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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

4 50 p m.	5 40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a. m.
5 10 "		" " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 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.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Letters forwarded 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 requested that correspondents will write only on one side of the sheet of paper. [illegible]

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC 19.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

One of the schemes sugested to cure the evil of a monetary stringency, such as occurred in New York, and spread itself over all the United States, by the combination of banks and moneyed men, is the passage of a law prohibiting banks from paying interest on their deposits. Such a bill is about to come before the American Congress, and the effect, it is claimed, will be to prevent banks keeping the control of surplus currency when they can no longer attract it by the offer of interest. Such a bill would strike at the very foundation of banking, and could only be advocated on the grounds of abuse of trust and a very pressing necessity.

An important measure has been introduced into the Legislature of Ontario during the present session, by which it is intended to dispense with the services of juries in the trial of issues unless a jury is demanded by either party.

This is the first direct blow which has been aimed at an institution almost coeval with our Constitution; and if the proposed experiment be successful in its results, trial by jury will, except in criminal cases, cease to be a part of our jurisprudence.

The reasons advanced in support of this important measure are various, but they all tend to the conclusion that this mode of trial is unsuited to the present state of society.

It is of the highest importance to the community that the administration of law should be speedy, certain, and inexpensive. It is of little use that the fountain should give forth pure water if the channels for its distribution are defective and impure. It is the boast of many of our great jurists that the English law is reason itself, and the perfection of reason; and although this boast is contradicted by the popular opinion that law is not always justice, yet we have reason to be proud of a code which has materially assisted in placing our country in the first rank of nations, and which, while preventing crime and disorder, has secured the liberty of the subject, the rights of property, and the stability of our institutions.

There has long been growing in the minds of the public a conviction that trial by jury in civil cases could be safely and advantageously dispensed with. It cannot be contended that the persons usually selected as jurors are equally fitted with the Judges who preside over them for the task of analyzing evidence or weighing disputed facts. It is notorious that the verdicts of juries are frequently unreasonable and in direct conflict with the evidence on which they are assumed to be pronounced; and so sensible indeed is the law of this infirmity in its judges of fact, that a new trial may be and frequently is obtained on the ground of the verdict being contrary to the evidence. On the other hand, it is remarkable that in the Court of Chancery, where one Judge decides questions of law and fact, few cases have occurred in which an appeal from the decision of the Judge on a question of fact has been successful.

One of the chief objects of the new bill is the saving of expense both to suitors and the country; and if this object be attained without a sacrifice of efficiency, the measure will be eminently popular.

To this end it is proposed to abolish two of the Courts of Quarter Sessions held during the year, and so to arrange the two remaining sessions that they shall occur at equal intervals between the Spring and Fall Assizes. Provision is to be made for the trial of Superior Court issues in the County Courts, and of County Court issues in the Superior Courts.

Six times during the year under the present system is the country scoured by the sheriff in pursuit of jurors, and six times during the year are a number of yeomen brought from their work for which they are well fitted by habits and education, to perform duties for which they are peculiarly fitted in no way whatsoever. For days together these men, whose labour is most valuable to the country and to themselves, are detained in the Court House, either casting the legal dice as members of a jury or sitting wearily on the back benches until summoned by the emblematic lottery to assume their active duties. Small wonder is it indeed that in their frequent attendances at Court, they should imbibe that passion for law, proverbially uncertain, which leads to so many trivial actions being brought and to much hard feeling and enmity between country neighbours.

Under the new system only four sets of jurors will be required during the year, and if the profession are disposed to carry out the spirit of the act, and to refrain from demanding juries unless they are compelled to do so, fewer jurors will be required, and the country will be spared much useless expense.

That the system of trial by the Judge has given satisfaction may be inferred from the fact that in our Division Courts, where juries may be had at request, their interference is very seldom sought.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Dec 18.—Attorney-General Macdonald moved the third reading of the bill to repeal certain Acts, and to abolish the Court of Impeachment for the trial of County Judges.

Mr Blake opposed the abolition of the Court of Impeachment. He said the tendency of the bill was to degrade the judiciary of the land by exposing the Judges to trial before the ministry of the day.

