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	1:50 "	" " 6:20 "

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:10 "		" " 7:00 "

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The Medical bill introduced by Mr McGill has been amended in select committee. One of the most important alterations is the proposed incorporation of the medical profession of Ontario under the name of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," which shall have a corporate seal, and of which college every duly registered practitioner shall be a member. The Council of the College of Physicians is to be composed of one member from the University of Toronto, Queen's University, Kingston; University of Victoria College, University of Trinity College, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, and Toronto School of Medicine; and of twelve elected members from the respective territorial divisions mentioned in the Act. The appointments to the committee of examination are now provided for. This committee is to be composed of one member from each of the three teaching bodies now existing in Ontario, and one from every other school of medicine which may be hereafter organized in connection with any university or college empowered by law to grant medical or surgical diplomas, and nine members to be chosen from among those members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who are unconnected with any of the teaching bodies. The matriculation examination is to include among the compulsory subjects English language, including grammar and composition; arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; algebra, including simple equations; geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin translation and grammar; and one of the following optional subjects:—Greek, French, German, natural philosophy, including mechanics and hydrostatics and pneumatics. The forty-fourth clause points to the prospective admission of homœopathic and eclectic practitioners to registration and to membership of the college. Whenever the homœopathic and eclectic boards signify their desire to join with the council and comply with the provisions of the Act and rules and regulations of council, this admission may take place; but it shall not be lawful for the council to exact any pledge from a candidate as to what theory of practice he shall adopt. Any candidate who shall at the time of his examination signify his wish to be registered as a homœopathic or eclectic practitioner shall not be required to pass any examination in either materia medica and therapeutics, or in the theory and practice of physic, before any examiner other than the one approved of by their representative in the Council of the body to which he shall signify his wish to belong. Another important modification of the bill is a provision to admit practitioners of other provinces within the Dominion. This provision is embodied as follows:—That when and so soon as it shall appear that there has been established a central examining board similar to that constituted by this Act, or an institution duly recognized by the Legislature of either of the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, other than Ontario, as the sole examining body, for the purpose of granting certificates of qualification, and wherein the curriculum shall be equal to that established in Ontario, the holder of such certificate shall upon due proof be entitled to registration by the Council of Ontario, if the same privilege be accorded by such examining board or institution to those holding certificates in Ontario. This clause maintains the leading feature of the bill while striving to lessen the objections to it which have been urged in Lower Canada. The clauses relative to homœopathists and eclectics have probably been devised to satisfy the wishes of the Legislative Assembly. It is not probable that either of the boards will unite, as they have nothing to gain by doing so and are now harmonious enough left to themselves, while by joining the Council they might introduce or bring upon themselves bickerings and dissensions.

The provisions of the bill are so important, and some of the amendments are so much new matter, that it is desirable to give ample opportunity for teachers of the profession to get acquainted with them. There should be no hurry with legislation of this kind.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES OWN.—We are informed on good authority that the ranks of the companies of the volunteer regiment are being rapidly filled, and confident expectations are entertained that a full complement will be had by the end of the year.

MARCHED OUT.—The R. C. Rifle regiment marched out to-day in full force, the weather being favourable for the purpose. The men were fully equipped, and aided by the enlivening strains of their splendid band, made a very fine appearance.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 18.—Last night Mr Greeley appeared and made a few remarks at the anniversary meeting of the Insitut Canadien.

The Printers' annual festival is to come off on January 13th.

The Society of Canadian artists is to hold its first annual exhibition here on 22nd.

DEATH OF JUDGE DRAPER—MEETING OF THE BAR OF KINGSTON.

At a meeting of the Bar of Kingston, held on Friday the 18th instant, Mr Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C., seconded by Mr Alex. S. Kirkpatrick,

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have heard of the death of William George Draper, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of Frontenac, and for many years a leading member of its Bar.

At a Draper, in the discharge of the onerous duties of Judge, won the respect and esteem of the community; and by his ability and courteous demeanour towards the Profession, gained their highest regard and confidence. The Bar of Kingston, therefore, with unfeigned sorrow mourn his loss, and sympathize with his widow in her affliction.

