had dealings and whose estates were in his hands, would be amply provided for. But let not that which belonged to the children, according to the law of the land, be taken from them and given to the widow, or to anybody else. This Bill did not propose that the property should be vested in Lady Smith, to be held in trust for those to whom by law it belonged, but it handed over the property of the children absolutely in such a way that, if given to her to-day, she might convey it to-morrow to whom she would. She might contract new relations in life, and withhold it from the children altogether. No case had been made out for such an interposition on the part of the Legislature. The alleged mistake was purely speculative and conjectural. It was said to have been Sir Henry Smith's opinion that the effect of his will was to give all his property to his wife. As to this he (Mr Blake) would only say that some months before his decease a formal decision was given by one of the Superior Courts entirely at variance with that opinion. His (Mr Blake's) Bill was referred to as an authority for such legislation, because, in terms taken from an English Bill, it provided that the will of the testator should be regarded as speaking from the time of his death. But there was this important distinction, that it did not provide for affecting the will of any person dead before the passage of it. No one was bold enough to propose that it should have a retroactive effect, or that it should alter the will of any dead man. He ventured to say that there were hundreds of wills of this character through the country, in which the same words as in this will, or words like them, were used, and with reference to which it might be as strongly contended that the intention of the testator was, that the estate acquired subsequently to the making of the will should pass to the devisee; and that the Legislature, therefore, should interfere to carry out that intention, and take the property from those to whom the law gave it, and hand it over to somebody else. There were hundreds of cases, too, in which what was clearly the intention of the testator, could not by law be carried out, by reason of a defect in the attestation. In those cases a much stronger argument for the interference of the Legislature could be made than in the present case. And he warned the House that the effect of such legislation as was now proposed, would be to bring upon them a flood of applications for special legislation—objectionable because retroactive, and because it would shake the security which surrounded property, and would make the action of the House, which ought to be the guardian of the people's rights, a source of instability and insecurity. He had pointed out that there was no special ground why this case should be treated as an exception to the general rule, and he therefore came to the conclusion that they had to consider this Bill on the general principels applicable to Private Bill legislation. He called upon the promoter of the Bill to produce a single authority from the records of the British Parliament for legislation of this description —a single instance in which it had been enacted what was the property of A under law of the land should be transferred to B without consideration and without compensation—a single instance in which a will that was dead was made to live, in order that the heir-at-law should not take the property, but that the devisee should. He maintained that the principle on which alone this bill could be defended—that this House were to set themselves up as correctors of mistakes, as the expounders of the intentions of people who were beyond the reach of rectifying their mistakes, and as the alterers of the standing laws on the subject of property—that that principle was a dangerous encroachment on the principles of civil liberty which we enjoyed, and which endeared us to the Constitution under which we lived. (Cheers.) It was unfortunate that there should be a necessity, in this House, of reverting to first principles. But he might as well, once for all, venture to point out to the House what these principles were, and how they were infringed upon by measures of this description. He proposed to do so, because he felt strongly on the subject, and because he felt that unless they paused in the course on which they were entering, they should do themselves great discredit, and the country which they had come here to serve, a lasting injury. He desired, therefore, to point out what it really was on which the objection to special and retrospective legislation of this kind was based, and the importance they ought to attach to that objection. There was a very important distinction, and a distinction which underlaid this whole question, between the ancient and the modern ideas of liberty. The ancient idea of liberty was based on the position that the State was the first object; to be a citizen was the highest distinction of a man; individual rights were merged in those of citizenship. The establishment and maintenance of the State being considered the primary object, the individual rights and capacities of the man were considered simply as a means to the end of accomplishing that object This, in some of the Greek republics, resulted in the adoption to a considerable extent of the principle of communism. But, in the modern idea of liberty, it was the rights of men, as individuals, that were considered as the end for which governments were established. Instead of the rights and the capacities of the man being a means to the establishment and maintenance of the State, the State itself was established and maintained for the purpose of securing the individual rights of man. What were those rights? Freedom of person, of property, and of opinion. He need not say that one of the greatest causes which contributed to this change in the idea of what constituted liberty was the general spread of Christianity, which had elevated the individual position of the man, in comparison with the position of State or polity. This being so, they had to consider what modern civil liberty was. It was really in the main, for practical purposes, a protection, check, and guarantee against undue interference with rights, whether by individuals, masses, or governments; and of course the highest degree of modern liberty was that which gave the greatest amount of protection and of checks against undue interference with these rights. Well, protection for the rights of property was one of the most sacred rights we could have. It was hardly second to liberty of opinion in the general judgment of mankind. On this point, the importance of the rights of property, Mr Blake quoted a striking passage from Sir James Mackintosh, and another from Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws, and said the enlightened doctrines held by these great authors entirely forbade the passage of any retroactive or special laws. They entirely forbade the passage of retroactive general laws, and *a fortiori* they forbade the passage of retroactive special laws. He then quoted from the Justinian Code, and from authorities on the Civil Law, to show that the object of legislation was to determine as to future, and not to past transactions. But where, after all, should we most confidently turn for the rule to be adopted in these cases? We should turn to those times and seasons, when governments gave charters of freedom to the people, and see what rights were asserted in those times, and what rights were recognized, and in what language, and thereby learn what rights we ought now to guard. We should turn to England, the land from which we sprung, and from which we inherited our Constitution:

