KINGSTON OBSERVATORY

N. F. Dupuis, A.B., Observer

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 25, 1868.

DAY	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32° 9 A.M.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32° 3 P.M.	THERMOMETER 9 A.M.	THERMOMETER 3 P.M.	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
Sunday	...	...	...	...	20.5	2
Monday	...	...	24.0	26.0	27.5	15.5
Tuesday	...	...	24.5	24.5	27.0	17
W'dnesdy	...	...	15.0	18.0	19.5	8.5
Thursday	...	...	29.0	32.0	33.5	12.0
Friday	...	...	29.5	29.0	31.5	28.5
Saturday	...	...	22.0	22.0	23.0	20.0

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Travellers' Guide

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows

GOING EAST

2.55 a.m. | 2.35 p.m. | Mixed train 6.15 a.m.

GOING WEST

5.10 p.m. | 5.40 a.m. | Mixed train 6.45 a.m.

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

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TERMS OF THE DAILY NEWS

[illegible]

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE*

The basis of the *Globe's* argument against the continuance of grants to the Colleges hitherto assisted from the public treasury, as stated in connection with Victoria and Queen's, is this—they are denominational Colleges, and the import of that phrase is given in the following terms—established in the belief that they will promote the prosperity of particular denominations and controlled by the authorities of the Churches which established them. It is perfectly clear that the *Globe's* meaning of the word "denominational," is exhausted by this explanatory sentence, for it is repeated in the course of its editorials. The actual position of Queen's and Victoria with respect to the use of public money for the purpose of teaching the peculiarities of their denominationalism is admitted. There is no such thing as the propagation of theological opinions or ecclesiastical politics. "We are willing to concede," says our cotemporary, "that they are never guilty of interfering with the religious freedom of their students." What the other subsidized Institutions have to say for themselves on this point we do not know, and will indulge in no conjectures. If, according to current opinion, the great objection to denominational Colleges is, that they are a means of influencing students in the direction of a particular Church, that objection has no force, no application whatever to the Colleges at Kingston and Cobourg. If the great danger to be dreaded is, that the government shall be instrumental in assisting ecclesiastical propagandists, that danger does not exist. The *Globe's* account of a denominational College being accepted as complete, what most people regard as the insuperable barrier to State-aid is removed. The difference between a denominational institution, in what we conceive to be the full sense of the term, and the same kind of institution as described in the language of our contemporary, is illustrated by the difference between Knox College at Toronto, which is wholly theological, and Victoria College at Cobourg, where theology is not taught at all. The weight of the denominationalism charged to Victoria and the non-theological faculties at Kingston being thus sensibly reduced, how much remains? First, something in respect of the belief under which they were established and under which their maintenance is desired—the belief, namely, that these institutions would, and that they do, promote the prosperity of particular denominations and secondly, the fact that they are controlled by the authorities of the churches which established them. This is all.

With regard to the latter, these institutions were established by particular churches. The churches which established them raised the money necessary, a very large amount—in the case of Queen's alone $54,800—before any government grant was obtained. As a matter of course the management of such funds, of the large additions subsequently made to them, and of the properties acquired by means of them, and the administration of the whole for the purpose originally intended, are committed to members of the particular denominations to which the effort must be credited. But as the Governors or Trustees have their duties specified in the Royal Charters and as the Charters, in giving the powers necessary for the conferring of degrees in the non-theological faculties, are in the interest of a liberal education, their control is not and can never be absolutely or to any noticeable extent denominational. And then, supposing the authorities, a considable proportion of whom are university men were at any time to forget that the duty of providing instruction in the various branches of science and literature implies a responsibility by itself, perfectly distinct from the propagation of ecclesiastical views, there is always a safeguard in public opinion against a management that would encourage or permit the teaching of tenets peculiar to a particular church. On this account exception may be taken to a remark in one of the *Globe's* editorials, when, speaking of the course followed by the authorities of Victoria in throwing open their doors to all classes and in making their teaching non-sectarian, it attributes this liberality to no higher principle than mere shrewdness, and by a questionable sort of compliment represents this solution as an admission in their favour. The truth is they are bound by their constitution as a University and the nature of the case to act in this manner, and the moment they adopt a different course they will prove themselves unfaithful to the highest obligations, untrue to the trust reposed in them by Royal authority. Their control is therefore not so free and unlimited as that they can exercise it for denominational purposes, but it is regulated by provisions emanating from the supreme governing power in the Empire, and is again restrained by the laws of the Province.

