To Advertisers.

All Contract Advertisements, that is Advertisements not charged full Tariff rate, are payable in Cash.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:—

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4:15 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.
Depart at.....4:35 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10:00 p.m., depart at 6:45 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.....1:30 p.m. and 1:40 a.m.
Depart at.....1:50 p.m. and 1:45 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 3:15 a.m.; depart at 6:15 a.m.

Post Office Time Table.

MAILS GOING EAST.

By Day Express Train close at 12:40 p.m.; Arrive at 1:30 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 4:00 a.m.

GOING WEST.

By Day Express Train close at 3:20 p.m.; Arrive at 4:00 p.m.
By Night Express Train close at 9 p.m.; Arrive at 4:00 a.m.

FOR UNITED STATES

Via Cape Vincent, close at 7:00 a.m. daily, and arrive at ——a.m.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Line, will be closed every Monday at 7:00 a.m.
Per Dominion Line, every Tuesday at 7:00 a.m.
Per Canadian Line, every Friday at noon.
(Papers and Letters should be marked for the Route on which they are intended to be forwarded.)

SUNDAY DIRECTORY—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

St. George's Cathedral—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. every Sunday, and also at 11 a.m. on the first Sunday in the month, and on all days for which a special Festival is provided. Morning Prayer with Sermon at 11; Military Service at 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer at 7. Morning Prayer on all Festivals at 10, and Evening Prayer at 4. Sermon on Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m.

All Saints'.—Weekdays—Daily—Matins at 7:30 a.m.; Fridays and Vigils of all Holydays—Evening with Sermon, 7:30 p.m. Sundays—Holy Communion at 7:30 a.m.; Litany and Catechising or Baptism at 4:00 p.m.; Evening with Sermon, 7:30. There is also celebration of the Holy Communion on all Holydays at 9 a.m.

St. Paul's Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

St. James' Church (Union Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, (free) 6:30.

St. Mark's Church (Barriefield.)—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. John's Church (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic.)—Mass, 7:00, 9:00; Military Service, and 10:30 a.m. Vespers, 3:30.

St. Andrew's Church (Princess Street)—Morning Service, 11:00; Afternoon Service, 6:30.

Chalmers' Church (Earl Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

Brock Street Presbyterian Church.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Sydenham Street)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

Wesleyan Methodist Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

Methodist Episcopal Church, (Head of Johnson street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

Primitive Methodist Church (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

Baptist Church (Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

Congregational Church (Wellington Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

Catholic Apostolic Church (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

Meeting of Temperance Societies at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday afternoon from 4:45 to 5:30 o'clock.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus per Omnem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1868.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c

The tenders for the Rockwood Asylum contracts will be received no latter than today.

The Denominational Colleges.

There has been but one real genuine debate in the Legislature of Ontario, that of Wednesday, on the Denominational Colleges—i.e., whether Grants of Public Money should still be given to support Sectarian Colleges, at which are chiefly educated the Clergymen of the several Churches in Canada. In principle this is bad, but in practice it has been found sometimes beneficial; especially in Colonies where education has not been of a high standard. Such was the case in Ontario, but it is not so now. The country is rich enough to educate its Clergymen, whether Protestant or Catholic. Therefore while we acknowledge that great good has been achieved by Grants of Money to Queen's College, Regiopolis College, Trinity College and Victoria College, representing Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Methodists, yet now that all these Sects are able to stand alone, public aid is no longer required, though if granted would be gratefully received. The House of Assembly appears to have been almost universally of this opinion, judging by the result of the debate of Wednesday night.

