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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.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

A complimentary dinner to Aquila Walsh, Esq., M.P., Intercolonial Railway commissioner, by his constituents, took place at the town of Simcoe on Monday last.

The telegraph has already announced the defeat of the Niagara Ship Canal project in the United States Congress, by the shelving process of referring it to a standing committee which is not expected to report. The journals by mail now indicate in the published debate the causes which were operative in preventing the House of Representatives from committing itself to this scheme. The leading cause is evidently the dread of increased taxation and the unwillingness to enter upon gigantic expenditures that have no pressing necessity to recommend them. It was urged that if the taxes were increased the party now simply awaiting an excuse for repudiation would take up the cry, and there would be a danger of that national disgrace being brought about. There would seem to be little probability of the proposed rival canal being constructed for many years to come. Canada has therefore a good encouragement to undertake the long contemplated enlargement of the Welland.

The late general election in Great Britain has bred a multitude of disputes. Some eighty-eight petitions have been lodged against against as many sitting members, so that, judged by the harvest of contested elections, the feeling must have run very high, the resort to bribery must have been very general, and corruption must have once again asserted its sway in many districts in spite of the extension of the franchise and its presumed tendency of rendering bribery and corruption impossible. It is no secret that Parliamentary elections are most expensive affairs to the candidates in England and other parts of the United Kingdom. Only a rich man, or a man possessed of rich friends, may hope to get into the House of Commons. The sums which are expended as election expenses are enormous. Bribery is a well understood matter, and in some of the boroughs, in the hands of professed agents, it is reduced to all the system of a business. The notoriety of the previous election at Yarmouth and other places in the matter of bribery will be recalled by the newspaper reader. Some further disclosures of the same kind are doubtless about to be made, and in all probability with equal impartiality as affecting personal and party interests. Of the members petitioned against, about half belong to the Conservative party and half to the Liberal classification. The cases will be tried in court, with, of course, all the publicity that judicial proceedings secure. Representative institutions are about to turn their weak side to the public gaze. An abuse but not an attribute of the Parliamentary system is about to be exposed. These exposures will of course be suggestive of a remedy. Mr Gladstone has already become converted to the ballot, and it will not be surprising if the demand for this mode of voting should be so strengthened as to cause its adoption, experimentally at least.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR G. BAXTER.—The remains of the late Mr G. Baxter were conveyed to their last resting-place in the Waterloo Cemetery this afternoon. The funeral was attended from Cataraqui Grange to the place of burial by a large retinue of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased.

THE FIRE.—The scene of the late fire presents this morning a picture of charred and blackened ruins. The stone building in which the fire originated is totally destroyed, three of the adjoining brick tenements are completely gutted, and the building occupied by Messrs Parkhill & Co. has sustained considerable damage. Mr Branigan, the owner of the brick buildings, is insured for $2,000 in the Western Insurance Company of Canada, and in the Incorporated of London; Mr Overend had an insurance on the stone building of $1,000 in the Hartford and $400 in the Western; and Mr Carr, who owns the building occupied as a grocery store, has an insurance in the Western more than sufficient to cover all damages sustained.

☞ Mr Ireland, engraver, who was so disastrously burned out yesterday by the explosion next door, has removed to Wellington Street, opposite to Messrs McKelvey and Birch. He saved his copperplate press and some tools, but nothing else. Mr Ireland is now prepared to print visiting cards and do other work in his line.

The Illustrated London News for January 9 has several illustrations of the festivities at Arundel, on the coming of age of the Duke of Norfolk, also of the London pantomines and extravaganzas, the revolution in Spain, and numerous art objects. It has been received at Henderson's.

THE CASE OF WHELAN.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT AFFIRMED.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News*).

Toronto, Jan. 22.—In the Whelan case to-day the judgment of the Court was affirmed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Jan. 21.—Mr Greeley presented the report of the Printing Committee.

A return was ordered of lands sold for taxes from 1830 to 1868.

Mr Scott offered a resolution, which he subsequently withdrew, relative to payments for Crown Lands. He said his object was accomplished by the Commissioner promising to look into the matter.

A return was ordered of correspondence relatfve to certain mineral lots in Marmora.