The Attorney General maintained there was no hope of speedy justice being obtained by referring the charges against Judges to this Court of Impeachment. The Provincial Government, having no control over these appointments, could not be charged in the event of removal of the Judge with taking that action to put a favourite in his place.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill, supplementary to the above, respecting County Court Judges, was read a third time and passed after a division upon an amendment by Mr Cumberland, which was lost—yeas 21; nays 45.

The House then went into committee of supply, and reported all the items of the estimates.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

THE FUNERAL OF JUDGE DRAPER.

The funeral obsequies of the late W. G. Draper, Judge of the County of Frontenac, took place this afternoon. The procession started from his late residence, Queen street, shortly after one o'clock, and after the customary services in St. Paul's church, proceeded down Queen into Bagot street, and via Princess street to the Waterloo Cemetery. The hearse was attended as chief mourners, by Mr James O'Reilly, Recorder of the city; Mr Alexander S Kirkpatrick, County Attorney; Mr J. Duff, Clerk of the Division Court; Mr Mingaye and Mr T. Taylor, and was immediately followed by the officiating clergy, the Revds. Mr Mulock Mr Bowers, Mr Moffat, and others, and chief mourners, with a large cortege of the personal friends of the deceased. These were followed by the whole of the members of the bar in their professional robes, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, a large number of the members of the County Council, and a large retinue composed of the residents of the city and county, and the officers in garrison, the whole followed by a long procession of single and double sleighs. The entire procession was very long, extending in Princess Street from Sydenham to Bagot Streets, and the countenances of the inhabitants of the shops and dwellings passed during its progress evinced the loss which they felt had been sustained by the city in the death of the late County Judge, who was so generally respected and esteemed.

The Revd. J. K. McMorine, M.A., Lanark, will preach in St. Paul's Church to-morrow at the free evening service, commencing at 6:30.

CLOSING OF THE GATES OF DERRY.—Yesterday being the 180th anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry, the 'Prentice boys of this city commemorated that important event in the nation's history by holding a festival in the City Hall, the attendance at which was not as large as had been anticipated. Mr Wm. Perry, Master of the Lodge, after having made some appropriate remarks, called upon Mr Wm. Shannon to preside. After justice had been done to the good things provided, the meeting was addressed by the chairman, and during the course of the evening by the Rev. A. J. O'Loughlin, Rev. W. B. Moffat, Alderman Wm. Robinson and Mr Jas. Johnson. A few select pieces of music were sung by several gentlemen, which were highly appreciated by the audience. The proceedings were terminated by the singing of the national anthem.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE WARDS—On Monday next the nomination of Aldermen for the different wards of the city to replace the retiring members, will take place at noon at the various polling places. There is so far very little excitement manifested at the approaching election, and the opposition to retiring members, or those resigning, will be confined to one or two wards only. In Cataraqui Ward Mr W. Allen, the retiring Alderman, will be relected without opposition, and there will be no opposition to the re-election of Alderman Gibson in Rideau Ward, Alderman Gildersleeve in Sydenham and Mayor Breden in Victoria. It is stated that Alderman Nelligan will not again come forward for Ontario Ward, and Mr James Swift is mentioned as his successor, a gentleman who would make a most efficient representative could he be prevailed upon to accept the nomination. In Frontenac, Mr Davidson, whose resignation was accepted in the Council at the last regular meeting to enable him to offer himself for re-election, will no doubt again be the choice of the electors. We have not heard whether it is the intention of Alderman Wilmot, the retiring member of the same ward, to come forward again, nor has anything certain transpired as to the intentions of the Ward. It is rumoured that Alderman A. M. Brown will resign his representation of Victoria Ward, although it is by no means certain that such will be the case. In St. Lawrence Ward there is a prospect of a close contest between the retiring member, Alderman G. Brown, and Mr Drennan.

The different polling places of the Wards are as follows:—

Cataraqui—H. Conley's House, Place d Armes.

Frontenac—J. Moore's House, corner of Clergy and Colborne streets.