The debate was opened by Mr. Clark, who made a long speech, and moved the following Resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House it is necessary and expedient, in the interest of Collegiate education, that some comprehensive scheme be devised and adopted for giving effect to the objects; and for extending the operation of the Act XVI. Vic., cap. 89, in the establishment of a Provincial University, and the affiliation of colleges to be supported in connection therewith." This resolution embraced the question at issue; because if carried, and the Colleges we have named become affiliated to a Provincial University, they would receive aid from the public purse. Mr. Clarke's arguments are not worth publishing. He was met by two gentlemen, Messrs. Rykert and Blake, who each moved separate amendments. Mr. Blake's was:—"That this House, while firmly adhering to the view that denominational colleges should not be supported by State aid, is prepared to give its best consideration to any scheme which may be laid before it, for the improvement of superior education and for the establishment and maintenance through the Provincial University of a uniform and elevated standard of education." And after a warm debate, in which nearly all the speakers concurred with him, it was carried by a majority of 57 to 14. Mr. Rykert's amendment was simply an addendum to Mr. Blake's, as follows:—"That this House, while recognizing the importance of superior education, is still of opinion, as expressed by the House last session, that no aid should be granted to colleges under denominational control." It was also carried by a still larger majority, 59 to 12. The Premier did not take part in the argument, for as Messrs. Blake and Rykert expressed the opinions of the Government, their policy was accepted. Thus the question is settled for the present. There are to be no more direct grants to Sectarian Colleges, but a scheme of Superior Education is to be introduced, by which some of these Colleges might be benefited.

The Legislative Assembly on Thursday

Although the question of grants to Sectarain Colleges is settled for this session, petitions continue to pour into the Legislature, both for and against grants to Denominational Colleges, the latter largely preponderating.

The time for presenting petitions for private bills was extended till next day, in order to permit of a certain bill being introduced. The Attorney General stated that the House must adjourn before Christmas, and he would not permit further delays.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the City of Hamilton.

Mr. Blake introduced a bill to confirm conveyances made to the Trust and Loan Company.

Mr. Carling introduced a bill to amend the charter of Huron College; also, a bill to incorporate the Hellmuth Ladies' College.

Mr. Wood, a bill to establish Industrial Schools.

Mr. Cumberland, a bill to incorporate the Toronto Diocesan Synod and for other purposes; also, a bill to establish certain Municipal Institutions in the district of Algoma.

Mr. Lauder, a bill to relieve the Trustees of the estate of the late Hon. Mr. Elmsley.

Mr. Gow, a bill to give certain powers to the Trustees of the late Alex. Wrightson.

Mr. Williams, a bill to enable the Council of Port Hope to aid the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company.

Mr. Scott, (Ottawa), a bill to relieve Rady Smith, and enable her to manage the estate of the late Sir Henry Smith.—Referred to Private Bill Committee. Also, a bill to enable the Law Society to admit Frederick George Allaby as barrister at-law.

Mr. Paxton, a bill to amend the Act of Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company.

Mr. Colborne, a bill to incorporate the Simcoe and Muskoka Railway Company.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to construct a wooden or iron railway from Simcoe to Port Dover and other places.

Mr. Scott, a bill to legalise the grant of certain lands in the County of Grey.

The Prov. Secretary brought down a return of principal and interest due on Crown lands.

Mr. Blake moved for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Judges touching the Division Courts. The motion was carried.

Mr. Lauder moved for a copy of any petition or report made to the Government by the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, touching the affairs of the said Institution. This lead to a long and interesting debate on the most efficient mode of supporting charitable Institutions in the Province. The motion was finally carried.

Mr. Blake moved for copies of any communications from the Judges on the subject of the bill to diminish the Sittings of the County Courts, &c. The motion was carried.

The House went into Committee and granted the Supplies. Report to be received on Friday.

The House went into Committee on the Bill respecting the better protection of game in the Province. Several additional clauses had been inserted in Select Committee, which were now carried. The Committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Macdonald's Election Bill formally passed through Committee, and on the House resuming, Mr. Macdonald moved that the report be concurred in.

Mr. Currie moved in amendment to refer the bill back, so as to enfranchise persons assessed for $100 in villages and townships. A long debate ensued, and the amendment finally was lost. Yeas 13; nays 56—Mr. Calvin being among the yeas.

Mr. Call moved again in amendment to refer the report back to to restore the clause qualifying the candidates by the possession of real estate valued at $2,000 six months before election.

This was also lost, Yeas 22; nays 49—Mr. Calvin being with the nays this time.

The Bill was then read with amendment as reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Report on the County Court Bills was adopted without amendments in the bill ordered for a third reading.

Mr. Trow's Bills respecting lien for labor and materials was, at the suggestion of Mr. Macdonald, discharged.

