MONTREAL AGENCY.—Mr. Thos. F. S. 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 BEST MORNING OF CANADA

The Daily British Whig.

'Quitter per Orbem Dicor.'

MONDAY MORNING, NOV 1, 1869.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—E. C. & Co., New York; W. R., Brockville; C. S., Montreal; B. M., Toronto.

☞ TAX-PAYERS who have not yet paid their CITY TAXES are reminded to do so at once and save costs.

The Assizes.

ELSON VS. CALDER.—This case stated as withdrawn in our report, is calculated to mislead, the fact being that there were cross actions, and both parties agreed to withdraw their cases, cease litigation, and pay their own costs. The plaintiff appears in the report to be the only party who withdrew in the case.

Haines vs. Boice.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Friday.

This afternoon the Court was occupied by a breach of promise of marriage case, which was the most interesting trial which occurred during the present Assizes. The Court was well filled with a large audience, the greater portion being persons from the country, and all present evincing the greatest interest in the proceedings. A brace of interesting letters by the defendant to his whilhelme lady love were read in Court, and were the cause of much merriment, the poetry especially was much enjoyed, the fun being much prolonged by the manner in which the learned counsel for the plaintiff read them to the jury, and the aspect of the defendant, who looked particularly cheap, and evidently wished himself in the time anywhere else but in Court. Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., pleaded the cause of the injured lady, while Mr. B. M. Britton took up the defence of the faithless swain.

The particulars of the case, as narrated by the learned counsel for the plaintiff in his opening address to the jury, are briefly these:—Ance E. Haines, the plaintiff, formerly resided at Ernestown, where also resided the defendant, David Boyce, who is a farmer, living with his father. The parties went to school together when children, and their parents being near neighbors, their early days were spent much in each other's society, as they had early singled each other out with childish love from among their youthful comrades. Thus they grew up together, and the partiality of childhood gradually ripened into the love of maturer years, until the year 1865, when the lady was about seventeen years of age and her lover nineteen. A mutual engagement was entered into between them, and it was generally understood in the neighborhood that the nuptial knot would ere long be tied. In the autumn of that year the father of the girl left Ernestown for the United States, and shortly after sent for his family, who made preparations to follow him. The family was finally conveyed to Kingston by the defendant, who saw his betrothed on board the steamer, and took an affectionate farewell of her. The engagement between the parties was so well known in Ernestown that indeed it was pretty generally considered that they were in fact already married, and a party of young men had made preparations to charivari them. Some time after the separation of the lovers, the lady gave birth to a child, and the passion of the man appears about that time to have cooled, and that he had resolved basely to abandon her. Whether this feeling originated from a new love springing up in his breast for another does not appear, but certain it is that in June last, in spite of the earnest entreaties of the deserted girl, through her letters, for him to come to her and marry her and thus cover her shame, he married another, and the fact coming to the knowledge of the indignant brother, he brought the present action against him, laying the damages at $2,000. The learned counsel for the lady dwelt at great length upon the base and villainous nature of the defendant's course towards the girl, and his strictures were so stinging that the eyes of all present followed the withering glances of the speaker darted at the defendant, who, however, appeared to take the matter with more than ordinary cool assurance, than would be supposed under the circumstances. The speaker, whose eyes glistened with tears, then feelingly dilated upon the unhappy condition of his unfortunate client, through the base machinations of her betrayer, and so pathetically did he dwell upon her lacerated feelings in her deserted condition, that quite a sensation was created in Court. The lady herself buried her face in her handkerchief to hide her emotions, while her bosom heaved convulsively. Several of the jury blew their noses energetically to cover their excited feelings, and one lady of mature years was heard to sob audibly, and to the soothing expostulations of the attendant constable, replied that she had "grown up gals of her own, and could fancy the feelinks" of the unfortunate plaintiff.

Mr. O'Reilly then proceeded to read the following letters from the faithless swain to his betrothed, portions of which he from time to time commented upon in passing, much to the amusement of the Court and to the discomfiture of the defendant and his friends, who looked somewhat sheepish during the time. We give the letters verbatim et literatim:—

Nov. 12, 1863.

