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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can not be attended to. Letters should be addressed to the Editor, and accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. It is also requested that correspondents will write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

All the preparations of the Ministry are being made with a view to closing the session of the Legislative Assembly before the Christmas holidays begin. The House will probably adjourn on the Wednesday before Christmas Day.

Mr Richards' bill to amend the Act of last session relating to Free Grants and Homesteads is printed, and is very brief. It consists of a substitution of new matter for clause 7, whereby it is now provided that "no person shall be located for any land under this Act or regulation, unless such person shall be of the age of eighteen years or upwards, nor shall any person be so located for any greater quantity than two hundred acres." This is a desirable improvement, and will exactly meet the requirements for the settlement of much poor land in the tree grant region. Some of this land is fit only for pasture, but when converted into dairy farms, two hundred acres may yield as good a living as that afforded by a hundred acre lot of better land. This amendment to the law will soon come into force, and the townships in the rear of Frontenac will be immediately opened for settlement, it being the intention of the commissioner to appoint locating agents for Clarendon and the adjoining townships. Farmers with sons growing up should take note of this opportunity to select and occupy, without cost, two hundred acres of the best land they can find in the new district. Labourers and others accustomed to farm work should also consider the prospect that is now offered, and satisfy themselves, by examination, whether they would have a chance to better themselves by taking up land. The best chances are to be had by the first comers, and the enterprizing pioneer will reap the advantage of an early exploration. The township of Clarendon, which already contains a thriving nucleus of population, will no doubt be speedily settled, and the townships of Miller and Canonto will be steadily filled up. The best accounts agree that in all these townships there exists much good land.

Among the numerous openings for wooden railways which are being discovered in various parts of Canada, we may mention the proposed Perth and Rideau railway which it is proposed to construct of wood. The length would be about five miles, connecting the town of Perth with the Rideau Canal, and so offering facilities for the conveyance of heavy merchandize. The line is short, and if the people of Perth are at all interested, the stock ought early to be raised. Wooden railways and tramways are destined to stud the country between all available points, and prove a great advantage in hastening the material progress of Canada. We wish success to every necessary and well planned project of the kind.

Mr Wood's bill to establish Industrial Schools is designed reach the city Arabs and juvenile wanderers, and provide them with lodging, food, clothing, education and industrial training, and to try to rescue them from vicious habits and criminal associates. Though not definitely stated in the bill, it would appear to be contemplated that the Industrial Schools should be established and managed by voluntary philanthropic efforts, the Act providing simply that the schools so established may be inspected by a public officer and certificate granted designating every such institution suitably fitted for the reception of children as an Industrial School to which Police Magistrates may send children under the age of fourteen found begging or receiving alms, children under the same age found wandering without any settled place of abode or any visible means of subsistence, or who frequent the company of reputed thieves, also children under the age of twelve who have committed an offence punishable by imprisonment and who ought in the opinion of the Police Magistrate or any two justices of the peace to be sent to an Industrial School. The bill defines the various steps by which parents and others may have unruly children sent to a school of this kind, it being laid down that parents and guardians so procuring the sending of children to an Industrial School must undertake to pay the expense. One provision of the bill is that no child shall be detained against his consent in any certified Industrial School after he has attained the age of fifteen years. A measure like this gives token of the activity of practical philanthropy in Canada; but as a new scheme introduced near the close of the session, it is probably intended to stand over till next year, that public opinion may be fully formed concerning it.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 12 —Major Campbell, Hon. John Rose, A. H. Coussin, Senator Fesser, and Joseph Perrault have been elected members of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture.

Webster, Carroll, and Soulier, who were under examination at St. Johns in relation to the death of the soldier Larkin, have been discharged.

St. Luke's Sunday school had a concert in the Institute Canadien last night, to raise funds for their library.

In consequence of the prevalence of various contagious diseases in the city, the health officers decided to practise vaccination every seven years wherever possible.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Dec 11 —Attorney-General Macdonald brought up the report of the railway committee

Mr Macdonald stated that the estimates would be brought down on Saturday, and said he felt confident the House would have ample time to finish business before the 24th.

