G. T. R. TIME-TABLE.

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

EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.

Arrive at.....4:50 p.m. and 5:40 a.m.
Depart at.....5:10 p.m. and 5:40 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 2:10 a.m.
Depart at.....1:50 p.m. and 2:10 a.m.
Local Train arrives at 3:15 a.m.; depart at 6:20 a.m.

18 69.

Kingston & Cape Vincent Mail Line of Stages.

ON and after MONDAY, Jan 4th, STAGES of this Line will leave KINGSTON as follows: At 8 O'CLOCK A.M., at 11 O'CLOCK A.M, and at 2 O'CLOCK P.M., on arrival of the Grand Trunk Railroad Train from the West. Passengers leaving their address at the Stage Office will be called for at their residences or at the different Hotels. The Company have provided Extra Accommodations for Passengers crossing with them.

Office in the Burnett House Buildings, Ontario Street.

Agent:
THOMAS HANLEY.

Kingston, Jan. 8th, 1869. 7

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 Preface is provided. Morning Prayer with Sermon at 11; Military Service at 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer at 7. Morning Prayer on all Festivals at 11, 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—Evensong with Sermon, 7:30 p.m. Sundays—Holy Communion at 7:30 a.m.; Morning Service at 11:00; Litany and Catechising or Baptism at 4:30 p.m.; Evensong with Sermon, 7:30. There is also a celebration of the Holy Communion on all Holydays at 8 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. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Barriefield.)—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic.)—Mass, 7:00, 8:45 (Military Service) and 10:30 a.m. Vespers, 3:30.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening 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, 6:00.

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, 6:00.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

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, 10:00; Evening service, 6:00.

RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess street, every Sunday afternoon from 4:15 to 5:00 o'clock.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

'Optimi per Orbem Dicor.'

SATURDAY MORNING JAN'Y 23, 1869.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

SALE OF HORSES, by Mr. Wm. Murray, in the Market Square, this morning at eleven o'clock.

The Fate of Whalen Decided.

The fate of the prisoner James Whalen was decided yesterday at Toronto, and judgment rendered by the Court of Error and Appeal. The contents of our Special Despatch are:—

Toronto, Jan. 22.

The Judges divided in opinion as follows: For a New Trial, Judges Hagarty, Morrison, Spragge and Vankoughnet—4. Against a New Trial, Judges Draper, Richards, Mowatt, A. Wilson, J. Wilson and Gwynne—6. The Court refused the prisoner's Counsel leave to appeal to the Privy Council at Home, and the prisoner Whalen was remanded back to Ottawa Jail, there to have his sentence carried into execution on the 1st of February, if not further respited.

Thus this momentous matter has been decided, and the Murderer Whalen left to suffer the fate of all Murderers when detected.

No Tolls and Free Roads.

Mayor Robinson can make the year of his Mayoralty memorable in Kingston, if he would take up and advocate the principle of No Tolls and Free Roads. However unpopular the project may be with the few who look upon the reduction of Taxation as the greatest good possible, yet to the thinking many, that which would most benefit the City is paramount to light taxation. No Tolls and Free Roads have now been in existence in the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward and other places some years, and no disposition has been manifested on the part of the Taxpayers to have recourse to the old system. In England, the abolition principle has been largely carried out, and all the roads leading into London and other large cities are kept in order by local taxation. To charge a farmer for coming to town to sell his commodities is preposterous on the face of it. It acts as an incentive to visit Napanee or Gananoque in preference, where the price of Produce is fully equal to that obtained in Kingston. It is like a merchant keeping his store well closed, with an intimation that his next door neighbor's is open.

The subject must be fully agitated and discussed before May, for a chief desideratum is the abolition of the Market Tolls, with the exception of a small fee for Weighing. Meetings should be held with the new County Council, now about to assemble, for without their concurrence the City Council can do nothing. But if composed of reasonable men the necessity of No Tolls and Free Roads must be as apparent to them as to others. We are quite assured that if the principle were fairly laid before the people and a plebiscite taken, the voice would be for the immediate abolition of all restrictions upon trade and commerce.

We repeat that Mayor Robinson can render his Mayoralty memorable by taking up and getting passed into a law—No Tolls and Free Roads! He will then go down to posterity as the Mayor who did the greatest positive good to Kingston in the shortest possible time!!