Dear Annie—I now take my pen in hand to rite to you a few lines, letin you know that i am well and hopping that this will find you the same. I recived your first letter on the third day of Nov., finding from the statement of your letter that you had rathur a hard time to find uncle Ira. And as for the times it is very still about your going away, all the talk is about you and i, they all will have that we are maried and they have got the story that you did not feel as bad as marthaann about going away, they said that maithaann cried and you did not for they said that you was agoing over there a little while to blind their eyes. * * * *

I let mather read the first letter, they kept at me so much to see it and in reading it they cried so much that she could not read it; they had to get me to finish it. Now Annis i want you to put in your next letter how far it is to come over to from the caps to wher you now reside. Now Annis i would like to see you i am so lonesum to day i do not know hardly how to contain my self i cant get my memery right together to rite but this being my first letter i ever tried to rite you must excuse me. * * * Annis it is so lonesom around here that i have not been farther than Ian sharps of sunday, it has been pretty cold over here but the wind is blowing now like every thing. As for all the folks they are well and can eat their allowance * * * and pay for mother i do not know whether she did put down the winder blinds or knit but that night that we wege over to lows when nancy kellor went home there was to chaps sitting on the fence when she went past, then she did make believe that she did not see them, when she got past that was the last she could see them but she told father that they were scoming out to shiveree us from bath. beliber washed pah much joy for his daughter-in-law and asked him if i had taken her home. he told them that he expected she was home and we said i had got one of the smartest girl in the province. * * * *

Dear Annis i now am about to close riting this afternoon.

Read and that if
up you I you
and will love save
down see you me

and you my is
if love love soon
I not to forgot
find me you

I am stil the same and yet remain your love. mother sends her best respects to all of yous I still am your love. Remain yours DAVID BOYCE.

"Wher ere you rove wher ere you be
I hope you will remember me
though distance may divid our lot
I again repeat for get me not!"

The poetry at the close of the letter appeared to tickle the fancy of the whole court, which was convulsed with suppressed laughter, and so popular did it immediately become that at the end of the trial the first verses were to be heard in the lower part of the court house repeated again and again amid peals of laughter. The learned counsel then took up the second letter, which was as follows:

Nov 13 1863.

Dear Annis i now take my pen in hand to rite a few lines to you letting you know that i am well and i hope this will find you the same. i hope you will look over bad righting and mistakes and misspet words and bad composure. we have lots of news about war betwixt england and the states. the queen says that unless the states puts down feniamism she will pour right in on them. you had not better show that likeness to any person having them to laugh about. if you say your are so lonesome that you do not know what to do sometimes. there is no use letting your mind run away so atall for i was the same way aspell but i have broke myself. i have not been a single place since went away away but if nothing happens i shall go down to jims next sunday or a week from next sunday to see them. jane has been very sick and it is a very doubtful case if she ever gets over it or not. tell aunt sarahan that i do not new whether to believe it or not that she told him right or not i hope the next swet you give me i will not be such a hard one for i never have taken such a swet since nor dont want to take another in a hurry again. i never thought of yous but once since yous went away and i thought that you and Marthaanne and george was over here. i was to lows when i seen yous a coming. it made my heart leproce when i saw you. i thought you had changed so i did not hardly know you. I have never heard from miles aysworth since about a fortnight or three weeks after you went away. when she heard yous had left she was taken right down sick to her bed and i have never herd from her since. all the folkes is on the mend around here. pan is pretty lame with the rumatism. now Annis i would like to see you terrible well but i suppose it is against the law for us to see each other at present but i hope as soon as the ice takes so that the stage can cross i will be able to come over it nothing happens. Annis i suppose you will go and take a drive with me a crist mas if there is sun. I wish you all a merry cristmas and a happy new year. I wish you all good luck and a prosperous time over there. ask miss emma bents if the yankees is now good why she dont get one of them. next time you see her give her my best respects. now Annis i shall never forget the good old times we have had down in that old house but i hope our times is not all over for i shall come over this winter to spend one day or two. i will not forget the night of baby for all for the last night in the lecture house that we was all to gether. i have not seen hiram since that night ever to lows i dont know what he will do since harriet has gone to the states. so my paper is just about rote full and so Annis i will have to bid you good by a while and i remain your true lover

DAVID BOYCE.

In the following letter it was evident, the counsel remarked, that the change fatal to the happiness of his unfortunate client had taken place in the breast of the false deceiver. It ran thus:

Feb 19 1866

Annis i now take my pen in hand to let you know that father received that letter that Ira rote to him concerning your stay on the 18 day of this month and he told him that you had a son and i think it would all come right if you and him if he had not of rote and he said if i did not be over ther in a fortnight that he put to trouble as he says he does not know that they do not rule over me as they used to do for i stand in my own shoes at present. i sometimes think that he does not thinking to see a member i have now been in the woods to be scant but an oxt and as for me to get married now i won't do it for no person. i will severe my own head of my shoulders before i will get married yet. now you may take that as grant ed and for my part i have not backed out from my word yet that i told you before you left when i say a thing i will do it and as for any person a trying to drive me that is to much to be drove athing when you dont want to do it. i think if you had ove better kept it to your own self for i suppose you thought by righting to father that he could make me come and marry you but as it happens it takes more than him or any body else one this wide world to drive me to athing that i dont want to do. now i shall tell you in plain words that just as sure as he does any more you may suffer the consequence for all my part. a told when you left i would marry yous if you would wait until i got twenty four or five and as for me to get married before that time i will not go it by your fathers talk. You are going to swear the young one on me. i shall tell you before you do it you will get nothing. for i will go to jail before yous shall have a cent, and another they said that they herd father and mother encouraged me to seek your company and horver told them that they told a lie for they always kept telling me to stay at home and now i shall draw my story to a close and now i shall tell you can do as best you think proper you will find i will do as i said before so i will bid yu good by.

