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**$4,000**

**Royal Canadian Bank Bills**

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

AT

***McDonell's,***

IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS,

**A T P A R.**

**NEW DOMINION HOUSE,**

**82 PRINCESS STREET. 82**

Kingston, May 21, 1869. 120


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.

**Royal Canadian Bank Bills.**

MONEY due for Subscriptions to the British Whig will be received in Bills of the Royal Canadian Bank at Par.
Kingston, May 22, 1869. 121

**New Advertisements This Day.**

Cunard Line—C. G. Francklyn, Agent.
Great Bargains—R. Waddell & Co.
American Invoices.


**THE DOMINION OF CANADA**

# The Daily British Whig.

'Optimus per Orbem Dicor.'

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1869.


## REMINDERS.

*SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.*

GENERAL SESSIONS at the Court House today.

COUNTY COUNCIL meets again this morning.

CLEARING OUT SALE of Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Glass and Plated Ware, by J. J. Linton, to-day at 10 o'clock.

No intimation has as yet been given by the Premier as to the day when Parliament will be prorogued; but it cannot be now at a distant day; for Ministers having abandoned the Banking Scheme, have little on their hands to do. It has so far been a very prosperous Session, for Sir John A. Macdonald and his friends have carried everything before them.

Monday, after transacting considerable business, the House of Commons adjourned for want of a quorum. The hard work, exciting debates, and long sitting of last week were to much for the members. There was a very strong House present during the greater portion of the week, and several important questions were warmly and keenly debated. After all this work few of the members probably felt able to stand another night of it, and, therefore, all but seventeen absented themselves, and the Speaker declared the House adjourned, because there was not a quorum present.

## The Synod of Ontario.

Yesterday before Noon, the Members of the Synod of Ontario met at the Synod Hall and attended St. George's Cathedral, where Divine Service was celebrated, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr.

At three o'clock P.M. the Synod re-assembled, and the Roll was called over after which a variety of Routine Business was entered into and transacted; among other things a very interesting Report on the Church Missions, shewing how much these Missions had progressed in popular favor.

His Lordship, the Bishop, who was in the Chair, then proceeded to deliver his Annual Address, a document full of most important matter, a report of which we shall find room for as soon as we receive a copy of the MS. The Synod then proceeded to the transaction of other business, and about six o'clock adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock. The attendance this year is very general.

There is food for reflection in the despatch from Lord Granville, relative to the defence of Canada, which is printed in other columns. Frankly and fully the Colonial Secretary declares that it is the policy of the Imperial government to remove all the troops from Canada, making us pay for even the Canadian Rifles if we should require their services. The despatch certainly evinces no great regard for the consequences, so far as this country is concerned, which may arise out of the enforcement of this very sweeping determination on the part of the Imperial authorities.

In the House of Commons on Saturday Mr. Wood brought up his amendment to the Nova Scotia resolutions, declaring the inexpediency of disturbing the financial arrangements of the Union Act with regard to Nova Scotia, unless the claims of Ontario and Quebec, to a proportionate increase, were also taken into consideration. Mr. Galt "interjected" the question of order, and after considerable debate thereon the Speaker ruled that the motion in amendment was in order. Before midnight the vote was taken, when Mr. Wood's amendment was lost—yeas 51; nays 70. Several divisions took place on the resolutions, which were all concurred in. Mr. Rose introduced a Bill, founded thereon, to be read a second time on Tuesday, and the House adjourned at 12.10.

The Attorney-General at Halifax is making a fool of himself discussing the right of England to pass the Confederation Act. The truth is, Nova Scotia has made so good a bargain, thanks to Mr. Howe's diplomacy, that she is not only one of the most favored Provinces, but the liberality with which she has been treated causes Ontario to complain of injustice. The Nova Scotia troubles ceased when Mr. Howe accepted Confederation, and it is mere waste of words to debate a matter formally closed. The Antis cannot allege that we were unfriendly in the days of their sorrow, but now that they have been consoled by liberal concessions, decency ought to counsel silence. Further agitation is mere moonshine. The bone of the opposition has been withdrawn, and there is virtually nothing left to fight about but a sentimental idea, which counts for little in this practical age.

## Letter from Boston.

THE HOLY FATHER A BLAZE—"LET US HAVE PEACE"—ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS—EX-GOVERNOR J. GREGORY SMITH AND THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c.

Boston, June 12.