Moved by Mr James Agnew, seconded by Mr Daniel Macarow,

Resolved, That the Bar, as a mark of respect, do attend the funeral of the late Judge Draper in costume, and do wear mourning for thirty days.

Moved by Mr J. A. Henderson, D.C.L., seconded by Mr Thomas Parke,

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to Mrs Draper.

DEATH OF DR LITCHFIELD.—Another distinguished citizen of Kingston has passed away in rapid succession to the death of Judge Draper. Dr Litchfield, the accomplished Medical Superintendent of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, died this morning after a tedious illness. Dr Litchfield was noted for his remarkable governing power over the inmates of the institution which he directed. By the utmost suavity and kindness he kept them under restraint and exerted a beneficial influence over the patients. On all hands it was conceded that he was eminently fitted to perform the duties which he had been selected by the Government to fulfil. Naturally, pyschological medicine was his particular study; but Dr Litchfield for several years held the chair of State and Forensic Medicine in the University of Queen's College, and his pupils, scattered over all the land, will bear with pain and sorrow that their favourite teacher is no more.

ARRIVAL OF AN OFFICER FROM BOSTON FOR WARREN.—This afternoon Mr J. R. Leeds, detective police officer from Boston, arrived by the steamer Watertown via Cape Vincent, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the person of Warren, arrested here on the charge of watch stealing from a Boston house. Mr Leeds states that Warren was employed in a chartered establishment in Boston, known as the Pawnee's Bank, in the capacity of assistant appraiser, a situation of much trust, and he had always held a high place in the estimation of his employers, who much regret the conduct which has led to his present disgraceful position. Besides the robberies committed by Warren, of which the one for which he is now in the police cells, forms but a small portion; he stands charged with having committed several forgeries upon the establishment. Mr Leeds states that for many years in which Warren has been employed in the bank, his conduct has been irreproachable, and that he belongs to a highly respectable family in Boston, who will keenly feel the disgraceful strait to which he has so foolishly brought himself.

THE STEAMER FRANCIS SMITH.—The expedition to raise this vessel, sunk in Georgian Bay, from the establishment of Messrs Calvin and Breck, under the superintendence of Mr John Donnelley, has returned without accomplishing their undertaking. The men and apparatus had been shipped on board the steamer Algoma, at Georgian Bay, and everything was ready for a start to the site of the sunken vessel when a difficulty arose between the insurance companies respecting the risk upon the Algoma, the owners being desirous of insuring to the amount of $1,400, which two out of five of the companies refused to entertain, and her owners refused to allow her to depart on other terms. The enterprise was therefore abandoned. The Francis Smith lies on a rock, where she was scuttled by her captain to save her being driven ashore beyond recovery, near the entrance to Byng Inlet, about 95 miles distant from Collingwood. Mr Donnelley states that when he arrived at Georgian Bay, on the 2nd instant, the snow was lying deep, nearly four feet on the level, and the whole landscape was shrouded in the drapery of midwinter, with the exception of the lake, the ice upon which had not yet taken to any great extent.

NEARLY A STAMPEDE.—As the R. C. Rifle regiment was passing along King street this morning, and when opposite the Market Shambles, the band suddenly struck up a lively air, and upon the first tap of the large drum the various teams attached to the sleighs in the market square, about a dozen in number, started and plunged in a violently terrified manner, some of them being with difficulty restrained, and one, a horse attached to a light sleigh, started off at a furious pace and made a fair race of it away from the fearful spot, and was only recaptured when both horse and sleigh lay overturned in Ontario street. There was no damage done, however, and the scene was rather ludicrous, and the effect was heightened by a dozen or more of dogs who dolefully bayed their offending music.

POLICE COURT, Friday.—Mr Charles Rappe was charged with assaulting William Robbs, carter. The complainant being unable to appear, the case was adjourned for the present. Mr B. M. Britton appeared for Mr Rappe, and tendered bail for his appearance when called upon, which was peremptorily refused, and notwithstanding the persistent representations of Mr Britton, the magistrate was firm in his determination, stating that he considered the assault a very aggravated one. Charges were preferred against Robbs by the present defendant, and Charles Mee, for abusing them upon the public streets. In the afternoon Mr Rappe was released.

