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 4:05 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 10:00 p.m.; depart at 7:00 a.m.

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST.

Arrive at.........1:30 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.
Depart at.........1:50 p.m. and 2:05 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 9:45 a.m.; depart at 6.15 a.m.

New Advertisements This Day.

Just Received—R. Town.
Peruvian Syrup.
The Largest and Most Valuable Stock of Hotel Furniture—J. J. Linton.
Valuable Property—Do.
Christmas and New Year—Geo. Thompson & Co.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1869.

Letters & Telegrams.—S. G., St. Catharines; R. B., Brighton; M. & Co., New York.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS &c.

Tenders for supplies to Rockwood Asylum received to-day.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting.

On Monday evening the Council met in the City Building, (Mechanics' Institute News Room), the Mayor in the chair. Present—Aldermen Brophy, Chown, H. Cunningham, Davidson, Dillon, Drennan, Gibson, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, T. Robinson, Sullivan, and Tomkins. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Mayor called for

COMMUNICATIONS.

There were none.

PETITIONS.

Various petitions relating to taxes were referred to the Court of Revision.

Mr. Livingston—Of the Theatrical Amateurs of the R. C. Rifles, for remission of rent of Ontario Hall for recent entertainments. Their performances had not met the anticipated success, and the expenses defrayed, including printing and insurance of Hall, $31 alone, had equalled the receipts. The members considered that as they paid expenses, and were not playing for a benevolent object, no remission should be made.—The petition was passed over.

Of Purdy Bros., stating that they were about to establish in the city, plaster mills, capable of manufacturing 30,000 barrels of plaster every year, and praying that they be encouraged by an exemption from taxation of their business for as many years as the Council in its liberality sees fit. They urged the difficulties met by proprietors in maintaining steam mills, and contrasted this with the benefit manufactures were to the general community.—Referred to the Court of Revision.

REPORT.

Mr. Davidson—Of the Finance Committee, recommending various accounts for payment. Taxes collected for week ending Dec. 6th, $4,023 67; preceding week were $2,338.—Adopted.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

The Mayor stated that it was necessary for the Council this evening to appoint returning officers and polling places for holding the next municipal elections.

Mr. A. Livingston presented a by-law for that purpose. The rule being suspended, it was read a first time, and then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Chown in the chair. In Committee the following appointments were made on motion of the members of the respective Wards:—

Cataraqui Ward—Mr. Henry Conley, Returning Officer; Place of Polling, Mrs. Ann Foley's.

Frontenac Ward—Mr. Wm Urquhart, Returning Officer; Place of Polling, Mr. Joseph Moore's house, corner of Clergy and Colborne streets. [Mr. Hugh Cummins was Ald. Robinson's nominee, and was opposed by Mr. C. Livingston, another member of the Ward, who named Mr. Wm. Urquhart. The latter carried in the Council.]

Ontario Ward—Mr. Bernard Fitzpatrick, Returning Officer; Place of Polling, Ontario Hall.

Rideau Ward—Mr. Wm. Givens, Returning Officer; Place of Polling, Mrs. Pretty's house, Barrie street.

St. Lawrence Ward—Returning Officer, Mr. John Harkess; Place of Polling, Mr Benj. Holder's Cabinet Shop, Princess street.

Sydenham Ward—Mr. Henry Dunbar, Returning Officer; Place of Polling, Mr. Thos. Savage's Paint Shop, William street.

Victoria Ward—Mr. David Gray, Returning Officer; Place of Polling, house of Mrs. Gaskin, Barrie street.

The Committee adopted the By-Law, and the Council resuming, it was read a third time and passed.

TRANSIENT TRADERS.

Mr. A. Livingston then moved the Council into Committee of the whole for the second reading of the by-law to tax transient traders and others coming into the city to sell, left over from last meeting for printing and distribution.

The Council went into Committee, Mr. Chown in the chair.

Mr. Livingston filled the blank in the first clause on its being read, by inserting "50 cents" in it, thus making it to read, that the transient traders, and others it is intended to effect shall pay a fee or tax at the rate of fifty cents for every hundred dollars or fraction of same represented in the last revised assessment occupied. What this meant was left to the Council to devise. That it was not sufficiently explicit may be judged by the subsequent debate and fate of the by-law.

The Mayor concluded that if this law passes, we may next send out notice that no more traders, no business, in fact, were wanted in Kingston. This by-law had gone to the public and made the Council appear ridiculous. It was altogether unjust to new merchants and manufacturers, and he was mistaken, if it has not already had a deterrent effect on the class.

Mr. Livingston, having first disavowed that he had a personal interest in the by-law since it did not effect his trade in any way, advocated the law, and pointed out the unjust competition to which the dry goods merchants in particular were subjected. Several members asked for explanations of the mode in which the tax is intended to be imposed.

The Chairman—On the last assessed valuation of stock in the premises.