With regard to the other item of denominationalism, our contemporary does not think it his business to state the whole motive to which the origin and maintenance of the Colleges is really attributable, to wit a belief on the part of their founders that such benefit received by denominations would be a benefit received by the country, and that over and above this the country would obtain an advantage in which they had no denominational but a great national interest. This was the representation with which they appealed to the public in their prospectuses, and they will allow that for no purpose short of that so grounded could a representation could they ever obtain a Royal Charter conferring University powers and privileges. Our contemporary however is not clear but granted yet a College, but only the denominational feature of it. The process by which he endeavours to establish the necessity of the Colleges for the receipt of Staff and State aid. He separates, in the form of a dilemma, that is meritorious, useful and liberal in these institutions considered as provided to give, and as giving, a general education of the highest kind, from what is chargeable to them as denominations. With reference to the latter feature, he whose concern is to bring together every point and indication which is to his purpose. In so doing he exonerates, with rigorous severity, whatever he thinks he can spare in their favour as denominations, we may be sure he omits nothing that can be alleged respecting them as such. He is good at that. He has a good eye for that. He would make the most of it. He would make them to act together, even as they are members of a particular community, though it be proved that they are actuated with a belief that acts in the interest of society at large, does his opinion competently display to them the State service and State assistance. One of the grounds of denominationalism, the bane of the country, of an incidental character, with which to turn the tables against any numerical excess on the checks and balances placed upon the opposite side, he is wont to tell him that the Colleges which separate things inseparable with the aid of that another contemptible account, is a fact that as denominations they are associated with more than a little of the candidate and use for cannot be denied. Is it of no use to remind him that the progress of Canada was what it was prior to the faith which has moved the various denominations to act vigorously and enterprisingly, or that the very strength of our unity consists in the life and vigour which underlie our religious diversities. Denominationalism is of the essence of civilized society, because it is of the character of individuals. When a man receives an appointment to a government situation and a right to its emoluments, is he required to divest himself of his Episcopalianism or his Presbyterianism? If he is known to part with his denominationalism for the sake of office, does he retain the respect and influence aforetime associated with his name? It might not be difficult to show that a denominational vote has at times elected a denominational representative, in the belief that denominational interests are to be protected and promoted by his presence in the Legislature. Supposing this to be proved, would it be regarded as a reason for disfranchising the constituency or as a disability to the representatives acceptance of a minister's portfolio and pay? And so, if it be nothing to a man's disadvantage, in the service of his country, but much every way to his honour, that he has an enlightened and constant attachment to a particular church, it should be no more to the detriment of a corporation that it acknowledges this or that denominational connection, when on broad general grounds and under explicit limitations it is engaged in promoting the public welfare for, after all, according to the *Globe's* admission, the corporations of Queen's and Victoria are only exemplifications of what we see continually in every department of the State—an agency which is denominational performing an undenominational work, with this considerable difference, that the work done by the Colleges is not remunerated but only aided.

If we understand the position taken up by our College Boards, while acknowledging their Church aim, they protest against its being held as disqualifying them for receiving some governmental assistance in the part which they take in the great business of education. On the contrary, assuming as received principles, first, that a liberal education is one of the most effectual means of promoting the public welfare, and second, that the chief concern of the State should be to encourage facilities for its diffusion, they contend that there are special advantages which the State may derive from denominational efforts in behalf of an undenominational education. These efforts are voluntary and therefore hearty, concentrated, and therefore powerful. They directly influence large sections of the population, which become interested in their success. They draw out a large measure of spontaneous liberality. The few thousand dollars which the government gives to aid institutions established by these means, after the principles upon which they are organized, the nature of their management, the extent of their equipment, and the character of their curriculum are ascertained, joined with revenues which taxation never can command, enables them at a cheap rate to furnish education in localities and to classes not likely to be benefitted to the same extent by other existing institutions. And it is asked, may not these facilities be accepted and aided, when they are supplied by a corporation in name and connection denominational, as well as similar facilities secured by the management of a Presbyterian or Roman Catholic teacher, whose salary is provided by law, but whose personal influence as a denominationalist, indirectly, and undesignedly great, but great, nevertheless, and probably in proportion to the integrity of his character and the fidelity of his conduct, it would be ridiculous to attempt to surpress by law. Instead of the country being taxed to pay for their support, it is much nearer the truth to say, that it is sections of the community agreeing to tax themselves for the good of the country.

