wreck-raft of the Medusa. When they had spilled enough into his minute mouth he went to his beef again with baby gravity.

"Why don't you drink your water," we asked of one lad with a particularly aggrieved expression of countenance.

"Please, sir, Jack's been an' chucked a tater into it," was the reply.

"Well, sir, please, sir, he 'eaved it at me first," the offending guest pleaded.

When it came to chucking taters, however, surreptitiously, "the rage of eating and drinking," as Hommer has it, was, of course, getting to an end; and, in truth, the supplies were so liberal that even raven stomachs could not hide them all away. The "observing eye" might very easily discern sundry contented eaters rolling the remnants up in handkerchiefs or paper, and stowing them in the recesses of their rags.

"Can't you eat any more?" we asked of the tiger eyed.

"Can't eat no more toke, master!"

"What are you going to do with that meat in your cap?"

"Take it to mother," quoth the tiger-eyed.

This was a little illicit—at least at that moment; but by-and-by grace after meat got itself sung, this time with a fuller and more solid chorus; and the kind Secretary, Mr Williams, made a small address, in which permission was formally given to carry off the scraps, and notice was made that there would be a dinner like that every Tuesday through the winter for all hungry boys and girls who regularly attended the ragged schools of the Society. At this there was a dropping fire of "hurrahs," and table by table the tiny guests poured out, with stomachs and jacket pockets—when they had anything so substantial as jackets—distended with the good things. A large proportion of them were literally in rags. Some of the girls looked decently clad as they sat at dinner; but it was like Horace's *formosa superne desinit in piscem*—they were neat above, but their poor little boots and shoes were decidedly "fishy," and afforded ventilation to visible toes and heels. Yet they all behaved beautifully well, and gave a jolly cheer for "the ladies and gentlemen who paid for the beef and potatoes, and wanted them all to be well and good, and get a nice dinner once a week;" and only one small banqueter, whose "'ead had been punched" by a *vis-a-vis* while grace after meat was singing, showed anything but a happy face as they filed away to play, and then to school. White and pinched as some of them looked, the large majority showed the excellent effect of the little bit of schooling they got, and of the weekly "blow-out" of beef. They are brought in from the very gutters, and nobody is turned away who has got the easy testimonial of an empty belly. But they must wash their hands and face before they come to the beef, which is a sanitary revolution; and the hebdomadal repast gives them blood and muscle enough to show in a very little time that they are saved from fever and the gutter maladies.

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.		
450 p.m. 510 "	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.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Mr Weir's scheme for the exportation of two millions of dollars of American silver coin from Canada is likely to prove a failure, notwithstanding that Mr Weir's efforts have met with a response in many influential quarters. The failure of a scheme of this kind is just what might be expected. In all that relates to the currency the people depend upon the government for action; and to the government will properly be left the task of providing a uniform coinage.

The proposition to raise an endowment fund for Victoria College at Cobourg is one which has met with great encouragement. Some of the wealthy members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church have responded with great liberality; and single subscriptions of five thousand and ten thousand dollars have in several cases greeted the appeal. The hopefulness and determination of the Wesleyan clergy in this work of sustaining their college at a critical time when its existence was threatened by the withdrawal of long accustomed government grants, must be regarded as an honourable exhibition of manhood and self-reliance. It is no wonder that their spirit proves infecting and spreads among the congregations. Collections are now taken up in all the churches at stated times, and the contributions thus raised will soon amount to a very respectable sum. Indeed, from the hearty manner in which the denomination is taking hold of the scheme, there can be no doubt of the object being accomplished within a reasonable time. Let it be kept in mind that Victoria College is not a theological school, that it is purely a school of Arts, and that it is a connexional necessity simply in the sense that it is desirable for the Methodists to maintain a collegiate institution, in the management and teaching of which they can repose confidence, and the whole case is presented. With the endowment fund raised to an adequate amount, the University of Victoria College will be under no necessity of surrendering its charter; it need seek no affiliation with the University of Toronto, but will be established independently as a permanent educational institution in the land, able to continue the work of higher education in which it has been honourably engaged since 1836.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—In the case of the Bank of Montreal vs. Torrance, judgment was given in the Superior Court in favour of the former.

