G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4:15 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.
Depart at.....4:25 p.m. and 4:05 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10:00 p.m.; depart 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.

SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. every Sunday, and also at 11 a.m. on the first Sunday in the month, and on all days for which a special Preface is provided. Morning Prayer with Sermon at 11; Military Service at 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer at 7. Morning Prayer on all Festivals at 11, and Evening Prayer at 4. Sermon on Wednesdays at 7½ p.m.

ALL SAINTS'.—Weekdays—Daily—Matins at 7:30 a.m.; Fridays and vigils of all Holydays—Evensong with Sermon, 7:30 p.m. Sundays—Holy Communion at 7:30 a.m.; Morning Service at 11:00; Litany and Catechising or Baptism at 4:30 p.m.; Evensong with Sermon, 7:30. There is also a celebration of the Holy Communion on all Holydays at 8 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Union Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Harrowsmith.)—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic.)—Mass, 7:00, 8:45 (Military Service) and 10:30 a.m. Vespers, 3:30.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

CHALMERS' CHURCH (Hart Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Brydges Street)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (Head of Johnston Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

BAPTIST CHURCH (Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Wellington Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday afternoon from 4:15 to 5:00 o'clock.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MONTREAL AGENCY.—Mr. Thos. F. Kirkpatrick, of the Newspaper and Advertising Agency, No. 104 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, is the authorized agent of the British Whig in that city.

The Daily British Whig.

"Oppidò per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1869.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—H. & A. A., Montreal; R. E., London, with rem.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c

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

SALES TO-DAY.

By Wm. Murray—Spring Waggons, Furniture, &c., at 11 a.m.; Stallion Colt, 4 years old, and mare, at noon.

By J. J. Linton—Village Lots, 1¼ acres, with houses on Wolfe Island, at noon, at sale rooms. Sale of Bankrupt Stock, Piano Safe, &c., at 10 a.m.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Senate

Ottawa, May 5.

Senator Ross introduced a Bill for the naturalization of Eli Clark.

COURT OF APPEAL

Mr. McCully inquired whether, during the present session, the Government propose to submit an Act providing for the constitution of a general Court of Appeal for Canada.

Mr. Campbell stated that an Act had been prepared; but it was not decided whether it would be submitted this session or not.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Senator Botsford moved for a detailed statement of the expense incurred in keeping up the Parliament and departmental Buildings at Ottawa, from the thirtieth day of June 1868, including salaries. After considerable discussion the motion was carried.

VAGRANCY.

Senator Campbell moved the second reading of the Bill relating to vagrants.—Carried.

Senator Campbell moved the House Committee on the Bill respecting Cruelty to Animals. The Bill passed Committee, and was read the 3rd time.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

House of Commons.

Mr. M. C. Cameron (Huron) presented some petitions praying for the imposition of Customs duty on American salt entering the the Canadian market—one of them being signed by 63 of the 82 members of the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Bowman presented the third report of the Standing Orders Committee, recommended that the time for receiving petitions for Private Bills, be extended till the 17th inst.—Carried.

Mr. Magill introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the inspection of raw hides and leather. The object was to extend the inspection to calfskins.

Mr. Holton introduced an Act to amend and revise the Act incorporating the Canadian and British Telegraph Companies.

Mr. Masson (Soulanges) asked whether that portion of the debt of the former Province of Canada, created for the redemption of seigniorial rights, was included in the amount in excess of 60ᵖ millions of debt, for which the Dominion is alone liable.

Mr. Rose said it was included in the total amount of debt.

MASTERS OF SAILING VESSELS.

Mr. Wallace asked whether it was the intention of Government to establish a Board of Examiners for Masters and Mates of sailing vessels for the Dominion?

Sir J. A. Macdonald said his colleagues, when in England, had a satisfactory interview on this subject with the Board of Trade and the Government would submit to Parliament a motion with reference to it.

THE CURRENCY.

In reply to Mr. Dancot—

Mr. Rose stated that the question of coinage now in circulation would be considered in connection with the measure to be submitted on the subject of the currency.

Mr. Drew moved for a return of the amount received by the Government from Ontario on account of marriage licenses, etc., from July, 1867 to 1868. Carried.