Ontario—Fireman's Hall.

Rideau—W. H. G. Savage's Paint-shop, Brock street.

St Lawrence—E. White's House or shop, Princess street.

Sydenham — Thomas Savage's Paint-shop, William street.

Victoria—Mrs Gaskin's House, Barrie street.

The Illustriated London News is doing the Spanish revolution pictorially in a very effective manner. The street scenes in Madrid are full of the national character. Sketches of the hunting field and other engravings are given. It is supplied at Henderson's.

GRAPE CULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir—I think it is now pretty generally conceded—contrary to what had once been believed—that, for grapes, no soil is superior to clay. Again, it is not necessary that it be trenched to any extraordinary depth, or greatly enriched. If a fair soil, naturally or made so by cultivation, all that it needs is a moderate quantity of barnyard manure, incorporated as intimately as possible, dug to the depth of twelve or thirteen inches. A small quantity of bones and wood ashes, if obtainable, will be found to be a very useful addition and a lasting manure. The bones may be added whole, or (better) broken, or (better still) digested by being kept for some time in wet ashes, and stirred occasionally. Another good plan—but not so convenient for the farmer—is to treat bones with dilute sulphuric acid. While, during some of the stages of its growth, or for some of its processes, the grape vine searches out from the soil a vast variety of substances, yet its most abundant specific food is potash, lime, and phosphoric acid—all procurable from bones and wood ashes.

In a country, such as ours, of short summers, I think the best aspect is a southern or south-eastern—the trellises running north and south or east and west, as most convenient; if a hillside, so much the better. The vicinity of a large sheet of water is also considered highly beneficial, as tending to temper the atmosphere and ward off frosts.

But, above all things, keep the soil about your vines dry. To this end, plant them, if possible, on the side of a hill or rising ground, and let a deep furrow run between each trellis from the top to the bottom of the hill, throwing up this earth so as gently to round off each land—the furrows being about 10 or 12 feet apart, and the vines in the centre or highest part, say 10 or 12 feet every way. Don't be afraid to make your furrows too deep. A dry soil and dry climate are I conceive, the very paradise of the grape vine. But how little do we really know.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. ALLEN.

Alwington, Dec. 18, 1868.

The skating season is to be inaugurated next week, the ice being now in prime order. The opening day has been fixed for Tuesday next, which is to be made a gala occasion by the members of the Rink. The committee have been happy in their selection of R. W. Barrow, Esq., as Secretary and Treasurer.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SERVICES.—The annual services will be held to-morrow in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Queen Street, in aid of the trust fund of the church, in the morning commencing at half-past ten o'clock, and at half past six o'clock in the evening, when sermons will be preached by the Rev. T. W. Jeffrey. On the following Monday the usual festival will be held in the City Hall on the same purpose, when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. T. W. Jeffrey and other gentlemen. The doors will be open at seven o'clock.

THE WEATHER.—Last night was the coldest we have yet experienced the present season, and a few more such would soon once again chain the lake in ice. This morning the Wolfe Island ferry boat encountered some difficulty in forcing her way across owing to the inshore ice on both coasts. The ice has taken in Cataraqui bay up as far as the wharf of the M.T. Company.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—The adjourned case of Spencer, who was charged with having in his possession a pair of boots stolen from Francis Slater, came up this morning, and was dismissed, the complainant prevaricating so as to place his statements beyond credence. Mr C. V. Price appeared for Spencer. Charles Rappe was committed to take his trial at the Recorder's Court for an aggravated assault upon William Robbs. Two witnesses were examined who proved the commission of the assault, and the testimony of policeman Stacey was taken to show that Robbs was unable to appear at present. Mr C. V. Price appeared for Mr Rappe. Joseph Rockley was placed at the bar, charged with stealing an apple parer and other articles in October last from a person proceeding to Amherst Island, who had purchased them in Kingston, and had left them on the wharf awaiting his departure. The prisoner was remanded until Tuesday next. More than the usual number of spectators were present in the gallery to-day, but the business of the morning was disposed of in a brief space of time.

A FREE LUNCH IN NEW YORK.