Members—Absurd, Absurd.

Mr. Livingston believed it was the last assessment on the property which was intended by the City Solicitor, who drew out the by-law.

Mr. Davidson—Were goods and income of the last tenant to be assessed as well as property, for taxation?

Mr. Livingston thought it might be stock as well as freehold property. Mr. Davidson came with a purpose to corner him up, and bark the by-law.

Mr. Davidson—I admit if it pleases you, Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Livingston—I won't be interrupted.

Mr. Davidson—I rise to a point of order. What is to be assessed? Let us know before we proceed.

Mr. Livingston—That is a very oily remark. Mr. Davidson had studied the by-law long ago.

Mr. Davidson—I protest. The by-law was first placed in my hands this evening.

Mr. Livingston appealed to the City Clerk, who stated that a copy had been sent to Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Davidson—It might be so, but I did not see it.

Mr. Tomkins was astonished beyond measure that a matter of such paramount importance should be so lightly treated as to be almost a ridicule. Young merchants rising in life, whose interests were identical with the city's, should be protected from unfair competition, and worse, ruin. The bankrupt stock merchants come in here with cast away goods, all moth eaten and faded, and sell them by gaslight, deluding poor, confiding purchasers. The legitimate merchants who keep the best goods, should be protected, and if we support them, it will prevent their running away to make a living. The money they make is spent in the city to build houses and contribute to the revenue generally. If any by-law was worthy of being sustained, this was one above all others.

Mr. Kinghorn was quite at a loss to know the intention of the by-law. If there was to be a license on the basis of assessment of former occupant, how would be with new buildings like the Orange Hall? The by-law was calculated to do far more harm than good. If Auctioneers and others came here it was a proof that we had a good market—that there was a demand for goods or they could not be sold. The stocks were either sold below their value or shopkeepers asked too much. If the former then the evil would soon remedy itself, and the goods be brought to their proper value. It was real estate property, after all, and not stocks, which paid the burden of taxation. The restriction was not just, as our mechanics and merchants often go to other places to do business at seasons when trade is slack here. He was an advocate of free trade, and no restrictions.

Mr. Livingston thought that Mr. Kinghorn was only professing ignorance of the by-law. He had seen it.

Mr. Kinghorn—I object. I first saw it when presented to me here this evening.

The Mayor—I have just seen it also for the first time.

Mr. Kinghorn—Will Mr. Livingston be gentlemanly enough to accept these explanations.

Mr. Livingston now believed they did not see the by-law, and because they did not want to see it. The objections were ridiculous; there was every occasion offered of becoming acquainted with the measure.

Mr. Cunningham trusted that the members would avoid personalities and note the correct issue. The measure was not explained so as to be correctly understood nor was it in good shape. He sympathised with the merchants, as they suffered severely from the hawkers who come here, advertise and sell, and take money out of the city, while not contributing at all to the revenue. A proper by-law would be passed, he thought, but the present was not adequate. It did not prohibit auctioneers from opening, and would prevent regular merchants from establishing here. The mode of assessment was vague. He advised the withdrawal of the by-law, as it would only prevent the merchants procuring the redress to which they were credited under a more equitable proposition.

Mr. Kinghorn said it affected the grain trade in which he was interested as well as any other, though he did not ask for or require protection.

Dr. Sullivan proposed an amendment to levy the tax at the rate of 50c per hundred dollars of stock. The question was simply one of Free Trade as opposed to Protection. The present policy was that of protection, and under it the country had advanced and prospered. The class here seeking protection are entitled to it justly. If we are to favor Free Trade let us withdraw all restrictions. The merchants only sought to impose on pedlers the same incumbrances they labor under, that all may work on the same equitable basis. That the people are not benefitted by these cheap sales will be admitted. We had precedent in our favor, as a law passed in Toronto places a license of $1,000 on incomers of this sort. Other trades have their protection; and he hoped the petitioners would have theirs now.

The Mayor opposed the general nature of the restrictions, It referred to every class and trade. Even a butcher or a baker could not come into the city to sel if it were passed. He would assist the dry goods men if they would put a by-law into proper shape, but this was no by-law at all.

Mr. Chas. Livingston wanted protection for himself as a tailor, and from dry goods men, too. These merchants were now accustomed to have their old cloths and stuffs cut up and made into ready made clothing, and thereby undersell the regular tailors and clothiers. Now any one could be a dry goods man, but it required an apprenticeship to be a tailor. Not every man could be one (voice—No only the ninth part of a man). Really he thought after all that the dry goods men were a credit to the city and we should protect them.

Mr. Gibson believed some protection from imposition was required, but he did not know how to tax the pedlers, unless by assessing their stock,

Mr. Cunningham then moved that the Committee rise, and that the by-law be withdrawn, for amendment.

Mr. Livingston objected to Mr. Cunningham's interfering with his right as to the by-law.