The annual New Year's visiting went on yesterday, but rather more quietly than usual. The weather was cold and raw.

The receipts at this port in 1868 were $3 540,601 against $4,819,876 in 1867.

Mr Sheddon, of the Grand Trunk, this year presented the families of all the carters with the material for a substantial dinner instead of inviting them to a public festival.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery have re-enlisted to the full strength.

The Orangemen of Montreal held a meeting last night in their hall, which was numerously attended. The object of the meeting was to welcome in the New Year by a fraternal greeting of the members. The time passed pleasantly with songs and addresses. At twelve the mystic chain was formed, and "God Save the Queen" was sung, and three hearty cheers were given for our Queen, three for the Grand Master of Eastern Canada, three for the Grand Master of British America and three for the County Master; after which the members formed in procession and marched to the residence of the Grand Master, and gave him three cheers, and sung God Save the Queen. The residences of the Grand Treasurer and District Master, as well as several others, were visited in a similar manner. The W. M. of a lodge in Kenyon, Glengarry, formed one of the party.

The Bishop of Ontario will preach in St. Paul's Church to-morrow evening, at 6:30. Seats free.

THE ICE.—The extreme cold weather of yesterday has bridged the channel between Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent with ice so that teams passed safely to and from there to-day. The connection by ice between Kingston and Cape Vincent is now complete.

HAMPTON SCHOOL.—We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop of Ontario will preside at the distribution of prizes and certificates at Hampton School, on Monday, Jan. 4th, at 8 o'clock. The clergy, and all interested in or friendly to the school, are earnestly invited to be present.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—On Monday the elections of Aldermen for the various wards will take place, the polls to be opened at nine o'clock a.m. There are only three wards in which there is any chance whatever of anything like excitement, and in one of these it is rumoured that one of the candidates will ultimately withdraw, thus leaving a clear field for his opponent. The chief fight will be in St. Lawrence Ward, where the contest will be very close, each candidate this morning feeling equally confident of success. In Frontenac there is talk of close work, but this is more talk than anything else, as we believe that the matter is already arranged by the electors of the Ward, and there will be little real opposition. Electors should bear in mind that the election does not, as formerly, extend to two days, but must be decided on the one day, Monday. The reminder is necessary from the fact of parties ignorant of the law in the matter having been requested by interested parties to withhold their votes until the second day, in order by this dodge to keep them from the polls altogether.

POLICE COURT, Saturday.—Yesterday being New Year's Day, the police magistrate sent orders to the sergeant-major to liberate all the drunks and vagrants arrested the night previous and then in durance vile. There were but three to take advantage of this act of grace, and these were replaced by the following who appeared at the bar this morning: Michael Fannan, drunk, and William Proctor, Mary Redfern, and Mary Duke, vagrants. The first of these was found by the police during the storm of last night calmly sleeping off the effects of his deep potations on the boardwalk. This morning his hands were found to be so badly frozen as to require to be dressed by a medical man, and the magistrate allowed him to depart for that purpose. William Proctor, a young man well able to work, sought the refuge of the police station last night and some nights previous, having no other place of residence. He was sent to gaol for fourteen days. Mary Redfern and Mary Duke were sent back to gaol for one month. These women have no other home than the common gaol, and upon their liberation therefrom after each term of punishment, no other life is open to them than that of the streets, and any good resolutions which they may form are rendered futile from the almost impossibility of putting them into practice. It is high time some place of reformation was established for the benefit of such.

The Illustrated London News, with its ever welcome Christmas supplement, has arrived at Henderson's. The number consists of a double sheet, a second supplement, and a coloured picture, representing Dick Whittington gazing on London town. This is a very fine work of the kind. Besides the news engravings the seasonable sketches abound, and the Christmas stories have the advantage of captivating illustrations. The custom of the kiss under the mistletoe is the subject of a splendid double-page engraving, and Christmas morning, Christmas night, the Crown of the feast and Fairy gifts are the titles of others.

