Yes. We can look upon these children angels that slight, so solemnly, so beautifully, among the living children by the fire, and can bear to think how they departed from us. Entertaining angels unawares, as the Patriarchs did, the playful children are unconscious of their guests; but we can see them—can see a radiant arm around one favourite neck, as if there were a tempting of that child away.

Among the celestial figures there is one, a poor misshapen boy on earth, of a glorious beauty now, of whom his dying mother said it grieved her much to leave him here alone, for so many years as it was likely would elapse before he came to her—being such a little child. But he went quickly, and was laid upon her breast, and in her hand she leads him.

There was a gallant boy who fell, far away upon a burning sand beneath a burning sun, and said, "Tell them at home, with my last love, how much I could have wished to kiss them once, but that I died contented and had done my duty." Or there was another, over whom they read the words, "Therefore we commit his body to the deep;" and so consigned him to the lonely ocean and sailed on. Or there was another who lay down to his rest in the dark shadow of great forests; and, on earth, awoke no more. Oh, shall they not, from sand and sea and forest, be brought home at such a time!

There was a dear girl—almost a woman—never to be one—who made a mourning Christmas in a house of joy, and went her trackless way to the silent City. Do we recollect her, worn out, faintly whispering what could not be heard, and falling into that last sleep for weariness? Oh, look upon her now! Oh, look upon her beauty, her serenity, her changeless youth, her happiness! The daughter of Jairus was recalled to life, to die; but she, more blest, has heard the same voice, saying unto her, "Arise for ever."

We had a friend who was our friend from early days, with whom we often pictured the changes that were to come upon our lives, and merrily imagined how we would speak, and walk, and think, and talk, when we came to be old. His destined habitation in the City of the Dead received him in his prime. Shall he be shut out from our Christmas remembrance? Would his love have so excluded us? Lost friend, lost child, lost parent, sister, brother, husband, wife, we will not so discard you! You shall hold your cherished places in our Christmas hearts, and by our Christmas fires; and in the seasons of immortal hope, and on the birthday of immortal mercy, we will shut out nothing.

The winter sun goes down over town and village; on the sea it makes a rosy path, as if the sacred tread were fresh upon the water. A few more moments, and it sinks, and night comes on, and lights begin to sparkle in the prospect. On the hillside beyond the shapelessly-diffused town, and the quiet keeping of the trees that gird the village steeple, remembrances are cut in stone, planted in common flowers, growing in grass, entwined with the lowly brambles around many a mound of earth.

In town and village there are doors and windows closed against the weather, there are flaming logs heaped high, there are joyful faces, there is healthy music of voices. Be all ungentleness and harm excluded from the temples of the household gods, but be those remembrances admitted with tender encouragement. They are of the time and all its comforting and peaceful reassurances, and of the history that reunited even upon earth the living and the dead; and of the broad beneficence and goodness that too many men have tried to tear to narrow shreds.

KINGSTON—OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 19, 1868.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday					24.5	14.0
Monday	22.0	27.0	28.5		19.5	
Tuesday	17.5	22.5	23.0		15.0	
Wednesdy	21.0	30.5	32.5		15.5	
Thursday	31.0	34.5	35.0		24.5	
Friday	23.5	22.5	24.0		23.5	
Saturday	0.5	8.5	9.0		-1.0	

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

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

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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 will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

The condition of affairs between Greece and Turkey continues critical; but the case is yet more hopeful than it appeared from the news of Saturday. The probability is that the proposition for a delay of five days in which to attempt negotiations will prevent the future spread of hostilities. Greece would appear to be in no fit state of preparation to cope with Turkey, notwithstanding the designs attributed by Turkey to the Greek government. Nor does Russia appear inclined to carry things with a high hand. There should be little difficulty in patching up this outbreak; though Greek instincts and Muscovite intrigues are sure to trouble the "sick man" as long he lives in spite of the protection which is afforded him by the christian powers. The "Eastern question" will probably be the plague of another generation of statesmen. Russia, it is clear, will never be satisfied until she holds dominion in Constantinople, and the European governments have a common cause in preventing her from effecting such an encroachment. It is because of this struggle that this affair between Greece and Turkey is viewed with such interest in Europe.

