portant questions before the country, binding them to this that they must set to work to devise a scheme by which colleges of some kind or other were to be affiliated with the University, and supported in connection therewith. The difficulties of that proposal were, first on the question of policy, and secondly and chiefly on the question of details. He objected to the House committing itself to the proposal, that it must devise such a plan. He was willing to consider any plan which the honourable gentleman or the Government might bring forward for that purpose. If the hon. gentlemen made their proposition assume a tangible shape, throwing aside the convenient disguise of an abstract proposition, then it could be discussed on its merits, and he should be prepared to meet his hon. friend with an earnest desire to perfect a scheme in the interests of the country. The alternative would be presented, if this resolution passed—either take the denominational colleges on their own terms, or establish State colleges. In the debate last session hon. gentlemen stated, among others himself, that the moment the colleges were prepared to bring forward a scheme, with some degree of detail, to which they could invite the intelligent consideration of this House, they would be prepared to enter on the discussion, with an earnest desire to solve the question. But we found that not merely had these colleges not announced any proposal on this occasion, but all who had spoken had done so as not in any way authorized by the colleges to speak for them in making these proposals. The denominational colleges were not in the least bound by this resolution. It was proposed and supported by hon. members entirely on their own judgment—so that they would be left free, while the legislature would be bound—to find the remedy. He would now look at the details of the scheme of the member for Algoma. The hon. gentleman pointed out that there were a great many charters granted, some by the Crown, and some by Parliament, giving university powers to colleges in this country. He pointed out that from the fact of their not being bound to any common curriculum, or standard, and from the natural competition between them, they were each desirous, in order to get as many students as they could, to facilitate their graduating as much as possible, and the effect was to lower the standard, and to lower the value of the degrees. The hon. gentleman contended that a more comprehensive scheme such as this would remove that difficulty. He (Mr Blake) agreed it would be a great advantage if a scheme could be devised, by which the university powers of colleges, other than universities, could be ceded, and we should have only one graduating body. But the hon. gentleman only proposed a suspension, not an abandonment of university powers—a suspension, he supposed, while the State aid was being received. For his part, he (Mr Blake) could not agree to that proposal of the hon. gentleman. It would not give permanence to this great national university, if a college, having once come in, should have the power to say:—"I received State aid, and suspended university powers; now I choose to abandon State aid, and to resume university powers." He had already adverted to the hon. gentleman's idea, that in the affiliated colleges there should be no religious teaching, unless the students should voluntarily attend. This was going further than the system in the so-called Godless colleges, the authorities of which were bound to see that religious teaching was afforded to the students, in conformity with the views of their parents or guardians. Lastly, the hon. gentleman came to the question of aid, and said it might be made dependent on the number of those sent up from the colleges who had graduated at the university during the previous year.

Mr Cumberland said his idea was to fix what would be the minimum number of graduates in any year which should entitle a College to any State aid—not that the amount should fluctuate, ascending according to numbers.

Mr Blake—And that all above that minimum number should get the same and a fixed sum.

Mr Cumberland—Yes.

Mr Blake asked the House to see how this would work. The honourable gentleman said the examining Board should be composed of a fair representation of the different Coll ges, and said the reason why there had not been affiliation in the past, was the suspicion that there might be some unfair dealing, from the want of such a representation. But, if the receipt of State aid was to depend on the College doing a *minimum* amount of work, and this was to be ascertained by the number they graduated, and if, at the same time, the eight or nine Colleges were represented on the Examining Board, would not the tendency on the one hand be to reduce the machinery of the College to that point which would enable it to do the work entitling it to State aid. While on the other hand, the tendency of the persons composing the Board would be, in the interest of their Colleges, to keep the standard down, that they might have a sufficient number of graduates to reach it. These difficulties were so formidable, that he thought they should pause, and, instead of pledging themselves to devise a scheme, should wait to see what the scheme was, and discuss it on its merits. He was anxious the question should be brought forward, and a scheme proposed, and he would be prepared to consider that scheme, with, he hoped, no partial view on behalf of any institution, and with no other object than the establishment, upon a basis of permanence and solidity, of a system of University education, which might last, without amendment, without alteration, without agitation, for our own lives, and the lives of our children after us. A University was a plant of slow growth, and it could not be expected to prosper, if they were constantly to tinker at it, and constantly suggesting new systems for regulating it. He doubted even the propriety of introducing new names—such as the University of Ontario, instead of the University of Toronto. As the University of Toronto, it had acquired a reputation, of which they had reason to be proud. It was honourably known, not here alone, not within the limits of Canada alone, but far beyond those limits; and he, for his part, should be sorry to see a new name substituted for that under which it had acquired honour and renown in the past, and under which he prayed it might win honour and renown in years to come. Mr Blake concluded by intimating that at the proper time, when the amendment of the hon. member for Lincoln had been disposed of, he would move the following as an amendment to the motion of the member for Lincoln:—

