JOB PRINTING.

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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 12¼ 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 will receive no attention. Every letter 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 asked that correspondents write only on one side of the sheet of paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Mr Joseph Howe delivered a lecture at a social gathering in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, last week, and in the course of the proceedings, one of the audience asked Mr Howe if he had accepted the situation. Mr Howe said that if the gentleman meant to ask him if he had accepted a situation, he must answer No. "In August last," said Mr Howe according to a report, "Sir John A. Macdonald offered me a seat in the cabinet with fifteen hundred pounds a year. I not only declined, but informed Sir John that no honourable man on our side of politics could take office until the scheme had been revised and the country satisfied that nothing better could be done. For six months an appointment worth a thousand or twelve hundred dollars—[pounds?]—has been open to me, which I might have taken without any obligation to run an election. I have taken nothing myself, nor have I solicited any favour or appointment for my friends. I am as free and independent of the Dominion Government down to this hour as I intend to be of the local." Mr Howe has been thus explicit in order to ward off, it must be presumed, the attacks which have been made upon him by the extreme anti-Confederationists of Nova Scotia, who have assailed him as a traitor, and charged him with being in the pay of the Dominion Government. The situation to which Mr Howe alludes is doubtless that of the Commissionership of the Intercolonial Railway, so currently reported to have been offered to him, and which is now filled only temporarily by Colonel Coffin, of the Ordnance Lands Department. Mr Howe's personal explanation is important as indicative of a demand which will be made in the coming session of the Parliament of Canada for new and better terms for Nova Scotia. The pacification of that povince is truly a matter of great moment; but the granting of special concessions is also matter of great importance, nay even of delicacy and danger, when viewed in respect of the future and the admission of other Provinces into the Confederation. It is to be hoped, however, the demands of the Nova Scotian party will be fairly stated and as fairly listened to and considered.

George Francis Train's most recent exploit, which is a source of gratification to himself and fellow Fenians, is the fact of his reception of the Irish committees and the reading of their addresses on board the steamship Australasian at her dock in Jersey city, "under the British flag." Some of the New York papers persist that Train's imprisonment was on account of a trumped-up private, debt but really due to the instigation of the British government. Train, however, got his liberty as soon as he paid the debt, and not a moment sooner. All spice of romance and political martyrdom is robbed from his imprisonment by this vulgar fact.

The American press is making an onslaught on the franking privilege enjoyed and abused by members of Congress. The franking privilege used formerly to be laughed at and made a subject of caricature by alleging that members of Congress sent their dirty linen home to be washed and returned through the post office. Nowadays, however, a frank not only covers political documents and speeches, but the advertising matter of quack medicine dealers and other large advertisers, which so escapes paying postage. Last week five bags of New York weekly newspapers were received at Cincinatti with the frank of Mr Frank Lynch, Mr C. put on with a stamp and not in his own handwriting. Engraved stamps for this purpose are now articles of merchandize in New York, Washington and other cities. In short, the system has grown into so great an abuse that the abolition of the franking privilege is loudly demanded as the only means of guarding the American post office from an unblushing system of fraud which in the aggregate is of great magnitude. With such an experience in the United States, our authorities in the Dominion of Canada will be wise if they presist in setting a limit to the free transmission of mail matter.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.—Dr. Dickson, of this city, Surgeon to the Penitentiary, has been appointed temporarily to the superintendence of Rockwood Asylum, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Litchfield.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the week of prayer, which will commence on Monday, January 4th. On the Sunday previous sermons will be preached at the various churches upon Heb. X, 19-22.

LEAD MINING.

A recent number of the London *Mining Journal*, under this head, says:—

"Of the public-dividend lead mines in England and Wales, nearly one-half are situated in the Principality, while they yield considerably more than one half of the aggregate amount paid in dividends. As an evidence of the progress of public estimation in favour of lead mines as an investment, it may be remarked that in 1862 there were 13 public lead mining companies, which divided during the year £70,590; but in 1867 the number had been increased to 18, which divided £127,280. The paid-up capital amounts to £468,073; the sum paid in dividends £1,263,587; and the current aggregate market value £1,372,657."