This whole line of argument the Colleges endeavour to sustain by an appeal to facts. They challenge an impartial consideration of the work in which, for twenty-five years, they have been engaged. The results, it is contended, clearly show, what might be expected from the nature of the case, that the excess of gain as compared with what would have been obtained had "non-sectarian Colleges" been founded in their stead, is to particular denominations not perceptible, while to the country at large, that is to denominations generally, it is very great, certainly as respects the economy of the arrangement, probably also as respects the number educated. Further, they urge the fact that when they commenced operations the country was all but destitute of Colleges, and that the impetus which they were, from this circumstance, the means of giving to the desire for a collegiate education and the effort to provide it, is of some account. They allege, too, that they are in favor of affiliation to a University, which, from its independence of any single College, and its equal interest in the administration of its powers in behalf of all Colleges sufficiently equipped and adhering to an adequate standard of training and graduation, shall be entitled to be styled and honoured as the University of Ontario.

With regard to the *Globe's* belief that the denominations which established these Colleges are wealthy and willing enough to raise five or six thousand dollars a year to sustain them, we know of no ground upon which the belief can be impugned, but we have reason to think, (though we have no authority for what we are alleging, but only our own views and feelings to guide us in the matter), that if the grants be discontinued and the present favourable opportunity of supplying the great desideratum, a University of Ontario, embracing the Colleges in a fair and liberal scheme of affiliation, be not acted upon by the legislature, the funds which have hitherto been employed in providing a collegiate education for all classes, will be confined to the equipment and maintenance of purely theological establishments. It is the fear of this that makes us solicitous that the Legislature should negotiate with their authorities, with the view of arriving at some arrangement whereby important sections of the country shall not be deprived of institutions to which they have been long accustomed. In the event of a demand for territorial colleges the Province will find out, when it is too late, the extent of the burden they shall be called upon to bear. Why should particular denominations continue to tax themselves and increase their pecuniary obligations, if the Legislature refuse to keep them, or a knowledge their services in no more satisfactory way than by merely accepting them?

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

FROM MONTREAL

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The Caledonia Society met last evening at the Terrapin for dinner, and presented the Ex President, A. A. Stevenson, with a complimentary address, a fine portrait of himself as a recognition of his services on behalf of the society.

The Governor General, in accordance with instructions from Her Majesty's Government, has formally recognized Thomas F. Wilson as United States Vice Consul General for British North America at Montreal.

The Mayor has called a public meeting for Thursday to provide relief for the Nova Scotia fishermen.

There were 63 deaths last week.

One, Thomas Wilson, has been committed for trial on charge of forgery. He obtained money under false pretences from several parties, and then forged the name of John Dunlop to an order on Mr McIntyre, of McGill street, to supply him with all the clothing he wanted.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council met on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock for the election of Wardens, and the transaction of the opening business of the first session of the year.

The Clerk of the Council, Mr Thomas B. Ferguson, took the chair, and read the returns, showing the members elected, and the constituencies they represent. He stated that the usual certificate of population required by law had not been forwarded by the clerks in the cases of Mr Fair, Deputy Reeve of Kingston township, and Mr Halliday, Deputy Reeve of Wolfe Island.

The fact just stated would have the effect of preventing these two gentlemen from taking their seats, in which case the vote for Warden could not be taken.

To get over this dilemma, Mr Mudie moved, seconded by Mr Spoor, that the Council adjourn until Wednesday at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of enabling the Deputy Reeves of Kingston and Wolfe Island to produce their certificates. While Mr Mudie was submitting his motion to writing, Mr Joyner moved a resolution proposing Mr D. D. Calvin for Warden. The clerk (who was properly chairman of the meeting) hesitated in putting the motion for adjournment, when Mr Joyner withdrew his motion, and the motion for adjournment being put was carried.

The Warden will therefore be elected to-morrow morning, which will be the first business before the Council.

The following are the names of the members of the new Council, as constituted for 1868, and the townships they represent.

Wolfe Island—Reeve, Morey Spoor; Deputy Reeve, John Halliday.

Garden Island—Reeve, D. D. Calvin.

Pittsburgh and Howe Island—Martin Strachan, Reeve; Wm. Smith, Deputy Reeve.

Kingston—P. W. Day, Reeve; James F. Fair, Deputy Reeve.

Portsmouth—Wm. Mudie, Reeve.

Storrington—Joseph Toland, Reeve; George Campbell, Deputy Reeve.

Loborough—John McRory, Reeve; Joseph Nichols, Deputy Reeve.

Portland—Schuyler Shibley, Reeve; Elijah Joyner, Deputy Reeve.

Hinchinbrooke—C. H. Godfrey, Reeve.

Bedford and Palmerston—George Barr, Reeve.

Oso—Thomas Moore, Reeve.

Olden—George Cox, Reeve.

Kennebec—Wm. B. Mills, Reeve.

Barrie—E. H. Perry, Reeve.

