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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

1:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	Mixed train 3:15 a.m.
	1:50 "	" " 6:15 "

GOING WEST.

4:15 p.m.	3:30 a.m.	Mixed train 6:45 a.m.
4:35 "		" " 10:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents write only on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 28.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

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

Theorizing in political economy has been the political death of Mr John Stuart Mill. Quoting from the works of Mr Mill, the election canvassers opposed to him in Westminster have been able to persuade the electors that his views entirely unfitted him to represent them in Parliament. They have shown how that he has declared in favour of a direct income tax, so universal that it should come down to "the limit of income just sufficient for the necessaries of life." A passage from his work on Political Economy has been used to prejudice clerks—a very numerous class in Westminster—against him. It runs thus:—"A clerk, from whom nothing is required but the mechanical labour of copying, gains more than an equivalent for his mere exertion if he receives the wages of a bricklayer's labourer. His work is not a tenth part as hard, it is quite as easy to learn, and his condition is less precarious, a clerk's place being generally a place for life." Mr Mill's inclinations on the side of female suffrage, and his support of Bradlaugh, a blatant Radical, have also gone against him. In point of intellect, Mr Mill towers high above the common herd, but the refinement and closeness of his logic count as objectionable with people who cannot occupy the standpoint that he does, and think as he thinks. He has lost his election in consequence of the weakness of pure reason when brought into conflict with prejudice and self-interest. A man more sympathizing with the weaknesses of human nature, more subservient to the prejudices of the time, and guided more by expediency than by the logic of speculative or real philosophy, would have succeeded better with the mass of the people. The chances of Mr Mill being returned to Parliament by any other constituency appear doubtful at the present general election. When a vacancy occurs in an eligible locality his friends will no doubt bring him forward; but it is to be expected that there will be a revival of the same species of opposition before which Mr Mill has had to succumb in Westminster.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Nov. 27.—A number of petitions were presented, among them five for and sixteen against aid to superior education.

Hon. Mr Wood moved that a supply be granted to Her Majesty, which was carried. The House resolved to go into committee of the whole on Thursday on the subject.

The Stamp Law Amendment Act was read the third time, and passed.

The House went into committee of the whole on the election law. Attorney-General Macdonald proposed an amendment for the district of Algoma, to the effect that every male British subject of 21 years, having a stated residence for twelve months prior to the issue of the writ, should be entitled to vote, which amendment was adopted. Another amendment was proposed by the government, to reduce the qualification of voters in cities, from $500 to $400, which was adopted. Two motions were submitted by Mr Scott (Grey), and Mr Lyon to reduce the qualification in towns from $300 to $200, and in townships and villages from $200 to $100. The latter was lost, the former was still under discussion when the committee rose.

The bill respecting the law of dower was read the third time and passed.

Mr Currie's bill respecting line fences and water courses was read a second time. The bill, as explained by the introducer, was intended to compel nonresidents to do their share in the drainage of their lands.

The bill respecting advances to lumbermen was withdrawn.

The Hamilton and Port Dover road was made the subject of a motion for a return of the particulars of sale and other matters connected therewith.

The House then adjourned.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following named cadet obtained a first class certificate during the past week—James E. Pugh, Portsmouth.

FERRY TO CAPE VINCENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—To prevent disappointment the public are reminded of the change in the time of the steamer leaving for Cape Vincent. See advertisement.

The fifth annual festival of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Andrew's Church will be held in the City Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 11th. Several speakers of eminence are engaged, and further particulars will be announced by advertisement as soon as the arrangements are completed.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 28.—Two gentlemen nearly lost their lives an evening or two since by being thrown with the sleigh in which they were driving into the tail race by their horse shieing at something. They landed on the shoals at Grants Hall mills.

The founder's festival of McGill University was held last night at William Molson Hall, and largely attended. Mr Fisher delivered an address on behalf of graduates.

Weather frosty.

FROM GANANOQUE.

Gananoque, Nov. 28.—The prisoner Bolger, who shot Gagnon yesterday, has just been brought before the coroner. He shows some slight signs of being more humble, but thought by many, however, to be assumed. He has a most repulsive countenance. The feeling against him is most intense and general. So strong was the feeling manifested last night that it was feared an attempt would be made by the excited populace to enforce "Lynch Law."