The tragic affair in the gaol-yard at New Albany has a deep interest for the American press. It has done more to direct attention to the "institution" of Lynch law than half-a-dozen less dramatic incidents would have done. In truth, there has been no lack of hangings and lynchings and desperate deeds perpetrated by desperate vigilance committees upon desperate men within the past few years in different parts of the western country; but this Indiana lynching, more than all, has sent a thrill of horror through the community. The audacious boldness and completeness of the deed have inspired terror. The absence of a sense of necessity, and the probable innocence of one or more of the victims, make the contemplation sickening. A conviction is felt that these men were murdered, and the outrage upon law and order is felt to be of a very dangerous kind. The Eastern journals unite in demanding of the authorities of Indiana a strict search for, and bringing to punishment of, the offending "Regulators." Let us see what will come of this very natural agitation. It will do good if it do nothing more than educate the moral sense of the American people, and render them more averse to these irresponsible outbursts of vengeance.

There is another point of view from which this outrage may be looked at. The lynching can have its only palliation in the existence of a cause. An impelling cause is said to exist in the corruption and inefficiency of the courts in Indiana. The Renos and their gang had made an influence with the Judges; and these criminals, though frequently arrested, escaped the consequences of their crimes because the Judges were always on their side. This explanation is astounding, but it is nevertheless published and held up in the American press—and justly if it be true—as the crowning shame of the whole affair. As regards the American judicial sytem, it is not necessary to argue from a single instance. There is an abundance of examples to illustrate the evil working of the system of an elective judiciary; but this one allegation is enough to set the people in every State where the elective system prevails, thinking of the dangers to which they are exposing themselves by holding to it. Notoriously, the working of an elective judiciary is bad not only in Indiana. In New York State, and more particularly in New York city, the elective system is giving a succession of examples, until at length the people have lost all confidence in and respect for the bench. The *Evening Post*, apropos of the charge against the Judges in Indiana, is pointing out the danger to society flowing from the condition of a corrupt and corruptible bench, and admits the existence in New York of the same state of things which has driven the Indiana regulators to work so terrible a condemnation of them.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM TORONTO.

THE CASE OF WHELAN.

Toronto, Dec. 21—The Court sustained the verdict of the jury at Ottawa in the Whelan case.

FROM BOWMANVILLE.

Bowmanville, Dec. 21—Frederick Cubit was elected by acclamation Mayor of Bowmanville.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

ONTARIO WARD.—Three candidates were nominated in this Ward, viz., Messrs William Ford, jr., James Shaw, and Thomas Baker.

CATARAQUI WARD.—Mr William Allen, retiring Alderman, was re-nominated, and also Mr Francis Tracey.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.—Mr George Brown, the retiring member, was re-nominated. Messrs Samuel T. Drennan, who has come forward in response to an influential requisition, R. Carson, and Dr McLean were also nominated. The last two, however, subsequently withdrew.

VICTORIA WARD.—Mr John Breden, Mayor, and Robert Tomkins.

FRONTENAC WARD.—Messrs G. Davidson and C. Livingston.

SYDENHAM WARD.—Mr Alderman Gildersleeve.

RIDEAU WARD.—Mr Alderman Gibson.

VILLAGE OF PORTSMOUTH.—The following candidates for Reeve and Councillors were severally proposed and seconded: Reeve—William Mudie, Esq., re-elected. Councillors—Messrs Thomas Carter, Thomas Johnston, James Fitzsimmons, James Fisher, Thomas McCammon, Thomas McCarthy, and John Wishart.

