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

GOING WEST.

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

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The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

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

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has brought down the Mining Bill alluded to in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor. While the resolutions upon which this bill is based have been warmly received by the Assembly and by the mining interest, it is likely that several points in the bill will provoke criticism, as being too stringent, and not in accordance with the liberality of spirit that has been promised, and which has been more eagerly expected since the passage of the resolutions. However, there can be no doubt of the desire of Mr Richards and his associates in the administration to deal liberally in all that relates to lands and mines. Considering the professions now put forward, the House has only to suggest real amendments to have them incorporated in this measure.

The English elections have resulted quite as favourably to the Liberals as could have been expected. It was conjectured that the Liberal party would gain greatly by the operation of the reduced franchise in cities, and it was known also that in the counties the full influence of the Conservative party could be exercised. In arranging the elections, the Ministry made those for the boroughs come off first, and in this they pursued a policy the effect of which has been against them, as it lent the encouragement of early victory to the Liberals. The election has turned mostly upon the question of the Irish Church, whose fortunes are definitely settled by the result. The Liberals have pledged themselves uniformly to support Mr Gladstone's resolutions, and thus supported, it will not be difficult for the leader of the opposition to force an exchange of places with Mr Disraeli. Mr Gladstone will have at his command a majority of between eighty and a hundred members, and his working majority is sure to be improved on account of the lively public interest which has been evoked in discussing the points on which members have pledged themselves. Mr Gladstone is determined to proceed with his resolutions; and much as Mr Disraeli may desire to evade the issue, or to divert public sentiment, it is difficult to conceive of any probability of the new House of Commons stopping short of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

SKATING.—The ice has taken inside the railroad track by No. 2 market, and parties were skating there this afternoon. It is, however, unsafe yet.

CATTLE FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Ninety-five head of milch cows were shipped this afternoon by American buyers for Cape Vincent, on board the steamer Pierrepont, chartered for the purpose.

THE KINGSTON AND PHILLIPSVILLE ROAD.—The following officials left the city this morning for McNeil's Tavern for the purpose of selling the receipts of the tolls for the ensuing year of the gates from No. 1 to 5 inclusive: The Mayor; Mr Innes, City Engineer; Aldermen Robinson and Brophy; Messrs. Chanonhouse, Flanagan and Mostyn, Mr Linton, sr., and Mr G. Ireland in place of the City Chamberlain.

SCHOOL BOARD.—As there was no business to be brought before the Board last night, the chairman did not formally open the meeting, and after a quarter of an hour's conversation among those present the members separated. The following members were present: The Chairman, Messrs. Hobart, McCrossie, Cunningham, Burton, Chown, Newlands and Carrol.

NEW MUSIC.—"SOMEBODY'S CHILD."—A new American song, "Somebody's Child," the words by John W. Butler, the music composed by G. Estabrook, has been published by Compton & Doan, of St. Louis. We have received a copy through Stacey's Book and Music Store.

MARCHED OUT.—The Royal Canadian Rifles, taking advantage of the present pleasant weather, marched out in full force. They proceeded along King street to Portsmouth, and returned by the way of Princess street.

SACRILEGE.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a man coolly opened the door of Mr Morham's house opposite St. Paul's Church, and took the key of the church from a nail behind the door, where it is usually kept. As people having business in the church are in the frequent habit of taking the key when wanted, in a similar manner, the action called forth no particular notice from Mrs Morham who was present in the room. The key was returned to its place in an equally cool and deliberate manner about two hours afterwards. It afterwards transpired that the rascal who had got the key had proceeded to the Church, and after picking the locks of the Vestry and wardrobe and library cases, and making a very general investigation of the place walked off with the jar of sacramental wine, containing about two gallons.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—Mrs Macdougall being seriously ill, Dr. G. Campbell of this city has gone to Ottawa to attend her.

Hard frost last night, and the canal is frozen over below Wellington Bridge.

To-morrow will be thanksgiving day in the Church of Scotland.

A Mr C whose wife is said to have been trying to poison him for some time past, is going to sue for a separation *de corps*.