The new Free Grants bill was read a second time. Some other bills were advanced a stage.

The Mining bill was considered in committee. The debate was somewhat lengthy, and was enlivened by a sharp onslaught upon Mr McKellar by the Commissioner of Crown Lands Mr Richards said that Mr McKellar, having a practical acquaintance with the mineral region, and having been in Parliament fifteen years, so far as he was aware, had never before attacked the system of royalties

Mr McKellar replied, and Mr Blake and others took part in the debate.

The committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH —A service, at which the sittings will be free, will on Sabbath first and hereafter be held in the above church, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m.

MILITARY SCHOOL —The following Cadet has obtained a second class certificate :—Henry L. Henderson, Belleville.

The "Commercial wharf" property, lying east of the Grand Trunk Railway, was to-day sold by auction to Mr James Richardson for $4,000 cash.

HAMPTON SCHOOL READING —On Monday evening next, another of these interesting readings will take place in St. George's Hall, and the interesting subject selected, De Cordova's "Prince's Visit, cannot fail to draw a crowded house The very small sum of ten cents, to partially pay expenses, is the only charge for admission.

POLICE COURT, Saturday —Three vagrants appeared before the court this morning, and allowed to depart on promise of leaving the city immediately. Their names are Joseph and Elizabeth Harvey and their daughter. A serious charge of assault was brought against Dr. Fenwick this morning, but as the examination was made in the Mayor's office with closed doors, and the reporters of the press were excluded, we are unable to give any particulars. The examination was adjourned until Monday next, and the accused was admitted to bail.

THE KINGSTON DRIVING CLUB —The second meeting of the season of the Driving Club took place to-day, and the sleighing being good the members were present in tolerable force. There were about twenty teams in the turnout to-day, and the various vehicle, and teams were handsomely decorated, and made a very showy appearance, and the occupants of the sleighs represented by the fair and tastefully dressed ladies added not a little to the general effect of the turnout. Colonel Hibbard of the Royal Canadian Rifles headed the cortege with a handsome span abreast, while Colonel Jarvis was conspicuous by the only tandem present, which he handled in capital style. Most of the officers of the garrison were present and a portion of the gentry of Kingston. Altogether, as the teams dashed through the principal streets of the city, crowded by vehicles from the country, the appearance of the club was pleasing and effective.

THE REV. MR. STEPHENSON'S LECTURE.—Mr Stephenson's second lecture in aid of the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last evening in the City Hall upon the subject of curiosity and curious men.

The lecture was one of the most interesting which has been delivered in Kingston during the present season, and the style of the lecturer was pleasing and at times eloquent, and the subject matter was rendered extremely interesting The gentleman in his definition of curiosity divided into the two kinds which naturally presented themselves to our minds—that of impertinence or vulgar curiosity, and the curiosity which forms the basis of all information and leads to the investigation of abstruse subjects. The gentleman gave many instances of both, and related in capital style some laughable instances of the first kind experienced by him during the troubles in the neighbouring States. The speaker dwelt at some length upon the value of the higher kind of curiosity and pointout the many advantages which had occurred to mankind by its use under the direction of Franklin, Stephenson, and men of their class. We are sorry to record that the attendance was comparatively small, and not nearly so large as the lecture deserved, both the subject and manner of delivering being so interesting that those who were absent were the loesrs of a great intellectual treat.

GOOD CHEER—Christmas member of *Good Words* John Henderson, Kingston.

This extra Christmas number contains seven seasonable stories illustrated and printed in the style of *Good Words*. They are the production of Dr. Norman McLeod and Lennie Orme. We give the titles:—Tween Decks; John Thompson, Blockhead; Peggy's Haven; a Will of Her Own; Little Archie Big-head; Young Tom's Grey Hair; a Christmas without an end.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG—John Henderson, Kingston.