The Mayor hoped that in amending the traders to be restricted will be specified, as all trades did not desire protection. It seemed to be the dry goods principally.

Mr. T. Robinson advised the withdrawal. The by-law did not at all cover the grievance.

Mr. Tompkins again strongly advocated protection, but had his faith in this measure as a remedy somewhat shaken.

Mr. Davidson advised the laying over, and the particularising of the trades before the by-law was again considered. He had some doubt as to Toronto having imposed the restriction spoken of.

Mr. Drennan favored protection, but not with this by-law, which you could drive a coach and four through. The dry goods trade was alone interested, but the consequence of this law would be that he could not, if he desired, open a second store in the city. The evil complained of would remedy itself; it arose from excessive importations, which have ceased. No other place in which he had done business in had any restriction like that proposed.

Then by consent the Committee rose, the Council resumed, and the by-law was withdrawn unconditionally, at the request of Mr. Livingston.

The motion of Mr. Cunningham, to procure a copy of the Toronto law, was carried.

The petition of Mr. W. H. Hindmarsh for a tavern license, was then received from the Commissioners of Police, and sent to the License Committee for consideration.

The Council adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

Immaculate Conception.—To-day is the feast of the Immaculate Conception, which is made still more notable by the opening of the great Ecumenical Council, Grand Vespers will be sung in St. Mary's Cathedral this evening at half past seven o'clock. The events will be celebrated simultaneously over the Catholic world.

Tavern and Shop Licenses.—We beg to call the attention of all parties interested, to the fact that no licenses can be granted by the Issuer after the 19th of the present month, as all licenses remaining on his hands on that day are to be returned to the government. Those who have not obtained their licenses would do well to see to it immediately, and thereby save themselves from trouble.

P. W. O. Rifles. — There was an unusually large muster of the members of the 14th Battalion on Monday evening at battalion drill. During the evening Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Shaw, ex-Brigade Major, made an informal inspection of the men, with whose appearance they subsequently expressed themselves highly pleased. A number of movements having been gone through, Lt.-Col. Macpherson expressed the pleasure he had in meeting the 14th on parade for the first time, and promised to use every exertion to have every man fully and properly equipped. Lt.-Col. Shaw then bade the men farewell. He had been a volunteer since the movement was orginated in Kingston, and it was a matter of great gratification to him to see the force in its present prosperous condition. He then referred to the spirit which had been displayed in the times of trouble, and concluded by enjoining upon those who listened to him the necessity of giving every attention to drill.

RED RIVER.

Only Fifty Men still in Arms.

THE SCOTCH AND ENGLISH WAITING TO DECLARE THEMSELVES.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6.

Mr. Thomas Boddy, a reliable man, who only left Fort Garry on November 22nd, gives the following intelligence:—The Scotch and English half-breeds are disgusted with the course of the French half-breeds in the disturbance, and utterly refuse to join with them, and it is believed the insurrection is dying out.

Only about 50 insurgents remain under arms, and the remainder have disbanded, and a large portion of them have gone to the plains upon their winter buffalo hunt.

The Insurgent Council met on the 10th, and adjourned to the 22nd; the result of their deliberations was unknown; but it was thought probable by the inhabitants of the settlement that they will decide to abandon the insurrectionary movement, and invite Gov. McDougall to come in and assume the reins of Government.

The Indian tribes, the Crees and Bungeis, are both favorable to Mr. McDougall.

So strong was the feeling of the English and Scotch inhabitants, that had the time arrived for the Hudson Bay Company to turn over the Government to the Dominion when Gov. McDougall reached the border, they would have risen in arms, and have conducted him to Fort Garry; but until the 1st of December, Gov. McDougall would have no authority there, nor would they be justified in taking measures to bring him within the Settlement. They therefore let things take their course, biding their time until December 1st, at which date Mr. McDougall will issue a proclamation, and probably find little or no opposition to his entry.

Gov. McTavish was lying very ill, with no hopes of recovery, yet his authority is respected in civil matters.

A large amount of arms and ammunition belonging to the Canadian Government, stored at Georgetown, en route under bond to Fort Garry, was recently removed across the borders to Fort Abercrombie for safe keeping, it being understood a conspiracy was on foot to seize it.—Globe.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant's First Message.

The first message of President Grant occupies about six columns of an ordinary paper. It opens with an impressive reference to the advantages of the country, just emerged from the contest with rebellion, and with an appeal to Congress for wise and united action to perpetuate the blessings which the people enjoy. The President recounts in brief the swift progress of reconstruction, asks for the re-assembling of the Georgia Legislature to correct the wrongs done, and advises the full restoration of Virginia, while he expresses the hope that Texas and Mississippi will act so as to receive the same considerate treatment. Adverting to the principles already established, and insisting upon full protection to person and property for every citizen, Gen. Grant accepts the fact that reconstruction is drawing near to completion, so far as national legislation can accomplish it.

