KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

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

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 30, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.5	21.0
Monday	.....	.....	2.5	12.5	15.0	2.5
Tuesday	.....	.....	7.0	21.0	22.0	4.5
W'dnesdy	.....	.....	14.0	30.0	30.5	14.0
Thursday	.....	.....	30.0	32.5	35.0	28.5
Friday	.....	.....	31.5	36.0	37.0	29.5
Saturday	.....	.....	32.5	36.0	36.5	31.0

Comparative temperature of January for 1866-7-8-9:

	1866	1867	1868	1869
Mean temp	15.1	13.2	13.2	23.3
" Max	21.0	19.4	20.0	29.1
" Min	9.3	7.0	6.3	17.5
Highest	44.5	32.0	34.5	41.0
Lowest	-20.0	-13.0	-13.5	-2.0
Range	64.5	45.0	48.0	43.0

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

450 p.m. 516 " | 5:40 a.m. | Mixed train 10:00 a.m. " " 7:00 "

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

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

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The appointment of Mr Howe to a seat in the Cabinet is a matter which has been so long expected that it does not take people by surprise. The incident, however, raises an important piece of politics, affecting not simply Nova Scotia, but the rest of the Dominion, and it is likely to create a lively discussion in Upper Canada. It will not be long probably before the entire facts of the case can be laid before the public; but in the meantime it is asserted that the terms under which Nova Scotia came into the Union—and which were believed at the time to be very advantageous—have been materially changed in the interest of that Province. Mr Howe himself best evinces his confidence, that the new proposition will prove acceptable to the people of Nova Scotia, by accepting office and allowing the verdict of a new election to decide upon his course. His acceptance of office, and the new offer to the people of Nova Scotia, just come at a time when the remnant of the Repeal party are arranging to send another delegation to the Imperial Government; and just follow also the reception of a despatch from the Colonial office expressive of unwillingness to reopen the question of Confederation. The period is therefore critical, but all the elements of the crisis are hopeful for the cause of union, and we have little fear but that Mr Howe will be able to turn his opportunity to the best advantage. He can represent the utter hopelessness of the repeal movement; he can point to the necessity forced upon them by Imperial considerations of Nova Scotia continuing in the Confederation, since war, independence, and annexation are equally out of the question; and he can appeal to the huckstering spirit, which appears to characterize many of the Nova Scotians, and gratify them with a show of advantages secured. It is to be expected that he will be able at all events to bring over the middle party of moderate men, whose loyalty to Great Britain, and whose improved acquaintance with the material advantages of old Canada, will reconcile them to the Union. These, with the professed Unionists, will soon make a considerable party, and rapidly change the aspect of political affairs in Nova Scotia. With respect to the other Provinces, the danger is that the new distribution of debt and the increased subsidy may be viewed with envy and disfavour. There is a danger that it may lead to new demands from New Brunswick and from Lower Canada. The Province of Ontario may consider herself chief paymaster, and may grumble. Possibly all the other Provinces may be hereafter led to ask for amended constitutional arrangements in the same manner. Of course, to get over these dangers we may to a very great extent rely upon the strong devotion to the principle of Confederation which exists throughout the Dominion—a devotion which we believe has simply slumbered in Nova Scotia, but which has grown with the experience of independent local government in the other Provinces. We may trust to the strong desire which exists that the scheme of Confederation should be made complete, and the Federal Union work harmoniously from one end of the Dominion to the other, to have this proposition of reconciliation acceded to.

Hon. J. H. Cameron left Montreal on Saturday night for Ottawa, having received a despatch from England, which he communicated to Mrs Whelan, stating that the appeal could not be taken to the Privy Council.

THE REV. MR PUNSHON.—We learn that next Thursday a district meeting will be held here by the Wesleyan Methodists, and that on Thursday evening a public meeting will be held in Sydenham Street Church at half-past seven, at which Mr Punshon will speak in advocacy of the endowment of Victoria College.

The concert and literary entertainment given by the officers of the garrison and amateurs for the benefit of two local charities takes place this evening.