BRIGADE MAJOR SHAW.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an address for reports of the Court of Enquiry, to investigate charges preferred against Lieutenant-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major at Kingston. His objections to obtain satisfactory reasons for the neglect to act on what was generally understood to be the recommendations of the Adjutant General. He did not believe it to be advisable, because the matter was connected with the Militia Department, that the circumstances relating to it should be kept entirely from the public. If the policy of the Government in this instance came to be adopted, and all papers connected with militia matters were to be refused, the initiation of an abuse would be caused which might attain large dimensions. The Minister of Militia was not it was true, in command of the Horse Guards himself. But it was to be observed that in England the Minister of the Department produced such papers when called for. It was not easy then to see how, in the case of a militia officer, the production of such papers should be refused, while in England, even in the case of the regular army, such papers were produced. He asked for these papers more earnestly because on the conduct of the hon. gentlemen opposite in this matter was said to have hinged the resignation of the gentleman filling the position of Adjutant General. No light matter, it was clear, ought to have been allowed by the Government to produce such a result as the resignation of the principal officer of militia; and the public ought to be informed of their nature of the case which the Government allowed to take such a serious turn. Since the notice had been placed on the paper, he understood that other parties, were involved in the matter.

Sir George E. Cartier said that, as already intimated, he would oppose this motion. Any one conversant with British Parliamentary practice must be convinced that the documents giving the proceedings of such Courts of Enquiry should not be brought before the House. Motions for the production of such papers had been made in England, and again and again they had been opposed by the Government of the day. He did not hear that any case of grievance had been made out, and without such a case no call could fairly be made for the papers. An investigation had been held by a Court of Enquiry, concerning the officer mentioned in the motion and also in connection with something which had happened between that officer and a superior, the Deputy Adjutant General Jarvis. The Commander in Chief acted on the report of that Court of Inquiry. As to the right of the mover to obtain the correspondence, the hon. Baronet denied it, and cited the case of Col. Dennis last session, as showing the opinion of the House against dragging to light the proceedings of such a Court. Such a Court was constituted in a confidential manner under the exercise of the prerogative, and if there was anything in which Parliament ought to interfere, it was in regard to the increase of the royal prerogative respecting the discipline of the army or militia. It was admitted in England and everywhere that discipline in military matters principally on the exercise of, as it was, absolute power. No doubt in a real case of grievance, no one should be debarred from a hearing in Parliament. English Parliamentary practice would bear him out in the position he took.

Mr. Bowell said that the party to whom the member for Lambton made reference the other day, when he postponed his motion on account of the absence of a member, was himself (Mr. Bowell). The Minister of Militia had admitted that if a grievance could be made out, there would be good cause for bringing down the papers. Now, he (Mr. Bowell) had no hesitation in saying, that whatever had been the cause of the resignation of the Adjutant-General of Militia, his conduct had been very high-handed, and if the result of this matter had been that functionary's resignation and leaving the country, it was a good thing for the force. He proceeded to explain the nature of the difficulty which had arisen between Deputy-Adjutant-General Jarvis and Brigade-Major Shaw. The former, he said, authorized the latter to make certain appointments for the inspection of a battalion in his district. Col. Shaw did so, and gave timely notification to Col. Jarvis of the arrangement. This was denied by Col. Jarvis, but he (Mr. Bowell) had ground for stating that a letter from Col. Jarvis himself showed that he had received notification sufficiently early to have enabled him to meet, at least, some of the appointments, which he did not do. On this a charge was brought by Col. Shaw against Col. Jarvis. The Adjutant General proceeded to Kingston to investigate it; but in some mysterious way the matter was hushed up. Subsequently he (Mr. Bowell) deemed it his duty to allude to the matter from his place in the House, when the Militia Bill was under discussion, and it was from this that the Court of Enquiry arose. The result was that Col. Shaw was suspended for some months; but the subsequent action of the Government in reinstating him must be considered a condemnation of Adjutant General McDougall. Whether that led to his resignation, he (Mr. Bowell) did not know; but he was in a position to state that when the Adjutant General asserted this, he had fairly considered the charge brought by Col. Shaw against Col. Jarvis, and that there was no good cause of complaint. The Adjutant General had at that time in his possession the original letter written by Col. Jarvis to Col. Shaw, authorizing him to make the appointments. Not satisfied with this, the Adjutant General, in stumping about the country, took occasion to make gross attacks on himself (Mr. Bowell), for what he had said in the House; and because, in his capacity as a public man, and as a member of this House, he would not permit the Adjutant General with impunity to attack him behind his back grossly and falsely, the Adjutant General demanded his dismissal from the militia force. Whether it was because he could not succeed in accomplishing his ends in this respect that he resigned his position and left the country, he (Mr. Bowell) did not know. He should only be too glad to have all the proceedings and papers relating to them brought down.