"The land which freemen till,
Which sober-suited freemen chose;
The land where, girt with friends or foes,
The man may speak the thing he will;
The land of civil government,
The land of old and just renown,
Where freedom broadened slowly down,
From precedent to precedent."

(Cheers.) There we must get our example. Thence we should draw our light. We should turn to the Great Charter, the Petition of Rights, and to those enactment which with the Bill of Rights, had been called the Bible of the English Constitution. Mr Blake proceeded to quote from Magna Charta the declaration that "no freeman shall be disseized of his property, except by the lawful judgment of his peers, or the law of the land;" and said that these words had, in the course of English history—so important were they reckoned—been re-enacted in substance more than twenty times. He then quoted from Brampton, one of the greatest exponents of the English law, the *dictum* that "a new provision must give the law to future transactions, and not to those that are past" and said it had always been the practice of the English courts, wherever practicable, to determine, in accordance with this principle, that no Act of Parliament was retroactive. He might be told that Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the statutes founded on them, had reference only to the king, and were intended to fence us against the power of the Crown. It was true this was their primary object; but these statutes declared general principles, such as that no freeman should be dis-seized or disinherited, except by judgment of his peers, or due course of law; and if it were wrong for the King to violate this principle, it would be equally wrong for Parliament to do so. (Hear, hear.) He maintained then that it was impossible for Parliament, consistent with these principles, to take away the private rights of any individual in property. In England every Estate Bill, whether introduced into the Lords or Commons, had to go to the House of Lords; and by a standing rule of that body, it had to be referred to two of the Judges for their report, whether on the facts, as stated in the preamble, it was fitting to pass the Bill, and unless a favourable report was obtained from those two Judges, the bill proceeded no further. The written consent of all persons interested in the property was also required. If we had these provisions here, was it possible that this Bill could pass? (Hear, hear.) Could it be conceived, that if it were referred to two of our Judges, they would report that the law of the land should be set aside with reference to this particular case, and that the inheritance of these children should be taken from them and given to their mother or any one else? Then, as to the consent of the parties interested, it was impossible to obtain it in this case, because four or five of the children were infants, and it would be impossible to obtain from them any consent that would be binding in law. There must have been thousands of cases in England, in which the property had passed contrary to what was said to be the intention of the testator, to the heirs-at-law: and he challenged the promoter of the Bill to show a single instance in which the British Parliament had interfered, under such circumstances, to take it away from the heirs-at-law. (Hear, hear.) He would ask, therefore, what stronger authority he could adduce in support of the proposition which he unhesitatingly laid down, that this Bill was opposed both to the theory and the practice of the British Constitution. Mr Blake proceeded to show that the same principles had been recognized as sacred and inviolable in the Constitution of the United States, and in the various State Constitutions, and in the various Constitutions which France had received at different periods of her history; and asserted the proposition that the universal sense of mankind—the practice of England, France and the United States being samples of all the rest—was opposed to special and retroactive laws on the subject of property. He went on to urge, that, as in this country, we were beginning the operation of a new state of things, under a system of Government extremely novel, with a single chamber only, we should not look to what might have been done by the old Parliament of Canada—although he held that nothing so iniquitous as this had ever been done by the old Parliament of Canada—but should adhere to the principles which had ever been used as the safeguard of our liberties and maintain them with a firm hand against all aggression. (Hear, hear). Our dearest right was that we should have regulated standing laws administered by just and impartial magistrates, so that our civil and our personal rights might be duly guarded. The instant they deprived any one of those rights, they committed a crime against that person. What he complained of here was, that it was proposed that they should deprive these children without their consent—for they could not consent—of what according to the standing law they were entitled to, and give it to another. Suppose that Lady Smith should squander this property, should choose to give it, for example, to one of these elder children—and suppose that one of the younger children when he came to man's estate should come to this Legislature and say—"My father willed to his widow certain property; another part he did not will, and it descended to his children; a share belonged to me; it was mine; I was entitled to it: no power of magistrate, or judges, or of standing law, could take it from me; you took it away from me; you, who were sent there to be the guardians of my rights, betrayed them, when I was helpless and unable to speak for myself. It has been lost to me through your action, and I ask for compensation."

