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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.

:50 p.m.	5 40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a.m.
:10 "		" " 7 00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d each, issued every Friday.

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 required that correspondence should be written on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The period for municipal elections is drawing nigh, and a canvass is already going on in the wards to fill the vacancies of the retiring Aldermen. The election of Mayor also is beginning to excite interest. So far as we learn, the probabilities are that the Council will unite upon Alderman Kinghorn and elevate him to the civic chair. If Alderman Kinghorn can only be induced to give up the necessary time from his business to the time-consuming duties of the Mayoralty, the city would be well served. The selection would be a good one. Mr Kinghorn is largely concerned with the prosperity of the city as a grain market, and is identified with the steamboat and shipping interests of the port. He has sat for upwards of ten years in the City Council, and is one of its oldest and most respected members. It is fitting that he should be made Mayor.

Apropos of the honour conferred upon Mrs Disraeli by the Queen in creating her Viscountess of Beaconsfield, the *Times* pays an eloquent tribute to the genius, perseverance, and ability of Mr Disraeli as displayed during his Parliamentary career. It has been the achievement of Mr Disraeli, says the *Times*, to rise to the highest rank of Parliamentary position under many opposing circumstances. The *Times* further observes:—"That Mr Disraeli should choose to place a coronet on his wife's head rather than upon his own is natural and creditable. Mrs Disraeli has taken even more than a wife's ordinary interest in the success of her husband, and he would be the first to acknowledge that to her he owes the means of success."

We have seen in an American journal an absurd explanation of this delicate action of Mr Disraeli, namely, that his pride was satisfied by his consciousness of Jewish descent, and that compared with this he cared nothing for the honours of the peerage. The only probable reason is, that Mr Disraeli wishes to remain a while longer in the active political sphere of the House of Commons. In this he imitates the example of Pitt and Campbell, who accepted honours from the State for their wives before receiving them themselves. That a peerage is ultimately in store for Mr Disraeli we may reasonably expect. His career, however, could have no higher triumph than that which he has already achieved.

A government notice, signed by a Prussian official, has been published in the German papers, warning intending emigrants that the Canadian government will not in future permit the landing at Quebec of emigrants without means. Those intending to emigrate to Canada are ordered to pay attention to the ordinance and govern themselves accordingly. The effect of this direction will undoubtedly be to deter emigration to Canada. Now that the Provincial government and the government of the Dominion are united in a policy to encourage immigration, no time should be lost in supplying authentic information for publication in Europe, in order that misapprehensions may be corrected. We presume that our government will continue to assist necessitous immigrants who arrive with the intention of settling in Canada, and will refuse only to pay the cost of transportation through Canada of those who arrive with the intention of proceeding to the United States.

PERSONAL.—Mr Mingaye, Surveyor of Customs at this port, has arrived in Kingston, after a somewhat protracted visit to England. We are indebted to Mr Mingay, for copies of London papers of the 28th November.

FREE LECTURE.—We call attention to the free lecture and exhibition of Mr McGregor, horse tamer, at the City Hall this evening.

BURGLARIES.—The store of Mr Robert White, druggist, Princess street, was entered by burglars last night, and a quantity of brandy, port wine and some other articles were stolen therefrom. On the same night attempts were made to effect an entrance into the stores of Mr Somerville, grocer, and Mr Parkhill, grocer, both of Princess street, but without success.

HAMPTON SCHOOL READING.—The first and last of these entertainments took place at Saint George's Hall on Monday last before a select audience of thirty-six person. The inclemency of the weather doubtless kept away many who would otherwise have been present, and the high price of admission, ten cents, doubtless had its weight with others, whom no stormy weather could keep from crowding the rooms of Hampton School, where the entertainments were gratuitous. The audience appeared highly to appreciate both the reading and the music by the pupils of the school, who certainly acquitted themselves admirably, especially Master James Stacey, who sang two songs with taste and expression worthy of a much older vocalist. With the singing of the national anthem the audience separated at nine o'clock.