From the same authority we learn that the value of lead obtained in the United Kingdom in 1867 amounted to £1,337,509, while that of tin and copper, for which Britain has always been famous, amounted to only £799,203 and £831,761, respectively. The last number of the *Journal* (dated Dec. 12) says:—"Lead mining in Wales is being profitably and extensively prosecuted, and, though unostentatiously, is imperceptibly filling up the gaps created by the falling off in our Cornish mines. Large fortunes have been and are being made, and losses the exception. The Principality bids fair to take the first place in lead, as it is now doing in coal. Fresh districts are being discovered, and good discoveries are being made in old and neglected fields. Flintshire, long celebrated for founding county families from its mineral wealth, is again manifesting signs of activity."

Lead has been gradually rising in price for nearly a century, and now commands a higher rate than at any former time. In England it is selling at £20, and in New York at $130, gold, per ton.

These are encouraging facts for the Frontenac Company, which have now above ground upwards of 5,000 tons of ore. It is expected that several times this amount will be stoped during the winter, and the extensive dressing and smelting works of the company will be put into operation as soon as the cold weather is over. The above amount of ore has all been obtained from mere exploratory work, namely, sinking and driving, which in ordinary mining is not expected to pay expenses. But counting it at only $8 a ton, which is *less than half* the average of the estimates of Professors Dawson, Hunt, and Chapman, and Messrs Robb, McDonald, and Plummer (mining engineers), the value of the ore thus far raised is over $40,000. We understand the company has now a large quantity of rich ground ready for stoping out. As soon as this process is commenced, the ore, owing to the great breadth of the vein (12 feet), will accumulate even many times more rapidly than hitherto.

KING STREET SKATING RINK.—By kind permission of Colonel Hibbert and officers of the Royal Canadian Rifles, the band of that regiment will play at the Rink this evening.

SHEEP STEALING.—Last night twenty-three sheep were stolen from the premises of Mr John Macdonnel, on the Bath Road. The sheep were driven through the toll gate about half-past one o'clock this morning by a boy by the name of Babcock, who stated in answer to the inquiries of the tollgate keeper, that he was driving them into Kingston to Mr Fee, whose property they were. Early this morning Mr Macdonnel discovered the carcasses of the sheep, with their pelts, in a house on the Bath road near the toll gate, occupied by a man and his family by the name of Babcock, and father to the boy who drove the animals through the tollgate. The police magistrate issued a warrant for the apprehension of the Babcocks, and sent two policemen to execute it. The police made no arrests, the Babcocks, in whose possession the slaughtered sheep were found, claiming to have purchased them of a person at Odessa. The owner of the lost sheep has proceeded to Odessa in company with one of the Babcocks to test the truth of the statement.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has been sufficiently cold for some time past for the ice to take between the city, Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent, and the traffic between those places is now carried on by means of ice boats. This morning the ice boat arrived, having made a rapid run, the prevailing south wind of to-day being fresh and favourable; it broke through only once, and that on nearing the Kingston shore, but reports the ice as very unsafe yet. To-day the prevailing wind was south, and consequently the temperature was mild, and the weather inclined to be "sloppy," with a prospect of losing the good run of sleighing which we have had almost from the commencement of snow

WESLEYAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The regular public meeting of this society was held last Monday evening in the lecture room of the Queen Street Church. As usual the hall was well filled, and the meeting proved highly interesting. After the opening of religious exercises, conducted by the President, Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., Dr. Lavell, Vice-President of the Association, was called upon to preside, which he did with his well known ability. At the conclusion of his own opening address, the chairman called upon Mr Chas. Warwick, who read a thoughtful and well prepared paper on "Temperance," enumerating the hindrances to its progress, and enforcing the necessity for its encouragement and spread. Rev. T. Brock then delivered an address replete with sound advice, which recounted the essentials of a successful life and a triumphant death. Mr Jno. Skinner followed with a paper on "The literary opportunities of business men." The essayist completely undermined and exposed the folly of those indolent excuses for self-neglect so often made by many with whom a fancied want of time is a life-long apology, and conclusively showed that no business could be so tyrannically oppressive as to leave no moments of leisure which, if carefully husbanded, would prove invaluable in the mental culture to which such opportunities could be improved. Rev. Geo. Case, of Cataraqui, then gave an excellent address on "Success in Life," eloquently urging the necessity of activity in a carefully selected employment, of a well directed ambition to excel, toned and counterbalanced though not counteracted by a genuine humility, and, to underlie all, an unflinching moral rectitude, which, regardless of results, and in every phase of human life, adhered firmly to the right. A duett, solo, and quartette, from several amateur performers present, accompanied by Miss Patterson, enlivened the proceedings, which were concluded with the doxology, followed by the benediction from Rev. Mr Ryckman.—[*Com.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—Some of the members of the Legislature of Ontario say strange things. It appears that a Mr Coyne the other day, in the House of Assembly, declared that the Kingston School of Medicine "was under the control of Queen's College, even though it was a matter of administering Medicine." The ignorance, not to speak of prejudice, which this statement displays, in one taking a somewhat prominent part in the business of legislation, is disgraceful in the extreme. What is known in the estimates by the old name of "the Kingston School of Medicine" is now "the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons," incorporated by a Charter of its own, wholly independent of any sectarian control, and composed of members of every denomination in the province.

