sleeves and too tight in the legs, slimly clothed, foul-spoken, repulsive wretches inside and out. In all the party there obtains a certain twitching character of mouth and furtiveness of eye, that hints how the coward is lurking under the bully. The hint is quite correct, for they are a slinking, sneaking set, far more prone to lie down on their backs and kick out, when in difficulty, than to make a stand for it. (This may account for the street mud on the backs of numbers five, six and seven being much fresher than the stale splashes on their legs.)

These engaging gentry a police constable stands contemplating. His station, with a reserve of assistance, is very near at hand. They cannot pretend to any trade, nor even to be porters or messengers. It would be idle if they did, for he knows them, and they know that he knows them to be nothing but professional thieves and ruffians He knows where they resort, knows by what slang names they call one another, knows how often they have been in prison, how long, and for what. All this is known at his station, too, and is (or ought to be) known in Scotland Yard too.

But does he know, or does his station know, or does Scotland Yard know, or does anybody know, why these fellows should be here at liberty, when as reputed thieves to whom a whole division of police could swear, they might all be under lock and key at hard labour? Not he; truly he would be a wise man if he did! He only knows that these are members of the "notorious gang" which, according to the newspaper police-office reports of this last past September, "have so long infested" the awful solitudes of the Waterloo road, and out of which almost impregnable fastness the police have at length dragged two, to the unspeakable admiration of all good civilians.

The consequence of this contemplative habit on the part of the executive—a habit to be looked for in a hermit, but not in a police system—are familiar to us all. The ruffians become one of the established orders of the body politic. Under the playful name of rough (as if he were merely a practical joker) his movements and successes are recorded on public occasions. Whether he is mustered in large numbers or small; whether he was in good spirits, or depressed; whether he turned his generous exertions to every prosperous account, or fortune was in a sanguinary mood, or robbed with amiable horse-play and a gracious consideration for life and limb; all this is chronicled as if we were an institution. Is there any city in Europe out of England, in which these terms are held with the pests of society? Or in which, at this day, such violent robberies from the person are constantly committed as in London?

The preparatory schools of ruffianism are similarly borne with. The young ruffians of London—not thieves yet, but training for scholarships and fellowships in the criminal court universities—molest quiet people and their property to an extent that is hardly credible. The throwing of stones in the streets has become a dangerous and destructive offence, which surely could have got to no greater height though we had had no police but our own riding-whips and walking-sticks—the police to which I myself appeal on these occasions. The throwing of stones at the windows of railway carriages in motion—an act of wanton wickedness with the very arch-fiend's hand in it—had become a crying evil, when the railway companies forced it on police notice. Constabular contemplation had until then been the order of the day.

Within these twelve months, there arose among the young gentlemen of London aspiring to ruffianism, and cultivating that much encouraged social art, a facetious cry of "I'll have this!" accompanied with a clutch at some article of a passing lady's dress. I have known a lady's veil to be thus humorously torn from her face and carried off in the open streets at noon; and I have had the honour of myself giving chase on Westminster bridge to another young ruffian, who in full daylight early on a summer evening, had nearly thrown a modest young woman into a swoon of indignation and confusion by his shameful manner of attacking her with his cry as she harmlessly passed along before me.

Mr Carlyle, some time since, awakened a little pleasantry by writing of his own experience of the ruffian of the streets. I have seen the ruffian act in exact accordance with Mr Carlyle's description, innumerable times, and I never saw him checked.

The olaring use of the very worst language possible in our public thoroughfares—especially in those set apart for recreation—is another disgrace to us, and another result of constabular contemplation, the like of which I have never heard in any other country to which my uncommercial travels have extended. Years ago, when I had a near interest in certain children who were sent with their nurses, for air and exercise, into the Regent's park, I found this evil to be so abhorrent and horrible there, that I called public attention to it, and also its contemplative reception by the police. Looking afterwards into the newest police act, and finding that the offence was punishable under it, I resolved when a striking occasion should arise, to try my hand as prosecutor. The occasion arose soon enough, and I ran the following gauntlet.