From statistics recently published it is established that while in 1835 there was only one mad man to 2,500 souls in France, there is now one to every 400.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Dec. 17.—Mr Strange presented the petition from the corporation of Kingston relative to certain clauses in the Municipal Act introduced by the member of Frontenac. Some other petitions were presented.

Mr Richards made some explanations relative to land sales, and said the government would not deprive themselves of the power of enforcing the conditions on which the lands were originally sold.

A motion by Mr Grahame to permit counsel to appear at the bar of the House in support of the Huron and Ontario ship canal was warmly opposed by the Attorney-General. Mr Lyon also objected to the motion, and said members had been dogged day after day by the advocates of this scheme, and now it was proposed to lecture members on the same subject. The motion was lost—yeas 11, nays 55.

Mr Lauder moved a resolution to have squatter's claims to unoccupied Crown Lands defined, for a re-valuation of lands purchased from the Crown at too high a price, and to declare the inexpediency of issuing any general order directing payment of arrears or threatening to resume possession of any of our public lands in the occupation of settlers. Mr Lauder's resolution it would appear was intended to meet the case of distressed settlers in the township of Osprey, county of Grey.

Mr Richards said the mover represented a constituency largely in arrear to the government, and he could see no practical good to be effected by such an appeal.

The debate was postponed.

The Port Hope corporation railway bonds bill was considered in committee and reported.

Mr McKellar's bill relating to municipal institutions passed through committee, also some other measures.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes o twelve.

THE HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

We understand (London *Canadian News* of the 3rd) that a despatch has been received by the company from the Colonial Minister, setting forth the views entertained by the Imperial Government in regard to the conditions under which a transfer of the North-West Territories may be arranged. This document is understood to be the *ultimatum* of the Government on the subject, and this being so, the directors will doubtless immediately convene a special court to lay the contents of so important a despatch at once before the proprietors, that they may without delay accept or reject the proposals therein contained. In the meantime, we may state that these proposals will, we believe, be found to be in substance what we indicated they were likely to be two or three weeks ago.

The company surrenders to the Imperial Government all territorial rights of the entire property—retaining their existing trading posts, with reasonable reservation of land around each—and receiving in payment a small share of the proceeds of the land sales and a portion of the revenue derived by the Canadian Government from gold licences. The minimum price of the land, we understand, is fixed at 1s. per acre, out of which and as realized their proportion is to be paid. Power is reserved to commute these amounts upon payment by the Canadian Government of a sum of money not exceeding a quarter of a million sterling.

These, we think, will be found to be the chief features of the terms now submitted for the acceptance of the company. Whether the proprietors will regard them as sufficiently satisfactory remains to be seen, but it is right they should bear in mind that in the event of their rejection an immediate demand will be made upon the company to organize a Government for the territory which shall be adequate for the protection of the inhabitants. This, as we have already stated, means a direct expenditure by the company of at least £25,000 a year.

HOW COUNTERFEIT MONEY IS MADE.

In the first place, a perfect *fac simile* of the bill cannot be engraved by hand, as the most parts are engraved by machinery called lathe work. So you can see the impossibility of executing the work without its being immediately detected; that is, the lines on the figures and letters will not be the same as on the genuine. The genuine plates are engraved by the best workmen in the country, and with every facility for making a very neat engraving. On the other hand, the counterfeiters not having such facilities, they make a bungling job.

No doubt you will be surprised to learn the way the best counterfeit bills are gotten up. A party of men, say from three to a dozen, get together and hold frequent meetings, and act according to a plan laid down. One or two will find out some copper-plate printer in the employ of the bank-note printing office—in fact, all such printers are known by the party. These men will manage to meet one of the printers in the evening, get acquainted, drink, and have a good time generally with him, and so proceed for a few evenings. Then they offer him from $50 to $150 to procure a certain kind of impression. This impression is made in this wise: The printer will take an impression upon tin foil from the plate from which he is printing, which can be done in a moment. Thus you see every line and size is obtained correctly. From this tin foil an electrotype plate is made. Then they get some plate printer that can be found about the city, have a good time with him, and engage him for $20 per day to do the printing. By this plan thousands of copies are struck off which defy detection, except in the quality of the paper, which will slightly differ from the genuine. The place of manufactory is generally some distance from the city, like Staten Island, Flatbush, or sometimes Baxter street, or similar localities in the city. It is a strange fact in every case where a party of this kind exists that every member lacks confidence in his associates. Every move made by one is narrowly watched by the others of the party. It would be death to any informant or any that did not look well to himself.—*Letter in N.Y. Sun.*