The Dominion Telegraph Company stands before the public in a very bad light. It appears clear from the revelations which have been added in Canada West to those of the *Trade Review* that a cunning, unscrupulous, and partly bankrupt family circle in the United States, have engineered the whole affair for their own special benefit, and have made perfect tools and cat's-paws of a respectable list of directors in Toronto, who cannot be induced to come out with any clear statement of the affair, if indeed they themselves know anything about it.

After January 1, 1869, there will be great changes in the carrying of passengers and mails by the Cunard line between Queenstown, Ireland, and Boston. A Cunard steamer will leave the former for the latter city every Wednesday. There will be three steamers to carry the weekly mail, sailing respectively on Saturdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, two of these vessels being of the Cunard line, and one of the Inman. One Cunard boat will go to Boston, as stated, and the others to New York. There will no longer be any regular mail agents on board these steamers, and the mails will be sorted on the other side on the railroad cars between Dublin and Queenstown. By this arrangement we shall get the latest intelligence and correspondence. Registered letters between the United States and Canada will be reduced from twenty to fifteen cents on the 1st of January.

MR PEABODY'S GIFTS.

The benefactions of Mr George Peabody are far larger than is generally supposed. The following list (gold values) will display the remarkable facts; and this sum does not include the large sums he gave to further American interests in the great exhibition in 1851, nor other large sums he has given for international banquets and such purposes:

To the poor of London	$1,730,000
Baltimore Institute	1,000,000
For education in the South to blacks and whites	2,060,000
For a museum to preserve American relics, Yale College	150,000
For a similar museum for Harvard College	150,000
For institute and education at Danvers	250,000
For a free museum at Salem	50,000
To the State of Maryland	250,000
Bishop McIlvain for Kenyon College	25,000
Kane's Arctic expedition	10,000
For "Memorial Church" to his mother	100,000
To members of his family	2,000,000
Total	$7,735,000

It is reported that there is a deficiency of ten thousand dollars in the treasury of the Board of Agriculture, which can in no way be accounted for.—*Globe.*

The New York *Tribune* estimates that not less than two hundred thousand persons are now residing in that city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which insure them a livelihood. Some of them beg or steal outright; but a large number eke out a miserable existence by running into debt for lodging, for board, or at groceries, or by borrowing from week to week of whomsoever will lend them, or by quartering themselves on reluctant relatives or friends. The result is an aggregate of want, squalor, misery and degradation, fearful to contemplate.

The New York *Star* says not one in ten of the blue-coated hurdy-gurdyists who infest the street corners of New York were ever soldiers. They are generally men who lost their limbs otherwise than on the battle field. Moreover, the pennies that the charitable drop into the extended hat don't go to the supposed soldiers. The latter are hired by enterprizing Italians in the hand-organ business, who furnish the cripples with blue clothes and pay them a certain sum per day for their services. There is an Italian in Baxter street, who has eight hand organs thus employed, with two bogus soldiers running each one. His net profits from this service are from twelve to fifteen dollars per day.

The heir apparent of George Francis Train, now eight years old, promises to be as original a sensation as his father. He recently gave the governor some very good advice in the following letter:

"Military College, Yonkers, N.Y.,
November 14, 1868.

"Deares Papa: We are all in great distress about you, and please for Mammas sake pay your debt twice, and come home, for Dear Papa you must remember that you have a family at home, now pay attention to me Dear Papa, for to run through this world like you do now you will be killed. Now remember you are running great risks, and just one solitary one more might be the cause of your death, now when you get up your spunk again and go to talking about the English think of what I told you. I remain your loving son,

"ELSBY TRAIN."