That magnificent building, the new Park Bank, was formally opened yesterday. The proprietors had previously issued not less than ten thousand invitations to examine the building, said invitations hinting at "collation, etc." The public, aware that the bank directors had a neat surplus of about fifteen thousand dollars, and surmising that a vast amount of chicken salad, boned turkey and champagne might be purchased without diminishing this surplus materially, most of the invitations to accept this beautiful structure were accepted. The result was that about noon the entrances to, and the sidewalk in front of the building, were blocked up by a miscellaneous crowd of candidates for Park Bank offerings. The tables in the basement groaned under the weight of the good things upon them. But there was no accommodation for one twentieth part of the visitors. The squeezing and pushing to gain an entrance into the feeding department was frightful. A great many of the visitors having indulged in pleasant anticipations of chicken salad, while golden visions of sugar palaces, fruit and flowers had passed before their eyes, had evidently neglected breakfast. They were hungry. When they saw a likelihood of these visions being rudely dispelled, their remorse was great, and they made a terrific rush for the collation which was so rapidly disappearing. The waiters were hustled, the policemen forced from the door, and in a few seconds every vestige of flesh, fish and fowl, was swept from the tables by the hungry ticket holders. The police, however, rallied, cleared the room, and waiters commenced to set the tables again. Several waiters were attacked by the crowd while carrying items of lunch. While one of these gentlemen was rushing along, bearing a beautifully browned roasted turkey, some cormorant snatched the gobbler, and it was torn to pieces and eaten by the crowd. This was decidedly a boned turkey. The second party that got inside the lunch room experienced the utmost difficulty in getting the desired lunch, the pressure was so great. Some individual, perhaps with beaming countenance, would just be in the act of clutching a plate of pickled oysters, when—miserable fate!—he would be crowded by the force of the crowd to the other part of the room oysterless and hungry. The final result was, that about six thousand people went away dreadfully dissatisfied.—*Star.*

Emigration into Georgia is said to be quite lively. A Macon paper announces that fifty Pennsylvania farmers are about to go to that state in a body, taking with them their families and a great part of their agricultural implements.

Father Ignatius has addressed a letter to the merchants, bankers, and others of Lombard street, London, in which he denies the accusation that he has insulted them by his preaching. He declares that he is a true member of the Church of England, in which he wishes to live and die, and that the Church is not Protestant, and does not call herself so, but Catholic. Further, he says that although his friends have been assaulted, and one, a clergyman, was laid up from injuries he received in Lombard street, he will not be bullied out of his convictions.

RESIGNATION OF DR RYERSON.

Dr Egerton Ryerson, whose name has been familiar to Canadians for the past thirty years, and who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has held the important position of Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, is about to pass from the scene of his vast labours; not to enjoy a quiet and dignified retirement, but to become, as he says, the historian of the country, an object he has been aiming at all his life. He now simply holds office until a successor is appointed, but it is not yet known whether any one will be appointed to fill the vacancy, as the action of the Government in the matter depends upon the progress made with the new School Bills, one of which has been read a second time, and the other has not yet been introduced. According to the proposed changes in the School System, the office of Chief Superintendent will be dispensed with, and the Educational Department placed under the control of a Cabinet Minister, who will be known as the Minister of Public Instruction.

It has been said that Dr Ryerson has become rich out of his salary as Chief Superintendent, but he dispelled that notion on Wednesday, by telling the Committee on Education that the $2,600 he had saved he had divided between Victoria College and the new Wesleyan Methodist Church to be erected in Toronto. Having done that, all he had left as pecuniary wealth, was the residence he occupied. The statement rather surprised some who had entertained a different opinion, based upon the fact that he has been receiving a salary of one thousand pounds a year. It is understood that the Doctor expects the Government and the Legislature to take care of him in his old age, and it has been suggested that he should continue to receive his present salary for life. Rumour has it that at least one minister intimated he would have no objection to his receiving five hundred pounds, and many members appear to approve of that proposition. Dr Ryerson has not made any proposal, further than he is willing to undertake certain duties, in a quiet way; that is making suggestions as a member of the Council of Public Instruction at the same time that he is preparing the school books he proposes to get up, and writing a history of the country and its public men. Of course all this he cannot do for nothing, and he only asked the Committee that they would take his case into consideration, as he had full confidence in the Government and the Legislature that they would do what was right by him.