A telegram from Ottawa says that the Hon. J. Howe and Mr. McLellan dined with Sir John Young, at Rideau Hall. The negotiations between Mr. Howe and the Cabinet are expected to close in a few days.

The prison directors, Messrs. Ferris, O'Neil and Tasse, are at present in Ottawa.

The Assembly on Thursday.

The Speaker took the Chair at ten o'clock a.m.

The report of the Printing Committee was received. The Committee expressed their entire satisfaction at the manner in which the work had been done.

Mr. Rykert moved for a return of lands sold for taxes in the Province of Ontario since 1830.

The Government assented to the motion, and it was carried.

The charges on a number of private bills, which had been withdrawn, were ordered to be refunded.

Several motions and enquiries were made, respecting mineral and free grant lands matters, of little or no consequence, certainly not worth reporting here.

The Attorney-General's bill to stay all proceedings now entered into, and to prevent any proceedings in relation to the titles until three months after the close of the next session of Parliament, was read a second time during the morning session, after considerable debate. During the afternoon sitting it was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole to amend the Assessment Bill, and after several hours' discussion and the offering of innumerable amendments, some of which were accepted while others were rejected, it was read a third time and passed, being but a faint outline of its original draft.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Toronto and Nipissing Railway Bills were each read a third time and passed, after a most stout and at the same time very trifling opposition. The debate on the last bill was characterized by a passage at arms between the Attorney General and Mr. Cumberland, and a few of the devoted followers of the latter.

Mr. Cameron brought down a return of the fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1868; also a return of all applicants to the Crown Lands of Ontario for the purchase of mineral and mining lands.

The following bills were discharged:

Bill respecting the conveyance of estates to married women.

Bills providing for Industrial Schools.

Bill to provide for administration of Oaths.

Bill to amend the act respecting Dentistry.

Bill to regulate the sale of poisons.

Resolution as to municipal laws.

Resolution as to statute labor.

The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m., and will be prorogued to-day (Saturday).

The New Militia Divisions.

The Canada Gazette Extra came to hand yesterday, and is found to contain the full order respecting the new Militia Districts and Brigade Divisions. As stated yesterday, the Province of Ontario is divided into four military districts; Quebec also into four districts; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into one each. Then these districts are sub-divided into regimental divisions, corresponding, with one or two exceptions in the lower provinces, to the Electoral Divisions under the Confederation Act. These divisions may be divided into as many company districts as the commanding officers see fit. Brigade divisions are to be numbered from west to east, beginning with Essex and ending with Glengarry.

The divisions in this section of the province are made as follows:—

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Deputy Adjt.-Gen.—Lt.-Col. S. P. Jarvis; Paymaster—Lt.-Colonel M. W. Strange.

SIXTH BRIGADE DIVISION.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the West Riding of Durham, East Riding of Durham, South Riding of Victoria, North Riding of Victoria, West Riding of Peterborough, East Riding of Peterborough, West Riding of Northumberland, East Riding of Northumberland. Brigade Major—Lt.-Col. A. Patterson.

SEVENTH BRIGADE DIVISION.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the West Riding of Hastings, North Riding of Hastings, East Riding of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, and the City of Kingston. Brigade Major—Lt. Col D. Shaw.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

EIGHTH BRIGADE DIVISION.

To consist of the Regimental Divisions of the South Riding of Leeds, North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, Brockville, South Riding of Grenville, South Riding of Lanark, North Riding of Lanark, South Riding of Renfrew, North Riding of Renfrew, Carleton, the City of Ottawa, Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Cornwall, Prescott and Glengarry. Brigade Major—Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson.

Washington letters say than there are indications that the San Juan Treaty, and the Citizenship Naturalization Treaty with Great Britain, will be ratified, but the fate of the Alabama Claims Treaty is very doubtful. A telegram says:

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs held a meeting this morning. The Alabama treaty was informally discussed, also the bill to allow a French cable to land on our shores. Both matters were roughly handled. The probability is that the treaty may be altered and returned, and that the cable will not be allowed to land.

Collision in the Gulf of Smyrna—Loss of Over Two Hundred Lives.

