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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. 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:20 "

GOING WEST.

4:50 p.m. 5:16 "	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.]

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

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Mr Sandfield Macdonald is manifesting his anxiety for a short session by giving notice of morning sittings. His motive is no doubt the laudable one of saving expense; but it is to be hoped that the time of members will not be unduly trenched upon. Bills have to be read privately and considered, committees have to be attended, and members have to give up a good deal of their time to conferences with each other, so that if any more time be demanded by attendance on the House in the mornings, it may really be feared that the best interests of legislation would suffer. Very important matters relating to education are now pending, and if they are to be settled this session, it would be inadvisable to deprive members of proper time for consideration. The public are beginning to complain that the provincial legislation is of too crude a character, that business is despatched too hastily and without sufficiently careful deliberation. In fact, the demand for a second House is being strengthened by much of what has been done by the Assembly, and there is a feeling abroad that we may be paying dearly for our legislation by the very efforts which are made to make it cheap.

The government postal telegraphic system, approved of and supported by the Postmaster General of the United States, is an important modification of the plan adopted in Europe, and one which it is believed is more suited to the business wants, enterprise and necessities of the Americans than a system exclusively under government control. The new postal telegraph system may be described in brief as an extension of the relations now maintained between the post-office and the railway companies to the proprietors of telegraph lines. It is proposed to make contracts with existing telegraph companies, and to empower the formation of new companies to the same end. The postal and telegraphic modes of communication will be combined: money orders will be sent by telegraph; a special immediate free delivery of telegrams will be organized; and altogether a plan exceedingly complete, and one promising many advantages, has been devised, the realization of which would mark the progress of the age. The same system is thoroughly applicable in Canada; and it cannot but attract the attention of our government and people. It is well known, from the remarks which have been publicly uttered by the Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, that the government is only awaiting the results of experience in the United Kingdom and other countries to be induced to test the applicability of a government telegraph system in Canada. The new American scheme, we believe, will be very generally pronounced superior to the plan of purchase contemplated by the English government, and authorized by Parliament.

The speck of war in Europe is growing more dim, and there are grounds for hope now that it will entirely fade away. The Conference has assembled in Paris, and at the first meeting conciliatory advances were made. The Turkish and Greek representatives were friendly with each other, and it is believed that the Conference will earnestly do the work that is before it. The energetic action of Turkey in pointing out the want of comity in the actions of the Greek government has had an effect in Europe, and the Western Powers see that they have a common object at stake in causing a proper degree of respect to be paid to the rights of nations. The matter having got to the stage of a diplomatic conference, all danger of war must be considered at an end.

The English ministers are not encountering political opposition in their re-elections. Mr Disraeli's voluntary resignation of course precluded the Conservative party from casting any impediments in the way of the return of the gentlemen now called to administer the affairs of State. Mr Gladstone, on his re-election at Greenwich, made an important speech, in which he referred to the acts of intimidation which had characterized many of the recent election contests, and said they had led him to the belief that the liberty of the elector must be further secured. He announced that the government would undertake to reduce the expenditure; and, referring to the Irish Church, he repudiated the idea that there was any analogy between the position of the Established Church in England and the State Church in Ireland, which had been condemned by the voice of the people in the three kingdoms. Mr Bright also declared in favour of the ballot as a protection to the elector; and other members of the cabinet at their re-election made speeches referring to the political issues of the times. The Attorney-General observed that the Irish Church was a question of such magnitude that its consideration would probably occupy most of the session. It may be supposed, however, that the compact majority of the Liberal party will materially assist Mr Gladstone in his efforts to give effect to the principles involved in his famous resolutions, and which have been so decidedly passed upon by the electors during the recent appeal to the country.

BOARD OF COMMON SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—There will be a special meeting of the School Board this evening at 7 o'clock in the Library Room, to close the business of the year.

GRAND MASQUERADE.—We call public attention to the fancy dress masquerade which will be held in the skating rink, King street, to-morrow evening, and from the efforts put forth by large numbers interested in its success, a very brilliant affair may be confidently anticipated.