Mr Macdonald's Land Tax bill came up for a second reading. The bill subsequently went through committee and was read a third time and passed.

The Assessment bill was referred back to the committee of the whole to effect an amendment in regard to statute labour.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway bill and the Toronto and Nipissing Railway bill were read a third time and passed after some speaking apparently against time.

It was stated that the House would be prorogued on Friday.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society takes place on Saturday night for reading and debate.

MARCHED OUT.—The regiment of the R. C. Rifles, taking advantage of the prevailing fine weather, marched out to-day, fully equipped.

TROTTING RACES.—The series of trotting races, announced some time since, will come off on Tuesday and Wednesday next on the ice, which at present is in excellent condition. There will be two races on each day, and it is to be hoped that the laws regulating such affairs will be strictly observed, and that the event will pass off without the usual wrangling and contention so common and contemptible in affairs of the kind in Kingston. One thing in favour of such a consummation is the selection of judges, who have been well chosen, with a view to competency and impartiality. They are Mr I. Hope and Mr William Wilson, Kingston; Mr T. Trimble, Napanee; Mr H. O. Hitchcock, Wolfe Island; Mr Thomas Lake, Picton; Mr J. Watts, Odessa; and Mr A. McVean, Yarker. The programme for Tuesday is a race for all colts under four years old, half-mile heats, best two out of three, and a race open to all horses owned in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, except the white horse owned by Mr Geraldi, of Kingston—mile heats, best two out of three. The first race on Wednesday is open to all trotting and racking horses except the winner of the second purse on the previous day—mile heats, best two out of three. The second race is open to all horses owned in the Dominion—mile heats, best three in five, three entries to make a field, two to start. The races commence at half-past one o'clock each day. In conclusion, we would add a word of advice to amateur racing men, the following which will tend greatly to lessen the prospect of contention during the coming races, and will largely promote the harmony of the sport. If the loss of a few dollars is an object to you, don't bet at all on any pretence whatever; you have no business to risk your money if it is needed to pay your debts. Keep your family, or carry on your business, and don't be seen round the course screaming out your invaluable opinions on your favourite horse like an insane loon at the approach of a thunderstorm, to the intense disgust of all who hear you, and the great amazement of all who know anything of sporting matters. Lastly, if you have a good animal which can take you round to your daily avocations at a fair pace, but which in your partiality to your favourite, you think something very fast, don't be in a hurry to pull out your pocket book with the first man who ventures to hint a contrary opinion, for if so your chances are that it will be considerably lightened in the long run, and for weeks after the event your mind will feel sorely troubled every time your eye encounters anything of colour *green*, as tending to mind you of your own verdancy. But look on during the sports, and enjoy yourself—talk like a gentleman, and abjure slang, and at the conclusion drive to your home behind your favourite animal, thanking "God who gave man the horse."

POLICE COURT, Friday.—Julia A. Mullet, a vagrant, was returned to her home at Brockville. William Proctor, another of the same class, was committed to the paternal care of Mr Corbett, of the county gaol, for thirty days. Thomas McCutchin charged with stealing from, and abusive conduct to, his mother, was remanded until to-morrow. The above comprised the whole of the business before the court this morning.

THE SUNDAY AT HOME, January. John Henderson, Kingston.

A beautifully illuminated Lord's Prayer forms the frontispiece to this number. Quality Fogg's Old Ledger is the title of a continued story. The Luther monument at Worms is illustrated, and there are numerous articles of a religious character. The magazine is published by the Religious Tract Society.

LONDON SOCIETY for January. W. C. Chewett, & Co., Toronto.

Contents—M or N; Co-operative Stores and Small Economies; Luck in Families; the Pearl of the Court; Rawdon's Raid; the Intellect of Animals; the First Visit; the Present Day; Notes Pertinent and Impertinent on London Society; Truth in Wine; a Pipe of Tobacco; the Piccadilly Papers; the Sewing Machine and its Triumphs; "As if it were her Fault;" Nursery Grievances; the Hand-grasp at the Door; Hints to the Owners of Small Telescopes; Winter Exercise.

The mosque of Foundoukly, at Constantinople has, by order of the Sultan been lit with gas, and the other Mussulman places of worship are likely to be shortly provided with a similar apparatus.