We are requested by Mr Calvin to state that he attended the committee of the County Council, and purposely waited to sign the report relating to the law suits; also that he never shirks his public duties, and that he does not consider that either the personal attack or clumsy apology by the *Whig* can injure him in the estimation of those whom it is his privilege to represent in the County Council.

CONCERT.—Mr Fleck's concert came off last night in the City Hall, and as we anticipated was an excellent affair. Immediately after the doors were opened, the hall was rapidly filled with a respectable audience. The first piece was an overture, given by the newly organized band, under the supervision of Mr Fleck, and at its conclusion it was greeted by a loud burst of applause. The choruses and duets were executed much to the credit of the singers. The clarionet solo, played and composed by Mr Fleck, was very fine. At the conclusion of the first part of the programme the curtain fell, and on its being raised, a short time afterwards, the famous Irish drama of "Handy Andy" was presented to the audience by the juvenile amateurs. It would not be doing justice not to mention the manly way in which these young men performed their difficult parts—some of them being very difficult, even for experienced artists. At about half-past ten the piece was finished, and the curtain dropped. Everyone present seemed well pleased with the entertainment. As speedily as possible the benches were cleared, and about fifty couples advanced to the middle of the floor and began the dancing with great vigour and spirit to the lively music of the new string band.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—A good deal of interest was excited this morning by a rumour prevalent that one of the Fenian correspondents of the convicts of the Provincial Penitentiary had been arrested yesterday evening, and would be examined at the court this morning. The accusation on the docket, however, was for carrying letters to the convicts in the penitentiary. The nature of the correspondence thus surreptitiously taken in did not directly appear, but from the letters produced in court, but not publicly read, we were given to understand was not in any way connected with Fenianism, but merely the usual correspondence of common thieves. The person accused is Mr Patrick Kennedy, connected with the firm of Evans & Co's lock manufactory in the Provincial Penitentiary. The arrest last evening was not generally known, the affair having been very quietly conducted, the accused having surrendered himself to the authorities at the office of the City Clerk, that officer becoming bail for his appearance at the police office this morning. We give the whole of the evidence throughout, while nothing whatever transpired to connect the affair with Fenianism.

D. Æ. Macdonnell was sworn—I am Warden of the Penitentiary. I had been informed, and had reason to believe, that letters were taken into and out of the penitentiary for and from convicts. I know Patrick Kennedy, the accused. He was lately in the employment of Mr Evans, but I cannot say in what capacity; and as such he had access to the prison during working hours, and in fact there was no obstruction to his being admitted at any time. I have a prisoner in the penitentiary by the name of Philip Stevens, he is employed in Mr Evans' shop. I have a prisoner by the name of Henry Screan, he works in the cabinet shop. I do not know a man by the name of Schrapper, it must be a nickname. I know a convict called Spider, it is the nickname of one Esmond, who works in the cabinet shop. I received the produced letters from the post office department; one of them is for the "old man" (a nickname for one of the convicts). When I received the letters I kept the circumstances quiet, not wishing the convicts to know anything of the matter, and I ultimately produced them to the directors.

William Shannon was sworn—I am a clerk in the post-office. I assist in delivering the letters. I have seen Kennedy frequently at the post-office. I knew he was connected with Mr Evans' business in the penitentiary. I recollect his asking for letters addressed to Philip Stevens, and his always receiving such. I did not know who Philip Stevens was.

By Magistrate—I delivered a good many. I thought twenty, perhaps, but I am sure of as many as a dozen; in some instances I delivered two at one time. My suspicion became aroused because Kennedy's partner never asked for any letters addressed to Philip Stevens, and such letters were never put into the box of the firm. When I saw the account of the shooting affair at the penitentiary in the papers, I communicated my suspicions to the post master and showed him the letters. I said that I thought these letters were the cause of the trouble in the penitentiary. I recognise the first and second of the produced letters: the third letter was given by another party. There is a letter in the office at present addressed to Stevens.

