KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. DAVISON, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 8, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER			
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
Sunday					35.0	23.0
Monday			19.0	25.0	35.0	19.0
Tuesday			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday			15.0	19.0	20.5	14.5
Thursday			18.5	23.5	25.0	[illegible]
Friday			16.0	20.0	20.5	4.5
Saturday			20.0	25.0	24.5	16.0

Comparative temperature of November for 1865, 6, 7, 8

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Mean temp.	38.0	39.2	35.4	32.9
" Max.	47.2	46.5	40.1	37.1
" Min.	32.4	34.0	30.1	28.7
Highest	54.0	53.5	58.5	45.0
Lowest	21.0	14.5	4.5	19.0
Range	33.0	39.0	54.0	26.0

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

1.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	Mixed train 3.15 a.m.
	5.50 "	" 6.15 "

GOING WEST.

4.35 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.]

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three copies.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 5d each, issued every Friday.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

The Nova Scotian separationists have got hold of a new idea which they are likely to act upon. The suggestion of it is mainly due to Mr Annand. It is that there shall be another appeal to the mother country. A general election has been held, there is a new Parliament, and a changed ministry, and the new House of Commons are to be appealed to, and a fresh demand made to allow Nova Scotia to withdraw from the Confederation. It is expected that a more favourable answer will be given than was received last year; and upon the bare possibility of getting such an answer, the local administration and its supporters will likely send a fresh delegation. In the meantime Mr Howe has given up the idea of appealing to the Imperial government, and thinks that the best terms can be made with the Canadian government. Mr Howe's course is more practicable, and promises speedier results than could be expected from any fresh appeal to the Imperial Parliament. Mr Annand's proposition indeed could only have a chance of success after the failure of a proper application to the Canadian government; and therefore we regard the settlement of the Nova Scotian difficulty as entirely in the hands of the Dominion government and the Parliament of Canada.

The repressive policy of the French Emperor is proving hurtful, in that it has led people to suspect the stability of the Emperor's government. The rumours said to have been current in London, of collisions in Paris between the mob and the military, and the report circulated in New York of the death of the Emperor, would have made no impression, but would have been scouted as false from the first, had not the incidents of the Emperor's mistaken policy in prosecuting the publishers of Parisian journals for printing the Baudin monument subscription lists led the public to believe in the probability of an outbreak. The fact is, the necessity of any such resort to repressive measures, like those now instituted in Paris, cannot be understood except on the supposition that France is on the brink of a revolution. It was natural, therefore, for some to imagine and others to believe that dreadful things had occurred in the French capital. For the mischief and disturbing effect thus created, French Imperialism has only itself to blame. To a nation like the French, a despotic Imperialism can only be tolerable so long as it is sagacious. If it makes a false step it draws down upon itself a powerful condemnation. This measure of punishing the journals so rigorously is intended to strike terror in the ranks of the French Republicans. The effect, however, is likely to be the very opposite of that intention. Imperialism has needlessly laid bare one of its weaknesses, and the Republicans will take courage, make fresh resolves, and gather strength from the date of this incident. Foreigners have deemed the Imperial government weak and in desperate plight, and the French Republicans will be encouraged thereby to look upon their cause as hopeful. Henceforward the Republicans will organize to establish a Republic in France on the death of the Emperor, and the great hope of perpetuating his dynasty indulged in by Napoleon, loses a great share of its hold upon the public mind.

The treasurer of the Orphans' Home acknowledges with thanks the sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the funds of the Institution, from John Watkins, Esq.

The Dominion Government have erected a large fog whistle at the entrance of Yarmouth harbour, N.S. It is to sound once a minute, and can be heard in calm weather at a distance of eight miles.

The Council of the Quebec Board of Trade have had under consideration the subject of establishing a Board of Examiners for masters and mates of vessels in the Dominion of Canada.

GRAPE CULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir—You ask my advice about the best varieties of outdoor grapes, the kind of soil best adapted to them, and the most desirable mode of their cultivation.

