event must come to Ontario. On those accounts he had only charged them a year's interest, a portion of which they had paid. He charged them also, he might mention, with the law stamps, amounting to $99,000, which he considered to be as much ours as any dollar of revenue he possessed. It would be absurd to suppose the Dominion Government had any right to it. As regarded the Common School Fund—giving up as worthless an investment of $87,000 in Quebec fire bonds—there was a clear balance left of $1,645,644 47. Assuming, which he by no means admitted, that Quebec had any interest whatever in that fund; and assuming that it would be divided in proportion to population, or in the population, or in the proportion of five-ninths to Ontario, and four-ninths to Quebec, the proportion of the fund coming to us would be about $964,940, this being the amount the Dominion Government would have to pay to us, and on that he charged interest for one year. Mr Wood proceeded to explain the origin and nature of the Upper Canada Building Fund, the gross amount of which, on the first of July, 1867, was $1,578,808 96; against this there were certain investments. First, a debenture account of $36,800. These were debentures on which the Lunatic Asylum, Osgoode Hall, and the Normal School, borrowed from this fund. Then there was another investment, to which he would call the especial attention of the member for Hamilton—City of Hamilton, $30,000; (part) unpaid interest, $10,800. Nothing had been paid on this account, he was told, for a number of years; but the Government hoped in a short time to realize something on it. They would endeavour to collect the amount. These investments reduced the fund to $1,501,208 96. For that he charged the Dominion Government 5 per cent interest, from July, 1867, and they were ready to pay it. A portion of it they had already paid. The interest on this, $75,600, he took for general purposes, and he thought he was justified in doing so. He took also the interest on the Common School Fund, $45,810, which he was justified in doing, as we were voting nearly $300,000 for common schools. In relation to the debt of Ontario, the hon. gentleman proceeded to take credit to himself for giving an honest full statement. The Indian annuities, secured by the Act of 1840, amounted to about $26,000; and subsequently the Legislature voted that the Indians should receive an annual payment of $4,000. Because of this, Lower Canada made a claim for an equal payment, and got $4,400, making an annual charge of $8,800; and this amount capitalised at 5 per cent, would represent the sum of $700,000. Besides this, there were debts unliquidated on July 1st, 1867, in the neighbourhood of $400,000. Still, including everything in his statement, he had in fact put it at the utmost possible limit. At the same time he would explain, that he did not for one moment say the debt would amount to $9,500,000 over the $62,500,000. There were certain debts which he always assumed were to go in reduction of the debt of the late Province of Canada. There is the Great Western Railway debt, upwards of $3,000,000, with interest, or about $3,800,000. There was the special postal debt of the Grand Trunk Railway, which was put down in the public accounts at about $250,000. There was the special debt of bonds issued under the arrangement, which was lying in the Dominion coffers at Ottawa during all the time these negotiations were carried on, while the Finance Minister had only to realize on these securities in order to reduce the debt. All these were lying there, and would amount, if sold, to the sum of $4,500,000. The amount of the Great Western debt at present was upwards of $4,000,000. Having explained the origin of the debt, the hon. gentleman went on to state that the efforts of the Government had been directed to reducing the Provincial debt as much as possible. There was no doubt but this Great Western debt was as good as the bank, and by getting it credited to the late Province of Canada, and the Northern Railway debt also, the Provincial debt would be so much the less. The Bank of Upper Canada debt was disputed, and would only be taken at a valuation, though, of course, that never could be acceded to. That debt amounted to about $50,000; and he claimed that it should be deducted from the excess of debt over the $62,500,000. On the whole he had to congratulate the House that, notwithstanding the expectations of last session, there would be a surplus of half a million dollars in the Provincial treasury on the 31st of December. Money was money; and he would call attention to the fact that here was $850,000 in hard cash which had been invested. All the liabilities of the Government had been met, all the appropriations had been satisfied, and this cash remained in hand. They had half a million of dollars invested in the bonds of the Dominion, purchased at 98. Now they were worth 106; and they had besides $35,000 invested in Dominion stock at 6 per cent, purchased at 101, and now worth 105. On these simple transactions alone $60,000 had been gained, in the event of the Province now seeking to realize. That investment, too, was not a dormant one, but a living investment. Last session hon. gentlemen opposite urged the investment of these surplus funds in banks, where the sum would draw 3 to 4 per cent; whereas now the Province drew a higher rate of interest—interest which was paid promptly to the very day, and available for general purposes. Very few banks were willing to pay even 4 per cent, unless the money were left with them for a definite time—by doing which the banks would themselves acquire the right to invest the money; and, if that investment proved unfortunate, the money might be lost altogether. The hon. gentleman then took up the estimates for the coming year. Last year, he said, the total estimates amounted to $1,352,678. This year the total reached $1,597,789 85. Mr Wood next passed in rapid review