The public execution of Jones caused the London *Evening Advertiser* on Tuesday to say: "We do not intend to discuss the question of the propriety of capital punishment. But we deeply regret that a public execution should disturb the calm of this hallowed and hitherto joyous Christmas tide, and that the precincts of our pleasant city should be polluted by a spectacle at once so horrible and demoralizing. We had hoped the example set by the mother country—the conducting of executions in private—would have been copied by our legislators ere this fatal twenty-ninth of December. Public hangings exercise an every way brutalizing influence upon those who witness them. If the influence of capital punishment is designed to be deterrent the element of mystery would deepen that effect; the poor wretch soon to be swung into the presence of his Maker, and cowering before the awful terrors of Azrael, might well be allowed to escape the added gibes and sneers of an unfeeling crowd."

When Father Ignatius resolves to preach in Lombard street he gives notice not only of his sermon, but of his text. Tuesday's Church newspapers announced that he would preach at St. Edmund's, on Friday, from the text, 'And the door was shut." The rev. father had, no doubt, prepared something instructive on these highly allegorical words; but while he was elaborating his mystical theme, somebody else was at work in a most practical manner, and the text came true for him in a most literal sense. The new Archbishop of Canterbury, who has not ceased to be Bishop of London, has withdrawn the father's permission to preach, and the "door"—of St. Edmund's—is most firmly "shut" against him. The bishop does not seem to have acted without just cause. He has ascertained, from a letter which the father acknowledges to be his, that this irrepressible deacon had received from a young lady "a solemn life vow of obedience to him," and that he now proposes to "excommunicate" her on the ground that she has broken it, and to publish the sentence in the newspapers. We may remark in passing that no respectable newspaper would lend itself to such a purpose, but the threat was enough for the bishop, and he declines to allow "Ignatius, O.S.B., Sup.," to preach any longer in the churches over which he has control.

BOOK PUBLISHING.—There is no class of business so liable to misconstruction and misunderstanding as that of a publisher of books. It is difficult for an author to understand the business aspects of publishing a book. In the first place, the expenses of composition, correcting, stereotyping, paper, printing, and binding, are very large, compared sometimes to the size of the book. Then the advertising bills, and two or three hundred gratuitous copies for notice and review, must be added to the cost of publication. Then, of course, store rent, clerk hire and packing expenses, including paper, twine, and boxes, should be reckoned as part of the cost of getting up an edition of a book; so that, in most instances, the sale of two or three thousand of a new work hardly pays the publisher for the labour and capital included in the outlay. Now all this the author, unless he or she happens to understand the business thoroughly, rarely comprehends. The elder John Murray, one of the most honourable and generous of publishers, used to say, that an author who thoroughly understood all the intricacies and expenses of issuing a book from the press, and properly launching it into the hands of the public, was as rare a prize to find as a phœnix or a unicorn.—*Boston Journal.*

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.—M. Bules gives in the *Lanterne* a sad account of education among his compatriots of this Province. He says the ecclesiastical agricultural college of St. Anne teaches that fetes, masses, and benedictions, are the necessary requisites for good crops, although it admits the plough as a necessary in the process. The rich crops of the priests' farms are in striking contrast with the crops of the *habitans*; but, instead of attributing them to manure, they are regarded as the rewards of devotion. M. Bules also translates from T. Widd his account of the teaching of the deaf and dumb, as a fitting accompaniment to the above. As to the literary institutions, M. Bules says: "The greater part of what are called the instructed classes are very superficial," and adds, "I will give my own case. On leaving the Seminary of Quebec (one of the highest educational institutions of French Canada), after my 'rhetoric' I went to France to finish my studies. I had taken some prizes I confess; and I dearly expiated them. I believed myself very well up when I could not write two consecutive lines of French. For eighteen months my Parisian professors corrected for me almost every phrase. I was completely ignorant of history, and almost all the sciences. It was there I first heard of gravitation, &c. * * * Newton, Kepler, Laplace, and Cuvier are unknown names in Canadian colleges; but as a compensation the student passes two-thirds of his time in prayers, and the other third in learning Greek roots and cursing the philosophers."—*Montreal Witness.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The change in the British Cabinet will cause no delay in negotiations. Mr Seward's amendments to the protocol are accepted, and received from Mr Johnson, by telegraph, Dec. 19, and the distinction between Alabama and other claims agreed to, and this eliminates from the treaty the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles which required in the Alabama claims a unanimous decision of the Commissioners. The distinction between claims being abolished, this requirement falls—a majority being sufficient to decide any case. It is also agreed that the Commission shall sit in Washington, and the umpire selected be subject to the ratification of the Senate. Dec. 20, Mr Seward replied to Mr Johnson's despatch, proposing additional modifications, none of them of a serious character. He desires that the treaty shall be styled a "protocol" instead of a "convention;" but this is not indispensable, and that the protocol be signed in Washington instead of London, and sent to the Senate, together with the naturalization and the San Juan boundary treaties, now ready to be sent in, though this is not indispensable. He further proposes a change in the mode of selecting the umpire, to wit, that when the Commission cannot decide a case, they shall report their disagreement to their respective Governments, and if an umpire be not agreed upon by said Governments within six months, then the Commission are to select each side a man for itself, and the umpire is to be chosen by lot.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN.