It is told of Diogenes, when he was scoffingly asked, how it was, that philosophers were the followers of rich men, and not rich men of philosophers? that he, with more truth than poetry, replied, that "the one knew what they had need of, and the other did not." The legislators who opposed the applications lately presented for the continuance of the grants formerly made to denominational Universities, without providing, or having, it appears, any intention of providing otherwise for the diffusion of a higher instruction, evidently knew little, how much the diffusion of a higher education would not only tend to render the people enlightened and prosperous, more obedient to the laws and more easily governed, but elevate the Legislature itself, by making it a wiser and more dignified body, and less liable to be led away by prejudice, by the whisperings of local selfishness, or the bidding of writers in a local press, who instead of deserving the name of "Leaders" are in reality the misleaders of those who take them as their guide.

Small in population and means as Canada is compared with the neighbouring Republic, it can become greater and more influential only by a higher knowledge and civilization. And it is sad to think, that at the very outset of its new career, its course is not *Excelsior*—not upwards but downwards, retrograde not advanced.

I am, sir,
Yours, &c.,
A LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Kingston, 28th Dec., 1868.

MEETING of the KINGSTON, PITTSBURGH and GANANOQUE ROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company met in the City Clerk's office yesterday (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, when the following members were present:—The Mayor, President; Messrs A. Livingston, Kinghorn, Hope and Baxter.

Mr Livingston urged the advisability of dispensing with the services of Mr Ferguson as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company. He should therefore move a resolution to that effect. The conduct of Mr Ferguson at a late meeting called for this dismissal, he thought.

Mr Kinghorn would not advise extreme measures, although he could not uphold Mr Ferguson's conduct at the meeting alluded to; he thought perhaps it was better to wait for the present, before dispensing with Mr Ferguson's services.

Mr Livingston pressed his motion. He knew it was in accordance with the wish of those whom he represented.

Mr Livingston moved the dispensing with the services of Mr Ferguson, but failed to find a seconder. Mr Livingston applied to Mr Kinghorn to second the motion, but the latter refused to do so.

Mr Ferguson entered the meeting and reported that the sales of the toll-gates were all completed with the exception of Mr Brownley, who had not complied with the condition of the sales.

Upon the request of the President, Mr Ferguson withdrew from the meeting after making the report.

Mr Kinghorn proposed to move a resolution suspending the secretary and treasurer, which Mr Livingston at once said he would second, but upon the remark of Mr Hope that the suspension would be tautamount to a dismissal, Mr Kinghorn abandoned his intention.

After some further conversation upon the question of retaining the present Secretary, and an idea of suspending that officer for a time, it was

Moved by Mr Kinghorn, seconded by Mr Baxter, and carried, That all books and papers relating to the business of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company be herewith required to be delivered up to the Board for its inspection, and that they be placed under the control of the President if required, and in his absence that of the Vice-President.

It was moved by Mr Baxter, seconded by Mr Livingston, That the salary of the secretary and treasurer of the Board, whose duties should also include the superintendence of the road and of Cataraqui Bridge, should be £42 10s ($170). Mr Baxter supplemented his motion by urging the extreme necessity of economy in the management of the affairs of the Company.

Mr Hope moved in amendment, seconded by Mr Kinghorn, That the salary of the secretary, treasurer &c., be £50 ($200) instead of the amount in the last resolution.