a number of items in the new estimates, and explained in outline the immigration policy of the Dominion and of the Province. The items referring to the administration of justice, the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, and additional asylum accommodations, were explained. As to the item $75,000 for a Deaf and Dumb institution he said it was a disgrace to the Province that it did not already have such an institution in existence. The next item was—"Improving navigation of inland waters, and surveys, and drainage of lands, $100,000." It was proposed to expend on a lock between Muskoka and Rousseau Lakes, and improving rivers connected therewith, $35,000. He believed this improvement was brought to the attention of the Government of the late Province of Canada, and surveyors were sent out, who made a survey of the locality, and an estimate, which was officially reported to the office of Public Works. This had been obtained by the Public Works Department here, and upon it this estimate was based. Then there was $30,000 for a Lock at Young's Point, Clear Lake, and improving Otonabee River. The lands bordering on this river and these lakes, he understood, were lands highly suitable for settlement, and these two improvements would open up 60 miles of navigation, besides the shore lines of the lakes, and the navigation of the rivers emptying into them. Then there was a third improvement—"Lock and Improvements at Balsam Rapids, $20,000"—which would add 10 miles more of navigation—in all 70 miles of new navigation for an expenditure of $85,000. He understood, too, that a road had been partially made from the first of those lakes to Lake Nipissing, and that a small outlay would make a passable road the whole way. The balance of the $100,000 was made up of $15,000 for surveys of swamp lands and drainage. He learned from the Crown Lands Department, that there are about one million acres of marsh lands in the Province—in Perth, Bruce, Essex, Kent, Lambton, and other parts of Ontario, although chiefly situated in the counties he had named—capable of being made the very best lands in the Province if properly drained. In many cases, a small outlay would reclaim from swamps the very best lands we had. Of course a large portion of the swamp lands belonged to private individuals, and a tax would be imposed to make them contribute their fair share, because lands not worth now half a dollar an acre would be worth $15 or $20, after drainage. This amount of $15,000 would not go a great way in paying the expenses of survey and drainage, but before the Government asked the House to expend any considerable sum for the purpose, they would of course be prepared with exact plans showing what the improvement would cost, and where the money would be spent. Already the Minister of Public Works, who was also deeply interested in the agriculture of the country, had had some of these swamps surveyed, and a report would be made to the House. There was a new item of $20,000, to cover gratuities to public officers, whose services may be dispensed with. It was in contemplation to dispense with the services of a number of persons, who, through age and infirmities, were incompetent to discharge the duties of the places they occupied—either appointing others in their places, or dispensing with the offices altogether. The changes contemplated were chiefly in connection with the Crown Lands Department. Of course they could not send away persons who had been 25, 30 or 40 years in the service—who had grown grey in the service of the Departments—without giving them something. Each particular case would be considered by the Government on its own merits. They would not pension these parties, but would give them a gross sum in hand, dealing fairly and honestly with them. "To aid the destitute colonists of the Red River Settlement, in the discretion of the Government, not to exceed $5,000." That was a new item, as also "aid to General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, $1,000." St. Catharines was a place where seamen congregated, and many disabled by accident or sickness were left on the hands of the people. The Government thought it unfair that St. Catharines should bear all this burden besides sustaining its own poor. He understood there were at present in the St. Catharines hospital about 30 marine patients, having no connection with the town, and yet supported by the tax-payers of St. Catharines. The aid proposed was very small—perhaps should have been larger—and was the only addition to the hospital grants. The Government hoped, after a thorough examination by the Inspector, to be able to adopt some uniform system of aid to the destitute sick, applicable to all the towns and incorporated villages of the Province. The Rockwood Asylum for criminal lunatics—there was an item of $14,300. He might mention that the cost of maintaining lunatics was estimated at $126 each per annum. It was estimated they would have to pay the Dominion Government $143, that was the price at Beauport, and the price which the Inspectors recommended the Dominion Government to take. As soon as the necessary accommodation was provided, this Government hoped to save the difference between $126 and $143. "Reformatory at Penetanguishene, $23,627." This was an increase of $613 arising from the increased number of inmates. Aid to literary and scientific institutions remained the same. Under the head of Education there was a considerable increase, amounting altogether to $30,535. This was the result of the changes to be carried out in the report of the Committee on Education. For County Superintendents there was one new item alone of $13,500. For Poor Schools there was an increase of $2,000; for Normal and Model Schools, an increase of $1,000; for Grammar Schools, of $2,500; for libraries, apparatus and prizes, of $4,000; for superannuated teachers of $2,000; for museum and library, of $700. He would here say a