The Corporation of York (Eng.) have passed a resolution instructing the town clerk to proceed against one of their fellow citizens for the recovery of the fine of £50 for non-acceptance of the office of Alderman, to which he had been elected.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

THE SABBATH REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society was held on Thursday evening in the City Hall. The Rev K. M. Fenwick presided, and the following gentlemen were present on the platform:—Rev. A. Wilson, Rev. J. R. Swift, Dr. Mair, Samuel Wood, M.A.; Alderman H. Cunningham, Rev. Mr Grafty, Rev. Mr Dobbs, and Lieut.-Col. Haultain.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr Wilson.

The Chairman commenced the business of the evening by stating that the President of the Society was unable to attend, as were also several other gentlemen connected with the Society. He briefly bore testimony to the character and designs of the Society, and to the hard work and indefatigable efforts of its members, more especially that of its secretary, Dr. Mair.

Dr. Mair read extracts from the report of the Society. The report is voluminous, and will be published in pamphlet form for general distribution, rendering it unnecessary to give the particulars in the present report of the evening's proceedings.

The Rev. Mr Grafty moved the first resolution—

That the report, of which an abstract has been read, be adopted, printed and circulated under the direction of the committee, and that the following be the officers and committee for the ensuing year:—President, Neil McLeod, Esq.; Vice-President, Rev. K. M. Fenwick; Treasurer, G. S. Fenwick; Secretary, Dr. Mair; Committee: Ministers of the Gospel who approve of the object of the Society, and R. Matthews, James Linton, John Paton, George Hardy, William Massie, John Shaw, T. Kirkpatrick, W. P. Lacey, H. Cunningham, A. Chown, W. C. Evans, H. Jack, Dr. Skinner, R. V. Rogers, Samuel Gaw, W. S. Dick, George Chaffey, Jas. Riddell, E. Chown, James Macnee, D. McEwen, M. Sweetnam and W. Ireland.