By Mr O'Reilly—The letters were, I believe, opened by the Warden of the penitentiary. I saw some letters which I had reason to believe came from the penitentiary, which were deposited by Kennedy in the post office. I do not know to whom they were addressed. From the nature of their envelopes I knew they were not from the firm. The envelopes of the suspicious letters had a soiled and greasy appearance, similar to those sometimes posted by foundry men.

C. F. Stevens was sworn—I am a clerk in the post office. I occasionally deliver letters. I know Kennedy. I have delivered to him letters addressed to Philip Stevens upon his inquiries for them, which he did once I recollect; I delivered two or more. I handed one of these letters to the postmaster after the disturbance at the penitentiary.

Mr Macdonnell was re-called—About ten days ago I had a conversation with Kennedy about these letters. I told him I suspected him of bringing in letters to the convicts. He admitted that he had got a letter from the post office addressed to a convict.

This closed the evidence, when the Crown Attorney said that the circumstantial evidence was so clear against Kennedy as to warrant his arrest, but he was quite aware of the absence of direct evidence in the case. The proceedings had, he said, been instituted by the orders of the directors of the penitentiary, and was done with a view of putting a stop to any future occurrences of the kind.

The magistrate in discharging the prisoner informed him of the penalty incurred by taking anything whatever to the convicts of the penitentiary. The law gave the magistrate power upon conviction to punish by fine or imprisonment at option, the first not to exceed $100, the last not to exceed six months.

Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C., appeared for the prisoner, and Mr A. S. Kirkpatrick was present on behalf of the Crown.

The case excited considerable interest, a large number of persons being present during the progress of the proceedings.

The other cases at the court this morning were Isabella Long, charged with being drunk, who was set free, and the unfortunate Eliza Sloan, a vagrant, who at her own request was sent to gaol for thirty days.

GREAT SALE OF TOWN LOTS.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of an auction sale of town lots, to-morrow, by Mr J. J. Linton.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held in the Council Chamber on Monday evening at eight o'clock. The Mayor was in the chair, and the following members were in their places:

Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Chown, H. Cunningham, J. Cunningham, Davidson, Drennan, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan, Robinson, Shaw, Sullivan and Tomkins.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Provincial Secretary's Office, calling attention to the statute requiring the new City Council to appoint at their third meeting one competent person for each ward to act as a division registrar of births, marriages and deaths. It was understood that the appointment would be made at the next meeting.

PETITIONS.

Alderman Robinson brought up the petition of Walter E. Johnson, for remission of taxes due on the building occupied by him in Skinner's buildings, lately destroyed by fire. Referred to the Court of Revision.

Alderman Davidson brought up the petition of Samuel Woods, Rector of the Grammar School, for a continuance of the usual grant, to be applied as before. Referred to the committee on schools to report.

Alderman Gibson handed in the petition of Edward Stacey to be allowed to erect a projecting sign over his store in King street. Granted under the supervision of the city engineer.

REPORTS.

Alderman Davidson brought up the report of the finance committee, which recommended the payment of certain accounts, and stated the taxes paid to Chamberlain by Collector for fortnight ending 4th Jan. 1869 to be $3,617 11. Taxes for 1868 paid by Collector to Chamberlain for fortnight ending 18th Jan. 1869 $4,557 90, and the taxes for 1868 paid to Chamberlain by Collector for fortnight ending 1st Feb. 1869 $5,921 28.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The clerk read the applications for assessors, which were from David Alexander, Charles Johnson, Samuel Smith and Daniel Donoghue.

Alderman Gildersleeve moved, seconded by Alderman A. Livingston, That there be four assessors appointed for the city, the city to be divided into two assessment districts to be set off by the court of revision, two assessors to each division also to be appointed by the court of revision. The four assessors to be David Alexander, Chas. Johnson, Samuel Smith and David Donoghue. The motion was carried.

Alderman A. Livingston said he thought some one should be appointed to revise the assessment rolls after the assessment was made. There were many serious errors in the last assessment roll, some of which he named.

