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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.	Mixed train	8:15 a.m.
	1:50 "	" "	6:20 "
GOING WEST.			
4:50 p.m.	5:40 a.m.	Mixed train	10:00 a.m.
5:10 "		" "	7:00 "

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The execution of Whelan is now an accomplished fact, and the event puts an end to the fears and anticipations which have been indulged in by many who have tediously watched the law's delays, and have noticed the unstinted exertions made to give him the last chances of escape. The denouement of the murder of McGee is reached at last. There is yet the conspiracy to unravel, to which it is now undoubted that Whelan belonged.

It has been surmised and telegraphed to the New York press that the Governor General favours the removal of the seat of government from Ottawa to Montreal. In its present shape the rumour may be considered as devoid of authority, being based probably simply on the wishes of the Montrealers to politically aggrandize the commercial metropolis of Canada. Possibly the government may feel that Ottawa does not present all the requisites of a capital, but the members of the administration never acknowledge the defects of Ottawa, and we cannot conceive that the question of removal will ever be permitted to be opened until the circumstances of the country and the conditions of the case are greatly altered. The growth of Confederation may in time necessitate a change, but as yet there is no general feeling at all unfavourable to Ottawa as the seat of Government.

It is a discouraging fact for the Americans that, notwithstanding their large and possibly by no means exaggerated belief in the extent of their national resources, these resources as at present directed are altogether inadequate to the reduction of the national debt. The people complain of the heavy burden of taxation, and Congressmen are unwilling to incur a loss of popularity by making the taxation more burdensome; but the great fact stands out in the monthly returns that the present rate of taxation is not yielding a revenue sufficient to pay the current expenses of the government. The heavy debt left by the war instead of being reduced is being increased, and went fifteen millions and a half to the bad in the month of January alone. It is no wonder in the face of such a discouraging state of things that mutterings of repudiation should gather strength, and that a demand should be set up for the reduction of the expenses of the government. It is difficult, however, for the American government to set aside its accustomed extravagance. It is difficult to make the tax-gatherer, and the custom-house officials honest, and it is difficult for the people themselves to acknowledge the national embarrassments. General Grant is likely to assume the Presidency at a very discouraging juncture in the financial affairs of the United States; but possibly his energy and the feeling of confidence that is reposed in him, and which will no doubt be extended to his government, may have a reassuring effect. So strong a government ought certainly to possess the courage to propose additional taxation, if it be necessary, to meet the national engagements.

MILITARY SNOW SHOE RACES.—Owing to the prevailing thaw to-day these races did not take place, but are postponed until further notice.

CAUSE OF THE SUDDEN DEATH OF PRIVATE SMITH.—The following letter received by Dr Barker, coroner, accounts for the sudden death of private Wm. Smith at the door of the Town Major's office yesterday morning:

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I this morning made a post-mortem examination of the body of private Wm. Smith, of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, and found that his death was caused by aneurism of the aorta.

JAMES RAMBEAUX, M.D.,
Surgeon Major,
R. Canadian Rifle Reg't.

Under the circumstances, of course, an inquest was considered by the Coroner unnecessary.

POLICE COURT, Thursday.—There was but one case on the docket for the consideration of the magistrate this morning, that of John Leadbeater, charged with drunkenness, who appeared at the dock in an old oilskin cloak, and with a countenance as rueful as that of the "Knight of the Sorrowful Figure." The accused had been on "a bender" for some time past, and at such times his conduct towards his family is neither gentlemanly nor paternal—in fact, is downright brutal. Last night, being short of funds, he pawned his coat and vest for a couple of drinks of *eau de feu*, hence the oilskin bidcoat; and as he refused to give the name of the shebeen keeper on the plea of the oblivion of drunkenness, he was returned to the cells, and ordered to find bail for his future good conduct to his family.

The business done by the Canadian Ocean Steamship line is greatly on the increase. Notwithstanding the large and splendid steamers lately added to the line, additional vessels have to be built in order to meet the wants of the country.

FROM OTTAWA.

THE EXECUTION OF WHELAN.

HIS SPEECH ON THE SCAFFOLD.