We do not pretend to say what course the Committee will recommend, nor what view the Government take of the matter; but should it be decided to carry the session beyond the holidays, the School Bill may become law, and the retiring Chief Superintendent of Education be provided for. The subject has not been fairly brought up for discussion, but it may be expected that the proposal to continue Dr Ryerson's salary will be received with a great deal of angry comment, as it is not likely that those who have bitterly opposed him all along will be willing now to assent to such a thing as giving him a large salary for doing nothing.—*Spectator.*

The Ottawa *Times* has private information from Washington that a strong effort will be made there during the present winter to secure a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Charles Dickens's latest production is a description of his last voyage from America to England in the steamer Russia.

There are twenty-nine universities in Germany, with 21,542 students, and the number of professors engaged in lecturing to them amounted in the last term to 2,194. There is a movement on foot for raising funds for the benefit of the poorest scholars, so as to enable them to give their minds exclusively to their studies.

A Troy coachman was asked by his master to go to a grocery and buy a pint of yeast. He flatly refused to go, when the master ordered him to harness the horses to the coach. This was done, and the master was driven to the grocery, where he purchased the yeast, and back again. Then John put out his horses, believing himself to be a miserable victim, but saying nothing.

Judge Pope, of Hoboken, N. J., instead of sending "drunks" and petty offenders to gaol for three months, as has been customary, to be warmed, fed and clothed through the winter at the public expense, now sentences them to fifteen days on bread and water. The number of commitments is rapidly diminishing.

A nugget of gold weighing 600 ounces was taken out of the Gold Bar claim at Gymole, in Queensland, and 130 ounces of clay was placed at the mouth in two days. At Berlin one man got 480 ounces in two days, comprising one nugget of 286 ounces, and many similar ones. At the same field two other nuggets, weighing respectively 225 and 175 ounces, were carried away. Here be rich pickings. Pity they don't come every two days, instead of once in a lifetime.

At a meeting of prominent citizens of San Francisco on Friday evening last, stringent measures were adopted to prevent the further spread of small pox. This disease has prevailed in that city since June last, but has increased to an alarming extent recently, 120 new cases having occurred since the 1st of December. During the past six months 1,110 cases were reported to the Health Officer, and there were 398 deaths. The disease prevails to a certain extent throughout the State, and several villages in the southern portion have suffered fearfully by it.

A contributor to the *Israelite*, published at Cincinnati, proposes that Sunday be adopted by the Jews as their Sabbath. "The old Hebrew word 'Shabbas,' which lies at the bottom of this controversy," he says, is declared to mean simply rest. Cease from labour and devote to the service of God—this is the literal and spiritual meaning of the word 'Shabbas,' or Sabbath." He declares that he has been "selected as the spokesman of a party respectable in numbers, respectable in intellect, fully persuaded of the correctness of their views, and fully determined to discuss the subject in all its bearings;" and then he attacks with some severity the intolerance and bigotry of some of his fellow religionists. Jesus, he says, was crucified and made a martyr of, and His disciples made Him a God. "'The blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church.'" We sowed the wind and we reaped the whirlwind. Our vices, follies, irreligion and cruelty created that church which has been our scourge and oppressor through countless ages." There is evidence of feeble bigotry in this statement, but it is at least honestly given and with a good purpose in view. The proposition is to call a grand religious council to settle the Sabbath question definitely; either adopting Sunday for all or dividing those wishing Sunday and those retaining Saturday as the Sabbath.