The utterer of the base coin in question was a girl of seventeen or eighteen, who, with a suitable attendance of blackguards, youths, and boys, was flaunting along the streets, returning from an Irish funeral, in a progress interspersed with singing and dancing. She had turned round to me and expressed herself in the most audible manner, to the great delight of that select circle. I attended the party, on the opposite side of the way, for a mile further, and then encountered a police-constable. The party had made themselves merry at my expense until now, but seeing me speak to the constable, its male members instantly took to their heels, leaving the girl alone. I asked the constable did he know my name? Yes, he did. "Take that girl into custody, on my charge, for using bad language in the streets." He had never heard of such a charge. I had. Would he take my word that he should get into no trouble? Yes, sir, he would do that. So he took the girl, and I went home for my police act.

With this potent instrument in my pocket I literally, as well as figuratively, "returned to the charge," and presented myself at the police station of the district. There I found on duty a very intelligent inspector (they are all intelligent men), who likewise had never heard of such a charge. I showed him my clause, and we went over it twice or thrice. It was plain, and I engaged to wait upon the surburban magistrate to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

In the morning I put my police act in my pocket again, and waited on the suburban magistrate. I was not quite so courteously received by him as I should have been by the lord-chancellor or the lord-chief-justice, but that was a question of good breeding on the suburban magistrate's part, and I had my clause ready, with its leaf turned down, which was enough for *me*.

Conference took place between the magistrate and clerk, respecting the charge. During the conference I was evidently regarded as a much more objectionable person than the prisoner; one giving trouble by coming there voluntarily, which the prisoner could not be accused of doing. The prisoner had been got up, since I last had the pleasure of seeing her, with a great effect of white apron and straw bonnet. She reminded me of an elder sister of Red Riding Hood, and I seemed to remind the sympathizing chimney sweep by whom she was attended, of the Wolf.

The magistrate was doubtful, Mr Uncommercial Traveller, whether this charge could be entertained. It was not known. Mr Uncommercial Traveller replied that he wished it were better known, and that, if he could afford the leisure, he would use his endeavours to make it so. There was no question about it, however, he contented. Here was the clause.

The clause was handed in, and more conference resulted. After which I was asked the extraordinary question: "Mr Uncommercial, do you really wish this girl to be sent to prison?" To which I grimly answered, staring: "If I didn't, why should I take the trouble to come here?" Finally, I was sworn, and gave my agreeble evidence in detail, and White Riding Hood was fined ten shillings, under the clause, or sent to prison for so many days. "Why, Lord bless you, sir," said the police officer, who showed me out, with a great enjoyment of the jest of her having been got up so effectively, and prison, that will be nothing new to *her*. She caused so much sensation, "if she goes to comes from Charles street, Drury Lane!"

The police, all things considered, are an excellent force, and I have borne my small testimony to their merits. Constabular contemplation is the result of a bad system; a system which is administered, not invented by the man in Constable's uniform, employed at twenty shillings a week. He has his orders, and would be marked for discouragement if he overstepped them That the system is bad, there needs no lengthened argument to prove, because the fact is self-evident. If it were anything else, the results that have attended it could not possibly have come to pass. Who will say that, under a good system, our streets could have got into their present state?

The objection to the whole police system, as concerning the ruffian, may be stated, and its failure exemplified as follows: It is well known that on all great occasions, when they come together in numbers, the mass of the English people are their own trustworthy police. It is well known that wheresoever there is collected together any fair general representation of the people, a respect for law and order and a determination to discountenance lawlessness and disorder may be relied upon. As to one another the people are a very good police, and yet are quite willing in their good nature that the stipendiary police should have the credit of the people's moderation. But we are all of us powerless against the only trade by superior force and by violence to defy it. Moreover, we are constantly admonished from high places, like so many Sunday school children out for a holiday of buns and milk-and-water, that we are not to take the law into our own hands, but are to hand our defence over to it. It is clear that the common enemy to be punished and exterminated first of all is the ruffian. It is clear that he is, of all others, the offender for whose repressal we maintain a costly system of police. Him, therefore, expressly present to the police to deal with, conscious that, on the whole, we can, and do, deal reasonably well with one another. Him the police deal with so inefficiently and absurdly that he flourishes and multiplies, and with all his evil deeds upon his head as notoriously as his hat is, pervades the streets with no more let or hindrance than ourselves.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, Jan. 15.—A few petitions were presented against the Tavern License bill.

