Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST

By Day Express Train close at 12:40 p.m.; Arrive at 1:50 p.m.

By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 6:00 a.m.

GOING WEST

By Day Express Train close at 3:20 p.m.; Arrive at 4:30 p.m.

By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 6:00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, for New York, Boston and Oswego, close at 9:00 a.m. daily, and arrive at 1:15 p.m. For Cape Vincent alone close at 2 p.m., and arrive at 11:15 a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

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

Per Bremen Line, every Tuesday at 2:00 p.m.

Per Canadian Line, every Friday at 2:00 p.m.

(Papers and Letters should be marked for the Line on which they are intended to be forwarded.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4:50 p.m. and 5:40 a.m.
Depart at.....5:10 p.m. and 5:40 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 2:10 a.m.
Depart at.....1:50 p.m. and 2:10 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 3:15 a.m.; depart at 6:20 a.m.

18 69.

Kingston & Cape Vincent Mail Line of Stages.

ON and after MONDAY, Jan 4th, STAGES of this Line will leave KINGSTON as follows: At 8 O'CLOCK A.M., at 11 O'CLOCK A.M., and at 2 O'CLOCK P.M., on arrival of the Grand Trunk Railroad Train from the West. Passengers leaving their address at the Stage Office will be called for, at their residences or at the different Hotels. This Company have provided Extra Accommodations for Passengers crossing with them.

Office in the Burnett House Buildings Ontario Street.

Agent:
THOMAS HANLEY.

Kingston, Jan. 8th, 1869. 7

McDONELL'S,

COMMENCING TO-DAY

AND CONTINUING

Until Next Saturday, Inclusive.

200 Fancy Dresses, at 5s.
1000 Yards Prints, at 6d.
500 Yards White Cotton, 5d, 6d & 7½d.
Factory Cottons, 4d, 5d, 6d & 7½d.
20 Doz. Linen Towels, at 5s per dozen.
Winceys and Tweeds all reduced to 7½d.

A Large Assortment of Sheeting, Ticking, Damasks, Curtain Muslin, White Marseilles Quilts, Table Linen, Oil Cloths, Fine Black Cloths, Fancy Flannels, Scarlet and White Flannels, on which we will allow 10 per cent. on all purchases of $5 and upwards.

We guarantee this to be the CHEAPEST SALE in Kingston for the NEXT TEN DAYS.

NEW DOMINION HOUSE.

Kingston, Feb. 3, 1869. 29

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Oppidi per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 4, 1869.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.—J. S. V., Lennoxville; J. V., Rochester.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

SALE of Household Furniture, Piano, &c., at the residence of the late Mrs. Brown, Wellington Street, by Mr. J. J Linton, at ten o'clock this morning.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—Meeting this evening at 7:30 at the Sydenham Street Church.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE.—Regular Communication this evening at 7:30.

The Withdrawal of the Troops.

Very little is known positively, outside of military circles, regarding the garrisons most likely to be effected by the withdrawal of troops from Canada, but the following are the most likely conclusions that can be deduced from the rumors now afloat:—

Orders have been received from England to withdraw all troops from Canada except the 60th Rifles and 69th Regiment. The Royal Canadian Rifles are not effected by this order, as they are a permanent regiment in this country, but it is believed their strength will be reduced. The withdrawal will take place on the 3rd of May next.

There are ordered for the Home Service—13th Regt., 53rd do., 78th Highlanders, and Rifle Brigade. Intimation has been made now in order that the married soldiers may be afforded an opportunity of settling their affairs.

Some reports say the 60th Rifles are ordered away also, others that they replace the Rifle Brigade at Ottawa, and others again that they will garrison Quebec. Nothing certain is known regarding them.

Three batteries of the Royal Artillery are ordered home next summer. They will probably be one from Toronto, one from Montreal, (the Greys) and one from Kingston. Colonel Nuthall, at present in command of the 3rd Brigade, will shortly proceed to England, having been promoted to the rank of Regimental Colonel.

Toronto will be left only a company of Royal Canadian Rifles, to guard the barracks. The battery of Artillery and the left wing of the 29th will be entirely withdrawn from London, and that city abandoned as a military post. Hamilton has already lost her troops.