The authorities, anticipating such a course, appointed special constables to assist the regular officers in preserving the peace. The evidence to be brought before the Coroner will prove conclusively that malice provoked the deed, and that its perpetration was most coldblooded. The jury is likely to bring in a verdict of wilful murder, for there are no extenuating or justifiable circumstances connected with it.

The deceased leaves a wife and six children unprovided for. Efforts are now on foot to relieve their necessities.

Gagnon died about one hour after the shot was fired.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—There was little business before the court to-day, and only two names appeared on the docket. John Doyle charged with being drunk and disorderly, was ordered to pay a fine of $3 or go to gaol for thirty days. Mary Healy, one of *les miserables* of Kingston, the greater portion of whose time is spent in gaol for want of a proper asylum for characters of her class, was sent back to her gaol-home which she left only yesterday. She has been during the greater part of the summer in gaol, and this morning she remarked that she had better stay in the same quarters, having no other home. She was drunk last night, as of course she will be whenever she gets an opportunity, as the fatal stimulant induces a train of thought soothing for the time being to a wretched mind.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for December. John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

Contents: Mrs Delaney's Plum-Pudding; Peace on Earth (Poetry); A True Tale of Retribution; Cradle Song; Sketches on Service; There's a Land of Flood and Fountains; The Crucible; Early Scenes in Canadian Life; Eoline; Sketches of Ceylon; The Great Fire of Montreal, and Selections. An illustration to an original poem "Dorcas" forms the frontispiece.

It is a curious example of the loss inflicted upon the United States by the depreciated currency, even in its charitable work, that the Methodist Missionary Society was obliged to appropriate during the past year over $25,000 for loss by exchange, the missionary enterprises in foreign lands having, of course, to be supported with gold.

The Manassas Gap Railroad Company has brought a suit to recover one hundred and forty thousand dollars, the estimated value of rails taken from the road during Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and used for the transportation of supplies to Sheridan's army. A number of nice points of international law and belligerent rights are involved in the case.

The Halifax *Express* says: "The militia are turning out both east and west for drill, and are highly spoken of by the inspecting officers. In Lunenburg, a few days ago, a fine body of artillery was inspected by Col. Sawyer. In Inverness county we hear of the same, and on the 13th inst. two companies, and six officers of the 8th Picton Regt., were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Laurie, who complimented them highly on their efficiency. Col. Milson, I.F.O., is now on a tour of inspection in the Western Counties. It appears that more man are volunteering for service than the Dominion requires.

A day or two since a poor woman, residing a short distance from Paris, Ontario, who was in a critical condition, was left alone with two small children, her husband being absent at work. She had complained of illness in the morning, and he had proposed remaining at home for the day, but apprehensive that his employment might be forfeited by so doing, the wife persuaded her husband to proceed to his work, saying that she believed she should feel better in a short time. On returning in the evening he found the house in darkness, and inquiring for their mother, they replied: "Mamma is sleeping and wont wake up." On procuring a light the distressed husband found that his wife had given birth to a child during his absence; had dressed the infant, and taken it to bed with her. It was lying cold and stark in the arms of its dead mother. —*Hamilton Times.*

For some time past the elite of our city have been on the tip-toe of excitement regarding the opening ball of the season, for which invitations had been issued by the officers of the 60th Rifles. It took place at the St. Lawrence Hall last night, and was a brilliant success. At least 220 guests were present, including the Administrator of the Government, Sir Charles Windham and lady, Major Gen. Bissett and Staff, the officers of the 78th, 69th, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Commissariat, and many of our leading citizens. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and trophies taken by the 60th while in India. At midnight supper was served in Mr Hogan's best style. The *coup d'oeil* was magnificent, the rich dresses, the superb supper table, with the costly plate of the regiment, presented a *tout ensemble* seldom seen on a like occasion in this city. The band of the regiment supplied the music for dancing, which was kept up until an early hour this morning. —*Montreal News.*

A Bandon paper says that Sir John Young will only remain here three years as Governor General. The London *Gazette*, of the 13th instant, contains the following appointment: The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., late Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New South Wales, to be an extra member of the civil division of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Chatham *Banner* was prosecuted for libel by the Judge of the County Court, but consented to withdraw the action if an apology was made. This the editor did as follows: "The articles were written in what the editor believed to have been the discharge of a public duty, and without any private or personal feeling either against the judge or Mr Atkinson." This was deemed satisfactory, and the suit withdrawn.