The clerk read the following tenders for supplying wood for the public buildings of the city. From Alfred Eccles, who offered to furnish for $3 90 per cord; from Richard Genge for common run of wood $3 70 per cord, and for 128 cubic feet $4 20 per cord; from A. Crawford for $4 per cord; from Samuel Foster for $4 25 per cord; from Martin Prendergast for $4 50 per cord, and from David E. Rogers for $3 85 per cord.

Alderman J. Cunningham moved, seconded by A. Livingston, that A. Crawford's tender be accepted.

The mover spoke highly of the quality of Mr Crawford's wood.

Alderman A. Livingston thought perhaps it would be best to leave the matter to the management of a committee, although he had every confidence in Crawford if he was selected to furnish the wood.

Alderman Drennan suggested that perhaps the time had arrived for the substitution of coal as fuel by the city authorities for heating purposes. He thought a great saving would be effected independent of the sawing and splitting necessary in preparing the wood for use of stoves.

The Mayor considered that as the stoves for wood were all up and in use it would be unwise to make any alteration this winter.

Alderman A. Livingston proposed to leave the matter to the committee on city property with power to act.

Alderman Gildersleeve thought it hardly worth while to call upon a committee in the matter. A cord of wood was 128 cubic feet, and whoever took the contract would be expected to furnish that amount for a cord.

This was said in consequence of suggestions by some members that the tenders were not sufficiently explicit, and that the city would be expected to take ordinary wood measurement, which is usually not of the legal amount owing to a deficiency in the length of the wood.

Alderman Allen hoped there would be an efficient wood inspector appointed for the city, which he considered was much needed, to see that purchasers had their proper quality and measurement.

Alderman Brophy said he would move a resolution which he thought would meet the views of the Council. That the matter be left to the Mayor with power to act. Alderman Davidson seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Mayor said he would much rather it had been left to a committee, but as they had selected him he would do his best for the interest of the city.

The Mayor suggested that the committee on the market call a meeting to consider the question of forestalling the market. He had been importuned upon the subject by more than a hundred persons. He thought steps should be taken to strictly enforce the by-law.

Alderman Robinson hoped the enforcement of the law would not be confined to huxters. All those who buy to retail again came under the meaning of the act, and should be prosecuted accordingly. The Alderman pointed out the plans of these to evade the law.

Alderman Allen spoke at length to the intolerable nuisance of the huxters and others forestalling the market, which had become so notorious that farmers were now unwilling to sell other than by the quantity, and citizens' wives and daughters were kept away from the market from fear of insult from these viragos and chafferers. The police, he said, would be well employed in stopping this nuisance not only in the market but at the upper end of the city, where small dealers were, each market day, waiting the arrival of the farmers to purchase the choice of their produce before they arrived at the market place. As to the huxters in the market the sooner they were removed the better for the city.

Alderman Brophy spoke to the forestalling which takes place at the upper part of the city.

Alderman Chown brought up the subject of the proposed abolition of the tolls as alluded to in the County Council, and submitted to the Council the following resolution, That Aldermen Davidson, Gildersleeve, Allen, Kinghorn, himself and the Mayor be a committee to confer with the committee from the County Council upon the subject of the abolition of the market and other tolls.

The motion gave rise to a long debate upon the subject of the abolition of the tolls, during which members expressed their views upon the matter at length, but the general impression was that present action was premature—that the Council should wait until some official information had been received from the County Council upon the matter. This view of the case induced Ald. A. Livingston, who expressed himself favourable to the abolition of the tolls, to move an amendment, seconded by Ald. Robinson, That the resolution lay on the table for the present.

Aldermen Allen and Robinson were not in favour of the abolition of tolls, at least until they were more convinced of its benefit, or that the city would receive equal benefit with the county. The first spoke at length, setting forth his reasons for his opposition, while the latter expressed an opinion that the question being one of taxation should go to the people, when he thought there was no doubt but it would be voted down.

Aldermen A. Livingston, Chown, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, Gibson, J. Cunningham and H. Cunningham were favourable to entertaining the idea of abolishing the tolls under proper conditions.

Alderman Davidson thought the idea of Ald. A. Livingston was correct, and the Council had better wait the official notification of the County Council before moving in the matter.