It is rumored that Kingston will be deprived of the headquarters of the R. C. Rifles, but it is by no means certain (and is to be hoped not true), though it is a fact that the intention of vacating the buildings occupied by the military throughout the city has been declared. In any case however, a battery of Royal Artillery will garrison Fort Henry, and a few companies occupy the Tete du Pont Barracks.

The Montreal News says:—

The military authorities here received orders by the last mail to give over on the 1st of May next every barrack held under lease in Canada. This one step will, in Montreal alone, effect a saving of £11,000 annually to the Imperial Government. The details of the proposed changes are not yet precisely decided, but it is known that they will reduce the garrisons of Quebec and Ontario to a total of about 4,000 men, and include the withdrawal of two Major Generals and the Deputy Quartermaster General. The Deputy Adjutant General will be removed to Toronto, the Military Secretary continuing to perform his duties at headquarters. There is every reason to believe that the 13th Hussars, and the "Grey" and two other of the six field batteries stationed in Quebec and Ontario will be ordered to England, while the 59th and 60th will proceed to India. The latter battalion having served a great many years in India during its last tour of foreign service, will doubtless be pleased to know that anticipated changes will in any event bring it again among old friends. We have little reason to hope that the garrison in Montreal will muster more than a single regiment, probably the 69th, with the requisite contingent of other arms With our immense home demand and easy access to other markets, we will not visibly suffer by these wholessale reductions, although they do involve the sudden withdrawal of a local expenditure of perhaps $600,000, taking £125,000 as the proximate of the money spent by a single regiment yearly. Other lesser garrison towns will probably be in sackcloth and ashes for months after.

The Toronto Telegraph finds the right clue to the determination of the Home Government:

It is said that the Gladstone ministry, in their desire to retrench, have come to the determination to reduce the standing army fully one-third. As the first step towards this end, many of the depots have been closed; and as the second step the troops in most of the colonies are to be recalled. On reaching home all recruiting will be stopped, and as the men's time expires they will be allowed to withdraw, nor will their places be filled by others. In this way the strength of the army will be gradually reduced. It is said that the Duke of Cambridge and other high military officers are strongly opposed to the scheme. They have represented to the Government that the army cannot with safety to the empire be materially reduced. Their representations, however, seem to have had no effect on the Government, who have replied that expenditure for military purposes must be reduced, and that their plan must be carried out. The result is that the Government, and the heads of the army are strongly denouncing each other. The Government having the purse in keeping, will probably carry the day. The departure of the troops from Canada would be an event much to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement may be come to, whereby, at least, a portion of them may be allowed to remain.

The First Charitable Concert.

The chief characteristic of the above Entertainment, given by certain Kingston ladies and gentlemen, was the great desire on the part of the Amateurs to please the very large and fashionable attendance in the City Hall on Tuesday night. Nothing certainly was wanting on their part, and every thing did was done in the most pleasant way possible. Of the other merits of the Entertainment a very few words will suffice. The Glees (misnomers) were very admirably sung, more especially the soprano parts by the Misses Deacon and Ross, the former receiving a decided encore for one of her solos. The singing of Mr. O'Callaghan was good—he reads his music correctly, and his articulation is excellent. The Misses Dupuy and Yates each took the treble part in two Piano Forte Duets with Capt. Wilson, and both exhibited musical talent of a high order. Capt. Wilson, who presided at the Piano Forte all the evening, is an artist, and plays like one, giving good proof in a most charming solo. Of the Readings the less said the better—they were fearful inflictions, chiefly owing to the fact of their not being heard beyond the third Bench. On Monday night another like Entertainment will be given, at which we trust the Readings will be omitted.

The following is another account contributed by a Fresh Hand at the Bellows:—

The first of the two proposed Garrison Entertainments, in aid of the funds of the Kingston General Hospital and House of Industry, came off on Tuesday evening, and may be described as a success in regard to the money made. As for the programme, enough! anon! We will simply glide over it, dropping a remark here and there.

The first was a Duet on the Piano Forte by Miss Dupuy and Capt. Wilson, and it was really good. We can describe it no better.

"Where art thou, Beam of Light?" by the Amateur Glee Glub, was not sung so well as their subsequent one.

"The Execution of Montrose" was very well read by the Rev. Mr. Windsor.

Mr. O'Callaghan, R.A., distinguished himself in a very pretty song called "Vivat Italia," and was loudly encored.

The Reading "The Jumping Frog," as a piece, was perhaps hardly the thing, but the reading of it was very good, could it have been heard.