KINGSTON, PITTSBURGH and GANANOQUE ROAD

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company was held on Monday morning in the Sheriff's office, Mr William Ferguson, secretary, and treasurer of the company, in the chair.

It was moved by Dr Barker that the Mayor, Mr Isaac Hope, Mr John McLean, Mr Samuel Muckleston and Dr E. J. Barker, be directors of the road for the ensuing year. (No seconder).

It was moved by his Worship the Mayor, seconded by Mr John Shaw, That Mr John Breden, Mr G M Kinghorn, Mr A Livingston, Mr Martin Strachan, and Mr George Baxter, be the directors for the ensuing year.

These names were entered on the books, as were also the names of Mr William Brough and Mr James Chestnut.

The Mayor first voted for the men whose names were embraced in his resolution, but the chairman said he should not record the vote for Messrs Kinghorn and Livingston, as they were not stockholders.

This determination was the cause of a long and angry discussion. A number of other stockholders wished also to vote for the Mayor's resolution, but the chairman persisted in refusing their votes tendered in favour of Messrs Kinghorn and Livingston.

Mr M Strachan complained of the irregular manner in which the business of the company was conducted. He said bills were paid by the secretary and treasurer without ever coming before the board. He also referred to the auditors' second report, and said the statements therein contained, that no account for the year had come before the board, and that the President and Treasurer had no authority for making such payment, were quite correct.

The chairman subsequently refused to allow the Mayor to vote for more than two names, and claimed that by 29 Vic. chap. 36, he was restricted to that number, and therefore the chairman erased the name of Mr Martin Strachan, for whom the Mayor had voted.

The voting then proceeded, and resulted in a declaration from the chairman that Messrs Hope, Muckleston, Dr Barker, G. Baxter, and Mayor Breden, were elected.

The Mayor protested verbally against the legality of the election of the directors as announced, and contended that those whom he had nominated should have been elected, and subsequently put in a written document to that effect.

The chairman stated that in refusing the names of Messrs Kinghorn and Livingston, he had acted according to his instructions, and upon legal advice.

It is reported that a meeting of a portion of the stockholders had been held in the morning, previous to the general meeting, when they passed a bylaw which excluded Messrs Kinghorn and Livingston, and which meeting was held without the knowledge of such stockholders who were favourable to their pretensions and who had received no notification of the same.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another page, that the annual festival in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association of this Church, will be held in the City Hall to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. The attractions we believe, both as regards speakers, music, &c., are greater than they have ever been on any former occasion. This being so, there will no doubt be a crowded house.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—The names of Hugh Mason and Patrick Burke, both of the genus "rowdy," were upon the police sheet charged with being drunk and disorderly upon the streets on Sunday. Mr Rowlands, who was present, identified them as the same persons who had assaulted Professor Murray and himself on Saturday afternoon on King street. Mr Rowlands testified that at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening he overtook and passed Professor Murray, who was accompanied by his wife and his wife's sister, at the corner of King and Goze streets, and immediately after passing heard some insulting language made use of by one of the prisoners towards Mrs Murray and her sister, and on turning round observed that an altercation had commenced. Witness turned back to Mr Murray's assistance, and was detained for some five minutes by Mason, who was very drunk and anxious to strike somebody, before he could be got rid of, and then Mr Murray and witness walked on, but had not gone many steps when the prisoners came running up accompanied by two boys, and again detained witness and Mr Murray, Mason giving his attention to witness, and Burke to Mr Murray. Mason laid hold of witness and demanded 50 cents from each for some imaginary damage he had sustained, while Burke laid hold of Mr Murray on his making use of a threat to get the police, and it was only after many minutes parleying that witness and Mr Murray could get away from them. The police magistrate imposed a fine of $10 upon each or one month's imprisonment. The only other prisoners were two female vagrants, who were sent to gaol for thirty days, and one drunkard who was permitted to depart, it being his first offence.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Robert Spencer, a dealer in Marine Stores, was charged with having in his possession a pair of boots, the property of Francis Slater, and which had been stolen from him on the night of the 8th instant.