Boston is now crowded with pilgrims—men, women, and children, of every age and tongue, who have come to see the Festival. The great Christmas Carnival at Rome is entirely outdone by the crowds of people who are daily pouring into Boston to help to commemorate the return of peace. The streets are crowded! You see cripples and well ones, invalids and strong persons, all making the greatest of haste to get a sight at the Coliseum, and women, with a babe in her arms, and five or six youngsters following on behind, all jagged and worn out, with faint breath, enquiring "Where is the Coliseum." Imagine the picture, I cannot describe it. If the ancient Roman Coliseum ever created one fifth the excitement that this modern Bostonian one has, the effect must have been tremendous. It is hoped, and every thing now appears as though it will pass off pleasantly to all and be a grand success. Every boat and car arriving here now, comes crowded with pilgrims from every part of the land,

Who evidently have upon their minds,
God grant us peace in every clime!

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith seems to be making rapid strides to public favor. The Governor evidently has determined that the Vermont Central and its connections through to Boston and New York shall not be behind any road on this continent. Two magnificent silver palace drawing room cars have just been added to the through line between Boston and Montreal. They were built at the Company's shops in St. Albans, Vt., and for neatness, comfort, convenience and modern elegance combined, these cars will compare favorably with any on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads. Below I subjoin a short and imperfect description of them. They are 63 by 9 feet, running on 12 wheels, and ventilated by Hitchcock's patent. In the centre of the car is a large, commodious and elegant drawing room, 19 feet long, and the entire width of the car. At one end, the car is divided into eight state rooms, four on a side, with an aisle leading between, capable of accommodating four persons each, whilst the other end of the car is divided into two large state-rooms, for eight persons each. The whole is furnished in the most sumptuous manner. The seats and chairs are upholstered with fine, soft, crimson velvet, the windows of French plate glass, and have blue Irish poplin curtains. Each state room has a mirror at each end, and the cars are provided with water-closets, wash-rooms and all other modern improvements. The woodwork is black walnut, pannelled in French veneer, whilst all the metalic trimmings are silver plated. These cars cost about $15,000 to $20,000 each. They will commence running on the through route to and from Montreal, without change, on Monday next. Seats in these cars can always be obtained at the office of L. Millis, General Agent, Vt. Central R.R., No. 5 State Street, Boston, Mass. The weather is pleasant, clear and mild.

Yours, &c.,
MARCO.

## The Archbishop of Canterbury—Earl Derby—Mrs. Partington.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is a wise man. He counsels his sacerdotal colleagues in the House of Peers not to oppose Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. His Grace has not forgotten the lessons of 1832. The Peers then threw out the Reform bill which had passed the House of Commons, and Parliament was dissolved, a new election held, and the Grey-Brougham Ministry swept the country. The bill again passed the Commons, and the Tory Peers threatened to again defeat it. Riots broke out all through England. The mob chased Sir Charles Wetherell, a bigoted old Tory Commoner, over the roofs of the houses in Bristol; they smashed the windows of Apsley House, the London residence of the Duke of Wellington; they burned the turreted seat of the Duke of Newcastle, near Nottingham; they hurled paving stones with impunity in the faces of the Household troops; Sydney Smith, in a speech at Taunton, told the story of the terrible storm at Sidmouth, and how Dame Partington, of immortal memory, fought her great battle, mop in hand, with the raging Atlantic, assuring the people that if they would only keep the peace they would yet beat the ancient ladies of the House of Lords; the King, yielding to the advice of his Reform Ministry, secretly informed the Tory leaders that if they continued their contumacious opposition he should create a sufficient number of new Peers to carry the bill; while earl Gray the Premier, settled the question when before a crowded auditory, amid breathless silence, he closed an elaborate speech with these monitory words: "My Lords, if you are bent upon rejecting this measure, and throwing it back in the faces of an aroused and indignant people, for the second time, then let me warn your Lordships to set your House in order, for your time has come!"

This hint that even the House of Lords as an hereditary branch of the Legislature, might be swept away by the popular gale, sounded by Brougham's defiant assertion, that "through this House, or over this House, this bill will go," brought the Tory Peers to their senses, and they yielded a portion of what they had got, in order to preserve the remainder

And so it will be now. His Grace of Canterbury knows that for the Peers to reject the Gladstone measure, to be followed by a dissolution of Parliament, a new election, and a repassage of the bill would set all Ireland in a flame, would shake even the Established Church of England to its foundations, and put the House of Peers itself in jeopardy. So obvious is this, that we think Mrs. Partington, despite the advice of county Earl Derby—who, by the by, was one of the Reform Ministry of Earl Grey, and ought to know better—will, with a wry face and a bad grace, ultimately gave up the struggle and let the Irish bill become a law.