He said the subject for his consideration was "The Day"—whether it be known as the Sabbath, the Lord's Day, or Sunday. If it was called the Sabbath, then God's rest should we be reminded, and of the present era in which we lived—the era of the Sabbath. If we called it the Lord's Day then we were reminded of the resurrection of our Lord upon the final completion of the work of salvation, and if the term Sunday was used, it would bring to mind our Saxon forefathers who, being idolators, worshiped the sun on that day, and this thought would give rise to thankfulness at the superiority of our present condition to theirs. He considered the term used as of no moment, and that it was great folly to quarrel upon that point. It was beyond doubt one of God's greatest gifts to man, and as such he liked to contemplate it. In this light it ever brought thoughts of gratitude and love to God for this great and inestimable blessing. Had we been dependent upon man for the gift we should never have got it; money-loving man never would have given it. Nor should we have obtained it from priests. It was clearly a gift of God to man in mitigation of the first curse—"with the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." The speaker was aware that the subject had been frequently discussed, and it was not his intention, nor would time permit, to discuss it at that time, but he would throw out a few hints which might be useful for his hearers to reflect upon. It had been argued that the day was a Jewish day, but such was not the case, as it existed before the consolidated Jewish laws, and was spoken of by Moses. Christ says "The Sabbath was made for man," and well was its fittingness to the purpose intended—a day of rest—it was not created to distinguish the Jews from the heathen around them, but to give man rest—all mankind—Jews and Gentiles, for all men required rest both physical and mental, be he Jew or Gentile. The observance of this day was absolutely necessary to a people who wished to become orderly, prosperous and powerful, and no people were so who sneered at, and rejected the observance of this day, and no single individual violating this day and as it were insulting the majesty of God by throwing his gift in his face, could do so without injury to himself. Man by doing so would wofully degrade himself. God said he made man "a little lower than the angels," but man would wilfully degrade himself much lower. The speaker warned his hearers that if they taught their children that the 4th commandment was abrogated they (the children) would, and he was sorry to say they often did, abrogate the 5th commandment, and when they grew older the 6th and others also. Some pious persons argued that there was no necessity of a day of rest, that every day to the Christian should be as a Sabbath, that so he should live. This was partly right and partly wrong—right inasmuch as every day certainly should be lived to the Lord, and that we should pray without ceasing was also a command, but the speaker had noticed that the man who had no positive day of rest did not rest at all, and similarly, the man who ceased to pray statedly failed in the other observance of praying without ceasing. Every christian, the speaker considered, should set an example to the world, and he feared that in the observance of the Sabbath very many professing christians—and ministers also—were sadly deficient in one point, especially the proper preparation for the approach of the Sabbath—they did not prepare for it on the day previous; but, on the contrary, they endeavoured to crowd a day and a half's work into Saturday, and thus worked themselves and their workmen up to the last possible moment. In large cities in England it had become the custom for men of business to close their establishments earlier on Saturday to prevent the reaction of the overworked body and mind on the following Sabbath, a practice worthy of imitation. This was the reason why men slept in church notwithstanding the most powerful preachers—nature was imperative, and would exact her dues. Rest did not mean, he insisted, lying abed later than usual on Sunday morning; a change of employment to the man of mind was rest—the change to the spiritual exercise of the mind, a change as necessary as that from physical activity to sleep, was rest. Let every man then work on the Sabbath in God's service—let him be up early, and not be content to rush from one place of worship to another, but let him find out in what department of God's work he is fitted for, and up and do it, not forgetting one great duty during the day, that of setting apart a portion of the time for secret self-communion and earnest prayer. This observance of the Sabbath concerned us as patriots, as it was the means of placing our country above those countries violating it. The answer of the Jew to a working man's question, How it was that he, (the Jew) living in such vile localities, contrived to keep inviolate his Sabbath, was because it was God's command, and where it not for the Sabbath his people's greed of money, he said, would degrade them still lower than they were at present, for the Sabbath breakers of his nation as well as of the Gentiles, he had noticed, were of the vilest class. The speaker introduced some statistics of gaolers and others having had intercourse with criminals, proving the agency of Sabbath profanation in promoting crime, and he concluded by saying that some sneeringly called the Sabbath a Puritan ordinance, and some a Scotch observance, and he was well enough pleased with either, but did not like the French Sabbath, which was spent in fiddling and dancing. The Scotch, he observed, were a striving people, ever at the topmost positions wherever they went, and foremost in places of the highest trust, but the French nation could not be trusted with a free press by their rulers, who, in lieu of it, presented them with frivolous amusements and many holidays, but gave them not the true Sabbath wherewith to build up their nation. The speaker was listened to with wrapped attention, and at the conclusion of his speech was greeted with applause.

The Rev. J. R. Swift seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Rev. A. Wilson moved the second resolution—

That the meeting records its resolute purpose to maintain the truth that the Sabbath is a Divine ordinance of primeval institution, and perpetual and universal obligation, by the due observance of which God is glorified and man benefitted, physically, intellectually and morally.

The resolution was seconded by Mr S. Woods, who, with the mover, briefly addressed the meeting. The resolution was carried.

The third resolution was moved by Col. Haultain, and seconded by the Rev. Mr Dobbs, and carried. It was—

That this meeting authorizes its Chairman to sign in its name a petition to be prepared and transmitted by the proper authorities, praying that the government would be pleased to recognize the right of all the officers, employees and servants of every department under their control to the enjoyment of the rest of the Sabbath as given to all men by God, uninterrupted by any special or secular labour—release them from the tasks now imposed upon them during its sacred hours—and secure to them in perpetuity that right by such measures of state as they may see fit.

As the hour was late, and a portion of the audience exhibited signs of impatience, Colonel Haultain contented himself with very brief remarks.

The fourth resolution was moved by Dr. Mair, That the following changes be made in the constitution, viz.:

Article I—Instead of it as it now stands the following be substituted, viz: "The society shall consist of persons who "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and by money contributions or otherwise aid in preventing its public desecration.

Article IV—Instead of vice-president vice-presidents be substituted.

Article V—Instead of "who are duly qualified," who approve of the objects of the society, be substituted.

Article VII—Instead of it as it now stands, the following be substituted, "meetings for the transaction of business shall be called by the secretary as occasion may require."

Alderman H. Cunningham seconded the resolution, which was carried, and briefly explained the reason for making the changes in the constitution.