Mr. Trow's bill for a homestead exemption law shared the same fate, notwithstanding that Mr. McKellar repeated the arguments he adduced the last session in its favor.

After some cross firing Mr Richard's mining bill was read a second time.

Mr. McKellar moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Municipal Institutions Act, with respect to damage. Carried.

Mr. Carnegie's bill respecting the Colonial Securities Company, and Mr. Williams bill to explain the Hamilton debentures act, were read a second time.

At 12:30 the House adjourned.

☞ The Perth Expositor says that a by by-law will soon be put before the ratepayers of Perth, by the Town Council, to give the rate-payers an opportunity of deciding whether aid shall be given towards building the proposed bridge over the Rideau. The movement is very popular, and no doubt substantial aid to the project can be obtained from the Government of Ontario. The Expositor is a vigorous advocate of local improvements and calls for the establishment of manufactures; easy transit to the Rideau for heavy goods; the bridge across the Rideau; a tramway to Lanark; and last but by no means least, a good road through Sherbrooke and Bathurst, into the townships of Oxden, Oso and Palmerston. These improvements are only a question of time, depending on the enterprize of the people.

The Orange Demonstration.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

Dear Sir—

The amusing, or rather foolish squabbling with respect to the late Orange Demonstration does not pay much for the common sense of Kingstonians. People of Ulster of old city are always true to one another, except when some ass drags a political, social or religious cost after him, to the vast annoyance of his neighbors. In the name of common sense, can't Canadians of different faith and nationality—as far as England, Ireland or Scotland are concerned—live at peace here in America, and not be bothering us with the old, foglish shibboleths of party which have been the curse of Ireland and every nation of Europe? There is nothing very high or noble in this stupid bickering. What we have to do here is to get bread for our families, and not be dinning the ears of the community with desperately pathetic or party howls, born of the differences of the past.

Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, is not a Conservative, as one of your correspondents asserts. He is an advanced Liberal. He professed Conservatism up to the time of his imprisonment for advocating practically what probably he thought right, but what was at the same time disallowed by the laws of England. If I am not mistaken, the correspondent to whom I have made allusion says that Mr. Johnston will stand by Mr. Disraeli. The assertion is inaccurate, inasmuch as Mr. Johnston has been returned for Parliament upon a thoroughly Liberal platform, and the speeches of the Orange leader are entirely inimical to "Dizzy's" policy.

It may appear strange, but it is a fact, that the majority of Mr. Johnston's supporters in the late contest were Roman Catholics! The leading Irish and English journals have "leaders" upon the subject—concluding, in fact, that the antagonism which has ruined Ireland is approaching its termination. Surely such an expression of opinion will influence for peace the people of Kingston, so that we may have no more of this nonsensical quarrelling about matters obsolete, threadbare, and repugnant to common sense.

J. M. J. G.

December 4, 1868.

Nova Scotia.

THE SITUATION

The anti papers of Halifax continue to criticise Mr. Howe's course—the Chronicle temperately, the Recorder fiercely, and the Citizen gravely. Of the country repeal press only the Yarmouth Tribune supposes Howe. The Eastern Chronicle of New Glasgow condemns both Howe and the Government, and thinks it idle to discuss whether a proposition to resign was made, as that course is still open, and should be adopted at once. The Citizen hopes the late Letters will be the last from either gentleman for the present. The Imperial Parliament meets seven days hence, and a week after the new Cabinet will be formed. After Christmas Mr. Bright will know what can be done, for repeal, and an answer to the Nova Scotia addresses can be had. It will not be long to wait, and in the meantime the Chronicle presumes the Government is maturing its policy. If the appeal to the Home Government is successful, the entire repeal party will be satisfied. If not, it trusts, it will be found the Government has improved during the last six months, and will propose a plan of operations that the party can approve, and give a prospect of success when they may marshal out again against Howe.

The Halifax Reporter hits off the annexation programme as follows:—John Stiles, Generalissimo of the Annexationist Repealers of Nova Scotia, has issued his orders through the Eastern Chronicle. They are in brief, "Go in for Annexation, because it is impossible for the projected appeal to the new Parliament to be successful, now that the 'Chief of the Repealers' has refused his endorsation thereto. I have 'smelt powder' and have heard the bullets whistle. Besides, I have got two 'slight wounds.' Moreover, I have a 'son who went to the war.' The debt of the United States is rapidly diminishing.' 'That of the Dominion is increasing.' 'Let public meetings be called in every section of the country.'"