An irredeemable currency, he speaks of as among the evils growing out of the rebellion; and he declares the return to specie payments "should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest moment consistent with a regard to the interests of the debtor class." The President has a financial scheme of his own. He proposes a long loan at four and a half per cent; and the contraction of the currency by its redemption and at a rate to increase from time to time, while the establishment of a fixed price at which legal tenders would be taken would fix a limit to the fluctuations in gold. He advises the continuance for three years of the income tax reduced to three per cent., and would postpone until next year any general change in the tariff or revenue laws. Next year he thinks the taxes and duties may wisely be reduced from sixty to eighty million dollars a year. He does not favor the extinction of the debt in so short a time as ten years nor did he believe immediate resumption the best thing. But he would start at once in the path to resumption and would aim at the steady reduction of the debt. Doubtless this moderate course will prove more satisfactory to the country as a whole than a bolder policy.

In his reference to Cuban affairs Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that the patriots have not justified a recognition to belligerents; but declares that this government will always, in conformity with strict justice, and international law, judge for itself when it will extend such recognition to them or to others. No danger of serious complication is mentioned or intimated

The President treats the claims against Great Britain with calmness and discretion, but with firmness and patriotism. The proposed convention failed to satisfy national honor, or even to recognize the great injuries done; hence the Senate did well in rejecting it. The President hopes "the time may soon arrive when the two governments can approach the solution of the momentous question with due regard to the rights, dignity and honor of each and with the determination, not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future differences, and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship." The American position on the subject has not been better stated.

Gen. Grant takes up all the leading topics of national affairs, and discusses them with force and directness. Among his most important recommendations are the abolition of the franking privilege, and the adoption of a humane policy towards the Indians which the marked success of the Quaker missions to them abundantly justify.

The necessity for strict neutrality is enforced, and although sympathy is expressed with Cuba, it is laid down that the condition of things there has not yet justified a recognition of belligerency. The good offices of the United States had been tendered, but, not being accepted by Spain, the offer was withdrawn. Meantime the Neutrality Laws have been enforced in good faith. The seizure of the Lizzie and the Mary Lowell, and other acts arising out of the Cuban insurrection, are then glanced at; the propriety of forming friendly treaties is suggested; the Darien canal is mentioned; and the interposition of the Government for the friendly settlement of the difficulties between Spain and the South American Republics is alluded to.

The President, with at least quite as much directness as is ever shown in messages to Congress, expresses himself opposed to the negociation of a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and these provinces. He declares that the advantages of such a treaty would be wholly on our side, with the exception of the benefit which a few Americans would possibly gain who are engaged in trade between the two "sections"—the use of which word, by the way, would seem to imply that Mr. Grant already looks upon this country as a part of his constituency. We can therefore regard his administration as hostile to the restoration of anything like the former relations between the two countries, although "some arrangements" for the future regulation of trade, he tells us, "may be desirable." This settles the question of a renewal of the treaty for the next four years at any rate. We cannot say we are disappointed or grieved at the policy of Mr. Grant and his cabinet have seen fit to adopt. If the American people are satisfied, we have no great reason to complain. We are convinced, as we have all along maintained, that they suffer more by the want of a treaty than Canadians; and we can afford to wait till this truth becomes patent to their understanding.

The message is not remarkable for fine writing, all the opening passages are tersely constructed and are well grouped. It is a clear, pointed document presenting forcibly recommendations dictated by sound sense and practical sagacity. It is a strong summing up of the better average of American sentiment on the subjects discussed. Without the peculiar originalities of phrase of President Lincoln, it has much of his tone and spirit, and will not fail of a favorable reception from the body of the people.

The Ecumenical Council.

This august synod of the Catholic Church will be opened, with impressive solemnities, to-day; a day described by the Pope in the letters apostolic calling the Council as "sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, Mother of God." The proceedings of this Ecumenical Council will be watched with reverential interest by the whole Catholic, and with scrutinizing curiosity by the whole non-Catholic world. The assembling of such a large body of ecclesiastical dignitaries, the imposing forms that will be observed, the display of pontifical robes, and the venerable historic associations called up by a general council, raise expectations of scenic magnificence captivating even to the most superficial and thoughtless; while the great spiritual interests which the Council is summoned to discuss and consider, give it a strong hold on the attention of the deepest religious thinkers and the keenest philosophical observers of the people.

Ingrowing Toe-Nails are a very painful disease, generally the result of wearing tight shoes, and is usually accompanied with more or less inflammation, and, at times, ulceration. The great toe is the one usually attacked. At first, there is only a little uneasiness, which ceases when the shoe or boot is removed from the foot; after a time the part becomes tender or inflamed, and the corner or edge of the nail is narrow, and arched across. Ulceration eventually ensues, proud flesh appears, and the pain becomes very severe. For the sloughing off of the proud flesh, healing the ulceration, and eventually curing the toe, use Dr. J. Briggs' Modern Curative, according to directions. Sold by Druggists and Country Dealers. Dr. J. Briggs & Co., Proprietors, 208 Broadway, N. Y, and No. 6 King St. West, Toronto.