The right claimed by the French Atlantic Cable Company to make use of the American shore to land their cable is denied by the United States Attorney General, who gives his opinion that Congress is alone competent to confer the requested powers. Napoleon must rather envy England under these circumstances, inasmuch as the latter exercises sovereignty over the Atlantic shores where cables can be laid with most security.—French interference in Mexico has not tended to make the Americans over anxious to accord them special favors, and the Attorney General finds a plausible excuse for doing a disagreeable duty.

## Important Despatches.

### Report.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

We, the undersigned, having been specially authorized by Order in Council of 1st Oct. last, to confer with Her Majesty's Government, during our stay in England, on the subject of Fortification and the Defence of Canada generally, had the honor to have several communications with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and through him, with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War on those important questions.

In the first place, on the subject of Fortifications, we reminded Earl Granville that the Canadian Government was as yet without an answer to their representations conveyed in Lord Monck's despatch of 27th May, 1868, last, respecting the granting of the Imperial guarantee for the loan required for the construction of the Fortifications contemplated by the Act of last session.

Secondly, we deemed it our duty strongly to urge on Her Majesty's Government the necessity of keeping and maintaining in the Dominion as large a force of Her Majesty's Regular Troops as possible.

Earl Granville informed us in reply that the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government on these two points should be conveyed in a despatch to your Excellency, and accordingly, since our return to Canada the subjoined Despatch under date 14th April, 1869, has been received, intimating the intention of the Government to introduce a measure during the present session of the Imperial Legislature to authorize the guarantee of the sum required for the contemplated Fortifications, and intimating, with respect to the Regular Force to be maintained in Canada, that although for the reasons therein assigned, full effect cannot be given to our views as above expressed, yet, that a limited number of Troops will for the present continue to be stationed at certain points in the Dominion.

During our stay in England we received from Earl Granville a communication dated 22nd Feb., 1869, enclosing copies of two letters from the War Office, the first relating to the number of breech-loading arms, either appropriated for the local forces or held in reserve, and to the supply of ammunition in store in Canada, and proposing to withdraw a large portion of both unless the Canadian Government should express a desire to purchase any of such arms. And the second preferring a claim on the Government of the Dominion for a sum of £847 18s 3½d being for damage caused to the Enfield rifles issued on loan to this Government and lately returned into store.

On these subjects we had personal interviews with Earl Granville, and subsequently embodied our views thereon in a letter to his Lordship dated 23rd March, 1869, in which we remonstrated against the proposed reduction of the number of arms and quantity of ammunition held in reserve in Canada, on the ground that if, in addition to the reduction of the regular troops, it became known that a diminution of the number of Snider rifles in reserve had also taken place, encouragement might thereby be given to the Fenian organization, which still existed in the United States, to renew their attempts to invade our soil.

Moreover, that the new Canadian Militia Act had made provision for the regular training of a certain number of extra militiamen, and of the Reserve Force, which would require, at least, 65,000 rifles or nearly the entire number intended to be left in Canada for the ordinary colonial force, leaving no reserve to meet any case of sudden emergency.

With reference to the offer made for the purchase by the Canadian Government of a portion of these arms, we represented to Earl Granville that as the subject was not one specially connected with our mission, and as it would involve an appropriation of money by the Canadian Parliament, we requested that instructions for the withdrawal of such arms and ammunition would be deferred until after we should have had an opportunity of submitting the matter for the consideration of your Excellency in Council.

No decision on these two questions had been conveyed to us prior to our departure for Canada, but, since our return, a Despatch (No 75) under date of 24th April last has been received from Earl Granville communicating to your Excellency a correspondence between the colonial and war offices, from which it appears that as regards the first proposition, viz: the number of breech loading rifles to be left in Canada, the Secretary of State for war has consented to defer the withdrawal of any portion of them or of the amunition held in reserve, until next autumn, and that with respect to the amount claimed for damages to arms issued on loan, Mr. Cardwell, for the reasons given in the letter of 20th April last, from Sir Edward Lugard to Sir Frederic Rogers, does not feel warranted in relinquishing the claim.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
WM. McDOUGALL.

Ottawa, 20th May, 1869.

The following despatch from the Colonial Secretary is of interest:—

Downing Street, 14th April, 1869.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government have had recently under their consideration the distribution of Her Majesty's troops among the British Colonies, and the rate of contribution to be paid to the Imperial Exchequer by the Colonies in which they are placed.

2nd. As nearly one-third of these troops were till lately stationed in Canada, it need hardly be said that it became in the first instance necessary to consider what force should at present be retained in the Dominion, and on what terms.