Clarendon—Elisha Playfair, Reeve.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Thomas O'Neil was charged with having been drunk, and with threatening to break into a house on Ontario-street belonging to a person named Wilson; he was fined two dollars, or, in default of payment, to be sent to gaol for the usual period. Mary Dillon was sent to gaol for thirty days for vagrancy. Robert Kennedy was charged with "breaking a peace warrant;" his sureties had handed him over to the magistrate, he not having kept sober according to promise; he was remanded. Carrie Dawson, one of the girls who was let off a short time since on a similar charge, was brought up for frequenting a house of ill-fame; she was remanded for the present. Jas. Sullivan (who admitted the charge) was fined twenty dollars on complaint of Inspector Mostyn, for selling liquor without license.

CITY COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last (Monday) evening in the Council Chamber, his Worship the Mayor in the chair. The meeting was called to receive the reports of the special committees to whom were referred the striking of the standing committees for the year, and to frame suggestions as to the new Municipal and Assessment law.

The following members were present:—Aldermen: Allen, Brophy, G. Brown, Cunningham, Davidson, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, Livingston, Cunningham, McMillan, Nelligan, T. Robinson, W. Robinson, Sullivan, Chown, and Wilmot.

Before receiving the reports the auditors for the current year were appointed, the Mayor naming Mr John Shaw as his choice as auditor, and the Council appointing Mr James Watt as theirs. On motion of Alderman Davidson, seconded by Alderman William Robinson,

The report of the select committee appointed to strike the standing committees was then handed in by the chairman, and recommended that the committees should be composed as follows:

ON STREETS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

W. Robinson, Allen, J. Cunningham, George Brown, Brophy, Kinghorn and T. Robinson.

ON FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The Mayor, Davidson, Kinghorn, Livingston and Gildersleeve.

ON SCHOOLS.

Henderson, Gibson, A. M. Brown, H. Cunningham, W. Robinson.

ON THE MARKET.

McMillan, Brophy, G. Brown, Dillon, Nelligan.

ON FIRE, WATER AND GAS.

Allen, W. Robinson, Chown, Nelligan, McMillan.

ON POLICE, WHARVES, HARBOUR, CABS AND CARTERS.

H. Cunningham, Chown, Wilmot, Dillon, Nelligan.

ON PRINTING.

Gibson, Sullivan, Chown, Davidson, T. Robinson.

ON CITY PROPERTY.

Davidson, Henderson, Brophy, G. Brown, J. Cunningham.

ON TAVERN LICENSES, RAILROADS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

T. Robinson, Henderson, Chown, Allen, Wilmot, Kingborn, J. Cunningham.

ON THE PARK.

J. Cunningham, A. M. Brown, Sullivan, Gibson, Gildersleeve.

ON COURT OF REVISION.

Gildersleeve, Livingston, Brophy, Henderson, H. Cunningham.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Mayor, McMillan, Livingston, Sullivan.

ON OBSERVATORY.

Wilmot, Dillon, A. M. Brown.

ON BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Dr. Strange, Wm. Ford, jr., Thomas Briggs, John Carruthers, Dr. Stewart, and Dr. Fenwick.

The committee recommend that it shall be the duty of the committee on streets and improvements to attend to the interests of the city in the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company, as well as those of the Kingston and Phillipsville Road Company.

The report was adopted.

Alderman Gildersleeve, chairman of the select committee appointed to report on amendments to the Municipal and Assessment Acts, handed in the committee's report. The report stated that without attempting any general or minute consideration of the above acts which they scarcely felt warranted in doing, they had arrived at the following conclusions, which they recommend.

AS TO THE ASSESSMENT ACT.

The committee are of opinion that the annual rack rent or full yearly value of real estate should be the basis of assessment in cities in preference to the present system; first, because it is more easily ascertained, and second, because it bears more equally upon the rate-payers.

In support of this view the committee state that a large proportion of their number were members of the Court of Revision, and found that the annual cash value of land (the present basis of taxation) was a thing extremely difficult if not almost impossible of being arrived at with accuracy. It varied in accordance with the ideas of value which different people attached to land, as compared with other things; to the sales which may have taken place—some under very different circumstances from others; to the description of buildings, their age, size, state of repair, etc., and other considerations all of which had to be taken into account in each case; and where a judgment had been formed it was an approximation only. On the other hand, the annual rental, in the great majority of cases, is a fixed fact, about which there can be no dispute. As to the present basis of taxation being unequal in its bearing, they found that where there were several houses upon one lot, as in the case of rows of houses and houses in yards, the actual value of each house was small as compared with another house occupying a whole lot. As a consequence, the occupant of the latter house was obliged to pay a larger tax, although his means and the rental paid by him may have been no larger than the others. The extent of this grievance, adds the report, is best seen when it is considered that the large proportion of the inhabitants in cities are tenants, and pay a rental in proportion to their means. To them the actual value of a house is of no importance; the rent which the landlord demands being what they consider.