The vocal duet, by Miss Deacon and Mr. O'Callaghan, was sung in capital style, and repeatedly brought down the house in roars of applause.

The others worthy of notice were a reading of Mr. Spurway, to which was added a very good moral, and a selection from never-tiring Pickwick, by Capt. McGill, R. C. R.

Capt. Wilson, before the singing of the last Glee, thanked the audience for their kindness in being present in such large numbers, and hoped they would bestow upon them a similar patronage on the 9th instant. So say we. The object is an exceedingly good one, and deserves every support. Much credit is due to Capts. Wilson and McGill for the able manner in which the whole affair was managed. Thanks are also due to Mr. O'Callaghan, Miss Deacon and the members of the Glee Club for their kind services during the evening.

Mr. Fleck's Concert.

DEAR WHIG,—In your issue of the 3rd inst. you committed a grave error in omitting to notice the singing rendered by Miss Cummings, who, with admirable taste, selected a most difficult operatic piece, styled "Il Barbierre," from Rossini which she executed with such precision and ease as to elicit the rapturous plaudits of a delighted audience. Hoping you will pardon this intrusion on your valuable space, I beg to subscribe myself

ONE PRESENT.

Kingston, Feb. 3, 1869.

The Governor General in Montreal.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A little after ten o'clock on Tuesday morning His Excellency left the St. Lawrence Hall. In front of the entrance was drawn up a guard of honor and the Band of H. M. 60th Rifles. A troop of H. M. 13th Hussars, as escort, were formed on the extreme right. On His Excellency appearing, the guard gave a general salute,—the line presenting arms,—and the Band playing the National Anthem. His Excellency entered the carriage-and-four, accompanied by Col. McNeil, A. D.C., His Worship the Mayor, and Mr. Turville, H. E. Private Secretary. The carriage then drove off—the Hussars escorting. A salute of 13 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery.

At the Court House he was received by a detachment of the 98th Highlanders, as a guard of honor. His Excellency and suite were escorted by the Mayor and the Hon. Mr. Rose up to the Advocates' Council Room on the third floor. There were waiting to receive him, the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and Superior Court,—namely, Badgely, Monk, McKay, Mondelet, Torrance, and Beaudry. The chiefs of Staff of the Military and Militia were also present, together with most of the members of the Corporation, other civil officers, and a number of prominent citizens. As His Excellency entered the room, and advanced to the head of the table at which the judges sat, the latter rose and were introduced to His Excellency by Hon. John Rose. Standing near His Excellency were Lieut.-Gov. Howland, of Ontario, Postmaster General Campbell and W. H. Lee, Clerk of the Executive Council. His Excellency's Private Secretary, Mr. Turville, then read the Commission of Her Majesty, appointing Sir John Young to be Governor General of the Dominion of Canada; after which the oaths of office were administered to him by Mr. Justice Badgely. His Excellency then retired to the library to receive the addresses of the several bodies in waiting. His Excellency received the members of the City Council with the Mayor at their head. His Worship read an address, which Sir John Young replied to in fitting terms. Both the address and reply were read in English and in French.

The Presidents of the St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick Societies entered in order. Each presented his address, without having first read it, to His Excellency, who, graciously acting, in like manner presented triple replies, without reading them, and the representatives of the rose, shamrock and thistle moved in due order from the Governor's presence.

The additional societies then, by means of their Presidents and delegations, presented addresses, to which brief and appropriate replies were given. After the presentation of each address, and the reception of the reply, the President introduced the office-bearers of his Society.

The levee then began, with the presentation of military dignitaries; and for a considerable time a rapid and continual stream of citizens presented themselves before his Excellency, still to be succeeded by others. Amongst those were some of the best known names; nearly all the officers of the volunteer corps, and many holding official stations; also representatives of the Catholic clergy, and the Seignory of Montreal. The ceremony concluded at about half-past twelve, when His Excellency returned to the St. Lawrence Hall.

At 1 o'clock the deputation from the Quebec Legislative Council and Assembly presented their addresses and received a suitable reply.

This afternoon His Excellency walked through several of the principal streets and seemed to pay much attention to the buildings.

At seven o'clock the banquet took place. Seldom was such a large assemblage seen gathered in the dining room of the St. Lawrence Hall. The dinner itself was of the most sumptuous kind—the wines of the richest. The report is deferred.