Mr Johnson has been held to bail for trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of forgery brought by Judge Aylwin.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, Dec. 1.—A number of petitions of a miscellaneous nature were presented. Some private bills were introduced and read a first time. On motion the time for receiving private bills was extended to Thursday next.

The Election bill was again discussed in committee. Several amendments were proposed, and the bill has been altered in some of its minor provisions. The question of the qualifications of electors in cities and towns was taken up, but the committee rose and reported progress on the understanding that the bill as amended should be printed before being further considered.

The bill relating to Sheriff's fees was reported from the committee and assigned a third reading on Friday.

The Recorders' Courts abolition bill was considered in committee of the whole, and the bill was at length reported.

Mr Richards moved the second reading of the Mining bill, but after an explanation it was postponed.

The bill relating to the execution of discharges of mortgage and deeds of conveyance by married women was reported from the committee of the whole.

Mr Sexton's bill respecting the conveyance of real estate by married women, on coming up for a second reading was opposed by Attorney-General Macdonald, who maintained that there was more responsibility and advantage in leaving a married woman the power to go before two magistrates than if a commissioner were substituted in accordance with the object of the bill. Finally the bill was withdrawn.

Mr Blake's bill to provide for the more satisfactory disposal of chamber applications in the Court of Chancery was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

Mr Reed's bill relating to tramways and railways, enabling municipalities to aid them by grants and bonuses, was read a second time.

Attorney-General Macdonald introduced a bill to provide for the establishment and government of Central District Prisons in the Province of Ontario.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to eleven p.m.

We are requested to remind the friends of the Wesleyan Literary Association that the next public meeting of that society will be held to-morrow evening at 7½ in the lecture room of the Queen Street Church.

PETTY LARCENIES.—On Tuesday night last some one by means of false keys entered the store of Mr Hobart, druggist, Princess street, from the Bagot street door, but thus far nothing has been missed. On the previous night the shop of Mr Legassick, shoemaker, was entered by means of a pick-lock, and several pairs of shoes and an acordeon were stolen.

ADVENT SERVICES.—We understand that during the season of advent special sermons will be preached in St. James' Church on the subject of the pre-millennial advent of the church. To-morrow evening the Rev. W. B. Moffatt will lecture in the same church on the 14th chapter of Zech., demonstrating the pre-millennial coming. Service begins 7.30.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—The business before the court this morning was not of a very interesting character, and was cause of remark from Mike O'Shaughnessy, who has just returned from voyaging on the lakes, as he was leaving the city buildings, that the "byes in Kingston didn't know how to get up a police coort." Robert Spencer complained of his neighbour, Collet, for emptying slops in the back premises mutually owned. The wife of the defendant denied doing so, and contended that Spence only complained from motives of spite, she having been a principal witness against him in a recent case before the court. Policeman Porter's information, however, corroborating that of the complainant, the bench fined the defendant the sum of $4, as required by the city by-law. Several cabmen were charged by policeman Hoyle with soliciting fares at the Grand Trunk Railway depot, and were fined fifty cents each. William Adams appeared at the bar arrested by the police as being a suspicious character and having been noticed for some days past strolling round the city without having any ostensible employment except that of endeavouring to sell a watch. Inquiries lead to the conclusion that the man has been on the look out for a chance of burglary, and is connected with a gang of fellows who live by plunder. He is a tall, thin, sallow looking man, with small deeply set black eyes, high cheek bones, chin broad and square, and a heavy moustache on his upper lip unconnected with beard or imperial. He was dressed in a long black frock coat, and wore a broad brimmed black Yankee felt hat. Altogether he is a person one would not be induced to place implicit confidence in. The magistrate allowed him a choice of going to gaol or returning to his home on the American side of the lake, which latter alternative the man eagerly availed himself of, and was seen safely off by the police. The man has been closely watched by the police since his arrival.

The Hon. J. Y. Scammon proposed to build a monster hotel in Chicago, to cost $750,000.

In a corset maker's shop in Philadelphia there is a sign giving the information that "all kinds of ladies stays here."

A Vermont editor writes obituary notices of delinquent subscribers, and in this way brings them to life.

The first supplies which reached the unfortunate Red River settlers were those furnished by the charitable contributions of the good people of Ottawa city. This is high honour for the Dominion capital.