Atty.-Gen. Macdonald—We would give him lands on Lake Superior. (Laughter).

Mr Blake said, if the hon. gentleman retained office so long, he would have given them all away by that time to the Georgian Bay Canal Company. This was a grave subject, and he implored the House to consider the principles which underlaid it. They were asked, without any pretence that it was for the public good, to take away from them the property of these children, and to give it to their mother. The standing laws secured it to these children. Let the standing laws provide for all such cases. If they were wrong, let them be altered for the future, but don't alter them for the past, so as to take from any one what was his property, and give it to another. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to his friends around him, the Liberal party, the representatives and descendants of those who had obtained liberal institutions for England and for this country—he appealed to his hon. friends of the Conservative party, who were supposed to be scrupulous about maintaining vested rights, and to be conservative of the standing laws of the country, who were supposed to desire that the general frame-work of society should be maintained without needless innovations—he appealed to both sides of the House, and to all hon. members without distinction of party, to determine once for all that they should not set the example of special, retroactive legislation, of so objectionable a kind as was now proposed. In this spirit, and with no desire—except what proceeded from a regard to great and important principles—to throw any obstruction in the way of his hon. friend's Bill, he felt bound to move that the Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day six months. (Cheers).

Hon. Mr Cameron had no doubt the House had been very much edified by the learned, able and elaborate address of the member for South Bruce. But the honourable gentleman had established nothing that was not well understood by every member of the House, that the rights of property were sacred. But the bill was not designed to affect these. Its object was not to change the law of the land, do an injury, or deprive any one of property. But its object was to enable these children—as they stated in their petition to the House—to carry out the will of their father, and vest the property in their mother. It would be well if the gentleman opposite claiming to belong to the liberal party had been as careful of private rights long ago when that great act of spoliation, the Clergy Reserves secularization, was accomplished. (Hear, hear). He almost doubted his senses, in finding himself there the advocate of those under age—the maintainer of their rights—while the member for South Bruce, the enlightened Liberal, sat opposite and urged on Conservatives and Liberals to an act which would really be one of spoliation. It was to be feared the principles of the hon. member opposite did not square well with his acts. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary having read the petition showing ages of the children and their desire to place the management of her late husband's estate in her hands—went on to state that the will was made in the memorable year of 1837, and that Sir Henry Smith, according to the statement of all who knew him, believed that this will was sufficient to pass all his property to his wife at the time of his death. And he (the Secretary) would state further, that if the will were not held to cover this ground, then all those having claims against the estate—those, to further whose interests the deceased had advanced money and had taken out the instruments in his own name—would have to seek redress in the Court of Chancery. Besides, the hon. gentleman, as a lawyer, ought to know that there was a decision, a few months before the death of Sir Henry Smith, that such a will did extend to property acquired after. Whether that decision would be sustained or not, he could not say. But the fact of that decision taking place at that time indicates that the impression was abroad in the land that such a will as this would carry all the after acquired property of the devisor.