MILITARY THEATRICALS.—We may remind those of our readers intending to enjoy the dramatic amusements got up by the military of the advisability of securing tickets in advance. The plan of the seats has been prepared, and every facility for choice is afforded. The *Rose of Ettrickvale* and the *Irish Attorney* are the attractions of Tuesday night. The City Hall, it may be expected, will be well filled.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—The case of Joseph Rockley, adjourned from Saturday, came up this morning. The remainder of the stolen goods, consisting of a woman's dress, a pair of drawers, and a waterproof coat, were found by the detective and produced in court. The prisoner confessed his crime, and prayed summary judgment, and was accordingly sent to gaol for one month. The complaints against two lads, one about sixteen and the other about nine years of age, were put over until to-morrow morning. The charges were for striking his father in the case of the elder, and for unruly conduct in the other. Their names were not learned.

Mr A. H. Stephens has been elected Professor of History in the University of Georgia. It is said that he has given up all political aspirations.

At Quincy, Ill., is a German with a curious blood-mark. It is a perfect deer, about the size of a silver dollar, and on his right cheek. The form and outline of the deer are as perfect as could be drawn by an artist, and show a deer in the act of leaping.

The eruption from Mount Vesuvius is exhausted, especially since the outbreak of Mount Etna, and the activity of eruption of the latter has also greatly diminished.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—D. W. Urquhart, Perth; W. T. Hunter, Hespeler; A. W. Bernier, St. Justine; Peter Bigg, Belleville; William Whittaker, North Williamsburg; William Cardingsby, Owen Sound; L. C. Prefontaine, St. John's; Louis Pelletier, Montreal; C. B. Taylor & Co., East Stratford; Joseph Griffin, Bronte; William Kennedy, Buckingham; David Dead, Eden; H. Laporte, St. Norbert; George Wilson, Enniskillen; James Ferguson, Cornwall; F. Haubert, Clarence.

FIRE AND WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—Complaints are made by consumers of a late increase in the rates of the Water Company. In many cases the rates are now so oppressive and intolerable, that the use of the Company's water has been abandoned. This is to be regretted; for it is an acknowledged fact, that the *health* of a community depends very much upon an abundant supply of pure water. And municipalities in this, and in every civilized country, have expended vast sums to secure this *sine qua non* to health and good morals. In Kingston, fortunately for the public revenue, the supply has been achieved by private enterprise. A supply has been uninterruptedly maintained for twenty years, very satisfactorily to consumers, but unsatisfactorily to the unfortunate stockholders, who can't make it pay. I believe the raising of the rates is injudicious and unwise in a commercial point of view. But wherefore the increase? Simply because the old rates didn't pay. The consumption of water being so great and the working expenses so large, that a fair interest for the capital invested was not returned. If then the old rates didn't pay, and as it is believed, the new rates are injudicious, what's to be done? I will show. And it is a moral and public duty of the City Council to consider this matter. Many Aldermen, conscientiously zealous for the interests of their constituents, think it their duty to fight the Water Company, but these Aldermen are short-sighted. Undoubtedly the interests of the citizens and of the company are identical. Once let the stockholders of the Water Company receive a fair return for their investment, and consumers would receive proportionately liberal treatment. But, "no: to put too fine a point upon it," among the consumers there are some who are—simply dishonest. The man who wantonly wastes the water, or who uses more than he would do were he to pay by measure, is morally a thief; and it is known that far more water is daily wasted than is legitimately consumed. And so the Company loses money, the rates are raised, and the honest consumer must pay the piper! But how is the evil to be obviated? It can only be mitigated—unless each consumer had a metre, which I suppose is impracticable—by the water being turned off, say on Sundays and every night. Waste would at least not occur then. But in such case, we should be all burned up in the event of fire—and by the way, fires usually occur at night, or on a Sunday. Now I come to the object of this communication.

Two or three years ago, a clever Alderman proposed to the City Council the construction of *tanks* underground, in desirable places here and there throughout the city. These tanks to hold several thousands of gallons, to be frost proof and water tight, and to be kept always full. I was astonished at the very small cost of each; I think less than fifty pounds was the estimate. Being convinced of the great value of the proposition, I am surprised that it has not been acted upon.