The Attorney-General gave notice of morning sittings on and after Monday, which was agreed to. It was stated that the House would be prorogued next week.

The Mining bill and the bill to repeal certain acts was considered in committee. Progress reported.

In committee of ways and means the sum of $1,645,679:51 was granted out of the Consolidated Revenue to make good the vote of supply. The resolution was concurred in by the House.

The House went into committee on the resolutions respecting tavern licenses submitted by Mr Wood, who moved that over and above the sums to be imposed by municipalities there be imposed a Provincial duty for each tavern license of $20 in cities; $17 in towns, and $12 in incorporated villages and townships; for vessels navigating the waters of the Province $20; and that for each shop license a duty of $12 be imposed, and for every tavern license, where the tavern has not the accommodations required by law, the duty be $25.

A long discussion ensued. A motion by Mr Lyon to reduce the license in cities to $80 was lost. An amendment by Mr Ferguson was carried, the effect of which would be to make the tavern license in cities $120, in towns $77, and in townships $37. Subsequently this was reconsidered, and the license in cities was fixed at $100. The license in towns was fixed at $77, and in townships and incorporated villages $37. Shop licenses were made $50, saloon licenses $100 in towns, and $120 in cities. The bill was reported as amended.

The bill respecting the Court of Error and Appeal was considered in committee and reported.

Mr Greely's religious worship bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past twelve.

ORDINATION AT STRATFORD.—On Tuesday last, 29th ult., Rev. Evan C. W. McColl, B. A., was ordained as pastor of the Stratford Congregational church. Mr McColl has been labouring in Stratford for about six months, and has won golden opinions from all classes, for faithfulness and ability in the discharge of his duties. Revs. W. H. Allworth, of Paris; J. Wood, of Brantford; W. F. Clarke, of Guelph; J. R. Dickson, of London; and W. W. Smith, of Listowel, took part in the services. The introductory sermon was preached by Mr Wood. The questions were asked by Mr Smith. Right hand of fellowship by Mr Dickson. Charge to the minister by Mr Allworth. Charge to the people by Mr Clark. In the evening, a very pleasant and successful tea-meeting was held in the chapel, Mr McColl presiding. The ministers named above, with the addition of Rev. J. McLaurin (Baptist), and Rev. W. Price, (Wesleyan), of Stratford, occupied the platform. It may interest some of our readers to know that the young minister who begins his life-labours under so auspicious circumstances at Stratford, is the son of Evan McColl, Esq., of Kingston, whose reputation as a poet, both in Scotland and Canada, needs no recommendation from us. —*London Prototype.*

Sunday Directory—Hours of Public Worship.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Service 11:00; Military Service, 3:00 P.M.; Evening Service, 7:00.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service (free), 6:30.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Union Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service (free), 6:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Barriefield).—Morning Service, 11:00.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth).—Morning Service, 10:00; Afternoon Service, 4:00.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (Division Street,) free.—Morning Services, 8:00, and 11:00 a.m. with sermon; Afternoon, 4:30 p.m.; Evening Service, 7:30 p m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

CHALMERS' CHURCH (Earl Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Sydenham Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Queen Street)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service 6:30.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Johnson Street).—Morning Service (free), 10:30; Evening Service (free), 6:00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Wellington street)—Morning service, 11:00; Evening service, 6:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH (Johnson Street).—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic).—Mass, 7 a.m.; Military 9 a.m.; Mass 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, 3:30 p.m.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (Queen Street)—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 500.

RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday afternoon, from 4½ to 5 o'clock.

JOB PRINTING.

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Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

4:50 p.m. 5:10 "	5:40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a. m. " " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

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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.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th and save the discount.