"That this House, while firmly adhering to the view that denominational Colleges should not be supported by State aid, is prepared to give its best consideration to any scheme which may be laid before it, for the improvement of superior education, and for the establishment and maintenance, through the Provincial University, of a uniform and elevated standard of graduation."

Mr Lauder considered this question a very important one, but he was not prepared for the unanimity that had been displayed upon it in all the speeches. He was pleased to find that there was but one feeling upon it—that the Government must take up the question of collegiate education, and deal with it. He was surprised at the remarks of the hon. member for Lincoln, in taking advantage of the absence from the floor of the House of certain gentlemen, to slander certain collegiate institutions. The speaker would tell the hon. gentleman that he took his position upon the floor of the House as a public man, and had no right to hold up one class as inferior to another. There were hundreds in this Province who had obtained great benefit from the training and education derived from those institutions against which he had been speaking, and what he had said would not go unanswered. What right had he to compare, as he had done, the graduates of the different colleges? The degrees of the graduates of those other colleges had been sanctioned over and over again by institutions in Britain, and still the honourable member spoke against them in a way which did him no honour, belong to what college he might. The hon member for Lincoln might talk of the different churches and denominations, and abuse them as much as he liked, but he would have to answer for it. The speaker had heard it stated that this agitation had originated and been carried on by a certain class of the community, in hostility to a certain college; and they had been told that they were seeking to put their hands into the public chest. The originators of these statements were afraid to make them in the House. Some hon. gentlemen thought that because a college was controlled by a certain denomination, it was teaching a certain religion. What did they find in our common schools? They found some objection to secular teaching in them, unless in association with religion, and the speaker believed that a large portion of the people of the country shared in that feeling. He referred to the Roman Catholics, whose scruples as a people had been recognized by the Government in times gone by. They found that nearly all the denominations in Britain controlled their schools. That was not a new thing, and would honourable gentlemen say that education was in the background in England? In this country, notwithstanding the establishment of one college—the University of Toronto, which had been in existence for many years, they found that nearly all the denominations in this Province have established their own colleges. Were they, as legislators, to shut their eyes to that state of things? The learned treasurer, when this question was before under discussion, went into statistics to show the relative number of the different denominations in this Province, and attempted to show that a great many were in favour of denominational colleges alone, but it was found that a great majority of the people of this Province supported their own colleges, and supported them vigorously and well. The University of Toronto was attended by but a small majority of persons in the country seeking education; and yet, persons would say that there was no necessity for any other colleges. The speaker advocated that this country required more than one college, and that they should be in affiliation with a body having their headquarters in this city. If they would examine the accounts of the University of Toronto—beginning at its inception, and tracing down its expenditure—they would be surprised to find a number of gentlemen, supposed to represent the intelligence of the Province, building up a monument to their extravagance. There was no jury of men who, taking the history of that institution with facts and figures, could say that the endowment to it had been judiciously spent. The speaker had always objected to the system that obliged colleges to come to the House year after year to ask for an endowment. There was no other country in the world where there was such a system in existence, and he believed that these questions should be put upon a legislative basis. People would say that the old cry of sectarian grants was to be brought up again. He (Mr Lauder) did not fear that. He believed that they were able to discuss the matter without that. He would not like to see the opinions of any class of his constituents treated with contempt, and he was willing to renew a promise he had made—he would stand up and defend them if their opinions were attacked. He had no sympathy at all with the cry that is raised as to sectarian grants.

