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GOING EAST.

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

GOING WEST.

5.10 p.m. | 8.40 a.m. | Mixed train 8.45 a.m.

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

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The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

If it had not been [illegible] enough so long before to those at a distance [illegible] with the progress of Canada, we still cannot [illegible] Canada, the proceedings of Parliament during the past week or two have [illegible] ly indicated the antagonism of interests which prevails between the consumer and the settler. The consumer [illegible] the settler [illegible] and have means at their command which the poor settler cannot employ. The Hudson's Bay Company [illegible] Papers [illegible] memorials [illegible] the settlement [illegible] itself felt in Parliament [illegible] conviction which has grown with the progress of the country that we [illegible] interest stand in the way of settling the country with an industrious and prosperous population. The battle has been fought between the two interests in the Upper Canada on the floor of Parliament, and the country [illegible] to be congratulated that [illegible] have been gained over the interests of monopoly. The members of the Government, like the rulers, have been made to feel the force of public opinion. It is to the credit of the government, however, that it has had the discretion to yield gracefully to popular sentiment. The resolutions were finally submitted in an amended and much more liberal form than that in which they first appeared on the notice paper. Practically they now embody a scheme which, while sufficiently restrictive in the proper interests of the Crown, imposes no harsh exactions and leaves little room for encroachments of the lumberer on the settler of a nature to delay the progress of free settlement. We give away the land on certain conditions, but the conditions are not burdensome or likely to give rise to any [illegible]. The object of the conditions is simply to tend to the permanent agricultural settlement of the wild lands, and the well intentioned immigrant will see that a compliance with these conditions or with anything that would tend to develope the agricultural capacities of the back country will be to his own interest as a settler. The proof that the new policy is adequate to effect a more rapid settlement has yet to declare itself in fact, but there is a good omen for the success of the measure in the interest which our own farming and labouring community give to the subject. Undeniably the best backwoodsmen are to be found among the native population; and if we can encourage the sons of Canadian farmers to go back to the bush to make new homes for themselves, a beginning will be made which will make the trials and difficulties of pioneer life easier to the European emigrant population that may be attracted hither. This we think is likely to prove the case. The plan is destined to have a trial; and it promises to be not least amongst the blessings of independent action which Confederation confers on Upper Canada that the land settlement policy can be made so soon to coincide with the views of the people of this province.

George Francis Train has well earned the character of a mountebank, and his antics are irresistibly greeted with laughter. His escapade at Queenstown has once more given him the notoriety which he covets and relishes so highly; but it must be said that the blunder of the arrest has made him all the more powerful for mischief among the class of Irish to whom he will address himself. Train has a wonderful gift of words, and is as impetuous as any Celt. His speeches will be sure to feed the inflammatory excitement which is troubling Ireland. Doubtless he will soon be arrested for sedition, and may be so got rid of by being sent back to America. Lord Derby may not quake as Train, in his exaggeration, fancies he does; but the mischief likely to ensue from the efforts of such a missionary of Fenianism will induce the authorities to watch him and stop his career at the first legal opportunity for doing so.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of the colonial church and school society held last evening in St. George's church, Rev. Canon Bancroft presiding. Rev. Messrs. Baldwin, Cumolin, and others spoke. The income during the past year was $6,624, expenditure $6,671. The schools connected with the society seem to be in a flourishing condition.

The city papers publish a report of the proceedings at the last meeting of St. Patrick's Society on Monday evening. The society obtained and printed a certificate signed by representatives of other national societies, declaring that these gentlemen had seen the books of record which McGee said had been burned to blot out the evidences of Fenianism. The *Daily News* says McGee only assisted in circulating a statement made by officers of the society and the *Gazette* says that at any rate the parties who got up this statement have only met a part of ten charges brought by McGee against them. Mr McGee has formally expelled from the society on Monday evening, with only one discussing it.

The Canadian papal Zouaves are to start on the 29th.

The German Catholic Bishop is reported seriously ill.

COUNTY COUNCIL

Wednesday, 24th Jan.

Shortly after three o'clock, the hour of adjournment, the Warden called the meeting to order.

The Warden reminded the Council that two members of the County of Lennox and Addington had been appointed to act at the sitting of the Board of Arbitrators to attend to the question of the Kingston and Napanee road, and that it would be the duty of the Council to appoint two of its members to act in conjunction with the two from Lennox and Addington.

Mr Mudie moved, seconded by Mr Joyner, that the Warden and Mr Shibley be appointed a committee to attend before the Provincial Arbitrators to see to the interests of this County in the matter of the Kingston and Napanee road.