Quite independently of the obvious advantage such a scheme would be to the Water Company—an advantage so great that it could at once afford to lower the rates very considerably—an immense advantage would accrue to the city in every case of fire. The last fire, the other Sunday night on Sydenham street, is an apt illustration. The site is high ground—nearly on the level of the reservoir. Of course the water flowed slowly, and the old story—no water, was in every mouth. Here were two or three large houses consumed, and numbers of unhappy women and children turned out into the inhospitable night, plainly because—there was no water! The reservoir was full and the water was "on," but—there was no water upon the hill. Just such other cases have often happened before, and may happen again to-night. What an argument for a system of *tanks!* Were they in existence, say twenty of them, always full of water, there would ever be an abundant supply for sudden emergencies. In the nature of things, a short time only could elapse, ere they would be paid for to the citizens. And what would be the saving to the Water Company were it enabled to "shut off" for the periods named above? The astonishing amount of one thousand five hundred millions of gallons, or six millions of tons of water, would be annually saved pumping! The raising of every gallon of water seventy-five feet costs money, and such a vast saving to the Company would enable it to reduce the rates by nearly one half.

On behalf of the citizens at large—in the interest of the householder and other rate payers, I would urge this improvement upon the city authorities. And will only further add, that I am not a stockholder in the Water Company, and have no interest whatever in their profits, but that my property in Kingston pays over $400 annual tax, and that I am a large water

RATE PAYER.

21st Dec.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The December sessions of the Recorder's court commenced at ten o'clock on Monday morning before his honour, the Recorder, Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C. Mr John Creighton, the Police Magistrate, occupied a seat on the bench. There were fifteen cases on the docket of the court.

The naturalization papers of Peter Farmer, of the city of Kingston, were read in court.

The following are the names of the grand jurors who answered to the roll call: John Branigan, James Brown, James Davis, Robert M. Ford, George S. Fenwick, William Hayward, Denis Kane, James A. McDowell, Robert M. Moore, William Martin, Edwin Rose and Daniel Rigney.

His honour took evidence of the service of summonses against jurors who were absent, with a view of inflicting upon them the fine of $10 as appointed by statute, with the exception of Horatio N. Garrett and H. K. Sheldon, who were excused.

His honour very briefly addressed the grand jurors. He informed them that the calendar contained four cases, two of larceny, the prisoners being in gaol, and two of assault, the accused being out on bail. His honour defined the nature of assaults as viewed in the eye of the law.

The grand jurors were informed that there were in gaol 25 prisoners, 10 men and 15 women, the greater portion of whom were vagrants, whose idle proclivities were encouraged by the provision made for them of free board and lodging in the county gaol without the necessity of working, the gaol quarters being known among that class as the Queen's boarding house.

His honour deplored the fact that notwithstanding frequent representations had been made to the city council to provide a workhouse for such vagrants, no steps had yet been taken. He noticed that the counties of Lennox and Addington had made a move in that direction which would tend to relieve the industrious class from having to support, as at present, this class of lazy vagabonds. He hoped this would, ere long, be remedied in Frontenac.

He reminded the jury of their duty to visit the gaol, and in conclusion referred to the late act of the legislature for the abolition of the Recorder's Court, and informed them that the present court would be its last session.

Before the jurors retired the Recorder adverted to the death of the late lamented County Judge, W. G. Draper, to whose memory he paid a very high tribute.

Kinsley appellant vs. McPherson respondent.—An appeal from the conviction of the police magistrate for assault, the particulars of which were reported in the Daily News at the time. Kinsley did not appear, and the conviction was confirmed with costs. The appellant intended to withdraw the appeal, but had not given the necessary legal notice.

At the last Court of Quarter Sessions, Edward Kinsley, the present appellant's name was struck off the roll of constables. Messrs Britton and Price for respondent; Mr Thibodo for appellant.

James McGuire jr., appellant vs. T. J. Mabee respondent, assault.—An appeal from a conviction of the police magistrate of $5 and $2,50 costs, for an assault committed by appellant in October last. Mr Mudie for appellant; Mr J. McIntyre for respondent. Verdict for the appellant.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills against Charles Le Page, larceny; and Charles Rappe, a common assault.