To a proposition to withdraw his motion Ald. Chown objected from an opinion that by so doing a wrong impression would be formed abroad from the newspaper report of the debate and its termination, but finally consented to do so upon the suggestion of Mr J. Cunningham that it would be clearly understood by the public through such report that the motion was only withdrawn in consequence of nothing official having yet been received by the Council from the County Council.

Alderman A. Livingston then withdrew his amendment also.

Previous to adjournment the Mayor stated a determination to strictly enforce the rules of the Council during meetings, particularly the latter portion of rule 16, viz: "and shall confine himself to the question under debate or consideration, he shall strictly avoid all personality, and shall sit down as soon as he has done speaking."

This straightforward announcement on the part of his worship appeared to meet the general approbation of the Council

The adjournment immediately followed the announcement, the time being fifteen minutes to ten o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir—In the *British Whig* of Saturday last is an unwarrantable and ungentlemanly attack on Mr Calvin, Reeve of Garden Island, and member for Frontenac, and on other members of the Council, relative to a report of the Committee on County Lawsuits of the Council of the County of Frontenac. The attack in the *Whig* is as follows:

Friday, Jan. 29—An animated discussion took place this morning on a Report of the Committee on the County Lawsuits. Some of the members, observing that these lawsuits were interminable, and attended with heavy expenses, wished to know what state they were in, and moved accordingly. The Report, instead of stating what was asked, made a most fierce and damaging statement against the late Treasurer, Mr Ferguson, so scandalous in its assertions, that one of the three signers, Mr Calvin, staid away from the Council, leaving the other two, Messrs. Strachan and Day, to argue its merits. It so happened that Mr Walkem, Mr Ferguson's Counsel, hearing of the nature of the Report, and apprehensive of the damage it would do to his client, attended, and asked leave of the Council to say a few words.

Now, sir, could anything be found more ungentlemanly or cowardly than the above, especially as the editor of the *Whig* knew that Mr Calvin's absence was owing to the death of his eldest daughter. Mr Calvin is not one to shrink from his duty as a councillor, as is well known to the editor of the *Whig*. Messrs Calvin, Day, Spoor, and Strachan, the committee referred to by the *Whig*, had nothing to fear in presenting their honest report, as they could have had it adopted had they moved to that effect, as was proved by a vote taken in the Council next day on re-appointing the same committee, one of whom requested it as a test vote on said committee's conduct, which was carried by 14 yeas against 6 nays. (See Saturday's proceedings, published in the *News* of Monday.) The report was not withdrawn, as stated by the *Whig*, but was laid over on a motion by Mr Spoor, as there could be no object served by adopting it, it being got up at the request of the ex-treasurer's friends, and for the information of the members of the Council. The address published in the *Whig* purporting to be that of Mr Walkem was not correct, that gentleman having simply asked the Council not to adopt the report, lest it should be printed, as it would be damaging to his client (Mr Ferguson) while the suit was still pending between him and the county. For further particulars, I would refer your readers to the *Daily News* report of Saturday last, also that of Monday.

It would be much better for the *Whig* if it would make the facts known to the ratepayers of the county than to be trying to conceal the fact that their money has been wrongfully appropriated for a number of years, and that a large sum of money is evidently due to the county. As to the *Whig's* statement about Mr Ferguson so *strongly* wishing to have the matter left to arbitration, Mr Ferguson never asked such a thing of the Council.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

It is rumoured that the Provisional Government of Spain has resolved to present Prince Amadeus of Savoy as its candidate for the throne. This choice, if the decision is left to the Cortes, renders the Republic nearly certain, as the clerics will vote with them to keep out a dynasty which would be hostile to the Church.

The scientific world of Paris are undergoing considerable anxiety in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of Vicomte d'Archiac, Professor of Palæontology in the Museum of Natural History. He left his official rooms in the Museum on the 15th of last December, wearing his ordinary "habit de travail," and since that period has not been heard of.