3rd. In determining these questions their attention has been particularly directed to the despatch No. 95, of the 17th of June, 1865, in which Mr. Cardwell conveyed to Lord Monck the decision of Lord Palmerston's Government on various questions of importance respecting the defence of the then Province of Canada, and also to the minutes of the Committee of Council transmitted respectively in Lord Monck's despatch No. 96, Jan. 2nd, 1868, and in your despatch No. 9, of Jan. 21st 1869. The former of these minutes relates to the naval force then in Canadian waters, the latter to the withdrawal of the troops. In both it is urged that an exceptional amount of military and naval assistance is due to Canada as being exposed to danger, not from any Colonial cause, but from the desire of the persons called Fenians, to obtain some basis of operations against Great Britain

4th. Her Majesty's Government trust that the annoyance arising from the organization of Fenianism in the United States is fast disappearing. This organization, founded on hostile feelings entertained by numerous Irishmen in the United States against Great Britain, derived its substantial importance from the circumstances that large armies had been recently disbanded and were not yet thoroughly absorbed in the pursuits of peace. Such a state of things must always contain elements of danger to a neighboring country, and so far as the Canadians suffer from it, they suffer not so much from their connexion with Great Britain, as from an unhappy, I hope a passing accident, of their geographical position.

5th. With this observation, which I am by no means inclined to press too far, I proceed to the various matters on which I have to convey to you the conclusions of Her Majesty's Government.

6th. In the despatch to which I have already alluded, Lord Monck was informed that if the Province of Canada undertook the primary liability for certain works of defence then indicated, Her Majesty's Government would apply to Parliament for a guarantee of the sum required for that purpose, but that the desire and decision of the Provincial Legislature ought to be pronounced before any such application should be made.

7th. At the wish of the Canadian Ministers the matter was reserved for the Parliament of the Dominion, which has now passed an Act authorizing the Government to raise a sum of £1,100,000 for the proposed purposes and under the Imperial guarantee.

8th. Without anticipating any arrangements of detail which may prove necessary I will only here say that the present Government are prepared to redeem the pledge of their predecessors, and will introduce into Parliament a Bill authorizing the contemplated guarantee.

9th. But they are also of opinion that the military and naval assistance hitherto given to Canada under circumstances which they hope are now passing away, must at once be very largely reduced. The conclusions at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived you will find in the annexed extract from a letter which I have received from the Secretary of State for War.

10th. In the course of the summer, therefore, it is intended to withdraw from Ontario and Quebec one regiment of cavalry, three batteries of field and three batteries of garrison artillery, and three battalions of infantry; and from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick two battalions of infantry and one field battery.

11th. Halifax will be considered as an Imperial station, and for its defence about 2,006 men will for the present be left in Nova Scotia.

12th. About 4,000 men will for the present be left in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick; but this must be considered a temporary arrangement; and I am disposed to concur with Mr. Cardwell in his opinion, that it will soon become unnecessary to maintain any British force in those Provinces beyond what may be required for the training of the militia and volunteers, and the maintenance of schools of instruction. The terms on which any of Her Majesty's regiments can be retained in the Colony for this or any other purpose will be a matter of future consideration. Meantime, the Secretary of State for War informs me that the Colonial Governments will receive all possible assistance in obtaining at their own charge the services of such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as they may desire to employ for the organization or instruction of any local force, for the construction, inspection or maintenance of fortifications, or for any other matter connected with military defences. The War Department will also be ready, when practicable, to furnish them at cost price with such arms, ammunition and military stores as they may need and though the matter may be of less interest to Canada than to some other Colonies, I enclose a copy of the regulation under which well conducted privates will be allowed to take service as policemen or otherwise, if required in the Colonies in which they have been stationed.

13th. I have further to point out to you that in the opinion of the Secretary of State for War any body of men who are to be a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer ought to be a body raised for the general service of Her Majesty, and not limited either by conditions of enactment or by practical necessity to any particular Colony. The Canadian Rifles do not, as you are aware, satisfy this condition, and Mr. Cardwell is accordingly about to reduce four companies of that corps and to take measures to relieve the Imperial Treasury from the cost of supporting it. It becomes a matter for the consideration of the Local Government whether that corps or any part of it, useful as I believe it to be for Local purposes, shall be maintained at the expense of the colony.

14th. Lastly, I have to refer to the naval force to be maintained during the ensuing summer on Canadian lakes and on the St. Lawrence.

15th. In the despatch of 17th of June, which I have already cited, and to which Lord Monck's Executive Council refer, Mr. Cardwell observed that "apart from any question of expediency the Convention subsisting between this country and the United States rendered it impossible for either nation to place more than the specified number of armed vessels on the lakes in time of peace."