If the account given by the Ottawa *Citizen's* informant is to believed, the capital of the Dominion of Canada has already become a sort of "bear garden." Our contemporary says: During the last few months we have heard many strange stories of the effect of the fires in the woods last summer upon the wild denizens of the forest, but the following narrated to us yesterday, by a resident of Wellington street, eclipses them all as regards the mervellous. About two o'clock one morning in last week he was returning from Lower Town, and when near his home, not far from Wellington Market, he descried two fine young cubs frolicing in the snow in the middle of the road. He at once gave chase to them, but they fled towards the river and got away from him. He further states that he got a light and traced their tracks both to and from the river. His opinion is they came from Hull, and after getting up the hill on the Ottawa side were attracted towards Wellington street by the presence of the meat market. If our informant were not a Good Templar, we should think something had been confusing his vision. As it is, we can only consider it singular, if true.

MR HORACE GREELEY IN MONTREAL—HIS VIEWS ON CANADA.

Mr Horace Greeley, of New York, is delivering a course of lectures in Montreal, and has been entertained to lunch by the Mayor. The *Herald* gives the following account:

Last evening His Worship the Mayor entertained the Hon. H. Greeley and a number of gentlemen of this city, including many of the members of the press, at lunch, at his own residence. After a very elegant repast, His Worship proposed the health of Mr Greeley, saying that as a public man and a writer, Mr Greeley was known wherever the *Tribune* was read—and where was it not read? His name was everywhere a household word, for his influence had been steadily used in favour of honesty, humanity, temperance, order and virtue. There was no other man on the continent who occupied so large a share in the public estimation as the distinguished gentleman who was his guest on that occasion. He had stood firmly in defence of the right on all occasions. When others—even the great Webster—had faltered he had never faltered. He had not blenched even at times when to speak freely on the question of slavery was to subject yourself to the point of the bowie knife. Even then he did not change his conduct; but was as outspoken as he was today when the necessity for speaking on that subject was happily at an end. For this he honoured him—the world honoured him; and he was sure that he uttered nothing but the sentiment of a large majority of the people of Montreal, when, as the chief magistrate of the city, he declared that he was proud and glad of Mr Greeley's presence.

Mr Greeley, in returning thanks, said that the Chief Magistrate elect of the United States had obtained the credit which he hoped he might long preserve—a credit to which he believed he was justly entitled—of teaching Americans to make short pieces, but desired to say one word in justice to the memory of the greatest man whom New England had ever produced. Daniel Webster was not only a great man in the ordinary sense, but a man of moral greatness. He failed only in one respect, and it was in that respect only he claimed a difference from Webster which he could believe to be favourable to himself. Mr Webster wanted to be President, and he did not. One of the greatest of living Americans—Mr Chase—had made the same blunder; and he had seen other men who had got the same disease early in life, and had died of it in very old age. Lewis Cass lived till 82, believing nearly all that time that he was just about to be President. There was no cure for the malady, and so men lived and died with it. Being a reader early in life, he saw how this mistake paralyzed public men, and he avoided it. It was easy to speak in favour of justice when those who did so had no fear of the vengeance of those whom they spoke against; and he thought that his hearers on that occasion were happy in this respect, that none of them wanted to be the sovereign. Under these circumstances they might have a purer press and better public men than under other circumstances. The President who had now been elected did not want to be chosen, and he was elected on that ground. There had been men who wanted to get the choice by declining it; but that would not do. But if a man would go straight forward, saying and doing what he thought was right, he might not be President, but even in the United States he might secure for himself a large share of the luxury of freedom of action and opinion; and freedom of opinion was the last thing that a free people would tolerate in their public men. He had known people so attached to liberty that they would thrash any one who differed from them. He trusted, however, that the overthrow of slavery had given a good opportunity for a broader and larger freedom of sentiment, and he was thankful that he had lived to see the day when he might not only travel in safety over every barbarous country except his own; but might travel even in his own without fear of the bowie knife or the slung shot. There had been great progress made—like all progress at heavy cost—and so he thought there might be more progress even for Montreal. The people of that city were doing well; but he thought there was still more to be done, and he would like to see Canada going ahead, even faster than it did. She had vast forests and great agricultural capacity, and he wanted to see even more rows of new houses than he saw in Montreal, though he knew she was the most thriving city in Canada. The encouragement of all liberal sentiments and institutions would give to the people an energy, and to the country a prosperity, such as could not yet be imagined. It was these changes which had made the South begin to grow as she had never done before, though she would do still better during the next four years of peace. As to Canada and the United States they ought to be not only neighbours but friends in spite of differences which were accidental, but not essential, in the institutions of the two countries. A mutual attachment to laws older than '76, to ideas which formed the basis of British liberty and were as ancient as *Magna Charta*, ought to make them useful to each other. In the United States the prosperity of Canada would be witnessed with a feeling as far as possible removed from envy. He was glad to believe that the people of the two countries were becoming better friends, and hoped the time would come when Montreal and New York would be in effect nearer than now to each other, and when the people of the former city would welcome those of the latter not as unfrequent visitors, but as valued friends.