Charles Le Page was placed in the dock, and arraigned for stealing a sum of money amounting to $58 from the sisters of the Hotel Dieu, on the 9th of November last, and pleaded not guilty. Mr J. McIntyre defended the prisoner. The particulars were fully reported in the *Daily News* at the examination before the police magistrate, and there was nothing additional of interest in the evidence of to-day.

Charles Rappe being arraigned for assaulting William Robbs, pleaded guilty to a common assault, and upon the appearance of the complainant, who stated that Mr Rappe had satisfied him for personal injuries sustained, the Court fined the accused the nominal penalty of one shilling and costs.

The grand jury reported as follows: The grand jury of the Recorder's Court beg leave to report:

They beg to congratulate the court on the small number of cases that have come before them for consideration.

They have visited the gaol, inspected the wards and cells thoroughly, and found everything in a remarkably clean and healthy condition.

The prisoners had no complaints to make of the treatment received by them.

The grand jury beg to express their unfeigned regret at the loss the county has sustained in the demise of the late Judge Draper.

JAMES DAVIS,
Foreman.

MR LYNN ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Mr Frank Lynn has addressed the following letter to the Hamilton *Times*:

Sir, I have only returned, within the last day or two, from a kind of exploration which I have been making through the back country, in order to see for myself whether there were yet left any tracts of unoccupied land fit for settlement. I had heard so many and such conflicting accounts of the quality and capabilities of these regions, that I was prepared to find, what in fact was the case, that the land was as diverse as the opinions expressed about it, and that one man might visit a granitic belt which runs between the southern part of the Muskoka Lake, and to the north of Bobcaygeon, and return thoroughly convinced, by the appearance of the region, of the utter futility of any endeavour to settle it up successfully; whilst another man, who might have the courage to push on beyond this granitic belt, into the excellent country which lies behind it, would form a totally opposite opinion, and return, as I have done, well pleased with the country as a whole. There can be no doubt of the existence of a very large proportion of land which is fit for cultivation, and when this is all used up by in-coming settlers, and the country is more opened out by roads, then even the unpromising granite may be found to be of some value.

More important, in my eyes, however, is the question of supplying labour to meet the great demand for it which was apparent in every place through which I have passed. Farms are only half cultivated for want of hands, works are left undone, roads unmended or unmade, and many enterprises are not attempted, because labour is everywhere so scarce and so dear. It is a leading want of the Dominion, this want of workmen, and if a proper supply of the important requirement were provided, it does not require much genius to see that Canada would be twice the country that she now is. This fact has been impressed upon me at every turn, ever since I left Quebec. I have seen notices affixed on the taverns on the road, offering high wages for common workmen, and too often without response. Every farmer I have spoken to has harped upon this great need of his class, and township and county councils all concur on this one point, and express the same great want.

If the question is really taken up in a strong and energetic way, there will be no difficulty in supplying this demand. It does not require a vast outlay in order to induce men to come here; but it does necessitate that the outlay, whatever it may be, should be expended in a right direction. England is a good deal overcrowded now, and wages there are ranging, in many places, very low. An English working man is a calculating individual—and if you can show him that he can save more and be better off in Canada than in England, to Canada he would come. But the information must be placed within his reach, as he has neither time nor money to expend in hunting up information or visiting offices for himself. He reads his weekly paper, and that is often the sole literature he has time to indulge in; and it is with this fact before us that we should endeavour to arrange a plan for placing within his reach the information about the advantages he may receive by coming to Canada.

The plan I have been advocating chiefly rests upon this point. Let the Government obtain regularly in Canada the leading particulars of labour, wages, and cost of living in different localities here, and let their information be published in England, in the way that it is alone likely to meet the workman's eye—viz., in the papers that he chiefly reads—and then, if more can be obtained for his labour in Canada than in England, to Canada he would repair, to the benefit of himself and the Dominion.