The amendment was carried.

Mr Baxter asked the amount usually paid for selling the annual tolls, and was informed that it was $10.

It was moved by Mr Baxter, seconded by Mr Livingston, That the money collected by the treasurer of the Company be paid into the bank of British North America, and drawn therefrom when required by the check of the President or the Vice-President. Carried.

It was moved by Mr Kinghorn, seconded by Mr Baxter, and carried, That the secretary be instructed to sell the toll-gate near Mr Strachan's to Mrs Burke for $320, a sum it is understood she is willing to pay, Mr Brownley not having complied the conditions of the sale of the tolls of the gate to him.

The meeting, after instructing that a copy of the minutes be forwarded to Mr Ferguson, adjourned.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—The following array of names appeared on the docket this morning. John Doyle, drunk and disorderly, Mary Healy and Anthony Seabrock, drunken vagrants, and Robert Burke, Michael Cunningham and Eliza Sloan, vagrants. Doyle was sent to gaol for ten days. Burke was up yesterday and allowed to go free on promise of leaving the city, a promise he failed to fulfil. The magistrate, however, gave him another chauce this morning, upon his promising to leave at once. Cunningham was from Brantford, and was hard up, and being sick, requested the magistrate to send him to gaol for a while, which request was complied with to the extent of one month. Mary Healy was liberated from gaol yesterday, and the unfortunate creature was found by the police last night sitting on a door step quite unconscious, her senses steeped in liquor. She was returned to gaol for a month. Eliza Sloan, another unfortunate, whose calm and quiet demeanour always elicits the sympathy of the court, was also sent to gaol for a month, no other place being open to her. The only crime in the case of this woman is extreme poverty, and her rescue from her present life is certainly within the limits of possibility, under the superintendence of the benevolent of her own sex. Talbot and Seabrock were arrested at an early hour this morning, drunk, and not having slept off the effects of their deep potations, were unable to appear this morning. Several complaints of various natures came before the magistrate, which will be adjudicated to-morrow. The gallery was well filled this morning, but the programme presented appeared to furnish but little satisfaction to the eager expectants.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRIAN.

Portland, Dec. 29.—The steamship Austrian arrived at 6:30 this morning.

FROM LONDON.

London, Ont, Dec. 29.—Thomas Jones, convicted of the murder of his niece on the 11th of June last, was executed publicly today in front of the Court House, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators. He was attended by several Protestant clergymen, and expressed himself as having made his peace with his Maker. He persisted to the last in denying any knowledge of the crime and opinions are very much divided on the subject, many holding that the evidence was not sufficiently clear. Jones has made a written statement also denying any complicity in the dastardly deed. His speech on the scaffold was very excited, and in the same tenor as his previous utterances. Death seems to have been instantaneous, the unfortunate man making no struggles after his fall. The dreadful scene passed off without any disturbance.

TRAIN'S ADDRESS TO THE FENIANS.

On board steamship Australasian,
Christmas Day, 1868.

Dear Committee of the F.B:

"Pay or fight. Release citizens, or war. If short of cash sell us Ireland for Alabama claims."

That is the platform on which I accept these addresses of the Fenians. Ireland is all ablaze with hope. They don't want your money—they will only accept a few guns.

James Stephens has been reinstated to supreme control. England shakes with the palsy. The reading of his address under the British flag shows her I am in earnest

Russia and America are back of Greece. Fargut has all the soundings The monarchy and laws have gone up in England. As a matter of hospitality, you had better engage a hospital on the Hudson for the dethroned monarchies. Sincerely,

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 25.—On Saturday, near Jonesboro, Union county, Ill, three men on horses called at the house of Capt. B. Franklin. One of them wanted to trade for a valuable horse. Capt F. refused to trade, and the men rode off In the afternoon one of them came back, took the Captain's horse, and left his own. Capt F. followed, and overtook the men, and demanded his horse, when the one having the horse fired three times, one ball hitting and killing the Captain almost instantly. The neighbourhood was aroused, and pursued and arrested the men, and placed them under guard at the magistrate's. At night the house was surrounded by a company of armed men, who took the murderer and hanged him to a tree near by. The others proved to be only road acquaintances, and were released. Capt. Franklin was much esteemed in this city.