16th. The number of armed British vessels on the lakes with the concurrence of the Government of the United States has, as you are aware, been in excess of the number allowed by the arrangement of 1817. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the time has arrived or may very shortly arrive when there would be no sufficient reason for expecting the acquiescence of the United States in this state of things. They considered therefore, that the vessels of war on the lakes, which now on both sides exceed the number allowed by the Convention, should, within reasonable time, be reduced to those numbers

17th. Her Majesty's Government are willing that the three Imperial gunboats should if the Canadian Government desire it, be replaced this summer on the Lakes or on the St Lawrence; and it will be for them to consider what further armed naval force, not prohibited by the terms of the arrangement, should be kept up in Canadian waters. But Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that this must be done entirely at the expense of the Dominion.

18th. With regard to the observations contained in the report of the Committee of the Privy Council that Canada has not power to commission vessels of war, I would call your attention to the Colonial Naval Defence Act of 1865, which was intended to provide against that difficulty. The Council do not state in what respect it is found to be imperfect.

19th. I have to request that you will lay this despatch before your Ministers. They must be fully aware of the principles which the Parliament will require to be applied to the Imperial expenditure for the defence of the Colonial Empire. In the gradual, if not tardy, application of these principles to British North America, they will, I hope, recognize the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to do justice, both to the exceptional encumbrances which have hitherto existed in that part of the British Empire, and to the admirable spirit which has been shown by the Government and country of Canada in providing for their own protection.

I have, etc.,
(Signed.) GRANVILLE.

The Governor General, the Right Honourable Sir John Young, K.C.B.

THE CASE OF McKINNON & CLARKE.—The case of the Queen vs. McKinnon & Clarke, of Belleville for obtaining goods with intent to defraud, and which has just been tried before Mr. Judge of Sessions Conrod, is one of some commercial interest, as involving a determination as to the particular stage at which in a fraudulent transaction of this kind, the defendant becomes guilty of the offence alleged against him. The point which has been reserved for the Court of Queen's Bench to decide next September is, as to whether the Court of Quarter Sessions had jurisdiction in the case, the grounds for and against being briefly as follows. The accused were doing business at Belleville, and forwarded a letter to Messrs. Thompson, Murray & Co., in this city, requesting that firm to forward them goods, which were, in consequence sent to Belleville, to the address of McKinnon & Clarke. Now the defence contended that the offence, if any, was committed at Belleville, as the delivery was made there at the moment the defendant actually obtained possession of the goods. On the other hand, the prosecution contended, that the delivery was made in Montreal, by the bare fact of shipment of the goods in question, the consignees becoming immediately the owners, and, as such, entitled to claim for any loss thereon in carriage. The Judge of Sessions considered that delivery was completed in Montreal; but, as before stated, on account of the importance of the question, reserved it for the Queen's Bench.

## Police Court at St. Catharines.

Thirty-seven boys of about the same number of sizes and colors, were arraigned before the Police Magistrate, charged with the sacreligious offence of 'fishing on Sunday.' The little chaps were terribly frightened, and as a master-stroke of strategy 'clubbed' together to secure proper counsel for their defence. They accordingly contributed their 'stamps,' in sums varying from 5 cents to 50 and engaged Mr. Bykert, who made a powerful and affecting plea for the unsophisticated innocents. The Police Magistrate was overcome, but, with a stern mastery of his feelings, gave a very serious charge to the boys, 'never to do so no more,' and offered to dismiss them. The boys gladly promised and went home. Thus the town was put to considerable expense for nothing.

## The Stations of Methodist Ministers in and About Kingston:

BELLEVILLE DISTRICT.