In the English papers of the 5th inst., we find the following details of the reported collision in the Gulf of Smyrna:—

Yesterday confirmatory intelligence was received in Liverpool of a terrible collision between two Turkish vessels, and the loss of 22 lives. The news comes from Constantinople by way of Havre, and is dated from the latter port, Dec 31. The following are the main facts, so far as can at present be learned:—About midnight on the 17th Dec., about forty one miles from Smyrna, at a place called Carabournou, two steamers belonging to the Anzie Company, viz, the Gallioup and the Cherkeich, came into collision. The force of the contact was dreadful, and the Gallioup foundered almost immediately, only thirty passengers out of 220 being saved. The Cherkeich was so greatly damaged by the collision that she had to be run ashore at Cheame, several miles from Smyrna, to prevent her from sinking. The Gallioup had a very very valuable cargo and a large quantity of specie on board when she foundered.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Corn of last year in the United States shows an increase of 137 millions of bushels, a total of 905 millions. Cotton area was less than in 1867, but the cultivation was better, with less loss and casualty. The total yield is 2,330,000 bales.

The Quebec Legislature.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Quebec, Jan. 20.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to see you again assembled to consider the interests of this Province, and to render me your advice, and assistance in the conduct of affairs. Since the first session of our Legislature, the Right Hon. Sir John Young has been placed by Her Majesty at the head of the Government of Canada, in succession to the Right Hon. Viscount Monck, who, having long presided over the Government of the late Province of Canada, had inaugurated our new Constitution. Bound as we are to the Central Government, we must earnestly pray that the work so well begun under Lord Monck may receive its happy development under the rule of his successor.

Among the important measures which marked the late session of the Federal Parliament, you have, doubtless, noted with interest that providing for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Riviere du Loup, which will complete the communication at all seasons of the year between the great lakes and the Atlantic, across so large a portion of the dominions of Her Majesty. You will have observed with pleasure that the line chosen for this Railway will traverse a wide range of the territory of this Province. My Government, desirous to profit by this opening for the settlement of our wild lands, at once undertook vigorously the works of survey requisite to that end. Explorations thus far made with that view indicate that a large area of cultivatable land in this direction, will soon be brought into value to the material increase of our possessions and resources.

The outlay authorized last session for colonization roads has been promptly effected, and as I trust with commensurate advantage to the country.

Regulations as to the cutting of timber on the lands of the Crown have received the earnest attention of my Government, and I have deemed it my duty to sanction certain changes of the system calculated to secure more prudent management of our resources, and an increase of Revenue without injury to the real interests of this important branch of trade.

I am happy to see the great progress made by the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the Province, and when I visited the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, I could not fail to observe the lively interest taken by all classes of society in the developement of these two great sources of our prosperity.

The constitution having assigned matters of immigration to the concurrent action of the federal and local government, my government in concert with those of Ontario and New Brunswick, has conferred concerning it with the federal government. I have reason to hope that our joint efforts will tend to increase the prosperity of other provinces.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public acts for eighteen months covered by your votes of last session will be promptly laid before you. You will find that the expenditure has been kept considerably within the limit so set, and as I trust that it has been regulated with due regard as well to economy as to efficiency of the public service, I regret that, from circumstances beyond our control, the arbitration required under the constitutional act for the division and adjustment of the debts and assets between this Province Government and that of Ontario, has not yet taken place.

The uncertainty hence resulting as to our permanent resources unhappily involves delay in the definite settlement of some important matters dependent necessarily on the ascertained state of our finances.

The position in which this Province thus finds itself requires, at our hands, the utmost prudence and wise economy; but you will not hesitate, I trust, while providing for the reasonable wants of the various branches of the public service to adopt a vigorous policy for the settlement of the country and the development of its material resources. Votes will be asked from you with this view.

Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

At your last session you devoted a large share of your attention to our municipal institutions, and to subjects of agriculture and colonization. These will be submitted for your consideration. The subject of the municipal code which, while correcting what may be thought defective in our legislation on this subject, will aim at placing it in a shape more convenient for the numerous and important classes of the community interested in it. Measures will be proposed to you respecting the management and sale of Crown Lands, and for the development of agriculture and colonization. Public opinion is with much reason directed to these important subjects. You will no doubt feel that they are entitled to your most careful consideration.