D. BOYCE.

After reading the letters Mr. O'Reilly made an earnest appeal to the jury, which evidently told, and then called

George Haines, who deposed—I have lived since I was six years old in the 3rd concession, township of Kingstown, with my father. My sister also lived with us. I knew the defendant David Boyce; he lived with his father. He is the eldest son; I believe he still lives with his father. I have known defendant since my childhood. We went to school together. His age, I believe, is twenty-five, and my sister's age is twenty-three. I know his hand writing and the letters now shown me were written by him. I left for the United States in the fall of 1863, and was intimate with the defendant prior to that time. Defendant used often to visit us. He came to see my sister Alice. He kept company with my sister for nearly two years. They used to walk out together, drive out together, and go to church in each other's company. Defendant was on most intimate terms at my father's house. When we left for the United States we breakfasted at Boyce's house before leaving, and defendant drove us to Kingston to take the boat. We settled in Jefferson County, New York. My sister lived there with my father. She gave birth to a son on the 6th of January, 1866, and was in poor health over a year after. Boyce never came near her in her trouble. Ira is my father's name, the name mentioned in the letter. I received a letter in May last to the effect that the defendant was married. I told my sister of it.

Cross-examined—My father went before us to the United States because he had business. He left Ernestown at night. My father absconded from this country. He left some debts unpaid. My sister came over from the United States to attend this suit. She has been staying at Mr. ——, Loughboro. She is not keeping company with any one in the U. States, nor here—she is not engaged to be married—she was engaged to be married to defendant; I never heard her say she would not marry him; I think she may do better; now I know him I think it is a benefit to her that she did not marry him; I did not say I wanted revenge; I never said if I did not get revenge at this court I would take it out of his hide; I might have said something of a similar meaning; "I think she has suffered more than his blood can atone"; I do not know that any one is waiting for her (i.e., to marry her); I know a person by the name of Rousehorn; I heard my sister say that he wanted to marry her, but she refused him; I am not intimately acquainted with him. I do not know as a matter of fact where she has stayed since August last.

Abraham Hagerman was sworn—I live in Ernestown, and know both parties in this suit; I have seen plaintiff and defendant frequently together at Mr. Haines' house, and walking together, they were together a good deal; I heard that they were to be married; such was the general talk of the neighborhood; Boyce frequently took Miss Haines to Church.

Cross-examined—The intimacy I allude to was in the years 1864-'65; I have known defendant from his infancy; I do not think defendant was of age in 1864-'5; I have two sons; I have seen them with plaintiff, the intimacy was merely that of neighbors; there was nothing particular between either of them and plaintiff; I never saw my sons walking with plaintiff to church; have seen them walking with plaintiff, but never arm in arm with her; I never saw any particular intimacy between them.

Evidence in chief resumed—I never saw either of my sons arm in arm with plaintiff; I have seen plaintiff and defendant together at parties; I remember on one occasion I saw them "very loving together" at a party.

Lauriette Sharp, sworn—I live in 3rd con. of Ernestown; I know defendant Boyce; I do not know whether he is married; when I called at his father's house in April last he introduced me to Mary Hartman as Miss Boyce (Mrs. Boyce); I have seen them drive out together, and know that she stops at defendant's father's house; I went to the house on an errand when the introduction took place; I was much surprised at the time; it is understood in the neighborhood that they are married.

Cross-examined—The plaintiff and defendant always appeared more than usually intimate; Miss Buck, the witness, is staying at my house; G. Haines, plaintiff's brother, is there frequently, he is playing his addresses to her.

Evidence in chief resumed—I do not know who brought Miss Buck to town; she is a nice respectable girl; the intimacy of plaintiff and defendant was of so close a nature that their marriage was the talk of the neighborhood.

Abraham Hagerman, re called—I have seen David Boyce's reputed wife; she is considered to be his wife in the neighborhood.

Matilda Buck was sworn—The witness was a small, delicate looking young lady, who said she was sick, and her answers were given in a voice almost inaudible. She said, I am a cousin of the defendant; a short time after Alice went to the United States I had a conversation with defendant about her; it was in Boyce's house; he told me then that he and Alice were engaged to be married in a short time.