Mr Blake stated that he did not know of any such decision.

Hon. Mr Cameron said that the hon. gentleman ought to know it. Under the circumstances, Sir Henry having made no change in the will, really made no provision for his wife at all. His business partner states it to have been Sir Henry's opinion that this will passed all his property—and the House was here asked to legislate so as to make that will have the effect which the man making it thought it would have: and was asked to do this by the very children who would become owners of that property if the bill did not take effect.

Mr Calvin rose in answer to inquiries and said that he believed the property would unquestionably be best in Lady Smith's hands.

Hon. Mr Richards would vote for the second reading.

Hon. Mr Wood took the same ground.

Attorney-General Macdonald said he did not hear the very elaborate and able speech of the member for South Bruce. With that hon. gentleman's main principles the House would agree. But what was the state of the case here? A gentleman of considerable legal abilities makes a Will in 1837, no doubt, from all accounts, intending that his wife should have the management of all his property. And was it not desirable that it should be so? Was it desirable that this property, much of which might be wild lands, should be thrown into the Court of Chancery, and lie for years, getting annually overburdened with taxes?

Mr Blake—The hon. gentleman knows the Court of Chancery could settle the matter in four months.

Attorney-General Macdonald thought it would be more likely four years. Believing he was doing nothing wrong, but assisting the children to the patrimony their father designed for them, he would vote for the measure.

Mr McMurrich desired to give a reason for seconding the amendment. He had listened with great satisfaction to the clear arguments of the member for South Bruce, and these arguments were unanswered and unanswerable. The difficulty might be obviated by making Lady Smith the trustee for the children. But that was not what was wanted. He maintained that as this bill took the property absolutely from these minors and vested it in Lady Smith, that that was not for the interest of the children. He, therefore, opposed the bill.

Mr Lauder stated that having heard what had been said by the late partner of Sir Henry Smith, he (Mr Lauder) had become convinced that it was by far the best course to take that proposed by the bill Therefore he would vote for it. The arguments of the member for South Bruce were the arguments of the old Tories in days gone by, an I if pushed to their legitimate conclusion, would work disaster in the Province. The course advocated by the member would, in reality, throw the estate into the bottomless pit of the Court of Chancery.

Attorney-General Macdonald rose to explain that in speaking agains the Court of Chancery he had no intention of slighting the judges of that court. He had the highest esteem for them, but he had no relish for the mode of procedure in that court.

Dr McGill said that while the member for South Bruce was discoursing so learnedly, he (McGill) had been carried away with the argument, and could not see how a flaw could be picked in it; but when the hon. the Secretary opened up the case, he (McGill) saw the matter in a very different light. (Laughter.) He was convinced that Lady Smith was not only the proper person to manage that estate, but was the very best that could be found. Even if she were not invested with this legal power, she would virtually be the manager of it.

Attorney-General Macdonald—She is executrix under the will.

Dr McGill said that was an additional argument. He hoped the House would leave the matter in her hands.

Hon Mr Wood took occasion to say in reference to the Court of Chancery, in his judgment there was not a better or more expeditious court in the land; and of the judges in that court and the Common Law Courts they, as Canadians, might well be proud. In the Court of Chancery, he might further explain that a suit could be pushed forward there as rapidly in almost every instance as in the Common Law Courts; and if delays had arisen it would be well for the country to know that they must in most cases have been owing to those in charge of the cases. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Lauder also explained that in speaking of that court, he had merely alluded to the procedure and not to the judges.

Mr Ferrier could not vote for the bill, believing it would furnish a dangerous precedent.

Mr Boyd was amused, but not at all astonished, at the remarks of the member for South Grey in attacking the Court of Chancery in his usual wild extravagant way. It would be a disgrace if such statements were to go forth without protest. With reference to the bill before the House, Mr Boyd entered into a lengthy statement of his reasons for opposing it.

Mr Scott (Ottawa) cited the case of the late Hon. E. Murney, in which his wife, on his decease, was empowered to sell and dispose of his property contrary to the express provisions of the will—it being deemed best by the Legislature that she should be enabled to do so. There were also other similar cases, and all were looked on and dealt with as exceptional. Again, only the other day the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario assented to a bill, the principle of which, at all events, was that all real property held at the period of the testator's death should be held to be included in the will.