The second part of this new candidate for the favour of parents and the amusement and instruction of the young has appeared. The December number contains the continuation of King George's Middy, Cockie Lockie's Journey and Madame How and Lady Why with other sketches. A Day in the Life of a Cat; The Boy in the Bush, A Lump of Coal, and Hoity Toity are written for the special entertainment of juveniles. The illustrations are often very spirited.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF LONDON SOCIETY. W. C. Chewett, Toronto, and John Henderson, Kingston.

Contents:—The Editor's Christmas Greeting; Andrew Walter's Christmas Eve; How we got up our Christmas Charades; Suggestions for a Christmas-Day Costume; Aunt Grace's Sweetheart; a Paper on Church Decoration; a Christmas Carol; Knee Deep; Man Proposes; Our Christmas Turkey; Too Many Cooks; Cousin Geoffrey's Chamber; Christmas Day in Dull Court; New Year's Day in New York; The Mistletoe Kiss; Christmas in Germany; A Peep Behind the Scenes on Boxing Night; A Cake for Fame; Snspiria de Profundis; Laying the Ghost. The illustrations are in the usual high-class style of London Society, and this is one of the most popular of Christmas annuals.

Serious disturbances have lately taken place in California. Large mills have been burnt to the ground in Lake County and elsewhere, while in Portrero large mobs have paraded the streets and perpetrated great atrocities.

STABBING AFERAY AT SMITH'S FALLS.

A serious stabbing affray took place at Lombard's Corners on the evening of the 3rd inst, the particulars of which, as nearly as could be gleaned at the time, were as follows:—A young man named Oliver had a dispute with a man named Robert Joynt or Robert Roach Joynt, the cause of which dispute is said to be some old grudge. A man named Dominick Dignam took part in the angry argument; this gave offence to Joynt, between whom and Dignam a violent altercation arose at once, blows were exchanged, and both men being under the influence of liquor fought with maddened fury. During the struggle Dignam shouted out that he had been stabbed, while Joynt ran across the road to the tavern of Thomas Riley, exclaiming aloud, "They have killed me!" After the lapse of a few minutes it was ascertained that both men had been stabbed, Dignam dangerously and by far the worst. Dr Anderson, of this village, was sent for, and made an examination of the wounds of Dignam, who was streched on a bed on the floor of Tetlock's tavern. Dignam's wounds are, three in number, the most dangerous of which is the one inflicted between the tenth and eleventh ribs on the left side, about two and a half inches in length and three inches in depth, perforating the lung Another wound is at the angle of the left jaw, two inches in length and two in depth; a third wound is on the left temple, three quarters of an inch in length and about one inch in depth, extending along the side of the skull. Dr Anderson has but very slender hopes of the recovery of Dignam. Joynt, the antagonist of Dignam, is somewhat wounded also; one rib broken, a wound on the arm, and a gash near the eyebrow. It would appear beyond doubt that the wounds have been all inflicted by some sharp weapon, similar to the blade of a common, sharply pointed jack-knife. On Friday, the resident magistrates, Messrs Hourigan and Weeks, were holding an examination into the circumstances of this bloody affray. Joynt is a prisoner, and will be sent to Brockville gaol to await his trial.—*Perth Expositor.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE OHIO.