Cross-examined—I live in Ernestown; I live with my sister who is married to Lawrence Sharp; I have neither father nor mother; I am now eighteen years of age; the conversation I allude to took place four years ago; I can remember it quite well when I was only fourteen years of age; it came out of a question I asked defendant; I am not engaged to George Haines.

No further answers could be elicited from the witness, who appeared about to burst into tears. She was consequently permitted to leave the box, and was led from the court by Alice Haines.

This closed the case of the prosecution, and plaintiff's counsel declined to address the jury, resting his case upon his opening address. Mr. Britton, in an able speech, advocated the cause of his client. He insisted that there was nothing to show that anything in the shape of a bona fide engagement was ever entered into between them was mere child's love brought out by their early acquaintance. That there are hundreds of similar instances under the same circumstances. He pointed out the healthy appearance of plaintiff to show that she had suffered none by her disappointment, and insisted that by her brother's evidence she good get as good or better husband than the defendant. In words that she had suffered nothing for which she could claim damages. He contended that there was no evidence showing that defendant was the father of plaintiff's child. He concluded by praying that the jury would not find damages against defendant, who was unable to pay any serious amount, which might hang like a millstone round him during his life.

The jury having retired, were absent an hour, and upon their return brought in a verdict for the plaintiff and damages assessed at $1,000

The plaintiff is a rather pretty brunette of medium height, and slightly inclining to embonpoint, with darkbrown eyes and jet black hair. She was neatly dressed in a dark dress, with velvet jacket, and jaunty trimmed white hat. She appeared the picture of perfect health, and has no doubt easily enough shaken off her predilection for her faithless lover.

SATURDAY.

ENGLISH VS. BEATTIE.—This long and uninteresting land case, which commenced on Friday at noon, terminated at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff for $12. Very long speeches were made by counsel on both sides. Hon. I. Wallbridge, Q.C., and Dr. Henderson for plaintiff; Mr. J. O'Reilly, Q.C., and Mr. Britton for defendant

The Court was brought to a close at an early hour in the afternoon after a very lengthy sitting of ten days. The case (a most important one) of Wood vs. McLeod, for false imprisonment, was made a remanet by order of the Judge, as his Lordship was anxious to catch the str. Bay of Quinte for Picton, whither he intends sojourning for a day or two. The counsel in this case were somewhat put about by the cause being made a remanet, as the parties were both ready, and had summoned a large number of witnesses at considerable expense. Mr. Thibadeau and Mr. Price were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. O'Reilly, Q.C., and Mr Mudie for the defendant.

The Judge passed sentence on the prisoners convicted at the present Assizes as follows:

James King, burglary, three years in the Penitentiary; Anson Topliff, larceny, six months in the Common Gaol.

The Railway.

The advocates of the Madoc Railway, and they show themselves in unblushing strength, are elated, and very naturally too, over the prospects of the project. With the termination of the railway meeting, a feeling of dawning union seemed to come, and the townships have not failed to discern the inestimable advantages which lie in its future course. During the past week we have received every indication that the public spirit of the municipalities is stirred to the full pitch of immediate action in the matter. Meetings have been held, resolutions been passed approving of the object, and delegates appointed to watch it with close and unselfish interest. If we mistake not, the Mass Meeting in Ontario Hall to-morrow afternoon will bring forth a larger and more influential representation of this and the adjoining counties than has ever before assembled here to take into consideration material interests of all concerned. The citizens of Kingston require no force or argument to stir them up to the reality of the undertaking. They appreciate it fully, and will decide by their voice and their pockets that it shall not languish for want of their influential support.

The Dominion Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Justice—Sir J. A. Macdonald, K. C. B.

Minister of Customs—Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.

Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. *C. Dunkin.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Peter Mitchell.

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics—Hon. Joseph R. Benson.

Secretary of State for the Provinces—Hon. Joseph Howe.

Secretary of State of Canada—Hon. Alex. Morris.

Postmaster-General—Hon. Alex. Campbell.

Receiver-General—Hon. E. Kenny.

President of the Council—Hon. J. C. Chapais.

On the above formation of Cabinet, the Leader remarks:—

Of these thirteen cabinet offices five are filled by Ontario representatives, four by representatives from Quebec, two from New Brunswick, and two from Nova Scotia.

The five offices which have fallen to Ontario in the reconstruction are: The Minister of Justice (with which is allied the Premiership); the Minister of Finance; Agriculture and Emigration; Post Office; Secretaryship of State of Canada.

The four offices allotted to Quebec are: Ministry of Militia; Public Works; Inland Revenue; Presidency of the Council.