Nearly fourteen million dollars in gold have been derived within one year from the sale of ecclesiastical property in Italy.

One of the grandest weddings New York has ever seen will take place on the 24th inst., at an up-town church. Over two thousand invitations willl be issued.

Japanese papers state that the following imperial decree is posted up at the gates of Yokohama and at Homura: "The Christian religion heretofore being strictly forbidden, still in the same manner as formerly is strictly interdicted. The devilish sect is strictly prohibited."

The poor authorities of Erie Co. have somewhat become impressed with the idea of the Toodles that coffins are handy things to have in a house. In a late inventory of the public property at the Poor House, twenty pine coffins are put down at a value of eight dollars.

It is rumoured that Mr Vanderbilt has made an offer to the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada to lease that road for ten years, with a right of purchase at the end of the lease. Should his offer be accepted, the Great Western Railroad will to all intents and purposes become a part of the New York Central Railroad, and all the mechanical departments of the latter Company will be removed to Hamilton.

The following peers have been elected to-day, to represent the Scotch Peers in the House of Lords:—The Marquis Tweedale; Earls Morton, Home, Haddington, Lauderdale, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk and Orkney; Viscount Strathallan; Lords Saltoun, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Blantyre and Colville; Earl Kellie, and Lord Rollo.

The volunteer movement is extending all through the Province. Five companies have been raised within a few days in the County of Dorchester; another in the County of Quebec, and still another in Lotbiniere, counties which were heretofore unrepresented in the militia force of the country. It is now all but certain that no draft will be required in any part of the Dominion.—*Montreal Gazette.*

There is now in circulation among German authors a paper addressed to the publishers and literary men of the United States, who are called upon in it to exercise their influence upon Congress to pass an international copyright law. The address assures them that the adoption of such a law would lead immediately to that of a similar one on the part of the North and South German governments.

A gentleman in Detroit has discovered a means of applying steam power to street cars in such a way that there will be neither smoke nor sparks, nor more noise than is made by a sewing machine. The discovery has been tested in Detroit, and found to work well, and it will probably be introduced on city railroads. Besides its cheapness, it offers the advantage of heating the cars by steam pipes in cold weather, an advantage that must be appreciated by all who stamp the toes out of their boots in street cars in vain attempts to keep out the frost.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Saturday, Dec. 19.—At the morning session a number of bills were advanced to the second reading. The bill respecting charters of incorporation to manufacturing mining and other companies was read a third time and passed.

At 2 o'clock, p.m., his excellency the Hon. William Pearce Howland, C.B., proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly. His Excellency was accompanied by an escort of the 13th Hussars, and was met at the Parliament Buildings by a detachment of the 29th and their Band. A staff of regular and volunteer officers, including Lieut.-Gen. Stisted, met the Lieut.-Governor at the Parliament Buildings and were present in the Chamber while the assent was given to the following Bills:—

1. An Act for continuing the Legislature in case of the Demise of the Crown.

2. An Act to provide for Oaths to Witnesses being administered in certain cases, for the purpose of the Legislative Assembly.

3. An Act to alter the Law of Dower, and to regulate proceedings in action for the recovery of Dower.

4. The Law Reform Act of 1868

5. An Act to explain the 36th section of the Hamilton Debentures Act of 1864, and to legalize (if necessary) the application of the rates levied by the City of Hamilton under the by-law referred to in that section.

6. An Act to divide the Township of Garafraxa into two Municipalities.

7. An Act to amend the Law as to Walls.

8. An Act to authorize and empower the Corporation of the City of Kingston to sell and convey certain lands.

9. An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers

10. An Act to secure the independence of the Legislative Assembly.

11. An Act to make better provision for the dealing by Executers and Administrators with Mortgages.

12. An Act for the better protection of Game in the Province of Ontario.

13. An Act to legalize and confirm the survey made by Alexander Campbell, Provincial Land Surveyor, of that part of the Township of Seymour lying north-east of the River Trent, and north-west of Crow River.