One of the most terrible calamities which ever occurred on Western waters happened about 12 o'clock on Friday night, near Warsaw, Ky, about 65 miles from Cincinnati The United States, of the Louisville mail line, struck the America upon her bow, and in a moment both vessels were the scene of death in its most appalling shape. The river, where the catastrophe occurred, is nearly or quite equal in breadth to the distance between Cincinnati and Covington. Both boats were heavily laden, and crowded by passengers of both sexes and all ages. A part of the cargo of the United States consisted of petroleum, ranged in barrels upon the deck, and immediately after the collision the coals from the furnace reached the oil, and the vessel was enveloped in flames. The night was dark. The women and children were sleeping. The cool water quietly lapped the sides of the steamers, but in an instant all was changed. Tongues of fire leaped from deck to deck, and to add to the horror the river was covered with a sea of flame. It seems an almost unnatural combination of horrors, but when the gloom of the night was dispelled, the frightened passengers, hastily and half clad, rushed from the cabins, saw all around them a sea of liquid light. Horror upon horror! The boats were sinking, wrapped in flames, and all around the very waves were transmuted into a fiery furnace. Death by drowning is frightful, but death by fire is more terrible than any mortal agony. Martyrs have passed through fire to the gates of Paradise confessing their faith, and volunteers to pain for the crown that pain was to confer; but on Friday it was not so. Unprepared or not, more than forty souls were hurried in agony to meet their Judge. It was difficult to gather details; it is not easy even to write with calmness upon this dreadful calamity "In the midst of life we are in death." There were two bridal parties upon one of the lost vessels. That very morning the pledge binding together body and soul, for better and for worse, till death should part them, had been plighted; with their vows fresh upon their lips they were imperilled, but by the providence of God they escaped the fiery flood. A mother, when the vessel sank, threw her two children into the water, and then leaped in to swim with them to land, or die with them if she could not save. A husband calmly fastened a life-belt round the waist of his young wife, and then dragged her through fire and water ashore. The America drifted, or was driven, to the bank, and a lady sprang from the upper deck and clung to the branch of a tree; her daughter followed, reached the same branch, and, their united weight breaking it, they both fell back into the water, but again climbed upon the land. But, from the United States to the opposite bank the scene was more terrible—the escapes fewer. One passenger informs us that for two hundred yards the water was on fire, and in that fiery deluge were women and children, shrieking in the last agony. Thirty-five women are said to be lost. Thirty-five women from a single vessel, the United States, have been called away! The red gleam from the burning timber and the radiant water flashed up, and bathed with an unnatural splendour of light the banks on either hand. In this gleam they died; and when their last departing cry was hushed, all was obscure again. The black night swallowed them up, and echoed but to the moans of the wounded. Another passenger tells us that upon being awakened by the crash he half dressed and rushed upon the deck. A mixed throng of men and women swayed hither and thither, all confused, and few seeming capable of devising any plan for a struggle for life. Twice he fell under the pressure of the heaving mass, and twice he regained his footing; and then, burned and bruised, he precipitated himself into the burning waters, but by a miracle, being unable to swim, contrived to reach the shore.

The steamer C. T. Dumont was sent about 10 o'clock yesterday morning to the scene of the disaster, and returned about half-past twelve last night. She had scarcely touched the wharf when a young girl, scarcely seventeen years of age, leaped on board and asked for a gentleman whose name we did not catch. The reply was, "He is lost." She screamed, "My father! my father!" It was heartrending. Above the turmoil of many voices rose the shrill cry, "My father! my father!" She threw up her arms, and for a moment something akin to the wild glare of insanity shone in her eyes. But a kind-hearted lady, who had followed the poor girl over the gangway, took her to heart, and with true womanly sympathy soothed her till she returned as it were to her right mind again. In the cabin aft, lay a strong man, Mr Hays, of Nashville, dreadfully burned, and apparently semi-conscious. For a minute his massy face and brow, bound with bandages, was still as a corpse in a coffin; then again the muscles convulsively twitched, and he bent his arm backward and forward and clapsed and unclasped his hand, grasping again and again at the bedquilt with the tremulous movement of a man dying when the raging fever is nearly exhausted, and the numbness of the passage from life to eternity is swiftly stealing upon the frame. His evident strength of physique may and probably will save him, but if so he will have passed through an awful trial, the memory of which will be branded into his whole being. It was not until very late, or rather early this morning, that the boat was cleared of the numerous visitors that rushed down to the wharf to ascertain the fate of missing friends—but when we left, the orphan girl, almost worn out by grief, was still sobbing out her one cry, "My father, my father!"