Whalen's Case.

The Leader says:

The case of the prisoner Whalen remains in nearly the same position that it did last week and it is difficult to say at present whether an appeal can be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Mr. J. H. Cameron has returned from Montreal, after having made application to the authorities at Ottawa for a further respite for the condemned, in order that time might be had to appeal to England. He received no answer to this application, however, and will doubtless receive none till the Privy Council meets after the return of the Governor General to Ottawa from Montreal. A cabinet meeting may, he thinks, be held on Friday or Saturday next, when a decision will be arrived respecting an application for an extension of time. It seems that Mr. Cameron has not telegraphed to England for leave to appeal and does not intend to do so until he learns the decision of the government at Ottawa; and it appears further that the application to the Privy Council of England cannot be made without the signature of the prisoner and that cannot of course be transmitted by cable. Much anxiety will naturally be felt until the final decision is known respecting the case.

The Toronto Telegraph special gives a new version of Whalen's prospects:—

Ottawa, Feb. 2.

Whalen was informed this morning that the Privy Council of England had refused to entertain his appeal, and that all advances for a new trial being exhausted, he must abandon hope and prepare for death. The announcement occasioned him much uneasiness. He has all along clung to the hope that he would escape by some legal quibble, and could not at first hardly realize that the gallows really was his doom. He said that if the last hope was indeed gone, he might as well prepare for death. He therefore sent for a priest for the purpose of confessing his sins and receiving spiritual consolation. It is not known yet if he will make any public confession of his connection with the assassination, but the general impression is that he will not. He has lost much of his bombast and cheerfulness, and is daily becoming more reserved and thoughtful.

Whalen has changed his confessor, and instead of the parish priest of St. Joseph's, is now attended by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, the Bishop's Secretary.

MORPHIA.—Another melancholy death from carelessness in the use of morphia is reported from the village of Cavanville. Dr. Rowan being subject to irregular action of the heart, was in the habit of taking this drug to counteract it, and on Monday he died from an overdose, compounded for him and administered by his daughter. The deaths through the use of this dangerous narcotic are becoming more and more frequent, showing that its use is more wide-spread than the public have any idea of. It is first taken, generally in cases of headache or nervousness, to quiet the nervous system, and is perhaps continued until familiarity leads to carelessness; and and an overdose ends in that long sleep which knows no wakening. We would warn our readers against the use of morphia; even when prescribed and administered by the hands of the most careful and skilful physician, its effects are irregular and uncertain, and a dose which might at one time be taken with impunity, may in certain cases of physical derangement produce death.—Belleville Chronicle.

The Emperor of Russia shed tears when the news was broken to him that his pet, the young duke of Lanchtenberg, had run away from St. Petersburgh with Vela Apatchini, a young lady who is rather good looking but no better than she ought to be.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Result of the Negotiations.

We have received a printed copy of the correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Hon. Messrs. Howe and McLellan, in reference to the modifications in financial matters and the terms of Union asked for Nova Scotia. The correspondence is too voluminous for publication, but the following minute of the Privy Council will explain in brief the result of the negotiations, and the extent of the concessions to be proposed for the approval of Parliament:—

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 25th of January, 1869.

The committee have given their attentive consideration to the annexed report of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, having reference to and submitting certain correspondence that has taken place between him and Messrs. Howe and McLellan, together with certain reports on the subject of the re-adjustment of the financial conditions attending the admission of Nova Scotia into the Union; and concurring in the suggestions of the Minister of Finance, they respectfully advise that a measure be submitted to Parliament at its next session providing—

1st. That the debt of Nova Scotia, on entering the Union, be placed at $9,186,756, and that that Province be relieved from any charge of interest, unless her debt exceed that sum; and—

2nd. That for ten years, from the 1st of July, 18 7, an annual subsidy of $82,698 be paid to that Province.

The committee further report their concurrence in the recommendation of the Finance Minister that Nova Scotia be debited, after the completion of the Province building, with interest on the cost of that building, until it shall have been placed at the disposal of the Dominion.

[Certified]

WM. H. LEE, C.P.C.

The approval of Messrs. Howe and McLellan of this arrangement is conveyed in the following letter:

(COPY.)

Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1869.

We have had the honor to receive your letter of this day's date, enclosing your report to His Excellency the Governor-General, and the minute of Council thereupon. These papers close the negotiations opened by Sir John A. Macdonald's letter of the 6th of October.