General News.

Angus, the absconding railroad contractor, has returned to Halifax, and paid up.

Sheriff Morris has decided to return Mr. Murray as the member elect for North Renfrew, so that Mr. Deacon is compelled to petition the Assembly for the seat.

A number of barges have been frozen in near the Grenville canal loaded with goods, which will have to be sent to Ottawa by sleighs.

Grand Vicar Thibault, and Col. De Salaberry, leave for Red River. These gentlemen are understood to be charged with a mission to learn and investigate the cause of the emeute among the half-breeds.

LATEST.

Several vessels engaged in blockade running, during the late American war, have been chartered for the Suez Canal traffic.

The political programme of Emille Olivet and his partizans has been adopted, by 37 liberal deputies, who are forming into a separate party.

M. Glass Bizon, opposition candidate, has been elected to the Corps Legislatif from the fourth district of Paris.

Letters from Madrid assert that Prim shows a decided leaning in favour of the Republican party.

The Ministerial crisis at Florence is still pending. General Cialdini has been asked to form a new cabinet.

The correspondent of the London Times has been prohibited from entering the Papal States.

The English volunteers are to be entirely re-armed with the Snider Rifles.

Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Remedy is acknowledged by all who have tried it (and their name is Legion) to be the best, most successful and efficacious Remedy ever used for that disease. Sold by E. H. Parker and R. White, Kingston; and all Druggists.

Sensation in Newmarket.

A WRONGED FEMALE ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT HER SEDUCER.

The Village of Newmarket has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by an affair which culminated last Tuesday evening, and which, from its unusual character, combined with the air of mystery many of the circumstances leading up to the denouement, is well calculated to create a sensation even in a community somewhat less excitable and easily stirred than Newmarket. It appears that the senior member of a leading firm in the village, an individual of stylish [illegible] and tree and easy [illegible] some time since made the acquaintance of a respectable and well connected young lady of unblemished reputation. Acquaintance speedily ripened into friendship and the relations between them gradually assumed a more intimate form, and the merchant senior was an accepted suitor for her hand. Professing the best and purest of motives, the scoundrel insidiously advanced in her good graces, until he succeeded in effecting the ruin of the confiding girl, who, never doubting for an instant his truth and honor, yielded to his solicitations. For several months matters progressed smoothly, and on various pleas the marriage ceremony was postponed from time to time. About three months since, however, for some generally unknown reason, she concluded to visit Toronto where she remained over six weeks, Returning to Newmarket at the end of that period, what was her surprise and despair on ascertaining that her fatihless lover had, during her absence, transferred his affections to a rival, whose personal charms were considereably enhanced by the fact that her fortune was considerable, amounting to something like fourteen thousand dollars. Her remonstrances addressed to her seducer were all in vain, as he turned a deaf ear to her piteous entreaties, and told her that he would have nothing further to do with her. Finding that persuasion availed nothing, and that he had indeed cast her off for ever, she resolved upon obtaining satisfaction. She again absented herself from the village for some time, returning about the commencement of the present week with a female friend.

On Tuesday evening last about six o'clock the pair presented themselves at one of the hotels in the village, where our hero boards, and asked to see him. They were politely shown into an apartment by the landlord, and in a few minutes the false lover entered. In an instant the discarded female had drawn a revolver, and presented it at his head, at the same time demanding from her seducer five thousand dollars in compensation of her wrongs. He, most probably not having the means of satisfying this sudden demand, refused to do so, at the same time seizing the weapon, covering the nipple with his hand. Luckily was it for him that he did so, for the same instant his assailant pulled the trigger and the hammer fell, but without any further effect than lacerating his hand which, being interposed, prevented an explosion and saved his life. The infuriated female, seconded by her companion, then turned upon him and commenced a lively onslaught with their hands upon the object of their indignation. Wishing to retreat as speedily as possible from a contest which could only result in placing him in a most unenviable and ludicrous position, he escaped from their clutches with torn coat, scratched face, and dishevelled hair, bolted through the doorway, jumped down stairs at two or three bounds, and tore up the street like a flash to the great amazement of all who beheld his flight. He did not make his appearance until twelve o'clock the next day, having remained secreted in the meantime in order to avoid a renewal of the attack. Here the matter remains at present, it being generally understood that the marriage between the merchant and his second inamorata will take place in a few days. Apartments for the happy couple have been engaged in one of the principal hotels in this city, where they purpose spending a portion of the honeymoon.—Toronto Telegraph.

Consumptives, try Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer. It will relieve and cure you. For all diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, nothing can surpass its beneficial effects. Sold by E H. Parker and R White, Kingston; and all Druggists.

