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### Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 10 a.m. | 1:30 p.m. | Mixed train 3 15 a.m |
| | 1:50 " | " " 6 20 " |

GOING WEST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4:50 p.m | 5.40 a.m. | Mixed train 10.00 a.m |
| 5 10 " | | " " 7 00 " |

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. It is also requisite that correspondents should write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

# The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Mr Calvin's bill relating to Municipal institutions has been printed. It is a bill to amend that section of the Municipal Act which relates to the separation of counties. It seeks to alter the law in such cases so as to establish the principle that "the assets and choses in action belonging to the corporation of the union, shall belong to, and be the property of either the senior or junior county, or union of counties, as agreed upon at the separation; and in the absence of any agreement they shall belong to, and be the property of the senior county or union of counties, and in the case of choses in action they may be recorded in a suit, action, or other legal proceeding instituted or commenced in the name of the senior county, or union of counties." This amendment is understood to have been framed to meet the case of the county of Frontenac as arising out of the separation of Lennox and Addington from the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

It is to be hoped that this measure will not be made retroactive. Words should be inserted to prevent its having any effect upon the suit now pending between the county and the city, involving a large sum, and which has been already argued, and now stands for judgment.

The South Huron election committee, which has been sitting almost since the House met, has at length arrived at a decision Mr Gibbons is unseated, and Mr Isaac Carling declared the properly elected member for the riding. The investigation has been tedious, but very free and liberal; and Mr Gibbons has had every opportunity to make good his claim. In this he has failed, Mr Carling having successfully vindicated himself from the charge of bribery and corruption brought against him. The decision of the committee, it would seem, will be received in some quarters as altogether due to partizan feeling. The *Globe* is acrimonious over the result, and charges that the influence of the Hon. John Carling has been sufficient to induce members to inflict a wrong upon Mr Gibbons for the benefit of Mr Carling's brother. It seeks to cast obloquy upon Mr Clarke, the member for Grenville, who was chairman of the committee, by calling him an unjust judge, and by declaring that his reputation is ruined, etc. Had Mr Clarke been a judge upon the bench, instead of a politician and a member of Parliament, his decisions would not have been assailed in this way. The business of investigating controverted elections had better be left to the courts. These recurring disputations are never settled in Parliament without breeding a fresh batch of political animosities. A court would despatch the business with greater method and quickness, and its decisions would command the respect that is paid to the Canadina Bench.

A republican insurrection has broken out in Cadiz, the first great tumult which has occurred in Spain since the critical struggles of the revolution. This outbreak is to be deplored in that it mars the friendly rivalry of parties reduced to harmony by the expulsion of Queen Isabella. Instead of trusting confidently to the popular vote to decide the future of the Spanish government, the Republicans have rashly appealed to arms. This madness of conduct will bring on its own discomfiture. The plot though perhaps general, has only had a local success. The scheme of liberating and arming the convicts failed at Saragossa, and the success of the movement in Cadiz can only be looked upon as of a temporary kind. It must provoke the monarchists to strange determination, and will create a feeling the worst possible for the quiet conduct of the elections. The insurrection is greatly to be regretted by all friends of good government.

The Treasurer of the Kingston General Hospital begs to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of $100 from John Watkins, Esq.

MR STEPHENSON'S LECTURE.—We call attention to the second lecture of the Rev. Mr Stephenson, which will take place to-morrow evening at the City Hall. Subject—"Curiosity and curious men."

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The public are reminded of the theatrical performance of the amateurs of the band of the R. C. Rifles to-morrow night in St. Patrick's Hall.

We are requested to state that the festival of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Andrew's Church is postponed till Wednesday evening next, as several eminent speakers from a distance, who will attend a special meeting of trustees of Queen's University, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec 10.—Three men named Carrol, Webster, and Loutier, have been arrested at St Johns, C E on suspicion of being concerned in the death of a soldier named Larkin in October last. They are being examined.

The house of Ferdinand (coloured,) in Visitation street, was broken open and $62 in silver, a cheque for £25, and a watch and gold pin stolen.

Application is being made for a commutation of Notman's sentence.