The two offices carried off by New Brunswick are: Ministry of Customs; Ministry of Marine and Fisheries.

The two offices filled by Nova Scotia representatives are: Receiver General-ship; Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The provincial representation in the Ministry is that which was adopted in the formation of the cabinet in 1867, and, taking the wealth and population of the several provinces into account, is the fairest which could be made.

The distribution of offices is also equitable. Ontario, for the first time in some years, gets the Finance Department, with a chief of unquestioned power. With due regard to the personal character of the cabinet the allotment of the other offices is as equitable as it is possible to make them.

The cabinet, as it stands, exemplifies the desire of its leader to make it a fair representation of provincial interests. Of course, as the Dominion grows it will not be possible or expedient to preserve so strict a sectional representation in the cabinet. At present no Ministry could be successful which ignored this necessary feature of ministerial composition.

The cabinet, as now constituted, is the ablest we have ever had in Canada. The foremost men in the country are in it—men of long parliamentary experience and of tried ability. Only Sir John Macdonald, aided by his long-time friend and colleague, Sir George Cartier, could have formed so powerful a Ministry at this moment. The marks of his master hand are upon it; and we have no fears that it will prove unworthy of the high trust committed to it.

Mr. Benson is less known than either Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Morris, having devoted his time mainly to those commercial pursuits which will serve to make him a good practical administrator. He is descended from an Irish family, and, though of ripe years, can hardly be said to have passed the prime of life. He is a prominent man in a large number of local institutions. It was not until 1867 that he aspired to a seat in Parliament, althe' a nomination to a seat in the Upper House had been previously offered him. That year, prior to the general election, he was elected by acclamation for the Niagara Division of the Legislative Council, in the place of Mr. Currie, who saw fit to retire from it. Owing to the election having taken place after the prorogation of the last session of the last Parliament of the Province of Canada, Mr. Benson did not take his seat in the Upper House. At the general election, which came on soon afterwards, he was elected without opposition for the county of Lincoln, and was subsequently transferred to the Senate in the place of the Hon. Fergusson-Blair, as the representative of the Ontario Reform element in the Cabinet. In the natural order of things he was the most suitable person to invite to the Cabinet to fill one of the vacancies created by the withdrawal of Messrs. Howland and Macdougall from it. At the head of the Emigration Department, we have confidence that Mr. Benson will carry out a truly liberal policy.

Yankee Malignity.

DEAR WHIG,—My indignation was excited against the Toronto Telegraph by perusing in its columns of Thursday last a long and slanderous attack upon the character and fair fame of the Prince of Wales and his two Royal brothers, the Duke of Edinburg and the youthful Prince Arthur. The Telegraph copies the infamous invention from that well known receptacle of detraction and lies, the New York Herald, "as a specimen of the malignant slanders in regard to the English Royal Family, which continually emanate from the more depraved section of the American press," as if the public of this Dominion had not already been furnished, long since, with similar "specimens" from the same rotten and prurient source, through the media of such retailers of slander as the said Toronto Telegraph. It is not the first time that the heartless London correspondent of the N. Y. Herald has traduced H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, even when scarcely out of his "teens;" and so long as he can supply such delectable pabulum for the greedy and relishing appetites of the Herald's readers, scathless of fitting retribution, he will continue to stain virgin paper with his black and venomous moral filth. But that is no reason why any British newspaper should extend the circulation of such vile "" v- nations from the depraved section of the American press," beast of all the beastliest, self-lauding, egotistical, "brilliant," moral, upright, consistent, loyal, independent Toronto Telegraph. That is the opinion of an old

TYPOGRAPHER.

UNION.

Important Despatch from Earl Granville.

A copy of a very important despatch from Earl Granville, Colonial Secretary to Governor Musgrave, regarding the Confederation of British Columbia with Canada, has just been communicated to St. John's. As British Columbia is still a Crown Colony, Earl Granville is enabled to write to its chief executive officer in plainer and stronger terms than he could if it possessed responsible government. He therefore does not hesitate to inform the Governor that it is the settled policy of Great Britain to unite all her possessions in British North America under one Government, in the confident expectation of thereby mutually strengthening and benefitting each and all of them. The people of British Columbia are fully prepared to ratify the sentiments expressed by Lord Granville, and are anxious to join the Canadian Union. The only or at least the chief opponents of Confederation in British Columbia have been the Government officials, who will now be required to lavish any support to the Union cause.