Francis Slater deposed that on the night of the 8th instant someone entered his dwelling during his absence, and stole therefrom a carpet bag, containing some clothes, among them a pair of pantaloons in the pocket of which was $98 contained in a small bag, and a pair of boots—the boots found this morning in possession of Spencer. The money consisted of two ten dollar, and four five dollar gold pieces, and the balance silver money. There was a likeness also stolen with the clothes which was found.

Spencer said he did not know how the boots came into his possession, but believed that the complainant had himself left them there last night when he came to the shop, and when he (Spencer) was absent getting a light.

The prosecutor volunteered to get a witness to prove that he had nothing with him that night, but a buck-saw, accordingly produced.

William David, who was sworn, said:—I know the complainant, he came to my shop last night between five and six o'clock, and wished to purchase a pair of boots, stating that his had been stolen from him some time since along with some other things. Complainant had nothing with him but a buck-saw, he had no boots with him. Cross-examination—Should certainly have seen the boots if he had had any with him at that time.

The Magistrate, as the prisoner would not account for the possession of the boots, committed him to the Recorder's Court for trial, remarking at the same time that stolen goods had been so often found in his possession that it became his duty to send him up.

The Illustrated London News of Nov. 28 contains numerous illustrations of electioneering proceedings, nominations, polling, etc., portrait of Rossini and sketch of his funeral, with engravings of art pictures and foreign sketches. It is supplied at Henderson's.

Two of the light-houses in Newport harbour are attended by ladies, in one instance by the wife and daughter of a cripple, and in the other by the widow of a former keeper. The harbour master expresses his opinion that there are not two lights on the whole coast better taken care of, and no change that could be made would be for the better.

A couple of German women named Schug, residing in Syracuse, were dangerously burned by kerosene on Wednesday evening. They were quilting and set the lamp in the middle of the quilt, when it turned over and threw the blazing oil over both of the women, burning them severely.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM WALKERTON.

EXECUTION OF HOAG.

Walkerton, Dec. 15.—John Hoag, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Stephen Neubreker, was executed between ten and eleven o'clock this morning. He was attended by the Rev. Fathers Schmitz and Kelly. He addressed the large concourse of people who were present, chiefly Germans. He denied having intended to take the life of Neubreker, attributed his position to disobedience to his parents, whiskey, and fast women, and hoped that his death would be a warning to young men to avoid these. He thanked all those with whom he came in contact for their kindness, shook hands with all present, shook off his cap, took his place under the drop, and manifested great courage in all that he did. He was on the drop but a few minutes when the bolt was drawn, and Hoag, with the exception of a twitch or two of the shoulders, was no more.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Dec. 14.—A number of petitions were presented.

The bill to authorize the city of Kingston to sell certain lands was read a third time and passed.

The Kingston and Frontenac railway bill and the Peterborough and Haliburton railway bill and the Port Hope and Beaverton railway company's bill were passed through committee of the whole without amendment.

The bill to divide the township of Garafraxa into two municipalities also passed through committee.

Considerable discussion took place on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway bill. The bill was finally read a second time.

A motion to give copies of the statutes to magistrates was rendered nugatory after some discussion by a resolve to adjourn the House.

The House adjourned at midnight.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

On Sunday afternoon there was a Fenian meeting in Hyde Park on the execution of the men who murdered Sergeant Brett at Manchester last year. The time of meeting was two o'clock, and the rendezvous Clerkenwell-green. At 11 o'clock several hundreds appeared on the green, not to meet Finlen, but a force of police-constables, who bade the people "move on." The police were determined to keep the peace, and the people were anything but enthusiastic in favour of Finlen and his friends, so they responded to the request without much grumbling. In double patrols 120 constables kept the green from noon until three o'clock, and there was a very large body of policemen in reserve, ready to come forward if needed. At about half-past one Finlen made his appearance, and there was a faint cheer, but the police would not permit the formation of any procession. Mr Osborne, of the Reform League, was there, but his mission was to warn the people, and to tell them that the League had nothing to do with this demonstration. There was a large assemblage in Hyde Park. A Mr Doyle was called upon to preside, and he introduced Finlen amidst cheers and hisses. There was a great deal of inflammatory language spoken, and the assemblage then dispersed.—*London paper.*