The sort of railway mania which has set in in Ontario seems to have spread among our quiet Quebec people. Scheme after scheme is launched here as there, but with this difference among us, that too many in this Province run to the Government for aid. It will be popular, doubtless, to give freely of land or money to the projects. But with the amount of the debt of the Province still unascertained, the future liabilities and needs of the Government undetermined, it is neither fair of the members favouring these schemes to ask, nor would it be prudent on the part of the Government to grant, any large amounts of money, or any considerable portion of the public domain. Prudence and economy should now be the order of the day—and one year longer waiting will do little harm to the promoters, compared with that which would be done to the Provincial finances by anything like reckless squandering of resources at the outset of its career. We hope it will have the firmness to resist any undue pressure put upon it in this respect.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Mrs Lincoln is an unfortunate woman. Before she thought proper to thrust herself upon the attention of Congress the bill to give her a pension of $5,000 had a fair chance of becoming a law; but there is now some danger of a reaction in sentiment. Why couldn't she have left well enough alone and refrained from making any personal appeal for assistance? She ought to know by this time that in spite of the veneration which is felt for the memory of her husband, she is held in utter detestation by the people of all parties. There are many, and we are of the number, who believe it will be well to grant her the $5,000 per annum, but scarcely anybody favours the proposition through regard for her. We think she ought to be provided for upon the same principle that provision is made for the widows of other officers and soldiers who lose their lives in the service of their country, the amount in each case being graduated according to the rank of the deceased. Mr Lincoln was commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and was slain because he held that position. The fact that his murderer killed him in a theatre does not alter the case in any manner. Suppose that Gen. Grant had been shot while riding out for exercise during the siege of Richmond. Would that fact have invalidated the claim of Mrs Grant for a pension?—*Rochester Chronicle.*

We hear that thirty clerkships in one of the departments of the Civil Service are to be at once suppressed, in order to enable Mr Gladstone to carry out his promised scheme of Retrenchment. We confess that to us this sounds like the carrying out of the heroic resolution of Mr Winkle, who, after announcing that he was going to begin, made a terrific onslaught on two small boys. We have not heard that Mr Gladstone's passion for economy has urged him to propose the suppression of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, or the Lord Privy Seal, though the nation could do perfectly well without either, and the saving of these two superfluous Cabinet officers would considerably exceed that resulting from the shelving of the thirty poor clerks.—*Tomahawk.*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—It is understood that the appeal to England in Whelan's case has been refused.

His worship the Mayor having been requested to come forward for that office again has consented to do so. He will probably be elected without a contest.

Yesterday morning his Worship received a telegram from his Excellency the Governor General stating that Lady Young was too ill to accompany him on his visit to Montreal. The ball which was to have been given Wednesday evening has therefore been postponed till after Lent.

Flags were run up over many public buildings, stores, &c. in honour of his Excellency's visit. At 5 o'clock the special train dressed with flags arrived at the Station.

His Excellency was accompanied by his Secretary and aid-de-camp, and was received by the Mayor and member of the reception committee and civil and military officials.

The customary salute was given by a guard of honor composed of the Victoria Rifles and Guides. These formed an escort and accompanied His Excellency who drove to the St. Lawrence Hall. A guard of honor from the 69th Regiment was stationed there and mounted a double sentry.

When the ceremonies were over the levee commenced and a large number of gentlemen waited on His Excellency who returned to St. Lawrence Hall at 12:30.

Address were presented by the Corporation, the Quebec Legislature, and a number other bodies, to which suitable replies were made.

In the evening his worship the Mayor entertained his Excellency and several distinguished guests at his own house. At half-past ten to-day his Excellency was sworn in as Governor General, at the Court House, by the Judges of the Superior Court, the oath being administered by Judge Badgley.

His Excellency is also to be entertained on Tuesday evening by General Windham and on Friday at the St. James's Club.

The public dinner which takes place this evening promises to be very successful.

Lieutenant Governor Howland and Mrs Howland arrived at the St. Lawrence Hall last night.

Mr Howe left last night en route to Nova Scotia.

All the barracks held under lease in Canada are to be given up in May, and the Quebec and Ontario garrisons reduced to a total of about 4,000 men.