The late William Dow, whose funeral takes place this afternoon, is said to have left a fortune of £300,000.

Thermometer 1 below zero this morning.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.—A number of petitions were presented. Mr Strange presented a petition from the corporation of Kingston praying aid for the House of Industry.

The report of the South Huron election committee was received and ordered to be entered on the journals. Mr Carling is declared entitled to the seat.

Mr Grahame moved that the clerk be directed to lay on the table a list of petitions presented in favour of a grant of land in aid of the construction of the Huron and Ontario ship canal, with the aggregate number of names to each petition.

Mr Lauder seconded the resolution and both gentlemen spoke in favour of the canal scheme.

Mr Beatty would acquiesce in passing the resolution, but he objected to the canal scheme and thought we should not give away our public lands for such an object, but should reserve them in aid of railroad enterprises, which would improve the lands through which they passed.

Attorney-General Macdonald said there could be no objection to granting the motion As regarded the canal, however, the government believed that the time had not arrived for dealing with so vast a project, and that they would not be justified in giving away such a large portion of the public domain for such a purpose, therefore they were not at present prepared to give consideration to the prayers of the petitioners

Mr Ferguson supported the canal scheme.

Mr Scott (of Ottawa) maintained that the Ottawa ship canal project would be preferable.

Mr McCall thought that the government should lead the House and the country in these matters of public improvement.

The motion was then put and carried.

A number of bills—administration of oaths, Colonial Securities Company, St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, and Hamilton Debentures bill—were advanced a stage.

Attorney-General Macdonald moved the House into committee on the Central Prisons bill.

Mr McKellar asked for a postponement, in order to give the county councils an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject.

Mr Blake having raised the point of order as to the precedence of public bills, the Attorney-General explained that he wished the committee to rise, report progress, and sit again. Estimates for prisons would be submitted to the House before the bill was reported.

Mr Blake expressed himself satisfied.

The Attorney-General charged the opposition with obstructing public business, and said they wanted to adjourn over the Christmas holidays, and come back again. He was sure such was not the wish of the people who sent them there.

After the discussion of various points of order, it was explained that it was proposed to build two or three District prisons, a central one, and two east and west, and $100,000 would be asked for this purpose, which would include the entire expense. It was the calculation of the government that they could support prisoners cheaper in these central prisons than in common gaols. Their earnings would go to their support, and it was proposed that under sufficient escort they should be allowed to work upon the public roads.

Considerable discussion followed. The first three clauses were passed, and the House adjourned at half-past twelve.

Brigham Young disapproves of whistling in his theatre, and the *Deseret News* declares that "it is a nuisance which should be abated, if not by the passage and enforcement of a city ordinance, by the expulsion of the offenders from the building."

Sperm oil has been gradually abandoned by the American Lighthouse Board, and lard oil has been substituted. Kerosene and other forms of petroleum are not used, on account of the danger arising from their inflammable character, and the explosiveness of their vapour when mixed with atmospheric air.

Books to the value of a million and a half of dollars were imported into the United States from England last year.

The vital statistics of Vermont for 1866, just issued, reveal the fact that divorces in that State number one to every twenty marriages.

Jackson, the spiritualist, who was considered to have come out best from the contest with Hartz, the Illusionist, has been ignominiously beaten in a second encounter. His person was searched before he commenced the performance of freeing himself from the intricate rope bandages with which he was secured, and enough was found about him to show that human agency was quite capable of performing the feat without spiritual assistance.

The Louisiana papers say that the season has been a splendid one for the sugar planters, and they are making preparations for more extensive cultivation of the cane next year. The yield of the cane is everywhere greater than has been known for years back, and the quality of the sugar is superior to that of past times. At the present prices of sugar and molasses the planters will relieve themselves of many of their embarrassments.

We learn by the *Nor Wester* that Messrs. Snow and Mair, the gentlemen sent by the Dominion Government to superintend the construction of the upper end of the road from Fort Garry to Fort William, arrived at the settlement on the 27th ult., and at once entered upon their duties.