FROM OWEN SOUND.

Owen Sound, Dec. 1.—Weather very cold; about six inches snow and pretty fair sleighing. The steamer Bonnie left this noon for Collingwood with the return cargo of the Francis Smith.

FROM PICTON.

Picton, Dec. 1.—A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Picton, was held in the Town Hall last evening, to discuss the question of sectarian grants, resolutions sustaining the Government in opposing such grants, were unanimously carried.

FROM STRATFORD.

Stratford, Dec. 1.—About 1 o'clock this a.m. a fire broke out in Messrs W. & F. Workman's iron house, and the stables of Mr A. T. Argo, in the rear of Messrs Workman's hardware store, and the American and Canadian Express Office. The stable and iron house were entirely destroyed, and for an hour or more the brick block from the Albion Hotel westward, was in imminent danger, but by the exertions of the firemen and citizens, the fire was prevented from spreading.

FROM MOUNT FOREST.

Mount Forest, Dec. 1.—Mr Colin Campbell, proprietor of the woolen factory, of this village, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning. From the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest yesterday, it appears he had gone to bed the evening before in a state of intoxication, and was smothered during the night. The jury returned the following verdict, that the deceased came to his death by suffocation in bed, while in a state of helplessness, from excessive drinking.

SWEARING IN OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Ottawa, Dec 1.—His Excellency Sir John Young was sworn in as Governor General with customary observances to-day. The city was gaily decorated. The procession was large and organized as follows:—Chief Marshal, Chief of Police, Volunteers' Band, Fire Brigade Band, St. George's Society, St. Jean Baptiste Society, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. Patrick's Literary Association, Mechanics Institute and Atheneum, French Canadian Institute, Natural History Society, Citizens, Board of Trade, Magistrates, Members of Bar in Robes, City Recorder, Members of Township and County Councils, County Judge and Sheriff, Clergy, Deputy heads of Departments, Members of the House of Commons, Members of the Senate, Members of the Privy Council, Corporation of New Edinburgh, City Corporation. His Excellency and Lady Young were driven in a double sleigh. It is estimated that fully 10,000 people were in the line of procession. His Excellency reached the Senate Chamber about 2 o'clock, amid the firing of artillery and the ringing of bells. He at once took a position at the head of the Clerk's table, his Private Secretary, Mr Turville, being on his right. His Excellency was dressed in the Civil Service uniform of the Empire, consisting of blue and gold, the embroidery of gold being very heavy. Down the side of the table, to the right, were seated Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs. Tilley and Galt, and on the left, Messrs. Campbell, Langevin and Rose; and Messrs. Lee and Hemsworth, clerks of Privy Council. At the lower end of the table were Chief Justice Hagarty, and Judges Wilson and Morrison. Mr Turville read the warrant of appointment, the Governor-General and others standing. The Judges then advanced to the head of the table, and the Chief Justice administered the oaths, which were attested by his signature and those of the other Justices present. His Excellency was only sworn in as Administrator to-day, which is the ordinary course. The swearing in being performed, His Excellency took his seat on the throne. His three aids-de-camp, Lieut.-Cols. Irvine, Bernard and Cumberland, took up a position on his left, standing. Lady Young was seated at the head of the first row of seats on the left, Lady Macdonald sitting next her. The delegates from Ontario occupied seats at the front, on the right of the throne. It is estimated that about 500 ladies and gentlemen were on the floor of the Senate Chamber, and 1,000 were in the galleries. The whole scene was very fine. The ladies were very beautifully dressed, although full dress was not required, and was not indulged in at all. The clergy, officers of Commons, and deputy-heads, had seats near the clerk's table. As soon as his Excellency had taken his seat on the throne, Hon. Mr Wood, as head of the deputation from Ontario, preceded by Col. McNeil, Military Secretary to Sir John Young, advanced on the right side of the clerk's table, in front of the throne, when he was introduced, and his Excellency simply bowed, without shaking hands. Mr Wood then read the address from the Ontario Legislature.

His Excellency then made the following reply:—

Gentlemen—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I entirely concur in the constitutional sentiments to which you give expression, and shall at all times be ready and anxious to second your efforts to promote the peace, order and good government of the Dominion.