The report states that if the present system be continued the tendency must be to decrease the rental of houses with land attached, in consequence of the taxes to be paid in the extra value of the land; as well as to encourage the erection of the largest possible number of cheap houses on the smallest possible space of ground—an evil which, the committee think, every consideration of public health and morals must deprecate.

In every way, (continues the report) which the committee view the present system as affecting cities, it strikes them as being wrong, and they believe that the present session of the Legislature of Ontario should not be allowed to pass without its being altered. They suggest that the alteration could be made by a proviso declaring that in cities the actual value of real estate shall be taken to be the rack rent capitalized at six per cent.

This they infer would have the effect of largely increasing the present assessment, and would have to be taken into account in providing for the payment of any joint expenses between cities and their adjoining counties.

The report was taken up clause by clause, when the first clause was passed.

The second clause, "That the assessment rolls in cities be made out according to streets as formerly, and not alphabetically as at present," was carried.

The committee state in reference to this clause that, from the evidence given by the assessors, the city clerk and the collector, they are persuaded that the present system of alphabetical lists involves a large amount of extra labour without any corresponding advantage.

The third clause, "That employers be obliged, under penalty, to inform assessors of the amounts paid employes, with their names," was carried.

The committee state that it is recommended in consequence of the assessors having had difficulty in ascertaining the amounts paid employes, and believe that considerable amounts have escaped taxation in consequence.

The fourth clause was carried: "That where no property on which to levy can be found belonging to persons assessed for income above, they be liable to be proceeded against as if assessed for statute labour.

This clause, the report states, more especially affects men without families who receive the benefits of the Municipal system and are more able to pay than men with families, but who from holding no settled abode and no goods whereon to levy escape taxation altogether.

The fifth clause, "That City Councils be relieved from imposing and collecting school rates," was passed.

The Committee say that they recommend this clause under the belief that the citizens do not take the same interest in the election of School Trustees, and in the management of the Schools generally, as they would do if the school tax was levied as a separate and distinct rate; and that the trustees themselves would take a more lively interest in the management of the schools when they felt that they would be called upon to explain the rates levied; that at present the citizens do not know how much taxes they are paying for the support of schools, the consequence of this being that the trustees are relieved from their responsibility; and also that they believe that the interests of the citizens and of the schools would be better served by placing the responsibility where it properly rests.

The clauses were all passed without debate or amendment.

AS TO THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Committee recommend, first, that the qualification for Alderman be £50 annual value for Freehold, and £100 annual value for Leasehold. Carried.

The second clause recommended, "that the qualification for electors be £9 annual value."

Mr Livingston suggested £7 10s Freehold, and £9 rental; and Mr William Robinson said he would go for £6, in order that men might be induced to build in the city.

Mr Allen said he would go for even less; while Mr Nelligan moved, (but did not put it in writing) "that every British subject of 21 years of age be entitled to a vote, without regard to property or anything else."

The clause was finally amended as follows: On motion of Alderman William Robinson, seconded by Alderman Gibson, that the qualification of electors be, £6 a year freehold and £9 rental, Mr Livingston not pressing his motion.

The third clause was carried: "that the qualification of assessors and collectors be the same as for Aldermen."

The Committee state that as to electors they deemed it most important that the qualification should be established on the rental basis, because it is a basis easily ascertained, and one about which there can be little dispute.

Alderman Livingston moved that the words of the act requiring a rate-payer to pay his taxes by a certain date before being entitled to vote be struck out. Carried.

This amendment was seconded by Mr Gildersleeve, and will be an intermediate clause between three and four, and marked 3½.

The fourth clause was passed after considerable discussion: "That the Police Commissioners should have power to issue an unlimited number of licenses, in order that they may graduate the scale of prices; and that in case of parties convicted of selling without licenses there should be no appeal from the Magistrate's decision."

The Committee believe that the present system is not a practical check on the sale of spirituous liquors; and that it has the effect of creating illicit taverns, and causing people to become familiar with the breaking of the law.

Previous to the passing of the above clause Alderman Chown moved, in amendment, seconded by Alderman Wilmot, "that the clause in the Select Committee's report which refers to an unlimited issue of tavern licenses be struck out." Lost.

The fifth clause was passed after much consideration "That the restriction against selling liquor after seven p.m. on Saturdays and before eight a.m. on Mondays be removed; but that the restriction as to Sundays shall continue."

This clause is recommended on the ground that the present law is not a practical check, and is universally broken; that, in fact, it remains a dead letter on the statute book.

The sixth and last clause was also carried "That the City Council have the regulating of the numbers of the police force, and the salary to be paid them."