Dr. McGill said that it ought to be understood that we had a Provincial University which was a credit to its founders, and an ornament to the city and the Province, both on account of its external beauty and its internal efficiency; and why was it that the various colleges had not affiliated with this University? This institution had been spoken of as ungodly institution, and that feeling pervaded the minds of a great many people, and that feeling had been anxiously inculcated to the prejudice of the university. But he knew that all the managers of that institution were members of some religious body, and the greatest attention was paid to the spiritual training of the young men who studied there. Another objection was, that this institution was situated in Toronto; but he thought that a better point of situation could not be obtained. The charge of extravagance had also been preferred against this institution, and this had been given as a reason for the non-affiliation of the other colleges therewith; but he believed that it was at present economically carried on, and by-gones should be by-gones.

Mr Cumberland wished to refer to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from South Bruce. He entirely repudiated the notion of making any other college than the University the central one. He considered the amendment moved by the hon. gentleman from Lincoln ungenerous, as it placed many gentlemen in a false position. He would request his honourable friend from Grenville to accept the resolution of the member for South Bruce.

Mr Blake said that his amendment could not be formally placed before the House until the resolution was disposed of.

Mr Swinarton said he was prepared to support the policy of the Government on the sectarian question. He hoped the Government would stand by its policy, and he thought that those who wanted superior education should pay for it.

Mr Gow had much pleasure in seconding the amendment to the amendment, inasmuch as he was opposed to sectarian grants, and desired to define his position upon this question.

Mr Clarke said that his resolution purposed to provide for a scheme for superior education, but the member for Lincoln had chosen to drag in the question of denominational grants. The resolution proposed by the hon. gentleman from South Bruce was substantially the same as his own, and he therefore begged leave to withdraw the original resolution. (Laughter).

Mr Ferguson submitted that the amendment to the amendment was merely a quibble upon words. He wanted to have a fair and square vote upon this question, and held that the amendment to the amendment was not in order.

The Speaker then put Mr Blake's amendment to the amendment, which was carried on the following division:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Barber, Baxter, Beatty, Blake, Boulter, Boyd, Cameron, Carling, Carnegie, Clarke, Clemens, Cockburn, Colquhoun, Cook, Coyne, Craig, (Glengarry), Crosby, Cumberland, Currie, Evans, Eyre, Finlayson, Fitzsimmons, Gibbons, Gow, Graham, (Hastings) Grahame, (York), Greely, Hays, Hooper, Lauder, Lount, Lyon, Macdonald, McDougall, McGill, McKellar, McLeod, McMurrich, Pardee, Paxton, Perry, Read, Richards, Sexton, Shaw, Sinclair, Smith, (Kent), Smith, (Middlesex), Supple, Swinarton, Trow, Wigle, Williams, (Durham), Williams, (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood—58.

NAYS.—Calvin, Craig, (Russell), Ferguson, Galbraith, Luton, Matchett, Monteith, McGill, (Norfolk), McCall, (Elgin), Rykert, Scott, (Grey), Secord, Springer, Tett—14.

Mr Oliver, it was reported, had not voted, whereupon he rose and said that he had paired off with Mr Strange on this bill, Mr Strange being an advocate of sectarian grants.

Mr Rykert's amendment as amended was then put and carried on nearly the same division—one or two of the nays voting among the yeas.

Attorney-General Macdonald then rose and said that before the motion was put, he had the high satisfaction of feeling that the Government policy of last session had been sustained by the House. They had affirmed that the policy which Government submitted to the House, among the first Acts of last session, and which the Government had resolved to stand by, was the right one. The Government had been handsomely sustained; and he desired to state explicitly that the Government still adhered to the policy brought down last year on this question. He might explain that the members of the Government had not taken part in the debate just brought to a close, because they felt that the cudgels were well and ably handled for them by hon. gentlemen, of whose defence the Administration gladly availed themselves. He had nothing more to say than to thank the House for this mark of their approval.

Mr Ferguson said that from the remarks of the Attorney-General it might be supposed, when the report went to the country, that those voting against the amendment introduced by the member for South Bruce, voted against the policy of the Government last year, when they decided to give no more sectarian grants. Now, for one, he had steadily opposed these grants for the past eleven or twelve years—and he claimed the right of saying, in his own behalf, and that of those voting with him—and he hoped the statement would go to the country—that, though voting against the amendment and the member for South Bruce, he (Mr Ferguson) was as strongly opposed to sectarian grants as any gentleman in the House. He had opposed the grants when it was almost a crime to oppose them—doing it on the principle that all denominations should be equally dealt with.