Fire Near Napanee.

Napanee, Ont., Dec. 3.

Last night about four miles from this place a fire broke out at nine o'clock in a house, formerly a tavern stand, and owned by Patrick McAmbridge. It was burned together with a quantity of grain stored in the house. The fire was caused by a defective pipe. Loss about $1,000. No insurance.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

An Astonishing Bargain in Black Silks at the Montreal House. The Widest and Best Procurable Auction Bought—Heavy Loss to the Importers—5,000 Yards to select from.—Call soon.

JAMES DAVIS.

Breakfast.—A Successful Experiment.—The Civil Service Gazette has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast of so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalists. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle Maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. 1lnaw23

The Disallowance of Local Legislation.

[From the Leader.]

We yesterday referred to the provisions of the British North American Act touching the powers possessed by the Governor General in Council over the Acts passed by the several Local Legislatures. Some our writing then the Provincial Secretary has laid before the House several documents upon the subject, received from the Dominion Government, which possess no little interest and importance. They practically exemplify the principles we have been discussing, and ought to convince those who have been disposed to make light of the "careful scrutiny" of local legislation by the Minister of Justice and the Committee of the Privy Council, that such "careful scrutiny" has been fully and fairly exercised, certainly not with harshness, and with the one all important object in view of not permitting the legislation of the Dominion and that of the Local Legislatures to clash with each other.

The correspondence commences with a letter from the Secretary of State dated 24th June last, transmitting a memorandum of the Minister of Justice to the Governor in Council on the subject of disallowance. This is the memorandum which was sent early in the year to the local governments, and excited the ire of Journalists more anxious to lay hold of anything on which to hang a charge against members of the Privy Council than to consider a question fairly and upon its merits. In this memorandum the Minister of Justice pointed to the necessity of the Local Legislatures not exceeding their powers; requested that the local governments should transmit copies of the several acts passed by the Legislatures to the Dominion Government as soon as possible; and indicated the several respects in which local legislation may be bad, namely:—1st. As being ill-got and unconstitutional; 2nd. As being illegal or unconstitutional in part; 3rd. In cases of concurrent jurisdiction, as clashing with the legislation of the General Parliament; 4th. As affecting the interests of the Dominion Government. This memorandum—most proper and judicious under the circumstances—received the approval of the Privy Council before being sent to the local governments.

On the following month the Under-Secretary of State transmits a despatch containing a list of a large number of bills which had been considered and found unobjectionable; also a statement of several bills to which objection was taken either in whole or in part. These are as follows:—

Cap. 6, sec. 2.—This is a bill authorizing the publication of an Ontario Gazette, and making provision for inquiries concerning public matters and official notices. The second clause is objected to because it declares that a wilfully false statement made before the Commissioner authorized to be appointed under the Act is a misdemeanor punishable in the same manner as wilful and corrupt perjury. It is pointed out that this is legislation respecting the criminal law, which appertains solely to the Parliament of the Dominion, and it is recommended that the attention of the Government of Ontario be called to this clause, with a view to its being repealed this session, and that no action be taken on it meanwhile.

The 40th section of the Mining Act is objected to for the same reason, but we need not refer particularly to the section, as the bill of the present session repeals it.

Sections 82 and 83 of cap. 20 (the Registry Act) are referred to as illegally interfering with the criminal law. The 82nd section declares that any person taking a false oath shall be liable to the same penalties as if the oath had been taken in any court of record; and the 83rd makes the forging or counterfeiting instruments authorized by the Act a felony, punishable with imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for four or more years.

Section 50, cap 29 (the Agricultural Bill) is objected to, for the same reason—interference with the criminal law, in constituting the making of a false oath perjury.