The Committee recommend this clause on the ground that so long as the police force is paid by a municipal rate, the municipal representatives of the people should regulate the remuneration which the force is to receive, and be responsible therefor; as at present the Commissioners who regulate the remuneration are not responsible to the people, who pay the rate; and also on the ground that they believe the good sense of the electors would always deprecate any undue reduction of the force or their salaries. At the same time the Committee think that the Council should not have further or other control over the police than that above indicated.

The report is signed by Mr Gildersleeve as Chairman.

It will be remembered that this report was called for by Mr Rykert, Secretary to the Special Parliamentary Committee whose duty it is to obtain information on the subject previous to amending the municipal and assessment acts.

Alderman Livingston moved in amendment to the report, seconded by Alderman J. Cunningham, that a Recorder is not required in Ontario.

Mr Cunningham thought that Kingston could well do without a Recorder; and Mr Livingston said that he would be willing to change Ontario to Kingston if that would be preferred.

Mr Gildersleeve said it was a question if the Council should take action in this matter; the Recorder's Court was in a portion of the municipal law, and it looked as if they were going out of their way in taking up the question. He did not think that Recorder's Courts were really required in any of the cities of Ontario. The Recorder was not paid, however, out of the city funds, but a portion of the expense of that court bore indirectly on the funds.

Mr W. Robinson said that 596 days were lost annually by jurors attending the Recorder's Court of this city at a loss to them of $900, and this chiefly by working men.

Mr H. Cunningham said we should not be behind other cities, Hamilton and London, for instance, in this respect. He was not in favour of abolishing the office.

Alderman W. Robinson referred to the recent decisions in that court as not having given satisfaction.

Dr. Sullivan said that Alderman Livingston had some time ago registered a vow in heaven that he would take the Recorder's Court in hand, and that this was the result of it. The grand jury were frequently enabled, by the holding of this court to report on very important matters. He charged Mr Livingston with making this a personal matter.

Mr G. Brown said it was not right to charge this matter on Alderman Livingston as a personal one; when Mr Archibald J. Macdonell died, the question was considered, even more so than it could be done now. The Recorder had himself stated at the Mayor's dinner that he would just as soon these courts were done away with. They should be ready to make this as well as any other reduction which may have the effect of lessening the taxes.

Mr Livingston assured the Council that there was no personal feeling on his part; he had taken the same view years ago which he held now.

Mr Gibson said that if doing away with the Recorder's Court would be a saving to the city, they should, if possible, do without it. There was not business enough to keep it going, and we did not require it in Kingston.

After some further discussion Alderman Livingston was induced to amend his motion to read as follows, "That Recorder's Courts be abolished in the Province of Ontario;" in which shape it was passed, and became part of the report.

Alderman Robinson moved, seconded by Alderman Gibson, that the Report be amended by adding, that we recommend that the oath now tendered to and taken by policemen regarding secret societies be struck out of the municipal act.

Dr. Sullivan strongly opposed the motion. The law was a good law and it had had a good effect. It was quite natural that persons being members of secret societies should be partial to other members. He cited an instance of the bad influence and effect such societies had by stating that on one occasion a Free Mason had been placed in the station house, and in less than two hours he had been taken out by the influence of members of that order.

Mr G. Brown said that if that were a case in point he had let out a Roman Catholic one hour after he had been placed in the cells. These things were not always done by members and for members of any secret order.

Mr W. Robinson said that the act had the effect of keeping the best subjects of Her Majesty from entering the force. Dr. Sullivan's remark as to the Masons went for nothing. He (Alderman Robinson) had got a Roman Catholic out of the station house last Sunday week, and the three last men he got out were Roman Catholics, "and they didn't belong to our (the Orange) Society either." Policemen had to take the oath of allegiance, and he thought that was sufficient in all cases. He would ask, Why should such a restriction be made to apply to and press upon the poor man, and not upon Police Magistrates and Judges?

Mr T. Robinson said he was not a member of any secret society himself, and could speak freely. If policemen were not permitted to belong to any secret society, why was leave granted them to walk in processions, as was done, with party badges on their breasts? No such oath was administered in the army, and why should policemen be singled out for it; soldiers were not prohibited from walking in procession on St. John's Day. The restriction was aimed wholly and solely at the Orange Association, and none other, and he would give the motion his hearty support.

The amendment was carried, and will be incorporated with the report.

A petition on taxes was referred to the Court of Revision.