On Saturday last, Frankie Springer, son of the late E. A. Springer of Scriba, Oswego county, fell into a pail of boiling water, and was burned so badly that he died on Thursday. The little fellow's mother was mopping the floor, and he stepped backwards and sat down into the water. He was three years and six months old.

## THE COUNTY COURT.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

*Elliotts vs. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount of $35:40 in addition to the sum of $90 already paid into court by the defendants.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

The business of the court commenced at half-past nine o'clock, Mr John Creighton, J.P., on the bench with his honour.

John Schroeder, and others, indicted for participating in a riot at the dwelling house of Minie Smith at the time of the late shooting affair, were arraigned for the offence, and formally acquitted by the jury, no evidence being adduced by the crown.

*The Queen vs Margaret Riley.*—This case came up at a former court, at which time the particulars were fully reported. The prisoner stood indicted for stealing scrap iron, the property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and a second count charged the prisoner with having the property in her possession knowing it to have been stolen. The County Attorney conducted the case for the crown, and Mr J. O'Reilly, Q.C., defended the prisoner.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the prisoner by direction of the bench through an informalty in the indictment (the prisoner's name being left out), the bench remarking that there could be no doubt of the prisoner's acquittal independent of that flaw. Some merriment was occasioned in court by a passage of arms between the crown attorney and Mr O'Reilly, the former insinuating that the learned counsel being so exceedingly particular about the prisoner's name, which being similar to the learned gentleman's, argued a subsisting consanguinity between them. To which the prisoner's counsel replied that a much nearer relationship was apparent between the old lady and the learned counsel for the crown, whose glowing features, the nose especially, were the very counterpart of the interesting old creature's, and as he had by the mistake in the indictment established an additional claim upon the old lady, he should therefore recommend her to leave a daily allowance of buttermilk at the house of the learned counsel. (The old woman peddles buttermilk.)

*McMillan vs J. S. Fritz*, of Napanee—An undefended promissory note case (in the present court by order of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,) for the amount, principal and interest, of $705,14. Verdict for plaintiff. Messrs Britton and Price for plaintiff

*W. H. Davy vs J. H. Perry*—A promissory note case, like the preceding, ordered by Judge of Court of Common Pleas, for an amount, principal and interest, of $565,93. Verdict for plaintiff. Messrs Britton and Price for plaintiff Mr Macdonald for defendant.

*Cole vs Hislop*—An undefended promissory note case for an amount, principal and interest of $113.54. Verdict for plaintiff. Messrs Britton and Price for plaintiff.

*Clow vs. Howes.*—An action brought by Oliver Clow against George Howes, both of the township of Hinchinbrooke, for the wrongful conversion of a quantity of rye and rye straw. It appears that the plaintiff took a piece of land of fourteen acres on lot 24, 4 h concession of the township of Hinchinbrooke, of Mr John Lee, the owner of the land, to be worked by plaintiff on shares, the terms being that Clow should pay Lee one third of crops raised. Clow sowed the fourteen acres to rye, and which grew and matured, and the greater part of which was cut by Clow. After the bargain between Clow and Lee for use of the land, and before the rye was fit to harvest, the land of Lee was sold by the Sheriff, and was purchased by the defendant to the present suit, Howes. After nearly the whole of the grain had been harvested, and while plaintiff and his servants were about to complete the harvest, defendant came on to the field and ordered plaintiff off the land, and defendant's sons reaped the remainder of the crop, and removed the whole of it to the premises of the defendant. The case was proceeded with, and several witnesses called by the plaintiff were examined, when the defendant's counsel objected to the case being tried by the present court, not being within its jurisdiction, as it involved a right of title to the land. The court concurred in these views, and to the second count that the title of the ownership of the grain should be tried, plaintiff admitting the right of defendant to the land, and to the use of that portion on which was the grain immediately upon its removal, his honour considered that the title to the grain involved a consideration of the title of the land, and therefore refused to try it.