The Hon. Mr Wood then introduced the members composing the deputation, after which they withdrew to the left side of the chamber.

The Mayor and Corporation then presented an address, and the various local societies did the same, to which replies were severally made by his Excellency.

The ceremony was concluded at a quarter past 3 o'clock, when his Excellency and Lady Young retired, and were driven to Rideau Hall. They were heartily cheered on leaving the building.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The new postal convention just concluded between the United Kingdom and the United States, which goes into operation on the 1st of January, 1869, establishes the following rates of international postage:

1st. Letters, 12cts per single rate of 15 grammes, half-ounce in use; 6d (12 cts) in United Kingdom, prepayment optional. A fine of 5 cts in the United States, and 2d (4 cents) in the United Kingdom, however, will be levied and collected in addition to deficiency on each unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter received by one country from the other.

2nd. Newspapers 2 cents each in the United States, and 1 penny each in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.

3rd. Book packets, including printed papers of all kinds, &c., patterns or samples of merchandize, including seeds and grain, when not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, 2 cents in the United States, and 1 penny in the United Kingdom; when exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. 4 cents in the United States, and 2d in the United Kingdom; when exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz. 6 cents in the United States, and 3d in the United Kingdom; and when exceeding 4 oz. additional rates of 6 cents in the United States, and 3d in the United Kingdom will be charged for every additional four ounces or fraction thereof. Postage chargeable as above upon all articles of printed matter, including patterns or samples of merchandize, must be fully prepaid at a mailing office in either country, and in full to destination, receiving country delivering the same in all cases without any charge whatever.

A Scotch music publisher inserts in the head of every note in his publications the name thereof.

The United States Consul in London, who is a native of the State of Maine, has sent to the State Department in Washington a paper upon the Foreign maritime commerce of the United States. He dwells especially upon steam navigation, which has remained almost stationary in the United States during the past ten years, but has progressed in Great Britain and her colonies until the British flag floats over 3,200 steamers, of about 1,400,000 tons in all.

RAILWAYS IN UPPER CANADA.