Incidentally His Lordship refers to a matter of very great interest to Canada and British Columbia, and to England at the same time, i.e., direct communication along Canadian soil between the Atlantic and the Pacific. No union with British Columbia could be considered complete without such communication. The people of that Province in setting forth the conditions on which they desired a union with us, placed this amongst those that were indispensable—a road across from Canada to their sea coast. They were moderate in their demand. It is evident that a waggon road would very inadequately satisfy the requirements of the two countries. A railway would speedily become a necessity, and after union would require to be built with as little delay as possible.

The following is Earl Granville's despatch to Governor Musgrave:—

Downing Street,
14th August, 1869.

Sir,—In my despatch of the 17th of June, in which I communicated to you your appointment to the Government of British Columbia, I informed you that I should probably have occasion in addressing you on the question then in agitation of the incorporation of that Colony with the Dominion of Canada.

You are aware that Her Majesty's Government have hitherto declined to entertain the question mainly because it could not arise practically till the Territory of the Hudson Bay Company was annexed to the Dominion, but also perhaps in the expectation that the public opinion of British Columbia might have opportunity to form and declare itself.

I have now to inform you that the terms on which Rupert's Land and the North West Territory are to be united to Canada have been agreed to by the parties concerned, and that the Queen will probably be advised before long to issue an Order in Council which will incorporate the Dominion of Canada the whole of the British Possessions in the North American Continent, except the then contemplated Colony of British Columbia.

The question therefore present itself, whether this single Colony should be excluded from the great body politic which is thus forming itself.

On this question the colony itself does not appear to be unanimous. But as far as I can judge from the despatches which have reached me, I should conjecture that the prevailing opinion was in favor of Union. I have no hesitation in stating that such is also the opinion of Her Majesty's Government.

They believe that a Legislature selected from an extended area and representing a diversity of interests is likely to deal more comprehensively with large questions, more impartially with small questions, and more constitutionally with both than is possible when controversies are carried on and decided upon in the comparatively narrow circle in which they arose; questions of purely local interest will be more carefully and dispassionately considered when disengaged from the larger politics of the country, and at the same time will be more sagaciously considered by persons who have had this larger political education.

Finally they anticipate the interest of every Province of British North America will be more advanced by enabling the wealth, credit and intelligence of the whole to be brought to bear on every part, than by encouraging each in the contracted policy of taking care of itself, possibly at the expense of its neighbor; most especially is this true in the case of internal transit. It is evident that the establishment of a British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is far more feasible by the operation of a single Government responsible for the progress of both shores of the Continent, than by a bargain negotiated between separate, perhaps in some respects rivals Governments and Legislatures. The San Francisco of British North America would, under these circumstances, hold a greater commercial and political position than would be attainable by the Capital of the isolated Colony of British Columbia.

Her Majesty's Government are aware that the distance between Ottawa and Victoria presents a real difficulty in the way of immediate Union. But that very difficulty will not be without its advantages if it renders easy communication indispensable, and forces onwards the operations which are to complete it.

In any case it is an understood inconvenience and a diminishing one, and it appears far better to accept it as a temporary drawback on the advantages of Union than to wait for those obstacles, often more intractable, which are sure to spring up after a neglected opportunity.

The constitutional connection of Her Majesty's Government with the colony of British Columbia is as yet closer than with any other part of North America, and they are bound on an occasion like the present to give for the consideration of the community and the guidance of Her Majesty's servants a more uncovered expression of their wishes and judgment than might be elsewhere fitting.

You therefore give publicity to this despatch, a copy of which I have communicated to the Governor-General of Canada, and you will hold yourself authorized, either in communication with Sir John Young, or otherwise to take such steps as you properly and constitutionally can, for promoting the favorable consideration of the question.

It will not escape you that in acquainting you with the general views of the Government, I have avoided all matters of detail on which the wishes of the people and the Legislature will of course be declared in due time. I think it necessary however to observe that the constitution of British Columbia will oblige the Governor to enter personally upon many questions as the condition of Indian tribes and the future position of Government servants, with which, in the case of a negotiation between two responsible Governments, he would not be bound to concern himself.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) GRANVILLE.
Governor Musgrave, &c., &c.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Oct. 30.

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

American Currency buying	77	Bills.
" " selling,	78	Silver.
Silver buying,	9	Dis.
" selling,	14	"
Gold in New York,	12	"
Sterling Exchange,	8	

THE MARKET.—Saturday's market was a splendid one in every way. The farmers' waggons filled the spacious square, and extended up Clarence and Brock streets. Produce was so abundant, as to make quite a rush about 11 o'clock, when prices, which have been well maintained of late, fell materially. Butter, a leading article in a housekeepers' marketing, fell from 25c. to 23c. per lb. Poultry and meat were very plentiful and cheap, but notwithstanding the abundance, the farmers' waggons left the market empty. If a proof were wanted of the fitness of Kingston for the terminus of the Madoc Railway, and the outlet of a great producing district, it could be furnished in its Saturday's markets, which, it is no vain boast to say, are not equalled anywhere in the province.