few words about a matter which had been spoken of. It was said that an effort ought to be made to find some source of revenue of which the Province was not possessed already—that in case it should be needed, it would be well to look around and see where the revenue could be got. And he would throw out the suggestion to the House, whether or not it would be advisable, all things considered, that the Government should take entire charge of the licensing system of the Province, and make what they could therefrom for the general revenue of the Province to aid the hospitals and such institutions, which the Province was bound to maintain—from the responsibility of which they could not escape. The fact was that the traffic in the very article which he proposed to place under Government control necessitated these very institutions. It might be said the Government could prohibit the importation of liquor or stop its manufacture; but they could not do impossibilities. They had no power in the direction spoken; and, even if they had the power, they were not prepared to keep an army up between Sandwich and Gaspe in order to prevent the manufacture of the article. It might be objected, too, that by the proposed measure, a revenue would be taken from towns and cities; but it was within the knowledge of every person that, substantially, morally, materially, and religiously, towns were far greater losers than gainers by the present system. But, place the power of licensing in the strong arm of the Government—who would not be dissuaded from enforcing the law—and it would be well administered and made to yield a handsome revenue to the Province. The estimates he had now gone over amounted to $1,597,789 85, and by another year he hoped to be able—should he occupy the present position—to show that it had not been an over-estimate. In the first place, he believed the specific payments would reach $80,000. There would be of subsidies $1,118,178. The specific payments, he would explain, were those which the Dominion Government had to pay the Province of Ontario every half year. In addition to this they paid 80c per head of the population, according to the last census, until another census was taken—in 1871—when the subsidy would be larger. In the meantime the amount for the whole year would be $1,116,872 80. From the Reformatory, Penetanguishene, $700 income. From the Provincial Lunatic Asylum he counted on $6,000. The Malden Asylum $350; that at Orilla, $100; the Education Department, $24,500; the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, $200,000. From this source, he would explain, as much had not been derived last year, but that was owing to the municipalities supposing that nobody in particular was looking after them. They supposed that the Ottawa Government cared little about the matter, and that Ontario was not in a position to call on them, because the arbitration had not taken place. The casual revenue he set down at $10,000. This would consist of what would be got in the Provincial Secretary's office, from private bills, fines and forfeitures, and such like revenue. Tavern licenses he estimated at $20,000; but in order to realize that amount, the Government would have to ask the assistance of the House to make a change in the present law. Then he estimated the interest on the debentures on the investment at $30,000; stock, $21,000; Crown Lands revenue, clear from all charges, $250,000; Clergy Reserve $134,500; Common Schools, $109,500; Grammar Schools, $6,850; Suspense Account, $4,000—making altogether a gross revenue of $504,850; making with other items the gross revenue $2,263,346 60. Against this had to be placed the appropriation of $1,175,786, which he had alluded to before; then two half years' payments of interest at 5 per cent on the supposed excess of the debt over $62,500,000, estimated at $9,500,000, amounting to $264,447; special funds, $137,500; municipal funds, $134,500; common school fund, $109,500; grammar schools, $6,850; Crown Land suspense account, $3,000. Here the hon. gentleman wished to correct his statement as to the gross revenue. He should have stated it at $2,659,561 38, instead of $2,263,346 60, as he had not before included in his list of revenue the interest arising from the Grammar School income fund, which, at 3 per cent, would amount to $545 03; the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, and that derivable from other sources, which he specified. There was a balance due from the Dominion, which he had not intended to take up this year—cash—bearing interest, to the amount of $200,000; but he intended drawing the cash balance of $100,000 on 31st December, 1868, which he had mentioned. That balance he estimated at $132,945—and made the total gross revenue $2,659,561 58. Against which had, of course, to be placed the sums he had before mentioned—which made a total of $2,116,086 85—that sum representing the total of all moneys paid away—and leaving a surplus on the year's transactions of $543,474 53. Therefore, after providing for all the estimates sent down—making provision for an excess in the debt—there remained in round numbers a clear surplus of half a million dollars; and this, too, taking the gloomiest side of the picture—the probability being that the surplus would amount to more. Hence he found himself, in administering the finances, in a comparatively easy position. He had not to cast around for ways and means to raise a revenue. He had not to consider any project of direct taxation in order to carry on the affairs of the Province; and far distant, he hoped, was the day we would have to resort to such a method of raising revenue. He spoke for himself, undoubtedly, but he hoped the day of direct taxation was more than a quarter of a century distant. There were yet many means of increasing the revenue without resorting to taxation. The hon gentleman concluded amidst applause by moving that the Speaker leave the chair.