Now, let me say, in truth, that my experience in grape culture in this land has been so very short and slight that anything I may advance on the subject ought to be received in the light of a suggestion for future experiment or more extended observation, rather than as a positive, dogmatic, prior question, whether we can grow grapes at all in these colonies, i.e., with anything like profit or satisfaction, owing to its solution in the future, and can be determined only by experiment. I, in common with others, have raised good grapes under glass and in the open air, but even of those I have tried, I am myself undecided as to which is the best variety, my judgment of such a phase of mind can be called such—inclining me now to this kind, now to that. The Adirondac for sweetness, delicacy of flavour, freedom from acidity, and, what is very important, early ness, has hitherto received from those who have seen it with me and tasted it, as well as from all the members of my family, by far the greatest number of votes in its favour, and one writer, I think, (I quote from memory) says, that if he could have such vines of this variety as he saw on the grounds of Mr Bayley, of Pittsburgh (forty miles north of us), he would discard all others and confine himself to this one. Another advantage that it possesses is this, that it requires hardly any pruning. Yet enough of this may be true, it may not be, indeed, I suspect, is not, the whole truth. In one respect it behaved this year with me far from well, yet that might have been owing to the *peculiarity* of the last season, intensely hot and dry weather being succeeded by cold and heavy rains. I have been told, too, that in some districts of the United States it mildews badly. Still each locality will have to try it for itself before we can be sure of its success or failure there or anywhere.

With those few remarks you will allow me to conclude this my first letter on grapes.

Yours,

J. A. ALLEN.

Ashington, Dec. 7, 1868.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Tuesday, Dec. 8th.

Takers Recognizances—The jury, after an absence of two hours, returned, and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

The naturalization papers of Ira Allen Breck, the younger, of Garden Island, were read in court.

During the absence of the jury in the last case, the time of the court was occupied in hearing arguments for the admission to trial of an appeal case, Givens, appellant and J. H. King, respondent, the validity of the appeal notice being disputed by respondent's counsel, Messrs Britton & Price. It was an appeal from the conviction by Mr Cornelius Vanluven, J.P., of Battersea, of George Givens for selling liquor on Sunday, and whereby a penalty of $20 was imposed. The court dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr Agnew counsel for appellant.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The court resumed business at half-past nine o'clock this morning, Cornelius Vanluven, Esq., J.P., on the bench with his Honour.

The first case entertained was that of

Patrick Hogan, appellant, Henry Green respondent—Messrs Britton & Price for appellants. Mr John McIntyre for respondent.

An appeal from the order of Mr M. P. Guess, J.P., under the master and servants act. The amount involved in the suit was $1, being a balance upon wages claimed by Green for filling in a culvert, the digging of which had been undertaken and completed by Green and another man in October last, and for some other road work. The appellant claimed that there subsisted a partnership between Green and one Everard McConens, that all bargains were made by Hogan with McConens and that Hogan had paid McConens for all work done, and was therefore indebted nothing to Green. There was a doubt whether the statute applied upon the case, which was reserved as an after consideration should the jury find for the respondent. The jury retired at half-past eleven o'clock, and twenty-two persons had been more or less actively engaged upon the suit during that time, which was finally to result in the payment or non-payment to a labourer of the magnificent sum of one dollar! Verdict for the appellant.

Woods, appellant, vs Arnold, respondent—This was an appeal from a conviction by George McLeod, Esq., for an unlawful assault. Verdict for the appellant subject to the dismissal of the appeal on points reserved. Messrs. Price and Thibodo for the appellant. Mr Mudie for the respondent.

Elliotts vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company—An action brought by the Messrs. Elliott to recover damages from the Grand Trunk Railway Company for injury done to cattle on their passage from Belleville to Kingston in June last. The complainant urged that when the cattle were put aboard the cars at Belleville the doors thereof were improperly secured, and that to a remonstrance made upon the subject by complainant to the employees of the company no attention was paid. That the cars were in an unfit condition for the transportation of cattle. Owing to these imperfections of the cars during the passage of the cattle to Kingston the doors burst open and a portion of the cattle got, or fell out, and were more or less injured. Four of the cattle so injured were converted into beef by the plaintiff, who is a butcher, and had large contracts to fill, the injuries being trifling; but two others, one of which was a very fine beast, were killed by the employees of the company, the beef sold, and the money remitted to the head quarters of the company. The plaintiff contended that care should have been taken to prevent the accident to the four cattle, and claimed damages therefor, and that the company had no right to kill and sell the beef of the two others, subjects of the accident. The amount of damages claimed was $154:20.