The House then divided on the amendment, which was lost. Yeas, 31; nays, 33.

Yeas—Messrs Baxter, Beatty, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Clemens, Cockburn, Colquhoun, Evans, Ferrier, Fitzsimmons, Fraser, Galbraith, Greely, McDougall, McKellar, McKim, McMurrich, Oliver, Pardee, Perry, Read, Rykert, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith (Kent), Smith (Middlesex), Springer, Swinarton, Trow, Williams (Hamilton).

Nays—Messrs Barber, Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Carling, Carnegie, Corby, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Crosby, Currie, Carling (Huron), Eyre, Grahame (Hastings), Lauder, Luton, Macdonald, Matchett, McCall (Norfolk), McColl (Elgin), McGill, Paxton, Richards, Scott (Ottawa), Secord, Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Strange, Supple, Tett, Wigle, Williams (Durham), Wilson, Wood.

The bill was then read a second time.

KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 9, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.5	15.5
Monday..	.....	.....	35.0	38.0	37.5	32.0
Tuesday.	.....	.....	34.0	36.0	37.0	33.5
W'duesdy	.....	.....	29.5	32.5	33.0	25.0
Thursday	.....	.....	33.0	37.5	38.5	27.5
Friday ..	.....	.....	31.5	37.0	39.5	31.0
Saturday.	.....	.....	35.5	37.0	41.0	32.0

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously a 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.

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

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

☞ Remember to pay your Water Account by the 15th and save the discount.

The necessity for a second House to serve as a watch and check upon the Legislative Assembly is now becoming apparent in Ontario. Our people acquiesced the more readily in the proposition for a single House on the score of economy; but now that experience has proved that the means at the command of the Province are sufficiently ample for our moderate wants, the additional expense of a Senate will not be begrudged to secure the advantages which an Upper House is calculated to afford. There is a dangerous risk of legislation being made too cheap. If it be crude; if it be inconsiderately and hastily passed; if it disregard solemn rights and sacred interests, it will be dearly purchased, no matter that the machinery may be proclaimed as the most economical that can be desired. A low priced but defective machine cannot be accounted cheap. The merit of an apparatus is measured by its efficiency, not by its lowness of price. Can it be said that the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, as at present constituted, is as efficient as it ought to be? Has it got within its walls the concentrated essence of all the talents within the Province? It certainly has not. There is a good deal of honesty of purpose embodied in the membership of the Assembly; but there is a self-confidence on the part of many members transcending far their abilities. There are others who take almost everything for granted, and are unable to bring either general principles or particular information to bear upon questions which come up before the House. Then there is the Premier, who is very urgent that business should be despatched rapidly, in order that the House may be prorogued and the expenses of the session curtailed. We do not blame him for taking this course, though if pushed unadvisedly, it is calculated to interfere with our liberties. But there are several matters which would be all the better to be laid over till another session, and the Premier would be justified in bringing about their delay by closing the session. If the measures relative to education, including under this general term the numerous bills relating to the common schools and grammar schools, and the medical bill, were allowed to go before the people during the vacation, they might be passed in a more satisfactory and permanent shape next session. In fact, the postponement of more important measures from one session to another would in effect create a second House—the people at large—whose verdict would be most valuable. We should get in this way an inexpensive Senate, but one of the greatest utility. Let there be a well-understood consent that measures of unusual novelty likely to affect public interests shall simply be presented at one session, to be acted upon the next; and we may anticipate that the demand growing up for a second House will be stilled and satisfied; else the public will soon insist upon the establishment of a Senate whose duty it will be to check hasty legislation.

Americans are said to be the most extravagant tourists in Europe. Wherever they gather in numbers, the cost of living is sure to increase through their reckless use of money.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL

Montreal, Jan. 13.—The decision of the Eclesiastical Council at Rome with respect to the division of the parish of Montreal is said to be adverse to the pretension of the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and hence his journey to Rome, where, it is reported, he will be permanently stationed.

One of Law, Young & Co's., junior clerks has cleared off with a considerable sum of money.