We believe that the public of Lower Canada is little acquainted with the large progressive strides which the Western part of the Dominion has recently taken. The grand revulsion which occurred there a few years ago, after the great railway delusion when half the farmers in the country had their properties lithographed out into streets, squares, churches and city halls, has not been forgotten, and still casts an air almost of ridicule, in Lower Canadian estimation, over the ideas of prosperity in the West. Nevertheless, the Province of Ontario is advancing rapidly in every department of improvement. The misfortunes which fell upon her people some twelve years ago caused them to replace their wild projects, and extravagant modes of life, by others more exactly squared to the real circumstances. Many went under; the rest set to work to economize; and insensibly the crisis was tided over. Ten and twelve per cent were a few years ago rates of interest whose liberality attracted no end of would-be borrowers grateful in anticipation for the favour in which they hoped to anticipate. Now we are told that it is not very easy to keep money out upon mortgage except you place it with somewhat doubtful applicants. The truth is that from one end of the country to the other the Western Province is all alive with enterprizing, active and intelligent men in all departments. They may sometimes carry their undertakings too far for their own good; but they are in all cases building up numerous industries which must add enormously alike to the public and private revenue of Ontario. The enterprises which promise the most valuable results are the railways, of which several new ones will unquestionably soon be pushed forward into districts which are at present isolated from the leading lines. Since these last roads have been constructed, there has been a period of discouragement which has prevented new ones from being started, but that period seems to be at an end. Experience has perhaps dispelled some delusions, but it has enabled careful observers to see what railways may do under careful management, as well for the public as their promoters. An excellent example of this has been furnished by the Cobourg, Peterboro and Lindsay Railway. This road at first appeared to be a very decidedly bad bargain; but it has passed into the hands of new purchasers, of course on very advantageous terms, so far as the capital stock is concerned and these gentlemen have worked it with so much success as to have found their account, in pushing forward two branches—one from Peterboro, to the north-east, and the other from Lindsay to the north west. The first of these is now nearly completed. It will place in communication with the ports of Cobourg and Port Hope that great chain of small lakes lying north of Ontario, which under the names of Balsam, Cameron, Sturgeon, Clear, Stoney, and soforth, embrace a triangular country each side of which is nearly fifty miles long. The other is intended to strike forward to the northwest, and touch Lake Simcoe at Beaverton. This latter branch is about to be commenced like the rest, upon resources which will be furnished by the company which owns the road, and in as quiet and business-like a manner as any ordinary transaction of trade. It will, when added to the present Cobourg and Peterboro' and Lindsay road, make a line of about sixty-six miles long. This is very little more than the distance between Toronto and Lake Simcoe by the nearest route. But the Cobourg and Lindsay line between the two lakes has this characteristic—that at the cost of ten or fifteen miles of railway, traffic coming from the Lake Simcoe region is brought some ninety miles nearer to the seaport than it is brought by the Northern road at Toronto. This is a matter of no small importance to our merchants, for when the Cobourg and Lindsay line becomes the Cobourg and Beaverton line, goods and passengers in transit from hence to Lake Simcoe will save from seventy to eighty miles of railway, and the great delay which arises from transhipment at a crowded station like Toronto, compared with the quiet station at Cobourg. Instead of having to go on from Cobourg by the Lake shore to Toronto and thence north by the Nor bern Railway they will cut off the corner and go directly to their destination. We believe that some of our merchants, who now find their goods delayed a week or so at Toronto, will appreciate this advantage. The value in other respects of this railway and its branches to the country at large, and especially to the country lying north of Lake Ontario, is demonstrated by a few statistics. Thus we find that while the Northern road last year carried some 40,000,000 feet of lumber, the Cobourg and Lindsay carried 72,600,000, and this year it has carried 72,000,000. Again, while the value of shipments from Toronto, certified by the American Consul, during a given period reached some $176,000, the exports of the little-heard-of harbour of Port Hope, which has a branch from the Cobourg line, reached the sum of $126,000. Indeed, the two arms of this road spread out on each side of the great pine regions of Canada West, and thus secure a very large trade which can hardly be delivered by any conceivable means. We believe also the Eastern extension will open up a region of rich marble and lithographic stone quarries, and so facilitate greatly the supply of these useful minerals, some of which are already shipped to Chicago. The present proprietors of the road have manifested a great deal of energy and capacity in prosecuting this work, and we trust that they will be largely rewarded. The public gains greatly by the extension of their undertaking.—*Montreal Herald.*

A St. Louis husband has applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife is in the habit of throwing the children at his head.

The Mormon organ in Salt Lake City complains that the young saints wear their hats in the Tabernacle on Sunday during service.

Sir Joseph Hawley, a noted patron of the turf in England, won twenty-two races this season, netting stakes to the amount of £18,920, exclusive of the sums realized by betting on his horses, which must have been very large. Another English turfman won £17,850 with a single horse, Formosa.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Florence, says that Garibaldi, having been bitterly reproached by Mazzini and others with the failure of the Roman insurrection last year, through his impatience and precipitation, has determined to leave Caprera and come to America. Domestic troubles, it is also said, have something to do with this resolution.

The well wishers of Spain will be glad to find that the popular sense of the country is antagonistic to the establishment of a Republic, and that the form of Government will remain monarchical. Even supposing that a republican form of Government may be adapted to some nations, it is certain that the Spaniards are the last people in the world who would be likely to prosper under it.

The French have always been very ingenious in their modes of committing suicide. A new manner of putting themselves to death has lately been introduced by several Parisian ladies and gentlemen who had grown tired of the world, and, if we may believe the assertion of an English contemporary, it is becoming quite fashionable. It consists in drinking water in which the chemical portions of several matches have been dissolved. It may be as well to state that the torture produced by this poison is terrible.

A correspondent who has lately visited Paris arrives at the conclusion that the students' ball in the Latin Quarter is the greatest curiosity to be seen in that city. He says: "The most celebrated dancer in the Latin Quarter is a young man, or rather a pair of long legs, surmounted by enough body to keep them together and receive their sustenance, who rejoices in the *soubriquet* of Sardine, although in no respect does he resemble that "brief" aquatic animal. Sardine leaps higher than any one else, and dances round among the women, who pass between his legs with perfect facility, with all the air of the great artist he is generally esteemed to be. He is the envy of all the students and the despair of all the women. Now he throws one leg ten feet in the air—nows he leaps clear over the head of some astonished women, and, throwing a graceful back somersault, twists himself like a corkscrew back to his partner, whom he salutes by gently waving his leg over her head."