The Medical bill is now in a shape in which it will probably go into operation. This measure embodies some very important provisions affecting the medical profession in Upper Canada. Under the bill the legally qualified practitioners of this Province are constituted into a college, entitled "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," each member of which has a vote in the election of a representative from his respective division to sit in the Council, the present Medical Council being continued until a new election is held. The bill, as it came from the select committee, embodied the principle of representation of universities and teaching bodies, but in committee of the whole this was modified by an amendment, introduced by Mr Rykert, making professors and teachers ineligible as such representatives. The reason alleged was that it would prevent jealousies between rival medical schools, but it is doubtful if it would prove satisfactory, and when brought up Mr Cameron and Dr. Baxter opposed it, as it would deprive the Council of valuable members. It was passed, however, on the recommendation of Mr Beatty and Dr. McGill, though at the third reading it may again come under review. As the result of conferences which have been going on in Toronto, a very important step has been taken by giving the Homœopathists and the Eclectics a representation at the Council. These two medical sects are entitled to send five members each. In return, their practitioners submit themselves to the operation of the Act, so that the bill may fairly claim its title as an Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the profession of Medicine and Surgery in Ontario. The Council of the College so constituted will be a body of thirty-one members. It is charged with the regulation of all matters pertaining to the standard of matriculation, the curriculum of studies to be followed at the schools, and with publishing a Register and fixing the details of registration. It also appoints a committee of examination, which will meet each year at Toronto and Kingston at the close of the sessions of the medical schools, and admit to examination all students possessed of diplomas from their respective universities and schools. The examination becomes obligatory upon all students who obtain their diplomas six months after the passing of the Act. When a graduate or licentiate passes the examination of the committee he becomes a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and is entitled to the registration of his university honours, and becomes a legally qualified medical practitioner. Homœopathists and Eclectics have to submit to the same examination in all the branches of the curriculum, except Therapeutics and the Practice of Medicine. [In these branches they must pass an examination satisfactory to the Homœopathic and Eclectic examiners on the committee, after which the candidate can be registered as Homœopath or Eclectic, as the case may be. This is a feature which will give rise to much debate among the members of the profession, and possibly it may be misunderstood by the public. Its great advantage consists in the uniformity of standard in such essential attainments as Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence, which will henceforth be exacted of the practitioners of all denominations in Canada. The effect will be to discourage quackery, and to stop the rush of indifferently educated Homœopathists from the United States to seek practice in Canada. The fusion of the medical sects to this extent is an innovation which has nowhere been attempted or accomplished save in Upper Canada. A matter so entirely unique may well be left to prove itself by the test of actual operation; but the fact that the Homœopathic and Eclectic bodies had become recognized by the law, with privileges conferred upon them by statute, it may be supposed, has been mainly instrumental in bringing about such a fusion. The clamour which was got up at the exclusion of a Homœopathic delegate to the Medical Council will have its cause removed by this alteration in tae low.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Owing to the indisposition of the Rev. Mr Mulock, the Lord Bishop of Ontario will preach (D.V.) to-morrow morning, and the Rev. Wm. B. Moffatt at the free evening service.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.—Yesterday the local committee commenced their canvass for subscriptions. We are glad to hear that the collectors met with a fair measure of success, and that they feel encouraged. Strenuous exertions however, are required to place the effort here on such a footing as to induce those who have charge of the movement at other points to commence operations.

14TH P.W.O. RIFLES.—The regular drill of this Battalion has now been commenced, the right wing on Monday, and the left wing on Tuesday evening. Notice has been given that regular attendance at the drills will be enforced under the strict provisions of the New Militia Act, which provides for summary penalties in case of neglect of duty. The battalion has been fortunate in securing the valuable services of Sergeant Major Field, late of the Military School, as their new Sergeant Major.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Early on Thursday morning last one of the guards of the Penitentiary by the name of Hugo, met with a serious accident by the discharge of a revolver in his possession. The weapon was in the inside breast pocket of his coat. He had unbuttoned his coat and held back the front of the left side with his left hand in the ordinary manner, to enable him the better to extricate the revolver with his right. He had barely pulled out the weapon, when from some unknown cause it exploded, and the ball passed through the extended coat front and through the left hand, near the wrist, inflicting a very serious wound.