Consumption is a distressing and fatal disease, characterized by cough, debility, emaciation, purulent expectoration, and hectic fever. It chiefly attacks the young, the fair, and the amiable, and is generally considered incurable. In certain northern latitudes it prevails with the greatest violence, owing, probably, to the frequent atmospherical changes from heat to cold, dryness to dampness, &c. It is also found to exist in some warm climates. Some persons consider it contagious; this, however, if true at all, must occur very rarely, and only among those who, having a predisposition to the disease, sleep with a patient in whom the disease exists in an ulcerated stage, and is attended with fetid expectoration, and cadaverous night-sweats. For restoring to health or relieving the sufferer, when this fearful disease is too far advanced, Dr. J. Briggs' Renovator, the Great Throat and Lung Healer, stands unrivalled. A few doses prove its excellence. Dr. J. Briggs & Co., Proprietors. Sold by Druggists and County Dealers. Office, 208 Broadway, New York, and No. 6 King St. West, Toronto.

Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Bad Nails, &c., are positively cured by the use of Dr. J. Briggs' Modern Curative. This remedy has been compounded with great care, and, used as directed, never fails. Sold by E. H. Parker and R. White, Kingston; and all Druggists.

Catarrh, a disease which distresses us and disgusts our friends, can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by using Dr. J. Briggs' Allevantor, an invaluable Remedy for all pain and inflammation. Sold by E. H. Parker and R. White. Kingston; and all Druggists.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Dec. 7.

FOLGER BROS., BANKERS, REPORT THE MONEY MARKET AS FOLLOWS:

American Currency buying	81	Bills.
" "	82½	Silver.
" selling,	81¾	Bills.
Silver buying,	2½	Dis.
" selling,	2	"
Gold in New York,	123¼	
Sterling Exchange,	9	

New York Markets, Dec. 7

Gold 123. Flour slightly favours buyer. Rye flour dull. Wheat 1 to 2c lower; receipts 2,000 bush; sales 37,000 bush at 1,28 for No. 2 Spring; 1,33 to 1,44½ for winter red and amber western, Rye quiet; sales 70,000 bush Canada at 98c in bond. Corn scarcely so firm; sales 33,000 bush. Barley firmer; receipts 6,000 bush; sales 26,000 bush at 1,05 to 1,10 for two rowed state; 1,30 for Canada Western. Oats declining. Pork dull; sales at 32.000 at 33,000 for new mess; 33,25 for old mess. Lard a shade easier.

Montreal Markets—Dec. 7th.

Flour—Superior Extra 0,00 to 0,00; Extra 4,60 to 4,65; Fancy, 4,40 to 4.45; Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0,00. Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,25 to 4,40; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 4,20 to 4,30; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,20 to 4,25; bag flour, 2,00 to 2,10. Wheat—Canada Fall, 0,00 to 0,00. Spring, 0,00 to 0,00. Western 0,00 to 0,00. Oats—per 32 lbs, 27 to 28. Barley—per 48 lbs, 55 to 65. Butter—Dairy 19 to 20c; storepacked 18 to 19c. Ashes—pots, 5,15 to 5.20; Pearls, 5,60 to 5,65. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 123¼. Pork Mess, 27.00 to 00.00. Prime Mess 00.00 to 00,00. Prime, 18,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs 9,50 to 9,75. Peas, per 90 lbs. 70 to 72½. Rye Flour, 0,00 to 0,00.

Gold in New York at 12 o'clock 122¾. Flour—receipts 2,600 bbls. Market generally unchanged; small sales of ordinary super at 4,26 to 4,30; strong to broken lots ranging up 4,70. Grain purely nominal in absence of demand. Provisions dull at late rates. Hogs saleable at 9,50 to 9,75. Butter and cheese neglected, and nominal. Ashes dull at late rates.

Marine News.

Toronto Bay has frozen over—all vessels in.

The Welland canal is about to be closed for the season. One propeller and one schooner passed down yesterday, being the last to come. Ice is forming.

The schooner Traveler, ashore at Devil's Hole, one mile north of St. Joseph, has gone to pieces.

All the vessels ashore on the upper lakes [illegible], the barque Alice Richards and schooners Columbian, Bahama, Kate Richmond and John F. Warner are off.

DIED.

At his residence, Cataraqui, on the 6th instant, Wm. Beamish, Esq., M.D., aged 61 years and 11 months.

The Funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, 8th instant (To-day), at THREE o'clock P.M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

At Quebec, on the 2nd inst, Robert Phipps Barrett, Esq., aged 63 years.

At Toronto, on the 4th inst., Thomas Graves La Penotiere, in his 24th year.

At Caledon, on the 28th Nov., Alexander Macfarlane, Esq.

The Largest and Most Valuable Stock of

HOTEL FURNITURE.