A serious accident happened to the night mail coming west yesterday morning, about 7.30 a. m., close to the Eastwood Station. The train was proceeding along at the usual pace, when the rear car of the train, one of Pullman's sleeping cars, ran off the track, owing to the breakage of one of the trucks. Directly the trouble was discovered, Mr Webster, the conductor, communicated with the engine driver by means of the cord, and the whistle at once blew "brakes on." The train proceeded about two hundred yards, the sleeping car jumping and tearing up the track. The next car forward, a passenger car, was also thrown from the track, when suddenly the couplings of the two cars parted at the top of an embankment, and the sleeping car slid partially down, and then made a complete turn over, leaving some of the wheels on the slope. The height of the embankment at the place where the catastrophe happened is about forty feet, and the concussion was so great as to wreck the inside of the car completely. Owing, however, to the strength of the framework, the car did not break up. Of course the passengers, about twenty-two in number, were all very much shaken and bruised, and several sustained serious injuries, though happily no one was killed. Considering the severe nature of the accident, it was indeed a happy escape from instant death to many. One of the stoves was upset, but the water-cooler falling on the top of it, the fire was at once extinguished. The other stove set fire to some of the bedding, but the flames had not time to gain headway, being put out by snow being thrown on them. Mr Webster, the conductor, received a contusion on the right leg, and was also cut on the face. Mr Kellogg, of Utica, N.Y., an extensive clothier, had several ribs broken, and was otherwise cut up. He was brought up to the Tecumseh House. Mr J. Goebel, of Utica, received a blow on the back of his head. Mr Henry Butler, of Palmyra, N.Y., was seriously injured on the back, and had to be left at Ingersoll. Several other passengers, including some ladies, also received cuts and bruises, and were conveyed to the London Station, where they were all attended to by Dr Moore, who did all that was necessary for their comfort. All the passengers, except Mr Kellogg and Mr Butler, have gone on to their destination. Mr Kellogg is reported doing well. No blame is attached to any person, the disaster being purely accidental, and beyond the control of any one. The car was one of the Blue Line American cars, and was considered in good order when it left the Suspension Bridge.—*London Free Press.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE SETTLERS FROM CAVAN.

The address from one hundred natives of Cavan, settlers in Canada, has been received by Sir John Young. The following reply has been made:

Gentlemen: I am very much gratified by your address. I cherish no other hope or ambition but the experiences I have acquired in previous services may prove of use in discharging the duties of the high office with which I am now honoured. I recognize amongst your signatures many names of families well known to me in Ireland—names which agreeably recall the associations of former years. I trust that the hopes which induced you to settle in Canada have not been disappointed; but that the terms you use would seem to imply that your industry and exertions have been crowned with the desired reward of comfort and independence. Accept my sincere thanks, and believe that I wish you well as friends and neighbours from the same country, and that I do so all the more heartily because I know you to be the relatives and descendants of men who were faithful in the discharge of their social engagements, and who placed themselves—at more than one trying crisis—steadily on the side of law and order.