Mr Spoor then handed in the report of the special committee appointed to strike the standing committees for the year. The committees are as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ASSESSMENT.

Messrs Mudie, Moss, Toland, Plaxtair, and Spoor.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAWS.

Messrs Day, Godfrey, Joyner, Spoor, and Shibley.

COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Messrs Moss, Fox, Clark, Perry, Barr, and Spoor.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Messrs Barr, Campbell, Halliday, McRoberts, and Shibley.

A vote of thanks was moved, seconded by Mr Nicholson, to the Sheriff, Wardens, and Ferguson, Esq., the retiring Warden, for the courtesy with which they had discharged the duties of their respective offices during the past year.

The Warden then explained that he had thought it his duty to have the resolution explained that he had taken the liberty of taking this step was owing to the absence of many members, and some others had been engaged in making too much mileage, and he was of opinion that no mileage should be provided for the members who were present.

The motion was carried. Yeas 12. Nays 1.

Several accounts were presented for payment and referred to the proper committee.

Mr Reddy Mr Spoor seconded by Mr Godfrey, that a special committee, composed of Messrs Halliday, Strachan, Moore, and the mover, be appointed for the purpose of recommending a special tax in the Municipal and Assessment laws, which they may deem expedient, the committee to report to this Council at the March session.

The Warden said they would have to report immediately when the Legislature of Ontario was in session.

Mr Spoor explained that the reason why he had named the March session as a first time for reporting, was that he had been informed by a member of the government that it was the intention of the Legislature to leave the consideration of the question to the counties until after the recess, when the new Municipal Law would be brought forward.

Mr Joyner moved in amendment that the Warden, the County Solicitor and Mr Spoor be a committee on amendments to assessment law, and report as soon as possible.

Mr Day suggested that the committee should meet in the evenings while the Council was sitting, by this means they might report during the present session; besides they would also effect a saving of mileage, and other expenses might be saved.

Mr Mudie suggested that there should be no report this session, but that the committee read up the law on the subject in the meantime, and report at next sittings. By this means he thought that members of the Council not on the committee might also be prepared to submit amendments of importance.

Mr Day suggested that the committee might be composed of the whole Council, and sit in the evenings as it was apparent that the information was needed at once. [The Clerk had read a letter from Mr Rykert after the motions were read, desiring that any suggestion the Council had to offer should be sent in at an early day.]

No final action was taken on either the motion or the amendment.

A letter was read from Mr William Ferguson, late Treasurer, requesting that, having tendered his resignation to the Council, which was accepted, his bonds be given up to him.

No action was taken on the communication, a motion for adjournment having been put and carried.

The Council adjourned at a few minutes before five.

Thursday, 30th Jan.

It was half-past ten when the Council was called to order by the Warden.

The Clerk read the minutes of the previous day which were approved.

Mr Mudie said he wished to state for the information of the Council that two debentures ($4,000) in possession of Mrs McLeod fell due to-day, and no provision had been made for retiring them, they having been entered on the debenture book as falling due in 1873. Mrs McLeod was willing to take debentures for the amount of 7 or 10 years at the same rate of interest, or she would take the money if the Council so preferred.

The Clerk read a letter from Mr Neil McLeod, Mrs McLeod's agent, on the same subject.

Also a letter from J. B. Pense, Toronto, in relation to the monument to be erected in that city to the Volunteers who fell at the battle of Ridgeway.

Also a letter from the City Clerk, enclosing a copy of the grand jury report of the late Recorder's Court.

Certain accounts were read, and referred to the proper committee.

The motions not disposed of yesterday in relation to the appointment of a special committee to frame suggestions as to alterations in the municipal and assessment laws were taken up.

Mr Godfrey objected to the County Solicitor being one of the committee proposed by Mr Joyner's amendment, not being a member of the Council.

The original motion was carried.

Mr Strachan moved, seconded by Mr Smith, that the auditors shall prepare an abstract of the receipts, expenses, and liabilities of the corporation, and also a detailed statement of all the accounts of 1867, and report in duplication all the accounts; that the said auditors have power and are hereby directed to examine into any year's accounts and books, in order to make a proper report thereon; and that they are also hereby directed to make a special audit of all the treasurer's accounts as far back as 1850. Carried.

Mr Mudie moved, seconded by Mr Spoor, that a by-law be passed according to law for issuing debentures falling due during the current year. Carried.

The Council adjourned shortly after noon until two o'clock.