Mr McCall felt in the same predicament as the member for South Simcoe, and desired to say so. He (Mr McCall) believed the member for South Bruce stole a march on the House. (Laughter)

Mr Hays said he had voted for the amendment of the member for South Bruce, but would have been much better pleased to vote for one shutting up this question for ever.

Mr Matchett also wished to explain. He had voted against the amendment because he wished to affirm the distinctive proposition that no more State aid should be given these institutions.

Mr Calvin rose, amid laughter, and said that he, too, had gone with the nays, not because he wished to withdraw support sectarian colleges—he did not believe a member in the House wished to support them—but because he believed members had been hood-winked. (Laughter) He believed that by voting against the amendment, he best evinced his determination to oppose the grants.

The original resolution, as amended, was then put, and several members having insisted on a division, the House divided and the motion was carried amid applause. On this vote a further diminution of the nays was noticeable—a good deal of laughter being indulged in as each conversion was recorded. The vote stood—Yeas, 66; nays, 4—Messrs Ferguson, Secord, McCall, (Norfolk,) and McCall, (Elgin.)

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

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The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

A motion made in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday for a return of a copy of a report sent to the government by the trustees of the Toronto General Hospital led to remarks which took unexpectedly a wide range, extending from the particular circumstances of the hospital in Toronto, which has suffered from mismanagement, to the affairs of other hospitals, and even to the subject of central prisons in counties. The Attorney-General apparently took advantage of the subject thus brought up to sound the House on the question of direct taxation for the support of county hospitals or hospitals and prisons in districts made up of a union of contiguous counties. The suggestion met with a complete deluge of cold water. The bare idea of direct taxation appears to be sufficiently distasteful; but direct taxation, while the Province has a surplus from its ordinary sources of income, was pronounced impossible. The government, it was urged, must continue to support the great hospitals and charities of the country; but try at the same time to make the grants as equitable as possible, and exercise a supervision over the management of these institutions. This hint Mr Macdonald will doubtless act upon. The scheme of direct local taxation for the maintenance of hospitals will be indefinitely postponed, and the customary grants will be introduced into the estimates. By and bye we shall have the charitable disbursements of the Provincial treasury based upon a special system of government inspection and control.

The Province of Quebec is occupied with new railway projects. The system of wooden rails, now believed to be thoroughly adapted to the wants of Canada, lends every encouragement to projectors by lowering the cost of construction to a figure altogether unheard of in connection with iron roads. The demand for fuel wood in all the large cities and towns, in like manner furnishes an incentive to penetrate the interior, that the untouched forests of hardwood may contribute freight to the lines. The Quebec and Gosford railway, and the railway projected to run north of Montreal into the county of Terrebonne, are essentially fuel wood railways; but while enlarging the field of enterprize in the wood trade they will of necessity confer other important advantages to the agricultural interests of the townships that are opened up. The important principle, that improved means of communication are the best improvements to the lands in the rear districts, is, we are glad to say, being acted on both in Upper and Lower Canada. We may augur material progress to the country from the realization of the projects now on foot, which are sure to succeed if they are only managed with the rigid economy that is promised.

An incident has occurred in England which is of interest as defining the responsibilities of the newspaper press. On the 12th November the Master of the Rolls heard an application on behalf of Mr John Arthur Roebuck, to commit the printers and publishers of the *Sheffield Independent* for articles in that newspaper in reference to a suit pending in the Rolls Court, in which Mr Roebuck was defendant. It was stated in the *Independent* that the suit was delayed to aid in Mr Roebuck's election. His Lordship said the Court would never allow evidence to be used prejudicial to the parties before it. This, he said, was an attempt to make the Court an adjunct to an election at Sheffield, and he ordered three apologies to be inserted in the paper, the parties paying the costs, and failing this, his Lordship said he would certainly commit them.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—The principal boot and shoe manufacturers here have agreed to close from December to August at one o'clock on Saturday.

The river is partially frozen over.

It appears from a quarterly report of the General Hospital that $19,082 has been drawn from the endowment fund.

The important case, Connolly vs. Woolrych, is now being heard in appeal.

The Lord Bishop of Ontario will preach at St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening at the usual 6.30 service.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets obtained certificates during the past week:—2nd class, George G. Mabee, Odessa; Simon Crysdale, Napanee.

DECAMPED WITH THE CASH.—A telegram received by the police this morning informs them of the sudden disappearance of one of the clerks in the Express Company's office at Ogdensburgh, by the name of Quinley, taking with him a large amount of money. It is supposed he went to Prescott, thence to the western part of Canada.