THE POWERS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Atty.-Gen Macdonald has given notice that on Wednesday next he would propose the following resolutions, in Committee of the Whole:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Judicial powers and functions of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to Summary Convictions and Orders (except in cases relating to Statute Labour, and to questions arising between Master and Servant), should be transferred to the Judge of the County Court sitting as Judge of the respective Division Courts within his jurisdiction.

2. Resolved, That the powers of Justices of the Peace with respect to the matters so transferred, should be limited to the Examination and Enquiry into the facts and proof of each complaint, and to the necessary proceedings preliminary thereto, in the same manner as is already provided by Law with respect to Indictable Offences, with authority in cases where the evidence adduced is sufficient to create a presumption that such complaint is well founded, to bind over the parties and witnesses to appear before the Judge of the County Courts, at the next sittings of the Division Courts for the Division in which the complaint may have originated.

3. Resolved, That provision should be made by law for the summary trial by the Judge of the County Court, without the intervention of a Jury, of all persons charged with any Criminal Offences, within the jurisdiction of the General or Quarter Sessions, who may consent or desire to be so tried, or whereby the innocent will be promptly relieved from the stigma of an unjust accusation; and justice the more speedily overtake the guilty.

ELECTION RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

The London journals are filled with riots, more or less serious, pending the elections. In the county of Monmouth, scenes of the most outrageous character are reported. The *Times* says:

No sooner was the failure of Clifford made known in the "hill" districts, where he was the popular candidate, than the indignation of the mob was vented in the most reckless destruction of property. In Pontypool, the work of destruction commenced at the house of Mr Greenway, a solicitor, who formerly held Liberal opinions, but has during the last contest been engaged as one of the agents for the Conservatives. His windows were soon smashed, and it was feared that the house would be gutted. The few police available, therefore, kept guard, and the mob pursued their course without interruption. The Town Hall, thanks to the thickness of the plate glass, withstood the showers of missiles hurled against it without injury. Not so the Crown Hotel. There every window and the large handsome mirrors and other furniture inside were smashed to atoms. The Royal Hotel followed, then the White Hart Inn, and a number of private houses belonging to Conservatives were also attacked with the greatest fury. Mr Conway and the other members of the Liberal committee appealed to the good sense of the people, and this had a good effect, though many refused to listen to reason. A Dissenting Minister named Forth was rewarded for his endeavours by a general rush to throw him into the river; and he had to fly for his life, pursued by hundreds. Order was restored about 11 p.m. At Aberzyschan matters were still worse. There houses were completely gutted, the furniture thrown into the streets, and the casks of beer and spirits rolled out. The mob set fire to the White Hart Hotel, and the fire engine had to be fetched from Aberzyschan. At Blaenavon there were similar outrages, but on a more extensive scale—pianoes and furniture of all kinds, groceries, beer, spirits and other trade goods were thrown out, and the men behaved like fiends.

A little girl was seized by an alligator, near Bayou Sara, La., a few days since, and a black boy, who attempted to rescue her, and for that purpose pursued the monster into the water, was himself seized by another alligator and devoured.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Department of Secretary of State of Canada,
Ottawa, 11th Dec., 1868

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

Aquila Walsh, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. Edward Barron Chandler.
Chas. James Brydges, Esq., and
William Foster Coffin, Esq., as Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, under Statute 31st Victoria, chapter 13.—*Official Gazette.*

MR GLADSTONE ON THE MAYNOOTH GRANT AND REGIUM DONUM.