A communication was read from the City Chamberlain, Mr W. Ireland, stating for the information of the Council that he had received from the Secretary of State an acknowledgment of the receipt of his application to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for permission to invest the moneys of the sinking fund in other securities than those authorised by the Consolidated Loan Act. He had not as yet received a reply to his application, and requested the Council to direct him what course to pursue in relation to the investment of these funds in Dominion stock at par. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

A communication was read from Messrs. Agnew and Mudie on the subject of getting a fair representation for the city at the Board of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company, and stating that the only way to get such a representation is at the annual election of the Company's five Directors on the second Monday in December by a majority of the votes of the stockholders; each stockholder having one vote for every share of $20 on which he has paid all calls. Referred back for further explanation.

A letter was read from W. P. Minnis, Collector of taxes, stating that in March, 1867, he seized for taxes property supposed to belong to William Anglin, which was afterwards replevined by Robert Anglin, jr., of Brewer's Mills; as he was acting under the advice of the City Solicitor and Court of Revision he requested the Council to assume the further responsibility in accordance with the wishes of Messrs. Agnew and Mudie in their letter which be enclosed. Referred to the Court of Revision with power to act.

On the application of the Collector he was allowed until 1st March to collect the balance of taxes.

A letter was read from Mr Pennell, D.A.C. General, in relation to taxes. Referred to the Court of Revision.

The Council sat until twelve o'clock.

THE REVENUE.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, for the month ended 31st December, 1867.

REVENUE—Customs	$	768,385 14
Excise		387,224 10
Bill Stamp Duty		4,267 56
Post Office		29,920 82
Public Works including Railways		47,007 45
Miscellaneous		87,237 47
Total		$1,324,042 54
EXPENDITURE		$1,176,297 03

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

Audit Office, Ottawa, 21st Jan. 1868.

NEW GOLD SAVING PROCESS.

A correspondent sends the following to the *Globe*:—

Mr H. Kelly, 34 Pine street, New York, for three years manager of the Virginian Gold Belt Mine, situated on the Potomac, twelve miles above Fredericksburg, and who is now the agent of the company in New York, gives a most favourable account of the amalgamating process invented by Vuren Ryerson, its actual value having already been proved by four weeks constant use. The yield of this mine has rarely exceeded eight dollars per ton, but under the new system the average has been thirty dollars, which is about three per cent. less than the assay. Twenty tons of ore from a Carolina mine were shipped last week to the new mill at the Gold Belt works, and the yield which, in Carolina had not exceeded four dollars, by the new process was increased to twelve dollars. The difficulty in treating the Virginia ore was the excess of sulphur which has generally been the enemy of progress in mining regions, and in the source of both trouble and loss in our Madoc gold fields. Ryerson's patent is for the use of superheated steam, which is steam heated up to a temperature of twelve hundred degrees, and to which the crushed ore is exposed for 15 minutes before the quicksilver is used. Mr Ryerson claimed that his process would overcome all previous difficulties, and enable the amalgamator to extract the entire assay, and the result seems to have justified his expectations. He uses a shaking bath 30 feet in length, and with a very peculiar movement, but the one distinctive process is the superheated steam. The crush used at the Gold Belt mill is Brown's Boston machine, which crushes 15 tons a day; it does not work with stamps, but by a centrifugal movement makes rock crush rock. The cost of the crusher was about $1,000, the price of Ryerson's machine was $1,500, with a royalty of $5,000. We understand Mr Kelly to say distinctly that a five-horse engine was all the power required, but possibly this was an error. This invention or discovery will, we imagine, prove of great importance to our Madoc gold companies, especially as the charge of $5,000 royalty will hardly be demanded in Canada.

DIED.

In Kingson, on the 27th instant, John Walker, senr., aged 68 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Arch street, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, to Waterloo Cemetery.

Special Notices.

THE GREAT NEED SUPPLIED.

Pills have been supplied in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. Maggiel's two grand specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose. A box of his healing salve is of value, as a remedy for ulcerous and eruptive diseases.

Dr. Maggiel's motto is CONCENTRATION. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not enfeeble—they create a vigorous appetite and correspondingly strengthen the digestion. They tune the liver, clear the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the disinfectant operation of the Salve. Tumor Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Pustules etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this unrivaled medicine. In fact [illegible] and Diarrhœa [illegible] While for Burns, [illegible] abrasions of the [illegible] ble. Sold by all [illegible]

"COUNTERFEITS! [illegible] Salve with a little [illegible] They are bogus. [illegible] Haydock on box, [illegible] The genuine have [illegible] white powder."

All orders for the [illegible] dressed to J. Haydock, [illegible] York.

Patients can write [illegible] plaints, and a reply will [illegible] lowing mail. Write for [illegible] of Diseases.

If the medicine [illegible] section, write and it will [illegible] closed.

Dec. 23, 1867.