Mr. Brown was ready to corroborate the statement of Mr. Bowell, so far as regarded the main facts. He was opposed, however, to bringing the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry before this House, and thereby constitute a Supreme Court of Appeal on such matters.

Mr. Holton said it was the practice in England to bring forward motions of this kind in order that there might be a discussion of the grievances alleged. But he believed it was there the invariable practice to refuse to bring down the papers unless a very strong presumption of injustice toward an individual had been established. This case, however, had a political bearing.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the custom in Britain was to refuse to produce reports of Court of Inquiry unless followed by a court martial. If in the present case it could be shown that Col. Shaw who had always been a good and efficient officer, whose removal was unjust and humiliating to a gentleman of honor, there might be some reason for making this motion. But no such case has been made out. It was highly undesirable that the report should be laid before the House, as it was confidential in its nature and had been followed by a court martial.

Mr. Mackenzie was well aware that British custom was to refuse such motions. But there were exceptional cases. He regretted the course which the Government proposed to take. He brought the motion before this House without knowing the particulars, but solely in public interests. He believed this was a case which affected very seriously the position of militia officers in this country. He denied that the discipline of the army depended on absolute power, for he believed that no opportunity should be allowed for injustice to any of Her Majesty's subjects. There might be such a thing as a public grievance, which Parliament was more bound to redress than even a personal grievance. The hour he believed to be these: that Lieut.-Col. Shaw had disobeyed the orders of his superior officer that the superior officer complained to Adjutant-General, that a Court of Enquiry was instituted; that the Court reported in favor of dismissing Col. Shaw, that the Adjutant-General approved of this report, but that the Commander in Chief, in other words, the Government put it aside for local considerations. He regretted that the Government had refused the papers. He had obtained, however, all that he mainly desired—the directing of public attention to the case; if the Government did not contradict what he had stated, it would be held that silence gives consent.

Sir John A. Macdonald while refusing to be dragged into any further discussion of the case, stated that there was not the slightest shadow of foundation for the assertion that Brigade-Major Shaw had in any way violated the order of his superior officer, and the court did not in the slightest degree state it.

Mr. Bowell said, the only fault that could be found with Col. Shaw was, that he carried out his orders a little too strictly. (Laughter.)

The motion was withdrawn.

FATHER MCMAHON.