The Rev. W. W. Jubb, an independent minister of Oldbury, near Birmingham, wrote a letter to Mr Gladstone, in which he said:—"There are certain voters in this town who are under the impression that you do not intend to take away the Maynooth Grant and the Regium Donum at the same time that you disestablish the Irish church. This has led them to support the Tory candidate, though they are Liberal in principle on every other subject. Mr Gladstone's reply was as follows:—'Not only my own declarations upon every occasion, but the resolution unanimously passed by the House of Commons, binds me in honour, as I am bound in purpose and conviction, to propose that the Regium Donum and Maynooth Grant should be wound up, and should cease with the church establishment.' Can words go further? With best compliments, yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Liverpool, Nov. 17, 1868.

PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS—IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

Judgment was given on Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Wason v. Walter, which raised for the first time for the decision of a court of law the question whether reports of debates in Parliament are privileged—that is to say, whether, if correct, fair and bona fide, they may be made the subject of an action for libel. This was an action of libel brought by Mr Rigby Wason against the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, for publishing a report of a debate in the House of Lords on a petition presented on his behalf praying for an inquiry into the conduct of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who had recently been appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and also for publishing a leading article commenting on the debate, and reiterating some of the statements made by the peers who took part in it. At the trial before the Lord Chief Justice at Guildhall, the jury found that the report was accurate and faithful, and the article a fair comment on a matter of public interest. Upon this finding his lordship directed a verdict for the defendants, and a rule for misdirection raised the question whether this ruling was right. The case was argued at great length, and the Lord Chief Justice now delivered judgment. He said the case was argued before his brothers Lush, Hannen, and Hayes, and himself, and they took time to consider their judgment, not because their minds were not made up at the close of the arguments, but because, owing to the importance and novelty of the point involved, they thought it desirable that their judgment should be reduced to writing. The main question for their decision was whether a report in a public newspaper of a debate in either House of Parliament, containing matter disparaging to the character of an individual which had been spoken in debate, was actionable at the suit of the party whose character was called in question. They were of opinion that it was not. Important as the question was, it came now for the first time before a court of law for decision. Numerous as were the instances in which the conduct and character of individuals had been called in question in Parliament during the many years Parliamentary debates had been reported in the public journals, this was the first instance in which an action for libel, founded on a report of a Parliamentary debate, had come before a court of law. There was, therefore, a total absence of direct authority to guide them. There were, indeed, the dicta of judges having reference to the point in question, but they were conflicting and inconclusive, and might be said to be extra-judicial. The judgment was very elaborate and extended to some length. The decision was for the defendants.

The news from South Africa gold-fields is satisfactory. More diamonds had been found. The Briton has brought a quantity of silver ore from the Pomona mines.

Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Q.C., has been appointed Assistant Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec.

A bill is shortly to be introduced in Congress prohibiting the transportation of petroleum in inland passenger vessels, which, if passed, is intended to prevent a recurrence of such accidents as recently happened on the Ohio River by the collision and bursting of the steamers United States and America.

Mr Thos. Macfarlane has recently assayed the silver ores from the veins discovered by him at Thunder Cape last summer, and we are authorized to state that the result of his assay is most satisfactory, showing a result of more than 1,900 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. The samples assayed were carefully taken under the supervision of Professor Dawson, as exhibiting a fair average of the productive portion of the vein at Thunder Cape.—*Montreal News.*

A popular clergyman in New York is thus described by a young lady who is one of his enthusiastic admirers: "He is a perfect gentleman; he parts his hair in the middle, talks horse, and plays billiards beautifully."

The Kincardine (Ont.) *Review* pays a compliment to Captain Rowan, for his exertions and skill in saving the Silver Spray from the rocks, near the mouth of the Saugeen. Besides the satisfaction he must have felt, he has received a handsome acknowledgment from the insurance company.

The statistics of the traffic over the Atlantic telegraph cables since their completion have been published. They convincingly demonstrate the good effect of the policy of low charges in increasing business, and finally increasing profits. From July 28 to October 31, 1866, under the £20 tariff, the amount received from the cables per day was, on an average, £505, and the number of messages averaged 29. The tariff was reduced to £10 on November 1, 1866, and for the succeeding thirteen months the daily average of messages was 64, producing daily an average income of £579. On December 1, 1867, a further reduction was made to £5 5s. per message, and the traffic rose to 131 messages, yielding £635 per day. Then came the reduction of last September to £3 7s. 6d., under which, in three months, the average daily number of messages has so far been 201, and the income for the month of November has been £670 per day. Liberality is thus shown to be true economy, in telegraphing as in every other new business.