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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.]

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Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents write on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Correspondents at Washington say that the lynching of Reno and Anderson at New Albany, Indiana, has already been made the subject of an apologetic excuse by Mr Seward to the British Minister. The American Secretary of State, it is mentioned, gave every assurance to Mr Thornton that the government of the United States would do its whole duty in the premises. There can be little doubt of the truth of this report, for under the circumstance that the two victims of Judge Lynch were surrendered from Canada by virtue of a treaty, and under conditions implying that they would have a fair and impartial trial, it follows that the terms of the treaty have been infringed. The Express robbers were no doubt great criminals, and their horrible fate cannot excite that sympathy which it would have done had there been reason to believe in their innocence; but the great excesses resorted to by the "Regulators" in this particular outrage are likely to induce the American people to frown down more than they have hitherto done the recourse to such dreadful means of vengeance. There is a limit of toleration which the Seymour Vigilance Committee have overstepped. A State possessed of judicial machinery and social organization like Indiana cannot set up the plea of desperate necessity which would pass current on the frontiers of civilization. Indiana must conform to the law and order-loving sentiment which will be echoed back from the Eastern States. The interference of the government may possibly have a deterring effect, but it is too much to suppose that this interference will be far-reaching enough to mete out exemplary punishment to the wrong-doers. As regards the effects of this outrage, likely to follow in Canada, one marked effect will be to give weight to the plea which will be set up in extradition cases, and which was set up before the Canadian court in the case of Reno and Anderson, that the persons extradited cannot be sure of a trial by the properly constituted authorities, but that their lives will be in danger from mob violence. It is no doubt to avoid as far as possible such an effect being produced, nullifying the Extradition treaty, that Mr Secretary Seward has hastened to offer his explanations to the British Minister.