THE ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Electoral Division Society for the purpose of appointing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society, was held this afternoon in the office of Mr Thomas Briggs, Ontario Street. The chair was occupied by J. A. Allen Esq., and a large number of the members were present. Mr William Ferguson was nominated by the Society as representative to the Board of Agriculture, but the election of officers had not taken place when the *News* went to press.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The Aldermen of the city will meet on Monday next, at noon, in the Council Chamber, for the election of Mayor for the present year. The only aspirants to the office, so far as we are able to learn, are Alderman W. Robinson and Alderman G. M. Kingborn, both "good men and true," and old members of the Council, the first, however, being much senior in this respect. Mr W. Robinson, in connection with Mr A. Livingston, another old and valued member of the Council, has uninterruptedly represented Rideau Ward for many years, in which ward he is not only valued as a hard working member for its interests, but is also highly esteemed for his personal qualitie by the electors, who feel that it is high time their old member should fill the Mayor's chair, and than whom they, in common with many others, consider none in the Council more capable. Mr G. M. Kinghorn has for some years represented Sydenham Ward, and is noted in the Council for his clear views of business matters, and equal and gentlemanly demeanour during debate, and outside the Council his friends are warm and numerous. The only other business which will probably be entertained by the Council on Monday is the selection of the committee to strike the usual business committees for the present year.

THE FAMILY TREASURY OF SUNDAY READING, John Henderson, Kingston.

Contents.—In a Roman Catholic Country; Light shining in Darkness; the Days of Knox; Religious earnestness; Children's Treasury, etc.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG. January.—John Henderson. Kingston.

Contents.—At the back of the North Wind; Madame How and Lady Why; Ice Song; King George's Middy; Talking Flowers; the boy in the bush; the Ogre; the leaf on the ground; the children of the common, etc. The number is very finely illustrated. Some of the papers are well adapted to be read aloud by mothers for the entertainment of children.

The Moravian arrived at Portland on 15th, at 10:45 p.m.

The word "Cleveland" was originally spelled with an "a"—Cleaveland. Nearly a century ago the proprietor of a newspaper, the *Advertiser*, changed the spelling on account of a mistake of the printer's in setting up the heading. The type used was too large, and he ordered the superfluous letter "a" to be left out so as to get the words in the allotted space.

The Bank of Montreal has offered a reward of $5,000 to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction in Canada of any one of the parties who robbed the St. Catherines agency. Also $1,000 for each person, after the first, convicted of such burglary; and a further sum of $500 for the apprehension and conviction, as such in Canada, of each accomplice of the robbers. A reward of Fifty per cent on any sums recovered and paid over to the Bank so stolen from it is also offered.

THE LEEDS GANG.

(From the Brockville Recorder.)

On Thursday morning of last week, the town was thrown into a state of great excitement, by a rumour that a portion of the "Leeds Gang" of plunderers had shot Mr S. Hal'aday of Farmersville, and severely wounded another man, in an attempt to capture two of the gang for the crime of horse stealing.

The notoriety which this gang has earned for themselves by numerous high-handed acts of robbery and assault, rendered the rumoured murder of Mr Halladay a very probable circumstance, but no one could tell exactly what had really taken place, and as the news went from mouth to mouth, each relater had a some what enlarged and more wonderful tale to tell. Meantime it was very generally belived that Mr Halladay was either killed or wounded in such a manner as to preclude all hope of recovery. As it was known that our worthy Sheriff had been roused from his bed at a very early hour in the morning, and had departed for the scene of murder with a posse of constables, but had left no authentic information in relation to the attack, the public mind was obliged to feed on any wild story which the imagination of narrators was prepared to lay before the eager and curious crowds gathered at almost evey corner during the whole forenoon, till something authentic could be obtained.

At last a connected story was heralded forth from the lips of one of the men who had formed one of the party, who had gone to arrest the thieves alluded to, and from this gentleman we received the outlines of the attack and escape of the rogues, after leaving Mr Halladay on the snow for dead. His information is to the following effect.