The defence claimed a special contract whereby a pass was given to parties in charge who were allowed a free passage for the purpose of taking care of the cattle, thus taking the responsibility off the hands of the company. With respect to the two animals killed, the defendants claimed having acted for the best interests of the plaintiffs, and tendered $90 as the value of the beef disposed of. O'Reilly & Draper for the plaintiffs, and Mr J. Bell for the defendants.

The Grand Jury brought in a true bill against William Green et. al. for nuisance.

Mr Howe says that Great Britain has expended within the last seven years $1,060,150 on the fortifications of Nova Scotia.

The Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., and the Hon. Mr Macdougall, C.B., have been elected members of the Reform Club, London.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Journal de Quebec* says, that the Minister of Justice is sending copies of the bills forming his proposed criminal code to all the Judges in the Dominion, asking that they be returned with any suggestions of amendments. So soon as their suggestions are received—the 1st January being named as the latest date—these bills will be finally revised and reprinted. They will then be distributed among members of the legal profession and others, so that both houses may be in a position to deal with them at the opening of the Session.

According to the *Liberta Cattolica*, 2,429 Jesuits are employed in missionary work. Of these there are 139 fathers, 117 scholastics, and 55 brothers coadjutors in England; 14 fathers, 3 scholastics, 3 brothers coadjutors in Scotland; 61 fathers, 37 scholastics, 36 brothers coadjutors in Ireland. In the United States they seem to muster more strongly, 305 fathers, 147 scholastics, and 307 brothers coadjutors, being distributed in New York, Maryland, Missouri, New Orleans and California. In Canada the number is 187 of every grade.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.—After the select committees had presented their reports,

Mr Woods introduced a bill for the establishment of industrial schools. He said it was a copy of the British Act on the subject, with adaptations to the circumstances of this country.

The Election Bill came up for a third reading, which was moved by the Attorney-General.

Mr Perry moved in amendment that the bill be referred back, with instructions to amend so as to confer the franchise on all male persons assessed upon income and salary derived from a profession or calling in the following amounts:—In cities, $600; in towns, $500, and in villages and townships, $400.

Mr McKellar and Mr Boyd supported the amendment, but it was opposed by Mr Cameron and Mr McGill, and Mr McMurrich. On a vote being taken, the amendment was lost—yeas 19; nays 44.

Mr Coyne proposed an amendment conferring the franchise on female property holders.

Mr Blake opposed the motion, and Mr Ferguson made a humorous speech against it. It was lost without a division.

The Recorders' Courts abolition bill was brought up for a third reading.

To an inquiry by Mr Scott the Attorney-General said the question of compensation to Recorders would be an after consideration. The present question, he said, was whether the bill should pass.

Mr Blake expressed approval of many provisions in the bill.

Mr Clark thought it would be an act of great injustice not to pension the Recorders, some of whom were men advanced in years.

Mr Coyne did not see the injustice of depriving them of their offices. They had had full liberty to practise their professions, and most of them did so.

Mr Smith approved of the bill for abolishing useless offices.

The Attorney General said all the office holders were making money. He never saw any one yet that did not. The measure would effect an immense saving, and he was confident it would meet with the approbation of the country.

Mr McMurrich moved the six months' hoist, which was lost, and the bill was read a third time and passed. Its title is to be "The Law Reform Act, 1868."

The bill relative to the impeachment of county judges was considered in committee and reported.

The House adjourned shortly after midnight.

DEPUTY COUNTY JUDGE.

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, Ottawa, 3rd December, 1868.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:

Thomas Parke, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, to be the Deputy Judge of the County of Frontenac, in the Province of Ontario, in the place of George L. Mowat, Esquire, resigned.—*Official Gazette.*