LECTURE.—We call attention to the lecture which will be delivered in aid of the funds of the Kingston Young Men's Christian Association at the city hall on Monday evening next by the Rev. Mr Stephenson of Toronto. Subject—"Money, its Place and its Power." See advertisement.

MARINE.—The barque John Breden arrived yesterday from Chicago, having on board 20,000 bushels of corn. She is discharging at Carruthers' wharf. The schooner Quickstep from the same port, with corn also, arrived yesterday, bound for Prescott. These are probably the last vessels of the season from Chicago.

THE KINGSTON AND PHILLIPSVILLE ROAD.—The receipts of the tolls of the gates of this road for the ensuing year were sold on Wednesday last. The total amount falls short $75 of that realized last year, but this is considered as overbalanced by the cheapness of the gravel this year, and by the present agreement with the holders of the gates that they shall keep the roads clear of obstruction by snow, a duty previously devolving upon the road company. The following shows the prices obtained for each gate:—No. 1 gate, $569; No. 2, $518; No. 3, $261; No. 4, $180, and No. 5, $50.

THE VILLAGE OF PORTSMOUTH.—This village bids fair to recover from the stagnation of business under which it has been for some time labouring, caused by the discontinuance of the ship building operations at the Bay, and the prospect is favourable at present for a steady run of work, through the approaching winter, and which will most probably ultimately become a permanency. These prospects are caused by the engagement entered into by Mr Peter Mitchell, who has contracted to rebuild the propeller Colonist this winter, also an elevator for Messrs. Glassford & Jones, along with one of their large barges. We understand also that the Inland Navigation Company have purchased the property in the Bay formerly owned by Mr Berry, where they intend building a dry dock sufficiently large to admit any of their largest steamers.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.—At the meeting which was held last night for the transaction of the annual business of this society the members thereof by their spontaneous attendance and the spirit with which they took part in the deliberations showed that they at least were sanguine about the future prospects of Queen's College. When the election of officers became the order of business, it was moved by Mr Mudie and seconded by Mr McIntyre, that Donald MacLean, M.D., be appointed President for the ensuing year. Carried. The following named members were then elected to their several offices as follows: Non-resident Vice-Presidents, Rev. Prof. Jardine, M.A., B.D.; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, M.A.; Resident Vice-Presidents, R. Campbell, B.A.; John Mudie, B.A.; W. H. Fuller, B.A.; G. M. McDonnell, B.A.; Secretary, Mr Riddell; Treasurer, Mr T. Alexander.

WESLEYAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—An unusually well-attended and interesting meeting of the above society was held on Thursday evening in the lecture room of Queen Street Church. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., President of the Association, who then called upon B. M. Britton, M.A., to preside. After the delivery of his own opening address the chairman called upon Mr James Johnson, who read a capital paper on "The Religious Aspect of the Times." This paper embraced a sketch of the recent political revolution in Italy, Austria, Spain and elsewhere, and followed all these to their probable results in the extension of religious liberty and the elevation of the standard of manly and independent thought. While the writer, in all these, saw proofs of progress, he adverted in a tone of warning to the many innovations which, under various guises, were insinuating themselves into the constitution of England, and which were calculated to endanger the Protestant ascendancy of Great Britain. After a prose reading from the secretary, the chairman introduced Dr. Lavell, who presented a most useful and interesting paper, which from its length and merits might justly be styled a lecture. The Doctor treated his subject, "Tobacco," in its physical, social and moral aspects, and, avoiding technicalities in the language used, in the most plain spoken terms, and with professional authority, denounced the use of the "weed" in any form as an injurious, contagious, offensive and useless habit. The paper abounded in many amusing illustrations of the point in hand, and concluded with a vigorous protest against the further spread of what it designated a most dangerous practice. A question which, if successful, would have exposed happily a very small minority of the fair sex to the doctor's strictures was raised by a young gentleman present, and cheered by a few of his co-tobacconists near him, but was humourously and satisfactorily answered by the writer, as well as by Rev. Mr Ryckman and the chairman. The Queen street choir was present, and furnished at intervals an excellent programme of appropriate music, Miss Patterson presiding over the department of the evening's exercises. The proceedings concluded with the doxology, followed by the benediction by Rev. E. B. Ryckman.—*Com.*

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Dec. 4.—Twelve petitions were presented against the continuance of aid to sectarian colleges. Other petitions of a miscellaneous nature were presented two by Mr Strange, severally from the widows and orphans' Friend Association of Kingston praying for a continuation of the grant, and from the Governors of the Kingston Hospital, praying for a renewal of the grant.