Springfield, Ill, Dec. 24.—The Macoupin county grand jury have found seven indictments for murder against the parties who took Englemen from gaol and hung him. Eleven others implicated have been indicted for riot. Engleman, it will be remembered, murdered his wife by cutting her throat. John B. Hill, one of the persons indicted, has fled the country.

TRAGEDY NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Chattanooga, Dec. 24.—A tragic affair occurred on Salt Creek, 40 miles below here, a few days since, the particulars of which are as follows: It seems that Mr Beane, a school teacher, attempted to whip a boy named Hutchison, who resisted and left school. A day or two afterward, young Hutchison, accompanied by his brother and a man named Smith, visited the school-house for the avowed purpose of chastising Beane, and not finding him there, they proceeded to his residence. Beane saw them coming, and anticipating their errand armed himself, as also did Mr Moore, who happened to be at the house. On their arrival Hutchison said they intended giving him (Beane) a thrashing. Moore remonstrated, when Smith drew a pistol and shot him dead. This was a signal for all to produce pistols. Beane shot and instantly killed Cyrus Hutchison, brother of the school-boy. He had scarcely fired, when Smith, who had instantly killed Moore, fired another barrel of his repeater at Beane; the ball struck, but failed to immediately disable him. Beane then turned on Smith, and lodged three balls in his body, inflicting wounds which resulted mortally in a few minutes. Twenty minutes after the affray commenced, Moore, Beane, Cyrus Hutchison, and Smith lay dead on the ground within a few feet of each other. Hutchison's brother was the only person who escaped unhurt.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Christchurch, New Zealand, dated Sept. 30, 1868: "We have had a long, cold, but healthy winter, and are very slowly emerging therefrom, having had a very few spring days as yet; but there is an indication of a dry summer, the Maories say, and they generally know. There is a most terrible state of things in the North Island. War has broken out again, and our forces have been three times beaten. There are only 300 effective men left, and some friendly natives, who are somewhat disgusted with the mess our people have made of it, are fast leaving us. I enclose a notice the king has just sent out. Some of his emissaries have come down here, but I do not think they will raise our natives, who have very little fight in them; but if the Northerners fulfil the threat, and drive the Pakeha out of the North Island, and then pay us a visit, we shall look queer. The Government is supposed to be quite incompetent to deal with the native question, and it is a question if we have any men here who are competent to govern at all. The Maories are fine fellows, and have behaved very well on many occasions; but they have been robbed and cheated without intermission for many years; and their new fanaticism—Hau-hau religion, which is a most curious mixture of Christianity and idolatry—has maddened them. No one can say what will be the end of it yet, but there seems no chance of anything out war for some months to come."

The Patea correspondent of the *Wanganui Times* writes as follows: "When the Maori king heard of Titokowaru's recent successes in the Patea district he dreamed and saw visions. On arising from his slumbers he announced to those around him that he had received a message from the Maori god, highly approving of the conduct of Titokowaru, and ordering the king to call upon all Hau-haus throughout New Zealand to arise in October next, and extirpate the Pakeha. The king accordingly addressed a kind of edict to every Hau-hau chief throughout the island to rise in October and make war upon the Europeans. It is said that the Goverument are in possession of one of these circulars."

Chicago taxes her newsboys and bootblacks. She derived a revenue, the present year, from newsboys' licence, amounting to $393,75; and from bootblacks', $150.

George Francis Train announces that James Stephens has been restored to supreme control of the Fenian organization.

The new Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Sir W. Page Wood, takes his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Hatherley, in the county of Gloucester.

Probably the most contented postmaster in the world lives at Petropavlovsk, in Kamtschatka. Only one regular mail is received there annually; sometimes the mail misses as mails do everywhere, and then the postmaster has nothing to do for two whole years. This happy official enjoys a salary of three or four hundred roubles.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