Several new railway projects, such as it is hoped may be carried out at small cost, are under discussion, and the subject is so intimately connected with that of the settlement of our wild lands, as to call for your most favorable attention. The general revision of the railway act, in reference not only to this class of railways, but also to all others to be constructed under provincial charter, may advantageously receive consideration at your hands. Revision of our jury law and of some portions of our school laws, as also other matters connected with the administration of justice, and better organization of the machinery of our provincial system, will, no doubt, receive their share of your attention.

In the discussion of all these matters, and of whatever other subjects may seem to you to be worthy of attention, I do not doubt that you will be animated by that spirit of loyalty and devotion to our gracious sovereign which has heretofore distinguished you, and that you will show yourselves sincerely attached to our new institution, and anxious to maintain harmony and good will as between all the various classes of our community. I pray earnestly that Divine Providence may bless your efforts, and that your labors may be crowned with all success.

After the delivery of the Governor's speech, the Assembly met. About fifty members were present.

The Speaker reported Mr. de Niverville's resignation and Mr. Dumoulin's election for Three Rivers.

After passing of usual formal motions with regard to printing, election-bribery, and standing committees.

Mr. Chauveau moved the consideration of the Governor's speech next day.

Mr. Chauveau moved that a writ be issued for the Kamouraska election.

After some remarks from Messrs. Dunkin, Bachand and Macdonald, the motion was carried.

The House then adjourned.

Considerable surprise is expressed that the Mayor of Quebec was not invited to take a seat on the floor of the Council Chamber. He has invariably been invited hitherto.

Mr. Dunkin will announce a surplus of about seven hundred thousand dollars, the greater part of which is deposited at interest.

The genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now put up in panel bottles, with the words Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer' blown in the glass; and with two steel engraved labels on each bottle—one an excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the medicine, the other a steel engraved note of hand—none others can be relied upon as genuine. Prices of bottles, 15 cts., 25 cts, and 50 cts. respectively.

The Fire at Ottawa.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

The Citizen says:

About half past one this morning the city was thrown into considerable excitement by a persistent alarm of fire, which was increased, as the fact became known that the handsome and costly building on Sparks street, known as Desbarats' Block, and in which the Queen's printing business was carried on, was a hopeless prey to the devouring element.—The effects of the alarm soon collected at the scene of destruction all the Fire Companies of the city, and a large number of our inhabitants. The building (which has obtained a world-wide celebrity, from the fact that at the threshold of one of its doors, the still lamented and gifted Thomas D'Arcy McGee fell by the hand of a cowardly assassin), was a handsome five story cut stone block, and erected at a first cost of over $50,000. Besides the extensive business connected with the Queen's Printership, in which nearly one hundred operatives were either directly or indirectly employed, there was situated in the same block the Royal Canadian Bank, the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Office, a store until recently occupied as a millinery establishment, Craig & McKenzie, merchant tailors, and the extensive saloon and boarding house of Mrs. Trotter—the upper stories over the millinery shop being occupied by Mr. Guerin as a private residence. The fire when first discovered was found to be in the eastern end of the block, and in rear of the Royal Canadian Bank, and what was until recently the millinery store. The efforts of those first upon the ground were directed to removing the books, papers and other valuables connected with the Bank and we were informed that everything was safely removed. In the meantime the fire made such rapid headway that it was impossible to save only a very small portion of the books and furniture of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Office, and the family effects of Mr Guerin, both being immediately overhead of where the fire first broke out. And now extending its destructive force to the south, the flames soon enveloped one of the finest and most elegantly fitted printing, stationery and bookbinding establishments in the Dominion. On the second or ground floor was stored the stationery and fancy goods, a portion of which was removed in a damaged condition. Overhead was the composing room and bindery, out of which it was impossible to remove anything of consequence, owing to the rapid advance of the fire, and the extreme weight of the material to be removed (the fifth story, immediately over the printing department, was occupied by Mr. Brennan, the foreman of the printing office, as a dwelling, and but very little of his effects were saved. Extending to the eastern wing of the block, the fire made short work of the saloon and residence of Mrs. Trotter, only a portion of which stock and effects was safely removed. Gaining force from the inflammable material of the stationery and printing departments, so intense was the heat that the International Hotel, on the opposite corner of Sparks and O'Connor streets, and the property of the Sparks estate, fell an easy prey to the flames. This house had very recently been thoroughly renovated, and was kept by Mr. John Graham, of the Albion Hotel.