ORANGEMEN'S CELEBRATION.

The Orangemen of Kingston last evening celebrated by a bonfire in the Market Square and torchlight procession, the election to Parliament for the city of Belfast, Ireland, of Wm. Johnston Esq., one of the Orange fraternity and warm advocate of the cause. A large crowd assembled in the Market Square on the occasion, which was completely crowded, and one or two well-known Orange houses were brilliantly illuminated, while others in the same vicinity fearing a disturbance closed their shops. Everything, however, passed off harmoniously, and the torchlight procession was composed of over one hundred persons, and was considered by the fraternity as a grand success. In Princess street there were several illuminations of shops, varying in degree from two or three candles ostentatiously exhibited as mark of the inmates' approbation of the proceeding, to the well lighted shop front. At Mr Summerville's residence a very nicely made balloon was liberated, and a very fine illumination was apparent at Brown's corner, at which place also a balloon was exhibited, and which formed a central point of attraction for Orangemen, and where a large number of juveniles added to the animation of the scene by continued bursts of firecrackers. Altogether the scene was of the most enthusiastic character, and after the promenade of the principal streets had been completed, the participants proceeded to the City Hall where a large number of persons had already preceded them. In a short time the hall was completely crowded, while the chair was taken by Alderman W. Robinson, and the various speakers of the occasion were presented to the audience, and delivered their sentiments in their usual animated style expressive of the liberality of their opinions and their delight at the election of the proprietor of Ballykilbeg.

Mr Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, it will be remembered, was imprisoned by the British authorities for participating in an Orange procession contrary to law, and has been returned to Parliament by the citizens of Belfast for the purpose of promoting the repeal of that law.

The first resolution was moved by Mr James Johnson, seconded by Mr John Flanagan, and carried—

"That we the Orangemen of the City of Kingston, have heard with unfeigned pleasure and delight of the election of our much esteemed brother, William Johnston, of Ballykilbeg House, County Down, Ireland, Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Belfast, &c., to a seat in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, as one of the representatives of Belfast, where his eloquence and ability will find a wide field for the promotion of the interests of our Institution in particular, and the cause of Protestantism in general."

After a few remarks from the chairman,

Mr James Johnson in moving the first resolution, said, that as a Belfast Orangeman, he did so with pleasure. He gave a detailed account of the circumstances under which Mr Johnston of Ballykilbeg House sought the suffrages of the electors of Belfast. The Orangemen of that town had long supported the candidates nominated by the leaders of the Conservative party in the borough, but the time had arrived when they thought that they had a right to nominate and elect a candidate of their own choice. They were met to-night to rejoice over the success that had attended the efforts of their Belfast brethren, who had so nobly done their duty. The speaker spoke of his personal acquaintanceship with Mr Johnston, of the faithfulness and fidelity that had always characterised that gentleman's connection with Orangeism, and of the services likely to be rendered by him to the cause of Protestantism on the floor of the House of Commons. After having made some remarks regarding the necessity of Protestant faithfulness in these days of retrogression, he resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Mr John Flanagan, Deputy Warden, Provincial Penitentiary, seconded the resolution. He did so with much pleasure, and 10 the course of his remarks he referred to the injustice of the Party Processions Act, and of the attempt to bring the Orangemen of Canada under a law of a similar nature.

The second resolution was moved by Mr Wm. Shannon, seconded by Rev. Andrew Wilson, and carried—

"That having for years observed the steadfastness and unflinching attachment of Brother Johnston to the Loyal Orange Institution in his fearless and outspoken advocacy of its principles, we most heartily congratulate our Brethren of Belfast on the success that crowned their efforts in having been able to return a representative to Parliament as peculiarly their own."

Mr Wm. Shannon was rejoiced to see such an enthusiastic demonstration as they had just witnessed. He spoke of the difficulties attending the election of Mr Johnston, and congratulated the Orangemen of Belfast on the occasion of their electing such a representative. What affected Orangemen in Ireland, affected their brethren in Canada; they therefore rejoiced with them in their having gained so great a victory. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Andrew Wilson in seconding the resolution, said he had long known Mr Johnston by reputation, and had long held him in the highest estimation, and he rejoiced at his election to a seat in the Imperial Parliament. The Reverend gentleman made an able and eloquent speech, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the audience.