BEDDING, FIRE PROOF SAFE, &c.

Ever Sold by Auction in this City.

J. J. LINTON will sell on the Premises known as the "BURNETT HOUSE," Ontario Street,

On Wednesday, the 15th Inst.,

Commencing and continuing each day until all is disposed of, all the Furniture, Bedding, &c., contained therein, comprising:—The complete furnishing of Sixty-Seven Bedrooms, Four Parlors, Dining-rooms, Halls, Office, Bar-room, Laundry and Kitchens.

The above is the largest sale that has taken place in this city for some time, and will be made positively without reserve.

Full particulars to-morrow.

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, Dec. 7, 1869. 289

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold immediately after the Sale of Farm and City Property, on

Tuesday Next, the 14th Instant,

At J. J. LINTON'S ROOMS, all those Premises situated on Earl Street, and comprising Lots 11 and 3, and being Two-Storey Brick Dwelling Houses, with Outbuildings attached.

For terms and particulars apply to

J. J. LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, Dec. 7, 1869. 289

Christmas & New Year.

JUST RECEIVED SOME OF THOSE FINE ALES—

DOW'S, LABATTS' AND FISHER'S ALES

In Wood or Bottle.

GINGER WINE,
OLD TOM GIN,
ORANGE BITTERS,
STEWART'S SCOTCH WHISKEY,
IRISH WHISKEY,
FAMILY PROOF,
OLD RYE, &c.

GEO. THOMPSON & CO.,
KING STREET.

Kingston, Dec. 7, 1869. 289

Just Received.

FRESH LOBSTERS.

XXX AND SELECT OYSTERS
ARRIVING DAILY
AT
R. TOWN'S
FRUIT & OYSTER DEPOT
Market Square and Ontario Street.

JUST ARRIVED:

A choice lot of WINTER APPLES at $2,50 per barrel; also

CHESTNUTS, QUINCES, GRAPES, COCOANUTS, ORANGES, LEMONS.

A liberal reduction to wholesale dealers in Fruit and Oysters.

Kingston, Nov. 7, 1869. 269

TO TEACHERS.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Frontenac will meet at the Grammar School, Kingston, on

Wednesday, Jan. 5th, 1870

At 10 o'clock, A.M.

for the purpose of examining Teachers.

All applications must be forwarded (post paid) to the Secretary at least one week previous to the meeting.

By order.

THOS. GORDON, Secretary.

Kingston, Dec. 3rd, 1869. 286

Notice to Cabmen, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

WILL be Sold Cheap a Brand New CAB SLEIGH, well lined and cushioned. May be seen at the Store of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL MUCKLESTON & CO., Princess Street, Kingston, Ont.

December 5th, 1869. 288

NOTICE.

TENDERS

For FUEL WOOD for the use of the Court House and Gaol, and Straw, Rations and Bread for the Prisoners,

For the Term of Twelve Months, commencing on the

6th Day of January, A.D., 1870,

WILL be received by the County Clerk at his Office in the Court House, UNTIL NOON ON SATURDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1869.

The Wood to be of the best description and quality of Hardwood, cut 4 feet long, to be delivered and piled by the Contractor in the Gaol Yard, at such times and in quantities as may be required, subject to inspection and approval, and at least 50 cords dry and seasoned, to be delivered before the middle of January next ensuing.

The Straw to be of Oats, in bundles of 12 pounds each, and to be delivered when required.

The Tenders to state the amount per daily ration of the following quantities:

1½ lbs. Bread;

12 oz. of Fresh Beef, (except on one or two days of the week to substitute 8 oz. of Salt Pork therefor);

3 oz. of Oatmeal;

1 lb. of Potatoes, (or instead of the Potatoes 4 oz. of Indian Meal with 1 qt. of Molasses to every sixteen rations,) and a reasonable quantity of Pepper and Salt with each ration.

Also such quantities of Bread and Oatmeal per lb., as may be required extra from the rations.

Payments to be made at such times as the Government sanctions the accounts.

Persons tendering will be required to endorse on the tender the name of a responsible surety, who with themselves will be bound for the faithful performance of the Contract.

By order of the Committee on County Property.

P. W. DAY, Chairman.

JOHN CRAIG, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Kingston, 27th Nov., 1869. 286

THE BIG RUSH

FOR

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

COMMENCES THIS WEEK

AT

McDONELL'S.

For New Dresses. For New Shawls. For
New Skirts. For New Silks. For New
Merinos. For New Poplins. For New
Jackets. For New Clouds. For New
Sontags. For New Gloves. For New
Stockings. For New Laces. For New
Velvets. For New Fringes. For New
Buttons. For New Clothing. For New
Shirts For New Mufflers. For New
Tweeds. For New Winceys. For New
Flannels. For New Blankets. For New
Tickings. For New Cottons. For New
Towels. For New Linens. For New
Waterproofs. For New Velveteens. For
New Corsets. For New Hats For New
Flowers. For New Feathers.