JOHN YOUNG.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Yesterday the weather was cold and stormy, a gale prevailing all day from the north and north-west, in consequence of which the roads are so badly drifted as to make a journey to Kingston by farmers a tedious matter. This state of affairs left the market place to-day comparatively empty, not more than a dozen sleighs being present, and most of these were from the suburbs, or immediate vicinity of the city.

There are no additional remarks necessary to those given a week since, the chief change being a slight fall in the price of flour of 25 cents per 100 lbs, with the usual dull character still prevailing.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

New York, January 2.—Cotton firm at 26c. Flour quiet; receipts are 5,500 bbls; sales are 3,700 bbls at 5,85 @ 6,15 superfine state and western; 6,80 @ 7,25 for common to choice extra state; 6,60 @ 7,90 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at 6,00 @ 8,00. Wheat quiet and steady; receipts are 4,000 bush. Rye quiet. Corn firmer; receipts are 8,800 bush; sales are 34,000 bush at 94 @ 96c for new mixed western; 10,7@1,10 for old do in store and afloat; 96c for white western. Barley quiet and nominal. Oats quiet at 73c for afloat. Pork quiet and steady at 27,70 @ 28,00 for new mess; 26,50 for old do. Lard quiet and steady at 16½ @ 17½c for steam: 17½ @ 17¾c for kettle rendered.

From the St. John *Telegraph* we learn that of some twenty persons who emigrated to New Zealand from New Brunswick last spring, eighteen have returned, quite satisfied that there are worse places than New Brunswick.

Workmen on the dam at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, recently found imbedded below the upper stratum of rock, seven feet below the surface, the remains of a human being, petrified, measuring ten feet nine and a half inches in length. A large flat limestone rock covered the grave in which the giant was buried, evidently by human hands.

Buffalo, Jan. 2.—James Tillinghast heretofore Assistant Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the same.

Cotton is not alone the great source of wealth in the South. The sugar crop of Louisiana is fast growing into another great Southern interest. This year the crop is estimated at 125,000 hogsheads of sugar and 200,000 barrels of molasses, worth at current prices over $30,000,000, against 38,000 hogsheads of sugar last year, and the same proportion of molasses, or, in round figures, a total of one-third of the production of this season.

THE YEAR BOOK
AND
Almanac of Canada, for 1869,

JUST RECEIVED at the CITY BOOKSTORE, King Street.

JOHN CREIGHTON.

Also, the CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the Illustrated London News.

JOHN CREIGHTON.

January 2.

List of Letters

REMAINING in Kingston Post Office, December 31st, 1868:—

Burns, Mrs Jane	Johnson, Miss Ann
Burnet, A	Jones, W A 2
Bouer, Louis	Keefe, Danl E
Bowerman, Daniel	Leinhan, James
Bethune, Neil	Lazier, George
Boppart, John	McEvoy, Bessie
Broune, R McIntosh	McDonald, Mrs Flora
Boyes, Thomas	McKay, D
Brigham, C F	McCaulift, Wm
Beaton, William	McLean, Miss A
Cole, Mrs	McMillan, D
Conroy, Charles	McPherson, Miss E 2
Charon, Delphice	Martin, Miss Elizabeth
Curns, Samuel	Murdock, Mrs
Campbell, Miss Lilly	Mitchell, Miss Ruth
Dawson, J R 3	Milloy, Jeremiah
Dawson and McRae	Norris, Miss Annie
Daly, John	Nelson, Miss Orena
Derry, James	Napier, Robert
Dietz, Wm H	Orr, Nathaniel
Drury, Miss L	O'Neil, Mrs Margt
Doschugh, John	Purdy, Miss Irene
Doran, Daniel	Raston, George
Drury, Mary E	Rockford, Joseph
Free, John	Richardson, Wm
Freeman, J S	Swift, James
Forster, A M	Suggit, Watson
Finley, George	Spence, Mrs R
Finley, A	Stratton, William
Gray, T W	Solomon, S R
Glasford, R	Sexton, Patrick
Geddis, Samuel Walker, or widow of late Jas McFarland	Simmons, Jacob
	Smith, Mrs
	Shirkey, M
Gonzalez, Kenneth	Shattuck, John G
Gillespie, Abraham	Sacket, G A. 2
Hunter, Miss Kitty	Taylor, Capt John
Hunter, Mrs John	Vemder, John
Hunter, George	Vanguren, Z
Higgins, Peter	Wilkins, Thomas
Harrison, Thomas	Wicklow, Mrs Elizabeth
Helliwell, C L	Young, Mrs A
Jones, Wm E	An Indian letter from Caughnawaga
Johnson, J	