"A Subscriber" complains that last week no attention was given to the snow on King street; that from Barrie street to William street no attempt at removal was made till the thaw accomplished the work; and asks who is the proper party to attend to the duty which was neglected.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a truck belonging to a carter by the name of Lemon, becoming frightened at the foot of Princess street, started off, and ran at full speed along Ontario street, until opposite the city buildings, when the truck came in contact with the lamp post in front of the building, which held it fast, but the frightened animal extricated himself from the harness, and continued his career uninjured, but the truck was badly damaged and the lamp post broken off, and is at present only upheld by the inside pipe.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS MACLEAN.—The mortal remains of the late Mrs Maclean were carried to the Railway Station this Monday afternoon en route to Seymour for interment. An unusually lengthy procession attended the funeral, including the clergy, the medical profession, the medical students, and members of the Alma Mater Society in a body, and a great number of citizens. It was a touching mark of respect to the deceased and expression of sympathy with the bereaved.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—On Monday, January 4th, the Lord Bishop of Ontario presided at the distribution of medals, prizes and certificates of merit at Hampton School. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Revd S. B. Windsor. An address was then delivered by the Hon. E. H. Spring Rice, Principal of the School, in which he lamented the lack of interest in the success of the school on the part of the citizens of Kingston, whilst expressing strongly his sense of obligation to those who had supported him. After this, selections of poetry were recited by the pupils, who acquitted themselves extremely well. These were relieved by music, sung in the usual spirited and correct style of the boys of this school. The medals were then handed by the Principal to the Lord Bishop, and the standing of the scholars read. The medal for good conduct was presented to Master Alfred Briggs. That for proficiency in studies, to Master John Edwin Gill. A copy of Shakespeare was presented to Master John Bates as second in studies. Certificates of good conduct and proficiency in studies were presented to Master James Grant, and of good conduct to Masters Wm Henry Draper and Herve Mingaye. The medals are of silver, a garter enclosing a Maltese cross suspended by a blue ribbon from a clasp. They were manufactured expressly for the school by Mr Spangenberg of this city. There were present of the clergy the Rev. S. B. Windsor, the Rev. H. Mulkins, the Rev. Thos. Bousfield, Rev. C. P. Mulvany, Rev. Mr Moffatt and Rev. Joseph Elwell. The rooms were filled with the friends of the school. After singing the national anthem the entertainment closed at an early hour.

THE MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We before noticed the removal of the office of this Company from its former site on the corner of Johnson and Ontario Streets to its present more eligible position in Ontario Street, near the Burnett House, near the offices of the brokers and commercial men of the city, a place where a stranger visiting the city would naturally look for an office of its character. The present office, besides its superior position, possesses many advantages and conveniences in its internal arrangements over the old establishment, and might now with justice claim to be in a very efficient condition. In order to fully meet the wants of the public, and give increased facilities and inducements to transmit messages by telegraph, on the 1st of January the Company made large reductions in all their tariff of rates, and to many places the reduction is quite one half. Messages can now be sent from Kingston to nearly all places in Quebec and Ontario at the rate of 25 cents for the first ten words, and one cent each for additional words. Oswego and Buffalo also come under this rate. Large reductions have also been made to New York, Boston, Chicago, and other American cities.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—Harriet Young, out of gaol on Saturday evening, was placed at the bar charged with drunken and disorderly conduct. The magistrate after admonishing the prisoner decided to give her another chance, and she was accordingly liberated. Several cabmen were charged with driving without license, and were fined $8 each, with the understanding that if they paid for a license before the first day of February next, the fine would not be exacted. James Gormley was charged by policeman Bennett with assaulting him on Friday last, and was fined $2 and $1,50 costs. It appeared that on the afternoon of the day named there was a row at the London Tavern, when the landlord, Mr Swan, sent for policemen Bennett who lives in the vicinity, to aid in quelling it. Upon this officer's arrival he found the accused there very drunk, and exhibiting very violent behaviour. There were several others there more or less under the influence of liquor who, it appeared, did not approve of the officer's interference, but no violence was offered to him by them. In inflicting the fine the magistrate observed that the prisoner, who is a cabman, and one of those charged this morning with driving without a license, did not deserve to have a license granted him, and that the bench would use its influence in preventing cab licenses from being granted to any but steady sober men.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Jan. 9.—A number of petitions against the Tavern Licence bill were presented.

Attorney-General Macdonald said he had given notice of a motion that there should be morning sittings. He found, however, that the education and assessment committees required some time to complete their work, and he would therefore for the present postpone his motion.

Some private bills were read a third time and passed.