Mr. Masson (Soulanges) moved for copies of the correspondence with the Government relative to the imprisonment of Father McMahon in the Kingston Penitentiary. The hon. gentleman strongly appealed to the House in favor of the motion, believing, as he said, that the worthy but unfortunate father was a worthy and honest man, and was as loyal as any to be found in the Dominion, and anything but a Fenian. The object he had in presenting the motion was a desire for the immediate release of the Rev. Mr. McMahon. Those who have read the evidence produced by the Crown at the trial are fully convinced that the conviction took place only on the testimony of a drunken witness, who accused himself, and who was the only one who had seen he had seen him with a pistol in his hand; when at the same time five other witnesses produced by the Crown testified to the contrary, and even admitted that Rev. Mr. McMahon was seen giving his temporal as well as his spiritual aid to the wounded on the field of battle, without any regard to Fenians or Volunteers. He (Mr. Masson) had nothing to say against the verdict rendered by the jury, considering the high feeling of indignation which was then prevailing in the community, in the middle of which some had to deplore the loss of a brother or a friend. He was confident that a great mistake was committed in the verdict of the jury in the case of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, and he asked the Government to release him. He had no sympathy whatever with the Fenians, and every one would admit that he (Mr. M.) was as true and loyal to his Queen and country, as any other member of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Sir John A. Macdonald said there was no objection to the production of the correspondence, but he did not see that anything would be gained by bringing down the papers as they consisted chiefly of petitions forwarded to Government. The treatment of the prisoners who had been tried and found guilty of outrages and murder at Ridgeway, was not merely a matter of Colonial, but of Imperial concern. These prisoners had not simply been indicted for conspiracy or seditious action, but had been tried for murder of certain unoffending inhabitants of Canada. They were confined in the Penitentiary just as other offenders were. But to a great degree their case had been taken out of the hands of the Provincial Government by the Imperial Government—from the connection of these prisoners with the question in relation between England and the States, the home authorities must to a great extent deal with these men. At the same time, they asked the advice and opinion of the Government of Canada on the matter. In the case of Father McMahon, by direct instructions from the Colonial Office, sentence had been commuted to one of twenty years' imprisonment, and ever since that time the matter had been held by the Colonial Office, as one that concerned the Empire. The whole subject had recently received a good deal of attention in England, and action had been taken there to release certain prisoners confined for like offences. By some the action of the Government in this particular had been praised, and by some censured. With relation to the prisoners in our Penitentiary, he could go so far as to say that certain communications had been received from the Colonial Office with respect to them, and these communications were under consideration, not only in the case of Father McMahon, but of all the Fenian prisoners.

Mr. Anglin referred to the circumstances attending Father McMahon's capture; and contended that there were very strong doubts as to his guilt of the charges of which he was accused. It had been said that the Rev. gentleman had not a fair trial, in fact, that he made certain representations in explanation of his movements, to show his innocence, which were not placed before the jury. But admitting that he was beyond doubt guilty, surely he had already atoned in a great measure for his offences, for he had already been in prison nearly three years. The Catholics throughout the Dominion had a very strong feeling on the matter; besides thinking that Father McMahon was unjustly suffering, they had a special dislike to seeing any of their clergy treated as a common felon, and they would take it as an act of grace on the part of the Government if the remainder of the Rev. gentleman's punishment could be remitted. At all events his release could do no possible harm, while by appeasing the feeling of the Catholics it might do much good. He (Anglin) spoke under great embarrassment, as he felt the subject to be of a delicate nature, and one he was not prepared to speak upon with deliberation. It should, however, be borne in mind that many Irish Catholics thought that the proceedings in which Father McMahon was mixed up were to a certain extent justifiable, or at all events that the persons who took part in them had provocation; but it should be remembered that the Irish Catholics of the Dominion throughout the troubles of 1866 were loyal. He concluded by strongly urging the Government to exercise the prerogative of mercy, as by so doing they would appease the feeling of his fellow countrymen and co-religionists.

Sir John A. Macdonald said that the speech of the last speaker had better have been left unsaid. Such appeals as those could only damage those whom they were intended to serve (Hear, hear.) The hon. member—Anglin—had said that those who acted with Father McMahon had received provocation.

Hon. Mr. Anglin, interrupting—No, the Premier had misunderstood him. He then went on to explain that he had felt embarrassed in discussing the matter, and to qualify what he had stated.

Sir John A. Macdonald—Well, the hon. member's qualifications made matters worse. There was no kind of provocation for the perpetration of such outrages as those of which Father McMahon was found guilty of participating in. We were a peaceable, law abiding people, had given no offence to any one, but our soil was wantonly invaded, without the least shadow of provocation, and our people molested. (Hear, hear and applause.) The hon. gentleman had said the Irish were loyal. Well, there was no question of that, no doubt at all about it; and so were the Scotch and other nationalities.—Hear, hear and cheers.—It was simply their duty to be so, and they did their duty unflinchingly.—Cheers. The hon. gentleman had argued that Father McMahon's case should be treated as an exceptional one, on the ground of his clerical office and the respect in which it was held by Catholics. But the fact was that the office and the training necessary connected with it, should have taught the Rev. gentleman to act differently. He had been trained to the ways of peace, charity and religion, and should have kept to them.—Cheers. With respect to the case of the Rev. Mr. Lamsden, which had been contrasted with that of McMahon's by the hon. member—Anglin—he admitted that there was strong evidence, very strong evidence he might say, that that rev. gentleman was also guilty; but it would not do to say that there had been any perversion of justice. There was a very strong feeling—an intense feeling—in Western Canada that we must put down such outrages as the Fenians had committed, and that feeling must be respected. (Cheers.) He understood the statement that the appeal of the Member for Glengarry was out of place, and would rather retard than forward the work of mercy.