14. An Act to amend the Registry Act and to further provide as to the certificates of Married Women, touching their consent as to the Execution of Deeds of Conveyance.

15. An Act for the incorporation of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company.

16. An Act to amend Chapter one hundred and nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, so far as it relates to Fees to Sheriffs.

His Excellency and staff having retired,

Atty.-Gen. Macdonald moved that when this House adjourn it stand adjourned till Wednesday the 6th January at 3 p. m.—Carried.

The House then adjourned.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION AGAIN.

In the Legislative Assembly on Friday, on the item of Literary and Scientific institutions:

Mr Cumberland said he was glad to see the items, aid to the Medical Faculty, Victoria College; and aid to School of Medicine, Kingston; as these two items covered the whole ground taken the other day in the College debate. The principle then contended for was now adopted in voting aid to these institutions.

Mr Coyne also argued that the Government were inconsistent in voting these sums, when they refused aid to these institutions in the Sectarian Grants. The principle was precisely the same. These institutions were under Sectarian control and guidance. He would ask the hon. member for South Bruce, how he could vote aid to such institutions after his recent motion? These institutes were under the control of the sects, even though it was a matter of administering Medicine.

Mr Pardee—Do they administer Medicine according to the Presbyterian faith? (loud laughter).

Mr Coyne—Just as much as they administer acts according to the Presbyterian faith.

Mr Blake did not feel bound to reply to questions put to him; but had no objection to say that the advocates of sectarian grants brought up that question, and the House had adopted a policy in it. The Government had chosen to put these grants in the estimates; and if the hon. member chose to move, in amendment, that these grants be struck out, he (Mr Blake) would vote for the amendment. (Hear).

Mr Sinclair thought that the present debate revealed the existence in that House of some who were not supposed to be there—namely, the advocates of sectarian grants. On a former debate, all had disavowed being favourable to such grants; but it now appeared as if these hon. gentlemen had spoken with a reserve.

Mr Cumberland distinctly denied having any feeling in favour of sectarian grants.

Mr Ferguson proceeded to descant on sectarian grants

Mr Eyre called the honourable gentleman to order.

The Chairman said he failed to see that the hon. member for Simcoe was speaking to the question before the House.

Mr Ferguson resumed, and contended that the Colleges cared not under what guise they got the money so long as they got it. Under the resolution of the member for South Bruce, the House was pledged to support superior education; and now hon. gentlemen saw that they were committed to granting this aid, and a door was opened beyond question for still further inroads on the public exchequer by these colleges. Sectarian grants were now in reality given to these Colleges, though under a new name.

These and other items carried.

On the next item—aid to Canadian Institute and Athenæum, Ottawa.

Mr Cumberland inquired what the special claims of this institute were?

Hon. Mr Wood said the institution was of the same nature as a Mechanics' Institute. There was a paper published by it once in a while, but he did not know much of the scientific attainments of these institutions. In future he would, if he had the honour to occupy his place, inquire more fully into the working of these institutions. Besides, the grants had been in the estimates for several years, and had been continued, thinking that in the interests of science it would be better to continue them.

Mr Blake said, that of course the continuance of these grants this year involved their continuance next year, unless Government came to a different resolution early next year. Last session he had understood that the Government were to make inquiries concerning these institutions, before asking a vote on them, and it was to be regretted that they had not done so.

A Portland lady attempted to kill a rat that had invaded her parlour, when the animal sought refuge by running up her garments upon her back. This so alarmed the woman that she fled shrieking from the room and tumbled down stairs, turning a complete somersault, landing on her back. The rat was killed.

BIRTH.

On the 19th inst., at Kingston, the wife of A. C. Newman, Esq., Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., of a daughter.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The Railway Commissioners had a lengthy meeting to-day. Mr C. S. Ross, of Kingston, was appointed secretary, and Mr J. B. Martel, of Quebec, assistant secretary. Two sections of the railway, 20 miles each, from Riviere du Loup eastward; one from Restigouche to Dalhousie, and one from Amherst to River Phillip, will be advertised to let next month, tenders to be received up to the 8th of February. The Hon. Mr Chandler left to-day for home; and Messrs Walsh and Brydges leave by special train to-night. The Commissioners will visit the Maritime Provinces, to examine the line, in a few days. Mr Ross, the secretary, will remain at the head office here.