Information was received on Wednesday by the Ontario Mutual Detective League at Farmersville, that proof of horse stealing had been found against Milton Wing and Thomas Chapman. Warrants to arrest these men were at once issued, and a party consisting of Mr Stephen Halladay, David F. Booth, Wm. Robinson, T.W. H. Leavitt, and Constable Fife, at once proceeded to Leeds to arrest the parties. On arriving there, Halladay was stationed at the front door, and Robinson at the back door, while Fife and Leavitt entered the house. The inmates at that time consisted of Carey Chase, George Chapman and Miss Chapman. As there has been a bench warrant out for some time against Chase, Fife informed him that he would have to arrest him, and Chase consented to go. At this instant Thomas Chapman entered the house, followed by Halladay. Fife then turned to Chapman and arrested him. Chapman instantly struck Fife, and Fife seized him by the coat collar, when a scuffle ensued, in which Halladay stepped forward to assist Fife. Chapman then drew a revolver, and as it was thought shot Halladay, while George Chapman struck Fife with a stick of wood. Miss Chapman, not to be outdone by her male companions, struck Leavitt, who had Chase covered with a revolver, with a stick of wood, and the shock discharged his revolver, which was pointed at Chase to guard him. The ball missed Chase, who immediately sprang out of doors. Thomas Chapman then fired at Leavitt, missing him. Leavitt returned the shot, striking Chapman in the arm Leavitt was again struck by Miss Chapman across the neck, and fell out of the door, Chapman jumping on him, while Miss Chapman endeavoured to beat his brains out with a billet of wood. Chapman then drew his revolver and fired at Leavitt, missing him again, but supposing he had killed Leavitt, Chapman entered the house followed by Robinson. Robinson saw Halladay apparently dead upon the floor. Robinson then fired his pistol at the Chapmans, who had wounded Fife, cutting his head open in several places. The robbers then rushed at Robinson, who escaped by breaking down a door, leaving the house. Fife escaped by the back door, and succeeded in reaching the sleigh just as Robinson also came to it. They then both drove off, supposing Halladay and Leavitt dead. In the meantime Leavitt reached the road and hailed them, when they took him on board, and at once proceeded to Sweet's Corners for help. As no guns could be found there they pushed on to Lyndhurst, raised a party of men, and returned to the house, but could find no trace of Halladay. A little boy (son of Miss Chapman, is is said) informed the party that the boys dragged Hallady out of doors, and then hid themselves in the barn. After procuring a light, Halladay was tracked by the blood to a house near by, where he was found in an insensible state. The little boy having informed the party that the boys were in the barn, the barn was at once surrounded, and the rogues were commanded to come out, but not doing so, the barn was fired. Information was at this juncture received that the guilty parties had fled towards the White Fish, and pursuit was at once made, and they were traced towards Briar Hill, where the clue was lost. Halladay lay for some time in a precarious state. Fife is at Lyndhurst, with his head cut in a terrible manner.

As we have stated, the Sheriff left town at an early hour of the morning to aid in the arrest of the thieves. On arriving at a proper locality, he had warrants of arrest made out in such a way as would cover all the phases of the case likely to arise. He found, however, that the guilty parties had kept themselves concealed till the crowd of pursuers left, and then made off towards the front. Being satisfied on this point, scouts were sent off, and he returned to town on Friday eveving in the belief that had the watchers remained at their post till his arrival some arrests would have been made, but owing to their leaving too soon, the birds were unsnared. Miss Chapman was, however, secured, and after undergoing an examination at Farmersville, was sent to Brockville gaol to await her trial for her bold and amazonian conduct in the rescue of her male friends from the hands of the constable. In fact, to her in a great degree may be ascribed the rescue of the thieves, as, armed with a billet of wood, she flew from one struggling party to another, and wherever she could put in a blow she did so in behalf of her companions.