The Rev. Mr Dobbs pronounced the benediction, which closed the meeting.

The attendance was scarcely as large as at the two former meetings, but the strictest attention was paid by the audience throughout the proceedings.

A portion of the Kingston Glee Club was present, and their fine music added much to the attractions of the evening. The members of the Club present were the same as at a former meeting, with the exception of Mr Wm. Craig, whose place was supplied by Mr Tossell.

This evening the anniversaries will terminate with the meeting of the French Canadian Missionary Society, when it is expected that the Rev. Dr Burns will be present, and address the audience.

THE NEW MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

Ottawa, 19th Jan. 1869.

No. 1. Under the authority of the 14th Section of "The Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," it is ordered that the 9 Military Districts into which the Dominion of Canada was divided by the order in Council under date of 1st October, 1868, be divided into Regimental Divisions, with the limits and designations specified hereunder.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

That the four Military Districts into which the Province of Ontario was divided, be divided into eighty-two Regimental Divisions, to be comprised within eight Brigade Divisions.

That the boundaries of such Regimental Divisions be identical with the 82 Electoral Divisions into which the Province of Ontario is divided by the Imperial Act (30 and 31 Vic., Cap. 3), known as the "British North America Act 1867."

That the Brigade Divisions be numbered from West to East, from 1 to 8, and embrace the following Regimental Divisions for each respectively:

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

First Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Essex, Kent, Bothwell, Lambton, West Riding of Middlesex, North Riding of Middlesex, East Riding of Middlesex, West Riding of Elgin, East Riding of Elgin, North Riding of Oxford, South Riding of Oxford, and the city of London.

Second Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of South Riding of Huron, North Riding of Huron, South Riding of Bruce, North Riding of Bruce, South Riding of Perth, North Riding of Perth, North Riding of Waterloo, South Riding of Waterloo, North Riding of Wellington, Centre Riding of Wellington and South Riding of Wellington.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Third Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the North Riding of Norfolk, South Riding of Norfolk, North Riding of Brant, South Riding of Brant, Haldimand, Monck, Welland, Lincoln, Niagara, North Riding of Wentworth, South Riding of Wentworth, Halton, and the City of Hamilton.

Fourth Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Peel, Cardwell, North Riding of Grey, South Riding of Simcoe, North Riding of York, West Riding of York, East Riding of York, North Riding of Ontario, South Riding of Ontario.

Fifth Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the West Riding of the City of Toronto, and the East Riding of the City of Toronto.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Sixth Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the West Riding of Durham, East Riding of Durham, South Riding of Victoria, North Riding of Victoria, West Riding of Peterborough, East Riding of Peterborough, West Riding of Northumberland, East Riding of Northumberland.

Seventh Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the West Riding of Hastings, North Riding of Hastings, East Riding of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, and the City of Kingston.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Eighth Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the South Riding of Leeds, North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, Brockville, South Riding of Grenville, South Riding of Lanark, North Riding of Lanark, South Riding of Renfrew, North Riding of Renfrew, Carleton, the City of Ottawa, Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Cornwall, Prescott and Glengarry.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

That the three Military Districts into which the Province of Quebec is divided, be divided into Seventy Regimental Divisions to be comprised within Eight Brigade Divisions.

That the boundaries of such Regimental Divisions be identical with the Electoral Divisions into which the Province of Quebec is divided, with the following exceptions, viz: Montreal Centre to form two Regimental Divisions, to be known as First and Second Montreal Centre; the first Division to comprise the East Ward, and the second Division to comprise the Centre and West Wards.

Chateauguay to form two Regimental Divisions to be known as 1st and 2nd Chateauguay; The First Division to comprise the parishes of St. Philomene, Chateauguay, St. Martine and St. Urbain, and

The Second Division to comprise the portion of the County not included in the first division.

The Counties of Richmond, Wolfe, Drummond, Arthabaska, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, each to form a Regimental Division.

That the Brigade Divisions be numbered from West to East, from One to Eight, and embrace the following Regimental Divisions, for each respectively:

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

First Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Ottawa, Argenteuil, West Montreal, and Second Montreal Centre.