The decision of the government upon the points raised in our correspondence, as discussed at Portland and in Ottawa, is, on the whole, satisfactory to us, and will, we believe, be regarded in Nova Scotia as evidence of a very sincere desire on the part of the General Government to meet the just expectations and provide for the local services of the Province.

Permit us to express our sense of the very fair and judicial spirit in which both yourself and the Auditor General have conducted this intricate and delicate negotiation, and for the courtesy which in every stage of it we have received at your hands.

We have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,
A. W. MCLELLAN.

The Hon. JOHN ROSE.

There are also some minor details arranged in respect of Bank note circulation and Savings Bank deposits by which Nova Scotia shall be allowed the benefit of notes destroyed and unclaimed deposits. But the chief features of the arrangement are those indicated above.

It may be remarked, however, that the special subsidy for ten years is granted at the same rate per head of the population, and for the same term, that a similar subsidy was granted to the Province of New Brunswick by the London Conference. The increase in the amount of the debt which Nova Scotia carries into the Union, may be justified in comparatively few words: the debt of that Province was nearly doubled between the date of the Quebec Conference and that of the going into force of the Union Act, and this debt was expended in works which by that Act have become the property of the Union.

Law Examinations.

The following gentlemen, having passed their final examination, were called to the Bar at Osgoode Hall on Monday:—

W. R. Squier, B. A., Goderich.
Wm. G. McWilliams, B. A., Toronto.
Alfred J. Wilkes, Brantford.
Henry H. Strathy, Toronto.
Colin McDougall, St. Thomas.
George Taillon, Ottawa.
W. M. Merritt, St. Thomas.
E. C. Campbell, Newmarket.
N. M. Monro, Toronto.
John H. G. Hagarty, Toronto.
John O'Donohue, Toronto.
A. G. Brown, St. Catharines.
J. Dunning, Ottawa.

The four first named gentlemen passed their written examinations so well that they were not required to pass the usual oral examination.

The following gentlemen were at the same time admitted as Attorneys

Charles Moss, Toronto.
John Muir, Grimsby.
Alfred J. Wilkes, Brantford.
Wm. G. McWilliams, Toronto.
Henry H. Strathy, Toronto.
A. G. Brown, St. Catharines.
John H. G. Hagarty, Toronto.
S. M. Jarvis, Cornwall.
John R. Dixon, London.
Robert C. Henderson, Toronto.
Wm. A. McLean, Toronto.
E. F. Emery, ——
Joseph Ryan, Kingston.

The first four gentlemen passed on the merits of their written examination, and had not therefore to be orally examined.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The Civil Service Gazette has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast of so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalists. Far and wide the reputation of Epp's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtile Maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. 1inaw 23.

MISS RYE AND HER GIRLS.—The St. Catharines Journal states that, at the late meeting of the County Council of Lincoln, it came out in discussion that Miss Rye had made propositions to lease the old jail at Niagara, with the design of converting the building into a general depot for servant girls whom she is engaged in bringing out from England.

An Act Respecting Tavern and Shop Licenses.

This Act which was assented to on the 23rd January, 1869, has been printed, and as it is of importance to the Municipalities we make a synopsis.

The first clause provides that no person shall sell liquor without a license.

2. License to be upon stamped paper.

3. The Government duty upon Tavern licenses in cities is fixed at $20; in towns $17; in townships and incorporated villages $10; for vessels navigating the waters of the Province $20; for shop license $12; for saloon license $25. In addition to these duties, the 10th clause provides that Municipalities shall impose in addition to the Provincial duties mentioned above; for taverns a sum not less than $80 in cities; $60 in towns; $30 in incorporated villages and townships, and in all places aforesaid, not less than $50 for each shop license." For saloons in cities $120; in towns $100. This clause also provides that no by-law can be passed by any Municipality imposing a license fee of over $130 for leave to pursue any calling shall be valid until it "shall have been duly approved by the electors of the Municipality," and in case such by-law shall have been approved by the people, it cannot be repealed, unless the sanction of the people shall have been first obtained.

4. The Governor is empowered to appoint an "Issuer of Licenses," who shall be entitled to 10 per cent, upon moneys coming into his hands.

5. All licenses to be issued by the Issuer of Licenses. All licenses to be constantly exposed in shops or bar-rooms under a penalty of $5 for every day's wilful neglect.