The collision occurred about a quarter past eleven o'clock. The America struck the States a little aft the capstan, cutting deeply into her bow. The forward guards of the States were taken up with coal oil, a quality of freight which requires to be carried where the air will get at it. Almost simultaneously with the collision, the flames arose from the bow of the States, reaching up as high as her hurricane roof. It flashed up like the explosion of gunpowder. The fire ran up the boat's stairway, and within a very few moments the whole forward part of the boat was on fire, the flames leaping up as high as the tops of her chimneys. The wind was blowing up stream, and directly against the head of the States, and drove the fire right into the cabin, and it was not more than two minutes until it extended to the aft end of the steamer, and the whole cabin and upper deck of the boat were in flames.

The fire originated from a lighted lamp that was setting in the bow of the States. The shock of the collision burst some of the oil barrels, and the oil took fire from the lamp. The boats struck full "head on," and so violent and tremendous was the shock that the bow of the America was driven into the guards of the States to her coal box. One passenger on the States says that the progress of the fire from the bow of the States to the stern was about as fast as a man could walk. The America, after striking the States, began to back toward the Indiana shore, and the States swung round so that both boats were alongside each other. Then the flames were communicated to the America in the forward part of her cabin; but as the wind was blowing up stream, the flames did not spread over the boat very rapidly. The two boats were not over one hundred feet from the Indiana shore when the collision occurred. The boats coming alongside undoubtedly enabled many on the States to escape that would not otherwise probably have been saved. Passengers leaped from the cabin guards of the America then almost completely enveloped in flames, to the lower deck of the America, and thus saved themselves. The America got in near the shore, where she burned to the water's edge. The pilot of the States, who remained at his post to the last moment, endeavoured to run her into the Indiana shore, but, as the boat was in a sinking condition, he was unable to manage her, and she settled down but a short distance from where the collision occurred.

Captain Whitten, of the America, was in the pilot-house just before the boats came together. He says the America gave two blasts of her whistle, but neither he nor the pilot heard any response from the States. The America again signalled, blowing twice, for the Indiana side of the river, and but one whistle was heard from the States, which was not the proper response It was not what river men call a bad night, though the wind was blowing strongly up stream which was probably the cause of the misunderstanding the signals. The signal lights on both steamers were all right.

The towboat Reindeer came up in a few minutes after the collision, and rendered some assistance in rescuing the passengers from the burning steamers. The Madison packet Lady Grace, bound down, arrived at the scene of the disaster one hour after it occurred, and conveyed many of the passengers of the States to Madison.

It is the opinion of Captain Whitten that nothing more serious would have resulted from the collision than the sinking of the States, but for the combustible coal oil carried on the bow of that steamer. The America was entirely uninjured in her timbers by the collision. The water there is very shoal, and the States would not have sunk above her cabin floor, and none on board would probably have been lost.

Capt. Wade, of the States, remained on the roof of the steamer until he was surrounded by flames. He escaped by jumping to the boiler deck guards of the America, when the two boats came together. He says but for the fire he could have run the boat ashore and saved everything.

Captain Wade says that the boat left here with only sixty-five passengers on board, thirteen of whom were ladies. Seven of these lady passengers are known to be saved. Very few of the passengers on the States had retired. There was a wedding party on board, and the passengers tendered them a serenade, and Capt. Wade found it necessary, but a short time before the collision occurred, to go down from the texas to the cabin, and repress, to some extent, the noise of the merriment which they were making.

The flames drove many of the passengers to the aft end of the States, and many of them took refuge in the yawl, which was suspended by a derrick at the stern of the boat. So many of them crowded into this boat that the derrick broke down and let the yawl and those who were in it into the river. As many as twenty or twenty-five persons were in the yawl when the derrick fell, and it is supposed that most of them were drowned. One of them, Captain Joe McCammott, a well known pilot, held on to the yawl when it fell, and was finally rescued. He was found to be very badly burned, and his strength was almost exhausted when assistance reached him.