Second Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Huntingdon, Napierville, Second Chateauguay, St. Johns, Iberville, Missisquoi, Brome and Shefford.

Third Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Richmond, Drummond, Stanstead, Sherbrooke and Compton.

SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Fourth Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Montreal East, First Montreal Centre, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Beauharnois, First Chateauguay, Laprairie, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier and Laval.

Fifth Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of L'Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, Three Rivers and St. Maurice.

Sixth Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Nicolet, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Yamaska, Bagot Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Vercheres and Chambly.

SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Seventh Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Lotbiniere, Megantic, Beauce, Dorchester, Levis, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Bonaventure and Gaspe.

Eighth Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Champlain, Portneuf, Quebec East, Quebec Centre, Quebec West, County of Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

That the Province of New Brunswick be divided into 15 Regimental Divisions to be comprised within three Brigade Divisions, and that the boundaries of such Regimental Divisions be identical with the Electoral Divisions into which the Province is divided, with the following exceptions, viz: The City and County of St. John to form two Regimental Divisions to be known as 1st and 2nd St. John, the first division to comprise all that part of the City and County of St. John lying on the Western side of the River St. John, and the second Division to comprise all that part of the city and county lying on the eastern side of the River St. John.

That the Brigade Divisions be numbered from 1 to 3, and embrace the following Regimental Divisions for each respectively:

EIGHTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

First Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Victoria, Carleton, Charlotte, York and Sunbury.

Second Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Queens, Kings, 1st St. John, 2nd St. John and Albert.

Third Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

That the Province of Nova Scotia be divided into nineteen Regimental Divisions, to be comprised within three Brigade Divisions, and that the boundaries of such Regimental Divisions be identical with the Electoral Divisions into which the Province is divided, with the following exceptions, viz: the city of Halifax and County of Halifax, each to form one Regimental Division.

That the Brigade Divisions be numbered from 1 to 3, and embrace the following Regimental Divisions for each respectively:

NINTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

First Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the city of Halifax and Counties of Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, Picton, Antigonish, and Guysboro.

Second Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg.

Third Brigade Division.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of Inverness, Victoria, Richmond and Cape Breton.

That the several Regimental Divisions be divided by the Lieut.-Colonels of each Division into such number of Company Divisions as the Adjutant General may direct.

No. 2. To be Deputy Adjutant General for Military District number three:

Lt.-Colonel Samuel P. Jarvis.

The following Officers are appointed Brigade Majors for the undermentioned Divisions, namely:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel James Moffat; 2nd Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Robert S. Service; 3rd Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Henry V. Villiers; 4th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel J. Stoughton Dennis; 5th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Robert B. Denison; 6th Brigade, Lt.-Colonel Alex. Patterson; 7th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel David Shaw; 8th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Wm. H. Jackson.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Thomas Bacon; 2nd Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel John Fletcher; 3rd Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Charles King; 4th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Gustave d'Orsonnens; 5th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel James W. Hanson; 6th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille; 7th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Henry T. Duchesnay; 8th Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel E. Lamontegne.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1st Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel James A. Inches; 2nd Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel A. C. Otty; 3rd Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Cuthbert Willis.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1st Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel J. W. Laurie; 2nd Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel Thomas Milsom; 3rd Brigade Division, Lt.-Colonel C. Crewe Read.

The following Officers are appointed Paymasters for the undermentioned Military Districts, respectively:

Military District number one, Capt. F. B. Leys; Military District number two, Major W. N. Alger; Military District number three, Lt.-Colonel W. M. Strange; Military District number four, Lt.-Colonel MacDougall; Military District number five, Capt. J. B. Hyndman; Military District number six, Capt. W. H. Brehaut; Military District number seven, Capt. W. H. Forest; Military District number eight, Lt.-Colonel W. T. Baird; Military District number nine, Lt.-Colonel R. Brechin.

The young Marquis of Bute, one of the richest noblemen in England, has just joined the church of Rome.

A Court ball was given at Copenhagen on Tuesday evening in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The ball was opened at a quarter to ten, with the Polonaise, the King dancing with the Princess of Wales; the Prince of Wales with the Queen of Denmark, and the Danish Crown Prince with the Countess Frijs de Frijsenborg. The English, French, Russian, and Swedish Ministers were among the guests, who numbered in all about 1,500. The Princess of Wales wore a blue dress, and had on a diadem of brilliants.