Mr. McKenzie—thought that the prisoners were not faithfully and zealously defended. There was a very strong feeling of indignation throughout the country that such extravagant license had been allowed to the gentlemen employed to defend the prisoners. He, however, did not regret it, because he thought it well that the trial was postponed till public opinion quieted down. But it was a mistake to suppose that justice was not impartially administered.

Mr. Anglin explained that he had at the outset felt great difficulty in speaking on so delicate a subject, and he felt all the more embarrassed because, not looking for this matter to come up, he had not previously considered what to say on it. The hon. gentlemen who spoke had misunderstood him. Mr. Anglin did not attempt to say the prisoners had not been fairly tried.

Hon. J. H. Cameron said the prisoner had received every latitude, and every facility was given him to defend himself. If he failed to do so, it was his own fault, and the Government should not be blamed that he was convicted. In this and other cases, he, as one of those employed to conduct the business for the Crown, knew that nothing was pressed against the prisoners unfairly by the prosecution. Every facility was afforded them by the Crown, and even money was given them to bring parties from the States for their defence.

Mr. Ryan (Montreal) believed that if McMahon were released it would be taken as a great compliment by the half million Roman Catholics in the Dominion. The petition which had been forwarded to the Government asking that release had been signed by men of all parties and creeds—one or more Protestant bishops being among the number. He believed that the Government would be fully warranted in making such a representation to the Imperial authorities as would secure the release of the prisoner. No good would result from depriving him of his liberty.

The motion was withdrawn.

OTTAWA.

Navigation — Dominion Rifle Association.

Ottawa, May 6.

Navigation on the Ottawa river is fairly open. On Saturday a tow of 12 barges, with a million and a half ft. of lumber, for Whitehall and Burlington market, forwarded by Suscanne & McNaughton; also, two barges with general freight for Montreal, passed through the Rideau locks, being the first of the season. The steamer to Kingston left this morning on her regular trips.

The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association met at 2 o'clock to-day. Col. Botsford, of New Brunswick, was re-elected President; and C. S. Gzowski, of Toronto, Vice-President for Ontario, and C. J. Brydges (re-elected) for Quebec. The Vice-Presidents for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were re-elected. Halifax was selected as the place for holding the matches for the present year, which are to take place not later than the middle of August.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 6.

It is reported here that the orders for the withdrawal of troops is countermanded.

H. M. Ironclad Defence, has been detached from the Channel fleet, for service in North America and West Indian waters.

The Nova Scotian is now discharging here. About 50 of the emigrants who came out by her remain in Canada; 200 going to New York and Boston, and 300 for the Western States. The emigrants by the Prussian passed here to-day. 600 for the Western States, 200 for New York and Boston, and 100 for Ontario.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Florence, May 5.

The Ministers have tendered their resignation to the King. Menabrea is forming a new cabinet.

London, May 5.

The Chester cup was won by Knight of the Garter, St. Mungo second, and Dalby third.

London, May 5.

Olozaga and his friends demand the establishment of a directory.

London, May 5.

The Times has another heavy article on the Alabama Treaty, recently rejected by the United States Senate. The writer sharply criticizes the speech of Senator Sumner, and concludes as follows:—"The question is one of law, and not of feeling. It remains to be shown that Great Britain can be held answerable for any infraction of law, or excess, over the ordinary practice of both countries."

The Right Honorable Thos. Lefroy, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, died yesterday at the advanced age of 93.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

London, May 6.

The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Irish Church Bill.

Sir George Jenkinson, Conservative member for North Wiltshire, moved that the clause providing compensation for Maynooth College from Church funds be struck out.