If the abolition of the Concordat has done nothing else in Austria, it has made marriage cheap. In Gratz a man wanted to marry his deceased wife's sister, which canonically is not permitted, except on payment of 300 florins, the dispensation tax. This was considered too high a sum by the young couple, and they expressed their intention, since the church dignitary would not abate his price, of being married by the registrar. Whereupon the usual public notice was affixed at the town house. This, however, was too much for the bishop of the diocese. He not only sent a most vehement letter to the magistrate, demanding the instant removal of this "placard of notification," but, which was more to the point, declared himself ready to marry the stubborn couple himself, free of expense. The magistrate replied that he was very happy to hear it, and that under those circumstances he would, provided the parties consented, order the removal of the obnoxious document which he had caused to be written and affixed in obedience to the established laws of the country. And so they were married free of expense under the auspices of the Church.

MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY:—Expecting the electors to pay the expenses.—*London Fun.*

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

M. Edmond About has been making a tour in the provinces, and has published his *impressions de voyage* in the *Gaulois*. The following are a couple of extracts:—"The majority of the population is still attached to Monarchy and Dynasty, especially in the rural districts, where reading is not general. However, the peasant complains of the growing burden of taxation; he begins to fear that the fiscal authorities may take all he receives in order to embroider useless liveries and regild grotesque emblazonry. But these are lovers' quarrels, and the mass of the agricultural population, notwithstanding the disturbances and sufferings which are known, remains devoted to the Napoleonic dynasty. The working class, taken as a whole, is not hostile, but this does not mean that it is deeply attached. Thanks to the education, perhaps independent, given to it during the last 20 years, that portion of the population is chiefly devoted to itself—that is, to its material interests. In order to obtain satisfactory elections the working people have been favoured, caressed, and flattered without great care being taken to instruct them. I believe, however, that at present the great bulk of the working classes have been brought over by interest if not by gratitude to the Empire. But little reliance is to be placed on a sympathy which is purchased at the price of enormous, ruinous, and unsustainable public works." Here is the other side to the picture:—"It is in the middle class that opposition has taken root and has been visibly growing stronger during four or five years past. Every fault committed by personal government becomes apparent in complaints made among the most enlightened and active section of the community, which finds itself systematically excluded from public affairs. The French intermediate class is, and knows itself to be, the most capable; it has not forgotten having conducted with some ability the destinies of the country. From that distant moral exile whither the Emperor, the working class, and the peasantry have relegated it, it looks on with an increasing bad feeling at the successive errors of the Government; records the awkward proceedings, the risky conduct, the rashness, the abandonments of position, the inconsistencies, the principles improvised and then thrown to the winds, the petty plans that have fallen stillborn, the agreements concluded, resolved, and denied, the alliances broken off, the revolutions encouraged and betrayed, the menaces without effect, the promises without results, the reforms announced and postponed, and, above all, those paltry violations of personal right, which is the daily dread of France. I do not desire to enter upon the details of these complaints. Let us confine ourselves to affirming that the middle class is discontented; that it believes itself badly governed and ill-treated, and that, in face of a constitution which forbids for a long time to come any hope of improvement, it agitates, and tesses, and wearies its vanquisher by a war of skirmishes."

AN INCIDENT OF THE RECENT STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The Louisville *Courier* relates the following incident occurring on the Ohio river after the recent steamboat disaster:—A gentleman with his sister, a lovely and accomplished young lady, were passengers on the United States. At the first shock the gentleman was thrown from his bed clear on the floor. Hastily pulling on his pantaloons he rushed to the stateroom of his sister, burst open the door, and seizing her in his arms, carried her down on the main deck, where, procuring a door shutter, he threw it overboard and leaped after it, with his sister in his arms. He placed her securely on the shutter and was swimming behind pushing it, when, to his horror, a big, burly and able-bodied man swam up, pushed his sister off the board and climbed upon it himself.