In reply to Mr Blake, Mr Richards related what he conceived to be an attempt at perpetrating a fraud upon the Crown Lands Department by a person making application for a patent for land.

Attorney-General Macdonald said a person named Thomas Shortiss, and another named R. Harris, were to have shared the plunder, but the Commissioner of Crown Lands had spoiled their game.

On motion of Mr Wood it was agreed to consider the tavern licence bill in committee of the whole on Tuesday.

On motion of Mr Coyne, an address was ordered of the number of patients and inmates of Hospitals and charities receiving government grants, from the year 1862 to 1867, inclusive.

A return of the number of sheep worried by dogs, and the amount paid therefor by the several municipalities in 1867, was also ordered.

Mr Sinclair offered some resolutions regarding the settlement of claims for Crown Lands, directing a commission to be appointed to take evidence, but after considerable discussion, the matter was declared out of order, and it dropped.

On motion of Mr McKellar a select committee was appointed, to whom should be referred the correspondence between the governments of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, respecting the order of official precedence.

The House adjourned at four o'clock.

CITY COUNCIL.—There will be a meeting of the City Council this evening in the council chamber at 7½ o'clock.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF BEDFORD AND PALMERSTON.—The following is the result of the election for Reeve and Councillors of the united townships of Bedford and Palmerston: George Barr, Reeve, polled 113 votes, being 70 majority over his opponent, John Atchison. State of the poll for Councillors—John Cameron 122, William F. Brash 77. Isaac Williamson 95, William F. Thompson 92. Thos. Judge 69, William Fitzgerald 65. William Asseltine 101, Joseph M. Taggart 3.

THE WEATHER.—The mild weather still continues, and the ice between the City and Wolfe Island has been much weakened thereby. It is now considered dangerous to venture to cross with double teams, and every precaution is used by those whose business leads them that route to lighten the strain upon the ice as much as possible. A load of hay was brought over this morning by a venturesome farmer, the horses being attached to the sleigh by a rope sufficiently long to enable them to be a considerable distance in advance of the load. The ice has broken up between Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

That emigration to Canada is attracting something of the attention in England that it deserves, is evidenced from the quotation from the *Standard* which we gave yesterday, and from the following, which we extract from the London *Telegraph*:—

"The indifference of the Canadian Government and people to their own future has been the marvel of every traveller for years past; but the fact undoubtedly is that they were discouraged by the manifest preference shown by our labourers and mechanics for the neighbouring Republic. It is now well understood that the advantages of going to the United States are not so great as they were. The large towns are over-peopled, trades are crowded, house rent and clothing are dear, and the burden of taxation is enormous. In Canada scarcely any of these evils are yet experienced. Magnificent territories lie waiting for the occupation of man. It was high time that the Government made use of the vast riches in their possession. By an Act recently passed settlers in Ontario are entitled to receive 100 acre lots of land free of charge—subject, it may be presumed, to the usual condition with reference to the proper clearing and cultivation of the soil. Several of the charitable societies are endeavouring to obtain some of this land for the benefit of the industrious poor. Here, then, is new hope for the unemployed. Not every man is able to till the soil, but where tillers of the soil go, labourers and artisans must soon follow. With two immense fields of labour open, only ten days distant from England, it should not be difficult to diminish the stress upon our market. The Canadian Government cannot be too liberal in the temptations held out to English emigrants—since every shipload of workingmen makes the country richer. The United States Government was sagacious enough to see that from the first, and hence the wonderful position which the country has gained within the present century."

"City soup" was served out to 240 families and 1196 persons in prosperous Boston on Wednesday.

Rev. W. H. Beecher has two velocipedes, and early birds say that the distinguished divine may be seen practising on one of them every bright morning, from five to six o'clock.

An ill-natured Frenchman has invented a toy which he calls the *grimacitoscope*. You place the *carte de visite* of a lady friend in the apparatus, and she appears distorted in a thousand hideous ways, the innumerable combinations of the kaleidoscope being successfully applied to the art of making ugly one's fellow creatures.

Two litigants in Iowa went to law about the ownership of a twenty-cent bag of flour. The costs at latest accounts had reached the sum of three hundred dollars, and the case was far from being settled.