Mr Archibald Higginson, who has been for upwards of five years employed as an engineer in the works of the Henares Canal, in the province of Guadalajara, in Spain, has just died, and his funeral, according to the Anglican rite, appears to have attracted a good deal of attention. The *Times* correspondent devotes a column to reporting it. For the first time in the annals of Spain, a strictly English Church service was attended by a mixed, half Protestant, half Catholic, congregation. For several years the English here have been allowed their own "Holy Field." None but English, however, were hitherto allowed admission into the English "City of the Dead." But all that is changed. Spaniards came in side by side with Englishmen; they stood round the coffin in the chapel where the preliminary service was performed. Prayer and translations of our own Anglican Liturgy, were handed to them; then they issued forth in the rear of the coffin, they stood in one mass on the brink of the grave. At the moment when the coffin was about to be let down, the chief mourner, Mr Higginson's life-long friend, deemed it a matter of courtesy to comply with the usage of the country by raising the coffin lid, removing the winding sheet, and exhibiting the pale set features of the dead. At the gate of the cemetery, the writer adds, "I heard our Spanish friends commenting upon the solemn simplicity and beauty of the English burial service. They were surprised to see that the prayers which were put into their hands in a Spanish version were 'so nearly the same' as those their priests are wont to recite in their own Latin."

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,14 to 115. Spring, 115 to 116; Western, 110 to 111.

Flour receipts 3,400 bbls. Market quiet with small sales at unchanged rates. Wheat—no reported sales. U.C. spring worth 1,15 to 1,16. Other grains quite nominal. Provisions quiet, at unchanged rates. Ashes in fair demand at former rates.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, December 19.—Cotton firmer at 25¼c. Flour dull and declining; receipts are 5,200 bbls; sales are 6,900 bbls at 6,00 @ 6 35 for superfine state and western; 6,90 @ 7,50 for common to choice extra state; 6,80 @ 8,00 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at 6,75 @ 8,40. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Rye quiet and steady; receipts are 7,500 bush; sales at 1,50 for western. Corn heavy; receipts are 27,000 bush; sales are 49,000 bush at 1,12 @ 1,14 for old mixed western in store; 1,14 @ 1,15 for do afloat. Barley firm at 2,15. Oats dull and heavy; receipts are 250 bush; sales are 25,000 bush at 78½c for do afloat. Pork quiet. Lard firmer at 16¾ @ 17¼c for steam; 17¼ @ 17½c for kettle rendered.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The weather to-day was bright and clear, but extremely cold, and the weighing being tolerably good the number of sleighs in the market to-day was up to the usual Saturday's average. The near approach of Christmas had the effect of bringing to market a fair show of produce in most departments, but the opportunity of purchasing at the markets of Tuesday and Thursday next somewhat interfered with intending purchasers, who wavered in their choice between those markets and the present one. The market of to-day was therefore pronounced unusually slack.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—A good supply of family at last Saturday's prices, and several samples of excellent buckwheat at ten cents lower. The receipt of grain has been restricted during the week principally to rye and oats, about 15,000 bushels of the first having been taken in during the past week; the price has been steady at 68 to 68½c. Oats 48 to 50c, the latter only paid by private customers. In buckwheat and wheat there have been but few transactions, and none in barley.

MEAT—A fair supply at last week's prices. Some very inferior beef, however, was present.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply not up to the mark either in quality or quantity in either department. The anticipated market of Thursday immediately preceding Christmas completely paralyzed this feature of to-day's market.

FISH—White fish, salmon trout, pike and herrings, at the usual figures.

DAIRY PRODUCE—A large supply of butter; 25c was the market price to-day for best, but there was a large quantity of very inferior displayed, which found its market among dealers, private consumers being very shy of it. Cheese from 10 to 11c.

EGGS—Coming forward slowly; 20 to 25c per dozen.

TALLOW AND LARD—Found ready sale at old figures, and a large lot of the former was on hand.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes 50c per bushel, and a good show. Cabbages scarce, and realizing high prices. The prospect in this department is the total exhaustion of the supply by the first of February. Roots unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW—Price remains steady at last quotations, and the supply of hay during the past week has been fully equal to the demand.

FUEL—Wood declining slightly, but there is no prespect of a glut in the market at present, and the prevailing high prices during the fall prevented many from laying in their usual supplies who are busily engaged doing so now. Coal unchanged.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 17.—Business in securities has been unimportant in amount during the week, as is usual at this period of the year, nor do we look for much improvement in this respect till after the 1st proximo.