(*Special Telegram to Daily News.*)

FIRST DESPATCH.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Whelan was executed this morning at eleven o'clock. He died easily, and made no confession.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—This morning set in with a snowstorm from the east. At eight o'clock not more than twenty persons were to be seen near the gaol. About nine they began to pour in from all directions, and before ten the streets contiguous were crowded, until about four thousand persons were present. The crowd was orderly, with only a few Fenians present. The snowstorm ceased about 10:30. Every eye was fixed on the rope and the scaffold till the culprit made his appearance at five minutes past eleven. He walked out with a firm step, and his bearing was erect. He was dressed in black, displaying a white shirt bosom and green necktie. His arms were pinioned behind, the rope passing twice around his body. The hangman, a horrid looking wretch, made his appearance along with the prisoner; he wore a black mask, blue over-shirt and striped cap, something like a night-cap. Whelan, as soon as he came forward over the drop, had his legs tied by the hangman, who held in his hand the fatal white cap. Dr. O'Connor, the Bishop's secretary, Father Collins, Parish Priest, and Father Tabarit, Principal of St. Joseph College, attended the doomed man on the scaffold. Dr. O'Connor being Whelan's confessor, conducted the religious services, Whelan responding with a clear, firm voice. The murmur of the crowd on Whelan's appearance was instantly subdued; every one was eager to hear what might be said. After the ceremony of mass Whelan addressed the crowd as follows:—

"Fellow citizens and countrymen, I wish to be forgiven for any and every injury I have done, and I freely forgive any one who has injured me. In this awful moment I do not wish to say much, but I say God bless Ireland." (Here Dr. O'Connor placed his hand on Whelan's breast as if to warn him not to proceed) when the culprit merely added, "and God have mercy on my soul."

After another prayer had been offered, in which Whelan joined, the hangman proceeded to place the white cap on the culprit's head and drew it down over his face to the chin. The rope was next adjusted round his neck, and at twelve minutes past eleven the bolt was drawn, launching Whelan into eternity.

A thrill of horror ran through the crowd as the heavy thud and rush of the rope through the block grated on the ear. Women screamed, a few fainted, but otherwise all was silent. Only one company of soldiers was on the ground, and this was not necessary, as amongst the crowd were evidently but few sympathizers. Whelan's last hours on earth were apparently tranquil. He partook of a hearty supper last night, but took no breakfast this morning. His spiritual advisers remained with him until midnight, after which he was left alone with his keepers. He slept for two hours. He complained of a burning thirst, and drank considerable tea. Oranges were also given him, and no sooner was one finished than he asked for another.

Death was instantaneous. The fall being one of six feet produced dislocation of the neck. Muscular contractions continued for about four minutes.

The body is to be given to Mrs Whelan, and will be taken to Montreal for interment. The hearse to bear it to the station arrived at the gaol a few minutes after the execution was over.

CRICKET.—It will be seen by a letter in another column that Mr W. R. Barrow, the active and indefatigable secretary and treasurer of the Kingston Cricket Club, has intimated his determination to withdraw from his official position, and to have no further connection with the financial concerns or management of the club. This step is a matter of regret, and we sincerely hope that Mr Barrow may yet be induced to alter his determination, and continue his exertions in behalf of the club for at least another year. The large addition of members to the club during the past year constituting almost a new organization, will require careful management at the helm to promote and preserve a beneficial and harmonious working of the club during the coming season, and we know of no officer whose services will be more needed or whose offices will be more missed than those of Mr R. W. Barrow. While upon this subject we would renew the suggestion of the appropriateness of the presentation to Mr Barrow of some testimonial in acknowledgment of his past valuable services, extending, as they have, over a period of more than two years. This matter was once before incidentally alluded to at a meeting of several members of the club, and we feel sure that nothing more than a reminder now is needed to carry out the project. We do this from a knowledge of the fact that a testimonial of the kind, of little intrinsic value, perhaps, is very grateful to the feelings of a retiring and hard-working officer and gentleman, and to whom it would be impossible to give practical expression to feelings of gratitude and consideration in any other manner, after his having borne the burden of the day and undergone the many annoyances and petty disaffections incidental to his position.