After a short interval, Mr Greeley proposed the health of His Worship the Mayor.

MR GREELEY'S PROPOSAL OF A ZOLLVEREIN BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Witness* says:—At the close of the Change hour to-day, (Dec. 17) Mr Greeley was introduced to the Corn Exchange Association by its President, Mr Ira Gould, who said that he had asked Mr Greeley to come there, as he wished to explain to him their position and views. The gentlemen present were all corn merchants, whose business it was to dispose of the produce of Western Canada, and were therefore all interested in the customs regulations in force on the border. Mr Greeley might see on the tables samples of flour from America, wheat manufactured in the Western States, which was allowed to come in here free of duty and offered beside flour manufactured at our own mills. He, though a miller, was quite satisfied that it ought to be so, but our neighbours in the Eastern States were somewhat particular, and wished a better quality than could be manufactured from wheat produced in the Western States, and when we wished to supply them with such flour we had to pay a duty of $1,20 per barrel, in addition to freight and charges. He thought this was hardly fair, but would like to hear Mr Greeley's views.

Mr Greeley said, forty years ago this subject was very fully discussed between the United States and Britain. The trade was then called the West Indian Trade, as the provinces and West India Islands were all included in the same treaty. At that time Henry Clay took a position which he thought very fair. He said to the British Government, "If you will either consider your colonies as independent countries, or as a part of Great Britain, we can agree with you, but if you will neither do one nor the other, there will be some difficulty about it, for if the colonies were either a part of Britain or independent countries the Americans would be able to trade with them, on equal terms with the British, but as it was they could not." The discussion was ended by a British order in council, forbidding trade between the United States and the West Indies altogether, although the former would have been willing to continue the trade on the same terms as before. Afterward, when General Jackson came into power, a treaty was made which he considered humiliating to the American people with regard to the question proposed by Mr Gould. It would certainly be very pleasant for the 8,000,000 of people inhabiting the north-eastern portion of their country, out duty, but the New England States were only a small part of the country, which contained over 30,000,000 of people, and the interests of the whole country had to be considered. The New England people were largely engaged in manufacturing, and were supported by a high tariff. The Western States purchased these manufactures at a higher price than they would have to pay but for this tariff, and it would not be fair to them to allow these manufacturers to import their supplies of lumber, flour, &c, free of duty. His idea was that something like the German Zollverein ought to be agreed to between the United States and Canada; having no custom houses on the borders, and dividing the duties collected on the coast proportionately. This would save much trouble, and give great impetus to trade and manufactures in Canada. Labour and buildings are much cheaper here than in the States. This was partly owing to the depreciated currency in use there. That difficulty, however, would soon be obviated. They were determined to pay their debt, principal and interest, and would soon resume specie payment; but even then and always there would be a considerable difference between the cost of living and manufacturing here and in the States, which would give Canada a great advantage if she had free trade with the States, as she would be able to import largely of American products and manufacture them for export.