Bank of Montreal—Has been sold to some extent at 139 down to 137½, there being to-day buyers at 138 and sellers at 138½.

Bank of British North America—No stock offered; buyers at 105.

City Bank—Sales during the week at 102½ and 102¼, there being to-day sellers at the higher rate.

People's Bank—Buyers offer 107 and 107½ without inducing sellers.

Ontario Bank—Sales during the week at par; sellers to-day at 99½ and buyers at 99.

Molson's Bank—Asked for at 110; very little in market.

Merchants' Bank—Books closed on 15th, the latest transactions being at 112, equal to 108 ex div.

Bank of Toronto—Books closed on 15th, previous to which 121 was offered and refused.

La Banque Jacques Cartier—May be quoted 106½ and 107½.

Gore Bank—Nothing doing; not asked for during the week.

Quebec Bank—Sellers at par and buyers at 97½.

La Banque Nationale—Nothing whatever doing; price nominal. The books are closed.

Eastern Townships' Bank—Books closed.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—Books closed.

Mechanics' Bank—Books closed.

Royal Canadian Bank—Books closed.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Very little doing. There is an active demand for Champlain Old Stock at 10, and Preferential Ten Per Cents at 72, but none of either offering.

Montreal Telegraph Company—No late sales; buyers at 135.

Richelieu Navigation Company—Sellers at 117, and buyers at 115½.

Montreal City Passenger Railway Company—Asked for at 110; last sales at 110½.

City Gas Company—There are buyers but no sellers at 135.

Montreal Mining Company—The report of the Silver discoveries at the location at Thunder Cape, Lake Superior, has created a demand for stock, and it advanced suddenly from $2 50 to $3; subsequent sales having taken place at $3 20, and sellers to-day demanding $3 50.

Montreal Corporation Bonds—Nominally as quoted; the Seven Per Cent Stock selling steadily at 107½.

Montreal Harbour Bonds—Nothing whatever doing.

Exchange—Has been irregular in rate; the price for Bank 75-day date Bills ranging from 9¼ to 9¾.

A train on the Rome and Oswego railroad was snow-bound for twenty-four hours on Saturday.

It is cold weather in Russia. The Emperor knows it, and he knows what a delicate constitution Madame Patti-Caux has. Accordingly he will throw over her shoulders when she first sings in Russia, a fur mantle which cost $30,000 francs.

PENITENTIARY CONTRACT.

IN consequence of the failure of certain Tenderers to fulfil the terms of their Tenders, the undersigned hereby calls for further TENDERS, to be received by him till WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., for supplying him with

Fresh Beef, Fresh Mutton, and Salt Pork,

From the morning of 1st January to the evening of 31st December, 1869.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden.

Kingston Penitentiary Office, 19th December, 1868.

FOR SALE,

A FIRSTRATE Pair of CARRIAGE HORSES, SLEIGH, and HARNESS. Sound and good in every particular. Apply at the British American Hotel.

Dec. 19.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

PRESENTS,

A FINE ASSORTMENT of New JEWELRY, PLATED and FANCY GOODS, consistsisting in—Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Lockets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Ear and Finger Rings, &c. &c. Jet, Bog Oak, and Rubber Goods in great variety. Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Cruet Stands, Tea Sets, &c. &c. Mahogeny, Rosewood, and Papier Mache Work Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases. Purses, Portemonnaies, with an endless assortment too numerous to mention.

All to be sold at the lowest possible prices.

☞ Please don't forget the old Stand.

J. CRIDIFORD,
KING STREET.

December 19.

CHRISTMAS BOXES

GIVEN AWAY AT

Skinner's Drugstore.

Everybody who spends Fifty Cents and upwards gets a useful present.

Let Everybody come and get a

PRESENT.

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

THE FINEST

LAMPS

IN THE CITY.

Come and See them!

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

Dec. 19.

REMEMBER THE CHILDREN.

TOYS! TOYS!

The LARGEST,

NEWEST,

And CHEAPEST

LOT IN THE CITY.