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston,
31st Dec., 1868.

GRAND MASQUERADE.
King Street Skating Rink.

A FANCY DRESS MASQUERADE will be held in the RINK on the Evening of TUESDAY the 12th day of January next.

None but Skaters in costume allowed on the ice.

No gentleman in female costume admitted.

Spectators admitted by the Union Street Entrance.

Maskers by the King Street Entrance.

Tickets to be obtained from the Secretary at the Office of C. F. Gildersleeve, Esq.

Admission 25 cents.

R. W. BARROW,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Dec. 29.

AUCTION SALE
OF A
VALUABLE HOMESTEAD

THERE will be sold, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of February, 1857,

On SATURDAY, the 9th day of January, A.D. 1869,

at Twelve o'clock Noon, at the Auction Rooms of Mr James Linton, in the city of Kingston, Auctioneer, the following valuable Property, situated in the city of Kingston, on the easterly side of Centre Street, on the southwesterly quarter of Lot Number Twenty-two in the First Concession of the township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement two acres and thirty-eight and three-fourths square perches of land, be the same more or less, more particularly described in the said Indenture of Mortgage.

The Property has until lately been in the occupation of William Ferguson, Esq., and is known as "Bellevue Terrace." There is a large two storey stone Mansion-house erected on the Property, with every convenience, and stone Stable and commodious Outbuildings attached to the same, all in very fair order. There is a good Orchard on the premises, and a Vegetable Garden in part of the grounds. The property is well fenced and neatly laid out, and the situation is healthy and within easy access of the city.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneer, and of Mr R. M. Rose, Official Assignee, in the said city of Kingston; and at the law offices of Messrs Leys, McMurrich, and Robertson, of the city of Toronto.

LEYS, McMURRICH, & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for Vendors.

Toronto, 9th December, 1868.

TO AUTHORS.

Sabbath School Library Books.

FOR the purpose of promoting the native religious literature of the Dominion of Canada, and preserving interesting facts, narratives and incidents in the possession of private individuals, thereby rendering them generally useful, James Campbell & Son offer the following sums for the manuscripts of original works, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, providing such MSS. come up to the standard required for publication:

Three of Forty Dollars each,
One of Fifty Dollars,
One of Sixty Dollars,
One of One Hundred dollars.

In all, Six Books.

The character of the literature must be the influence of religion in ordinary life, as seen in the Dominion of Canada, in bush, lake, sea, farm or domestic life, in village, city, country house, store or workshop, and preference will be given to narrations of facts.

The books must be not only moral but of a decidedly religious character, and their teachings in accordance with the great Scriptural truths in which all evangelical denominations agree.

Each book should contain from 127 to 200 pages, similar in size to ordinary Sabbath School books, and may contain two or more distinct narratives.

The manuscript must be written in a clear, legible hand, and be forwarded to the publishers not later than the end of March, 1869. The award will be made the first week in May, by Professor Daniel Wilson, L.L.D. University College, who has kindly undertaken to examine the MSS.

Each package must be accompanied with an initial and address of the author, and those not chosen will be returned.

Any further information may be obtained from the publishers,

JAMES CAMPBELL & SON.

Toronto, Dec. 30.

Meeting of Printers.

A MEETING of the PRINTERS of Kingston will be held in the Fireman's Hall, City Buildings, on SATURDAY evening, January 2nd, at 7 o'clock.