Belleville—George R. Sanderson, D. L. Brethour.
Consecon—B. Chambers.
Wellington—S. Huntingdon.
Ameliasburg—James Thompson, (Radhorville).
Picton—N. R. Willoughby, M. A.; C. R. Allison, Superannuated; Daniel McMullen, Gilbert Miller, Supernumeraries.
Bloomfield and Cherry Valley—D McDonald.
Milford—Isaac Weldon. One to be sent.
Sidney—John Walton; John Lever, Superannuated.
Thurlow—Jacob E. Howell, M. A.
Marmora—A. Doxsee, W. Ryan.
Stirling—George Carr, R. Darey.
Frankford—Samuel C Philp, jr.
Trenton—Thomas Cobb; William Young, Superannuated.
Demorestville—Samuel Might, W S Ford.
Hungerford—David Ryan.
Bridgewater—G. J. Dingman.
Clinton and Addington Road—One to be sent.
Madoc—Robert Robinson.
Bannockburn—William Norton
Deseronto and Mattawachin—Charles Perry.
Maynooth—Wm. Sutton.
Bruderell and Bark Lake—One to be sent.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Kingston—Henry F. Bland, S. Scanlon, H. Byers, Supernumerary.
Napanee—Wm Scott, Wm. Shaw.
Selby—Wm. Briden.
Newburgh—James Gray, R. Bell, S. Miles, Superannuated.
Wilton—Richard Wilson, W. C. Young.
Odessa—M. Pearson.
Bath and Amherst Island—R. L. Tucker, R. T. Oliver.
Cataraqui—Geo. Case, John Ridley.
Battersea—H. Irvine.
Gananoque—Wesley Casson.
Pittsburg (Kingston)—E. L. Koyle, G. C. Madder.
Centreville—E. S. Rupert, M. A.
Harrowsmith and Frontenac—Wm. W. Miller.
Tamworth—Wm W Leach.
Kennebec—One to be sent.

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

Brockville—I. B. Howard; L. Houghton Supply.
Prescott—Wm. Hall, B. A.; S. Hurlburt, Supd.
Lyn—J. Masson, James McFarlane, (Maloryiown).
Farmersville—S. Wilson.
North Augusta—E. A. Ware, W. Raney.
Spencerville—J. Evans.
Kemptville—R. H. Waddell; H. Shaler, Supd.
South Mountain—Andrew Armstrong.
Edwardsburg—J. W. Totten.
Matilda—Wm. Morton; W. H. Williams, Supd, (Dixon's Corners).
Morrisburg—Wm. McGill
Winchester—John Holmes.
Aultsville—Wm. Andrews.
Cornwall—W. Henderson.
Avonmore—A. S. Peterson; S. Brownel, Superan'd (Moulinette).

**Royal Canadian Bills taken at Par Value by JAMES DAVIS, Montreal House.**

## COMMERCIAL AND MARINE.

### Kingston Money Market.

June 15.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| American Currency buying | 71½ Bills. |
| " " | 74 Silver. |
| " selling, | 72½ Bills. |
| Silver buying, | 4½ Dis. |
| " selling, | 4 " |
| Gold in New York, | 139½ |
| Sterling Exchange, | 9½ |
| Royal Can. Bank buying | 00 & 96 Bills. |

### Current Prices of Grain.

June 15, 1869.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fall Wheat, | 0 00 to 0 00 | per Bushel. |
| Spring do., | 0 90 to 0 95 | " |
| Rye, | 0 00 to 0 60 | " |
| Barley, | 1 10 to 0 00 | " |
| Peas, | 0 70 to 0 00 | " |
| Oats, | 0 47 to 0 50 | " |
| Buckwheat, | 0 45 to 0 50 | " |

### New York Markets—June 15.

Flour, more doing; receipts 5,600 bbls at 4,60 to 5.10 for superfine state and western; 5,80 to 6,25 for common to choice extra state; 5,45 to 6,25 for common to choice extra western Rye flour quiet at 4,25 to 6,25. Wheat le better; goo export and fair trade demand; receipt 124,000 bush; sales 94 000 bush at 1,3 to 1,43 for No. 2 spring afloat and to arrive; 1,46 for No. 1 do. Rye quiet and firm. Barley nominal. Oats heavy; sales at 78c to 78½ for western afloat. Pork steady at 32,50 to 32,76 for new mess; 32,37 for old.

### Montreal Markets—June 15th.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 4,50 to 4,55; Fancy, 4,30 to 4,35; Welland Canal Super, 4,30 to 0,00; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,25 to 4,45; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 4,35 to 0 00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 3,85 to 3,90; bag flour 2,07 to 2,12½. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,00 to 1,01. Spring, 0,99 to 1,00; Western, 96 to 97 Oats—per 32 lbs, 41 to 42. Barley—per 48 lbs, 00 to 00 Butter—Dairy 14½ to 15c; storepacked 14 to 14½c. Ashes—pots, 5,40 to 5 55. Pearls 4,57 to 4,60. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 138½. Pork, Mess, 26 00 to 00,00 Prime mess, 21,00 to 00,00 Prime, 20 00. to 00.00. Dressed hogs, 00.00 to 00,00 Peas, per 66 lbs 75 to 76. Rye flour 2 90 to .300.

Flour—little business reported. Wheat—spring at 99 to 100. Peas neglected, 82½ per 36 lbs. Oats firm at 41 to 42. Provisions—pork unchanged. Butter—small city demand at quotations. Ashes in fair demand at former rates.