LECTURE.—The public should bear in mind the lecture of Professor Dupuis, at St. George's Hall to-morrow evening at eight o'clock: subject "The Sea."

THE DRIVING CLUB.—A meeting of this club took place yesterday afternoon, and a fair turn out in point of numbers was present. During the afternoon the pedestrian was repeatedly greeted by the presence of the gay equipages of the club in different portions of the city, conspicuous by the red, white and blue ribbons, jauntily attached to the whip-handles of the drivers.

THE PERTH ROAD.—Mr Linton sold the tolls of the Kingston and Perth Road on Wednesday afternoon, at Shannon's Inn, at the following prices, viz:

No. 1	$ 771
No. 2	401
No. 3	275
Total	$1447

which is nearly 12 per cent over last year's prices, and is a good sign of the growing prosperity of the country.

GRAND FESTIVAL AND BALL OF THE 'PRENTICE BOYS.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the Grand Festival and Ball of the 'Prentice Boys of Kingston, in commemoration of the closing of the gates of Derry, which will take place to-morrow evening at the City Hall. Every effort has been made for rendering the entertainment unusually attractive, and no doubt the management will find that their endeavours have been duly appreciated. The chair will be taken promptly at half-past seven o'clock.

DEATH OF JUDGE DRAPER.

We deeply regret to record the demise at an early hour this morning of William George Draper, Judge of the County Court of Frontenac. Judge Draper has been long a sufferer, and for upwards of a year has been too ill to undertake the duties of his office. Last winter, in company with his father, the esteemed Chief Justice of Upper Canada, he made a trip to the Southern States in order to enjoy the milder climate of Georgia and Alabama, but on his return in the spring it was noticed that he had derived little or no benefit from the trip, the fatigues of travel and the loss of domestic comforts so dear to the invalid having probably counterbalanced all the benefits expected from the change of climate. The Judge was able to move about during the fine weather of summer, but latterly he has been confined to the house, and his friends soon divined in his altered countenance the relentless approach of fate. He has died at an age when man is considered in his prime, and just anterior to the insidious encroachment of his illness—when in his prime—Judge Draper was the ideal of a man in possession of vigorous physical and intellectual faculties. Fond of out-door sports, a hearty pedestrian, and possessed apparently of great powers of endurance, it was confidently expected on his appointment that he would live long to be an ornament to the Bench. His intellectual abilities and legal acquirements were of a high order. Judge Draper, we believe, achieved professional distinction as an author of works on practice at a very early period of his career. As an advocate he won confidence, and as a judge he gained esteem. As a citizen he has been universally liked, and regret for his loss will be deeply felt by those who knew his estimable qualities. It was in his nature to be intensely patriotic. When the cloud of war lowered over Canada in the last crisis of international difficulty, Judge Draper took part among the foremost in encouraging and directing the patriotic flame that was kindled then, and up to the latest days of his activity he continued to take a lively interest in the Volunteer movement and the rifle association movement, which gained new life in the exigencies of that critical period. His death will leave a vacancy on the bench, filled temporarily by the appointment of a Deputy Judge, while in his family he leaves a widow and four or five young children to mourn their irreparable loss. The city of Kingston is manifesting this day its sense of loss by a display of colours at half-mast, and among the population the melancholy event is a topic of general conversation.

SNOW SHOE CLUB.—There will be a meeting this evening in the committee rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, of gentlemen favourable to the formation of a Snow Shoe Club. We understand a large number of persons are anxious to enrol themselves, and the club is likely to start with a strong show.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—The whole time of the court was occupied this morning with the case of John Warren, charged with having robbed his employer at Boston, Massachusetts, of a number of gold and silver watches. The particulars of the case are as follows: Yesterday morning a letter was received by the chief of police from the chief of police at Boston, Massachusetts, containing a photograph of John Warren, and stating that that person had robbed his employers, and requesting the police here to look him up, and, if possible, arrest him. In consequence of this communication the matter was placed in the hands of detective McAuley, who lost no time in instituting a close search through the city, the result of which was that about six o'clock last evening he succeeded in arresting Warren in the Burnett House, where he was passing himself off as Mr C. F. Brigham. Early this morning a telegram was despatched to Boston, which elicited the following reply from the chief of police there: "Hold Warren; I will send an officer immediately."