The third resolution was moved by Mr John Irvine, seconded by Mr Geo. Brown, and resolved—

"That we hereby tender to Brother Johnston our fraternal congratulations on the occasion of his assuming so important a trust; and we earnestly hope that in his Parliamentary experience he will have it in his power to assist in removing from the necks of the Orangemen of Ireland that most galling yoke, the so-called Party Processions Act."

A resolution was also put and carried—

"That a copy of the resolutions should be engraved and forwarded to Mr Johnston with as little delay as possible."

Three cheers for the Queen, three for Mr Johnston, and three for the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* asserts that there will be a reduction of the number of officers in the army, whether the ministry is changed or not, next spring.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says:—On Thursday, the 5th inst., Mr Ferdinand Lecours, farmer of St. Clair, and Mr Octave Morisette of St. Justine, left the first named parish together to walk to the county of Armand, a distance of about 15 miles, and have not since been heard of. The neighbours of both parishes have been scouring the woods during the past week, and succeeded in tracing them for a certain distance by trees having been recently barked with a small axe which one of the lost men had in his possession; but even this trace is now entirely lost. It is surmised the unfortunate men have perished from exposure and want of food.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.

On Wednesday evening a painful affair occurred at the residence of one of our most popular vocalists—such an affair as one might expect to hear only on Stanley and Dummer streets. Wife beating is anything but a common offence; but, unfortunately, we seldom hear of those brutal offences, except among the drunken and depraved who inhabit the lowest quarters of our city. Yet, as the case in point proves, men making pretensions to respectability, and who, perhaps, have the impudence to boast of their honour, are vile enough to ill-use those whom they swore to love and cherish.

It appears that a lady who frequently appears at our concerts, was engaged to sing at a concert at Kingston last evening. In consequence of the conduct of her husband, who deprives her of all she earns in this way whenever he can, she has been in the habit of making all the arrangements herself, in the hope of securing the money for herself. Having made arrangements with the Kingston people, she informed her husband of her intention of going there to sing. He at once opposed her going. She, however, determined to go notwithstanding his opposition. On Wednesday evening a hack called at the door for the purpose of taking her to the train. She had sent out her valise and had herself just stepped into the hack when her husband ran quickly down the steps, seized her, drew her from the cab, and shoved her back into the house. He ordered her to her own room, and thither she went and locked herself in. The husband then sent one of the servants out to tell the hackman to go away, when he locked the door, leaving the girl in the street. Locking the other servant in the kitchen he then went to his wife's room and demanded admittance. She refused him, when he threatened to burst open the door if she would not open it. She replied that he might burst all the doors in the house if he liked, but that open the door she would not. He became more furious than ever at this, and battered away at the door until he burst it open. He then seized his unfortunate wife, and, with a brutality worthy of a resident of Stanley street threw her down, pulled handfuls of hair out of her head, kicked, beat, and otherwise abused her, until his brutal passion was spent, and then he left her. She was cut and bruised in several places; but was, fortunately, not disabled, which is a wonder, considering the cruel treatment she received. Nothwithstanding this brutality, she remained firm to her purpose, and started for Kingston yesterday morning. Why we suppress names in this disgraceful affair needs no explanation.—*Toronto Telegraph*

THE RECENT MONEY PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The co-operation of three New York banks in the recent Erie Railroad Conspiracy to produce a monetary panic, and enable a ring of unprincipled stock gamblers to make large fortunes, furnishes a pretty commentary upon the system of banking occasionally pursued in the United States, and in other places in which Canadians take quite as great an interest. The fact worthy of notice in the present case is the readiness of institutions designed for the accommodation of the public, and enjoying its confidence and credit to a large and profitable extent, to step out of the safe-beaten path of legitimate business, and embark in wild and uncertain speculations liable, through the slightest error of calculation, or any of the numerous mischances attending such enterprises, to bring down ruin upon themselves and the unsuspecting individuals pecuniarily interested in their transactions. In the present case three banks, which would probably have refused a loan of a few hundreds or thousands to a trader not fortified by all the accustomed securities, hesitates not to rush into ventures involving millions, and employing not only all their own capital, but all that the various developments of the huge "corner operation" threw in their way. A weakness for grand speculations has been exhibited by banks in Canada also, on not a few occasions, and has been from time to time attended with ruinous consequences. But errors of this kind would deserve more charitable consideration were Canadian banks as liberal and enterprising as are the generality of American banks in the accommodation of modest undertakings in these provinces, however, the class of small traders and pushing clerks and artizans just commencing business have always found it difficult to procure discounts, no matter how good their prospects, unless backed up by first-rate names. The disadvantage of such a state of things in a new and poor country like this, where such a large portion of the total business must be transacted by persons in medium or struggling circumstances, has often been lamented. The trade of the country might have been greatly extended, and many an honest and clever business saved from ruin had banking accommodation been more abundant. No doubt, greater freedom in discounting paper would augment present risks; but the elasticity thereby imparted to trade would produce results more than sufficient to compensate for an occasional extra loss, both as regards the banks and the community. It must not be forgotten that the failure of one gigantic speculation engulphs more capital than might be profitably employed in half a hundred moderate undertakings. The circumstances of this Dominion require such a reversal of the banking system as will secure the exercise of greater caution in regard to heavy operations, and more encouragement of those of the middle and lower class of manufactures and trades.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Secretary Seward, it is said, will make New York his future residence.