An illicit still was seized yesterday in Aqueduct street, on the premises of John Cartman.

Much enthusiasm prevailed at the public meeting, respecting the Northern Colonization railway, and resolutions were adopted to carry out the project.

The *Gazette* announces that Government intend to erect a new gaol in Montreal.

ELECTIONS FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The annual elections for a trustee for each ward came off to-day (Wednesday), and the public interest exhibited was far stronger than that which was displayed at the elections for aldermen of the city, a fact which demonstrates beyond doubt that the inhabitants of the city are becoming more and more alive to the grave importance attaching to the question of popular education. The results of to-day's elections are quite satisfactory, and although good members have retired from the School Board, declining a re-election, it is a matter of congratulation that the choice of the electors has fallen upon men equally eligible to replace them. The principal contest was confined to Rideau and Cataraqui Wards for the seats of the retiring members, Mr J. V. Burton and Dr. Fenwick, who declined to come forward again. In the first ward four candidates were nominated, Mr W. H. Savage, Mr Thomas McCrea, Dr. S. H. Fee and Mr G. Burns; the latter, however, withdrew at an early stage of the proceedings. Mr Wm. Draper and Mr Wm. Anglin contested Cataraqui Ward, and the friends of each strained every nerve for the election of their respective avourites, but it soon became evident who was the favourite with the electors, and by one o'clock the contest had simmered down to a very onesided affair. The following shows the final result of the day's proceedings:

Ontario Ward—Mr Thomas Conley returned without opposition.

Sydenham Ward—Mr Wm. McRossie returned without opposition.

St. Lawrence Ward—In this ward there was no opposition to the return of Mr A. Chown.

Victoria Wagd—Mr D. Cunningham was re-elected, his opponent Mr McKenzie retiring before eleven o'clock, and so soon as it became evident to him that the wishes of the electors favoured Mr Cunningham's return.

Frontenac Ward—Mr Wm. Massie replaces Mr G. S. Hobart, who declined re-nomination for this ward. Mr C. Johnston was also nominated, but withdrew at an early hour.

Rideau Ward—Mr McCrae, was finally elected for this ward by a majority of 58 over his opponents.

Cataraqui Ward—The choice of the electors fell upon Mr Draper, who was ultimately returned by a majority of 22.

The Printers' Concert and Conversazione.—We call public attention to this entertainment, which takes place this evening in the City Hall. Every effort has been made to make the programme of the evening as varied and pleasing as possible, and we feel certain that all who participate will be perfectly satisfied with the result. The doors will be open at seven o'clock.

Orphans' Home.—The Ladies of the Orphans' Home Committee thankfully acknowledge the following presents: Mr Mario t, 1 qr. mutton and fifty cents; Mr McCutchon, 1 bag turnips, 1 bag potatoes; Mr Ayerst, 1½ bush turnips, 2 bush potatoes; Mrs T. Hendry, coffee and sandwiches; Mrs Nimmo, 34 prs stockings; Young Men's Christian Association, cake and tea; Mrs P. Gray, cake; Mr R. Chown, 1 barrel apples; Mr Craig, a cake; Mrs Hamilton, qr. mutton; Mrs Gibson, a cake; Mr Haycock, bag of apples, Mr McRae, box crackers, prunes, sugar and spice; Mr Nimmo, carcase of mutton; Mrs Macnee, three pieces print.—Anne Muckleston, Secretary.

Kingston Hospital.—The Steward of the Kingston Hospital thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: From Principal Snodgrass, 1 case of books; J. Nimmo, Camden, 1 carcase, 63 lb mutton; J. & W. Elliott, 1 do.; S. H. Blondheim, a quantity of fish; J. J. Linton, 1 pair of tressels and a number of packages of linen from the ladies. From Messrs McKelvey & Birch, a patent air heater. Amount of contents of the hospital boxes; from the Royal Mail Line of steamers, $21 67; Messrs Fraser & George $4 50; Bank B.N.America $3 65; J. Creighton $12 05; Burnett House $2 17; B. American hotel $2 80; Merchants Bank 50cts; J. Carruthers & Co. $6 23; Trust & Loan Co. $2; Dr Yates $10; Hospital buildings $1 24; Royal C. Bank $2 40; Kingston Post office 81c; Custom House $1 97.