Section 12, cap. 30, (Municipal Law), provides a qualification for persons at a Parliamentary election. This clause, it is said, it meant to include the electors to the Parliament of Canada, is beyond the power of the Local Legislature. If it is intended merely to apply to elections to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario it is inaccurate in expression. For, to avoid confusion, the Union Act confines the name of Parliament to the General Legislature; the Provincial Legislatures being uniformly styled as Legislatures. It is recommended that the attention of the Government of Ontario be called to this section, and it is suggested that the same may be amended so as to limit it expressly to elections for the Legislature of Ontario.

These were the only objections taken in the early part of the year. On the 5th of November two more communications were sent from Ottawa, one containing a further list of bills examined and found unobjectionable, and the other a list of those to which objection is taken. The following are the bills objected to, and the causes of objection:—

Chap 17 Secs 1 and 3.—This is an act to continue for a limited time the several acts therein mentioned. The first section which continues the Bankruptcy Act passed by the late province of Canada, being Sec. 7th, Vic. cap. 10; and the 3rd section, which extends the period limited by the fourth clause of the 29th and 30th Vic. cap. 14, for the continuation of the operation of certain Savings' Banks, are objectionable, as they possess to deal with the subjects of Bankruptcy and Savings' Banks, which by the Union Act are within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

Cap. 38.—An Act to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Company. This Act is objectionable, inasmuch as it incorporates a company for the purpose of constructing a bridge beyond the limits of the province of Ontario. It is declared to be especially desirable that this act should be repealed, as the company has its corporation secured by an act of the Parliament of Canada. It has, therefore, two acts of incorporation, and set up the pretension to build two bridges under them.

Cap. 64.—This act incorporates the Board of Trade of Guelph. The Minister of Justice in his memorandum to the Council, says he would have recommended that this act should be left to its operation were it not for the 22nd and 23rd clauses, the first of which has an express provision affecting the regulation of trade and commerce, and the second concerns the criminal law, both of which subjects are evidently beyond the power of the Local Legislature.

Cap. 5, sec. 6.—This clause is objectionable because it declares the counterfeiting or imitation of stamps or stamped papers for the purposes of the act to be perjury, which is legislation respecting the criminal law.

It cannot be questioned that these objections are good and that some action will have to be taken with reference to them. All the bills referred to are liable to disallowance. The Governor-General in Council, advised by the Minister of Justice, instead of taking this extreme course, points out the objections where they arise, and requests that they be removed. The Minister of Justice would have been sadly negligent to his duty had he allowed the bills to pass without scrutiny. He is certainly not entitled to the obloquy which has been heaped upon him because he has done that which the constitution requires he should do. He has taken the mildest possible way of stating his objections, and if are regarded here in the spirit of which they are taken, the present session of the Legislature ought not to be allowed to close without amendatory acts being passed. If this course be not taken, it is quite evident the bills objected to will have to be disallowed in toto before the year during which they be amended expires.

An Inhuman Monster.—At a late hour last night the Captain of the bark Dobbins went on board his vessel, and after angry words with his wife, he knocked her down and stamped upon her, and kicked her in such a terrible manner that she gave birth to a child, which he seized and threw overboard. He then went for a doctor, and disappeared. The woman is in a critical condition. The brute will be arrested.

Kingston Penitentiary.

To the Editor of the Montreal News:

Sir,—With reference to an article concerning the late plot in the King'ton Penitentiary, permit me, in fairness, to state that the alarm bell rope, attempted to be rendered useless by the convicts, was only used temporarily, the chain having accidentally broken. It is now replaced.

The prison is not, however, dependent on one alarm bell. There are other two secured in the guard towers, and which are more easily to convene under adverse circumstances; these again are available through the armed watch in the yard, who, at all hours, can safely communicate with the guards in the wings, as well as with a strong guard nightly posted outside the walls. These downtimes are lighted up at all hours of the night.

The promptitude with which the outbreak was happily detected at such an hour, should assure the public of the vigilance exercised in the institution.

Yours, &c.,

Z.

Kingston, 1st Dec., 1868.