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Chicago not only furnishes more divorce suits than any place of its age and size in the world, but the said divorce suits are among the most remarkable of their kind ever presented. One Adler, of that place, puts in a petition to be sundered from his loving wife. He charges her with improper intercourse with the majority of the business and professional men of the city, and with some men not of the city, and then specifies, with perspicacity, sundry acts of cruelty on her part towards him, as follows:—

July, 1867.—While he was lying on the sofa, sick, she struck him with a piece of wood.

November, 5, 1867.—His wife cut his head open with a stool.

December, 1867.—She locked him out of the house, and he was obliged to sleep in the wood-shed.

December 25, 1867.—She struck him with such force as almost to break his arm, in consequence of which he lost the use thereof for three months.

January 12, 1868.—He, being at the house of a neighbour, she rushed into the room and went at him with a bottle, calling him foul and scandalous names, and when he left the premises she threw a brick at him with such force as to break several of his ribs.

February, 1868.—She threw his clothes and papers into a vault.

February, 1868.—She so astonished him by preparing tea for him, which act being so unlike her, he refused to partake of it. Afterwards he had it analyzed, and found it contained sugar of lead, which he charges she put in the tea with the intent to poison him.

We should say that in this case the court should either grant him a divorce or supply the man with a body-guard in his own house.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

In the Legislative Assembly on Monday, on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the following address of congratulation was adopted to his Excellency, the Governor General, and that it be presented by the following committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr Wood, and Messrs Scott, Lyon, Cumberland, Perry, Galbraith, and Evans.

To the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, G.L.M.G., R.C.B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada:—

We her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in session assembled, respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency to offer our hearty congratulations on your safe arrival, and assumption of the Government of the country.

Your Excellency's eminent talent displayed in the high positions in the public service you have filled at home and abroad are not unknown to the people of Canada, who have not failed to note, with approbation, the sagacity and true statesmanship exhibited by your Excellency in governing the several Dependencies of the Empire committed to your charge, in strict conformity with those liberal and constitutional principles which form the strongest bulwarks of British supremacy.

Our Most Gracious Sovereign's favourable recognition of the wisdom of this policy, evinced in the appointment of Your Excellency to the Governor Generalship of this Dominion, is viewed by her loyal subjects here with the highest satisfaction, as affording fresh testimony of the solicitude her Majesty has on all occasions manifested, to promote the welfare and contentment of her people, and as an additional guarantee, were that needed, for the preservation of that constitutional liberty we have the privilege to enjoy under her benignant sway.

Under auspices thus propitious, your Excellency enters in the Government of this Dominion. May the results justify the sanguine hopes we venture to indulge of its success.

This Assembly is now engaged in earnest deliberations how best to accomplish in this Province the objects for which the recent important changes in the Constitution were effected; to unite and consolidate the interests and feelings of all her Majesty's subjects of every race inhabiting this vast territory; to induce the industrious settlers of every nation to make this Province their home, by opening up its fertile and procreative lands; and to ensure to all an equitable and economical system of Government, with equal rights and freedom of religious opinions. These are our views, and to them we devote our strenuous endeavours. We bespeak for them your Excellency's approval; on our own part we venture the assurance that your Excellency may at all times rely on our most energetic efforts, and on the good will of the people of Ontario, in the furtherance of any desire and act of your Excellency to promote the peace, order and good government of the Dominion.

A Washington letter says: "Among the valuable patents which have recently expired, and which the Government has refused to renew, is that of Col. Hoe, whose huge printing presses may now be manufactured by anybody with capital enough. Hoe is a sprightly, ingenious man, already a millionaire, full of fame, undiscouraged, and he has conceived several new machines, presses among them. There will probably be no competition with him in the Hoe press—in this country, at any rate; for the Bullock press, whose processes are more simple and more thorough, is already the favourite. This latter, as you are aware, prints on both sides of an endless roll, at the rate of sixty-three double impressions a minute."