We are happy to state that Mr Halladay is again moving round. The most dangerous wound received by him was on the back part of the head. The wound was either made by the edge of a stick of wood, or deeply grazed by a pistol ball. Mr Fife, though fearfully battered about the head and face, is also rapidly recovering.

We are glad to learn that the people are becoming thoroughly aroused and are determined to scatter the gang root and branch. As an evidence of this, three constables arrived here on Tuesday morning about four o'clock with the persons of Harman Chase and George C. Chapman, one of them being charged with aiding in the robbery of the store of Sanders and Ruddick in 1866, and the other in aiding and abetting in the rescue of the horse thieves arrested by Constable Fife, for whom the Deputy Sheriff is still in search, they having been seen to make for the river near Rockport. It will be seen that the Detective League have offered a reward of $200 for their capture.

The people of Leeds appear now to have waked up, and are pushing the gang hard. At one time members of the gang were not afraid to present a revolver at a man's heart and tell him if he did not mind his eye and keep silent, he would get the contents of the revolver. Now all this is changed, the people are up and the magistrates active, and robberies of two years ago are brought against the gang, and parties are arrested. Besides the men mentioned above as being now in gaol here, another man belonging to Lansdowne, named Serinias Palmer, was lodged in gaol yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing a buggy from George Tompkins of Bastard in 1867. The buggy we believe was afterwards returned to the owner on his paying one of the Chase family the sum of $30.

The Deputy Sheriff returned to town on Tuesday evening, after an exciting but unsuccessful hunt after Chase and Chapman. These men had crossed the river opposite the Lansdowne Station about four o'clock in the morning, having driven from the scene of the assault as fast as the horse could carry them. The horse they turned adrift on the road, and the cutter was shoved into an air hole in the ice. The poor horse was so tired out that it was found lying on the snow. It is thought the reward offered will yet cause the arrest of the thieves.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Saturday, Jan. 16.

There was a tolerably large attendance of farmers' sleighs and waggons at the market this morning, and the supply of farm produce generally was abundant and of average quality. Farmers from a distance, however, complain of the present state of the roads, which is such as to make travelling a tedious operation, notwithstanding the prevailing mild and pleasant weather. There was no decided deficiency in any particular department of the market, but perhaps in the article of butter the poverty of the market was most conspicuous, a really good quality being rather scarce.

FLOUR—The market still continues dull and drooping. On market to-day there was a good supply of fair quality at prices ranging from $2 50 to $2 75. Sales were effected at the former, but we are not aware of any taking place at the latter figure, although the quality of the latter was sufficiently superior to put the prices on an equality. Buckwheat flour—none.

GRAIN—There was very little grain offered to-day, the market being confined chiefly to oats, which were bought freely at 52 cts.

MEAT—There is no change to report in the prices of all kinds since last week.

FISH—A good supply at old prices.

POULTRY—Scarce and advancing in price; inferior qualities offered.

EGGS—Scarce; from 25 to 30c per doz.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Good roll butter scarce and sought for. Cheese coming in more freely.

FRUIT—Apples were retailing to-day at 40 to 50 cents per peck, and the supply was sufficient.

VEGETABLES—A good general supply of all kinds, all of which realized remunerative prices. One person disposed of 200 heads of cabbage of average size to a dealer at 8 cents each without selection. Potatoes of good quality were offered at 70 cts per bag of 1½ bush.

HAY AND STRAW—Both hay and straw maintain the old figures and realize our quotations, regulated by quality.

HIDES AND SKINS—No change.