Mr. Gladstone protested against the inconsistency of the conduct of the members, who voted for the grant to the Presbyterians, and who offered compensation to the Catholics, consenting to make use of religious prejudice in their endeavors to defeat a Government which was dealing out equal justice to both.

A protracted discussion ensued on the advisability of drawing the compensation for Maynooth College from the Consolidated or the Church Funds.

Mr. Bright opposed placing any additional burthen on tax payers.

Mr. Disraeli supported the grant; but urged that it be paid out of the consolidated Funds.

A division was finally had on the amendment offered by Sir Geo. Jenkinson, and it was rejected by the following vote:—For the amendment, 192; against it, 318. Government majority, 126.

UNITED STATES VS. MCRAE.

London, May 6.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court to-day the case of the United States of America vs. C. McRae, came up for decision. This was a bill brought to obtain from the defendant an account of, and delivery over, of moneys and goods received by him while acting as agent of the Confederate Government during the late insurrection. The Vice Chancellor, Sir Wm. James, in his decision said, there was no evidence to show that any money or goods belonging to the plaintiffs in their own right, as distinguished from their right as successors to the Confederate Government, had reached the hands of the defendant, and judgement was given in favor of the defendant with costs.

LA CROSSE.—The Prescott La Crosse Club—the Champions of Ontario—are preparing for the campaign of 1869. They have already met once or twice for practice, and the announcement of the first match of the season may soon be expected. There is some likelihood of their having an opportunity of measuring their strength with the first Club of Montreal. The Montreal offered to play their second twelve against Prescott. But the latter promptly declined to accept a challenge from the second twelve. They are, however, willing to play the first twelve at any time either here or at Montreal.—This match between the two avowedly best white clubs in America would prove a most interesting event.—Prescott Telegraph.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Antis' Doings.

Halifax, May 6.

A special meeting of the Repeal League was held last evening and largely attended. The members, like the Government and Legislature, are far from being united on a policy. One member read a paper on the subject of Annexation, but no motion was made on the subject. Some members expressed fears that the Local Government would accept the situation. A member of the Government who was present denied that this was the intention. It was resolved that a Convention of delegates from the various leagues in the Province be held in Halifax at an early day.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—This young nobleman has been invested, at Jerusalem, with the spare and sword of the celebrated Godfrey de Bouillon, making him a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. The ceremony was performed in the Latin chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, called the Chapel of the Apparition, as it was there our Saviour is reported to have appeared to Mary Magdalene. There was a mass in the morning, at which the Marquis attended; and afterwards the Latin Patriarch, or superior, performed the ceremonies of investment. The sword and spurs of the great Crusader are highly valued relics, used only in the investment of knights—an honor limited to men of noble birth and of the Catholic faith.

HOW FOR CHINA.—The artesian well near the corporation limits of St. Louis, Mo., has already reached the depth of three thousand seven hundred and seven feet. This is the deepest well in the world.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

May 7.

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

American Currency buying, 73 Bills.
" selling, 74 Bills.
Silver buying, 73½ Silver.
" selling, 4½ Dis.
Gold in New York, 138½
Sterling Exchange, 9½

Current Prices of Grain.

May 7, 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 47 to 0 50	" "
Buckwheat,	0 45 to 0 50	" "

Montreal Markets—May 7th.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 6,45 to 0,00; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 6,40 to 6,450; Super No. 1. Western wheat, 4,40 to 4,45; 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 1,03; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00 Butter—Dairy 15 to 17c; storepacked 00 to 00c. Ashes—pots, 5,45 to 5 55. Pearls 5,50 to 5,55 Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 137½. 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 82 to 84. Rye Flour 0,00 to 0.00.

Flour—large receipts; market quiet, but firm with fair amount of super changing hands and quoted range; little doing in other grades. Grain—sundry sales U.C. spring wheat at point on Lake Ontario at 94 to 95: coarse grain nominal. Provisions generally unchanged. Ashes quiet at former rates.

New York Markets.

May 7.