The champion pie-eater has turned up as a burglar in Ohio, where he broke into a house on Sunday, stole $20, and ate six pies.

Mr Frederick Hudson, formerly the managing editor of the New York *Herald*, now a resident of Concord, Mass., is engaged upon a history of American journalism.

Panslavism does not meet with the approbation of the Russian Government, as it has recently suspended for six months the *Moskowa*, the Panslavic organ, for having neglected the warnings given it to "avoid circulating reports calculated to create enmity among the population, and embitter the latter against the Government."

A trip across the continent can now be made in twelve days. The Pacific Railroad has done some great things for the traveller already, but, when completed, the ordinary running time between New York and San Francisco will be less than a week.

On the night of the election, as the engineer on a train reached the Providence depot, he inquired of a Democrat how the election had gone. "I'll tell you," replied the Democrat, "if you will tell me why General Grant is like your engine." "Because he pushes things and pulls things," replied the engineer. "No," said the Democrat; "it's because he smokes and says nothing."

The time-honoured barbarism of "Town and Gown rows" is likely to pass away in Oxford with the present year. On the 1st of January, 1869, there will be an amalgamation of the University with the city police, when two thoroughly inefficient corps, acting under independent authorities, will be replaced by one efficient corps subject to an undivided control. It may be hoped that a specimen of ruffianism which would not be tolerated for a day in any other city in the kingdom, will then be dealt with in such a manner as to render its reappearance impossible.

A Methodist preacher was travelling in one of the back settlements of America, and stopped at a cabin, where the old lady received him very kindly. After setting provisions before him, she began to question him. "Stranger, where mought you be from?"—"Madame, I reside in Shelby County, Kentucky."—"Wall, stranger, no offence, but what mought you be doin' up here?"—"Madame, I am searching for the lost sheep of the tribe of Israel."—"John, John," shouted the old lady, "come right here this minnit: here's a stranger all the way from Shelby County, Kentucky, a hunting stock, and I'll just bet my life that the tangle-haired black ram, that's been in our lot all last week, is one of his'n."

THE SPANISH ELECTORAL LAW.

The new electoral law announced by the Provisional Government is as follows:—

Every Spaniard 25 years of age has a right to vote. The only persons disqualified are the following: Convicts not rehabilitated; men under criminal accusations at the moment of the elections; those deprived of their political rights; individuals against whom a judgment has been given, declaring them incapable of managing their own affairs; bankrupts, insolvents, traders or manufacturers, and individuals prosecuted to recover payment of their taxes.

Soldiers and sailors will vote at the places in which they are garrisoned, provided that they have a two months' residence. All electors dwelling in the communes and engaged in trade are eligible to municipal functions; they may also form part of the provincial councils, provided they do not occupy any office paid by the Local Government or the State. No Government functionary is qualified in the province, district or commune in which he holds his office. The functions of deputy are incompatible with any post requiring the holder to reside away from Madrid, and the acceptation of the former implies the resignation of the latter.

The elections for the Cortes will take place by provinces. Those returning from six to nine deputies will form two circumscriptions; and those of ten and upward, three. The Balearic and Canary Islands are to be the object of a division in which their particular situation will be taken into account. There is to be a deputy for every 45,000 inhabitants, and for a fraction above exceeding 22,500. The ballot will last, three days, and a special decree will fix the mode of voting in the islands. The electoral lists will be made out from November 15 to November 25. The number of deputies is to be 350. A special decree, indicating the manner in which the elections are to be conducted in the Spanish possessions will shortly be published.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The market square this morning was completely filled with farmers' waggons, and numbers were obliged to occupy a portion of Brock and Clarence streets.