It is said that several Americans, frightened by their enormous land tax, are crossing over and buying farms along the frontiers at Niagara. They say the tax is almost equal to a small rent. Some of our farmers have been offered $80 per acre for inferior land.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—Paul Tawrin, Parish of Montreal; Joseph Nodeur, Township of Stanfold; F. D. Cummer, Toronto; Lewis T. Cole, Napanee; David Dean, Bayham; Timothy McCathy, Bayham; Guelph Packing Company, Guelph; Robert Armstrong, Ailsa Craig; N. Loubert, St. Johns; Thomas Robinson, Esquesing; Joseph Mann, London; Patrick O'Brien, Belleville; D. L. Carscallon, Belleville; James Flynn, Orangeville; John Wylie, Iroquois; M. Findley, Ingersoll; William Gilmore, Toronto; Grant & Henderson, Ottawa; Donald Matheson, Toronto; A. T. Boucher, Montreal; William Riddle, London; D. D. Chesebro, Belleville; John Clements, Berthier; Edward Ward White, Kingston; Edward Wilmot, Kingston; Thomas Coe, Ashburnham; Monteeth, London; L. P. Profontaine, Bolcoil, Buckland, Howell & Co, Montreal.

"MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN."

Much indignation has been excited by the melancholy death of an unfortunate man, in the "black-hole" at the St. Ursule street police station, on Saturday last. The barbarity of the police in confining their prisoners in such a place, meets with general condemnation. The particulars of this distressing case will be learned from the verdict of the coroner's jury, which is as follows:—"That the said Henry Thomas Sanders Smith, on the second day of January, in the year 1869, came to his death from suffocation in a 'black hole' (cell) in St. Ursule street, at the police station, where he had been locked up. The jurors are of opinion that proper care and attention was not given to the deceased whilst he was locked up in the black hole,—the persons in charge having neglected to remove deceased's shirt-collar or neck-cloth, and not having visited him for the space of about two hours. Furthermore, the jurors are of opinion that the 'black hole' in which deceased was imprisoned is not a fit place to put any one, and from the evidence of the Doctor, the place is dangerous to the life of persons in perfect health. The jurors also find from the evidence, that there are no written rules or regulations regarding prisoners taken up by policemen and locked up in the black hole. And it is the opinion of the jurors that rules should be laid down and written for the guidance of policemen entrusted with the care of prisoners whom they are obliged to lock up." Deceased was a native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, aged about fifty years, a tailor, and had been lately in the employ of Messrs Glove & Fry, of this city.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF MR THOMAS WHITE.

Toronto, Dec. 23rd, 1868.

To the Hon the Commissioner of Agriculture:

SIR: On the 1st inst. I received a letter from you, dated 30th November, appointing me, under the authority of the 7th Section, Chap 29 Statutes of Ontario, to make an examination of the books and accounts of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association, and to report a full statement of their receipts and expenditures, and assets and liabilities, for the year 1867, and from the 1st January to the 30th Nov. of the current year.

On the receipt of this letter, I at once proceeded to the office of the Board of Agriculture, and learned from Mr Thomson, the secretary, that he had, on the previous day, sent to you the accounts for 1867.

Having been furnished with these, I procured the vouchers from Mr Thomson, and carefully checked the several items. Except the duplicate charges noted by Mr Thomson, I found the account to be, so far as vouchers were furnished to me, correct. For items amounting to $226 no vouchers were furnished, but the payment of the amounts was certified by the secretary and treasurer of the Board, and this certificate was accepted by the auditors.

On the 7th inst., I had an interview with Mr R. L. Denison, the treasurer of the Board, from whom I obtained his account book for 1868, together with the vouchers for payments therein entered, and from these I made out a statement in detail of the expenditures of the first eleven months of the year, ending 30th November ult., amounting to $31,862 52, with expenditures, $21,136 78, leaving balance to credit of board $10,726 74; in addition to which sum there are balances to the credit of special funds to the amount of $1,322 02, leaving in the treasurer's hands a total balance of $12,047 76.

Out of this amount, payments have been made since the 30th ult., as will be seen by statement accompanying this report, to the amount of $1,108 76, for which vouchers to the amount of $141 66, as indicated by the statement, have been produced. There remain to be paid, as per statement annexed, prizes to the amount of $1,460 50.

In relation to payments during the last year, for which no vouchers have been produced, it is proper to remark that the practice has been to send the secretary's certificate with the money to the person receiving a prize, with the request that it be returned, having the receipt endorsed upon it. Delays sometimes occur in making the return, so that some, if not all, of the vouchers may yet be forthcoming.