This morning the prisoner was placed at the bar, and was defended by Mr John McIntyre.

Mr Robt. Chanonhouse, chief of police, being sworn, stated that he had reason to believe that the prisoner had committed a robbery at Boston, United States, and therefore requested his remand for eight days to enable the police to produce evidence of the fact. The magistrate granted the request, and the prisoner was accordingly sent to the county gaol. The number of watches stolen is stated at eighty, and it was said that Warren does not deny his identity, but denies the commission of robbery, stating that the property had been intrusted to his care by his employers, and which trust he had betrayed by decamping with the property. This aspect of the case, making the crime embezzlement, would place it without the limits of the Ashburton treaty, and out of the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts. In the meantime the matter awaits the arrival of the officer from Boston. The names of the parties robbed does not transpire in either of the communications from the United States, but it is understood to be a watch manufacturing company of Boston. Whether the prisoner is ultimately extradited or not the police authorities here deserve great credit for the promptness with which the communication was attended to, and the arrest made.

Edward F. Sneider, a real estate agent, was arrested in St. Louis for sending an anonymous letter to Hartz, the magician, threatening to expose the secret of his art unless he forked over $500. His object was to form a co-partnership with Hartz.

Mr H. Whitehead, an inoffensive resident of Streetsville, while returning home on Sunday, was murderously attacked with a knife by some unknown person, and severely cut about the head and face. The arrival of a third person caused the assailant to run off.

For sheep killed by dogs Chinguacousy last week paid out to two persons $33, and Darlington over $80 for 29 sheep. The Guelph Township has accepted claims to $46 60 for sheep destroyed by dogs, and Edwardsburgh, Grenville, $85 25. The Township of Hamilton, Northumberland, issued orders for $72, for sheep.

Twelve thousand labourers, mostly Chinese, are still at work on the Pacific Railroad, and it is believed that they have reached a climate in which they will be able to work steadily all the winter. In this case the road will be completed by next July.

Mr Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, was present at the Warwick meeting. By a curious coincidence he witnessed the success of a horse named after President Lincoln.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal Dec. 17.—The Telegraph Company will from January 1st reduce its rates to 25 cents for ten words from Montreal to any part of the Province of Quebec and as far as Toronto and Hamilton.

Two of the prisoners who escaped from the Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul were recaptured this morning.

Mr Pominville, who is conducting the the prosecution against Spellman, was assaulted by the latter yesterday on coming out of the Court House.

Mr Greeley's lecture on "Self-made-men" was well attended last night, John Young occupying the chair.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.—Among the nine petitions presented was one from the corporation of London, praying that the power of the corporation to fill up the vacancy in the Board of Commissioners, caused by the office of Recorder being abolished, be not taken away from them; and another from Ambrose Hamilton and others, praying aid for Roman Catholic colleges.

Mr McCall introduced a bill to facilitate the collection of debts on written acknowledgments, which was read a first time.

Attorney-General Macdonald in reply to an inquiry, said the government would be prepared to say next week whether or not an adjournment to a given day should take place on account of the obstructive course of the gentlemen opposite.

The Kingston and Frontenac railway and some other similar bills were read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of supply and passed several items. The item, colonization roads $50,000, was passed over with the understanding that the commissioner of Crown Lands would explain the details of the proposed expenditure. The item of $75,000 for a deaf and dumb institution was carried after much questioning as to locality. The Attorney General appeared to have no prepossessions in favour of Hamilton as the locality. He said no place in the province had more axes to grind than Hamilton. He knew they wanted the Deaf and Dumb asylum there, not content with having had it a number of years. No definite answer was given as to the proposed site for the building. Considerable discussion also took place on the item of $100,000 for improving inland navigation and drainage of lands. Other items were passed, including $5,000 aid to Red River sufferers.