The Ritualists and anti-Ritualists are at it in England hammer and tongs. Mr Mackonochie having published a letter arraigning the decision of the Privy Council in the St. Alban's case, the Dean of Carlisle pronounces the letter a "criminal document," "couched in language of intolerable arrogance and indecency," and asks if there is no remedy against such a libel upon her Majesty, the archbishops of the church, and the chief judges of the land. He also stigmatizes his reverend brother as a "convicted offender" and "seditious slanderer."

Dr Arnold once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and said: "Why do you speak so angrily, sir? Indeed, I am doing the best I can." Years after the doctor used to tell the story to his children and say: "I never felt so ashamed in my life. That look and that speech I have never forgotten."

THE KINGSTON CRICKET CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir—Allow me to remind our cricketing friends, through your columns, that it is necessary that all members should be present on Saturday evening, if possible, as I intend to lay before them the financial statement of last year.

I beg also to inform the Club that I intend to hand in my resignation of the office I have held for the past two years, and also that I shall not offer myself for re-election, as I think it time that some one else should now fill that most onerous (in the season) post in the Club. I need not say that I am quite sure that there are now plenty of gentlemen in the Club that will much more successfully carry on the business of the Club than I have done, although I may be allowed to say that I have always tried to do my best to promote the interests of the good old game in Kingston.

In conclusion, let me quote the words of the hon. secretary of the M.C.C. "He was not able at all times to keep his temper, and he hoped the Club would not expect him to do so. He was, at all events, sure he shouldn't if it did." Let his apology be mine for any failings I may have shown during the past two seasons.

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD W. BARROW,
Sec. & Treas. K.C.C.

February 11.

WHELAN'S STATEMENT TO THE MAGISTRATES.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Whelan made a statement last night to Mr Lees, County Attorney, and Mr O'Gara, Police Magistrate, that he was present when Mr McGee was killed, but did not fire the shot. There were two others pres nt whom he refuses to name, but states they were neither Buckley nor Doyle. This is a confession sufficient to justify his execution, being an acknowledgment that he was an accessory.

Mrs Whelan visited Whelan again to-day in company with Rev. Mr O'Connor. She is very much excited. The hour for the execution tomorrow has been fixed for 12 o'clock.

Mrs McGee wrote a letter to Mr James Goodwin of this city, requesting him to visit Whelan, and say from her that she freely forgave him, as his punishment would be ample for the offence.

Mr Goodwin and Mr Michael Sterrs visited Whelan last Sunday with this message.

Whelan said he was much obliged to Mrs McGee, but that Mr Goodwin should tell her forgiveness for him was altogether out of place, as he had not killed Mr McGee.

Mr Goodwin has, I believe, conveyed the answer to Mrs McGee.

Whelan is expected to make a speech to-morrow. He is reading his Bible and Prayer book with great attention, and is visited by the Grey Nuns.

His manner is much changed.

He does not complain so much about the gaol diet here now. On first arriving from Toronto he refused to eat. He was spoiled in Toronto, but a little fasting here brought him around.

There is a report that Whelan's body will not be given to Mrs Whelan.

Already a large number of applications have been made for some of his hair.

THE CONVICT WHELAN—THE DAY BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

When Sheriff Powell communicated the fact to Whelan, he said—I am prepared, but am not the man who done the deed. There are others. But no matter now—I am under oath, and won't break it. He fully and freely admits he knows all about the commission of the murder. From the fact of his having sent for several parties in haste, and then on their arrival burst into a fit of passion, it is thought that he wishes to confess and yet is afraid to do so. It is strongly inferred that he wishes to confess, but relents. His excitement has been intense.

Whelan's wife came down on the train yesterday. She, of course, feels very low spirited, and says that "it was a sorrowful day for Pat when he came to Ottawa." She had an interview with him to-day, but nothing particular transpired. They spoke of matters and of his impending fate. Whelan abuses his first priest, and has written letters to parties saying that the priest wanted him to lay open the whole plot to the public. The statement is incorrect. Whelan said to the priest that he knew all about it, and that he could clear Buckley and Doyle. The priest told him that if he could do so, it was a duty that he owed to himself and to the other prisoners, and as a Christian he should tell the truth about the matter.