FLOUR—There was very little flour in market, and we heard of no change in prices.

GRAIN—The principal grain in market to-day was oats, for which holders asked 50c per bushel per measure, but very few realised that amount, buyers insisting on weight. A few loads of buckwheat brought old prices, and the same remark applies to barley and rye. There were a few bags of new white beans held at $2 per bushel, but we did not hear of any sales.

MEAT—Beef, mutton and pork were abundant. The prices of last week prevailed.

POULTRY AND GAME—Geese were not so plentiful as on Saturday last, but turkeys and fowls were equally abundant, and brought the prices of last week. There was very little game—ruffed grouse were sold at 40c per pair by the lot, and hares at 15c.

FISH—Abundant at old prices.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Good butter remains scarce and is eagerly sought for, and 2c above the market willingly paid for it. Several lots of inferior found a difficulty is obtaining purchasers. There is no change in price.

CHEESE—Several lots sold at 8c.

EGGS—Scarce.

FRUIT—Apples at $1 to $1,50 per bag.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages scarce. Potatoes abundant at an average price of fifty cents per bush. One or two lots sold for less, while two or three very superior went at a trifle over that figure. Turnips 50 cents per bush, and a rather inferior show in market. Celery scarce.

LIVE STOCK—There were a good number of milch cows and other cattle offered to-day, the prices varying according to the description of the animal from $25 to $35. One or two horses were sold at auction at low figures, being of poor class.

It is to be desired that this branch of the market be removed to No. 2 market, which would be far more convenient for both buyer and seller, and would remove a great nuisance at the same time.

HAY AND STRAW—A steady supply during the week, prices remaining unaltered.

FUEL—Coal—The present price of coal may be considered as stationary for some time to come at least. Wood—both hard and soft is scarce in good quality, but there is with dealers for retail a large stock of very inferior. $4 per cord paid by the load for good beech or maple.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., Sup extra..	0 00	..	6 75
No. 1 Superfine	5 30	..	5 40
Do. per cental	2 50	..	0 00
Corn Meal, per cental ..	1 80	..	1 90
Barley per bushel	1 10	..	1 15
Rye do	0 00	..	0 70
Peas, do	0 00	..	0 85
Oats, do	0 47	..	0 50
Buckwheat do	0 45	..	0 50
Spring Wheat, per 60 lbs..	1 05	..	1 10
Corn, "	0 80	..	0 82
Timothy Seed, per bushel ..	1 25	..	1 75
Clover, do	5 50	..	6 00
Potatoes, per bushel ..	0 40	..	0 50
Turnips, per bush	0 50	..	0 00
Onions, new dry per bush..	1 50	..	0 00
Beans, per bushel	2 00	..	0 00
Apples, Canada, per bush..	0 80	..	1 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	..	4 00
Pumpkins, each	0 05	..	0 10
Cabbage, each	0 05	..	0 10
Celery, per head	0 07	..	0 10
Beef, per 100 lbs	3 00	..	5 00
Beef, per lb.	0 00	..	0 10
Pork, per 100 lbs	7 00	..	7 50
Mutton, per lb per quarter..	0 03	..	0 05
Lamb, do	0 05	..	0 07
Hams, do	0 14	..	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl.. ..	24 00	..	25 00
Prime do., per bbl.. ..	20 00	..	0 00
Pike, fresh, per pair ..	0 20	..	0 30
White fish, do ..	0 25	..	0 50
Bass, per pair	0 15	..	0 25
Eels each	0 12½	..	0 25
Lard, per lb	0 14	..	0 17
Tallow, do	0 07	..	0 07½
Butter, do (fresh) ..	0 23	..	0 25
Butter, do (packed) ..	0 21	..	0 22
Cheese, ...	0 08	..	0 12½
Eggs, per dozen	0 20	..	0 25
Turkeys, each	0 40	..	0 60
Geese, each..	0 40	..	0 45
Ducks per couple	0 40	..	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 25	..	0 40
Wild ducks, per pair ..	0 40	..	0 50
Partridges, per brace ..	0 40	..	0 50
Salt, per bag	1 10	..	1 25
Hay, per ton	12 00	..	12 50
Straw, per ton	5 50	..	6 00
Wood, per cord	2 50	..	4 25
Coal, "	7 50	..	9 50
Hides, per 100 lbs.. ..	6 50	..	6 75
Sheep's Pelts each	0 60	..	0 70
Lamb Skins "	0 50	..	0 70
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	..	0 12½

Rochester was recently thrown into a sensation by an escaped lunatic, who, with an axe in his hand and blood in his eye, raided about, declaring himself to be Maximilian's avenger. He hewed his way into several residences in hopes of finding Juarez.