The House adjourned at midnight.

THE MONTREAL AND TERREBONNE WOODEN RAILWAY.

The Committee appointed to make a preliminary survey of the route leading to the uncouceded lands in the County of Terrebonne have returned. The line followed by the explorers proceeds from Mile End to the Sault-au-Recollet, crosses to the Isle Jesus, and from thence to St. Therese, and onward through St. Janvier to St. Jerome. To the north of the latter, a short distance off, is the North River, following which a line could be made through the Laurentian formation, which presents no engineering difficulties. The chief object of the promoters of this line we take to be, in the first place at least, the supply of Montreal with cordwood, millions of cords of which are within easy distance and procurable at present for about $1 per cord delivered alongside of the line, a price which, however, would soon rise to probably double that rate were a steady demand to spring up, such as would be created by the construction of a line of this kind. As it is clear that cordwood cannot be cut without hands, the secondary effect would be to open large blocks of land for settlement, the settlers being at once placed in a position to earn part at least of their living by the sale of the wood from their lands, instead of being compelled to burn it on the ground at great expense as is now the case. This is a very important point to be considered, as one of the necessities of the Province is the opening up of the back country, which could be done cheaper by this than by any other means. The great mistake hitherto committed has been the trying to plant settlers in very remote districts, settling numbers of penniless people together without the means of subsistence, except the making of a few ashes, which they can hardly get to market when they are made. In this attempt large sums of money have been wasted in making Colonization roads, which begin nowhere in particular and end suddenly in the bush. Such railways as the one now under consideration, and others projected in various parts of the country, will at least begin on the borders of civilization, and being based on commercial principles, are likely, as projected at least, to be carried out with a view to a fair return for money invested. The return will depend on the management, and that of the parties into whose hands the project may fall. Extravagance either in construction or cost of running must necessarily be avoided if there is to be any prospect of dividends on a line largely dependent for its earnings on bulky articles of little value. *Montreal Herald.*

It was reported that Mazzini was at the point of death, but it has since been stated that he is convalescent, and likely to recover; the latest telegrams announce, however, that the improvement is only temporary, and that his death may be expected shortly.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The general meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the London Tavern yesterday; Mr R. H. Glyn in the chair. The report of the directors stated that, "after a careful examination of the accounts of the bank up to the latest dates received from the branches, the directors have declared the usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, free of income-tax, and the dividend warrants will be forwarded to the proprietors as usual, payable on the 5th of January next. At the meeting in June last allusion was made by the chairman to several failures which had occurred in Canada. Within the last few days intelligence has reached this country of the failure of another bank—the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick. It is satisfactory to your directors, under these circumstances, to be able to report the business of this bank throughout the colonies to be in a sound and satisfactory condition; and after making full provision for any loss likely to arise out of the failures which have occurred, they see no reason to anticipate that the distribution to the proprietors for the present year will fall short of that of last year." The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said there was but little to detain them on. They had declared the usual half-yearly dividend. At their last meeting they were informed that he and Mr M'Nab, the secretary, were engaged in inspecting the branches. They began at London, Ontario, and went eastwards. They examined the accounts and had interviews with the managers, to whom they could impart instructions of greater length than by letter. They found all the branches in a satisfactory condition, those at New York and Montreal being the best. They did not go to the Pacific, but Mr M'Nab had since been authorized by the court to go and inspect the branches on that coast. Mr W. B. Hume seconded, and the motion was agreed to. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

The International Railway Conference at St. Petersburgh has adopted resolutions having for their object to facilitate and increase direct traffic. Their proposals are to remove the impediments arising from the Russian frontier custom houses, to allow French locomotives to proceed through to Eydkuhnen, to provide for the more rapid delivery of goods liable to spoil, and to further reduce the railway fares in Germany, France and Russia. This looks like civilisation.