The 13th Regiment, 53rd 78th, and the Rifle Brigade are to go home. The 60th Rifles are to go to Quebec, and the 69th will remain in Montreal.

The European Mail is now incorporated with Willmer and Smith's European Times, and is published in London for despatch by the mail steamers. The form of the journal has been changed to the more convenient octavo form of the London weeklies, as the *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, etc. Its specialties are shipping, mercantile and market news, and general information.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE for January. John Henderson, Kingston.

Contents—For Her Sake, continued; Thoughts in the Twilight; Fugitive Notes; Stolen by Gipsies; Honest Tom Locker; Limbs of the Law; Sorrows of an Epicure; an Adventure with Indians; Having Patience; and other stories and sketches.

FAMILY TREASURY OF SUNDAY READING, Part 60. John Henderson, Kingston.

Contents—Self-consciousness in Religion; the Days of Knox; Hours with Living Preachers; Leaves from an Hospital Visitor's Note Book; Children's Treasury, etc.

In an article regarding the business capability of women the Troy *Times* says: "We have in our mind's eye the case of a lady who lost her husband very early in life. He left behind him a number of small children, not one of them old enough to care for himself or render the mother the slightest assistance in the support of the family. The deceased husband and father, a short time before his death, had initiated a small manufacturing enterprise in the village. It was mostly an invention of his own, which at the time of his decease he had not wholly perfected. Under these disadvantageous circumstances the widow continued the business, perfecting the invention, and imparting to the business such energy and conducting it with such foresight, skill and sagacity, that ere the children grew up to man's estate she had extended it into one of the largest enterprises in this section, and had attained by her own efforts a competence which she is now using with unstinted hand for the elevation and good of mankind, for the advancement of religion and extension of knowledge. In every case of charity and philanthropy she is a ministering angel; her children have grown up to call her blessed, and in their hands the vast enterprise she developed remains a monument of her wise business direction and energy.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON ON THE CANADIAN LIQUOR LAW.—In a letter to the *Methodist Recorder*, the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, the eminent Wesleyan clergyman, writes:—"One respect in which Canada is in advance of England is in the prevalence of Sabbath-keeping in her towns and cities. Every candid observer will admit the great improvement in the quiet and orderly Sabbaths of this dominion over the tumult which tramps through our offended Sabbath at home. There are those in England, and some, perhaps, in Canada, too, who would hardly deem this an evidence of progress; but those who have studied history on this matter, and have observed how wherever the Sabbath has been undermined or desecrated there have been sad symptoms of national decline, will rejoice that so much of the spirit of the old New England Puritans remains in the dominion which has just renewed its youth. They are in advance of home legislation, moreover, in the matter of temperance. By an act passed in 1864, and not yet repealed, it is provided, amongst other things—That under certain conditions any municipality can prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their municipal boundaries. 2. That money due for sales contracted in violation of such prohibitory law shall not be deemed a debt recoverable by legal process. 3. The husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, tutor, guardian, or employer of anyone addicted to intemperance may give notice to any liquor seller, forbidding the delivery of intoxicating drink to such persons, and if this notice be violated, an action for damages will lie. 4. If any man commits suicide, or is drowned, or perishes from cold, while in a state of intoxication, the person who sold the liquor is liable to an action as for personal wrong, and can be fined not less than a hundred, nor more than a thousand dollars. Such is the law of Canada, and I have not heard that it is deemed incompatible with the highest civil freedom."

Mr Gibson, the Chinese missionary on the Pacific coast, says there have been established in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, and Santa Clara, Sunday and evening mission schools, in which about two hundred Chinese are being taught to speak, read, and write the English language; and it is intended to extend the system of schools all over the coast. It is proposed to establish a central school in San Francisco, which shall be a permanent institution of high grade, developing ultimately into a college for Asiatics.