### Customs Imports—In Bond.

June 14.

Schr Portland, Chicago—17,725 bshls wheat, Merchants' Bank.
Brk R Gaskin, Milwaukie—20.600 bshls wheat, J H Henderson & Co.
Brk Alexander, Milwaukie—19,000 bsh wheat, J H Henderson & Co.
Brk Jessie Drummond, Montreal—19,000, bsh wheat, J H Henderson & Co.
Schr A G Murray, Milwaukie—16,447 bsh wheat, J H Henderson & Co.
Schr Montpelier, Chicago—16,942 bshls wheat, J H Henderson & Co.
Brk Pride of America, Racine—19,227 bsh wheat, Mont Trans Co.
Brk Winona, Milwaukie—17,000 bshls wheat, Mont Trans Co.
Schr Cossack, Chicago—17,800 bshls wheat, Mont Trans Co.
Prop East, Chicago—2,700 bsh wheat, 3 bbls lard, 3,040 bbls flour, 5 bales corn, 253 bbls meal, Mont Trans Co.
Schr Darien Milwaukie—13,700 bshls wheat, Glassford, Jones & Co.
Schr W Young, Chicago—19,713 bshls wheat, Glassford, Jones & Co.
Schr Galatine, Chicago—20,093 bshls wheat, Glassford, Jones & Co.
Schr Skylark, Chicago—19,307 bshls wheat, Glassford, Jones & Co.
Schr T B Barker, Chicago—20,112 bsh wheat, Glassford, Jones & Co.
G T R Road, Cobourg—10 bxs g jars, 5 bxs covers, J Shiels.
Schr Flying Scud, Oswego—10 tons p iron, 25 tons coal, J Swift & Co; 1 box, B Holder.
G T R Road, Montreal—3 coils w rope, Fraser & George; 2 cases gin, J Harty & Co; 15 bxs tobacco, Fenwick, Hendry & Co; 24 hlf chests teas, J Carruthers & Co.
G T R Road, Coaticook—1 box, J Cunningham.
Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 pkg, B Doran, 1 box, P Stearne, 1 box, Rappe, Weber & Co; 1 bale, M O'Donnell; 1 bx, Fraser & George; 1 box, M Gillen; 1 bale, H B Hunt; 10 tons pig iron, Gayner & Merrick; 1 sack, P Stearne; 10 bxs oranges, 5 bxs lemons, R Town.
G T R Road, Montreal—2 sacks filberts, 2 bbls maple sugar, 1 cask mineral water, R Town.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, June 11th, 1869.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: is 28 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
140

**Every Merchant Should Have One.**

*Sisson's Patent Magic Binder,*

For Instantaneously Filing Letters and Papers in Perfect Order for Reference.

IT is simple in its construction, requiring no mechanical skill to operate it, and will instantaneously bind Letters or Papers as secure y as they can be bound at any Bindery, while additions or deductions can be made without lessening the security of the rest.

Sold in Kingston by
JOHN HENDERSON,
Bookseller & Stationer
Kingston, June 14, 1869. 139

**3,000 TONS**

**Of the Cheapest Luxury Known**

IS NOW STORED IN THE

*St. Lawrence Ice-Houses.*

THE Subscriber having purchased the St. Lawrence Ice-Houses and business lately owned and conducted by Mr. White, including that formerly owned by Mr. Hobart, he is now prepared to supply Ice daily in such quantities as may be required. From the favorable and convenient situation of the Houses, and their large size, the Subscriber can guarantee a LIBERAL and REGULAR supply to all his Customers of

*PURE LAKE ICE.*

For supplying Hotels, Steamboats, Pic-Nic Parties, and all who may require it in large quantities, on short notice, the Subscriber will keep a quantity always on hand at his premises in the City, which will be delivered any place FREE OF CHARGE, and also at Barriefield, Portsmouth and Williamsville.

The Subscriber will fulfil all the contracts made by Mr White.

WM. PIPE,
Soda Water Manufacturer,
Princess Street.
Kingston, June 14, 1869. 139

**TO THE PUBLIC!**

**ALES & PORTER**

BOTTLED AT THE

**Frontenac Brewery**

WILL be delivered to the Trade, direct from the Manufactory, at 80 cents per dozen, and Private Families at $1 per dozen. Orders left at A. Livingston's and City Book Store.