The young girl sank with a scream, and if she came to the surface it was so dark and the confusion so great that he could not find her. Maddened at the dastardly act he made after the author, and seizing him by the throat a struggle to the death ensued. They rose and sunk together, still struggling, and when last seen were grappling with each other. Whether either was saved or both went down together is not known. The sister sank beneath the waves and was lost, but she was terribly avenged by her brother.

The Rev. Mr Milburn, the well-known blind preacher, has hopes of recovering his sight. He is under the care of Professor Von Graef, at Berlin.

The inmates of the New Hampshire State Prison are treated to a course of popular lectures; but the privilege of going out before the lecture is over, in which Boston folks indulge, is denied them.

In Germany audiences are attracted to musical entertainments by the names of the composers whose works are to be performed; in England and this country, by the names of the performers.

A medical student named Miles, was murdered on Wednesday afternoon close to Moore's statue, in College street, Dublin. He was beaten on the head, and the back of the skull was fractured. He was insensible when brought to the hospital, and died shortly after his admission. A man who assisted in bringing him to the hospital stated that he saw three men, whose names he gave, attack the deceased.

Mr Charles Allison, Commissioner of the Mines in the Hill Blanchard Government, has been appointed Governor of the Nova Scotian Provincial Penitentiary.

One of the finest structures yet attempted in New England is now going up on the corner of Court and Washington streets, Boston. It is of black and white marble, and will cost more money than was paid for the whole State of Maine. It will be paid for with the money belonging to the young millionaire Scars.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* has the following from a wife, which is a strictly legal document: "To whom it may concern: I hereby give notice that the sale of spirituous liquor to Homer Hays is contrary to my wishes, and that I shall prosecute according to law any person who disregards this notice. Catharine Hays." By the law of Kansas a woman can prosecute any liquor seller who sells to her lord and master.

Mr Bernal Osborne, who lately ran for Parliament for Nottingham and was defeated, says that he was offered fifty votes for sixty shillings, and two hundred for half-a-crown apiece, but as they would not have elected him, he declined to buy.

It is stated that on the day of Baron James de Rothschild's funeral his widow gave orders that every beggar who came to the door should receive a gold piece of twenty francs, and that in pursuance of this order no less than sixty thousand dollars was given away in the course of the day.

At the Communal Theatre of Turin a mark of respect was rendered to Rossini on the evening of the 15th ult. After the second act, the curtain rose upon the stage hung with black, and the whole of the company, wearing crape scarfs, were perceived standing round a bust of the deceased maestro. The audience at once rose and remained uncovered, with the orchestra played a symphony made up of music from the "Gazza Ladra."

DIED.

At his residence, Fort Scott, Kansas, on 30th Nov. after a short and painful illness, William M. Milln, Esq. formerly of Montreal, C.E.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, Dec 15.—Flour—The market remains dull, with few transactions. Wheat firm at $1. Rye unchanged; 68c being the top of the market. Barley $1,10 and weak. Oats steady at 48c. Buckwheat 45c. Peas—Small lots received which realized 85c. Butter—Dairy packed, 22c; roll 25c. Tallow steady at 5½c for rough; 8½ to 9c for tried. Hides $7 to $7,50. Skins $1 to $1,50.

Money market unchanged.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, Dec. 15.—Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 135¼.

Flour receipts 1,100. Market steady but quiet with limited transactions. Grain—U.C. spring sold from store 114. Red winter nominal. Peas nominal. Provisions unchanged. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, December 15.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour less active and scarcely so firm; receipts are 6,000 bbls and 10,000 bags; sales are 7,800 bbls at 5,95 @ 6,35 for superfine state and western; 7,00 @ 7,55 for common to choice extra state; 6,85 @ 8,10 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at 6,75 @ 8,50. Wheat dull; receipts are 125 bush; sales are 7,500 bush No. 2 spring at 1,60. Rye quiet. Corn dull; receipts are 17,000 bush; sales are 39,000 bush at 1,09 @ 1,12 for unsound; 1,12½ @ 1,15½ for sound mixed western, and 1,10 @ 1,12 for new white southern. Barley dull. Oats dull; sales are 8,000 bush English to arrive at 2,25; 77½c for western in store; 79½c for do afloat. Pork firmer. Lard firmer at 15¾ @ 16¼c for steam; 16¾ @ 17c for kettle rendered.