The Fees to Sheriffs bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr Calvin introduced a bill entitled an Act respecting the municipal institutions of Ontario, which was read a first time.

Attorney General Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to provide for the establishment and government of Central District Prisons.

Mr McKellar, Mr Boyd and Mr Sinclair objected to the haste of this proceeding, whereupon Mr Macdonald promised that ample time would be given for discussing the measure.

Mr Richards moved the second reading of the Mining bill.

A discussion sprung up in which it was objected that timber was to be reserved on mining lands.

Mr Richards contended that it was the duty of the government to protect the timber interests. In the event of there being no reservation of timber, all the lands in the rear of Madoc would be snapped up at once merely for the sake of the timber. If husbanded properly the timber on these lands would yield to the public revenue ten dollars an acre, and the government could not allow the timber lands to be snapped up on pretence that they were mining lands. In answer to some other objections, Mr Richards said he would be glad to listen to suggestions, and if they were improvements would be happy to lay them before the government.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr Wood moved the second reading of the bill respecting tavern and shop licences. In this measure he left the fixing of the number of taverns to the municipalities themselves, the municipalities would also fix the hours of opening and closing. The bill proposed to abolish the right of appeal in liquor cases, making the magistrate's decision final, and no municipality should have the power to remit any fine inflicted upon violators of this law.

After a brief discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

The steam barge Dromedary arrived this afternoon with a broken shaft from Oswego. She was towed in by the Crusade of Oswego.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Henry Bennett, Edward Lyons, and Mary Cadlen were each charged with being drunk, and these were the only names on the docket this morning. Bennett excused himself by saying that last evening he was on the look out for a boat by which to proceed to his home at Prescott, when he "met with some chap" who enticed him to drink, when he "got on a burst with him and lost track" of himself. He was allowed by the magistrate to make his way home. Lyons was from Aroprior, and had been a soldier in the American army. He had no intention of getting drunk last night, but was overpowered by the solicitations of friends who insisted upon his drinking. He was discharged. The last person on the list was a little old woman from the vicinity of Loughborough Lake, who, after purchasing some ticking and factory yesterday, went with an acquaintance to a tavern and partook of a glass of beer. Upon her acquaintance remarking that the beer was bad, the prisoner was persuaded by her acquaintance to try a glass of whiskey, which very promptly did its work by rendering the prisoner insensible. This morning she awoke in the station house minus her factory and ticking. The court allowed her to make the best of her way home, and it is hoped that her acquaintance who advised the whiskey will make good to Cadlen the loss of her property.

COLLINS' DICTIONARIES.—John Henderson, Kingston. These Dictionaries—The Illustrated National Pronouncing Dictionary, 25 cents; and the smaller edition of the same work at 15 cents, are remarkable examples of cheap publishing.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE for November. Kingston: John Henderson.

A new volume begins with the present number, and with it a new story entitled "For Her Sake." "Thoughts in the Twilight" is a collection of papers on various subjects. My First Tiger Hunt; Fugitive Notes; Saint Bridget's Cave; the Message from the Dead; and other sketches and stories are given.

Rev. Dr. Littlejohn has accepted the call to the episcopate of Long Island, declining the previous nomination as bishop of Central New York.

The nomination of Mr O'Connor for member of Parliament from Sligo County was seconded by the Rev. Mr Conway, a Catholic priest, who, in his speech on the occasion, declared that the Fenians in America were stronger in members, organization and armament than ever; and should the rights of Ireland be withheld, they would act at once; and on landing all Ireland would join them.

During the trials of persons accused of subscribing to the Baudin Monument in Paris, the Judge asked one of the accused if on a certain day he did not wear a red cravat. The criminal admitted that he did. Oh, said the Judge, that is very strange, for it was not cold that day. This is compared to a Prussian act of accusation against a political prisoner. "He had his nose with a red-coloured and democratic pocket-hankerchief blown."