EXPRESS COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED.—New York, Nov. 27.—The American and Merchants Union Express Companies have effected a consolidation of their interests. The Merchants' Union stock is taken at two shares for one, making its portion of the capital nine millions. The consolidated Company will have a total capital of eighteen millions, and will continue the existing co-operative arrangement with the old Companies. Mr Fargo is to be President of the new Company, which will bear the title of American Merchants, United Express Company.

Wisconsin has a larger population of foreign-born inhabitants than any other State. Of the naturalized citizens, the Germans are most numerous, the Irish next, and the Norwegians third in point of number. There are also a great many English, Dutch, Welsh, Belgians, Scotch, and Bohemians.

The N.Y. *Herald* in noticing the course of lectures to be delivered at the American Institute, dubs Mr McAlpine, the President of the Society of Civil Engineers, "President of the American Society of Canada East." It sapiently considers C.E. as the initials of Canada East, and of nothing else.

The New England Express Company, after a brief and apparently "brilliant" career of exactly four months, has suspended operation. The property of the Company (as we learn from the *Eastern Argus* of Portland) is all under attachment, and the liabilities are reported at some $20,000, the amount of the assessment which had been made on the stock having been all expended.

A correspondence which has just appeared in the Paris *Temps*, throws some curious light on the composition of the French noblesse, and helps to explain why a title is, in itself, esteemed so lightly in that country. In 1854 an old and penniless nobleman, the Marquis de Crozier de Sainte Segraux, to save himself from destitution, advertised for an heir, offering to confer his name and title by adoption on anybody who would give him 3,000 francs down and an annuity of 800 francs. The proposal was accepted by his own lawyer, M. Baudier, who, upon the old man's death soon after, thus became Marquis at a very cheap rate. The question is now raised whether the title was legally transmitted. By the Code, it is said, adoption is valid only when the person adopted has been supported by the adopter for six years, or has saved his life in battle, or when threatened by an accident.

Few people have an idea of the extent of California. The State is 700 miles long and about 200 wide. San Francisco and Sacramento together have a population of about 170,000, leaving about 300,000 population for this vast area of country—as large as all New England and New York and Pennsylvania together—an area large enough and rich enough to sustain a population of 30,000,000. It would make a large sized European Kingdom. The State will have 13,990,000 bushels of wheat to spare, which will bring in from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. The wool clip is larger than ever before. The vintage promises to be the best ever gathered. Twenty-five million grape vines are in bearing, and new vineyards are the order of the day. The State has just begun its net-work of railroads, soon to be connected by the long spider-thread across the continent. The development of the State promises to be more rapid during the coming months than ever before.—*Express.*

The Earl of Dudley's territorial possessions and country seats in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, his shooting grounds in Scotland and the East of England, his mansion and picture gallery in London, his winter palace at Rome, even his valuable mineral estate in Merionethshire, fade into insignificance when compared with his mines and collieries and iron works in and around the midland town from which he takes his title. This latter estate—honeycombed by industry beneath, blackened by industry on the surface—covers an area of ten square miles. It furnishes employment for nine thousand workpeople, and reckoning in their families, wholly supports, at a moderate computation, something like seven and twenty thousand human beings—a population equal to that of the city of Oxford at the last census. It is intersected by two private canals, and traversed by forty miles of railroad. The horses employed upon it are numerous enough to supply a cavalry regiment, the canal boats to furnish a fleet. The steam power upon it is incalculable—it is so dispersed. Eight locomotives ply upon its railways; there are forty boilers in one of its works, and twenty in another; every pit and every furnace over and under the whole ten miles has its accompanying steam engines. This vast estate yields seventy thousand tons of coal and nearly a thousand tons of pig iron per week, to say nothing of the limestone used for flux, and it sends manufactured iron into all the markets of the world. Nearly a hundred heads of departments are engaged in managing it, and it takes over three hundred clerks to keep the accounts. The annual outlay of wages does not fall far short of half a million of money.