Whelan said to-day that there was little use in confessing, for even if he did so and escaped the gallows, he would get Penitentiary for life, and that he would as soon be hanged as be obliged to endure such a punishment as that.

1 a.m, Feb. 10.—Whelan made a written statement to night at 10 o'clock, with the intention of clearing Buckley.

In this statement Whelan says Buckley was not present when the shot was fired; that he (Whelan) knows who committed the act, but that he did not. This statement was taken down by Mr O'Gara, Police Magistrate, and handed to Sir John A. Macdonald, in whose possession it now is. The statement is partially in his own hand-writing, and he admits that he was present when the shot was fired which killed Mr McGee.

In his statements to-day he admits that there were two present besides himself. From the way he hints at one of these, it leaves little doubt that he refers to a certain barrister, at whom suspicion was pointed throughout the entire investigation. Strong circumstantial evidence was long ago gathered against this man, but he was not arrested because it was not deemed judicious to make him prisoner under the circumstances. The other person to whom Whelan alludes is unknown, and he said nothing by which it can be suspected who the party is. He spoke by fits and starts, and would not confine himself to the matter for more than a few moments at a time, when he would fly off on some other subject. He confesses he is bound by a terrible oath which he fears to break. This shows that an oath-bound conspiracy existed for the purpose of committing assassination. Its headquarters were in Montreal, and of this gang Whelan was only the tool, to whose lot it fell to either commit the murder himself or assist in it.

A party in the garb of a priest called at the jail yesterday, and asked to see Whelan. His appearance exciting suspicion, his name was asked, when he gave a name unknown to any of the jail people. He was further questioned, and it being feared that he was not an Ottawa priest, he was refused admittance. It is thought that he was an impostor—some friend of Whelan who had some wild scheme of helping him, could he gain admittance to his cell. Whelan sometimes wonders that no attempt to save him has been made by his former companions, and speaks in strong terms of their desertion of him in this hour of his trial. None of the priests here know any thing about the person who called and represented himself as one. They pronounce him an impostor.

Notwithstanding Whelan's statements to the contrary, the authorities here are satisfied that he is the man who committed the murder. His unconnected and contradictory statements are like mere fabrications, made up in the hope that they may be accepted as truth and secure him a longer lease of life. He calls Buckley "a poor miserable thing." He sneers at the idea of such a "thing" having sufficient courage to have stood by when the deed was done. He says the man has not pluck enough even to look at a murder, let alone commit one. Yet it is evident from the way Whelan speaks of him that Buckley was one of the gang, and knows all about the assassination.

Whelan's wife sees him only in the presence of the Sheriff, and a sign cannot pass without his detecting it.—*Telegraph.*

The Legislature of Minnesota has accepted an invitation from the Legislature of Wisconsin to come down and take tea with them, and visit Milwaukee. The former will leave St. Paul for Madison on Tuesday.

CUSTOMS HOUSE GRIEVANCES IN TORONTO.

Under the old Union Act which incorporated Upper and Lower Canada into one province, it was possible to understand how there might be a discrimination between the value set upon the services of the Officers of Customs in the two sections of the United Province. The Union of 1840 was the result of a series of compromises, such as were probably never before attempted under a constitutional system; and the rule of "give and take" was carried to its utmost limits under the skilful manipulation of Lord Sydenham.

Each Province took all it could get, one in one way, the other in another way. And the mere matter of settling the question of salaries in the different Custom Houses upon an equitable basis was naturally a subordinate question to a multitude of major questions by which the scheme of union was to be solved.

Thus it came to pass that for many years before the old Union Act of 1840 was superseded by the British America Act of 1866, the principal Lower Province Ports were under the management of officers of different grades, drawing salaries from 15 to 30 per cent higher than officers at Upper Canada Ports, where the gross revenue collected was as great, or in many cases greater. That state of things was observable, and was freely commented on in the press and in the old Legislature, for full ten years before the Confederate Union superseded that of 1840. Little came of the agitation, so far as we remember, except that in 1858 or 1859, the Ministry of the day, acting under a fit of retrenchment, reduced the salary of the chief officer at this post some ten or twelve per cent below what it had formerly been; still leaving the Quebec Office to draw upon the Exchequer at the old rates.