Mr Greeley took a very encouraging view of the mineral and other national wealth of Canada, and the great future that lay before this country, and his remarks were throughout received with deep attention.

Mr Greeley visited, to-day, several places of note and interest in this city, and also paid a friendly visit to the hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, and subsequently to Sir William Logan's geological museum.

SMUGGLING ON THE FRONTIER

An American paper remarks:—One of the most difficult tasks which fall to the lot of the customs' officers when the tariff on imported goods is unusually high, is to prevent the frauds which are classified under the general heading of smuggling. This system is either carried out by bribing or evading the revenue officers; and both methods have been developed into colossal proportions since the late civil war. The last report of the Commissioner of Customs devotes a good deal of space to this subject, and furnishes the figures for estimating the extent of the frauds.

Since the high duty on whiskey was reduced there has been no illicit trade with the Dominion in that article, as it does not pay to run great risk in view of the low profit. "Indeed," adds the commissioner, the "only articles which can now be clandestinely introduced with profit, are silks, velvets, ribbons, gloves, opium or morphine, jewelry, laces, and other small light articles of great value; all these can be put up in small bulk, and introduced in such a manner as to elude the vigilance of the local customs officers."

The reports of the special agents show what success they have had in intercepting and punishing the participants in this trade. In the district extending from Niagara to Lake Superior, 115 persons have been arrested, of whom 6 were discharged, 16 are under indictment, and 93 have paid fines from $50 to $3,000. From Niagara to Rouse's Point the total expenses of the special service for the year ending June 30, were $4,633, the total fines and seizures, $11,432 in currency, and $1,143 10 in gold. From Rouse's Point to Maine, and including that coast, there were 50 seizures, 23 criminal prosecutions, 144 fines and penalties received, 6 convictions and imprisonments. These statistics make a strong plea for the creation of a permanent civil service, founded on merit, and affording a guarantee that faithful officers shall have life employment. The amount received as fines, penalties and forfeitures is no less than $3,910. The estimated safe value to the government of suits now pending, is $20,000. This makes a total of $103,910. What proportion of this, does the reader guess, accrues to the United States government? Only $42,406 64! The deductions are made, first, by an item, under of "less costs, $1,500 25;" second, of "moiety accruing to officers of $41,204 95;" third, "of expenses of the force employed,"—which includes salary, mileage, expense account, and room rent of nine officers—of $18,793 30; which brings forth from the mountain total of nearly $84,000 "already paid in," the mouse "net profit" of $22,405. The balance is made up of $20,000 —"safe estimate for suits "now pending." But out of this have we not to deduct "less cost," and then "moiety accruing" to officers. We quote these figures not to throw blame on the officers, but to suggest defects in the system of detecting fraud. Smuggling must be suppressed at any cost. We shall not quarrel about the number of men employed, nor haggle over the salaries, if it can be shown that they are competent officers. But it is time to apply to every department the same rules of common sense, which experience has shown to be wise in ordinary transactions. When great houses find that their clerks are honest and competent, they pay them well, and retain them. They neither hang over their head the Damocles sword of a probable discharge, for political reasons, at the end of four years; nor bribe them, by exorbitant but uncertain premiums, to perform the work assigned them. Let us pass a civil service bill, and thereby render our revenue department as efficient as our coast survey; and let us have common sense in the administration of the revenue.

The jewels of the Duchesse de Morny, recently sold at auction in Paris, produced £22,000. Most of the lots realized more than they originally cost.

An agent of Ball Black & Co., New York, collected in six weeks two and a half bushels of moss agates near Ham's Fork in Utah.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Luxemburg question is again becoming a black spot on the horizon, and hints that French agents are plotting to excite a feeling in favour of absorbtion by France.

Viscount Gormanston has been raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Gormanston, of Whitewood, in the county of Meath.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood upon Lieut. Col. Firth, of Heckmondwike, and Mr Louis Mallot, C.B., Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade.