THE PROGRESS OF FASHION.—On Sunday evening last, in one of our largest Protestant Churches, where the ministrations are conducted by two of our most zealous and faithfuly clergymen, a youth, with the outward semblance of a gentleman, was shown into a seat at the extreme end of one of the galleries opposite to the pulpit, and, from his position, having a full view of the crowded congregation. After divesting himself of his overcoat, the individual in question stood revealed a perfect specimen of the tailors' and laundress' handiwork. The general get-up was all strictly in keeping from the parting of the hair to the smoothly-fitting kid glove. After many experiments this rejuvenated Beau Brummell succeeded in seating himself to his satisfaction, and forthwith produced a *lorgnette*, with which, in the most orthodox operatic style, he scanned the scene before him. His observations must have been gratifying to his own feelings, for during the service he continued his examinations alternately of ministers, choir and congregation, with a minuteness that denoted interest. The exact estimate he formed of the whole we are unable to say, but we chronicle the fact that the opera glass has now been introduced into the Church as well as the Theatre, and, if its use is to become general, our fair friends will have to dress accordingly. After this mention of it we hope this silly youth, whose name we could not learn, will, if he has an ounce of brains, behave the next time he goes to Church with some respect for propriety.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Toronto correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator* says:—"By-the-bye have you heard the late tale about John Sandfield Macdonald? No, of course not. How could you? Well, it's a good joke. John is nothing if not economical, and objects to printed circulars—the latter are so expensive. But that is not all. The last General Order of the Clerks is that all fly-leaves of documents are to be cut off and used, as no waste will in future be permitted in any of the General Departments. Rather good that. And that reminds me. The Government, running wild in its economy, refuses the reporters the use of a wash-room, and will not provide another. So that of all the ragged heads, dusty garments, and unwashed hands and faces in the House, perhaps those of the wretched array of reporters are about the worst." It is evident from the above that Sandfield is getting to be a regular old hunks.

TRIAL OF VELOCIPEDES IN NEW YORK.

An interesting exhibition of Velocipedes took place on Saturday evening at the armoury of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth street, near the French Theatre. The velocipedes were from four different makers. Two of these were entirely of the French pattern, being very high, and requiring the rider to jump on when starting. The best one, however, is an American affair, and the seat is much lower, besides several other improvements.

Mr Minnot, a French gentleman of great skill as a velocipedist, met with a fall, by which he sprung his machine so that he was not able to perform much on that. However, he displayed his agility on a smaller one by throwing one leg entirely over the handle and riding sideways, and standing upon the saddle while the machine was going.

Mr Pickering, upon one of his machines, showed his proficiency as a rider by cutting a figure eight around two chairs but two feet apart.

Mr Pearshall, who exhibited a French machine, proved himself to be an accomplished rider by the elegance and ease with which he managed his vehicle. During the evening there was a race of half a mile between an officer of the Twenty-second Regiment and a member of the Rocky Mountain Press Club, both using Pickering's velocipedes, in which the officer was beaten after a gallant struggle. The different artists continued to display their skill until late in the evening, when it was suggested by some of the spectators that bodies of troops would be provided with velocipedes, upon which they would perform field manœuvres. To prove the practicability of the idea, all the velocipedists drew themselves up in line and wheeled around the hall in splendid style. This was was about the last part of the entertainment worthy of notice.—*New York Times.*

The extensive sewing machine manufactory carried on by Messrs R. M. Wanzer and Co, of Hamilton, Ont., is being enlarged at a cost of $10,000. When the new building is finished, 500 sewing machines will be turned out per week. The firm have lately received one order from England for 15,000 machines.