FUEL—Unchanged since last report.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., Sup extra..	0 00	@	6 50
No. 1 Superfine	4 90	..	5 00
Do. per cental	2 45	..	0 00
Buckwheat flour	1 70	..	2 00
Corn Meal, per cental ..	1 80	..	1 90
Barley per bushel	1 10	..	1 15
Rye do	0 68	..	0 69
Peas, do	0 00	..	0 86
Oats, do	0 48	..	0 52
Buckwheat do	0 45	..	0 47
Wheat, per 60 lbs	1 00	..	1 10
Corn, " ..	0 80	..	0 85
Timothy Seed, per bushel ..	1 25	..	1 75
Clover, do	5 50	..	6 00
Potatoes, per bushel ..	0 40	..	0 50
Turnips, per bush	0 50	..	0 00
Carrots, per bush	0 50	..	0 55
Onions, new dry per bush..	1 50	..	0 00
Beans, per bushel	2 00	..	0 00
Apples, Canada, per bush..	1 60	..	2 00
Apples, per bbl	4 00	..	5 50
Cabbage, each	0 09	..	0 12½
Celery, per head	0 07	..	0 10
Beef, per 100 lbs	3 00	..	5 00
Beef, per lb.	0 00	..	0 10
Pork, per 100 lbs	7 00	..	8 00
Mutton, per lb per quarter..	0 03	..	0 05
Lamb, do	0 05	..	0 07
Hams, do	0 14	..	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl.. ..	24 00	..	25 00
Prime do., per bbl.. ..	20 00	..	0 00
Salmon trout, ...	0 25	..	0 75
Pike, fresh, per pair ..	0 20	..	0 30
Eels each	0 12½	..	0 25
Lard, per lb	0 14	..	0 17
Tallow, do	0 08½	..	0 09
Butter, do (fresh) ..	0 25	..	0 26
Butter, do (packed) ..	0 21	..	0 22
Cheese, ...	0 10	..	0 12½
Eggs, per dozen	0 25	..	0 30
Turkeys, each	0 50	..	0 75
Geese, each.. ..	0 40	..	0 50
Ducks per couple	0 40	..	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 35	..	0 40
Wild ducks, per pair ..	0 40	..	0 50
Salt, per bag	1 10	..	1 25
Hay, per ton	11 00	..	14 00
Straw, per ton	5 50	..	6 00
Wood, per cord	2 00	..	3 50
Coal, ...	7 50	..	9 50
Hides, per 100 lbs.. ..	6 50	..	7 00
Sheep's Pelts each	0 80	..	1 00
Lamb Skins "	0 50	..	0 70
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	..	0 12½

There is to be an international floral exhibition on a very extensive scale at Hamburg in September next.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

TRY our very choice Young Hyson Tea at $1 per lb
Try our extra fine Young Hyson Tea at 90 cents per lb
Try our Family Tea at 75 cents per lb
Try our charming Mixed Tea at 60 cents per lb
Try the People's Tea at 50 cents per lb
Try our very choice Gunpowder Tea at $1 per lb
Try our extra fine Gunpowder Tea at 90 cents per lb
Try our Family Gunpowder Tea at 55 cents per lb
Try our extra and highly flavoured Black Tea at 90 cents per lb
Try our strong and delicate flavoured Congou at 70 cents per lb
Try the People's Black Tea at 50 cents per lb
A liberal discount given to Families buying 5 lbs or upwards.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Sugars! Sugars! Sugars!

We have in stock a large supply of the different kinds and grades of SUGARS, and notwithstanding the recent advance we have not changed our price list.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese!

3,000 lbs extra Canadian Cheese
500 " English Queen's Arms

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Vegetables in Tins.

New Sweet Corn in Tins
New Tomatoes in Tins
New Beans in Tins
New Onions in Tins, &c. &c.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Tart and Preserved Fruits.

Scotch Marmalade in pots
Scotch Marmalade in glass jars
Gooseberries in bottles for tarts
Greengages " "
Cherries " "
Damsons " "
Plums " "
Black Currants " "
Red Currants " "
Red Currant Jelly in pots
Black Currant Jelly "
Raspberry Jam "
Red Currant Jam "
Black Currant Jam "
Strawberry Jam "
Gooseberry Jam "
Calf's-foot Jelly "

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!

Bbls very old Rye Whiskey
Bbls very old Family Whiskey
Bbls very old Proof Whiskey

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Tobaccos! Tobaccos!

Boxes and catties very fine Old Virginia
Boxes and catties Navy do
Boxes and catties Canadian Manufacture
And a small lot of Lorillard's Eureka and Golden Bell Brand pure Virginia.

W. R. McRae & Co.

Jan. 11.