Mr Haskell, an old citizen of Philadelphia, has obtained a decision by a jury declaring him to be and always to have been sane. Nevertheless he had been three years imprisoned in Kirkbridge mad house, part of the time in a dark cell unfit for a dog, and only escaped by sawing through an iron bar, and then at the cost of breaking a leg. After all he had to institute a suit to maintain his liberty, which was resisted on the other side, as if he had been claiming something which did not belong to him.

THE CONVICT WHELAN.—The prisoner Whelan was brought up before the Court of Queen's Bench at Osgoode Hall in Toronto, on Friday at noon. Mr Cameron, who appeared for the prisoner, applied to have the trial declared null and void, on the ground of irregularity in the challenging of jurors. Mr Robinson replied on behalf of the crown and showed that the prisoner had been duly tried and legally convicted. Mr O'Reilly applied for a remand, and said he would follow up the argument on Saturday. The prisoner was remanded, and the hearing of the case would accordingly be resumed today. It will be remembered that the day of execution was set down for the 10th inst.

A son of Charles Dickens has gone into hopeless bankruptcy, by a disastrous turn of affairs in his business of paper making. He dragged down with him his old father-in-law, while his father is not affected a farthing by the event.

On the 22nd of last month a suspicious looking steamer was discovered off the Cape Verde Islands by the French steamer *La Place*. She hoisted the French flag on the appearance of the *La Place*, but answered her hail in English, saying she was bound for New York. She appeared to be of English construction, and had her smoke stack concealed by a tarpaulin. Officers in uniform were seen among those on deck. The *La Place* sailed away, and was followed by her some distance.

News from Bombay states that Muscat has fallen without a struggle, and that the Imaum has been deposed and succeeded by the Chief of the Wahabees. It states further that peace has been concluded with the Purraree district tribes, and that the Queen's forces are now operating against the independent Swatees. Sickness was on the increase among the troops, owing to the recent hardships and exposure. There were still fears of a famine in Central India. The reports from Assam represent the crops as satisfactory.

There have been rumours for some time past in the Italian papers that fresh negotiations were on foot, or were concluded, for the purpose of settling the Roman question. These rumours are now authoritatively contradicted by the semi-official *Correspondence Italienne*. That journal says the state of affairs has undergone no essential modification. "It is not true," it adds, "that a convention or any other arrangement whatever has been concluded. The Italian Cabinet having itself drawn up the programme, with which everyone is acquainted, in order to define its policy in presence of the difficulties which separate the Holy See from Italy, has honestly acted upon it, for it saw in the accomplishment of that programme the only guarantee that could be claimed from it."

Some months since one Mary Anne Smith, a girl in her teens, and the daughter of Catholic parents living in New York, being about to espouse the protestant religion, was taken from her protestant friends by her father and confined in the convent of the Good Shepherd. The case was taken up for her, and she was released and brought before a magistrate, when her father stated that she was given to dissolute habits and had been abducted and confined for that reason and that only; whereupon, proof of his assertions being established by several witnesses, she was given in charge of her father and has been in the convent mentioned ever since. The case has not been dropped, however. It is asserted that the girl is of good character, and that the statements of her father were made only that she might be kept in custody. The counsel employed by her friends write to the *Evening Post* that recently one of the young men who swore to matters seriously affecting her character "went voluntarily to the friends of Miss Smith and acknowledged that he had commited perjury, and that he had been hired to swear falsely against her." On the strength of this the case has been reopened, and in all probability a more interesting chapter than has yet been given to the public will be revealed. If it should turn out that Miss Smith has been wronged by her father, and is innocent of the charges brought against her, we apprehend she will be very speedily released.

DIED.

On the 5th December, Timothy Horgan, aged 31 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his brother-in-law's, Martin James, Queen street, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

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.

HAPPY WE WILL BE!

Christmas & New Year are Coming!