Some enormous and novel frauds have been perpetrated in Chicago, in connection with the sale and transfer of real estate. These frauds are said to amount to $2,000,000. The following is the *modus operandi* adopted. The swindler, or ring of swindlers, as the case may have been, obtains a false deed by some means—forgery, it may be presumed—to a piece of vacant land belonging to the city. This deed is then recorded by the City Clerk, or through collusion with some dishonest official connected with the Registration Department, some name being extemporized for the occasion as the proprietor. Taxes are allowed to accumulate on the property, which is ultimately sold for their liquidation. One of the ring buys the property in, when taxes are again allowed to accumulate, and this process may be repeated several times, till the probability of a discovery of the invalidity of the original deed is lost, when the property is sold to a *bona fide* purchaser. It has been already discovered that the city of Chicago has been defrauded of about eighty acres of exceedingly valuable land near Brighton; also a large tract between Clarke and La Salle streets, on which there are now thirty-eight buildings erected; and a very valuable tract near Palos. The three pieces of property are valued at $2,000,000; and it is believed that, on a thorough and protracted investigation, this will be discovered to be but a small part of the great swindle which must have been going on for a number of years past.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The nature of the office which Mr Bright has accepted will doubtless have much interest. The Board of Trade was revived by William III, and at that time it had the colonial interests, as well as important matters relating to Scotland and Ireland, under its patronage and control. The official designation is still "The Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations." The office was revived by William III, but the Committee was originally formed by Cromwell and Richard Cromwell was the first president. The full board consists of a chairman, who alone presides over the department, a vice-president, and seventeen privy councillors, amongst whom are the Premier and the Lord Chancellor. The *ex officio* members have long discontinued their attendance, and for the active business the only members are the president and the vice-president. The business is very miscellaneous, including a Maritime Department, which superintends the merchant service, pilotage, and harbours; a Railway Department, which has extensive powers (and ought to exert them); and a Department of Practical Science and Art, which has a supervision over schools of navigation, and the Government School of Design, and of several museums. There are various subsidiary branches of administration, such as the supervision of the Joint Stock Registration Office. Perhaps the most important of all the duties of the office, so far as the mercantile public is concerned, is the collection and publication of statistical information respecting the commerce of the country, the condition of the revenue, the amount of trade with foreign countries and similar details. The administrative control of the railway, which was originally assigned to the Board in 1841, when it was seen that railways were about to form a commanding interest in the State, was transferred to a separate board of commissioners in 1846 or 1847, but was re transferred in 1851 by 14 and 15 Vic, c. 64. The Board still retains an advising power with respect to Colonial Acts which affect trade. These are submitted to the Committee before receiving the formal assent of the Crown.

The last discovery of pre-historic remains was in some caves in Portugal. Thousands of bones of men and animals were found, all more or less broken and scraped. They were the remains of the feasts of cannibals. There seems to have been no proof of any extreme antiquity.

The Most Rev. James Laird Patterson, just appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, is a graduate of Oxford, and was formerly a clergyman of the Church of England.

The Bishop of London has finally suppressed Father Ignatius. The last move of that beautified milliner was to excommunicate a young lady for breaking a "life-vow of obedience" to Lyne. This was too much for the episcopal mind, and the bishop interdicted Ignatius from making a donkey of himself any more in his diocese.

A colossal plan of Paris, showing all the recent alterations in that metropolis, and those now in progress, will shortly be published, under the direction of Baron Haussmann. A comparison of this plan with the oldest MS plan of Paris, made in 1400, and engraved by Dhuelland in 1756, will be an interesting study to the antiquary.

A lady of distinction gave a fancy ball not long since, and in order to be distinguished placed a servant at the door to announce the costumes as they entered. A couple of ladies appeared in full ball-room dress. "What costumes shall I announce?" asked the servant. "We are not in costume," they replied. "Two ladies without costume," shouted the servant, to the horror of everybody.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., Messrs. Palmer and Co, of Yarrow, launched the Cerberus, an armour-plated turret ship, built for the Government, and destined for colonial service. Her tonnage is 2,107 old measurement. She has two revolving turrets worked by steam power. Her destination is Melbourne.

An English paper calls attention to the fact that marine losses have greatly increased within the last few years, in spite of the improvements which have been made in ship-building and the increased means of guarding against disasters which science has put within our reach. The reason assigned for this is the growth of a spirit of recklessness among English ship-owners and captains, who now send vessels to sea which twenty years ago would have been thought fit only to be condemned as unseaworthy, and broken up.

Mr Kennedy, the famous Scottish vocalist, was entertained at supper in Washington a few evenings ago. The chair was occupied by Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, and among those present were a number of Congressmen, and leading citizens of Washington.