Oswego Markets.

(By Telegraph.)

Oswego, Oct. 29.

Wheat quiet; sales No. 1 Milwaukie at 1,26. Corn 80c., dull. Barley, receipts 76,200 bushels; market quiet; sales yesterday p.m. 10,000 bushels Up Lake Canada at 1.16; May held at 1,30. Canal freights unchanged.

Oct. 30.

Wheat quiet; Red Winter Indiana 1.25. Corn 80c. Barley, receipts 10,000 bush; no demand and vessels nominally unchanged, 116 up Lake and 130 Bay. Canal freights unchanged 20c wheat, 16c barley to New York.

New York Markets, Oct. 30.

Gold 12½.

Montreal Share and Stock List.

Oct. 29.

Shares	BANKS.	Par.	Closing Prices.
$200	Bank of Montreal		166½ 166¾
£50	Bank B. N. America	5	106½ 107
$100	City Bank	4	90 a 92
50	Banque du Peuple	4	103½ a 105½
50	Molson's Bank	3	101½ a 103½
40	Ontario Bank	4	100 a 101
100	Bank of Toronto	5	126 a —
100	Quebec Bank	3	102½ a —
50	Banque Nationale	5	Excl'ed
40	Ville Bank		57½ a —
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	5	103½ a —
100	Mechanics' Bank	5	107½ a 107¾
50	Bank Townships Bank	5	100 a —
50	Royal Canadian Bank		58 a 60½
100	Union Bank	5	105½ a 106½
50	Mechanics' Bank	5	Bk. closed
50	Bank of Commerce	5	108 a 110
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		13 a 16
20½	Great Western		4 — a —
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
40	Montreal Telegraph Co	10	126 a —
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	138 a —
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	122 a —
100	Ont. Navigation Co.	20	99 a 101½
100	Dominion Stock & Gold		105½ a 106
	EXCHANGE.		
	Bank on London, 60 days		108½ a 108¾
	Private " "		107½ a 108
	Bank on New York		22½ a 23½
	Private " "		22½ a 23½
	Gold Drafts on New York		¼ discount

REMARKS.

The rise of last week has been well maintained, and transactions in most of the more favorite Bank Stocks have been made at even a higher advance.

Bank of Montreal—Is sold at 165½, 166 and 166¼, closing sellers at 166¾, and buyers at 166½.

Bank of British North America—Is held at 107. Buyers offer 106.

Ontario Bank—Has continued to improve, sales having been made at 99, 99½ and 100; closing with buyers at latter rate.

Bank of Toronto—Has been sold at 126, which would still be paid.

Merchants' Bank—Has sold to some extent at 107. Sellers now ask 107½.

Gore Bank—Buyers at 57½. No sellers in this market.

Royal Canadian Bank—Is very dull at 6', at which there are sellers, with no buyers over 58.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Is offering at 110.

Canada Navigation Company—Small sales at 100½ and 100.

Government Securities—Dominion Stock is offered at 106½. There is a good demand for all classes of Government Debentures, with but few offering.

Sterling Exchange—Shows a considerable fall from the quotations of the early part of the week. Bank 60 day drafts being offered to-day at 108½ to 108¾. Gold drafts are worth about ¼ discount.

Kingston Marine.

The harbor on Saturday was exceedingly dull, in painful contrast to the stir which existed before the late storm. Many vessels, though, are on the way here, including 30 grain vessels, as reported, from Chicago.

Scott & Co. reported on Saturday: R. M. str. Corinthian passed down in the morning. The str. St. Helen arrived from Montreal in the evening, bound to Trenton. The str. City of Ottawa arrived from the Capital the same night. The ship Vision left for Oswego with barley, at night. The schr. Prince Alfred left during the day, for Chicago, with 100 tons pig iron, at $1.00 gold freight a ton. The sch. Flying Scud left for Oswego with barley.

J. H. Henderson & Co.'s—The schr Bainbridge arrived from Chatham with 6,806 bush wheat, and the barge Falcon, from Montreal, light. The schr. Ontario, for Belleville, light, and the schr. J. McGee, for Oswego, cleared.

Lake Freights.

Detroit, 28th.—Good demand for grain vessels. Among charters are—Schr Geo. Thurston, wheat to Kingston at 12c from Chatham, and rye from Detroit.

Milwaukie, 25th.—Freights quiet and steady. Rates to Kingston nominal at 15½c.

Buffalo, 26th.—Freights dull.