*** The letter of our correspondent Z must banish all fears as to the convicts escaping from the Penitentiary, though, as the institution is very costly, we cannot perceive that the Province would suffer much if all the inmates of the Penitentiary migrated in a body to the United States and left the officials to amuse themselves ringing the alarm bells with new wire ropes. The moral sensibilities of philanthropists may be shocked at the imaginary exodus of some hundred criminals, but we can pay no higher compliment to the American nation than assuming their power of neutralizing the malign influence of such an advent. It must also be remembered that the American detectives are so vigilant and ubiquitous that criminals are soon gobbled up, and then trained to hard work in prisons, which are, in reality, self-supporting. To speak seriously, we believe that the management of the Kingston Penitentiary is excellent, and that the guards are so well organized and so faithful that there is not the remotest possibility of a successful outbreak, although we understand that another attempt was made on Saturday last.—Ed. News.

The Deceased Convict.—The Perth Expositor says:

The man Murray who was shot was sent to the Penitentiary from this place about 8 years ago, for robbing Brown & Wilson's and other stores in Almonte. While in jail, awaiting his trial, he and another man, named Fitzgerald, made preparations to break out, but were detected by the Gaoler. They had by some means procured a couple of table knives, which they sharpened to a keen edge, and fastened to their waists by means of a cord; their bed clothes were torn up, and a rope made out of them, which was to have been used in scaling the wall. From all accounts, Murray was a most desperate villain.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—The old and well known remedy which has acquired a world wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, &c., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest. 283

Shocking Murder.

A WOMAN CHOPS OFF THE HEAD OF HER BOY.

About two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Dec. 1st, a frightful tragedy was committed by a married woman named Snowdon, by the murder of her little boy, aged about four years. She is the mother of six children all of whom live at home with her. Her husband, who lives on the 20th concession, McG Livery, was away at Craig station, to work on the morning in question. From the testimony of the eldest girl, about 11 years old, it would appear that the wretched mother took the helpless little boy and laid him down on his face, and then with an axe chopped the head clean off the body! On seeing the blow about to fall, the eldest girl ran to inform the neighbors, who, when they came in, found that the bad laid the headless corpse on the bed, and had taken some ashes from the stove to soak up the blood which had been spilled! She acknowledged the deed, and said it was also her intention to kill the infant, (about six months' old) but that her heart failed her. On being questioned as to the motive for the deed, she said that her husband had said that when the child was twelve years old he would have to go out to work, and she did not wish him to be so treated. It is clear but that the poor woman is laboring under mental disease, though she appears conscious of having committed the crime. An inquest was held on Wednesday morning, when a verdict in accordance with facts was returned, and the woman was committed to London jail for safe-keeping. As might be expected, the whole neighborhood was intensely excited on hearing of the bloody deed. This is certainly one of the most melancholy affairs that has come to our knowledge for a long time past.—London Free Press.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Dec. 4, 1868.

The Brokers of Ontario St. report—
Silver buying at 4 discount.
" selling at 3½ discount.

Greenbacks, { Bills 73c. / Silver 75c.

Gold in New York at 3 o'clock, 135¼
Sterling exchange at New York 9½.

Current Prices of Grain.

Dec. 4, 1868.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report—

Fall Wheat,	0 00 to 0 00	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 00 to 1 02	" "
Rye,	0 62 to 0 70	" "
Barley,	1 00 to 1 20	" "
Peas,	0 85 to 0 90	" "
Oats,	0 30 to 0 32	" "
Buckwheat,	0 45 to 0 50	" "

New York Markets—Yesterday

Flour firmer for low grades; at 5,60 to 6,00 for superfine state and western; 6,65 to 7,05 for common to choice extra state. Wheat better and more doing; at 1,52 to 1,53½ for No. 2 Spring; 1,55 for prime No. 1 do.; 2,00 for amber Michigan. Rye quiet and heavy; at 1,50 for Canada, and 1,55 for state. Corn favors buyers; 1,14 to 1,16½ for sound mixed western; 1,14 for new do. Barley dull; 2,10, the latter for choice. Oats improved at 74½ to 75 for western. Pork dull and heavy at 24,50 to 26,00 for new mess; 25,50 to 25,87 for old. Lard quiet and firm.

Montreal Markets—Yesterday.