Owing to the extraordinary exertions of Capt. Whitten and Mr Wm. Taylor, head clerk of the America, several lives were saved, among them Miss Barton, of the Ole Bull Concert Troupe. Miss Barton was in her state-room at the time and seemed to be completely bewildered. Mr Taylor warned her of the danger, but she seemed to pay no attention to him. Finally he burst open the door, and by main strength carried her aft, and down through a small hatchway. It was not until after she had been placed on shore that she realized the awful condition in which, but a few minutes previous, she had been placed.

One man, name unknown, who occupied a room in the aft part of the America, became completely bewildered. He was warned of the danger, but paid no attention to it. Mr Taylor, at the last moment, endeavoured to rescue him, but it was too late. He became suffocated and fell through the hatchway. This was the last seen of him, and it is supposed that he was suffocated, and his body burned.

Another man, name unknown, also so lost his presence of mind as to forget the terrible predicament in which he was placed, and perished in the flames.

Mr Taylor and Capt. Whitten remained on the boat till the last moment, and only left it when the flames were surrounding them on all sides. The former secured the register of the boat, and all the valuables from the safe, except a hundred dollars belonging to the one-legged man from Atlanta, Ga.

None of the valuables of the United States were saved, the fire spreading with such fearful rapidity as to make it utterly impossible to save them.

Both Capt. Whitten and Capt. Wade state that the fire, although awful, was grand in the extreme. Let our readers imagine two hundred bales of cotton saturated with coal oil in a blaze, and then the petroleum on the waters in a livid glare, and they can form an idea of the awful grandeur of the scene.

Among the passengers on the America coming up to this city, were Mr W. F. Griswold and W. Davidson, of the firm of E. W. Houghwait & Co., New York. Mr Davidson had just retired to his state-room, had divested himself of his clothing, and was about to get in his berth when the collision took place. He immediately stepped out upon the cabin guard of the boat, and on seeing the situation, both boats being on fire, he leaped overboard and swam ashore. His money was in his clothes, and his gold watch which he placed under his pillow, all of which were lost.

Mr Griswold had not retired with Mr. D., but was in the cabin talking with the bar-keeper when the whistle sounded and the bell gave the alarm, and from the sound he was convinced that something was wrong. He no sooner came to the conclusion that the boats had collided, than he passed out upon the cabin guard in time to see the bags of petroleum on the lower guards of the United States burst open, their contents being entirely ignited. He concluded that his safety was in jumping overboard, and he did so, swimming ashore with his overcoat on.

Ole Bull, Mr Griswold says, followed suit, leaping into the water from the guards of the United States, with his overcoat on, into the water, and swimming ashore.

Miss Barton, one of Ole Bull's troop, and two gentlemen attaches, one of them having the great musician's case which contained his two famous violins, were also saved.

There was saved from the United States, also, Mr Griswold informs us, the chambermaid of the United States, who says that twenty-five ladies sat down to supper, and out of that number only four were rescued. The chambermaid says there were two married couples on board of the United States, all of whom were drowned, except one of the brides.

A young man named George H. Weber of Strasburg, was drugged at Salamanca, Cattaraugus county, Friday night, by a cigar given to him by travelling companions, and when he became conscious he found his money and new made friends had disappeared. He lost $950 and a railway ticket to Cincinnati.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The pleasent weather, with the very tolerably good sleighing just now, brought up the market to-day to the usual standard The Market Square was completely filled with sleighs, and portions of Brock and Clarence streets were occupied by them.

FLOUR—Several lots of very good family flour were present to-day, and varied in price from $2,70 to $2,90 per 100 lbs. One lot of buckwheat flour was sold for $2.

GRAIN—There were several loads of oats which held out for 50 cents per bush, but we are not aware that more than 48c was realized per bush by weight. Peas—three loads realized the market price, and one load was sold at 20cts below, but the quality was inferior. Buckwheat asking 50c with no buyers. Rye slow at quoted prices. Wheat none.