Testimonial.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst. the teachers and pupils of the Johnson Street School presented their late principal, Mr James, Scott, with a handsome edition of Shakespeare, the Waverley Novels, and Moore's Poetical Works, in nine volumes, with the subjoined address:—"Mr James Scott—Dear Sir: We, the pupils and teachers of Johnson Street School, beg your acceptance of the accompanying volumes as a small token of our appreciation, regard, and esteem for you, and of our regret at your departure. We, as pupils, desire to express our respectful affection and gratitude to you for the kind, faithful, impartial, and very efficient manner in which you have ever discharged your arduous duties as our teacher; while as teachers we unite in tendering you our sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy, the cordial co-operation and support which you ever extended to us. The success which has marked your career from the most subordinate to the highest position under the School Board of this city has been the natural sequence and just reward of that conscientiousness, integrity, and unwearying perseverance in the discharge of duty which has ever characterized you. In conclusion we all trust that your future life may be crowned with increasing success and happiness, and with the richest blessing of a beneficent Providence.—Signed on behalf of the pupils and teachers: William Mundell, John Couper, Edward Thompson, Isabella Flanigan, C. A. Shannon, Ellen Beattie, Alfred Bonny, James H. Metcalfe, Eliza Gordon Rose, Annie O'Loughlin, H. W. McDowall, Magdalene Alexander."

The police made a descent a few days ago at all the betting offices in Paris, and seized their books and papers.

THE MASQUERADE AT THE SKATING RINK.

The fancy dress masquerade came off on Tuesday evening at the Skating Rink, King Street, and the management had every reason to congratulate themselves upon the attainment of a complete success. The scene upon the ice was exceedingly gay and brilliant, and would have been charmingly picturesque, by the harmonious combination of colours and costumes, a very rare thing on occasions of the kind, but for the unfortunate preponderance of the Ku Klux Klan fraternity, whose hideous black garb, with skull and cross bones, was represented by no fewer than ten individuals. The choice of so many falling upon this sombre costume was unfortunate, and somewhat marred the general effect, being more than was required to contrast with the more brilliant dresses, and was continually obtruded harshly upon the senses of the spectators. The music of the band of the R. O. Rifles, it is hardly necessary to say, was no mean addition to the attractions of the evenings, and they performed some of the most popular airs in their best style.

The ladies, in the selection of costumes, certainly took the lead, and displayed far more taste than their companions of the sterner sex, and in some instances the very rich dresses, arranged with so much taste and harmony of colour, were very conspicuous, and made the spectator wish that the representatives of the sex generally would use a little more of that taste in the arrangement of their every-day dress in spite of the despotic dictum of fashion. Among the most conspicuous costumes last night may be mentioned the following:—A richly dressed lady of the dissolute period of Louis XV. was exceedingly good, as was also a lady of the Elizabethan period. The Child of the Regiment was prettily represented, and in addition the fair actress skated admirably. A Russian or Norwegian lady, and a peasant of the same country, a Swiss peasant, Scotch lassie, a Greek girl, a Gypsy flower girl, a very pretty Turkish houri, were all well worth notice, and attracted, as they deserved, a good deal of marked attention. The personification of Mother Shipton with her broom, a Squaw with baskets upon her shoulders, and a host of indescribable old ladies were present, and were very popular with the spectators. A very pretty little girl personated Maid Marion in an exceedingly picturesque costume, and another little lady came out charmingly as the little old cottage lady with spectacles on nose. Of ideal characters, the most noticeable were—a fine ideal of Spirit of the Winter, which did much credit to the fair actress. Night, also very good, although an old idea; Spring and Summer by two young ladies dressed in light green, adorned with flowers, the idea being very prettily carried out. In addition, there were numbers of very pretty fancy costumes and with very few exceptions the whole of them skated well, and as they were all more or less pretty and tastefully dressed they formed a very pleasant element in the showy pageant. The gentlemen's tastes were shown last night with the usual variety and absurdity, ranging from the high dressed hidalgo to the penitentiary convict or the eternal nigger. Of the most noticeable, after deducting some very splendid costumes of a character impossible to attach to any particular nationality, but which were not the less beautiful, may be cited, a gentleman of the court of Louis XV., a gentleman of the period of the first George, a couple of brigands, both very good, and according to the authority of the stage. A Roman citizen or senator, a character very correctly got up, but the long toga of the wearer sadly interfered with his skating operations, but then it was to be expected that a Roman gentleman would not be *au fait* in ice pastimes; a Zouave, a Moor, a Venetian gentleman, a knight of Malta, a Neapolitan and Algerine, a Scotch Highlander, and several juvenile characters, pages, sailor boy, &c. Among the comic were two English countrymen just from the ploughs well got up and capitally carried out. The king of the Cannibal Islands just arrived in time for the carnival with carpet bag in hand, labelled with a care, in large letters, highly commendable in his sable majesty. High and Low Church were represented, and the former upon being stripped of his outside array exposed to the astonished spectators the startling apparition of his Satanic majesty, while the low clerical dignity turned out a very beggarly affair, indeed, when denuded of his outward garments. Beggar and Devil, by no means complimentary to the church! A monkey, the "ould Irish gintleman," nigger parson, "coloured individuals," and a host of fancy characters made up the remainder of the show. About ten o'clock the scene of the masquerade was at its height, and the audience gallery was filled with spectators, who evinced throughout a lively interest in the scene, most of them remaining until a late hour.