*Major vs McRorey*—An action for wages against the executors of the estate of the late Wesley McRorey. The amount claimed was $320, being four years wages at $80 per annum. The counsel on the defensive said the suit was brought to determine the amount plaintiff was entitled to, as it was evident he was entitled to something, and to save the expense of a Chancery suit. The jury returned a verdict accordingly for the amount claimed. Mr R. V. Rogers for plaintiff; Mr Walkem for the defence.

*McRorey vs McRorey*—An action similar to the last, and the same parties interested. The plaintiff, a daughter of the deceased, claimed a salary for six years at $60 per annum, while in the family of the deceased, of which she appeared to be the head, her father being sickly. His honour strongly objected to cases of this kind coming into court, and expressed an opinion that the defendant was not entitled to any remuneration, living, as she did, in her father's house and making it her home as a daughter. The jury retired and were absent some time, when they finally found a verdict for plaintiff $180. The same counsel as in the former case.

*The Bank of B N. America vs Jonathan Curran*—An undefended promissory note case for principal and interest of $105,49. Verdict for plaintiff; Mr John McIntyre for plaintiff.

The Grand Jury brought in the Queen vs Grand Trunk Railway, a true bill, for non-erection of cattle guards.

The following is the Grand Juror's report—

Grand Jury Room,
Kingston, Dec. 10th, 1868.

We, the Grand Jurors of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Frontenac, beg leave to report that we have, under the direction of the Court, carefully examined the gaol throughout.

We are gratified to find the gaol in such a remarkable state of cleanliness and good order, every portion of the prison denoting the strictest care and attention bestowed upon it by the Governor, Mr Corbett.

The prisoners (23 in number, 14 females and 9 males) had no complaint to make against the officers of the institution, but expressed themselves as kindly treated. From former Grand Jurors' reports we are led to believe that the prisoners were not kept at hard labour. This is not the case, as any one can see who visits the gaol yard. The prisoners are kept at hard labour, sawing wood.

The Grand Jury strongly urge the County Council to procure proper prison clothing, some of the prisoners at present confined having hardly sufficient to cover their nakedness. This is a matter that should receive immediate attention.

We are informed by the Governor of the gaol that he has no revolver nor any weapon whereby to guard the prisoners when at work. The County Council should procure necessary weapons so as to prevent the escape of prisoners, and ensure the safety of officers placed in charge of them.

This is a trifling matter as far as the expense is concerned, and we hope the matter will receive the attention it deserves at the hands of the County Council.

It is a matter of congratulation that at present there are no lunatics confined in gaol, and we earnestly hope that this state of affairs will long continue.

We cannot close this address without recording our sincere grief at the very serious illness of his Honour Judge Draper, and earnestly hope that he may be spared many years yet to fill the position which he has heretofore so ably done.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BROWN, Foreman.

His Honour informed the jury that he would submit their suggestions to the County Council; and he, as well as the members of the bar, fully specting the illness of Judge Draper. He would release them from further attendance.

## THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(*From the Montreal Trade Review.*)

The exposure which we made a few weeks ago of the affairs of the Dominion Teleraph Company has created a very general interest in the subject, both among the press and the public. But nowhere has there been more concern than in the Board of Directors, whose good names were being used to foist the scheme on an unsuspecting public. There has been a struggle between conflicting ideas They are forced to give some credit at least to the truth of our charges regarding Messrs. Snow, Reeve, Ryan & Co., and we believe would gladly rid themselves of all connection with these gentlemen, but to do this would be to make a most unmistakeable confession of their guilibility. Such a confession is rather hard to make, for these gentlemen all bear the reputation of being shrewd business men, and to be victimized by a set of Yankee adventurers, who are simply duplicating a previous swindle, is rather too much. Besides it seems a natural conclusion for the outside shareholders and the public to draw, that if these Directors are of material so easily misled, and made the tools of designing adventurers, they are not the most fit custodians of the half million dollars which their prospectus calls for.

We have made certain statements regarding the "Dominion Telegraph;" we have seen nothing yet to refute them, and it is not therefore necessary to burden our readers with a lengthened reply to Mr Cayley's two columns of generalities and charges against a rival company. We are not apologists of the Montreal Company or its employees. These articles are written by one of our regular contributors, who is in no way connected with the Montreal Company, and who never exchanged a half dozen words with Mr Allan. Nei her were these articles suggested by officers of the company. Our facts came to us in the usual way of business, and if the Directors had used the same channels of information which they usually employ when investigating the claims to confidence of other men, they would have found that the parties who were manipulating them were men in whose hands they were not safe.