The stock of Mr. Desbarats, Queen's printer, was valued at $100,000, and there was insurance on it to the amount of $40 000. The building was insured for about half its original cost—$25,000. Craig & McKenzie, $2,000 in the Home. Mrs. Trotter, $3,000. Carleton House furniture, $1,000 in the Imperial of London. Great as will be the loss to companies and private individuals, the public at large are also sufferers, but let us hope only for a short time, in the destruction and defacement of the fine marble tablet, erected by Mr. Desbarats, to mark the spot where the midnight murderer deprived of life one of the Dominion's greatest and most gifted sons.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.

The building known as the Queen's Printing office, or Desbarat's block, was the finest and largest building in the city, erected about four years ago, for the express purpose of which it was used. It was a handsome and extensive stone building four stories in height, in the western end of the block was the printing establishment. The basement was used as a press and engine-room, and for wetting paper. There were six large steam presses, three Hoe's, one of them of very large size and three Adams' and address machine. The engine and boiler were situated in an ell just off the press room and connected by belts with the entire machinery of the establishment, presses, folds, hoisting apparatus, and binding machinery, up to the third story.

On the first floor were the counting-room, clerk's offices, and paper rooms, in which was stored a large quantity of fancy paper.

The third flat was occupied as the composing room, in which were employed a large number of compositors. In this flat was an immense quantity of type, and other material—probably the largest amount of material used in any printing office in Canada. Just off that flat, in the new building erected last summer, was the stereotypers room. This branch of work was used largely in connection with the establishment.

On the fourth flat was situated the bindery, in which some of the finest specimens of bookbinding in Canada were executed. The work turned out here was of a very fine quality, some specimens of which took a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, and others received honorable mention. Here were employed some twenty or thirty hands.

The origin of the fire is involved in mystery, but sufficient is known to point at least possibly to its being the work of an incendiary. A slight idea of the astonishing rapidity with which the flames spread may be obtained, when we state that in about two hours' time from the alarm of fire the whole structure was reduced to one tottering mass of ruins.

ADDITIONAL.

Thomas Reynolds, manager of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad, who dwelt over the railway office, lost $3,000 worth of furniture and effects. The loss of the Hon. Mr Rose and Col. Bernard, who were staying with Mr. Reynolds, is trifling.

Mrs Trotter's loss is about $5,000. She had a policy in the Ætna, of Dublin, for $3,000, which is worthless. She broke her arm by falling, in leaving the building hurriedly, when she was only partially dressed.

The idea of incendiarism is discarded, as the fire originated in the upper story occupied as a dwelling house.

Many journals, files of papers, magazines, &c., in the bindery from the parliamentary library, were destroyed.

Mr. Desbarats has arranged to continue the business. The Official Gazette, which he printed, will be issued this week by Hunter, Rose & Co. Two or three volumes of Sessional papers were burned.

Mr. Desbarats neglected to renew his insurance in the Hartford Company for $8,000 on the building. His whole insurance, therefore, was $17,000 on the building and $40,000 on the stock.

The North West.

We give below some interesting extracts from a letter received by Mr. Hedley, of this city, from Dr. John Schultz, of Red River Settlement, late editor of the Nor' Wester. The Doctor's friends in this city, as well as in Kingston, Toronto, and other points of the West, where he is well known, will be glad to learn that he intends coming to Canada, via St. Paul and Detroit early in February:

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,
22nd Dec. 1868.

We are waiting with great anxiety to hear the result of the present mission to England, and feeling that the Commissioners will have greatly compromised the future of this country, if they agree to any settlement having for its basis the retention by the Company of select districts of country, or any Royalty in lands or minerals.

If the country can be obtained on such terms as will admit of free grants of land to actual settlers, then may be expected that rapid settling up which characterizes the Western States, but if we are to have a Crown Land Office with its inevitable parasites; if we are to have the choice pineries, the water powers, and the mineral regions locked up in the hands of speculators, then we dare not hope hope to compete with our restless and enterprising neighbors, who already have located a Railroad line to within sixty miles of this very place, and who openly boast that long before our road to Lake Superior is completed, we will hear the whistle of the locomotive at the very boundary line.