6. Gives power to Municipalities to regulate the manner in which applicants for license shall apply, to adopt regulations for the guidance of tavern keepers; to limit the number of tavern and shop licenses; for declaring in cities that not more than ten persons shall have saloon license and in towns four such licenses; for prohibiting the sale by retail of spirituous or other liquors altogether, provided the people have sanctioned a By-Law prohibiting the retail of liquors in such Municipality; to appoint Inspectors, who shall have the same qualification as a member of the Council, etc.

7. Provides that every tavern shall have four bed rooms over and above what are required for the family of the tavern keeper, beds, bedding, etc., and stables for six horses.

8. In Municipalities where the number of licenses have been limited, the Clerk of such Municipality is to furnish the Issuer of Licenses with a list of the licenses issued before the 15th of February in each year, under a penalty of $100.

9. Restricts the Issuer of Licenses from issuing more than the number where limited.

10. The contents of this clause we have given in connection with the third clauses.

11. All licenses issued under this Act to be for the purpose of Provincial duty.

12. No license to be issued except to the person petition for it, and no license shall be granted to sell intoxicating liquors on the days of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, or of any County or Township Agricultural Society Exhibition, or on the grounds of such society, or within 300 yards from such grounds.

13. Any Councillor voting for a license, contrary to law, subjects himself to a penalty of $40, or imprisonment for three months.

14. Provides the mode made of obtaining licenses

15. Prevents any Municipality from receiving money for licenses until issued by the Issuer, under a penalty of $50.

16. Any officer of a municipal corporation, who is convicted under this Act, forfeits office, and is disqualified for two years from holding any office in any Municipality.

17. Makes the same provisions relative to Municipal Councillors, with the addition, that if he sits and votes after conviction, he is liable to a fine of $40 for every day he so sits or votes.

18. Licenses may be transferred by the Issuer of licenses. Fee $2.

19. Gives power to the Issuer of licenses to permit persons holding licenses, to sell liquor at any place out of his house, and to remove to any other house.

20. Tavern keepers to exhibit a notice of being licensed.

21. Shop keepers not to allow liquor to be consumed on their premises, under a penalty of $10 for each offence, and costs.

22. Persons selling without license the penalty for first offence not less than $20, nor more than $50; second offence shall be imprisonment in the County jail at hard labor for not exceeding three months; third offence, imprisonment for six months at hard labor.

23. No person allowed to sell liquor from seven o'clock on Saturday nights till six o'clock on Monday morning thereafter, and during any other time that may be prohibited by By-Law of a Municipality; except on a Medical Practioner or Justice of the Peace's certificate.

30. A penalty of $50 is imposed upon any person tampering with a witness.

31. Fines to be equally divided between the Municipality and complainant.

32. Any person compromising, compounding or settling any case, shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the common jail for three months.

33. Any person concerned in a compromise shall be sent to jail at hard labor for three months.

34. When a By-Law is repealed, holders of licenses not to pay for new licenses.

24. How fines etc., shall be collected

25. All cases for selling without license to be tried by two Magistrates, or a Police Magistrate. Prosecutions to be commenced within 20 days of the offence. Magistrate's decision final, against which no appeal is allowed.

26. Other offences than selling liquor may be tried by one Magistrate, action to be commenced within two months.

27. Any person can be prosecutor.

28. Any person having a license who shall knowingly harbor or entertain any constable belonging to any police force, when he should be on duty, except while quelling a riot, shall forfeit his license.

29. Police officers or constables have the right to enter any house licensed in fulfilment of his duty, and refusal to allow them to enter is punishable with a fine of from $10 to $50.

35. Keepers of disorderly Inns may have their licenses annulled or suspended for 60 days. If annulled, the party not to have a license for two years. No appeal from Magistrate's decision.

36. No Magistrate to have the power to remit or compromise any penalty, appeals may be made except for convictions under the 25th and 65th sections.

37. Explains what are liquors.

38. By-Laws by Police Commissioners in cities may have penalties attached thereto.

39. How By-Laws are to be authenticated.

40. Repealing clause.—Intelligencer.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—For the cure of Diptheria, Dysentery, Cholera Mobus, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, Scalds, Burns, &c., it is without an equal. Sold by all druggists.—Daily Plaindealer, Cleveland, Ohio. 26

FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!