A Valuable Christmas Box

TO ANY ONE WHO BUYS

$5 WORTH OF GOODS.

New Dominion House.

82 PRINCESS STREET. 82

Kingston, Dec. 4, 1869. 285

TO-DAY.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM CONTRACTS.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders until WEDNESDAY, 8th December next, from parties who will undertake to furnish the whole, or a part of, the following Supplies, for use in Rockwood Asylum during the year 1870, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by the Medical Superintendent:—

White Bread, per lb.
Fresh Beef, Fresh Mutton, and Salt Pork, per lb.
Black and Green Tea, Muscovado Sugar, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rice, Barley, Pepper and Salt, per lb.
Vinegar, Molasses, and Milk, per gallon.
Hay and Straw, per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Bran, per ton of 2,000 lbs
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs
Soap and Candles, per lb
Coal Oil, per gallon.
800 Cords of Sound Hard Wood.
50 Cords of Dry, Sound Pine, or Tamarac.

The Hard Wood to consist of Hard Maple, Hickory, Beech and Birch. No larger proportion of Birch will be received than one-fourth of the whole quantity. The Wood to be delivered on the Asylum Wharf during the navigation of 1870, and to be piled at the expense of the Contractor, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent.

The Tender must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet. All culls to be promptly removed by the Contractor, at his expense.

All the above articles must be of good quality, and subject to the approval of the Medical Superintendent.

Two responsible sureties for the due performance of the Contract must in every case be furnished.

Samples of Tea, Sugar, and Coal Oil must accompany each Tender.

Any further information can be obtained at the Asylum.

JOHN R. DICKSON.

Rockwood Asylum, Nov. 19, 1869. 274

A REQUISITION

To Schuyler Shibley, Esq., Reeve of the Township of Portland.

S.R.—We, the Undersigned Ratepayers of the Township, wish you to call a meeting, at the Town Hall, Harrowsmith, at such a time as will suit your own convenience, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of granting a Bonus to the proposed Railway between Kingston and Madoc.

Edwin Shibley, Thaddeus Babcock, Herbert Thompson, Wm. McLaughlin, Samuel Cowdy, John McCulloch, William Nagle, James M. C. Spike, Watts [illegible], James Phillips, George Dennee, Geo. Lott, Henry Parks, Ira [illegible], R. [illegible] Kerr, Nicholas Whitty, Patrick D[illegible], Samuel Yeomans, David [illegible], David Black, William Wattam, James Ha[illegible], John Hart, Silvester Surley, Cyrus Burley, Joseph Leonard, Benjamin Campsall, Edward Revil, William Campsall, W. [illegible], Matthew Revil, David Dennee, Jesse Shibley, T. C. Camsiff, W. Thompson, James McGinnis, L. Clark, John Dowker.

IN Compliance with the above REQUISITION I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Ratepayers of the Township of Portland, at the Town Hall, Harrowsmith, on

Thursday, December 16th,

At 2 P.M.

SCHUYLER SHIBLEY, Reeve.

Portland, Dec. 2nd, 1869. 286

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned has removed his OFFICE to the Building on the Corner of Brock and Bagot Streets.

AGENT

Western Fire Assurance Company of Toronto, Star Life Assurance Company of London, England

Office of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Joint Stock Road Company and Cataraqui Bridge Company

JOHN SHAW.

Kingston, Nov. 27, 1869. 1m281

Returned,

DR. MACLEAN

AT

R. White's Drug Store.

Kingston, Nov. 27, 1869. 281

TO BAKERS.

Tenders for Bread.

TENDERS addressed to the President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be received until

The 10th Instant,

for the Supply of BREAD required by the Society for distribution to the Poor, from 15th Dec., 1869, to 1st May, 1870, both days inclusive. Bread to be of first quality, 4 lbs. weight to the loaf, and to be delivered to the places named by the Society.

Further information can be had on application to

THE PRESIDENT
St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Kingston, Dec. 3rd. 1869 286

PILES.

Dr. Johnson's Pile Electuary—A Certain Cure for Piles, Either Blind or Bleeding.

PRICE $1 PER BOX.

For Sale by G. S. HOBART, Medical Hall.

Kingston, Nov. 27, 1869. 281

Kingston Auction Mart.

J. J. LINTON has on hand for sale a very large assortment of

STOVES & PIPES,

comprising Cooking, Parlor, Box, Fancy and Coal Stoves, Grates, Dumb Stoves, and a quantity of Stove Pipes, CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. J. LINTON.

Kingston, Sept 30th, 1869. 23

NEW TARTAN
Waterproof Cloakings,
AND
NEW TARTAN
HERCULES BRAIDS,
AT
Macnee & Waddell's.

Kingston, Nov. 23rd, 1869. 277