The importations at New York for the week ending Saturday, were $3,553,513. Upwards of $2,500,000 were for dry goods.

The tonnage of the United States has declined so much of late, that it is now only a rifle greater than it was in 1867.

A new altar of Vermont white marble is being executed, at a cost of $30,000, for St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in New York. The altar piece will cost $10,000 additional.

It is estimated that not one-eighth of the people of the United States attend public worship on Sunday.

John Clemmens has been eighteen years under sentence of death in Philadelphia.

The winter is so mild in some parts of England that mushrooms have been picked in the open fields in December.

Rothschild's estate had to pay $4,000,000 legacy tax. The French Government who get it must be one of his principal heirs.

Boston seems to be remarkably prolific in the way of lady readers. A New York edit or asks if there are any Eastern women left who do not give public readings.

The Sultan has written a valse, so writes the *Figaro*, the only result as yet obtained of the civilized ideas which the Commander of the Faithful is supposed to have gathered during his European tour of last year.

Motley lives in Dr. Warren's old house, Park street, Boston. He has deferred finishing his "Thirty Years War," and is engaged in lecturing and the writing of historical papers.

A writer in one of the magazines propounds a theory which we fancy we have heard before, that the whole solar system is speeding along at the rate of 150,000,000 miles per annum, and that the perpetual motion of the stars indicates a vast series of orbital movements round a point not far from Alcyone, the principal star of the Pleiades.

John Dixon, formerly a clerk in the Oriental bank at Melbourne, who recently arrived in California from Australia, was arrested in San Francisco on Saturday on a charge of forgery. He had upon his person forged letters of credit and bills of exchange to the amount of $85,000.

The Syracuse *Standard* says Schuyler R. Smith, who recently gave a dinner to the poor people of Syracuse, is a poor man, and that he went his "bottom dollar" on the dinner, and even "spouted" watch and breast-pin to make ends meet.

CHEAP SA
OF
DRY GOO
AT THE
GLASGOW WARE
Corner of Princess and Wellin
MR R. WADDE
HAVING left per Steamer Ki on the 2nd of January for MARKETS, to purchase our
SPRING STO
The balance of our
WINTER STOCK OF DRY
will be sold off at very great reduc a speedy clearance, and make room
SPRING IMPORTA
We respectfully invite the publ call before purchasing elsewhere.
R. WADDELL &
N.B.—Remember there will be no in every Department.
January 5, 1869.

ANNUAL CHEAP
UNTIL 14th FEBRUARY
AT THE
MONTREAL HO
WE will, as usual, commence marking down all Seasonable take stock on the above date, and to prompt cash customers the whole
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 BR
PRINCESS
Dec. 28th, 1868.

RECEIVE
THIS DAY
EX STEAMSHIP PERUV
New Garnet French Merinos
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. 16, 1868.