A proceeding more outrageous could hardly be conceived, looking to the fact that even, at that period, the collections here greatly exceeded those at Quebec. Still the thing was done, because the rule of the time was to make the retrenchment theories apply mainly to Upper Canada, since it was chiefly from Upper Canada that the cry of retrenchment came. Lower Canada was content to let things remain as they were; and Lower Canada was allowed to have her way—and was allowed to reap all the advantage she could from the compact of 1840.

That was all well enough perhaps in its way. But the question now arises: why should such a state of things be perpetuated under Confederation? To-day, we collect at the Port of Toronto about double what is collected at Quebec. Take the exact figures for 1867. The revenue received at Quebec that year amounted to $515,065; at the port of Toronto the amount received was $951,703. Well, then, leaving out of account the Collectors' salaries—in which whatever difference there is, ought to be in our favour—what is the condition of the subordinate officers at the respective ports? At the Port of Quebec, Mr Tilley sees fit to allow his Chief Landing Waiter a yearly salary of $1,200. At the Port of Toronto the same officer is allowed only $800. Again, at the Port of Quebec, the other Landing Waiters employed are allowed $1,000 a year each. At the port of Toronto, they are allowed but $560. The Chief Socker here and his two assistants are put down respectively at about the same contemptible figure—the first at $650 and the latter at $550.

We do not say that the grievance involved is one of invidious distinction only between the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. There is a distinction, altogether unfair, between the subordinate ports and the principal port of Ontario, as for instance, in the case of Brockville, Brantford, Fort Erie, and even Hamilton. But in none of these cases is the difference in the amount of recompense to the Customs Officers of various grades at all to be compared with the difference between the pay at Quebec and at Toronto respectively. It is surely outrageous to find officers at this port, who have been fifteen or twenty years in the service, drawing $550 a year of salary, while men who have served half the time in the Quebec Office pocket their salary of one thousand dollars per annum for doing half the work that is done here.

The Customs Department at Ottawa must hold itself advised of these facts. They must also consider this fact additional, that we do not rest the question of proper compensation for our Toronto officers upon a comparison with the salaries paid at Quebec, or paid anywhere else. We hold that there is no more efficient staff in the Dominion than we have at this port. We hold that a more honest, faithful and industrious body of public servants are not to be found anywhere. And looking at the wages they receive from the Government (without any reference to other ports) they are miserably, disgracefully underpaid. In the City Post Office, the Postmaster has always claimed, and received, for his subordinates the increase for certain terms of service to which they were entitled under the act which is supposed to regulate promotion in the Civil Service. Why the same claim was not pressed by the chief officer here, or why, if pressed, it was not admitted by the Head of the Department, we cannot conceive. Toronto, as a port, is growing at a rate which surpasses all the other ports of the Dominion. It is the chief Port of Ontario; and the people of Ontario pay more than half the taxes of the Dominion. Why should it be placed in the inferior position it is?—*Telegraph.*

LONDON STREET NAMES.

London is a maze of streets. There is neither order nor coherency, and the best informed Cockney is at his wits' end to tell where the innumerable streets of the city, having like designations, are to be found. The London *Spectator*, in a notice of a street directory, just issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works, says:

So fast does London grow that new names are reduplicated or triplicated before the streets are built, and men register good names for new rows as they would register titles for newspapers. This list, however, will enable builders to discover in a moment whether their pet names have been employed, the chances being three to one that they have been anticipated. Just let any of our readers who is proud of his originality name an imaginary street, and then try this wonderful list. The chances are that if he has any idea in the name at all it has been already adopted.

Most builders give up the effort in despair, at least, that is the way we should account for three pages of "Groves," 134 repetitions of Grove-st., road, row, lane, terrace, place, and so on, in bewildering variety of similarity; for some 200 forms beginning with Park; for endless "Elms," "Oaks," "Beeches," and, apparently, every other English tree except the larch; for nearly every fruit, and for every flower we have been able to think of in five minutes. The multiplication of historic names we cannot account for, though 13 Victoria cottages is a large number, when some 80 varieties of streets using the same august name have been allowed for; and the Royal family would not be forgotten, if there were not some hundred modifications of Princes road, including 35 Princess streets.