I hope one day to see you up here when travelling shall have become easier and speedier, but till you see this country you can never realize the advantages which it offers to the settler. I might convey an imperfect idea to your mind by asking you to recall the old Malden Common; clothe the grassy plain with herbage twenty inches high, deepen its surface soil to twelve or fourteen; underline it with the different limestone formation, and you have the general physical character of our prairies. Imagine these then with their waving grasses, undulated into long gently heaving swells, interspersed with timber-fringed lakes and ponds, and dotted here and there with clumps of balsam poplar, aspen, oak, and ash, and you have the valley of the Saskatchewan, as it presents itself to the eye of the traveller in midsummer. Five hundred thousand square miles is the assumed extent of this class of country, but I do not doubt that this estimate is vastly below the capacity for settlement. So much for the country. You know of course, of the distress that prevails here,—it has not reached its height, but up to the present time no death from starvation has occurred, and the relief that has been sent in, though fearfully mismanaged, has been of considerable service. The famine has had the effect of destroying, for the winter, our cash trade, but we still anticipate a good trading year, from the fact that our traders in the interior are all doing well, and report the fur yield as greater than that of last year. The Government road to Lake of the Woods is progressing well, so well indeed that a horse and sleigh can now be driven half the distance (50 miles.) Before spring the road will be cut to the north-west angle of Lake of the Woods, and then a few months' work with the spade and shovel will make it a passable road.

The Eastern Question a Complication.

An unexpected phase has been added to the Eastern question, which threatens, by introducing another disputant, to further complicate the existing difficulty. We learn by cable despatches, that a dispute has arisen between Turkey and Persia, growing out of some quarrel on the Eastern Asiatic frontier of the former. The Sublime Porte has withdrawn its Ambassador from Teheran, and the Persians are massing troops on the Turkish frontier. The details of the matter have not yet reached us; but it is clear, by the action already taken by the two powers, that the question in dispute is of a serious character. It is impossible to say how far the conduct of Persia may be attributed to Russian influence, or to what extent that influence may be used. There is little doubt that the will of Russia is all powerful in Teheran, and it is therefore just possible that the Persians may be used merely as a means to complicate the Cretan question and drive the Mediterranean powers into war. The obstinacy and fool hardiness of Greece in her behaviour towards the Sultan rather strengthens this view; for it is difficult to understand the position she has pertinaciously retained, unless assured of help in the event of a war. Persia, although cherishing a latent hostility to England, would hardly have moved in this matter so far as she has gone, without pressure of some kind from without, and as that pressure can only come from one quarter. It would certainly appear that Russia in spite of all her protestations to the contrary, is secretly determined to risk another venture for Constantinople. To this all Eastern European quarrels tend, and to this possibility is owing the chief interest taken in Eastern affairs by the Western powers. The ruins of Sebastopol are a thorn in the side of the Russian Empire, and one which they long to remove. This, however, they cannot do without violating the treaty with France and England, which is a matter too serious to be lightly undertaken. This alone is sufficient to make Constantinople a much desired object in Russian eyes, and as its possession would convert the Black Sea into an inland Russian bay, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that every opportunity for complicating affairs is seized with avidity and fostered with care.—Globe.

A National Melody.

The Yankees have invented a new mode of ornamenting the singing of their only National Song.

The programme will open with the national anthem, "Hail Columbia," which will be rendered in the following manner:—

Symphony — Hail Columbia, once through by the full band of one thousand performers. 1st verse—full band of one thousand, and grand chorus of twenty thousand. 2nd verse—full band, grand chorus and chiming of all the bells in the city. 3rd and last verse,—full band of one thousand, grand chorus of twenty thousand, bells chiming, drums rolling, infantry firing, and cannon pealing in the distance in exact time with the music.

NOTE.—The bells will be rung and the cannon fired by electricity from the music stand.)

PREMIUMS AT McDONELL'S!
Until the 20th of January.

We will pay a Premium of 10 Cents on every Dollar's worth of Goods bought of us until the 20th inst. Choice of everything in the Store. Now is the time for a rush. Those who call early can make better purchases.