BISHOP MORIARTY ON FENIANISM.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, who on other occasions has honourably stood forward to maintain the cause of loyalty and order, has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his diocese:

"Venerable Brethren—We saw yesterday in a Dublin newspaper a list of places where requiem masses or other solemn services were celebrated for the persons lately executed in Manchester. To our great surprise one of the places named was Killarney. We lose no time to contradict this statement, which is a calumny, no doubt unintentional, on the clergy, secular and regular, of this town, and which would be, if true, a scandal to the diocese. As some of the laity were very pressing in their demands for such services, it may be useful to state the grounds of our refusal. It is, of course, a right and holy thing to pray for all who died in the peace of the Church; and those who pay the last penalty that human justice can exact have a special claim upon our charity. Prayer for their souls is the only mercy with which society can temper the severity of this dread award. It takes from punishment the appearance of vengeance. It reminds us that God loves to pardon those whom man condemns. There are circumstances which render the victims of the late executions more special objects of compassion. Their crime had not that character of atrocity or brutality which marks the murder so frequently reported in the English newspapers. It was not perpetrated through hatred or revenge, or for sordid gain. We may charitably suppose that all concerned had wished and hoped to effect their purpose without shedding human blood. The manner in which the accused met their doom was by all accounts edifying and Christianlike. Many too, are of opinion that, however certain the alleged facts may be, there was not a fair trial, inasmuch as the evidence was proved to be false with regard to one of the accused. For these reasons, in addition to the generous views of charity we prayed for them in secret, and asked the Almighty to take them to His eternal rest. Now, if the demand for special public service was based on such considerations, we should not deem it obj ctionable on the ground of morality. But it was not sympathy or compassion we asked for, but honour; and it would be false to assert and childish to believe that it was for such reasons that it was sought to pay public exceptional honour to the deceased. Those among us who planned funeral processions, or who asked funeral services, must have believed that the conduct of the executed was praiseworthy, and that they sacrificed their lives in a just and noble cause. If their conduct was in reality wrong they should not be made objects of public honour and admiration, and to participate in paying such honour, or to sanction it, would be a violation of our duty, as the divinely appointed guardians of morality. In what light then, must we view those acts of violence which eventuated in the death of a fellow-being.

"Plain reasons I am to tell you that these people acted in the cause of revolution, and though these poor men may not have been conscious of the tendency of their acts yet we know the revolution is the chief form of antagonism to God and to religion which the spirit of evil assumes in our day.

"Now, it will not be denied that there are wrongs in Ireland, and for the further, and perhaps the only conspiracy—that is of a secret society. We feel confident in the belief that the laws of society in a country like this, would be the same in the opinion of the champions of the Sovereign people. We would remind them that the Sovereign people of Ireland should be members of secret societies unless they renounce the society and repent of the sin, and are we to tell them in the same breath that it is heroism and patriotism? Again and we feel that which the Papacy has condemned. Again, we feel that any Kerry priest should be ever guilty of such double dealing to words that are false and of such disrespect to the Holy See.

"Thirdly, if those acts of violence are lawful and praiseworthy it must be lawful and praiseworthy to repeat them. Are we, as priests of the living God prepared to give such counsel? Is it lawful to fire shots in a crowded street, with danger to the lives of innocent and unoffending people? If a band of Orangemen strive to rescue one of their brotherhood charged with felony or treason, and, in the effort, shot an unarmed Catholic, should we not deem it immoral, nay, brutal, to give to the homicides a popular ovation? We have heard of another fearful outrage causing death and damage to several who never did harm to us or to our country. Are we expected to canonize the men who fired the gunpowder at Clerkenwell? And yet to make a breach in a gaol wall by a dangerous explosion does not imply as direct an intention of homicide as the firing lead-laden revolver. We are told that political offences should not be punished with death. If this doctrine is to be accepted all political offenders should benefit equally by the immunity it affords. The British Government, which is deemed the oldest political offender in this country, may fairly demand that its servants shall not be put to death by their assailants. It is too much to expect that there should be such a one-sided bargain as would give the power of life and death only to the subject and take it from the ruler. If those who seek to redress the wrongs of our country from acts or threats of violence, there is no fear that in this age any amount of written or spoken disaffection will ever be visited with the last penalty of the law. The struggle for justice and for reform can be carried to a favourable issue under the conditions, and according to the rules and principles laid down by the great Kerryman who has been as yet the only successful champion of Irish freedom. Here we should not forget O Connell's maxim, that the man who commits a crime drives a nail in the coffin of his country. We have thus written to you, venerable brethren, first to contradict the statement to which we have allluded, and then to give an answer to those who may be dissatisfied with the part that we and our clergy have taken. We sometimes hear the names of birelings and traitors applied to those who will not join in the insane movements of the present time. If we were birelings we would flatter the folly and pander to the prejudice of those on whom we depend for food and raiment. If we were traitors to our country we would cherish those secret conspirators who are stabbing her at the heart. But then we should be also traitors to conscience, traitors to God, traitors to the Gospel which He has intrusted to our keeping and commanded us to preach.

