, Judgments, &c.....	1,002,242 93
$2,145,442 54		Total Assets $2,145,442 54	

MEM:—The above does not include interest, which has not been added either to the Assets or Liabilities.

The Assets are held in the Balance Sheet at the same valuations at which they were handed over by the Bank of Upper Canada to the Trustees.

P. PATERSON, Chairman.

B. MORTON, Secretary.

May 3, 1869. 105

1869. 1869

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

GLASGOW LINE.

THE steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from GLASGOW every TUESDAY via Kingstown (Dublin), Ireland; and from QUEBEC, direct to GLASGOW, every THURSDAY.

LEAVE QUEBEC.

OTTAWA. Thursday, May 6.
ST. DAVID. Thursday, May 13.
ST ANDREW. Thursday, May 20.
ST. PATRICK. Thursday, May 27.
DAMASCUS. Thursday, June 3.
ST. GEORGE. Thursday, June 10.

Rates of Passage from Kingston to Glasgow: Cabin, $67,00; Intermediate, $43,50; Steerage, $27,50.

An experienced Surgeon carried on board. Prepaid certificates issued at lowest rates from England, Ireland and Scotland, to any part of Canada.

☞ For Freight, or further information, apply to

G. T. OLIVER, Agent, Canadian Express Office, Kingston

Montreal, May, 1869. 105

Summer Service.

1869 1869

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails

Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.

RETURN TICKETS GRANTED AT REDUCED RATES.

THIS Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the undernoted first class Full-Powered, Clyde-Built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

SCANDINAVIAN 3 00 Tons (Building.)
RUSSIAN.....3000 do ..Lt. Dutton, N.S.
GERMANY.....3250 do ..Capt. Graham.
AUSTRIAN.....2700 do ..Capt. Wylie.
NESTORIAN.....2700 do ..Capt. Aird.
MORAVIAN.....2600 do ..Capt. Brown.
PERUVIAN.....2000 do ..Capt. Ballantine
HIBERNIAN.....1434 do ..Capt. Smith.
N. AMERICAN.....1784 do ..Capt. Blakewell.
BELGIAN.....2600 do ..Capt. ——
NOVA SCOTIAN 2300 do ..Capt. Watts.
(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

And their GLASGOW LINE of Steamships:

ST. GEORGE....1468 Tons..Capt. Jones.
ST. ANDREW..1432 do ..Capt. Scott.
ST. PATRICK..1327 do ..Capt. Ritchie.
ST. DAVID.....1650 do ..Capt. Allan.
DAMASCUS.....1000 do ..Capt. Trocks.
OTTAWA.....1831 do ..Capt. Archer.
NORWAY.....1350 do ..Capt. Mylius.
SWEDEN.....1320 do ..(Building.)
(Sailing between the Clyde, and Portland, at regular intervals throughout the season of Navigation.)

The steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be despatched from Quebec as undernoted, viz.

NESTORIAN, Saturday, May 8.
PRUSSIAN, Saturday, May 15.
AUSTRIAN, Saturday, May 22.
MORAVIAN, Saturday, May 29.
HIBERNIAN, Saturday, June 5.
PERUVIAN, Saturday, June 12.
And every succeeding Saturday.

Rates of THROUGH PASSAGE from Kingston to Londonderry or Liverpool:—

1st Class.....$87 00
2nd Class.....77 00
3rd Class.....28 50

☞ Return Tickets at reduced rates.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

For freight or other particulars, apply to

G. T. OLIVER, Agent, Canadian Express Office, Kingston.

May, 1869. 105

NOTICE.

MR. LIGHTFOOT, PRINTER, requests settlement of all accounts, pro. and con., by the 15th instant, as he leaves then for Toronto.

W. LIGHTFOOT.

Kingston, May 1, 1869. tf 103

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