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—The only case of interest before the court this morning was that of Alfred Fisher, who was charged by Francis Tracey with stealing a cocker spaniel of the King Charles breed, belonging to him. Mr F. Draper appeared for the complainant, and Mr Fisher was defended by Mr C. V. Price. The particulars of the case are briefly these. Mr Tracey lost a cocker spaniel, a great favourite of his little son, who is blind, on Monday, the 30th ultimo, and made inquiries among several friends, which led to the understanding that information could be learned respecting the animal of Mr John Dennis, at the Albion Saloon, Market-square. Upon inquiry of that person it transpired that on the Sunday previous to the owner's missing the dog it was in the saloon, where also were the defendant and a friend. The latter admired the dog, and upon learning that Mr Dennis was not its owner, expressed his determination to steal the animal, a proceeding which was opposed by Mr Dennis, who stated that the dog was a favourite of a friend of his, and fearing that the person who appeared to take a great fancy to the animal might coax it away with him, Dennis turned the dog out of the saloon and endeavoured to drive it home, and the last he saw of it was near the Express Office, and the defendant and his friend coming out of the saloon at that time took their way in that direction. It appeared further that the friend of Mr Fisher did finally take the dog with him to Toronto, and upon Fisher's writing to him agreed to return the dog to Kingston. The animal was subsequently lost, and Mr Tracey has failed to recover his property. There was no evidence whatever to implicate Mr Fisher, and the case was accordingly dismissed. A large number of the personal friends of both parties, all in good standing in the city, were present, and the cocker raised as much excitement for a time as he could possibly have done among a bevy of woodcocks in covert. The only other cases were those of Alexander Robinson and James Smith, both charged with being drunk and quarrelsome in their cups, and were each fined $2.

The Ottawa *Times* having announced that Messieurs Duvernay of the *Minerve* had been appointed Queen's printers by the Local Ministry, the Quebec paper—the *Evenement*—positively contradicts the rumour.

An apt illustration of the absurdity and injustice of the custom of obtaining promotion by purchase, which still prevails in the British army, is afforded by a London military journal, which announces that an ensign, probably a boy of twenty or thereabouts, has become Lieutenant-Colonel, or in other words, commander of his regiment, by purchase.

The English court of Chancery was lately petitioned to dissolve an injunction granted two years ago under peculiar circumstances. A ward of the court, fifteen years of age, entitled to property yielding an annual income of about £130, married his governess, aged twenty-five years, and after a private hearing of the case, the court granted an injunction to prevent them living together until the youth could gain his own livelihood, and ordered him to be apprenticed to a farmer. The parties were married under misrepresentation as to their ages, but the Divorce Court had since held that the marriage was valid. The court expressed the opinion that it could not be for the interest of a boy of seventeen, without the means of subsistence, to live with his wife, and he held it to be the duty of the court to protect its ward. As the case was an unprecedented one, however, the question was held for further consideration.

THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON AT BRIGHTON.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, being on a visit to Mr Peabody, who is sojourning at Brighton, the Corporation of that town have voted him an address, which was presented to him on Thursday by the Mayor and a deputation of Aldermen. The following was the hon. Reverdy Johnson's reply:—

"Mr Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town of Brighton—Accept my best thanks for the honour done me by your address. Peace between your country and my own is so essential to the interests and prosperity of both, that even the possible hazard of its disturbance could not fail to awaken the solicitude of all reflecting, humane, and Christian men. The causes, one of which dates prior to 1812, the other to 1846, and the third to the years of our late civil war, owing to circumstances beyond the control of Mr Adams, and which, wise and discreet as he was, it was not within his power to remove. My mission commenced under a more favourable state of things. Our domestic troubles were at an end, and the integrity of our Government was placed upon a firm and enduring basis.

"It was natural, therefore, that your Government should be anxious, as was my own, to arrange at the earliest moment every existing difficulty. Lord Stanley and myself entered upon our negotiations with a settled purpose to adjust everything upon terms consistent with the rights and honour of both nations. That being our determination, it is not at all surprising that we accomplished it to the fullest extent.

"The first cause of trouble, and one of the most perilous and of the longest duration, was the rights of our naturalized citizens. Coeval almost with the origin of your Courts, it was held that the allegiance of nativity was perpetual. This was directly opposite to the view of the citizens of the United States, and I believe to the general sentiments of almost all Continental Europe. The constitution of the United States in this particular accords with that sentiment. It vests in Congress the power to pass laws of naturalization, and that power was exercised at the earliest period. The condition, among others, upon which a native of any other country could become a citizen of the United States was that he should renounce absolutely his original allegiance. But, as I have said, his right to do so was uniformly denied by your judiciary, thus compelling such a citizen to violate his obligations to the United States, and to deprive him of his rights as a citizen of that country.

"Your Government acted upon this doctrine previous to 1812 by impressing out of our ships our naturalized citizens. This constituted one of the causes of the war of that year; and, although the doctrine was not surrendered by the treaty of Ghent, it was never afterwards practically acted upon.