The inducements to get into prison are multiplying rapidly. In the Massachusetts State Prison the convicts are allowed a "play hour," and foot-ball is the favourite game of the athletic. The more intelligent or socially disposed of the inmates indulge in promenade and conversation.

Mr O'Farrell has addressed a letter to his "contrymen in Canada," which appears in the columns of the Quebec *Chronicle*. In it he declares that if Whelan be hanged, he (O'Farrell) will be ready incontinently to "throw himself heart and soul into any movement having the approval" of those he addresses. We should imagine that the "movement" on Mr O'Farrell's part, which would be most acceptable to a majority of his countrymen in Canada, would be for him to move out of the country as soon as possible.—*Montreal News.*

One of the most fortunate escapes from a serious railroad accident occurred on the Erie Railway on Friday morning, the 18th instant. Train No. 1, the day express for Buffalo, which leaves New York at eight o'clock, when approaching Middletown and travelling at the rate of twenty miles an hour, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. Dashing along over the sleepers for a distance of two hundred feet, the engine finally struck an iron frog, and was violently placed once more on the rails of a side track, having in this distance crossed two sets of intervening rails. The tender and all the cars, five in number, followed the engine, and when the terrified passengers came rushing out, the train was all prepared to run back to a switch and be transferred to the main line. No injury was suffered by person or property, and but ten minutes time was lost.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, Dec. 29.—Flour—Superior Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00; to 0,00; Welland Canal Super, 4,95 to 5,00; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4 40 to 5,10; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 4,95 to 5,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4.50 to 4,60; bag flour 2,40 to 2,50. Wheat—Canada Fall, 1,15 to 1,16. Spring, 1,14 to 1,15; Western, 1,10 to 1,11. Oats—per 32 lbs, 00 to 00. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00. Butter—Dairy 00 to 00c; store-packed 00 to 00c. Ashes—pots, 5,40 to 5,45; Pearls, 5.60 to 5,65. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 134⅞. Pork, Mess, 00,00 to 00,00; Prime Mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs, 7,50 to 8,25. Peas, per 66 lbs, 92 to 94. Rye Flour, 00,00 to 00,00.

Flour market dull, and still drooping, buyers holding off for still better terms. Grain—no reported transactions. Rates generally unchanged. Pork quiet and steady. Hogs scarce and inactive demand at quotations. Lard dull, with only retail receipts. Butter, ordinary neglected. Ashes neglected and lower.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, December 29.—Flour dull and heavy; receipts are 4,100 bbls; sales are 4,600 bbls at 5,90 @ 6,20 superfine state and western; 6,85 @ 7,30 for common to choice extra state; 6,70 @ 8,00 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour dull at 6,10 @ 8,00. Wheat dull and drooping; receipts are 400 bush; sales are 3,000 bush at 1,70 for No 1 Milwaukie. Rye quiet and heavy. Corn market dull; receipts are 24,000 bush; sales are 32,000 bush at 107 @ 110½ for old mixed western in store and afloat; 93 @ 96 for new do. Barley dull. Oats heavy and lower; receipts are 600 bush; sales are 37,000 bush at 76 @ 76½c for western in store, and 77½c for do afloat. Provisions—Pork firmer at 27,00 @ 27,25 for new mess; 26,25 @ 26,50 for old do. Beef steady. Lard firmer at 16 @ 17½c for steam: 17½ @ 17¾c for kettle.

The Imperial authorities have decided to sell the Queen's wharf, fuel yard, and commissariat buildings, Halifax, the Dominion Government to have the first offer of the property, and the City of Halifax the next refusal. The Home Government own a large amount of land in Halifax, covering 363 acres, 3 roods and 14 perches, exclusive of 56½ acres which is the area of the exercising ground on the common, and 17 acres of a water grant at Point Pleasant. The Commissariat and Fuel yards cover 2 roods and 23 perches, or a little over half an acre.

The late massacre of Indians by United States soldiers, under Sheridan, proves to have been more horrible and cold-blooded than was at first supposed. The New York *Star* intimates that there is a disposition to avoid giving minute detail, but thinks the whole truth will leak out in time.