Gold 137½. Flour, low grades improved; receipts 12,00 bbls; sales at 5,70 a 6,00 for superfine state and western; 6,10 a 6,45 for common to choice extra state; 6,10 a 6,00 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at 6.85. Wheat improved; receipts 11,00 bbls; sales 18,000 bush at 1,45 a 1,46 for No. 2 spring mixed and delivered. Rye quiet. Corn less active and heavy; receipts 22,000 bush; sales 43,000 bush at 90 a 94c for new mixed western, chiefly 92 a 93; 91c for old do. in store. Barley quiet. Oats quiet. Pork heavy and lower at 31,00 a 31,50 for new mess; 31,89 for old do. Lard quiet and steady.

Montreal Share and Stock List.

May 1.

Shares.	BANKS.	Div. p	Closing Prices. p.
$200	Bank of Montreal...	12	155 a156
£50	Bank B. N. America..	6	105 a105½
80	City Bank.....		100¾a101¼
50	Banque du Peuple....	8	108 a108½
50	Molson's Bank.....	8	108¼a108½
40	Ontario Bank.....	8	100¼a101¼
100	Bank of Toronto.....	8	118 a119
100	Quebec Bank.....	7	102 a104
50	Banque Nationale....	8	104½ —
40	Gore Bank.....	—	35 a 32
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	109 a110
100	Merchants' Bank.....	8	107¼a107¾
50	East. Townships Bank	8	99½a101
50	Royal Canadian Bank.	8	50 a 70
100	Union Bank	8	105 a106
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	93 a 94
50	Bank of Commerce...	8	101¾a102½
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk.....		15 a 17
20½	Great Western	4	13 a 15
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co	10	133½a134
47	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	134 a136
100	Richelieu Nav. Co...	7	109½a110
100	Can. Navigation Co...	20	100 a101
100	Dominion Stock 6 p c.		107½a109
	EXCHANGE.		

Bank on London, 60 days.....	109½a109¾
Private " "	108 a108¾
Bank on New York.....	25½a 26
Private "	26 a26½
Gold Drafts on New York.....	par to ¼ pm.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

May 6.

G T R, Montreal—1 case, Dean of Ontario; 1 case dry goods, Harty & Co; 48 bags sugar, Fenwick, Hendry & Co; 25 bxs raisins, G Robertson & Son.

G T R, Coaticook—1 case frames, L Meyers.

Prop East, Chicago—100 bbls pork, R W Evans; 20 bbls pork, G M Kinghorn; 200 bbls pork, H McLennan & Co; 200 bbls pork, McLang; 1 lot h h goods; 1 piano, 1 s machine, 10,032 bush corn, 553 bbls flour, 20 bbls o meal, Montreal Trans Co.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—2 chts hh goods, 1 bx, 1 b tray, 1 table, 1 b stand, E Bates; 1 bx oysters, 1 bbl p apples, R Town; 1 bx, E H Parker; 1 bbl, J Falconer.

May 7.

G T R, Coaticook—1 case, Macnee & Wadddell; 5 bxs oil paintings, L Meyers.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 box oysters, R Town; 1 pkg books, J Henderson; 1 pkg, Thos Gray; 1 bx, 1 pkg, M Gillen; 1 brl p apples, R Town.

Our Marine Note Book.

The barque Woodruff, from Toronto with timber for Calvin and Breck, Garden Island, struck on Snake Island Shoal on Thursday night, coming in. Yesterday morning the tug steamer William went to her relief, and towed her off. No damage.

The R M. str. Passport passed up on Thursday evening. The Kingston was expected up on her return trip last night, and the Grecian is due this morning.

The steamer Huron, on her first trip from Montreal, with a full cargo for Hamilton, called on Thursday evening.

The steam barge R. Anglin came in yesterday evening from the Rideau Canal, with flying colors; first trip.

A fleet of seventy vessels passed Detroit on Monday and Tuesday, all laden with cargoes from ports on the lower lakes. The captain of a Kingston vessel writes that he met this fleet on Lake Huron, and such a sight he never met before in that quarter, and may never see again. Seventy vessels in a group!

Welland Canal.

The following vessels were reported through the Welland Canal yesterday:

Schrs Amaranth, Chicago, Montreal, wheat; Denmark, Kingston, Bay City, light; Thorsos, Clayton, Bay City, light; Annie Craig, Kingston, Chatham, light; Tecumseth, Kingston, Kincardine, sundries; Union Jack, Belleville, Chicago, ice; Lightening at the elevator the prop America.