We have never, covertly or otherwise, intended to convey the impression that the Directors desired to perpetrate a swindle on the public as Mr Cayley implies; but we condemn them for unknowingly doing so previous to our exposure. Now that these operations are exposed, Mr Cayley and his fellow directors cannot evade the responsibility. They must either vindicate the claims of Reeve & Co. to public confidence, or rid the company of their presence, and thus admit that but for our instrumentality they and the public would have been swindled most effectually.

Mr Cayley speaks of Mr Snow as an individual "not known, even by name, to the Toronto Directors. That Mr Cayley himself knows nothing of Mr Snow we are willing to credit; but that his fellow directors, most of whom are active business men, have never heard of such a man, is almost too much to believe, and, if true, is simply an evidence of the most culpable ignorance.

Mr Cayley makes no allusion to the origin of his company. Will he tell us who induced him to take an interest in the enterprize, and when and how his connection was secured? Will the other directors deny that Mr Seela Reeve was at the foundation of the work knowledge of the existence of the project?

As to the denial by Mr Reeves, the secretary, that the Snows ever signed any application to the Government to obtain the charter of the Dominion Telegraph Company, we would inform our readers that there were in all three applications made, two of which were withdrawn We would state by way of explanation, that these applications are required by law to contain a bona fide list of the shareholders in the company, and the amount of stock held by each, all of which shall be certified in due form. The first contained the names of Josiah L. Snow, W D Snow, and five others, which were procured in a remote part of the Province. This document was witnessed by Sela Reeve. The two Snows were set down for two hundred shares, and all the rest for thirty-five shares. Our readers will please note this arrangement as to shares, as it indicates the controlling interest. This application, for good and sufficient reasons, was in due time withdrawn, and number two was substituted, containing an alteration in the list of shareholders, the two Snows being left out and the two Reeves substituted!—the othe names being continued as in the first application. The amount of stock set down to the Reeves was two hundred and fifty shares, all the rest thirty five shares! This application was also after some little time withdrawn, and a third and last one substituted, under which the present company is going forward. This last application contained a list of shareholders duly sworn and certified, representing the capital of five hundred thousand dollars in shares of fifty dollars each, and the list is as follows:

Martin Ryan—Ten Shares.
H. B. Reeve—One hundred Shares.
Seela Reeve—Nine thousand eight hundred and ninety shares!

Here we find Mr Seela Reeve down for $494,600 worth of stock in a Company whose whole capital is $500,000! Yet we find this same Seela Reeve doing business only a few months ago, in the name of his nephew, H. B. Reeve, in New York; we find him also an applicant in the United States Court of Bankruptcy, and we find a good deal that we don't care to repeat. Yet this is the gentleman who "controls over nine-tenths of the entire stock of the Company," and this is the nephew of Josiah L. Snow—whose name appears as a witness in his (Snow's) first application to the Government for incorporation, and whose name was actually substituted for that of Snow, in the second application Remember this man knows nothing about telegraphing, has never been connected with such an enterprise—bear in mind too that his uncle made a good speculation out of Canada before, that he (Snow) is at the present moment carrying on a similar enterprise from Chicago, under the style of the "Great Western Company," a boasted connection of the Dominion Line. Also just notice this little fact, that in the sheet issued by the Dominion Company called the *Dominion Telegrapher*, the prospectus of the Great Western Company appears, in which the name of Josiah L. Snow is carefully omitted, while in the identically same prospectus published in the Chicago papers, Mr Snow's name figures as large as life. Why the necessity for Mr Snow to keep shady? Simply because there is something to cover up, and it is necessary to pull the wool over the eyes of the Directors, which according to Mr Cayley's admissions, has been pretty effectually done. We fancy a dust between the Reeves and Ryan crowd:—

"Oh no, we never mention him,
His name is never heard,
Our lips are now forbid to speak
That too familiar word!"

and accordingly Mr Cayley and his fellow Directors decide that there is no such man as Snow—"an individual not known even by name to the resident Directors of the Toronto Board!" Verily, it is an Age of Humbug.