"Yours faithfully in Christ our Lord,

"DAVID, Bishop of Kerry.

"Killarney, Dec 30, 1867."

The United States revenue officers at Wilmington, Del., have been active, within a few days past, seizing illicit distilleries and arresting the guilty parties. Two establishments in the country, some distance from Wilmington—one a very large one—have been seized and five men arrested. Other parties are believed to be implicated.

Marble has been discovered near Sherbrooke of as good quality as the famous Rutland marble. The quarry has been purchased by Mr Orin Webster, of Compton, who is organizing a company to work. It contains abundance of statuary marble, valued at $10 a foot.

The Nova Scotian journals do cool things; the Halifax *Citizen*, after a vigorous denunciation of Confederation, and a triumphant exultation over the universal feeling in favour of cutting adrift from perfidious bankrupt Canada, implores the Dominion Government to adopt Major Robinson's line for the Intercolonial railway, and says it is strong enough to do this to please Nova Scotia, even if half of New Brunswick is offended.

Bierstadt, the American artist, has been visiting Queen Victoria. A letter from him says:—"I was invited to send my pictures to the Royal Palace at Osborne for Her Majesty and the royal family to see; I was also desired to accompany them. I did so, and was much pleased with the very kind manner in which I was received. Her Majesty is a very charming and agreeable lady, and makes one feel quite at home in her presence. She seemed much pleased with my works. I was then invited to see the Palace, partake of lunch, &c."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON RITUALISM.

Viscount Sydney, M.P., the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, and several other gentlemen have forwarded a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury:—They say it is their duty "to bring under your notice the extent to which the teaching of doctrines of a Romish character and changes in the Ritual have been carried on in our parish church, and to appeal to your Grace to restore the services of our Church and the teaching of the clergy to that Scriptural simplicity which is maintained in the Articles and Liturgy. The Ritualism arises from the views of our rector, the Rev F. H. Murray, with regard to the Eucharist, the priesthood and the altar. The doctrines which Mr Murray teaches may be ascertained from a letter which he has published in the Sussex Express, and from a book entitled The Eucharistic Manual, which he has circulated. In this letter and manual there is abundant evidence of doctrinal sentiments at variance with the standards of our Church. The Sacrament is described as 'a sacrifice offered up to God the Father' by the minister. The Lord's table is represented as an 'altar' on which a sacrifice is offered, and the priest is assumed to have the office of a sacrificing priest. The doctrine of the real presence is asserted, and the whole spirit of the book and letter are in close affinity to the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Your Grace will feel the great hardship of either having to listen to such teaching or to withdraw from our parish church." The Archbishop in acknowledging the address, says he has received a memorial from 24 other influential gentlemen, stating that Mr Murray does not hold doctrines inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of England, and speaking in grateful terms of the privileges they enjoy through his ministry. He has, therefore, no reason to think that the bulk of the congregation are dissatisfied with the existing order of the services. His Grace remarks:—"That the doctrine of the Real Presence in one way or another is the doctrine of the Church of England it would be impossible to deny, for her language attests this. But it is a spiritual presence to be realized by faith, not a corporal presence. It is, nevertheless, a real presence in the sense of its being effectual for all those purposes of which Christ's body was broken and his blood shed, just as the sun, though its bodily presence be in the heavens, is present on earth for all the purposes of light and heat. But, our Church warns us that no adoration should be offered either unto the sacramental bread and wine or to any corporal presence of Christ's natural body and blood. And as to any local presence, except in the heart of the believer, she pronounces nothing." With regard to the Eucharistic Manual, his Grace considers that it does not reflect the doctrines of the Church of England, and strongly objects to its circulation.