A Bankrupt Stock of Striped and Checked Silks now For Sale at the Montreal House. A rare chance for Ladies in quest of Bargains.

JAMES DAVIS.

A celebrated cliff in Denmark, the 'Queen's Seat,' has just fallen bodily into the Baltic from a shock of earthquake. The rock, about 400 feet high, was an object of great interest to tourists, from the magnificent view to be had from it. On a clear day Rugen and the coast of Pomerania could be plainly seen. Everything had disappeared except some masses of chalk, which form a sort of island near the shore. No life has been lost, but the inhabitants and neighbouring villages were terrified at the noise produced, which lasted several seconds.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Feb. 3.

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

American Currency buying, 73½ Bills.
" " selling, 75½ Silver.
Silver buying, 74 Bills.
" selling, 4½ Dis.
Gold in New York, 135¾
Sterling Exchange, 9¾

Current Prices of Grain.

Feb. 3, 1869.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report:—

Fall Wheat,	1 05 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 02 to 1 05	" "
Rye,	0 67 to 0 00	" "
Barley,	1 10 to 1 15	" "
Peas,	0 85 to 0 00	" "
Oats,	0 50 to 0 55	" "
Buckwheat,	0 45 to 0 50	" "

Montreal Markets—Feb. 3rd.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 4 44 to 4 50; Fancy, 5,10 to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 0,95 to 5,00 Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,90 to 5,00; Super No. 1. Western wheat, 4,95 to 5 00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,40 to 4,50; bag flour 2 40 to 2,50. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00. Spring, 1,16 to 1,17; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0.00 to 0,00 Butter—Dairy 20 to 24c; storepacked 20 to 24c. Ashes—pots, 5,40 to 0 00. Pearls 0,00 to 0,00. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 135¼. Pork, Mess, 26 50 to 27.00 Prime mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 0,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs, 9,25 to 9,75. Peas, per 66 lbs 00 to 0 0. Rye Flour 00,00 to 00,00.

Flour receipts 1,700 bbls; practically nothing doing. Grain—no demand. Provisions—Pork scarce, and selling for market use, 9,50 a 10,00. Lard quiet. Butter little doing. Ashes unchanged.

New York Markets—Feb. 2.

Flour dull and lower. Rye flour quiet at 5 25 a 7,55. Wheat dull and declining Amber Canada at 1,96½. Rye quiet; sales at 1,53. Corn declining; sales at 89½ a 92c. Barley dull. Oats dull; sales at 74 a 74½c. Pork firmer. Lard firmer.

Kingston Markets.

	Feb. 4th. $ c.	$ c.
Superfine Flour per barrel	4 90 to	5 50
Superfine Flour per 100 lbs	2 40 to	3 00
Wheat, Spring, per bush	1 00 to	1 05
Peas per bushel	0 85 to	0 87
Barley per bushel	1 10 to	1 15
Rye per bushel	0 65 to	0 70
Oats per bushel	0 50 to	0 60
Buckwheat per bushel	0 45 to	0 50
Indian Meal per bag	2 00 to	0 00
Oatmeal per barrel	0 00 to	7 00
Potatoes per bushel	0 40 to	0 46
Turnips per bushel	0 50 to	0 50
Carrots and Beets per bush	0 40 to	0 50
Onions per bushel	0 00 to	0 00
Butter, fresh, per lb	0 24 to	0 25
" By the tub	0 00 to	0 24
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00 to	7 00
Fresh Pork per 100 lbs	6 00 to	8 00
Mess Pork	24 00 to	24 5
Prime Mess per bbl	17 50 to	19 12
Hams per lb	0 18 to	0 65
Shoulders (smoked) per lb	0 14 to	0 60
Bacon per lb	0 14 to	0 00
Mutton per lb	0 04 to	0 05
Veal per lb	0 00 to	0 00
Lambs	0 00 to	0 05
Cheese per lb	0 10 to	0 13
Eggs per doz	0 20 to	0 25
Honey per lb	0 00 to	0 00
Turkeys each	0 40 to	0 65
Geese each	0 35 to	0 45
Fowls per pair	0 40 to	0 45
Chickens (Spring) per pair	0 00 to	0 00
Ducks per pair	0 40 to	0 50
Green Apples per bbl	3 00 to	3 50
Apples dried per lb	0 12 to	0 15
Hay per ton	11 00 to	13 00
Straw per ton	4 00 to	5 00
Timothy Seed per bushel	1 50 to	2 00
Clover Seed per bushel	7 00 to	0 00
Wood (hard) per cord	3 00 to	3 50
Wool per lb (clean)	0 22 to	0 25
Pot Ashes per cwt	5 25 to	5 50
Hides per 100 lbs	5 50 to	6 50
Sheep & Lamb Skins	0 25 to	1 00