With the above facts before the public, we, submit that it won't do for Mr Cayley and his fellow Directors to ignore the existence and active operation of Mr Snow in the inception of the scheme which they, the Directors, are merely perpetuating. To confess that they know nothing of Mr Snow, was to admit the worst charge that we brought against them—that of utter and complete ignorance of the men who were using their fair names to promote improper designs.

By the way, Mr Cayley's postscript reminds us of an inquiry we would like to have answered. Who is the contractor for the new line? He takes good care not to mention his name. Is actually the contractor? That this nephew of Snow, this "promoter, manipulator, charterer and controller" of the stock is the party who is building the line for the deluded stockholders? We may be wrong in this statement, but if we are, the Directors can in a moment set us right. If we are right, however, what a startling resemblance this bears to the Grand Trunk swindle, wherein Mr Snow was promoter, charterer and contractor, at one and the same time!

When were tenders advertised for, and do the stockholders know the rate per mile the line is costing them? Mr Snow's first application contained the proviso that the stock should be based on the rate of $350 per mile Now a good line can be built for $100 or thereabout—the cost of the Provincial Line recently bought by the Montreal Company. Again, who is to judge of the character of the new line before it is accepted from the contractors? The only man at the Toronto Board who knew anything about telegraphy was Mr Martin Ryan, the "General Superintendent," but inasmuch as he has resigned the Company will not have the benefit of his knowledge.

Will the Directors permit us to offer a suggestion? It will make things go pleasant. Just send for Mr W. D. Snow, (son of the original Josiah), who is now the most extensive Telegraph contractor in the United States, and who is now building the Atlantic and Pacific and Pacific and Atlantic Lines—mother and the main United States connections of the Dominion Line. Mr W. D was the "Engineer" of the Grand Trunk Line; "accepted" it on behalf of that flourishing concern, and turned it over to an equally irreproachable Board of Directors, as that of the Dominion Company. We have no doubt the contractors would satisfy him, and as Mr Cayley and his friends know nothing of such a man, according to their logic, he can't have any connection with the Dominion Line—can have no interest in it, and with his experience, wealth and shrewdness, would be an admirable selection for the purpose. Don't the Messrs Reeve agree with us? We are sure they do.

Now let the directors read attentively the above disclosures as to the obtaining of the charter, investigate their truth, and satisfy themselves that we have had good ground for all that we have said in relation to Snow and Reeve If they can only get rid of the latter, we shall begin to have some hope for the Dominion Line. But, unfortunately, Mr Reeve is at one and the same time the charterer, the controller, and the contractor, and it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to see how he is to be dispossessed. Perhaps a couple of columns more from Mr Cayley would make it clearer.

We leave the matter in the hands of the public, content to believe that we have performed a simple duty to them in warning them against what we firmly believe to have been originally an attempt to fleece them. We have no disposition to charge the Dominion Directors with any known active complicity in the scheme—their ignorance is their excuse, and yet their condemnation. It remains to be seen, with the facts before them, what policy they will pursue, and whether they will show that their enterprise is worthy of public confidence or not. It will certainly take more than Mr Cayley's letter to convince the public of its claims to that confidence.

## FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The attendance at the market since last Thursday has been somewhat less than usual, owing to the prevailing stormy weather, but there is little perceptible change in the prices of produce generally since our last quotations.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The flour market continues dull, and there is no prospect of a present rise. Family flour of fair quality sold on Saturday's market for $2,70, an additional ten cents were asked in one or two instances, but we are not aware of its having been obtained The grain buyers are not particularly anxious to purchase, and consequently last week's prices continue to rule. Some little activity has been evinced in Oats, which remain firm at 48c, two cents additional having been paid by private purchasers in one or two instances Wheat has been present in small lots, but holders appear dissatisfied with offered prices. Peas firm. Buckwheat dull; small contracts have been easily filled at prevailing rates. Barley—none since last quotations. Rye called for at old prices.