"It is now settled by the protocol agreed to by Lord Stanley and myself, and so settled that it cannot hereafter give trouble to either Government; and I am glad to add that it has received the approval of the executive of each. The natural zed is placed upon the same footing in all respects as the native citizen.

"The second cause was as to the running of one of the lines which divides your possessions and ours, as described in the treaty between us of 1846. This at one time rendered a war almost imminent. All danger from that source is removed by the second protocol, agreed to by his Lordship and myself, and which also has the approval of the two Executives.

"The third and the only other cause of trouble originated during our late domestic war. From this have arisen most of the claims made by our citizens upon my Government, and my fellow-citizens upon yours, the latter known by the general name of the 'Alabama claims.'

"The convention which we have recently agreed to (and which I have no doubt will be approved by both Governments) provides that these are to be settled by a Board of four Commissioners, two to be appointed by each Government.

"In the event of their not deciding by a majority for or against any claim other than an Alabama one, the decision is to be made by an umpire chosen by themselves. In regard to the Alabama claims, the arrangement is somewhat different.

"Before these are to be considered by the Commissioners the two Governments are to agree upon the head of some foreign Government as an arbitrator, by whom the decision as to the liability of your Government for such claims is to be made on the contingency that the Commissioners fail to come to a unanimous decision for or against it.

"This arbitrator, however, is to adjudge only the question of liability.

"If he rule that question against your Government, the amount due to each claimant is to be ascertained by a majority of the Commissioners. If he rule in favour of your Government, the claim is to be perpetually barred.

"You will thus see, gentlemen, that all the sources of trouble have been closed, and so completely that they can never again be opened.

"The two nations, therefore, have before them an unclouded prospect of an enduring peace, and all the advantages, material, social, and political, certain to result from it. And it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the announcement of these results should have been hailed with satisfaction and delight by the people of both nations.

"For the settlement of these various and dangerous controversies the two countries are more indebted to the enlightened spirits of their respective Governments and to Lord Stanley than to me.

All agree that it was a paramount obligation due to the Christian civilization of the age, that war between two such countries could never be even entertained, much less justified, it to be avoided in any other than by the abandonment of national rights or the surrender of national honour. And may we not hope that what has been done in this instance will be an example, having a potential influence in preserving the peace of the world?

"I remain, gentlemen, with high regard, your obliged and grateful servant,

"REVERDY JOHNSON."

"Brighton, Nov. 19."

It is stated that the cost of fitting up Her Majesty's ship Ariadne for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, family, and attendants, will amount to something approaching £25,000. It is not yet stated whether the disbursement will fall on the navy estimates or be provided for in some other way.

The history of Mrs Gatewood is a singular one. It appears that for many years she has been afflicted with kleptomania, but has invariably succeeded in exciting the sympathies of the victims to such an extent that she would effect her release from custody. She was under no less than six indictments at one time for thefts committed from Mr Riggs, the Washington banker. She got off on the plea of insanity. She was confined for a while in the Philadelphia Lunatic Asylum, but was released at the request of some sympathetic ladies. In 1863 she was arrested in this city for having stolen articles from the wife of Mr Joseph A. Scoville, in Twenty-seventh street; from Mr Peter Yearance, of the Bancroft House, corner of Twentieth street; and from a lady living on the corner of Irving place and Fourteenth street she stole a coiffure valued at $50, besides taking from other ladies, who, rather than appear in a police court to prosecute, sacrificed their property. These arrests were made by detectives Vaughan and Irving, of police headquarters, who also made the last arrest. She carried with her an album, filled with poetry on the death of one of her children, with which she was in the habit of exciting the sympathies of those ladies in whose employment she was. At the time of the last arrest, when detective Vaughan entered the house without any preliminaries, he told her he had come for the articles stolen, and, without any hesitation or desire to conceal, she immediately produced them.

Young man, what's the price of this silk?" asked a partially deaf old lady. "Seven dollars," was the reply. "Seventeen dollars!" exclaimed she; "I'll give you thirteen." "Seven dollars, ma'am, is the price of the silk," replied the honest shopman. "Oh, seven dollars!" replied the lady, sharply; "I'll give you five."

A telegram from Darmstadt announces that Princess Alice of Hesse gave birth to a son on the 25th ult.

Two ladies recorded their votes in favour of Mr Gourley, one of the successful candidates for Sunderland.