The Corporation of York 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. The majority of the members of the Corporation of the city are Liberals, but they have on one or two occasions selected members of the Conservative party as aldermen, expecting that a gentleman so chosen would, when his turn arrived, accept the office of chief magistrate. Mr J. F. Taylor, who is a Conservative, has been chosen an alderman, but declines to qualify, on the ground, it is understood, of his wish not to be elevated to the dignity of Lord Mayor. It was stated that the uniform custom of the Council had been to enforce the fine, and the town clerk was directed to proceed against Mr Taylor for the recovery of the amount.

The Medico-Chirurgical Academy at St. Petersburgh conferred, at its recent annual conference, the degree of M.D. upon Mme. Kaschewarow, the first female candidate for this honour who had presented herself before them. When her name was mentioned by the dean it was received with an immense storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. The ceremony of investing her with the insignia of her dignity being over, her fellow-students and new colleagues lifted her upon a chair and carried her with triumphant shouts through the hall. At this moment Mme Lucca, the primma donna, was espied among the audience, and such was the students' fickleness that the lady doctor had to yield her elevated seat to the popular singer. The latter not only remained in undisputed possession of the extemporized throne, but was carried upon it to her carriage, while the new doctor had to find what comfort she could in her diploma.

Augustine Costello, a Fenian prisoner, was brought up recently in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, by virtue of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. The *Times'* Dublin correspondent says:—"The appearance of the prisoner, who is young and by no means robust, afforded no evidence of the terrible sufferings at the hands of unfeeling gaolers in a British Bastile, of which there are such thrilling accounts in the national press. He seemed to be in good health—in fact looking better than when he stood in the dock."

M. Victor Hugo, in replying to a gushing letter from a friend at Athens, says:—"You say that Crete asks of me what Spain asked of me. Alas! I can only sigh. I have done so before, yet I shall do it again. You may reckon on me." Is there much more in Mr Hugo's sighs than in those of anyone else?

Fancy Gilt, Pearl and Steel

BACK COMBS,

PEARL BEADS & NECKLETS,

FANCY FANS, &c.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS

IN THE CITY,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Feb. 2.

OLD COUNTRY TREACLE.

5 barrels TREACLE, very fine, for table use, for sale at

W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

Finnan Haddies! Finnan Haddies!

Received this day, 100 dozen FINNAN HADDIES in prime order, and for sale at 7s 6d per dozen.

W. R. McRae & Co.

Jan. 29.

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.

THE

AUCTION SA

STILL CONTIN

EVERY

AFTERNOON AND EV

AT

FERGUSON B

PRINCESS STREE

January 16.

NOTICE

ALL Persons INDEBTED to the

THIS MONTH,

FERGUSON B

January 16.

CHEAP SA

OF

DRY GOO

AT THE

GLASGOW WARE

Corner of Princess and Wellington

MR R. WADDE

HAVING left per Steamer

on the 2nd of January

MARKETS, to purchase our

SPRING STOC

The balance of our

WINTER STOCK OF

will be sold off at very great

a speedy clearance, and

SPRING IMPORTA

We respectfully invite the

call before purchasing

R. WADDELL &

N.B.—Remember there will be

in every Department.

January 5, 1869.

ANNUAL CHEA

UNTIL 14th FEBRUA

AT THE

MONTREAL HO

WE will, as usual, commence

marking down all

take stock on the above date,

to prompt cash customers

SUBSTANTIAL REDU

from previous prices.

Special Bargains

BLACK SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

FRENCH MERINOES,

SOILED BLANKETS,

MANTLES,

GREY AND WHITE

LINEN SHEETINGS AND

TWEEDS,

OLOAKINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES DA

MONTREAL

Jan. 4.

RECEIVE

THIS DAY:

EX STEAMSHIP

New Garnet French Merinos

New Winceys, all shades

New Wool Repps

New Lavender & White

One Bale Red and Blue Yarn

One Bale new Fingering

ALSO

FROM NEW YORK

A splendid stock of

Clouds

Plain Grey Clouds

Plain Scarlet do

Plain White do

Plain Black do

Grey and Scarlet Mixed do

Grey and Purple "

Macnee & Wad

PRINCESS STREET

Dec. 18, 1868.