LADIES'

WORK-BOXES,

DRESSING CASES,

JEWEL CASES,

CARD CASES,

IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Nov. 23.

GREAT SALE

OF

NEW FRUIT,

TEAS, &c., &c.,

AT

W. R. McRAE & Co's.

BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS
Half Boxes " "
Quarter Boxes " "
Boxes Choice Table Raisins
Boxes Two Crowns "
Boxes Double Crown
Boxes Royal Blues
Boxes Valentia Raisins
Half Boxes "
Drums Sultanas "
Boxes Seedless "
Kegs Prunes
Kegs Malaga Grapes
Boxes Lemons
Boxes Malaga Figs
Boxes Smyrna Figs
Boxes New Lemon Peel
Boxes New Orange Peel
Boxes New Citron Peel
Bbls Prime Currants
Bales of Fresh Walnuts
Bales of Fresh Filberts
Boxes Jordan Almonds, shelled
Bales of Brazil Nuts
Bales Soft Shelled Almonds

W. R. McRae & Co.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

HALF Chests Young Hyson Tea
Half Chests Gunpowder "
Half Chests Imperial "
Half Chests Japan "
Half Chests Oolong "
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Half Chests Souchong "

The Subscribers specially call the attention of Dealers and Families to the above Teas, as they are all Fresh and fragrant, this year's importation, and will be Sold Cheap for Cash.

W. R. McRae & Co.

LABRADOR HERRING

BBLS PRIME LABRADOR HERRING
Boxes Real Digbys
Large Table Codfish
All new Catch

W. R. McRae

BRANDY! BRANDY!

A FEW Cases of very Old Brandy, vintage 1824.

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UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

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CASES Preserved Ginger, Very fine.

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Nov. 12.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES

AN astonishing Bargain in Silks at the Montreal Auction Bought. The Whole Best procurable. Heavy loss to the Importers. 5,000 to select from. Call soon.

JAMES

AUCTION GOODS! AUCTION GOODS!

GREAT SALE

OF

AUCTION GOODS

AT THE

LIVERPOOL HOUSE

CONSISTING of 50 doz. Jouvin's Gloves, worth 5s 7½d, to be sold at 1s 3d per yard.
1,000 yards Tweed, worth 8d, at 1s 9d per yard.
10 doz. French Coutille Corsets, to be sold at 3s 1½d per pair.
40 doz. Black Silk Veils, worth 1s, at 3½d each.
Canada Tweeds, worth 5s, to be 3s 6d and 3s 9d.
1,000 yards Black Beavers at 8s, 10s, from 6s 3d per yard.
50 pieces Factory Cotton, worth
50 " Factory Cotton, worth
Also Canton Flannels, Red and White Dress Goods, Prints, French Merinoes, Gloves, Winceys, Tweeds, Table Linens, Napkins, Furnishing Goods. All goods will be reduced in the same proportion purchased at the late Bankrupt sales of Barsalou in Montreal.
The store will be closed to-morrow to make the reductions.
1 Case Ready Made Clothing, Overcoats, Dresscoats, Pants and Vests.

J. GREENSHIELDS

Nov. 26, 1868.

R. & J. GARDINER

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REDUCED PRICES

CHEAP BLACK SILKS—and Colored Fancy Striped Silks, Colored Gros Grains.

CHEAP ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINES, Brown, Purple, Blue, Green, Stone, Maize, Yellow, Black, Magenta, Mauve, Black and White, marked down, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d per yard off regular prices.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOODS—Empress Cloths, Poplins, Serges, Choice Novelties of the Season.

CHEAP WINCEYS, Hundreds of pieces light and dark Winceys, (all at 10c price.)

CHEAP FLANNELS, White Welsh, Lancashire, Saxony, Colored, Scarlet, Magenta, Purple, Blue and Yellow Flannels, Striped, Checked.

CHEAP BLANKETS, Several Hundred English, Canadian, and American Blankets from 3s 9d to 10s per pair, regular prices.

CHEAP COTTONS, Grey and White, Cottons, Sheetings, Tickings, Shirtings, Table Linens, Counterpanes, Linen Curtains.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS will effect a large saving by Buying from

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Kingston, Nov. 16.