ANOTHER SWINDLE AFOOT.—A gentleman of this vicinity has handed us a lot of advertisements and tickets for a lottery, hailing from a village in Canada West on the Niagara frontier, which have been sent to him by mail. The senders doubtless beleng to the other side of the lines, and the following paragraph contains the only important part of the whole thing to them, viz: "Be sure that your money is put up neatly, and fold the letter and seal it tightly in the envelope, and send it by mail," which, if any one do, he will not only lose, but deserve to lose his money. Will the Attorney-General of Ontario give this matter his attention, and take charge of the parties who call for such letters? We send him the documents.—*Montreal Witness.*

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, a resolution in favour of the protection of members, for votes and words spoken in the House, was carried a first time almost unanimously. The Minister of the Interior said the Government assented to the resolution for the sake of peace, but not without strong misgiving.

Mr Brydges arrived in Montreal from England on Monday forenoon, in good health. He proceeded to the Grand Trunk offices at Point St. Charles, and was received with enthusasim by the *employes*, who turned out to give him welcome.

The whipping post and pillory were again brought into requisition at Newcastle, Delaware, on Saturday. One man stood in pillory one hour, after which he received thirty lashes and was sent back to gaol for five years. Another stood one hour, received twenty lashes, and went back to gaol for six months. Another received twenty lashes for a larceny of $15, and was sent to gaol. The crowd, we are told, was not as large as usual on account of the rain.

The delay till the 21st to render judgment on Whelan's appeal is extremely to be regretted, unless the decision is to be in his favour. It will be recollected, that under the Upper Canada Statute he could not be executed until after the present term, and consequently the 10th was fixed for the day of execution. When that day comes round, however, Whelan's case will still be dangling in the Court of Appeals. It may be of some use to have our attention drawn to the working of a criminal appeal, for there are numerous good natured impracticables in Lower Canada who desire to have the adminstration of criminal justice still further dislocated than it is at present, by the establishment of this most unnecessary complication of a criminal appeal.—*Montreal Telegraph.*

The news from Toronto published in our last impression that the Judges would not give their judgment upon the proceedings in error, in the Whelan case, till the 21st of January next, was received in this city with great dissatisfaction: and this delay is prejudicial to the interests of justice. The information in the telegram we published further added that the proceedings in error acted as a respite of the sentence, and that the prisoner will be detained in Toronto till the judgment is rendered. When Judge Richards delivered the sentence, he allowed an unusually long time before the day fixed for its execution, for appeal. People naturally ask, why were not the proceedings taken in time to allow a decision in one way or another before the day fixed for execution? There is an uneasy feeling in men's minds that justice will not be done.—*Montreal Gazette.*

An American company has been formed in the State of Connecticut for the extraction and manufacture of peat after the process patented in Canada and the United States by Mr Aubin, of our city. The capital of the company (all taken up and paid) is $250,000, in which the patent right goes in for $125,000. Mr A. Hibbard, of Montreal, is one of the directors, and Mr Aubin consulting engineer of the company. Mills and steam engines are now being constructed, so as to be ready for operation early next spring. Three other peat companies under the same patents will, we understand, begin or continue operations in Lower Canada, one at Sorel, one at Valleyfield, and another at Beloeil.—*Montreal Witness.*

The *Moniteur du Soir* states that the Emperor of Russia, on the return of the French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, expressed his satisfaction at the pacific intentions and the feeling of mutual good will of the Sovereigns of Europe.

A telegram from Rome says it is expected that the Antibes Legion will shortly be transformed into a simple battalion of infantry of the line. No decision has yet been announced respecting the brigands Monti and Tognetti, but it is believed the Pope will commute their sentence of death. Large supplies of ammunition continue to arrive for the Papal Government at Civita Vecchia.

We regret to record that the political ill-feeling engendered through the recent Parliamentary election has resulted in what is believed will prove a second murder, in which a political foe is the victim. Yesterday, at the Blackburn Town Hall, before the Mayor, two rough-looking men, both named Patrick Walsh, one a weaver and the other a grinder, were placed in the dock charged with attempting to murder a tradesman, named Bottomley, on Wednesday morning last, in Canam, a part of the town inhabited by the Irish. Bottomley, it was stated by the Chief Constable, is in a dying state, and his deposition cannot be taken. The prisoners attacked and kicked him most brutally, and the case against them would be fully made out. The bench remanded the prisoners for a week.—The inquest on the body of the man Whittaker was opened at the Town Hall yesterday. After some formal evidence had been taken, it was adjourned to enable the police to complete the cases against the prisoners Duxbury and Fallon.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The *Diz Decembre*, the new French Imperialist paper, publishes an article on the capacity of the Empress for public affairs. According to the editor, her Majesty is especially strong in matters of interior economy and finance. The only proof of her arithmetic, it is said, which the Empress has as yet given to the public, is her distribution of 69,000 francs between seventy-seven asylums, which was announced about a month ago in the *Moniteur*.