Even the run upon the word "Gloucester" is intelligible, though more than 100 repetitions of it are inconvenient; but the supply of ordinary male and female names requires explanation. Do all builders name streets after their wives, or in compliment to their sons and daughters? and there are 35 builders with wives named Mary, and 13 with daughters named Mary Ann; spelt so? There are 7 places, roads, and streets called Emily, 4 Emma, 7 Ellen, 10 Eliza, 56 Elizabeth—23 of them being called Elizabeth Place—13 Jane, 53 Ann, and so on; 37 John streets, besides "places," "passages," "rows," &c., without number; 64 Charles streets, 37 Richard streets, 47 James streets, besides 27 James Places, 24 Frederick Places, 26 Henry streets, a page or so of Alfred with different terminals, and so on, without end, for we have purposely omitted names like George street and Charlotte street, which are repeated even more frequently, but which are probably historical. There are exceedingly few odd names, though we come occasionally across a Rahamah Place, or Mehetable Road, both in Hackney, and suggestive of a Calvinistic builder; but the climax of imbecility seems to be reached in the name of New street. There are 52 New streets in London, either so named by the builders in sheer laziness, or left to take any name the inhabitants of the locality might adopt.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Kingston, Thursday, Feb. 11.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and inactive, and the present tendency is downward. Since our last report there has been a decline in the article in the commercial market, consequently farmers having flour to dispose of would do well to accept the present price on open market, $2,50 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat, very little coming in, and buyers offering $1, and not anxious to obtain at that figure; rye dull; oats, 51 to 52c offered by dealers; a slight advance paid by private consumers; barley nominal; peas steady at 85c but dealers decline exceeding that price.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED—Very little in market. We quote timothy at $2,50; clover $6,50.

MEAT—Beef still comes in freely, and old prices prevail. Pork $10; sales dull. Mutton unchanged, and a sufficient supply present at each market. Veal—5c for fore, and 6c for hindquarters, and very little in market.

POULTRY—Scarce and of poor quality.

FISH—Unchanged, and the usual supply.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter coming in more freely, but large quantities of very inferior offered. Some otherwise really good butter was offered on Saturday, but spoiled by the use of impure salt, and consequently sold at a price below the market. A good article commands 25c readily, and a superior quality will realise 2c additional. Cheese in little demand, and not much in market.

EGGS—Still maintain old prices.

TALLOW—Unchanged since last report.

LARD—Called for.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes remain at old prices, and there has been no deficiency in the supply. Other vegetables called for. No additional remarks to those of last report.

FRUIT—Apples $3 per barrel, and the supply good.

HIDES AND SKINS—No alteration in price.

HAY AND STRAW—The hay market is dull and declining. Our quotations apply to the market for the past week, and there is no immediate prospect of a change. Straw peddled in the streets at 5c per bundle.

FUEL—Wood—Hard $3 50 to $3 75, and large quantities arriving daily. Coal unchanged.

BARK—$4 per cord for prime.

MONEY MARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, report money market as follows:—American currency buying at 73½ bills, 76 silver; selling at 74 bills. Silver buying at 4, selling 3½. Gold in N.Y. 135½. Sterling Exchange 9½.