AMERICAN GAMBLING HOUSES

It is very easy to distinguish the professional from the ordinary gambler. The latter has a nervous expression about the mouth, and an intense gaze upon the cards, and altogether a very serious anxious appearance, while the professional plays in a very quiet manner, and seems to care but little how the game goes, and his desire to appear as if the game were new to him is almost certain to expose him. Previous to the struggle for independence in the South, there were many hundreds of gamblers scattered about through the Southern towns, and the Mississippi steamboats used to abound with them. In the South a gambler was regarded as outside the pale of society, and classed with the slave-trader, who was looked up to with loathing by the very same men who traded with him; such was the inconsistency of public opinion. The American gambler differs from his European brethren in respects; he is very frequently, in education, in appearance and manner, a gentleman, and if his private history were known, it would be found that he was of good birth, and was at one time possessed of considerable fortune, but having lost all at the gambling-table, he gradually came down to the level of those who proved his kin, and having no profession nor means of livelihood left to him, he adopted their mode of life. On one occasion I met a brother of a Southern general (very famous in the late war, and still a wealthy man) who at one time was one of the richest planters in the state of Louisiana, and is now acting as an agent for a set of gamblers to decoy young men of means from the several hotels in New York to their gaming-houses. After losing everything he had he became a croupier in a gambling house in New Orleans, and afterwards plied his trade on the Mississippi for some years, then went to Mexico, and finally went to New York, where he opened a house on his own account. During the war he speculated in "greenbacks," and lost all his ill-got en gains, and had to descend to his present position. There is nothing very interesting in this house of John Morrissey. The same flocks of well-dressed and fashionable looking men of all ages pass in and out all through the day and night; tens of thousands of dollars are lost and won; the "click" of the markers never ceases; all speak in a low tone; everything has a serious, quiet appearance. The dealers seem to know every one, and nod familiarly to all who approach their tables. John Morrissey is occasionally to be seen walking through the rooms, apparently a disinterested spectator. He is a short thick-set man, of about forty years, dark complexioned, and wears a long beard, dresses in a slovenly manner, and walks with a swagger. Now and then he approaches a table, makes a few bets, and is then lost in the crowd.

It is reported that there is a voluntary movement on the part of many Hindoos towards abandoning the worship of idols.

The Dublin papers mention that on the night of the 2nd instant a murderous attack was made on Colonel Forbes, a magistrate of the county Galway, at his residence at Rusaheen, Carna, by a man with his face blackened. Colonel Forbes lives in a very precarious state. His residence is in a very lonely part of the country, about 50 miles from Galway. His housekeeper was thrown downstairs by the perpetrator of the outrage.

The village of Ogdensburgh has been transformed into a city. With a population of over ten thousand, which is still increasing at a rapid rate, it was thought time to escape from the leading strings of village existence and boldly assume the more honourable and dignified, if more costly and onerous, responsibilities of city life. With the change of status it was attempted to effect a change of name. "St. Lawrence" was proposed and rejected, and the old name "Ogdensburgh" has been retained, with the exception of the final "h."

THE RECENT DEATH BY BURNING AT ALTON.—A few days ago a statement was made in the Leader to the effect that an old man named Wm. Wright had been burnt to death at Alton, in Chloguacousy, in consequence of some young men placing shavings about him and then setting fire to them. A correspondent writes to us stating that as soon as it was rumoured that there were suspicious circumstances in connection with the unfortunate man's death, a coroner's inquest was held on the body by Dr. Barnhart, one of the coroners for the county of Peel, and that a large amount of evidence was produced, medical and otherwise. At the conclusion of the investigation the jury, which was composed of intelligent farmers and merchants, and of which Mr Thomas Russell was foreman, brought in the following verdict:—"The jury empannelled to enquire into the cause of death of the late William Wright, of the township of Caledon, have come to the conclusion, after carefully considering the evidence brought before them, as well as of the view of the body, that the deceased came to his death by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors, which fatal result was, in the opinion of the jury, hastened by want of proper care and attention in the house of one Joseph Alexander, in which deceased was allowed during his illness to be exposed on the floor of a public bar room. The jury regard such conduct to a fellow creature as exceedingly inhuman and deserving of the severest public reprehension. The jury would direct the attention of the public authorities to this outrage upon the moral and Christian sentiment of the community, and suggest that immediate steps be taken to suppress any unlicensed taverns in the township, and cause the laws in reference to all public houses of entertainment to be strictly observed."—*Leader.*

The Douglas Linen Company's factory at Kankakee, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The loss will reach $40,000; partially insured.

Rev. Henry W. Beecher has in his church a new and elegant pulpit, made from the wood of an olive tree, cut near the garden of Gethsemane, and brought home by Mr Moses S. Beach.

One hundred Germans have settled in South Carolina, about twenty-four miles from Columbia, and are astonishing the old-fashioned planters with the energy with which they go to work.

Some statistics recently published in England show the destructive effects of the cattle plague. It is estimated that 4,786,427 head of cattle were destroyed by rinderpest.

The money order business of the New York post office for the last year amounted to $2,457,963 94 received; and $2,876,156 22 paid out, a very large increase in both items over the business of 1866.