A very cruel practice prevails at the stock yards of East Buffalo, says a Buffalo paper, the driving of cattle by means of long staffs, in the ends of which are small, sharp pointed "prods" from a half to an inch long. These "prods" are driven into an animal's sides and back if it does not move with alacrity in the right direction. Small wounds are thus made in the flesh of the animals, which must be as painful to them as it would be to a human being. Cattle are thus "prodded" all the way from Chicago to New York.

THE REFORT COURTROOM.—On the occasion of Mr Jebb, the Liberal candidate for North Shropshire, visiting Wem, the enthusiastic electors insisted upon taking the horses out of his carriage and dragging it through the streets in triumph. A local clergyman, speaking at a Conservative meeting in the town on the same day, described the scene, and stated that he had seen a carriage drawn not by horses, but by the less noble animal. A correspondent writes to a district newspaper to remind the speaker that the next time he officiates in his parish church he will be under the necessity of addressing these asses as "Dearly beloved brethren."

The recent horrible explosion at a mine near Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson River, was occasioned, it now appears, by nitroglycerine in its new form of "dynamite." Some of it had been sent to the mine for trial. Having a three-inch hole, four feet deep, to fire, the foreman pounded the compound under a hammer to the consistency of fine powder, while the boss of the gang scraped it from the plank on which it was pulverized, and put about seven pounds in his can, which had a thimble stopper, when the gang of three men left for the shaft. While on their way, the can was opened by the man who had it in charge to exhibit the powder to others, and, as there were lighted pipes in the company, a spark came in contact, when the explosion took place. It is quite evident that this terrible substance has been somewhat tamed, but not yet sufficiently so to justify the neglect of ordinary precaution in handling it.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in drawing attention to the fact—no news, by the bye—that woman has no power to vote, asks if a man is lawfully sent out of the world by a hangwoman instead of by a hangman. This question has merely a retrospective interest, and, in all the agitation for female employment, not an occupation most likely to be mooted again. It appears, however, that in Exeter, within the memory of the oldest inhabitan, the executioner at a hanging ceremony was not forthcoming, and, the Sheriff not having a heart for the work, a woman volunteered and was accepted, and appears to have carried out her work admirably. Now, was this man lawfully hanged? asks the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

A POLITE PEER.—"What we have to do is to put our fingers and thumbs on Mr Gladstone." So said the Duke of Beaufort. If such language had been used about Mr Disraeliby some Radical operative, who had then further gone on to describe the Conservative Premier as "the most insidious, unscrupulous, and unprincipled man who ever sat in the House of Commons," what an outcry would have been raised by the Conservative press! How would the truculence and violence of the "mob" have been denounced! But when a Tory duke says such things, an appreciative audience gathered at a Tory dinner responds with "loud applause." The duke holds every Conservative bound to prevent Mr Gladstone coming into power by "all the means in his power, putting his hands in his pockets, and by every other means he could see." That suggestion was followed by "loud laughter," by which the company intimated their enjoyable recollection of the means the duke was himself using, and especially how he snubbed the clergyman who had "the impertinence" to apply to him for a subscription towards rebuilding his schools, after having given his vote and interest to a Liberal candidate. Will not the freeholders of West Gloucestershire resent the impertinence of this overblown peer, and teach him to be a little more respectful to his betters?—*English Independent.*

FOR CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

REMEMBER

You can get the best assortment of

NEW GOODS

AND

LATEST NOVELTIES

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Dec. 8.

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
Madeira 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 Schnappe, &c. &c.

The most complete assortment of choice

ENGLISH & FOREIGN GROCERIES,

AND

WINES AND LIQUORS

IN THE CITY.

W. R. McRAE & Co.,

Brock and Princess Streets.

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

W. R. McRae & Co.

Dec. 5.