AYER'S CHERRY [illegible]

So wide is the field of [illegible] merous are its conquests [illegible] of country are [illegible] been restored by it [illegible] perate diseases of the [illegible] its superiority over [illegible] too apparent to escape [illegible] virtues are known, the [illegible] what antidote to adopt [illegible] dangerous affections of [illegible] incident to our climate [illegible]

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, [illegible] Mass., and sold by all [illegible] medicine everywhere.

Newmarket, [illegible] Wholesale Agents.

A Down [illegible]

Having passed several [illegible] ed by the agonies and [illegible] and becoming convinced [illegible] Soothing Syrup was [illegible] procured a supply for [illegible] home, and administered [illegible] had done, she refused [illegible] the child, as she was [illegible] pathy. That night the [illegible] and the parents without [illegible] the day following, the [illegible] still worse; and while [illegible] sleepless night, the [illegible] room to attend to some [illegible] the father with the child [illegible] he administered a portion [illegible] to the baby, and [illegible] hands slept well, and [illegible] the morning bright and [illegible] was delighted with the [illegible] change, and although [illegible] ception practised upon her [illegible] the Syrup, and [illegible] restless nights have [illegible] of the Syrup never [illegible] by, and overcome the [illegible] 25 cents a bottle. [illegible]

Be sure and call for [illegible] "MRS. WINSLOW'S [illegible] All others are base [illegible]

For Throat Diseases [illegible]

Brown's Bronchial [illegible] the fullest confidence [illegible] have been thoroughly [illegible] good reputation they [illegible]

These Lozenges are [illegible] esteemed recipe for [illegible] FECTIONS, ASTHMA, [illegible] and Irritation of [illegible]

PUBLIC SPEAKERS [illegible] will find them [illegible] before speaking or [illegible] throat after any [illegible] organs, having a [illegible] tions which disturb the [illegible] at 25 cents per box, by all [illegible]

Holloway's [illegible]

Are certain and safe [illegible] adults. As it is a well [illegible] one great cause of death [illegible] alone. It cannot be too [illegible] of parents the necessity [illegible] By so doing, and [illegible] cause of the disease, [illegible] from early graves. The [illegible] numerous symptoms and [illegible] Worms:—Deranged [illegible] offensive breath, frequent [illegible] the teeth during sleep, [illegible] frequent stimulating [illegible] pain in the head and [illegible] tremblings, coughs, [illegible] dreams, and a [illegible] Worm Lozenges are [illegible] child—drive out the worms [illegible] completely cleanse the [illegible] the necessity of administering [illegible] ant cathartic. Each box [illegible] of Northrop & Lyman, [illegible] sole proprietors. N.B. [illegible] Lozenges, and take no other [illegible] box. Sold by all Medicine [illegible]

The Great English [illegible] SIR JAMES CLARKE'S [illegible] FEMALE PILLS [illegible]

Prepared from prescription of [illegible] Physician Extraordinary [illegible]

THIS well known remedy is [illegible] and safe remedy for Female [illegible] tions, from any cause whatever [illegible] remedy, it contains nothing injurious [illegible]

To MARRIED LADIES it is [illegible] short time, bring on the menses [illegible]

In all cases of Nervous [illegible] the Back and Limbs, Hysteria, [illegible] Palpitation of the heart, Loss [illegible] Headache, Whites, and all [illegible] by a disordered system, these [illegible] all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been [illegible] directions on the 2nd page [illegible]

For full particulars, [illegible]

N. B.—24 and 6 postage [illegible] ined agent, will insure a [illegible] return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. W., sole [illegible] Newcastle, C. W., general [illegible] Druggists in Kingston, and [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair [illegible]

This splendid Hair Dye [illegible] world; the only true and [illegible] reliable, instantaneous; no [illegible] ridiculous tints; remedies the [illegible] dyes; invigorates and leaves [illegible] beautiful *black or brown*. Sold [illegible] and Perfumers; and properly [illegible] lor's Wig Factory, No. [illegible] York.

To Consumptives [illegible]

The Rev. EDWARD A. [illegible] (free of charge) to all who [illegible] scription with the direction [illegible] using the simple remedy by which [illegible] of a lung affection and that [illegible] sumption. His only object [illegible] flicted, and he hopes every [illegible] prescription, as it will cost [illegible] may prove a blessing. Please [illegible]

Rev. EDWARD A. [illegible]

No. 165 South Second Street, [illegible] New York.

Information [illegible]

Information guaranteed to produce [illegible] growth of hair upon a bald [illegible] face, also a receipt for the [illegible] Blotches, Eruptions, etc., [illegible] the same soft, clear, and [illegible] tained without charge by [illegible]

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, [illeg