MEAT—A large supply of meat, especially mutton. Beef—the quality on show to-day was generally deficient, but the prices of last week prevailed. Pork—prices according to weight, and the same as last week. Mutton usual prices, and diversity of quality.

POULTRY AND GAME—Geese, turkeys and fowls a fair supply, and the quoted prices apply. Ducks scarce. Game—ruffed grouse and hares at old prices Venison present in two instances, for which was asked 6 for fore quarters, and 8c for hind quarters.

FISH—The usual supply. No change in prices.

DAIRY PRODUCE—A fair supply of butter at last week's quotations, and a large quantity of inferior quality in market, which went to the dealers at a low figure. Cheese scarce, from 10 to 11 cents per lb.

EGGS—25 cents per doz, and very scarce.

TALLOW AND LARD—Unchanged.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes at old quotations. ROOTS—carrots 60 cents, and others as per quotations.

FRUIT—Apples—small inferior at 80 cts per bush by the bag of 1½ bush. Superior $1, and scarce.

HIDES AND SKINS—The usual large Saturday's arrival at old rates.

HAY AND STRAW—A very large market, and a slight decline in the price of hay; we quote from $10 to $11, anything higher the result of circumstances unconnected with the market. No change in straw.

FUEL—A large amount of wood on market, which sold generally at the rate of $4 per cord for hard, and $2 50 for soft. Some loads of inferior quality were disposed of at lower rates.

	$ 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 86
Oats, do	0 48	..	0 50
Buckwheat do	0 45	..	0 50
Spring Wheat, per 60 lbs..	0 00	..	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
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 10	..	0 11
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	10 00	..	11 00
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

A very cruel practice prevails at the stock yards of East Buffalo, says a 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 animal, which must be as painful to them as they would be to a human being. Cattle are thus "prodded" all the way from Chicago to New York

Twenty unfortunate lunatics arrived in Quebec on Wednesday for Beauport Asylum. Most of them were poorly clad. A number of blackguard loafers assembled on their landing and took a fiendish delight in bellowing among the poor affrighted creatures. This was permitted without a single arrest being made by the police, or even a complaint entered by a citizen.

A new glass factory is nearly completed at the east end of Craig street. A building of considerable extent is now in course of construction at the east end of St. Catherine street, intended for a boot and shoe factory on a large scale, and we learn that preparations are being made for a building in Colborne Avenue, to be used as an extensive cotton factory. We wish all these enterprises success. They will give employment to a considerable number of families, and they will likely lead to the establishment of other factories in that locality.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A Mr Fisk, connected with the Erie Railroad ring, who was reported to have fled mysteriously one Monday morning at two o'clock in a directors' car drawn by the fastest engine on the line, and to have taken some eight millions of the money of the company with him, has entered prosecutions against several of the papers which published the report of the detectives who watched him. He wants to get $100,000 a piece from some of these papers, and $50,000 from others.

The following is said to be a "reliable" list of General Grant's Cabinet and foreign ministers. Perhaps it is, although we will not vouch for it: Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; James Hughes, of Indiana, Secretary of War; Admiral Porter, Secretary of the Navy; Horace Greeley, of New York, Postmaster-General; Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, Attorney-General; Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, Minister to England; Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Minister to France; Gen. John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Minister to Spain; Hon. Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio, Minister to Russia; J. Lothrop Motley, of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria; George Bancroft, of New York, Minister to Prussia.

Mr Samuel Davenport, his mother, sister, and two young ladies, while driving home from Shannonville last Sunday evening, unfortunately mistaking some rushes for the land, in what is known as Hungry Bay, at the mouth of Mud Creek, drove towards them, and before he was aware of the danger, his horses broke through the ice, and all were precipitated into the water. Unfortunately Miss Davenport, a young lady about 24 years of age, became entangled in the harness and was drowned, together with both of the horses. The rest of the party escaped with a wetting. The body of Miss Davenport was found on Monday morning and interred on Wednesday at Shannonville.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