Russell Betts, a farmer living near Mount Clewes, Mich., is the latest lucky heir to an English fortune. His pile in prospective is $1,500,000.

The Cheyenne Leader says a man was robbed of $700 in that city a few days ago, and the next day he was blindfolded by some fellows taken to a house, and received his money back again, and was then led away.

Messrs Laird, Brothers, of Birkenhead, have entered into a contract with the English Government to build an iron-clad ship of 3,770 tons burden and 800 horse power, to be named the *Vanguard*.

A proposition was made the other day in the Wisconsin Legislature to print 5,000 copies of the Governor's address in the Irish language. In reply to the question who would read it, the mover replied "The people of Ireland," and brought down upon himself the ridicule of the House.

The New York correspondence of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that some of the Fenian brethren are taking up Geo. Francis Train as a candidate for Governor of the Empire State, provided he declines a nomination for Congress which he is sure to have anyhow.

It is stated that Secretary Stanton, in answer to a question from Senator Wade as to whether he entertained any notion of resigning, remarked "Sir, I would as soon think of turning over the War Department to the rebels during the war as of surrendering my trust now into the hands of Andrew Johnson."

A loving husband in Omaha becoming jealous of his pretty wife, took measures for "blowing her up" in a somewhat remarkable manner. He filled a piece of wood with gunpowder and then put it in her way to light the fire with. Result: a stove destroyed and the wife uninjured.

The Frontier Index says advices from Fort Phil. Kearney are to the effect that the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians are becoming very troublesome. Cavalry scouts at that post have recently had two fights with them, and killed several of them and re-captured over 50 stolen government horses and mules.

The statement relative to the financial affairs of the city of Quebec given by the new Mayor, showing a deficiency of nearly one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars for two years is exciting some little attention and indignation. It is hoped it will have the effect of causing a portion of the citizens to throw off their indifference to civic affairs, and see to their proper management.

A Dublin telegram says that the articles for which the *Irishman* newspaper is to be prosecuted are eight in number, and were printed between January, 1867, and the 4th of the present month. The advertisement of the Dublin funeral procession is included, as well as a letter signed "Jeremiah Vaughan, J. P." entitled "Ireland's Patriot Archbishop," and certain mystical figures, 98! 49! 68!

An amorous but asthmatical old man, about 60 years of age, who has been an inmate of the Bradford Workhouse, England, for three years, won the affections of a deaf and dumb damsel of 70, who was also an inmate of the same institution, and the enamoured pair eloped. The bridegroom becoming intoxicated with bliss (or beer) became involved in a quarrel the next day, and was sent to gaol for two months on being convicted of an assault. His disconsolate bride returned to the workhouse, there silently to bemoan her unhappy fate.

Referring to the recent action of the Ontario Legislature, the St. John (New Brunswick) *News* says:—

"We are heartily rejoiced at the action of the Local Ontario Government regarding the relief of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia. A generous, practicable sympathy with the worthy fishermen of the Sister Province on the part of Ontario just now, will be productive of great good, not only in the amelioration of much suffering, but also in the creation of good-feeling between the widely-separated sections of the Dominion. The excellent judgment shown by the Ontario Legislature in the management of the affairs of its own Province, will be gracefully supplemented by its merited sympathy with fellow-subjects in Nova Scotia."

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that Messrs Archibald Leitch MacLellan, of Belleville, gentleman, George Douglas Wyckoff, of Madoc, assayer, Asa Allworth Burnham, the younger, of Cobourg gentleman, James Carr Ritchie, of Hamilton, gentleman, Francis Edwin Kilvert, of Hamilton, Esquire, and James Edwin O'Reilly, of Hamilton, Esquire, are about to apply for a charter under the Joint Stock Companies Act for the purpose of enabling them to enter upon gold and silver mining operations on lot 10, in the 8th concession of the township of Madoc. Their corporate name will be "The Rose Mining Company of Madoc," and they will have a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $5 each, half of which has been paid in and invested in the lot in question.

The Boston Journal says, that measures are on foot for a boat race between the Oxford University crew of England and the Harvard crew. Correspondence on the subject has passed between the two colleges, and the result has been that a match is proposed to come off next September. The English crew are to row in an eight-oared boat with coxswain, and the American without, over a straight course of three miles or more. This race will decide the mooted question of the advantage or disadvantage, or at any rate the expediency of carrying the coxswain. A single scull race between the two colleges is also proposed.