COME ONE, COME ALL,

AND GET A

CHRISTMAS BOX.

ONE GIVEN AWAY AT

SKINNER'S DRUG STORE

To every retail Customer who purchases to the extent of

Fifty Cents and upwards.

Prices of Goods as Low as any House in the City.

THE FINEST

LAMPS

IN THE CITY.

Hair Brushes, Combs, Perfumery &c., Just received from Paris.

Dec 15.

NEW

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

CONSISTING OF

CAKE BASKETS,
CARD RECEIVERS,
CRUET STANDS,
BUTTER COOLERS,
SUGAR BOWLS,
SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, &c.,

The Largest Assortment in the City,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Dec. 15.

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.

AT

GREENFIELD

YOUR choice entire Stock of [illegible] at 25 cents, 1s 3d, or 4 [illegible] yard. Some of them have been [illegible] 2s 6d and 1s 10d per yard.

AT GREENFIELD

Your choice of them all at 9d [illegible] 5,000 yards in the lot.

AT GREENFIELD

Also, another pile of about [illegible] DRESS GOODS, worth from [illegible] yard. Your choice for 16½.

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

AT GREENFIELD

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

AT GREENFIELD

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

J. GREENFIELD

SPECIAL.—A few dozen left [illegible] best French Kid Gloves, [illegible] We are selling them at 2s 9d. [illegible] 3½d Lace Veils.

Remnants! Remnants!

300 Remnants of Goods, [illegible]

J. GREENFIELD

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, [illegible]

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

CHEAP FLANNELS, Red, White, Grey, Fancy, Checked, and [illegible]

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

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

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

CHEAP Wearing Cotton, [illegible] Bags and Baggings.

CHEAP Irish Frieze [illegible] Cloths.

CHEAP Canadian Tweeds, [illegible] lish Tweeds.

CHEAP BROADCLOTHS, [illegible] Pilots, and Witneys.

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

R. WADDELL

Corner Princess & [illegible]

Dec. 8, 1868.

Cheap & Extensive

OF

AUCTION BOUGHT

AT THE

MONTREAL HOUSE

JAMES DAVIS has just returned [illegible] treal, and having bought [illegible] BENNING & BARSALOUSKI [illegible] will now offer very extraordinary [illegible] the folowing lines:

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

Plain and Twilled Scarlet Flannels.

25 Pieces Black Velveteens, from [illegible]

Bridal and Evening Silk Dresses [illegible] shades.

1 Case Horrockses Cottons.

Black Satins, for Dresses, another [illegible]

100 Dozen Napkins, worth 12s [illegible] dozen.

100 Dozen Glass Cloths, 6s 9d per [illegible]

50 Pieces Table Linens, different [illegible]

15 Bales Factory Cottons, prime [illegible]

2 Cases Aberdeen Wineys.

1 Case 10¼ Linen Sheetings at [illegible]

We undertake to say that the [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

GIVING UP BUSINESS

Great Reduction!!

AS THE STOCK MUST BE CLOSED

AT

FERGUSON BROTHERS'

PRINCESS STREET

BLACK SILKS ⅞ wide, from 3s 9d [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 Skirtings [illegible] 1s 10½d. Usual Prices 3s and 3s 6d.

FERGUSON BROS.

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

FERGUSON BROS.

BLACK BROADCLOTHS and [illegible] Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, [illegible] men's Woolen Hosiery.

A DECIDED BARGAIN [illegible]

FERGUSON BROS.

PRINCESS STREET

Nov. 24.