An aged elector was brought up to the polling-booth in Lincolnshire the other day. By a severe intellectual effort he managed to confide his name and address to the polling-clerk, but when asked for whom he would record his vote there arose a difficulty. He had entirely forgotten. The four names were called out, but the difficulty was not resolved. He said it was "none of those." It was too late for a new candidate to be nominated for him, and so they showed him the card. He could not read. Luckily, the name occurred to him by a sudden inspiration, and he mentioned a local solicitor. For him and for no other would he record his vote. The solicitor was sent for and educated the man up to the voting point. This gentleman had probably canvassed the electors, and had done his work so effectually as to obscure the old man's feeble political convictions in unbounded admiration of himself.

The writer of a Vienna letter in the *North Eastern Correspondence* gives some details of the proposal for disarming, which England is said to have addressed to the two great continental Governments of Western and Northern Europe. He says:—"I have some reason to believe that Mr Disraeli, when he spoke vaguely of a mediatory action between France and Prussia, had some foundation for making these revelations. He was referring to a prospect of Lord Stanley to put an end, once for all, to the uncertainty which, in spite of formal assurances, reigns on the subject of the faithful execution of the Treaty of Prague, Article 5. The line of the Maine would in any case be rigorously maintained. I am, perhaps, too affirmative in speaking of proposals of Lord Stanley. It would perhaps be more correct to say that confidential overtures have been made."

DIED.

On Thursday morning, the seventeenth instant, at his residence, in Kingston, in the forty-third year of his age, William George Draper, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, eldest son of the Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.

The funeral will take place on Saturday next at half-past twelve o'clock, p.m.

On Wednesday afternoon, 16th December, of consumption, Miss Mary Wormwith, niece of Messrs Bailie Brothers, printers, aged 21 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncles, George street, on Friday at 2 p.m., to Waterloo Cemetery.

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.

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, 9 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
Englisb, 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.

Dec. 5. W. R. McRae & Co.

AT GREENFIELD

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

AT GREENFIELD

Your choice of them all at 9d per yard. 5,000 yards in the lot.

AT GREENFIELD

Also, another pile of about 5,000 yards of DRESS GOODS, worth from 10½d to 1s 3d per yard. Your choice for 10½d.

Another large lot of Scotch Plaids, worth from 10½d to 1s 3d. Your choice for 10½d, or 10 yards for a York shilling, 7½d, or 15 yards for 10s.

AT GREENFIELD

Still another lot, worth 9d, 10d, and 10½d per yard. Every Lady in Kingston should have a dress out of them. Call early and select, as there are many in them.

AT GREENFIELD

Bales of Factory Cotton at 5½d per yard, the price. 200 pairs of Blankets, 10s per pair off the price. Every Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned. Goods at

J. GREENFIELD

SPECIAL.—A few dozen of the best French Kid Gloves, worth 3s 9d. We are selling them at 2s 6d. 3½d Lace Veils.

Remnants! Remnants!

300 Remnants of Goods, suitable for Dresses, Mantles, &c., to be Given Away.

J. GREENFIELD

Dec. 9, 1868.

LOOK OUT FOR GREAT ALL THIS MONTH AT THE

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & CO.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOODS, Poplins, Repps, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mohair Cloths, Velveteens, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Merinoes, Poplin Cloths, Repp Cloths, Cashmere Cloths, Alpaca Cloths, Mohair Cloths, Silk Poplins, Silk Repps, Silk Cashmeres, Silk Alpacas, Silk Mohairs, Silk Velvets, Silk Velveteens, Satin Cloths, Satin Cashmeres, Satin Alpacas, Satin Mohairs, Satin Poplins, Satin Repps, Satin Merinoes