The vacancy in the Irish peerage caused by the extinction of the titles of Earl of Clare, Viscount Palmerston, and the Baroness Nairn, has been filled by her Majesty's having been pleased to select Col. M'Clintock, of Drumcar, in the County of Louth, for that high honour. —*Evening Mail.*

The Chilton (Wis) *Times* says that in the town of Woodville an Indian and she-bear were found lying dead together. The Indian had put six shots into the bear and then attacked her with his knife, and in her dying struggles she had grappled and squeezed the life out of him.

The N.Y. *World* says that Mr Belmont contributed a hundred thousand dollars or more toward the expenses of the Democracy in the late election.

A large number of Osage orange plants have been shipped from Iowa to Ireland for the purpose of growing them into hedges.

A torpedo of extraordinary power, it is reported, has been invented by an Englishman, Mr Whitehead of Fiume, who has received $100,000 from the Austrian Government for his secret. The inventor offers to sell the exclusive right to use the torpedo to the British Government for $500,000, or will disclose the method of construction for $100,000, to be paid after a report on the merits of the invention by a Board of Inquiry.

There is a report in circulation, and it seems to have some foundation, that the directors of the Erie Railway Company are preparing to construct a tunnel under the Hudson River, to accommodate the business of their road and one or two other roads now terminating at Jersey city. According to the statement, the plans and specifications for the work have been in the Company's office for several months, and it is possible that active operations will begin next spring. The eastern terminus of the tunnel will be on eighth avenue, near twenty-third street, and the purchase of Pike's Opera House and adjacent property was partially in view of the use of the land for such purpose. The plans contemplate a large depot under ground, and when the work is completed, the passenger trains will be made up and start from this depot. The tunnel is estimated to cost not more than three millions of dollars, and it can be completed in two and a half years.—*N.Y. Sun.*

MR DISRAELI'S RESIGNATION.

The *Times* of the 3rd says:—We are requested by Mr Disraeli to publish the following Circular:—

"If Parliament were sitting I should not have adopted this course; but as the public acts of a Ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the Conservative members in both Houses of Parliament.

"When Her Majesty's Government, in the spring of this year, were placed in a minority in the House of Commons on the question of disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed had never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction it.

"They therefore felt it their duty to advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete constituencies would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that no course could be satisfactory unless the voices of the enlarged electoral body were ascertained. All means were, therefore, taken by the Ministry to expedite that appeal, and a special statute was passed for the purpose.

"Although the General Election has elicited, in the decision of numerous and vast constituencies, an expression of feeling which, in a remarkable degree, has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present Administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly-elected House of Commons.

"Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Ministers have felt it due to their own honour, and to the policy they support, not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed, and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conducive to the just influence of the Conservative party, at once to tender the resignation of their offices to Her Majesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible that they must be in a minority.

"In thus acting, Her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinions on which they deemed it their duty to found their counsel to the Sovereign on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr Gladstone is wrong in principle, probably impracticable in conduct, and, if practicable, would be disastrous in its effects.

"While ready at all times to give a fair consideration and willing aid to any plan for the improvement of the Church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last Session, rife as they believe it to be, with many calamities to society and the State, they will continue, in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance.

"B. DISRAELI.

"Downing Street, Dec. 2, 1868."

Beaconsfield, a beautiful country town in Bucks, great in the memories of Edmund Waller, the poet, and Edmund Burke, the statesman, has never, before the Disraeli viscounty, been actually used for a title of nobility. Yet on one occasion it was near being so. Edmund Burke was offered a peerage, but, as he was broken-hearted at the death of his only son, he refused it. Had he accepted, the title proposed was Lord Burke of Beaconfield.

DIED.

At Portsmouth, on the 18th inst., Dr. J. P. Litchfield, aged 60 years, Medical Superintendent of the Rockwood Asylum, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience.

The funeral will take place from his residence to the Waterloo Cemetery on Monday next at noon, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

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.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Queen street, to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, to Waterloo Cemetery.

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
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W. R. McRAE & Co.,
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FINNAN HADDIES,
SMOKED SALMON,
REAL DIGBYS, &c. &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

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