St. Louis papers give some details of the prize fight between Thomas McCann and Dennis Reardon, of that city, which resulted in the killing of the former. Only five or six rounds were fought. In the last round McCann grew faint and staggered; his arms were hanging loosely to his side, and he reeled towards Reardon, who dealt him a terrible blow in the abdomen. Parties in the crowd then cried out, "Don't hit him again," but Reardon paid no attention to the warning, and struck another powerful blow near the same locality, when McCann fell heavily upon the ground, and shortly afterwards expired.

The vote passed by the French Corps Legislatif, appropriating 400,000 francs to the cause of alleviating the famine in French Algeria, is timely and beneficent. The terrible famine of Orissa, in British India, wherein two millions of people perished, was at first a matter entirely within the control of the officials, had they begun early enough to make the needful provisions. But the distress spread, and the Government was imbecile and impotent. The French have need to act quickly, for the poor Arabs are falling by the tens of thousands. The sum voted will go but a little way, large as it is. The French press is agitating the question, and calling especial attention to the necessity of complete organisation in the distribution of relief. This is the strong point of the French, and there is hope that its early discussion may incite the Government to special and effective action.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury in a report declaring the six United States steamers on the lakes to be unfit for revenue purposes, and recommending their sale, admits that they were placed there for "weighty considerations aside from the ordinary purposes of the revenue."

On Tuesday afternoon the Prince of Wales visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where some of the sufferers by the late dreadful calamity are lying. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Hamilton, Major Teesdale, and two or three other private friends. The Royal party were received by the secretary and treasurer of the institution, and conducted to the different beds on which the unfortunate sufferers were lying. His Royal Highness expressed great sympathy and commiseration for their condition, and the patients seemed much pleased and gratified at the attention shown them by the visit. The party then proceeded to the House of Detention, and were conducted by Capt. Codd, the governor, to the scene of the explosion. They stayed in and about the prison for nearly an hour.

THE STEAM MAN—HIS FIRST APPEARANCE ON THE STREET.—When a description of Mr Deddrick's steam man was published, scores of gentlemen from other cities ventured into Detroit, and all who could not go wrote, inquiring about this new wonder. An enthusiastic Committee of Five travelled all the way from Albany, one day last week, to decide the bet that the whole thing was a "newspaper story." Many of the letters ask for more minute descriptions than have already been published; some are containing orders for men; some write as territorial rights to manufacture and sell them, and others wish to hire the man on a speculation. A Chicagonian thinks the most profitable work to which the thing can be put will be farming on Illinois prairies, and proposes that it walk to Chicago on a wager. Many experiments have been made with the "man" during the past fortnight, and, although some accidents, such as are incident to new machinery, occurred, he finally works perfect. The old spiral springs have been replaced by stronger ones, so that the steam man is no longer weak in the knees, and upon steam being generated on Thursday, he stumped off like a live Trojan. In the evening he appeared on Broadway, at Crump's Garden, where he will exhibit himself next week.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 30th instant, by the Rev John A. Mulock, at the residence of the bride's mother, Robert A. Irwin, to Martha Campbell, both of this city.

DIED.

In Kingston, Jan. 30th, Simon Sweetland, Esquire, aged 74 years.

In this city, on the 29th instant, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. Hanna, aged 22 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, No. 61 Brock Street, on Friday at 2 o'clock, to Waterloo Cemetery.

ALE, ALE, ALE,

300 Doz. Quarts Ale, well up,
200 " Pints " " "

McRAE & Co.

PORTER, PORTER, PORTER.

200 Doz. XXX Qts Brown Stout Guinness,
200 " XXX Pts " " "
200 " Canadian, well up.

McRAE & Co.

TEA, TEA, TEA.

Try our 2s 6d Young Hyson Tea,
Try our 3s Black Tea,
Try our 3s 6d Old Hyson
Try our 4s First Chop,
Try our 5s Extra Choice Moyune,
Try our 3s Gunpowder,
Try our 4s 6d True Gunpowder.
Try our Choice Japan at 3s 3d, 5 lbs or upwards at 3s per lb.

McRAE & CO.

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.

Mocha, Java, Ceylon, Laguayra and Rio, Roasted and Ground on the Premises.

McRAE & CO.

FOREIGN LIQUORS!

We sell the Oldest Sherry Wine,
We sell the Oldest Port Wine,
We sell the Oldest Madeira,
We sell the Best Claret,
We sell the Best Champagne,
We sell the Best Light Wines,
We sell the Oldest Brandies,
We sell the Oldest Rum,
We sell the Oldest Gin,
We sell the Oldest Scotch Whiskey,
We sell the Oldest Irish do,
We sell the Oldest Canadian do.
All our own importation direct.