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Feb. 2nd.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—2 boxes hardware, R M Horsey; 2 boxes drugs, R White; 2 boxes oysters, R Town; 5 boxes oysters, H Martin; 3 kegs varnish, Rappe, Weber & Co; 1 pkg books, J Henderson; 1 pkg, A W Mills; 1 pkg, J A Ranson; 1 pkg, S P Thomas; 1 pkg, J Hart; 1 box, J E Sprague; 3 s machines, R I Jordan.

G T R, Prescott—16 hhds, 15 bbls high wines, A McCormick.

Feb. 3rd.

G T R, Coaticook—1 case musical instruments, Band R C Rifles.

G T R, Prescott—1 pkg, G Offord & Co.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, at the residence of the bride's mother, William Nickle, Esq., to Ellen M. Folger, both of this city.

TO THE WORKING CLASS. I am now prepared to furnish constant employment to all classes at their homes for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered. All who see this notice please send me their address and test the business for themselves. If not well satisfied I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars sent free. Sample sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Address

29 E. C. ALLEN, Me.

Five Cent SHEET MUSIC AT HENDERSON'S.

NEW PIECES.

COME hither my Baby, my Darling.
The Danish Boy's Whistle.
Little Maggie May.
Maggie's Secret.
His Love shines over all.
The Old Cottage Clock.
Silver Chimes.
The Rose of Erin.
Arm-in Arm.
Riding down Broadway, &c., &c.

Twenty-five sent free by mail for $1.

VALENTINES.

Wholesale and Retail at

HENDERSON'S BOOK STORE,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Feb. 3rd, 1869. 29

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Chequered Hotel.

THIS long established Hotel is situated on Ontario Street, Kingston. The premises are large, and well adapted for Boarders, being opposite to the Shipyard and Foundries, and near the principal Steamboat Landings, and is a good opening for an active person wishing to commence the business. A General Grocery would do well. There are three additional tenements on the property, at present rented.

The owner wishes to retire from the business.

For terms apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

Farm property will be taken in part payment.

G. W. FENWICK.

Kingston, February, 1869. 29

SALES BY J. J. LINTON.

TO-DAY.

Executors' Sale

OF

Household Furniture, Piano Forte, Bedding, Cutlery, &c., &c.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell, on THURSDAY, 4th February, at the late residence of Mrs. Brown (deceased), situated on the corner of Wellington and William Streets, all the Furniture, &c., therein contained, comprising in part—

Piano Forte (by Sinclair, Boston), Hair and Cane Seat Chairs, Sofa, Couch and Rocking Chairs, Centre, Side and Dining Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Curtains, Stoves and Pipes, Stair Carpet and Rods, China, Glass and Crockery Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruets, &c., Sideboard, French Bedsteads, Mattresses and Feather Beds, Bedding, Washstands and Four Bed Room Carpets, Bureaux, &c., &c., and the usual assortment of Kitchen Utensils, including Cooking Stove and appurtenances.

Sale at 10 o'clock.
Terms Cash, in Bankable Funds.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

DR. SULLIVAN,
P. BROWN, } Executors.

Kingston, Jan. 29, 1869. 3in25

Horses, Harness,

Carts, Sleighs, Lumber, House hold Furniture, &c.,

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

J. J. LINTON will sell, at the residence of Mr. John Hilton, near the premises of John Stuart Smith, Esq., on FRIDAY NEXT, February 5th, all the articles as mentioned below, viz:

Tables, Sofas, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Glass and Crockery Ware, Carpets, Pictures, Books, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c., Centre and Dining Tables, Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves, with Pipes, 2 excellent Horses, 5 Carts, 3 Sleighs, several Sets Harness, Carpenter's Tools, Garden Implements, a Lot of Lumber, with a large quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

The above articles will be sold without reserve.

Sale at 10 o'clock. Terms Cash.

J. J. LIN