Remember only until the 20th.,
NEW DOMINION HOUSE,
82 King Street.

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.

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

Kingston Money Market.

Jan. 22st.

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

American Currency buying, 75½ Bills.
" " 75 Silver.
" selling, 73½ Bills.
Silver buying, ... 4½ Dis.
" selling, ... 4 "
Gold in New York, ...135¾
Sterling Exchange, ... 9¾

Current Prices of Grain.

Jan. 22. 1869.

The Grain Buyers of Ontario Street report:

Fall Wheat,	1 05 to 1 09	per Bushel.
Spring do.,	1 02 to 1 05	" "
Rye,	0 67 to 0 00	" "
Barley,	1 10 to 1 15	" "
Peas,	0 85 to 0 00	" "
Oats,	0 50 to 0 00	" "
Buckwheat,	0 45 to 0 50	" "

Montreal Markets—Jan. 22th

Flour—Super Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Extra, 5,37½ to 5,50; Fancy, 5,10 to 5,15; Welland Canal Super, 4,90 to 5,00 Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 4,90 to 5,05; Super No. 1. Western wheat, 4,95 to 5 00; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 4,45 to 4,50; bag flour 2 40 to 2,50. Wheat—Canada Fall 1,15 to 1,16. Spring, 1,16 to 1,17; Western, 1,10 to 1,11. Oats—per 32 lbs, 45 to 46. Barley—per 48 lbs, 0.00 to 0,00 Butter—Dairy 22 to 24c; storepacked 20 to 22c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5 60. Pearls 5,50 to 5,55. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 135¾. Pork, Mess, 25 00 to 25 25 Prime mess, 00,00 to 00,00. Prime, 00,00 to 00,00. Dressed hogs, 8,00 to 8,50. Peas, per 66 lbs 95 to 96. Rye Flour 00,00 to 00,00.

Flour firm, but quiet at yesterday's rate, very little business reported. Grain—no reported sales, latest transactions in spring wheat, 1,17. Peas neglected, nominal rates about 90. Provisions—Pork active, but little to offer. Lard firm, at recent advance. Butter quiet, and only choice engages attention. Ashes—Pots steady Pearls quiet, neglected.

New York Markets—Jan. 22.

Flour moderately active; at 5,60 to 6,25 for superfine state and western; 6,25 to 7,15 for common to choice extra state. Rye flour quiet at 5,85 to 7,59. Wheat in moderate demand; sales at 1,58 to 1,60 for No. 2 spring in store and afloat. Corn unchanged; sales at 94 to 96c for new mixed western. Barley quiet; sales 5,500 bush Canada east at 300. Oats firmer; sales at 75½ to 76c. Pork firmer and quiet; 30,00 to 30,00½ for new mess; 29,00 to 29,25 for old mess. Lard firm.

Montreal Stock and Share List.

Jan. 21.

Shares	BANKS.	Div.	Closing Prices, per
$200	Bank of Montreal	10	139½ a140
£50	Bank B. N. America	6	101½ a103
80	City Bank		101 a101½
50	Banque du Peuple	8	109 a109½
50	Molson's Bank	8	110 a111
40	Ontario Bank	8	99½ a100
100	Bank of Toronto	8	119 a120
100	Quebec Bank	7	98 a 99½
50	Banque Nationale	8	106 a107
40	Gore Bank		35 a 45
50	Banque Jacques Cartier	8	107 a108
100	Merchants' Bank	8	107½ a108½
50	East Townships Bank	8	97 a 99
50	Royal Canadian Bank	8	85 a 87
100	Union Bank	8	102½ a103½
50	Mechanics' Bank	8	94 a 96
50	Bank of Commerce	8	101 a102
	RAILWAYS.		
£100	Grand Trunk		15 a 17
20½	Great Western	4	13 a 15
	MISCELLANEOUS		
40	Montreal Telegr'ph Co.	10	133 a136
40	Montreal City Gas Co.	8	137 a139
100	Richelieu Nav. Co.	7	116 a117
100	Can. Navigation Co.	20	106 a107
100	Dominion Stock 6 p c		104½ a105
	EXCHANGE.		
	Bank on London, 60 days		109¾ a109¾
	Private " "		108 a109
	Bank on New York		25½ a 26
	Private " "		26 a 26½
	Gold Drafts on New York		⅛ dis to par.