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 5,40 to 5,50; Fancy, 5,00 to 5,10; Welland Canal Super, 4,90 to 0,00 Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,90 to 5,00; Super No. 1. Western wheat, 4,90 to 0,00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,30 to 4,40; bag flour 2,35 to 2,50. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,12 to 1,13. Spring, 1,12 to 1,13; Western, 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 47 to 49. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0,00 to 0,00 Butter—Dairy 21 to 23c; storepacked 19 to 21c. Ashes—pots, 5,60 to 5,62½. Pearls, 5,50 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 135¼. Pork, Mess, 23,00 to 00,00; Prime mess, 17,00 to 00,00. Prime, 16,00 to 0,00. Dressed hogs, 6,50 to 7,50. Peas, per 66 lbs 92 to 94. Rye Flour 4,00 to 4,10.

Flour—market quiet but firm with little doing; rates generally unchanged. Grain nominal in absence of transactions. Provisions dull at former rates. Ashes—pots unchanged. Pearls in better demand, and prices improving.

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Dec. 3.

Shares.	BANKS.		Closing Prices.
1200	Bank of Montreal	10	141½ a 140
450	Bank B. N. America	6	104 a 105
80	City Bank	8	101 a 102
50	Banque du Peuple	8	106 a 107
50	Molsons Bank	8	109 a 110
40	Toronto Bank	8	99 a 99½
100	Bank of Toronto	8	119 a 120
100	Quebec Bank	7	97 a 99
50	Banque Nationale	8	105 a 106
40	Ontario Bank	7	42 a 45
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	106 a 107
100	Merchants' Bank	8	112½ a 113½
60	Eastern Townships Bank	8	99 a 100
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	89 a 90
100	Union Bank	8	104 a 106
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	95½ a 98½
70	Bank of Commerce	6	105 a 106

RAILWAYS.

£100	Grand Trunk		15 a 17
20	Great Western	4	13 a 15

MISCELLANEOUS

40	Montreal Telegraph Co	10	136 a 137
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	133 a 135
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	117 a 118
100	Can. Navigation Co.	20	106 a 108½
100	Dominion Stock 6 p.c.		105 a 106

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London, 60 days	109½ a 109¾
Private " "	108 a 109
Bank on New York	25½ a 25¾
Private " "	25½ a 26
Gold Drafts on New York	par.

Marine.—The following vessels have gone into winter quarters here, at the following places:—

At Navy Bay—The gunboat Rescue.

At St. Lawrence Wharf—The steamers Kingston, Passport and Grecian; prop. Magnet.

Below Cataraqui Bridge—The schrs. Annie Falconer, Dane and Annie Minnes.

G. T. Wharf—The barque Theraudis and schr. Bahama.

Cornthwaite's Wharf—Schr. Annandale and sloop Bay of Quinte.

Mc T. Company's Wharf—Schr Antelope.

Garden Island—Schrs. Gazelle, Oriental, Denmark, Richardson and M. L. Breck; barques London, Jessie Barwick and Lafayette.

Portsmouth—Schr Two Brothers, Tecumseth, Annie Craig, Princess Alexandra and Prince Alfred.

Glenford, Jones & Co.'s Wharf—Brig Baltimore.

Between Channel—Schooners Lily, Sea Bird and Pearl.

The barques British Lion and Robert Gaskin winter at Maitland.

The barques Arabia and Jessie Drummond and prop. Bruce and Brantford are at the shipyard awaiting repairs.

The sloop Greyhound is laid on for Picton until the close of navigation.

The Canadian Steamer.—The s.s. Damascus arrived at Portland on Thursday evening.

Customs Imports—In Bond.

Dec. 4.

G T R, Costicook—162 half chests tea, G Robertson & Son; 1 case, H Laidner; 1 case, Macnee & Waddell; 1 qtr cask wine, Officers Royal Artillery.

G T R, Toronto—2 boxes piano materials, Rappe, Weber & Co; 3 bales leaf tobacco, S P White.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 pkg, Rappe, Weber & Co; 2 boxes oysters, R Town; 1 box, S T Drennan; 1 bbl, Capt R Gaskin; 10 pieces, Am Ex Co.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Dec. 3rd, at his residence Montreal Road, Mr. Charles La Rose, formerly of Quebec, aged 46 years.

The Funeral will take place on this (Saturday) Morning at 8 30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In Kingston, on the 3rd Dec., Sarah Jane, youngest child of William and Elizabeth McCutcheon, aged 15 months.