An operator in Broad street was asked the other day, "How is Erie?" "Don't know," responded the broker, "I don't deal in it." "Why not?" continued the gentleman in pursuit of information. "Because," answered his friend, "Jay Gould can print it faster than I can buy it." Exit the friend from the country.—*New York paper.*

Mrs Disraeli has been created Viscountess Beaconsfield. Beaconsfield is a quiet little Buckinghamshire village situated on the old coach road between London and Oxford, about twenty-three miles from the first named city. The poet Waller lies buried there, and not far from thence is the place where the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shaftesbury fought their celebrated duel in the reign of Charles the Second. Beaconsfield is within six miles of Hughendon Manor, Mr Disraeli's country seat.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered that henceforth his title in treaties with foreign powers shall be "Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary." In the body of treaties this title will abbreviated by the omission of all reference to Bohemia, and he will be spoken of as "His Majesty the Emperor and King," or "His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty." The empire is in future to be called "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy," or "The Austro-Hungarian State."

MARRIED.

In Picton, on Nov 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr McMeaken, Mr John Illsey, of Kingston, to Eleanor, third daughter of Mr Wm. Buchanan.

MORE NEW GOODS.

HANGING BEAD BASKETS.
SILK-LINED BASKETS (Choice).
WORK BASKETS.
CAP BASKETS.
NURSERY BASKETS.
PLATE BASKETS.
MARKET BASKETS.

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

Dec. 1. CHARLES GRIGOR.

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 Saltanas "
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 "
Half Chests Congou "
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 1834.
W. R. McRae

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
W. R. McRae

PRESERVED GINGER
CASES Preserved Ginger, very fine.
W. R. McRae
Nov. 12.

Cheap & Extensive SALE OF AUCTION BOUGHT GOODS AT THE MONTREAL HOUSE

JAMES DAVIS has just returned from Montreal, and having bought very cheap at BENNING & BARSALOU'S BANKRUPT SALE will now offer very extraordinary bargains the folowing lines:
Very Handsome silks, at 6d per yard, worth 24, 27 and 30 inch Black Gros Grain Silks, cheapest ever offered in this city, call and see them.
Plain and Twilled Scarlet Flannels.
25 Pieces Black Velveteens, from 9d.
Bridal and Evening Silk Dresses in all shades.
1 Case Horrockses Cottons.
Black Satins, for Dresses, another lot.
100 Dozen Napkins, worth 12s 9d, for 6s per dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Cloths, 8s 9d per dozen.
50 Pieces Table Linens, assorted.
15 Bales Factory Cottons, prime quality.
2 Cases Aberdeen Winceys.
1 Case 10¼ Linen Sheetings at 2s 1d.
We undertake to say that these and many others not enumerated, will stand on close inspection, to be what they are represented, First Class Drapery Goods, and probably under current importing prices.
JAMES DAVIS
Dec. 2. MONTREAL

AUCTION GOODS! AUCTION GOODS!

GREAT SALE OF AUCTION GOODS AT THE LIVERPOOL HOUSE

CONSISTING of 50 doz. Jouvin's Kid Gloves, worth 5s 7½d, for 3s 6d.
1,000 yards Tweed, worth 1s 9d, for 1s 3d per yard.
1,000 yards Tweed, worth 2s 6d, for at 1s 9d per yard.
10 doz. French Coutille Corsets, worth to be sold at 3s 1½d per pair.
40 doz. Black Silk Veils, worth 1s 3d, at 3½d each.
Canada Tweeds, worth 5s, to be sold at 3s 6d and 3s 9d.
1,000 yards Black Beaver and Pilot Cloths, 10s, from 6s 3d per yard.
50 pieces Factory Cotton, worth 7½d.
50 " Factory Cotton, worth 6½d.
also Canton Flannels, Red and White Flannels, Dress Goods, Prints, French Merinoes, Gloves, Winceys, Tweeds, Table Linens, Napkins, Furnishing Goods. All goods will be reduced in the same proportion as purchased at the late Bankrupt sales of Benning and Barsalou in Montreal.
The store will be closed to-morrow (Thursday) to make the reductions.
1 Case Ready Made Clothing, Coats, Overcoats, Dresscoats, Pants and Vests.
Nov. 26, 1868. J. GREENSHIELDS

R. & J. GARDINER ARE NOW SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES

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

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

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

CHEAP WINCEYS, Hundreds of Pieces, light and dark Winceys, (all wool, price.)

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

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

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

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS will effect a large saving by Buying from R. & J. GARDINER
Kingston, Nov. 16.