The eight hour question has been decided at the Springfield Armoury, but not as the workmen expected. Those who work by the day are to be paid only four-fifths of their former wages for the time the eight hour law has been in force, or since the 29th of August. It is said that the official records show that the men have actually done more work in eight hours than they formerly did in ten.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says it is delighted to learn that the machinery necessary for the practical application of compressed air to the street cars of that city is being rapidly completed, and that the day is not far distant when people will be whirled through the streets at as rapid a rate as the Common Council will permit, without being troubled with the reflection that a poor mule is tugging his life away at the vehicle. Velocipedes, it says, will be at a discount in New Orleans when compressed air moves the cars.

The New York *Times* of Saturday remarks: "We are sorrow to be again compelled to touch up Mr Oakey Hall. His first public act as Mayor elect was to preside at a Fenian meeting on Tursday night—which was all very well. His opening remarks, too, were fine. But at the close of the meeting, after proposing a vote of thanks to the orator of the evening, which was of course responded to with a unanimous shout of "Aye," cried out, "Now if there is any Englishman in the room who wants to vote 'No,' there is a station house very near here." (Applause.) Hall would blarney our Irish fellow citizens in his peculiar style; but why should the Mayor elect pitch into the Englishmen so savagely, when fifty or sixty thousand of them are under his authority in this city—and these, too, not the least industrious and intelligent of our citizens?"

HAPPY WE WILL BE!

Christmas & New Year are Coming!

W. R. McRAE & CO. have reduced the price of GOODS for the Holidays.

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

FINNAN HADDIES,
SMOKED SALMON,
REAL DIGBYS, &c. &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
W. R. McRae & Co.
Dec. 5.

AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOO
EVERY DAY
MORNING, 10 o'clock,
AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock,
EVENING, 7 o'clock.
AT
FERGUSON B
PRINCESS
Dec. 28th, 1868.

RECEIV
THIS DAY.
EX STEAMSHIP FIN
New Garnet French Merino
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White
One Bale Red and Blue Yarn
One Bale new Fingering
ALSO
FROM NEW YOR
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 & Wo
PRINCESS STREE
Dec. 18, 1868.

LOOK OUT FOR GREAT
ALL THIS MONT
AT THE
GLASGOW WARE
R. WADDELL &
CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOO
press Cloths, Poplins, Serges
CHEAP WINCEYS, French Merino
Plaids, Coburgs, and Lustres.
CHEAP FLANNELS, Red, Wh
Grey, Fancy, Checked, and
CHEAP BLANKETS, Grey and
moral Skirts and Shirtings.
CHEAP MANTLES, Jackets, Sh
fast Shawls, Ulonds, and Sh
CHEAP Grey, White, and Print
Tickings, and Sheetings.
CHEAP Wearing Cottons, Linen
Bags and Baggings.
CHEAP Irish Friese Satteens
Cloths.
CHEAP Canadian Tweeds, Scot
lish Tweeds.
CHEAP BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins
Pilots, and Witneys.
AS the above GOODS will be
GREATLY REDUCED PRI
Month, Customers will
making their purchases at
GOW WAREHOUSE.
R. WADDELL &
Corner Princess & Wellington
Dec. 8, 1868.

Cheap & Extensive
OF
AUCTION BOUGHT G
AT THE
MONTREAL HO
JAMES DAVIS has just returned
treal, and having bought
BENNING & BARSALOUS BANKR
will now offer very extraordinary
the following lines:
Very Handsome silks, 4s 6d per yard
24, 27 and 30 inch Black Gros
cheapest ever offered in this city
see them.
Plain and Twilled Scarlet Flannels
25 Pieces Black Velveteens, from
Bridal and Evening Silk Dresses
shades.
1 Case Horrockses Cottons.
Black Satins, for Dresses, another
100 Dozen Napkins, worth 13s 9d,
dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Cloths, 8s 9d per
50 Pieces Table Linens, assorted
15 Bales Factory Cottons, prices
2 Cases Aberdeen Winceys.
1 Case 10¼ Linen Sheetings at
We undertake to say that
many others not enumerated,
on close inspection, to be what
sented, First Class Drapery Goods
ably under current importing prices
JAMES D
MONTREAL
Dec. 2.

The Daily News
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC.
SEE LAST PAGE.
TELEGRAP
CABLE NEWS.
Dec. 28.—The followi
Constantinople, Decem
received:—
Turkish commander Keame
Syra."
Dec. 28.—The Star this
and the