MEAT—The supply of beef, although somewhat limited, has not advanced prices, which range from $3 to $4. to $4 to $5. Pork unchanged. Mutton abundant at old figures

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply has been less than last week, and prices consequently somewhat better in most kinds, but more particularly in geese and turkeys. In ruffed grouse and hares old prices prevail. Holders have endeavoured to get rid of what venison they have on hand in view of the limit of sale by law, which terminates with Monday next. The market has been very poorly supplied during the present season with venison, and the quality has been inferior.

FISH—A fair supply of salmon trout, pike, pickerel and herrings.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter firm and ready sales Cheese scarce, and from 9 to 11 cents by the cheese according to quality.

TALLOW AND LARD—Both firm, and prices steady.

EGGS—Scarce, 23c per dozen.

HIDES AND SKINS.—No change; our quotations represent the market which, as is usual to the season, vary but little from week to week.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes—a fair supply at old prices, fifty cents per bushel being the average for good quality. Roots—no change, turnips still commanding 50 cents per bushel, and a good many of inferior quality appearing A very poor supply of cabbage, and quality very inferior.

FRUIT—Apples—last week's prices prevail.

HAY AND STRAW—Unchanged.

FUEL—Wood—no change in price, and the late storm preventing much appearing in market. A good quality of soft wood called for. Coal—no change.

| | $ c. | | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, per bbl., Sup extra.. | 0 00 | .. | 6 75 |
| No. 1 Superfine .. .. | 5 12½ | .. | 5 20 |
| Do. per cental .. .. | 2 50 | .. | 0 00 |
| Corn Meal, per cental .. | 1 80 | .. | 1 90 |
| Barley per bushel .. .. | 1 10 | .. | 1 15 |
| Rye do .. .. | 0 00 | .. | 0 70 |
| Peas, do .. .. | 0 00 | .. | 0 85 |
| Oats, do .. .. | 0 47 | .. | 0 50 |
| Buckwheat do .. .. | 0 45 | .. | 0 50 |
| Spring Wheat, per 60 lbs.. | 1 05 | .. | 1 10 |
| Corn, " .. | 0 80 | .. | 0 82 |
| Timothy Seed, per bushel .. | 1 25 | .. | 1 75 |
| Clover, do .. .. | 5 50 | .. | 6 00 |
| Potatoes, per bushel .. | 0 40 | .. | 0 50 |
| Turnips, per bush .. .. | 0 50 | .. | 0 00 |
| Onions, new dry per bush.. | 1 50 | .. | 0 00 |
| Beans, per bushel .. .. | 2 00 | .. | 0 00 |
| Apples, Canada, per bush.. | 0 80 | .. | 1 00 |
| Apples, per bbl .. .. | 3 00 | .. | 4 00 |
| Pumpkins, each .. .. | 0 05 | .. | 0 10 |
| Cabbage, each .. .. | 0 05 | .. | 0 10 |
| Celery, per head .. .. | 0 07 | .. | 0 10 |
| Beef, per 100 lbs .. .. | 3 00 | .. | 5 00 |
| Beef, per lb. .. .. | 0 00 | .. | 0 10 |
| Pork, per 100 lbs .. .. | 7 00 | .. | 7 50 |
| Mutton, per lb per quarter.. | 0 03 | .. | 0 05 |
| Lamb, do .. .. | 0 05 | .. | 0 07 |
| Hams, do .. .. | 0 14 | .. | 0 17 |
| Mess Pork, per bbl.. .. | 24 00 | .. | 25 00 |
| Prime do., per bbl.. .. | 20 00 | .. | 0 00 |
| Pike, fresh, per pair .. | 0 20 | .. | 0 30 |
| White fish, do .. | 0 25 | .. | 0 50 |
| Eels each .. .. | 0 12½ | .. | 0 25 |
| Lard, per lb .. .. | 0 14 | .. | 0 17 |
| Tallow, do .. .. | 0 07 | .. | 0 07½ |
| Butter, do (fresh) .. | 0 23 | .. | 0 25 |
| Butter, do (packed) .. | 0 21 | .. | 0 22 |
| Cheese, .. .. .. | 0 08 | .. | 0 12½ |
| Eggs, per dozen .. .. | 0 20 | .. | 0 25 |
| Turkeys, each .. .. | 0 40 | .. | 0 60 |
| Geese, each.. .. .. | 0 40 | .. | 0 45 |
| Ducks per couple .. .. | 0 40 | .. | 0 00 |
| Fowls, per couple .. .. | 0 35 | .. | 0 40 |
| Wild ducks, per pair .. | 0 40 | .. | 0 50 |
| Partridges, per brace .. | 0 40 | .. | 0 50 |
| Salt, per bag .. .. | 1 10 | .. | 1 25 |
| Hay, per ton .. .. | 12 00 | .. | 12 50 |
| Straw, per ton .. .. | 5 50 | .. | 6 00 |
| Wood, per cord .. .. | 2 50 | .. | 4 25 |
| Coal, " .. .. | 7 50 | .. | 9 50 |
| Hides, per 100 lbs.. .. | 6 50 | .. | 6 75 |
| Sheep's Pelts each .. .. | 0 60 | .. | 0 70 |
| Lamb Skins " .. .. | 0 50 | .. | 0 70 |
| Calf skins, per lb .. .. | 0 10 | .. | 0 12½ |