At San Juan, California, on the 5th November, Thomas Dryden, of Napanee, aged 23 years.

F. WERNER

HAS received instructions to sell by Auction, at his Rooms, Brock street,

On Tuesday Next, Dec. 8th,

a Stock of Goods belonging to a Country Merchant giving up business, consisting in part as follows:—

Tea,
Currants,
Window Glass,
Furniture,
Carpets,
Putty,
Nails,
Dry Goods,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
&c., &c.

Sale at 10 o'clock, A.M.
Terms—cash, as the Sale proceeds.

F. WERNER,
Auctioneer,
Brock St.

Kingston, Dec. 3, 1868. 287

CORD WOOD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, by Public Auction, on Lot 22, 7th Concession of Kingston (now Storrington), on

Wednesday, 9th Instant,

THREE HUNDRED (300) CORDS OF HARDWOOD,

One Hundred of which is Dry.

The above will be sold in lots of Five or One Hundred Cords, to suit purchasers.

As the above Wood is only seven (7) miles from the city, this is a rare opportunity to furnish for the Winter.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

☞ Sale at 2 o'clock.

JAMES DALY.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Storrington, Dec. 4, 1868. 288

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. Geo. H. Fisk are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please present their accounts to Mr. Joseph Northmore, at Cataraqui (late Waterloo), Township of Kingston.

JOSEPH NORTHMORE,
Executor for said Estate.

Cataraqui, Dec. 4, 1868. 288

TO RENT.

NOS. 2 and 4 Wellington Terrace. Immediate possession.

Inquire of

J. J. LINTON,
Agent.

Kingston, Nov. 5th, 1868. tf264

REMOVAL.

G. PISATI,

European Sausage Maker, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Old Customers and the Public generally, that he has removed to his

OLD STAND

in King Street, next door to Parker's Drug Store, where the very best of Dried Meats, Hams, Smoked Tongues, Bologna Sausages and other Condiments can always be procured in excellent order, and at moderate prices.

G. PISATI.

Kingston, Dec. 4, 1868. 288

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bath Road Joint Stock Company will be held at the CITY HOTEL, Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

JOHN FRASER,
Secretary.

Kingston, Dec. 4, 1868. d288

FOR SALE

AT THE

CITY BOOK STORE!

THE ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.—Price 25 cents.

The ILLUSTRATED PRONOUNCING POCKET DICTIONARY. Price 15 cts.

Just published by Wm. COLLINS & CO., of Glasgow, and imported directly by

JOHN CREIGHTON,
King Street.

Kingston, Dec. 3, 1868. 287

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of THOMAS F. COXWORTHY, late of the City of Kingston, deceased, are hereby notified to send by post (prepaid), or leave at the office of the undersigned, on or before the 19th day of December, in last, a statement of their accounts, the full particulars of their claims, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and the Administratrix will immediately thereafter proceed to distribute the assets of the Intestate amongst the parties entitled thereto, of whose claims she then shall have notice, and all who have notice, and all who have not put in their claims will be excluded from any share of such assets.

CAMPBELL, MOWAT & MACDONNELL,
Solicitors for Administratrix.

Kingston, Dec. 2, 1868. 287

$3,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE

TO BE SOLD

Before the 1st of February Next.

GEORGE BRAND has received instructions to sell the whole of the large and varied Stock of Furniture at a GREAT REDUCTION. The Stock consists in part as follows:—

Drawing Room Sets in Repp, Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Sets in Walnut, Chiffoniers, Various Book Cases, Bureaus, Side and Corner Whatnots, Teteas Teles, Sofas, Couches, Hat Racks and Hall Chairs, Canterbury Piano Stools, Centre and Fancy Tables, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Toilet Glasses, Spring Mattresses, 1 Best Bed Room Set in the city, 12 Different Styles Cane Seat Chairs, 10 Different Styles Wood Seat Chairs, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ This will be a good chance for parties to furnish with first class Furniture at a cheap rate.

GEORGE BRAND,
King Street,
Next to City Book Store.

Kingston, Dec. 4, 1868. 287

A BARGAIN.

WILL be s