	$ 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	2 00	"	0 00
Corn Meal, per cental	1 80	"	1,90
Barley per bushel	1 10	"	0 00
Rye do	0 68	"	0 69
Peas, do	0 00	"	0 86
Oats, do	0 50	"	0 53
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 45	"	0 50
Turnips, per bush	0 50	"	0 00
Carrots, per bush	0 50	"	0 55
Onions, new dry per bush	0 50	"	0 00
Beans, per bushel	2 00	"	0 00
Apples, Canada, per bush	1 60	"	2 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	"	4 50
Cabbage, each	0 09	"	0 13½
Celery, per head	0 07	"	0 10
Beef, per 100 lbs	4 00	"	6 00
Beef, per lb	0 00	"	0 10
Pork, per 100 lbs	7 50	"	9 00
Mutton, per lb per quarter	0 03	"	0 05
Lamb, do	0 00	"	0 00
Hams, do	0 14	"	0 17
Mess Pork, per bbl	24 00	"	26 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 08	"	0 09
Butter, do (fresh)	0 24	"	0 25
Butter, do (packed)	0 21	"	0 22
Cheese, "	0 10	"	0 12½
Eggs, per dozen	0 20	"	0 25
Turkeys, each	0 60	"	1 00
Geese, each	0 50	"	0 60
Ducks per couple	0 50	"	0 65
Fowls, per couple	0 40	"	0 50
Wild ducks, per pair	0 50	"	0 60
Salt, per bag	1 10	"	1 25
Hay, per ton	9 00	"	10 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 12½
Lamb Skins "	0 50	"	0 70
Calf skins, per lb	0 10	"	0 12½

The largest and most powerful fog whistle in use in the world is to be put in use on Thatcher's Island, off Salem. It is to be worked by a ten horse power engine, and will be ready about the 1st of June.

Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Ala., was entirely destroyed by fire Thursday night. The students barely escaped with their lives, losing their clothes and valuables. The loss is $100,000; insurance $35,000.

A correspondent of a German agricultural paper who has been travelling through Turkey and Greece, gives a melancholy account of the state of agriculture in Greece. He says: "The Greeks have not the smallest inclination for agricultural pursuits; all they think of is commerce and speculation. The Government too leaves the country without the necessary means of communication, and the destruction of forests is carried to such an extent that the want of water is every year greater, and cultivation becomes more and more difficult."

On Thursday last a Celestial sailed from San Francisco for China, with $16,000 worth of goods stolen from California merchants. The victims at once sent a despatch describing the thief to New York, whence it was forwarded to London via the Atlantic cable, and from there telegraphed by the Persian Gulf cable to Ceylon, in time to catch the Hong Kong steamer. When the Celestial reaches Hong Kong, the officers there will have been fully a week on the lookout for him, and of course they will recover the goods and send the swindler back to San Francisco. This incident marks a wonderful progress in telegraphing during the past five years. The time cannot be far distant when offenders will be tripped by lightning in the most remote corners of the globe.

The bankers and stock operators of Paris have just combined to start a new morning journal of their own, under the title of the *National* of 1869. It is of the same size and style as the large papers of that city. Their regular price is three cents a copy, but the *National* is sold at one cent, although the stamp tax is a cent upon each number. The purchaser, therefore, pays nothing for the paper, printing, or contents, all of which are given away by the proprietors. Their only source of income is the advertisements, and if the circulation should rise to 150,000 copies daily, as they anticipate, these will bring very high prices. But the owners expect their enterprise to cost them 100,000 francs a month, or about $610 a day. Their calculation is, however, that by owning the paper they will be able to save the greater part of the large sums they have hitherto had to spend in advertising in the other journals. These sums amount in the aggregate to 250,000 francs a month, or about $1,600 a day, so that if advertising in the new journal really answers their purpose as well, they will have a good deal of money by it. The old papers are much disturbed by the appearance of this new and dangerous competitor. It is well edited, and is liberal in politics.

Shrovetide signifies the time of confessing sins, as the word *tide*, which signifies time, and the Saxon word *shrive* or *shrift*, which signifies confession, clearly shows. The reason why this time is so denominated is, because it was set apart by the Church of Rome for a time of shriving or confessing sins. For then people were wont to confess their sins and receive the sacrament, that they might be better prepared for the religious observation of the following season of Lent.

Henry Ward Beecher thinks the coming man will come on a velocipede.

California's population is only one-fourth female. In Nevada there are eight men to one woman, and in Colorado twenty to one.

The Peruvian expedition under charge of ex-Admiral Tucker, formerly of the Confederate navy, has demonstrated that the Ucajali is the true source of the Amazon and not the Maeanou, as formerly supposed.

A Newfoundland dog saved the life of his drunken master, a soldier, garrisoned at Fort Preble, in Portland harbour, the other night. The drunkard was freezing in the snow, and the dog watched him and howled until help came.