Having ascertained the balance to the credit of the board, as shown by the accounts on the 30th November, I addressed a letter to Mr Denison, asking to be permitted to examine his bank book, and to have explanations in relation to the manner in which the bank account of the board is kept, and whether any interest has been received on deposits, which, especially in the past, must have at times amounted to a very large sum; and I agreed to meet him in relation to the matters referred to in my letter, at Mr Thomson's office, on Thursday, 17th inst, at noon.

In accordance with this appointment, I met Mr Denison, and learned from him that he kept no bank account, that he had never been required to do so, and that he held himself personally responsible for any balance which might be due to the board. He also stated that he had received no interest at any time on deposits of board moneys.

This statement seemed so extraordinary, that I immediately addressed Mr Denison a letter in reference to our conversation, and upon other matters, of which the following is an extract:

Toronto, Dec. 17, 1868.

"R. L. Denison, Esq., Treasurer Board of Agriculture: Sir, Referring to our conversation this morning, I would be glad to learn from you whether I rightly understood you to say that you kept no separate bank account for the Board of Agriculture and Agricultural Association; and that at this moment, while you hold yourself personally responsible for any balance which might appear from the accounts to the credit of the association, such balance was not deposited in any bank, nor available in cash at any moment.

"If I so correctly understood you, I beg to inquire whether the Board of Agriculture hold any securities from you, and if so, the names and amounts of such securities.

"I find that the balance which ought to be available from the books and vouchers submitted to you is a very large one, upwards of $12,000, including the balance unpaid of the Paris exhibition appropriation. It would greatly facilitate me in reporting to the Commissioner of Agriculture to know that the sum is available in some bank to the credit of the board, and to have produced the banker's certificate of the fact.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOS. WHITE, JR."

I received no answer to this letter, but on Monday morning I had an interview with Mr Denison, in which he stated that I had rightly understood him; "that he had no account in the name of the board or the association," with any bank, and had not had for many years, and that the large balance which the board, by the accounts, appears to have on hand, "is not available in cash." He also stated that he had given no securities to the board, they never having been asked from him; but that he is willing now to give any security that may be required for the repayment of the balance due by him.

It will be noticed by the statement of 1867, that Mr Denison put in an account during the year for $6,328, being commission of one per cent on moneys disbursed by him to the Agricultural societies of the Province for the previous fifteen years. This claim was brought before the board at a recent meeting, but was disallowed by it, upon the ground that such a charge, if made at all, should have been made annually. Instead, the sum of $1,200 was voted to the treasurer for extra services during 1867 and 1868, making his salary during those years $1,000 per annum. The $1,200 is included in the statement herewith submitted.

It will also be seen that among the payments is the sum of $150 59 for renewals. These payments were for renewals of a note discounted for the use of the Board of Agriculture, for $5,800, in connection with the purchase of property held by the board. One thousand dollars were paid upon it, and the smaller note of $3,800 was twice renewed, in February and May respectively, and now lies under protest unpaid. In view of the fact that the necessity for the negotiation of the note, in the first instance, and its renewals subsequently, arose out of the default of the treasurer, there being, had all the moneys received for the use of the board been held sacred to that use, abundant means to have paid the amount. I think these sums for renewal are not properly chargeable against the board, but should be charged to the treasurer personally.

As your letter of instructions only authorized me to report upon the accounts of 1867 and 1868, I have assumed the credit balance at the commencement of the former year as correct, accepting the auditors' statement to that effect. I cannot avoid, however, referring to the fact, that comparatively little value is to be attached to audits of accounts such as those which these accounts appear regularly to have undergone. Had the audit been a thorough one, something more than the mere checking of payments by vouchers, it would have been impossible for the large balance which has accumulated in the treasurer's hand to have so accumulated. The auditors appear to have accepted the balances every year as transmitted to them by their predecessors, or as furnished by the officers of the board, without troubling themselves to inquire whether such a balance was really available.

Although it does not properly come within my duty, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the manifest inconvenience which results from the practice, hitherto followed, of paying prizes months and even years after the close of the exhibition at which they were awarded. There is no good reason why all prizes should not be paid within a couple of months, at the furthest, after the exhibition; and it would greatly simplify the accounts, closing up each year's transactions within the year, if the rule were made absolute that no prizes would be paid unless demanded before the 1st December following the exhibition at which they were awarded.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. WHITE, JR.

LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

(From the Philadelphia Press).

There comes to us from the ever receding West a little paper, the *Frontier Index*, which, changing its publication office with every succeeding wave of emigration, marks the advance of civilization. Memphis-Bowling Green-Nashville-Chattanooga *Avalanche*, in war time, registered the retreat and decay of rebellion. The *Index* has successively hailed from Kearney, North Platte, Julesburg, Forts Sanders, Laramie, Benton, and Green River. To-day it has driven in its tent poles at Bear River City, and promises to stay there until April 1, 1869—a Western decade. It is of Bear River City, the last throb of the fevered pulse of American civilization, that we wish to etch a little picture this morning, and the *Index* most fortunately supplies us with the material. Of late this representative city west of the Missouri—wherever two or three ranches are gathered together there is a city—has sprung into national reputation by reason of its riots, eclipsing at a leap the fame of New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Memphis, Mobile, and all the Democratic strongholds of the country. Bear River City has sprung up within three months to one-fourth the size of Denver. It is about eighty-five miles north-east of Salt Lake City, on the Bear River that runs into Salt Lake, or rather on Sulphur creek, just above its junction with Bear river. It is surrounded by mountains covered with cedars, and about eight miles distant is as heavy a body of timber as is ever found in the Rocky Mountains. There are large cold sulphur springs and a coal bed ten feet thick in town. Its sudden prosperity and magic growth come from one single fact. It was fixed on as the winter terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. The fiat of the confirmation had gone forth—the word of the directors was pledged—and lo! a city livelier than Cheyenne, and nearer Sodom than Benton! About three weeks ago an election was held for city officers, the issue being whether honest people or rogues should rule. The latter put forward their strongest men for office—desperadoes who had killed their man, broken jail, been driven out of the other railroad towns, and generally achieved a first-class frontier reputation for daring and desperation. There were about a hundred of these ruffians in the town, but, adopting regulation tactics, they came within thirty votes of carrying their tickets. Inflated by their strength, they grew bold and overbearing. Three roughs had been arrested, tried and convicted of garroting and robbery, capital crimes on the frontier, and were in the hands of the impromptu officers of the law. It is an unsettled question whether the town is in Wyoming or Utah, but the general belief is that it is in the latter. At any rate, the sheriff of Winship county, Utah, was on his way to get these prisoners, when concluding that something must be done to put down the land pirate organization, and that if these men were given into the custody of the sheriff it would end by their escaping from him, the people suddenly gathered together one night, organized a vigilance committee, and with the victims of the garroters, their heads yet bound up from their bruises, as leaders, they went to the gaol, took out the three men and hanged them. The desperadoes, mistaking this demonstration of the people—the naked sovereignty of the country—for a mob of merely another gang of roughs, persevered in their atrocities, establishing headquarters in the mountains. Finally, some of their fellows having been captured and lodged in the Bear River gaol, the whole tribe undertook their release, entered the town in force, rescued their brothers and burned to the ground the prison.

The citizens armed themselves promptly with rifles, revolvers and shot guns, and, surrounding the roughs, fired on them, killing eleven of them and wounding twice or three times as many of them. The robbers fled to the mountains, and subsequently returned with the intention of burning the town. Their second attack was unsuccessful. A bloody repulse awaited them, and the prisoners saw the gallows. Such is the history of the city. Its manners and morals are not less instructive or startling.

We close our passing sketch of this phenomenon, already lengthening beyond all reason, with several choice extracts from the *Index*, which, better than any words of ours, tell the story of every day life on the plains. Every quotation made in this article, it should be added, comes from one member of this lively sheet:

It has been whispered throughout this community that we are "chief of the vigilantes." The report was instigated by one Charlie Stebbins, whom we advertised for failure to pay us a bill for job work delivered to him, and for refusing to redeem check tickets which he passed upon our carrier. We have never been connected with vigilantes at any time, though we do heartily endorse their action in ridding the community of a set of creatures who are not worthy the name of men, and who caused our town to be shunned by thousands of honest labourers in the timber and on the railroad grade, who would otherwise come here to spend their money and enrich our tradesmen.