McRAE & CO.

Figs! Figs!! Figs!!!

500 Choice Smyrna Figs 1s 3d per Box.

McRAE & CO.

CURRANTS, CURRANTS

20 lbs choice Currants for 1 Dollar.

McRAE & CO.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

A choice lot of Sugar Cured Hams.

McRAE & CO.

FISH! FISH!!

Bbls Labrador Herrings,
Half-Bbls "
Table Codfish,
Finnan Haddies,
Smoked Salmon.

McRAE & CO.

Jan. 29.

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 tone 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, Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhœa Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

"OCCUPATION" ... Salve with a ... They are bogus. ... Haydock on ... The genuine ... white powder."

All orders for the ... dressed to J. Haydock, ... York.

Patients ... plaints, and ... lowing mail, ... of Disease."

If the medicine ... section, write and ... closed.

Dec. 29, 1867.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Rx

So wide is the field ... merous are its ... of country are ... been restored, ... perate diseases of ... its superiority over ... too apparent to ... virtues are known, ... what antidote to ... dangerous affections ... incident to our climate.

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

Norcross ... Wholesale ...

A Brown ... Having passed several ... ed by the agonies ... and becoming ... Soothing Syrup, ... procured a supply ... home, and ... had done, she ... the child, as she ... pathy. That night ... and the parents ... the day following ... still worse; and ... sleepless night, ... room to attend to ... the father with the ... be administered ... to the baby, and ... hands slept well, ... the morning bright ... was delighted with ... change, and although ... ception practised upon ... the Syrup, and ... restless nights have ... of the Syrup never ... by, and overcome ... 25 cents a bottle.

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

For Throat Diseases ... Brown's Bronchial ... the fullest confidence ... have been thoroughly ... good reputation they ... These Lozenges are ... esteemed remedy for ... FECTIONS, Asthma, ... and Irritation of the ...

PUBLIC SPEAKERS ... will find them invaluable ... before speaking or singing ... throat after any unusual ... organs, having a ... tions which disturb ... at 25 cents per box.

Holloway's Ointment ... Are certain and safe remedy ... adults. As art is a ... one great cause of ... alone. It cannot be too ... of parents the necessity ... By so doing, and ... cause of the disease ... from early graves. The ... numerous symptoms ... Worms:—Derangement ... offensive breath, ... the teeth during sleep, ... frequent slimy stools, and ... pain in the head and ... trembling, cough, ... dreams, and a great ... Worm Lozenges are ... child—drive out the worms ... completely cleanse the ... the necessity of ... ant cathartic. Such ... of Northrop & Lyman, ... sole proprietors, ... Lozenges, and take no other. ... box. Sold by all ...

The Great ... SIR JAMES CLARKE'S ... FEMALE PILLS ... Prepared from ... Physician ...

THIS well known ... and safe remedy for ... tions, from any cause ... remedy, it contains ... To Married Females it is ... short time, bring on the ... In all cases of Nervous ... be Back and Limbs, ... Palpitation of the heart, ... Headache, Whites, and all ... by a disordered system, these ... all other means have failed. ... These Pills have never been ... directions on the 2nd page of ... For full particulars, get a ... N. B.—$1 and $5 enclosed ... lized agent, will insure a bottle, ... return mail. ... JOB MOSES, M. P., sole ... Newcastle, C. W., general ... Druggists in Kingston, and ...

Batchelor's Hair Dye ... This splendid Hair Dye is ... world; the only true and ... reliable, instantaneous; no ... ridiculous tints; remedies ... dyes; invigorates and leaves ... beautiful *black* or *brown*, ... and Perfumers; and properly ... lor's Wig Factory, No. 16 ... York.

To Consumptives ... The Rev. EDWARD A. ... (free of charge), to all who ... scription with the directions ... using the simple remedy by which ... of a lung affection and that ... sumption. His only object is ... fliction, and he hopes every ... prescription, as it will cost ... may prove a blessing. Please ... Rev. EDWARD A. ... No. 165 South Second Street, ... New York.

Information ... Information guaranteed to ... growth of hair upon a bald ... face, also a receipt for the ... Blotches, Eruptions, etc., ... the same soft, clear, and ... tained without charge by ... THOS. F. CHAPMAN ... 833 Broadway ...

Errors of Youth ... A Gentleman, who suffered ... Nervous Debility, Premature ... effects of youthful indiscretion, ... of suffering humanity, ... it, the recipe and directions ... ple remedy by which he was ... wishing to profit by the ... can do so by addressing ... JOHN B. OGDEN, 41 Cedar ...