Bright's eloquence is well illustrated by a single quotation from his speech upon the disastrous Crimean campaign in 1855: "Many homes," he says, "may be rendered desolate when the next news arrives. The angel of death has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings. There is no one, as when the first born was slain of old, to sprinkle with blood the lintel and two side posts of our doors, that he may spare and pass on; he takes his victims from the castle of the noble, the mansion of the wealthy, and the cottage of the poor and lowly, and it is on behalf of all these classes that I make this solemn appeal."

Three children in New Brunswick got astray. One, a girl, was about six year of age, the others four and three. It was a wild region, and in wild weather, and at the edge of night. From signs it seems that the six year old girl soon felt sure that there was no hope of their being found that night, and so took measures at once for the safe keeping of her little ones. Putting them in the most sheltered nook she could find, she then stripped away most of her own garments to put on them, and then set out to gather dry sea weed and brush to cover them up in and defend them. A large quantity of this had been gathered and piled about the babes into a sort of nest, and there they lay when the people found them, still alive; but the six year old matron and martyr lay out on the shore dead of the cold, beside the last pile of brush she had been able to gather, but was not able to bring in.

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, consisting 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. Mahogany, Rosewood, and Papier Machie 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.

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 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, Marsela
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.

RECEIV

THIS DAY,

EX STEAMSHIP

New Garnet French M
New Winceys, all shade
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White
One Bale Red and
Yarn
One Bale new Fingering

ALSO

FROM NEW YO

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

Macnee & W

PRINCESS STR

Dec. 18, 1868.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRY GOODS, BY AUCTION,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY Evening next, 21st inst. at the Store of EBENEZER BROS. Main street, Kingston, and continuing every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning and afternoon, and every evening, until the whole of the Stock is disposed of. Catalogues will be ready and distributed on the morning of the sale, and every evening.

LOOK OUT FOR GREAT

ALL THIS MO

AT THE

GLASGOW WA

R. WADDELL

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOO
press Cloths, Poplins, Gro

CHEAP WINCEYS, French
Plaids, Coburgs, and Lus

CHEAP FLANNELS, Red,
Grey, Fancy, Checked, and

CHEAP BLANKETS, Grey
moral Skirts and Shirtings

CHEAP MANTLES, Jackets,
fast Shawls, Cloods, and

CHEAP Grey, White, and
Tickings, and Sheetings.

CHEAP Wearing Cotton,
Bags and Baggings.

CHEAP Irish Frieze Saties
Cloths.

CHEAP Canadian Tweeds,
lish Tweeds.

CHEAP BROADCLOTHS,
Pilots, and Witneys.

AS the above GOODS w
GREATLY REDUCE
Month, Customers will
making their purchase
GOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDEL
Corner Princess & W

Dec. 8, 1868.

Cheap & Extensi

OF

AUCTION BOUGH

AT THE

MONTREAL

JAMES DAVIS has just re
treal, and having bought
BENNING & BARSALOUS
will now offer very extraord
the folowing lines:
Very Handsome silks, 4s 6d p
24, 27 and 30 inch Black Gro
cheapest ever offered in th
see them.
Plain and Twilled Scarlet Flan
25 Pieces Black Velveteens, fro
Bridal and Evening Silk Dam
shades.
1 Case Horrockses Cottons.
Black Satins, for Dresses, usual
100 Dozen Napkins, worth 12s 6d
dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Cloths, 8s 9d p
50 Pieces Table Linens, extra
15 Bales Factory Cottons, yard
2 Cases Aberdeen Winceys.
1 Case 10½ Linen Sheetings at
We undertake to say that
many others not enumerated, w
on close inspection, to be advi
sented, First Class Drapery Go
ably under current importing p
JAMES

NOTTIN

Dec. 2.