* * * * *

It is well known that wherever we have sojourned in the territories, we have opposed violence in any form, and given the common law priority, but when fiends assume to run our place of publication, there are plenty of men who delight in doing the dirty work of hanging without us, as was evinced Tuesday night, and as will be witnessed again if the ringleaders are found in town by midnight of this Friday, November 13th.

* * * * *

Just before the hanging affair, Tuesday night, as a gentleman stepped out of Harry Morgan's club room, he was met at the door by one of the garroting mob, who dealt a powerful blow at the stranger's head. Quick as thought the blow was warded off, and the party attacked in position for self-defence, when the assailant coolly stepped forward and apologized for the assault, under the plea that he "thought it was somebody else." The gentleman ought to have been severely handled for not shooting the ruffian in his tracks.

* * * * *

ABSQUATULATED.—Men who have clear consciences need not fear the vigilantes. It is only the guilty who quake in their boots. Many a bundle of sin and blankets has been packed beyond the limits of this city since the handbill notice distributed twenty-four hours ago. There has been such a thinning out of desperado villains that honest men can now walk our streets in safety, provided they keep sober and are armed to the teeth.

The following picture is so unique that we give it entire:—

THREE MEN HUNG.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., little Jack O'Neil, Jimmy Powers and Jimmy Reed, three notorious robbers, were found hanging to a beam extending from an unfinished building in front of the gaol on Seventh street. They were all young men, short and stoutly built, aged respectively twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three years. O'Neil was formerly from Canada (more recently from St. Joe, Mo., and Green river), and was confined in gaol for garroting Jimmy Duff, at midday, three days prior to hanging.

Jimmy Powers formerly waited on the tables in the St. Nicholas and Conner hotels, Central City, and the Pacific House, Denver, Colorado, from whence he was discharged for stealing. He was an accomplice in the murder of a soldier at Benton last summer, kept bar for Patsey Marly at Green river, was banished from that city for stealing, and finally wound up his career of crime by garroting John Anderson at this place on the night of the 1st inst.

Jimmy Reed was originally from Utica, New York, from whence he went to Chicago as a second-class minstrel performer, and from there to Laramie City, from where he was banished by the vigilantes. He turned up here as a garroter, and was confined in gaol with Powers and O'Neil, and from there he was taken out by what the coroner's jury terms "unknown parties" and hung in the cold, freezing air. They were cut down about 7 o'clock a.m., and in the afternoon a waggon conveyed their bodies to the cold, frozen graves, from whence it should be hoped that they may be resurrected to ascend to a cool and delightful haven instead of descending to "Brick" Pomeroy's "red hot" place.

Not columns of essays nor volumes of novels could depict so vividly and with such life-like power the career of the frontier desperado and the state of society which his presence produces. Thanks to the inherent vitality of our civilization, these fungi towns disappear almost as rapidly as they spring up. Like the moral ulcers that they are, they serve to work off the impurities of our inflamed and fevered civilization, and having discharged their functions die away.

THE COTTON STATES.

The Memphis *Appeal*, in a recent review of the condition of the planters of the South, comes to the conclusion that they are already better off than ever they were in the palmiest days of slavery; and that if matters are managed with anything like common discretion and industry, there is the assured prospect of such a state of prosperity as could never have been dreamed of under the old régime. The *Appeal* says that the largest crop of cotton ever raised was that of 1859 and '60, which amounted to 5,000,000 of bales, and realised about $250,000,000. This year the yield will be about 2,000,000 bales, but the price per bale is double, so that the money value of this year's crop will be $200,000,000. The outlay this year is not nearly what it used to be. There is no interest to be reckoned on the money value of slaves, and supplying by purchase the place of them who die. There are no taxes to be paid for the slaves, as used to be the case; nor is there the feeding of the old, the idle, or the useless. All these would amount to more than what is now paid as wages. Besides, there is now so much food raised that there is no need, as there used to be, of importations from the North. There is far more of other crops, such as sugar, rice, and tobacco, while the planters are not, as they used to be, under the thumb of the commission merchants, who generally had a lien upon the crops before they were ready for the markets, through advances to meet the necessities and extravagance of the slave holders. Taught economy by their sufferings, and in many cases, freed from the burthens of the past by the Bankruptcy Laws, the Southerners are not spending the price of their crops beforehand, but are, in many cases, thrifty and actively bending to the new order of things, and making a very good thing of it, as all might.