The question now agitating Massachusetts is whether the school children are in the habit of intoxicating themselves with cider. The Rev. Mr Thayer says they are, but the *Boston Post* is inclined to doubt the statement.

The New York *Tribune* says that the national debt of the United States is reported at $2,556,205,658, which is an increase of $15,000,000 during the past month. It says this is illusory because it was occasioned by the payment, on the 1st of January, of six months' interest; but that the fact is nevertheless true, that they owe more now than they did a month ago. The *Tribune* calls upon Congress to do something towards the suppression of an increasing debt, and points out that the Central Line of the Pacific Railroad is keeping the market gorged with Government securities at prices far below their real value, and that the present enormous importations of foreign fabrics and "gewgaws" compels a corresponding export of bonds at a ridiculous discount, which bonds the children and grandchildren of the present generation will have to pay. The *Tribune* says this cannot go on.

GO TO THE

BIG RUSH

ALL THIS WEEK.

AT

McDonell's,

COMMENCING WITH

200 FANCY DRESSES, at 7s each
1,000 yards PRINTS, at 6d
500 yds WHITE COTTON, at 4d, 5d, 6d, 7½d
1,500 " FACTORY COTTON, at 4d, 5d, 6d, 7½d

All our WINCEYS reduced to 7½d

This is during Stock taking.

NEW DOMINION HOUSE.

February 8.

Joseph Rogers & Sons' superior

IVORY HANDLED

Table & Pocket Cutlery,

JAMES DIXON & SONS'

SILVER-PLATED

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

IN THE CITY.

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

Feb. 10.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, 28 barrels GRANULATED SUGAR, for table use.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

McKINNON'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS in all varieties.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD COUNTRY TREACLE.

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

W. R. McRAE & Co.'s.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

WELL UP.

200 dozen Labatt's East India Pale Ale.
200 " Mild Ale.
100 " Scotch Ale, Edinburgh.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

IRISH PORTER! IRISH PORTER!

Guinness' IRISH PORTER, quarts and pints.
Blood's " " " "

W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD RYE WHISKEY!

A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.

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.

IMPORTANT S[illegible] OF STOCK OF Dry Go[illegible]

THE subscribers will offer [illegible] at their Store, [illegible] on TUESDAY, [illegible] Stock of

DRY GOO[illegible]

therein contained, [illegible] and including a [illegible] It will be offered in [illegible] The Stock and Store [illegible] after Thursday, 18th [illegible] apply to the auctioneer.

Sale at 11 o'clock [illegible]

FERGUSON [illegible] PRINCESS STREET

February 10.

CHEAP [illegible]

DRY GOO[illegible]

GLASGOW WA[illegible]

Corner of Princess [illegible]

MR R. WADD[illegible]

HAVING left [illegible] on the 2nd of [illegible] MARKETS to purchase [illegible]

SPRING STO[illegible]

WINTER STOCK OF [illegible]

will be sold off at very [illegible] a speedy clearance.

SPRING IMPORT[illegible]

We respectfully invite [illegible] call before purchasing [illegible]

R. WADDELL

N.B.—Remember the [illegible] in every Department.

January 8, 1869.

ANNUAL CHE[illegible]

UNTIL 1st FEBRUARY [illegible]

MONTREAL [illegible]

WE will, as usual, [illegible] marking down all [illegible] take stock on the above [illegible] to prompt cash customers [illegible]

SUBSTANTIAL RE[illegible]

from previous prices.

Special Bargains [illegible]

BLACK SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
SCOTCH BLANKETS,
MANTLES,
GREY AND WHITE [illegible]
LINEN SHEETINGS AND [illegible]
TWEEDS,
CLOAKINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES [illegible]

Jan. 4.

RECEIV[illegible]

THIS DAY

EX STEAMSHIP [illegible]

New Garnet French Merinoes
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Reps
New Lavender & White [illegible]
One Bale Red [illegible] Yarn
One Bale new Fingering [illegible]

ALSO

FROM NEW YO[illegible]

A splendid stock of [illegible]
Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do.
Plain White do.
Plain Black do.
Grey and Scarlet [illegible]
Grey and Purple [illegible]

Macnee & W[illegible]

PRINCESS STREET

Dec. 18, 1868.