GEO. W. CREIGHTON,
Agent
Kingston, June 12th, 1869. 138

**LIFE AND TIMES**

OF

**JOHN WESLEY.**

A LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered by the

**REV. JOHN HAMMOND, M. A.,**

Head Master of Ontario College,

**In St. George's Hall, Kingston,**

ON

*Wednesday Ev'g Next, June 16.*

The Chair will be taken precisely at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m., by the Lord Bishop of Ontario.

☞ Admission 25 cents.

Proceeds to be applied towards the erection of a College Chapel.

Kingston, June 12th, 1869. 138

**Special Notice.**

**Lazarus, Morris & Co's.**

**CELEBRATED**

**Perfected Spectacles**

AND EYE-GLASSES.

ONE of the firm will be at the Store of their Agents,

MR. S. McCAMMON, GANANOQUE

on FRIDAY, July 2nd, for one day only, and at the Store of

*MESSRS. HEATH & GUNN,*

KINGSTON, ONT.,

**FOR TWO DAYS ONLY!!**

*JULY 3rd & 5th.*

He attends for the purpose of assisting Messrs. McCammon and Heath & Gunn in fitting the Eye in difficult or unusual cases.

Those suffering from impaired or diseased vision are recommended to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses are acknowledged to be the most perfect assistance to sight ever manufactured, and can always be relied upon as affording perfect ease and comfort while strengthening and preserving the Eyes most thoroughly.

We take occasion to notify the public that we employ no Pedlers, and to caution them against those pretending to have our Goods for sale.

June 14th, 1869. 139

**WANTED A COOK.**

APPLY to Mrs. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Kingston.
Kingston, June 5. 132

**R. WADDELL & Co.**

**INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION**

TO THE FOLLOWING

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

R. WADDELL & CO. are selling a large lot of Fancy Dresses at 5s., 6s. 3d. and 7s. 6d., each the Greatest Bargain in the City.
R. WADDELL & CO. are selling a lot of Colored Berages for Ladies' Suits, 1¼ yards wide, at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s. 6d
R. WADDELL & CO. are selling beautiful Printed Muslins, warranted Fast Colors, at 3s. 9d. the full Dress.
R. WADDELL & CO. are selling beautiful Silk Parasols, large size, at 3s. 9d. each.
R. WADDELL & CO. are selling a beautiful Bright Black Glacie Silk at 3s. 9d. per yard.
R. WADDELL & CO. are showing a very large Stock of French Kid, Silk and Thread Gloves, very cheap.
R. WADDELL & CO. are showing a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton Hosiery—the cheapest in the city.
R. WADDELL & CO. are selling a splendid lot of Light Prints, warranted Fast Colors, at 7½d. per yard.
R. WADDELL & CO. are showing an immense Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, very cheap.
Kingston, June 15, 1869 140

*SALES BY J. J. LINTON*

**TO-DAY.**

**Kingston Auction Mart.**

*CLEARING OUT SALE,*

To Wind Up Several Estates.

J. J. LINTON will sell on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., a quantity of Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Plated do., and sundry articles too numerous to mention.
Sale at 10 o'clock.
Terms cash. No reserve.
J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, June 14, 1869. 139

**Kingston Auction Mart.**

**GREAT SALE**

OF

*Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Robes,*

**Double & Single Harness,**

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell at the above Rooms,

*On Thursday, the 17th inst.,*

the following properties, belonging to Officers leaving the city:—

1 Span 6 Year Old Mares to match, full bred, quiet in saddle, single or double harness.
1 Excellent Bay Horse, young and very fast.
1 Family Horse, quiet, and suitable for Lady's Saddle.
1 Young Mare, in good condition.
1 Democrat Waggon, complete and nearly new.
1 do. do., by Gingras, Quebec.
1 Sleigh and Robes.
1 Double and Single Seats Harness, silver mounted.
3 Single Seats Harness, English manufacture.
1 Single Sett Harness, brass mounted, English manufacture.
1 Single Sett Harness. Plain.
1 Excellent Family Waggon.
Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

The above may be seen at the Artillery Park Barracks any day previous to Sale, and will be sold without reserve, as the owners are leaving for England.
Terms Cash, in Bankable Funds.
Sale at 11 o'clock.
J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, June 10, 1869. 136

**RARE CHANCE.**

*The Greatest Stock of Piano Fortes and Piano Material ever Offered in this City.*

**To be Sold to Close the Piano Factory, and on Easy Terms.**

THE Subscriber will sell at the FACTORY, Market Square,

*On Saturday, the 19th inst.,*

all the Balance of Pianos now on hand, comprising EIGHTEEN FIRST-CLASS IRON-CLAD PIANO FORTES (large size), all new and in the best order.

The above Instruments are all guaranteed, and will positively