The Chinese residents of New York all live in Baxter street. They are domestic in their habits, and they enjoy themselves in their boarding houses, smoking opium, reading books, playing cards and dominoes, making cigars, and managing their wives—of whom each has two or three.

Le Pays indulges in a tremendous growl *apropos* of the publication of the despatch respecting the order of St. George and St. Michael. It says, among other things, that England should know that it is impossible to improvise an order of nobility on this continent where the only recognized distinctions are those established by virtue, merit and labour.

The last mushroom city created by the Pacific Railroad is called Ogden, and is situated about forty miles north of Salt Lake City. Many prophesy that this new city will before long be the largest in the Territory, and be also its commercial centre.

A mouse nest, feathered with $14 of greenbacks and fractionals, was found in a store at Green Bay, Wisconsin; whereupon a local paper observes: "This is a strong argument for the resumption of specie payments, as even the lower animals are growing wasteful and extravagant under an inflation of paper currency."

A couple were to have been married at Indianapolis the other evening, and the bride was ready for the ceremony at the appointed time, but the bridegroom was not on hand. A messenger was sent for him, but instead of fulfilling his duty, he sent back work that he never intended to marry the lady, and only wanted to see how she could take a joke.

In the cemetery at Cambridge, Mass, is a small tree which has apparently sprung from a seed enclosed in a heavy tombstone, and has grown through a chink between two stones. It has lifted the heavy superincumbent masses of stone some inches, and pushed a stout iron railing off the perpendicular by the force of its growth.

A gentleman travelling in a railway carriage was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache; when he answered, with a good deal of ingeniousness, "No, ma'am; I've been married twenty years."

The New York underground railway project has fallen through. The Company have returned their charter and given up the undertaking for the present. The conditions contained in the act of incorporation were so stringent that men of capital did not dare to invest in the enterprise, although the engineering difficulties are found to be much less than would be generally supposed. The Company will ask an amendment of the act and an extension of the time for commencing operations.

According to a writer in *Figaro*, the famous prayer in Rossini's "Moses in Egypt", is nothing more than an air well known in the departments along the Pyrenees. "Our forefathers," he says, "made the mountains resound with the echoes of that melody; we sing it from infancy; and the old ploughman has never guided the slow steps of his cattle otherwise than with that national song."

Italy has voted two million dollars to improve the harbour of Venice. The works will take eight years in completion.

Notice has been given, in the usual way, that application will be made to Parliament, at its next session, for an act to amend the charter of the Gore Bank, by reducing the shares of the capital stock (now fully paid up) from $40 to $24 each; and by increasing the number of shares requisite for the qualification of its directors, and by authorizing the issue of new shares to an amount which, together with the amount of share capital now issued, when so reduced, will make the capital of the Bank amount to one million dollars; and by changing the time now fixed for holding the annual meeting of the shareholders.

CHEAP SA
OF
DRY GOO
AT THE
GLASGOW WARE
Corner of Princess and Wellin
MR R. WADDE
HAVING left per Steamer Ill on the 2nd of January for MARKETS, to purchase our
SPRING STOC
The balance of our
WINTER STOCK OF DR
will be sold off at very great reduc a speedy clearance, and make room
SPRING IMPORTA
We respectfully invite the public call before purchasing elsewhere.
R. WADDELL &
N.B.—Remember there will be in every Department.
January 5, 1869.

ANNUAL CHEAP
UNTIL 14th FEBRUARY
AT THE
MONTREAL HO
WE will, as usual, commence marking down all Surplus take stock on the above date, and to prompt cash customers the
SUBSTANTIAL REDU
from previous prices.
Special Bargains
BLACK SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
SOILED BLANKETS,
MANTLES,
GREY AND WHITE
LINEN SHEETINGS AND
TWEEDS,
CLOAKINGS, &c. &c.
JAMES DA
MONTREAL
Jan. 4.

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

RECEIVE
THIS DAY:
EX STEAMSHIP PERUV
New Garnet French Merino
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White Kid
One Bale Red and Blue Yarn
One Bale new Fingering Yarn
ALSO
FROM NEW YORK
A splendid stock of New Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do
Plain White do
Plain Black do
Grey and Scarlet Mixed do
Grey and Purple do
Macnee & Wadd
PRINCESS STREET.
Dec. 18, 1868.