DIED.

On January 22nd, Anne Elizabeth Browne, aged 63 years, wife of the late Mr. James Browne.

Her Funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of William and Wellington streets, on MONDAY morning, Jan. 25th, at NINE o'clock, to the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

At Toronto, on the 21st inst., Mary, wife of R. C. Bothwell, aged 30 years.

On the 18th instant, at St. Mary's, Ont., Thomas Jones, aged 64 years.

GRAND CONCERT
AND
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE
CITY HALL.

MR. FLECK has the honor to announce that he will give a GRAND CONCERT AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT in the CITY HALL,

On Monday, Feb. 1st,

on which occasion his newly organized STRING & BRASS BAND will make their first public appearance.

A Quadrille Party will be in attendance after the Concert.

For particulars see Programmes.

Kingston, Jan. 22, 1869. 19

GREAT SALE
OF
TOWN LOTS,
BY AUCTION,
IN THE
CITY OF KINGSTON.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, immediately after the sale of Ordnance Lands, 57 LOTS, situated on Union, Parke, McDonald, Beverly, Dundas, Scott, and Centre Streets, which will be sold on the premises according to Plan, which may be seen on application to the Subscriber.

Terms very liberal.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Jan. 22nd, 1869. 19

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

IN consequence of the destruction of his Premises by Fire, the Subscriber has opened an Office in Wellington Street, next door to Messrs. McKelvey & Birch's, where he will execute all work entrusted to him.

THOS IRELAND.

Kingston, Jan. 22, 1869. 19

New Work on Optics.

THE ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRICAL OPTICS, by N. F. Dupuis, A. M., Astronomical Observer to Queen's College.

PRICE $1.
(Free by Mail.)

Just Published and for Sale by

John Henderson,
PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, Jan. 21th, 1869. 18

Canadian News,
(LONDON, ENGLAND.)

THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE JOURNAL is now

REDUCED TO 2d.

Orders may be sent through Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal, and any Colonist Bookseller, or direct from the office, 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, on remitting 13s. sterling for twelve months' subscription.

F. ALGAR,
Proprietor.

January 1st, 1869. 6in18

THIS MORNING.

GREAT SALE
OF
HORSES!

WILL be sold by Auction, on SATURDAY, 23rd January, inst., at the Auction Rooms of the Subscriber, a number of SUPERIOR HORSES, viz.:

1 Span Grey Horses, 6 & 7 years old.
1 " Dark Brown do., 5 & 6 years old.
1 " Heavy Farm Mares, aged.
Also several Single Horses.

The Grey Horses are gentle in either Single or Double Harness, and perfectly sound.

The Dark Brown Horses are also perfectly sound. Height, 15¾ hands. Gentle in either Double or Single, and extra Steppers.

Terms Cash, or approved credit if necessary.

Sale at 11 o'clock.

WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Jan. 19, 1869. 16

THE MAYOR, for the purpose of facilitating City Business, will attend at his Office, in the City Hall, every day (Sundays and Holy days excepted) from eleven to twelve o'clock, A.M.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

Kings Co, Jan 21, 1869. 3in18

SALE BY AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Piano Forte, Plated Ware, &c.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell at the late residence of Judge Draper (Necessary), Queen St., on TUESDAY, January 26 h, all the Furniture, etc., viz.:

1 Excellent Piano Forte, nearly new, Cane Seated Chairs, Carpets, Sofas, Pictures, Ornaments, Centre, Dining and Hall Tables, Books, Knives, Electro Plate Spoons and Forks, Glass, China and Crockery Ware, Bedsteads, Hair and Straw Mattresses, Bureaux, Washstands, Feather Beds, Bedding, &c., &c., 1 Cooking Stove and appurtenances, and a general assortment of Kitchen Furniture, nearly new. Also, 1 splendid Buggy, 1 Gig, 1 set Silver-Plated Harness.

Terms cash. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m.

J. J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Jan. 20th, 1869. 17

ABERDEEN AND ITS FOLK.

JUST Published and for sale at the CITY BOOK STORE, ABERDEEN