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

DIED.

At Storrington, on the 6th inst., Mr. John Walker, aged 59 years and 11 months.

At Sheffield, on the 26th ult., Samuel Kirk, Esq., Deputy Reeve.

M. GAGE,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
HAS REMOVED from King Street to the
Marble Block,
Princess Street,
in the store lately occupied by MR. JOS. REYNER, Music Dealer.
☞ A splendid assortment of new Jewellery of all descriptions, Watches, &c., now on hand.
M. GAGE.
Kingston, May 7th, 1869. 108

At Henderson's.
ENGLISH MAGAZINES FOR MAY.
SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
Good Words,
Chambers' Journal,
London Journal, &c.
For Sunday School Teachers.
THE HIVE; a Storehouse of Material for S. S. Teachers. Price 30 cents per annum.
TOPICS FOR TEACHERS, a new work for Ministers, S. S. Teachers and others, on an entirely original plan, illustrated with first class Maps and Engravings. Price 8 cents each Part; to be completed in 18 Parts.
THE SUNDAY TEACHER'S TREASURY (published Monthly at 90 cts. per annum), a first class Magazine of Materials for Teachers, Tutors, &c.
THE PULPIT ANALYST, a Monthly Magazine, designed for Preachers, Students and Teachers. Price $1.75 per annum.
JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess Street.
Kingston, May 7th, 1869. 108

Canadian Navigation Company.

Royal Mail Line of Steamers
ONE of the Steamers of the above Line will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton every afternoon (Monday excepted) at
HALF-PAST FIVE
o'clock. Also, one of the Steamers will leave for Montreal every morning (Monday excepted) at HALF-PAST FIVE.
For Passage Tickets apply at the office of Folger and Bros., Ontario Street, or at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street.
C. H. HATCH,
Agent.
Kingston, May 1st, 1869. 108

JUST RECEIVED,
Pine Apples, first of the Season,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Cocoa Nuts,
Fire Crackers,
Torpedoes,
Lobsters,
Sardines,
Fresh Oysters, daily.
Plantagenet Mineral Water, wholesale and retail, at
R. TOWN'S,
Ontario Street.
Kingston, May 7th, 1869. 107

THIS MORNING.
For Sale.
WILL be sold by Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of MAY, instant, at the Auction Room of William Murray, the following property, viz.:
1 Double Spring Waggon, new,
1 Single do.,
1 Sett of Portable Drawers,
1 Iron & Brass Bedstead, in good order,
Tables, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS CASH.
Sale at 11 o'clock.
WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, May 6th, 1869. 107

TO-DAY.
FOR SALE,
A SPLENDID
FOUR YEAR OLD STALLION.
WILL be sold by action on SATURDAY, the 8th of May inst., at the Auction Rooms of Wm. Murray, Market Square, a Young Four Year Old Colt, sired by the celebrated Fox Hunter; he stands 16 hands high; is a beautiful Black Chesnut Color, perfectly sound and gentle; he is allowed by judges to be a very superior animal.
TERMS—One half cash, the balance in 12 months, by furnishing approved paper, with interest at 7 per cent.
Also, a very excellent Brood Mare, not in foal.
Sale at 12 o'clock.
WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, May 6th, 1869. 107

ROBERTSON BROS.
STEAM
Soap & Candle Works,
Coffee and Spice Mills,
GORE STREET
KINGSTON.
B. W. ROBERTSON. | T. M. ROBERTSON.
Wanted, 40 tons Tallow, rough or rendered.
Kingston, May 5, 1869. 3m106

TO LET,
A TWO STORY Rough-Cast House, conveniently situated in Brock Street, containing 7 rooms. Well of water on the premises.
Apply to
Messrs. KIRKPATRICK & SON,
Ontario Street.
May 4, 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

MORE NEW GOODS
OPENED THIS DAY
AT THE
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
R. WADDELL & Co.
NEW DRESS GOODS in great variety. Ladies will please remember we have the Prettiest and Cheapest Dress Goods in the City.
OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT is now stocked with a beautiful assortment of the Newest Styles for Spring and Summer W