CALL AND EXAMINE

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Dec. 19.

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 Saltana "
Boxes Prime Valentia "
Kegs and Half Kegs Malaga Grapes
Boxes Prime Eleme Figs, only 20 cents per box
Boxes Malaga Figs, 3 lbs for 25 cents
Boxes Citron Peel
Boxes Lemon Peel
Boxes Orange Peel
Pure Mixed Spices — Cinnamon, Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Mace, &c
Pale Brown and Golden SHERRY—Pemartin, Cozens, Domecq, Gordon & McKenzie
Graham's very old Port Wine
Sandeman's Port Wine
Masden Port
Burgundy, Port, Marsala
Brandy—Hennessy, Martell, Otard, Dupuy, Sayers, &c., &c., 1848 and 1834 Vintages, in wood or bottle as imported by ourselves
Champagne—Gold Seal, Green Seal, &c. &c. pints and quarts, and quarter pints
Sparkling Moselle
" Hock, pints and quarts
Rum, Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskey
English, Irish, and Canadian Porter, pints and quarts
English, Scotch, and Canadian Ale, pints and quarts
English and Canadian Cheese
McKinnon's celebrated Biscuits in great variety
Raspberry Jam and Jelly
Red Currant Jelly
Black Currant Jam and Jelly
Gooseberry Jam and Jelly, &c.
Bottles Cherries
" Damsons
" Greengages, &c. &c.
And a choice assortment of Fish and Meat Sauce, Curry Paste and Curry Powder, Pickles, &c, from Crosse and Blackwell, London, England
Boxes Fresh Lemons
Kegs Fresh Prunes
Cases Italian Bitters
" John Bull Bitters
" Vermouth Bitters
" Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, &c. &c.

The most complete assortment of choice

ENGLISH & FOREIGN GROCERIES,

AND

WINES AND LIQUORS

IN THE CITY.

W. R. McRAE & Co.,

Brock and Princess Streets.

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

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

RECEI

THIS D

EX STEAMSHIP

New Garnet French
New Winceys, all
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & W
One Bale Red
Yarn
One Bale new Fing

FROM NEW

A splendid stock
Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do
Plain White do
Plain Black do
Grey and Scarlet
Grey and Purple

Macnee & W

PRINCESS

Dec. 18, 1868.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRY GOODS BY AUCTION,

CONSIGNED ON MONDAY Evening, Dec. 21st, at the Store of Sandiger Brooks.

LOOK OUT FOR

ALL THIS

AT THE

GLASGOW W

R. WADDEL

CHEAP FANCY DRESS
press Cloths, Poplins

CHEAP WINCEYS,
Plaids, Coburgs,

CHEAP FLANNELS,
Grey, Fancy,

CHEAP BLANKETS,
moral Skirts and

CHEAP MANTLES,
fast Shawls, Cloaks,

CHEAP Grey, White,
Tickings, and

CHEAP Wearing
Bags and Baggings.

CHEAP Irish Frieze
Cloths.

CHEAP Canadian
lish Tweeds.

CHEAP BROADCLOTHS
Pilots, and Witneys

AS the above GOODS
GREATLY REDUC
Month, Customers
making their
GOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDE
Corner Princess & T

Dec. 8, 1868.

Cheap & Extens

OF

AUCTION BOUG

AT THE

MONTREAL

JAMES DAVIS has just
treal, and having bought
BENNING & BARSALOU
will now offer very extra
the folowing lines:
Very Handsome silks, in the
24, 27 and 30 inch Black
cheapest ever offered in
see them.
Plain and Twilled Satins
25 Pieces Black Velveteens
Bridal and Evening Silk
shades.
1 Case Horrockses Cotton
Black Satins, for Dresses,
100 Dozen Napkins,
dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Cloths,
50 Pieces Table Linens,
15 Bales Factory Cottons,
2 Cases Aberdeen Winceys
1 Case 10¼ Linen Sheetings
We undertake to say that
many others not enumerated
on close inspection, to be
sented, First Class Dry
ably under current
JAMES DAVIS

Dec. 2.