AT

GREENFIELD

YOUR choice entire Stock of [illegible] at 25 cents, 1s 3d, or [illegible] yard. Some of them have been [illegible] 2s 6d and 1s 10d per yard.

AT GREENFIELD'S

Your choice of them all at [illegible] 5,000 yards in the lot.

AT GREENFIELD'S

Also, another pile of about [illegible] DRESS GOODS, worth from [illegible] yard. Your choice for 10½d.

Another large lot bought at a [illegible] tion, worth from 10½d to 1s 3d, [illegible] a York shilling, 7½d, or 12½ cents.

AT GREENFIELD'S

Still another lot, worth 7½d, [illegible] 5½d per yard. Every Lady [illegible] should have a dress out of each [illegible] Call early and select, as there [illegible] in them.

AT GREENFIELD'S

Bales of Factory Cotton at [illegible] the price. 200 pairs of Blankets [illegible] per pair off the price. Heavy [illegible] Goods at

J. GREENFIELD'S

SPECIAL.—A few dozen left [illegible] best French Kid Gloves, [illegible] We are selling them at 3s 9d, [illegible] 3½d Lace Veils.

Remnants! Remnants! Remnants!

300 Remnants of Goods, [illegible]

J. GREENFIELD'S

Dec. 9, 1868.

LOOK OUT FOR GREAT [illegible]

ALL THIS MONTH

AT THE

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & Co.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOODS [illegible] press Cloths, Poplins, Berges, [illegible]

CHEAP WINCEYS, French [illegible] Plaids, Coburgs, and Lustres.

CHEAP FLANNELS, Red, White, Grey, Fancy, Checked, and Striped.

CHEAP BLANKETS, Grey and [illegible] moral Skirts and Shirtings.

CHEAP MANTLES, Jackets, [illegible] fast Shawls, Clouds, and [illegible]

CHEAP Grey, White, and Fancy Tickings, and Sheetings.

CHEAP Wearing Cottons, Linen Bags and Baggings.

CHEAP Irish Frieze Sacking [illegible] Cloths.

CHEAP Canadian Tweeds, Scotch [illegible] lish Tweeds.

CHEAP BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, [illegible] Pilots, and Witneys.

AS the above GOODS will [illegible] GREATLY REDUCED PRICES [illegible] Month, Customers will [illegible] making their purchases at [illegible] GOW WAREHOUSE.

R. WADDELL & Co.

Corner Princess & Wellington streets.

Dec. 8, 1868.

Cheap & Extensive

OF

AUCTION BOUGHT

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE

JAMES DAVIS has just returned from Montreal, and having bought [illegible] BENNING & BARSALOU'S BANKRUPT STOCK will now offer very extraordinary [illegible] the folowing lines:

Very Handsome silks, 4s 6d per yard, [illegible] 24, 27 and 30 inch Black Gros Grains [illegible] cheapest ever offered in this city [illegible] see them.

Plain and Twilled Scarlet Flannels [illegible]
25 Pieces Black Velveteens, from [illegible]
Bridal and Evening Silk Dress [illegible] shades.
1 Case Herrockses Cottons.
Black Satins, for Dresses, another [illegible]
100 Dozen Napkins, worth 13s 9d [illegible] dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Cloths, 8s 9d per [illegible]
50 Pieces Table Linens, assorted.
15 Bales Factory Cottons, prime [illegible]
2 Cases Aberdeen Winceys.
1 Case 10¼ Linen Sheetings at [illegible]

We undertake to say that these [illegible] many others not enumerated, will [illegible] on close inspection, to be what [illegible] sented, First Class Drapery Goods [illegible] ably under current importing prices.

JAMES DAVIS

Dec. 2. MONTREAL HOUSE

GIVING UP BUSINESS

Great Reduction in [illegible]

AS THE STOCK MUST BE CLEARED [illegible]

AT

FERGUSON BROTHERS'

PRINCESS STREET

BLACK SILKS ⅞ wide, from [illegible] Coloured Silks from 3s 9d [illegible] Splendid value.

FERGUSON BROS.

PURCHASERS should see our [illegible] rinoes and All Wool Plaids, [illegible] at 3s 9d, and Balmoral Skirting [illegible] 1s 10½d. Usual Price 3s and 3s [illegible]

FERGUSON BROS.

FOR DRESS GOODS, Winceys and Lustres at very low prices [illegible]

FERGUSON BROS.

BLAC