Chicago, 26th.—Freights steady; no change—14c. corn; 15c. wheat, to Kingston. 27th—No change. To Prescott—Schr. Montezuma, wheat at 16½c. To Kingston—Schr. S. T. Atwater, wheat on p.t.

Ashore

Port Colborne, Oct. 27.

The schooner Alfred Allen, of Oswego, with 500 bbls of salt, from Oswego, for Toledo, went ashore in a snow storm on Wednesday night. The vessel will likely be a total loss.

BALANCE SHEET

Of the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada, 27th October, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Bank Notes in circulation	$ 87,941 50	Specie and balances with Banks	$ 14,981 06
Due to Depositors on old accounts	53,965 48	Mortgages & Securities (new) $75,664 48	
" " Trustees certificates	143,866 11	Do. in course of completion	55,949 01
" Glyn & Co.	103,346 93		131,613 49
" Government	1,122,639 10	Mortgages (old security)	47,248 80
Total Liabilities	$1,571,759 12	Real Estate	8,723 71 40
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss account	403,710 50	Railway Stocks, Debentures, &c.	11,251 67
		Bills, Judgments, &c.	947,733 20
	$1,975,469 62	Total Assets	$1,975,469 62

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 valuation at which they were handed over by the Bank of Upper Canada to the Trustees.

B. MORTON,
Secretary.

28th October, 1869. 257

At Henderson's
NEWS DEPOT!

HARPER for November,
Young Ladies Journal do.,
True Flag for this Week.
Waverley Magazine do.,
New York Ledger do.,
Harper's Bazar do.,
Weekly Telegraph do.,
" Witness do.,
Canadian Illustrated News, No. 1, expected this evening.

At Henderson's Book Store.

McGee's History of Ireland,
John Bright's Speeches,
Emerson's Complete Works,
Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea,
Pepper's Cyclopedic Science Simplified,
Class and Desk—Old and New Testament Lessons,
Illustrated London Almanac for 1870,
Rimmel's Perfumed do. do.

At Henderson's Bible Warehouse.

A new and splendid assortment of Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, Hymn Books, &c., &c.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Oct. 29, 1869. 256

Furniture Sale.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
2nd NOVEMBER,
COMMENCING AT 10 A.M.,

WILL be sold by Auction, at the residence of Mr. Charles L. Stephens, Colborne Street, near Sydenham Street, all the Household Furniture, &c., contained therein, of which the following forms a part, viz.:

Black Walnut Dining, Centre & Work Tables, 2 Lounges, Easy Chairs, 4 Chairs (covered with Repp) and Curtains to match, Whatnot, Cane Seat Chairs, Arm and Rocking do., Drawing and Dining Room Carpets and Rugs, Matts, Floor Oil Cloth Table and Mantle Ornaments, Pictures, China and Crockery Ware, Trays, Lamps, Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaux Wardrobe, Washstands and Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, Stair Carpets and Rods, Cooking and Hall Stoves, with Pipes, and the usual assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with sundry articles not enumerated.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Oct. 28, 1869. 255

THE NEW

Poplin Dress

AT

McDONELL'S.

COLOURS:

TAN,
BROWN,
GREY,
DRAB,
PURPLE
AND
BLUE.

These are the Best Value in the Market, at

$10 THE DRESS.

New Dominion House.

82 PRINCESS STREET. 82

Kingston, Oct. 28, 1869. 255

Very Choice Dutch Flower Bulbs
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE MEDICAL HALL,

Consisting of the newest sorts of
HYACINTHS,
SCILLAS,
TRITONIAS,
ALSTROMERIAS,
SNOW DROPS,
CROCUSES, &c.

The best recommendation that can be given of the above is, that they are of the same kind and quality as those we sold last Fall.

G. S. HOBART.

Kingston, Oct. 25, 1869. 249

TO-DAY.

Rockwood Asylum.

TENDERS will be received until the 1st NOVEMBER, from parties willing to furnish POTATOES, at — per Bushel, for the year 1870, from 1st January to 31st December, both days inclusive, with two securities for same.

The Storage in the Institution will be at the disposal of Contractors if wished by them, but the Potatoes will be entirely at their own risk. Issues may be made to Contractors on requisitions, as required, and payments will be made monthly, on production of same. All the Potatoes, as required, will be taken by weight, 60 lbs. per Bushel, and New Potatoes will only be taken after 10th August, current year's growth.

Any further information can be got at the Accountant's Office.

(Signed)

J. R. DICKSON,
Medical Superintendent.

Rockwood, Oct. 22, 1869. 250

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons indebted to the late Firm of RIGNEY & SLAVIN or P. SLAVIN & CO., to pay their accounts to me only, as no other person has my authority to collect them.

PATRICK SLAVIN.

Kingston, Oct. 25th, 1