Count de Laferriere, Great Chamberlain of the Emperor, has sent several invitations to the principals of the various schools and colleges, to be distributed among the pupils who have most distinguished themselves in their studies. The intention of the Emperor is to make the Chateau of Compiegne a democratic and popular place of resort for distinguished Frenchmen, old or young, showing or having shown merit in some branches of arts, sciences, literature, or politics. The empire being generally unpopular among the Parisian students and the youth of the schools, several of these invitations have been refused by those to whom they were presented. Others, however, have accepted them out of necessity, and have gone to the chateau, where they have been received by the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

William Ford, of Mansfield, Pa., wanted to use an old bomb-shell as a weight to the door in his grocery. The hole in the shell had become filled up with dirt, and, incredible as it may seem, Mr Ford, in order to clean it out, thrust a poker heated almost red hot into the opening. A second afterward the supposed empty bomb-shell exploded with a loud report which shook the entire building. Mr Ford was struck in the right thigh with a fragment, which passed through, tearing the flesh badly and inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. Fortunately the bone was not broken. Mr Ford was knocked down by the force of the explosion, and in his fall struck his face against the corner of the stove, sustaining a severe cut, which, it is thought, will destroy the sight of one of his eyes. A piece of the shell passed through a barrel of oil that was standing near by, and as the oil ran out it caught fire, and the utmost difficulty was experienced in saving the building from burning down. All the windows in the building were shattered.

THE CASE OF THE CONVICT CAMP —This man was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for a capital assault on a woman. The sentence has since been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. The *Hamilton Spectator* however says that even this mitigation neither satisfies its opinion nor that of the public. It seems that the case was one of those which have made thinking men have grave doubts respecting all prosecutions for this offence except when it appears to have been committed under circumstances which permit of independent evidence. The woman, according to the *Spectator*, was a person of bad character, and the case rested wholly upon her evidence. It is pertinently asked how any man could defend himself against such a charge had it been made against him, no matter how utterly untrue the story might be. This is a very serious consideration which, wonderful to relate, seems frequently never to enter the minds of judges and jurors. In the case of other crimes, there is never any doubt at least that an ascertained fact lies at the basis of the proceedings—that the man supposed to be murdered is dead; that the goods said to be stolen have been removed. In charges like that which has brought so much ignominy and misery on Camp, when made under the circumstances in which it was brought against him, no one can tell except from the evidence of one person whether the fact, the nature of which is the subject of inquiry, ever took place at all. We hope that if the circumstances are those which the *Spectator* recites, the Government will go farther than it has done. It is a hideous thing that a man should be imprisoned for life on a conviction which is just as likely to be ill-founded as well-founded.—*Montreal Herald.*

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
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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
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McKinnon's celebrated Biscuits in great variety
Raspberry Jam and Jelly
Red Currant Jelly
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Bottles Cherries
" Damsons
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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
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Cases Italian Bitters
" John Bull Bitters
" Vermouth Bitters
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The most complete assortment of choice

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

W. R. McRae & Co.

Dec. 5.

AT

GREENFIE

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

AT GREENFIE

Your choice of them all at 5d ... 5,000 yards in the lot.

AT GREENFIE

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

Another large lot ... tion, worth from 10½d to 1s 9d ... a York shilling, 7½d, or 12½ ...

AT GREENFIE

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

AT GREENFIE

Bales of Factory Cotton at ... the price. 200 pairs of Blankets ... per pair off the price. Every ... Goods at

J. GREE

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

Remnants! Remnants!

300 Remnants of Goods, ...

J. GREE

Dec. 9, 1868.

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ALL THIS MO...

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GLASGOW WA...

R. WADDELL ...

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOO... press Cloths, Poplins, ...

CHEAP WINCEYS, French ... Plaids, Coburgs, and ...

CHEAP FLANNELS, Red, ... Grey, Fancy, Checked, ...

CHEAP BLANKETS, Grey ... moral Skirts and Skirtings.

CHEAP MANTLES, Jack