W. R. McRAE & CO. have reduced the price of GOODS for the Holidays.

Quarter Boxes Layer Raisins
Half Boxes " "
Boxes Black Basket Layer Raisins
Drums Sultana "
Boxes Prime Valentia "
Kegs and Half Kegs Malaga Grapes
Boxes Prime Eleme Figs, only 20 cents per box
Boxes Malaga Figs, 3 lbs for 25 cents
Boxes Citron Peel
Boxes Lemon Peel
Boxes Orange Peel
Pure Mixed Spices — Cinnamon, Allspice,
Cloves, Ginger, Mace, &c
Pale Brown and Golden SHERRY—Pemartin,
Cozens, Domecq, Gordon & McKenzie
Graham's very old Port Wine
Sandeman's Port Wine
Masden Port
Burgundy, Port, Marsala
Brandy—Hennessy, Martell, Otard, Dupuy, Sayers, &c., &c., 1848 and 1834 Vintages, in wood or bottle as imported by ourselves
Champagne—Gold Seal, Green Seal, &c. &c. pints and quarts, and quarter pints
Sparkling Moselle
" Hock, pints and quarts
Rum, Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskey
English, Irish, and Canadian Porter, pints and quarts
English, Scotch, and Canadian Ale, pints and quarts
English and Canadian Cheese
McKinnon's celebrated Biscuits in great variety
Raspberry Jam and Jelly
Red Currant Jelly
Black Currant Jam and Jelly
Gooseberry Jam and Jelly, &c.
Bottles Cherries
" Damsons
" Greengages, &c. &c.
And a choice assortment of Fish and Meat Sauce, Curry Paste and Curry Powder, Pickles, &c, from Crosse and Blackwell, London, England
Boxes Fresh Lemons
Kegs Fresh Prunes
Cases Italian Bitters
" John Bull Bitters
" Vermouth Bitters
" Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps

☞ The most complete assortment of ENGLISH & FOREIGN ALE AND WINES AND LIQUORS IN THE CITY.

W. R. McRAE

Brock and Princess.

FINNAN HADDIES.
SMOKED SALMON.
REAL DIGBYS, &c. &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
W. R. McRAE

Dec. 5.

Cheap & Extensive AUCTION BOUGHT AT THE MONTREAL

JAMES DAVIS has just received, and having bought at Montreal, and having bought BENNING & BARSALOU's stock will now offer very extraordinary bargains in the following lines:—
Very Handsome silks, 44 inches wide, 24, 27 and 30 inch Black Gros Grains, cheapest ever offered in this town, see them.
Plain and Twilled Satins for Dresses.
25 Pieces Black Velveteens, for Bridal and Evening Silk Dresses, all shades.
1 Case Horrockses Cottons.
Black Satins, for Dresses, worth 1s 6d per yard.
100 Dozen Napkins, worth 1s 3d per dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Cloths, 8d.
50 Pieces Table Linens, 1s 3d per yard.
15 Bales Factory Cottons, 1s 9d per yard.
2 Cases Aberdeen Winceys, at 1s 9d per yard.
1 Case 10¼ Linen Sheetings, 10s, from 6s 3d per yard.
We undertake to say that many others not enumerated, on close inspection, to be represented, First Class Drapery, and ably under current prices.

Dec. 2.

AUCTION GOODS!

GREAT AUCTION AT THE LIVERPOOL

CONSISTING of 50 dozen Gloves, worth 5s.
1,000 yards Tweed, worth 1s 3d per yard.
1,000 yards Tweed, worth at 1s 9d per yard.
10 doz. French Corsets, to be sold at 3s 1½d per pair.
40 doz. Black Silk Ties, at 3½d each.
Canada Tweeds, worth 3s 6d and 3s 9d.
1,000 yards Black Bonnet, 10s, from 6s 3d per yard.
50 pieces Factory Cotton, 50 " Factory Cotton, also Canton Flannels, Dress Goods, Prints, Gloves, Winceys, Tweeds, Napkins, Furnishing Goods, will be reduced in the same purchased at the late Bankrupt and Barsalou in Montreal.
The store will be closed to make the reductions.
1 Case Ready Made Clothing, Overcoats, Dresscoats, Pants.

Nov. 26, 1868.

R. & J. GAR

ARE NOW SELLING

REDUCED

CHEAP BLACK SILKS at Fancy Striped Silks, Gros Grains.

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

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOODS press Cloths, Poplins, Choice Novelties of the

CHEAP WINCEYS, Heather light and dark Winceys, price.)

CHEAP FLANNELS, White shire, Saxony, Colored, gents, Purple, Blue and Flannels, Striped, Checked

CHEAP BLANKETS, Scarlet English, Canadian, and kets from 3s 9d to 10s per lar prices.

CHEAP COTTONS, Grey tons, Sheetings, Tickings, ble Linens, Counterpanes, lin Curtains.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS will effect a saving Buying from

R. & J. G.

Kingston, Nov. 16.