Kingston, December 31, 1868.

BANK of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Half-Yearly Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable on the 5th day of January, 1869, to the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 5th day of January, 1869, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

No transfers can be made between the 24th instant and 5th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court.

C. McNAB,
Secretary.

No. 124 Bishopgate Street Within,
London, E.C., 1st Dec., 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,
Fine Genuine HAVANA CIGARS,
Bright Virginia Tobaccos,
And a large assortment of
Meerschaum and Briar Root Pipes.
ALSO,
FRENCH CLAY PIPES.

DOMESTIC CIGARS

Always on hand, with TOBACCOS of various grades and brands, both Smoking and Chewing, and Tobacconist Goods in general, wholesale and retail.

S. P. WHITE.

Dec. 28.

Fancy Goods and Toys,
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
PRESENTS,
JUST OPENED OUT AT
RICH'S NEW STORE,
No. 3 Fraser's Buildings,
Corner of Princess and Wellington Streets.

EVERY variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS sold very cheap.

Kingston, Dec. 23.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

MORE NEW GOODS
RECEIVED THIS DAY,
IN ALL THE NOVELTIES,
FOR
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
GOOD and CHEAP,
AT THE
SHEFFIELD HOUSE.
CHARLES GRIGOR.

Dec. 28.

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 GOODS EVERY DAY
MORNING, 10 o'clock.
AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.
EVENING, 7 o'clock.
AT
FERGUSON BROS.
PRINCESS STREET.

Dec. 28th, 1868.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.
ALSO
FROM NEW YORK
A splendid stock of Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do
Plain White do
Plain Black do
Grey and Scarlet Mixed do
Grey and Purple " do
Macnee & Waddell
PRINCESS STREET.

Dec. 18, 1868.

LOOK OUT FOR GREAT BARGAINS ALL THIS MONTH
AT THE
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE
R. WADDELL & Co.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOODS, Cashmeres, Poplins, Delaines, Alpacas, Cloths, Coburgs, and Lustres.

CHEAP WINCEYS, French Merinos, Plaids, Coburgs, and Lustres.

CHEAP FLANNELS, Red, White, Grey, Fancy, Checked, and Scarlet.

CHEAP BLANKETS, Grey and White, Crimson Skirts and Skirting.

CHEAP MANTLES, Jackets, Fast Shawls, Cloaks, and Suitings.

CHEAP Grey, White, and Brown Tickings, and Sheetings.

CHEAP Wearing Cottons, Linen Bags and Baggings.

CHEAP Irish Frieze Saxony Cloths.

CHEAP Canadian Tweeds, English Tweeds.

CHEAP BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Pilots, and Witneys.

AS the above GOODS will be GREATLY REDUCED during the Month, Customers will save by making their purchases at the GOW WAREHOUSE.

R. WADDELL & Co.
Corner Princess & Wellington Streets.

Dec. 8, 1868.

Cheap & Extensive
AUCTION BOUGHT OUT
AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE

JAMES DAVIS has just returned from Montreal, and having bought with BENNING & BARSALOU BANKRUPT STOCK will now offer very extraordinary bargains the folowing lines:

Very Handsome silks, as 64 yard pieces
24, 27 and 30 inch Black Gros Grains, cheapest ever offered in this city, see them.
Plain and Twilled Scarlet Flannels
25 Pieces Black Velvetens, finest qualities
Bridal and Evening Silk Dress Goods, all shades.
1 Case Horrockses Cottons.
Black Satins, for Dresses, another lot
100 Dozen Napkins, worth 12½c per dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Cloths, 8c 9c per pair
50 Pieces Table Linens, unbleached
15 Bales Factory Cottons, prime quality
2 Cases Aberdeen Winceys
1 Case 10¼ Linen Sheetings, at 9c per yard

We undertake to say that these goods, with many others not enumerated, will be found on close inspection, to be what they are represented, First Class Drapery Goods, and sold only under current importing prices.

JAMES DAVIS
MONTREAL HOUSE

Dec. 2.