THE GREAT FIRE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—About 12. 30 o'clock this a.m. the rear of the Queen's Printer's block was discovered to be on fire,—the fire being in the wooden staircase behind Craig & McKenzie's store. In these it worked its way from storey to storey until the centre of the fine block was one mass of seething, roaring flames. From thence it caught to Mrs Trotter's on one side and the Royal Canadian Bank and offices of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway on the other. An attempt was made by some of the clerks to open the Royal Canadian Bank outside door. In this they had some two or three other gentlemen, and had just succeeded when a terrific explosion took place before they entered, throwing the large window frame-work and doors into the streets and causing some severe injuries. A second attempt was then made, when a second explosion took place, in the second storey, more fearful than the first, the whole sashes and windows being driven against the fence on the other side of the street. A third explosion occurred in the banking-house a short while afterwards, by which Mr Grassett, agent of the bank, had his arm severely injured. Nevertheless, after untiring efforts on the part of himself, the clerks, Mr Cassels (late of the Upper Canada), and Mr H. J. Grassett, of the Post Office Department, the notes, securities, books, and gold, were removed to a place of safety, the upper flat falling in as they escaped. The fire had now extended to every flat on the Sparks-street side,—a mass of intense roaring flame enveloping at that time, half-past three, all the buildings except the side on O'Connor Street, occupied as the Printing Office. From this an attempt was made to remove the stationery and paper stock, about half of which was got out, but so fast was the progress of the devouring element that people were compelled to beat a hasty retreat, and at half-past four the immense stone side of this portion of the building, five stories high, solemnly and stately toppled over with a terrific crash, completing the work of destruction to the fine engine and printing presses, in the basement. At five o'clock, nothing but a portion of the Sparks-street wall, blackened, charred, and defaced, of this the finest building in our city, and the finest printing and book-binding establishment in Canada, remained.

On the east great difficulty was experienced in preventing the destruction of a brewer's brick building and store; all his rear premises being destroyed, while on the west the fire communicated to the Carleton House, which was totally destroyed. This stood on the south-west corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets. The immense shower of sparks and cinders would have caused great destruction among the private dwellings on O'Connor, Queen, and Albert streets but for the quantity of snow on the roofs. But even then it required unusual vigilance, as many houses were on fire. All the firewood belonging to Mr Desbarats was destroyed.

The soldiers turned out, and did good service at the engines and in saving property.

Mr Desbarats, Queen's Printer, was insured for about $50,000 to $60,000 in the following Companies: The Home, the Etna, the Hartford, the Lancashire, the Queen, and the Provincial. His stock, type, and presses, however, were of the most complete kind, the type, stereotype plate, and bookbinding machinery being valued at $80,000, and this not including the engine, presses and stock.

The sufferers are Mrs Trotter, Craig, and McKenzie, the Royal C. Bank, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company, and Mr Graham, of the Carleton House. Everything is a complete wreck.

Bishop Selwyn has safely arrived in England from New Zealand, and will at once enter on active official work in his new diocese of Lichfield. His lordship was accompanied on the voyage home by the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand.

DIED.

On January 22nd, Anne Elizabeth Browne, aged 63 years, wife of the late James Browne.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of William and Wellington streets, on Monday morning, 25th, at 9 o'clock, to the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

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.

THE AUCTION SA
STILL CONTIN
EVERY
AFTERNOON AND EV
AT
FERGUSON B
PRINCESS STREET.
January 16.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons INDEBTED to the are requested to settle THIS MONTH.
FERGUSON B
January 16.

CHEAP SA
OF
DRY GOO
AT THE
GLASGOW WARE
Corner of Princess and Wellin
MR R. WADDE
HAVING left per Steamer 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 no in every Department.
January 5, 1869.

ANNUAL CHEAP
UNTIL 14th FEBRUARY
AT THE
MONTREAL HO
WE will, as usual, commence marking down all Staple to 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.

RECEIVE
THIS DAY:
EX STEAMSHIP PERUV
New Garnet French Merino
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White
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 & Wa
PRINCESS STREET
Dec. 18, 1868.