Iowa has more than doubled the length of its railroads in four years, and has now more than Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, or Wisconsin.

The Boston Latin School is the oldest institution for education in the United States. Its establishment was almost coeval with the settlement of Boston.

## THE AMERICAN DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The whole number of dead letters received during the year ending June 30, 1867, by count, was 4,162,144, showing a decrease of 144,364 from the number estimated to have been received during the previous year. Of these, 3,995,066 were domestic letters; 167,078 were foreign, and were returned unopened. Of the domestic letters, 3,029,461 were ordinary letters; 522,677 drop and hotel letters; 368,898 unmailable; 9,190 fictitious addresses; 3,282 registered; and 66,558 returned from foreign countries. Of domestic letters, 1,736,867 were found to be unreturnable or of no importance, circulars, &c., and were destroyed; and 383,000 were destroyed after an effort to return them—making about 51 per cent destroyed. The remainder were returned as far as practicable.

The whole number sent from the office was 2,258,199, of which 84 per cent were delivered to owners; 18,340 letters contained $95,169 52, in sums of $1 and upwards; 14,082 contained 3,436 68, in sums less than $1; 17,759 contained drafts, &c., of a value of $3,609,271.80; 13,964 contained books, jewelry, and other articles of an estimated value of $8,500; 125,221 contained postage stamps and articles of small value; and 2,068,842 were without enclosures. Of the valuable letters, 80 per cent were delivered.

The number of dead letters returned during the year to foreign countries was 184,183, and the number received from foreign countries was 96,558. It further appears that out of 4,666,673 letters mailed to the United States through British, French, and German mails, 126,866—or 93-100 per cent—were returned to Europe as dead letters; and out of 5,401,986 letters forwarded from this country through those mails, 30,970—or 57 per cent—were returned as dead letters, showing an extraordinary discrepancy between the proportion of dead letters received from Europe and the proportion returned from the United States to European countries. The amount of money taken from all dead letters undelivered since last report and deposited in the United States Treasury was $27,967.71. The amount realized from sales of waste paper and deposited was $1,280.41

As reported by 410 postmasters, 60,690 request letters were returned to writers, and 12,803 sent to dead letter office.

The amount of ordnance destroyed by the fire at Fort Lafayette is not exactly known, nor the actual amount of powder stored in the magazine, as the record is on fyle at the war department in Washington. Of the armament, there were destroyed twenty-two 10-inch Rodman guns with their carriages, and twelve 32-pounders with wooden carriages. The new lumber destroyed, which was used in repairing the fort, was valued at $1,330. The damage done to the fort itself is estimated at $30,000, and the total loss is $100,000.

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
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, &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.