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Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

2 10 a.m.	1 30 p.m.	Mixed train 3 15 a.m.
"	1.50 "	" " 6 20 "

GOING WEST.

4.50 p.m.	5 40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a.m.
5.10 "	" "	" " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. It is also requested that correspondents write on the one side of the sheet of paper. We do not undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The French Emperor has discovered his mistake. It would never do to confess, but he has taken steps to amend it. He has borrowed the fiction of a better government, that the king can do no wrong, and by dismissing a minister or two, has sought to blame them. In a government so absolute as Napoleon's, and in a matter so important as that of repressing the political movement identified by the government with the Baudin subscriptions, it will never be believed that the Emperor was wholly ignorant. This dismissal of M. Pinard is the Emperor's tacit confession. It is an acknowledgment, or will be accepted as such, that the misdirected energy of the government has been pushed to a dangerous limit, and that it is now prudent and necessary to withdraw from a course felt to be one of stinging harshness in France, and which abroad has only served to call up the most unfavourable reflections on French liberty and the Emperor's loss of sagacity. The act will perhaps be somewhat reassuring to those in France who had begun to fear another revolutionary upheaval; but Imperialism cannot shrink the consequences of its mistake, and these rigorous press prosecutions, and the ridiculous sensitiveness displayed about the monumental honours to Baudin, must be regarded as weaknesses, transferring moral strength to the party against whom they have been directed.

The success of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald's administration is no longer the matter of doubt that it was during the first session of the Legislative Assembly. That critical period past and the point established that the ministry must have a fair opportunity of bringing forward their measures, it was felt that they would have a lease of power that could only be determined by the commission of some grave mistake. On the only two questions attended with any danger, the land and mining questions, the ministry had the good sense to take new and popular ground at the very beginning of this session, and they have had consequently a comparatively easy time in the House. The opposition is numerically weak, but what it loses in number it makes up by exceeding watchfulness, and is always ready to pick a flaw, if it cannot detect one. The strength of the ministry has made their position secure but this strength has been constantly looked after. The compactness of the ministerial party is due to the energy of the Attorney-General. He is a great worker himself, and he knows how to make his friends help him. The economy of his administration makes him popular outside the house; his system of discipline makes him powerful within. Ministers have only to continue in the course that has gained approval thus far, to enjoy a retention of office. Let them steer clear of jobs, repress extravagance and husband the resources of income derived from the Dominion, and all will be well. Let the administration involve itself in schemes that will render necessary a resort to direct taxation, and it will suffer shipwreck through popular aversion. When the House meets after the Christmas vacation, a few days will probably complete the work of the session, and it is not likely that anything will occur then to change the prospect that is now evident, of a safe continuance in office of the present ministry.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.—The election of members of council for this township for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of all the old members, namely: Mr P. Day, Reeve; Mr J. M. Fair, Deputy Reeve; and Messrs Thomas Clyde, Henry Robinson, and Charles Lee, councillors.

THE CHRISTMAS DOLE.—It is a time-honoured custom at this festive season of the year to dispense charity to the poor and needy, and in accordance with this good old practice, the churchwardens of St. George's Church on Monday last distributed to the poor of the city bread, meat, and wood. It is the intention of these gentlemen to continue the distribution on Monday of each week, so long as their funds last, which it is hoped may be so augmented by the contributions of the benevolent, that the relief may be afforded each week throughout the winter.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—There were but two prisoners before the court this morning, both vagrants of the softer sex, bearing the names of Johanna Murphy and Julia Mullott. They were sentenced to one month each in the county gaol, and they left the court well pleased with the prospect of a quiet time to recruit their exhausted systems in the Queen's boarding house.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 22.—A good deal of excitement prevailed here on the Stock Exchange yesterday in consequence of a report that the New York Central Railroad had declared a dividend of 80 per cent. The stock rose to 162, short sellers at former rate losing so heavily that some embarrassment is looked for.

Colonel McKenzie, of the 78th, accidentally fell on Friday, and broke his right arm.

Sixty-eight deaths last week.

It is expected the Roman Catholic Bishop will attend the approaching Council at Rome. He has issued a pastoral letter on the subject.

Great preparations have been made for a brilliant turnout at Brydges' banquet this evening.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The jury in the case of the Queen vs. Le Page, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, with a recommendation to mercy.

His honour, addressing the prisoner, said that he would take into consideration the recommendation of the jury, and therefore make the sentence two years in the Provincial Penitentiary with hard labour, in lieu of five years, which he should otherwise have passed.

The Crown Attorney was assisted by Mr D. Macarow.

This being the last case the court rose at fifteen minutes to six o'clock.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found by a soldier yesterday afternoon in the water directly in front of the military cottages. The body had apparently been in the water some time, and no marks of violence were visible upon it. An inquest held by Coroner Barker resulted in a verdict of "Found Drowned." In the pockets of the deceased nothing was found tending towards its identification, and the only money present was the small sum of 53 cents. It is supposed that the deceased is the missing James Ferguson, of Glengarry, who has been lost sight of for the last three months, and when last seen was contracting for railroad ties, and was known to have had about him a large sum of money. Mr Allan Macdonald, of Kingston, who formerly resided at Glengarry, and who was slightly acquainted with the missing man, appeared at the close of the inquest, and considered that he could identify the body as that of Mr Ferguson, from a photograph which he had with him, and which had been left in his care by the relatives of that person, should circumstances similar to the present unfortunately require its use. Others present also saw, or fancied they saw, a resemblance between the deceased and the photograph. However, the brothers of Mr Ferguson have been telegraphed to, and they will arrive this evening or to-morrow morning, when the matter will be determined beyond a doubt.

LONDON SOCIETY for December. W. Chewett & Co. Toronto.

CONTENTS—A Fight with Time; Music Hall Morality; The Married Bachelor; Wealthy Desolation; Gossip from Egypt; The Golden Boat; The Home of the Cavendishes; the Falconer's Lay; Every-day Adventures; Ancient Hostelries; The Difficult Circumstances of Captain Mannering; Poppies in the Corn; Pensive Movements; The Piccadilly Papers. London Society continues its exquisite illustrations. Bicket Foster's drawing accompanying the Falconer's Lay is a beautifully printed specimen of choice wood engraving.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRICAL OPTICS. By N. F. Dupuis, Astronomical Observer to Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, Kingston.

This, if we mistake not, is the first complete manual of instruction in any branch of Natural Philosophy yet published in Canada, and is, we think, superior in many respects to the Elements of Optics by Griffin & Potter, and other similar works. Not to speak of the distinctness of the diagrams, white lines upon a black ground (best in all cases, but peculiarly adapted to denote the course of rays of light), the synopsis of formula, and well selected and numerous examples appended to each chapter, and the glossary of terms and phrases at the end, it deduces from one leading expression adapted to both refraction and reflexion, by a short and easy proof, requiring a knowledge only of Elementary Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry, the various propositions connected with the subject, and embodies in simple expressions the mode of solution of many important problems. Among others the mode of finding the foci of the equivalents of compound lenses, and of correcting chromatic aberration in object glasses and eyepieces, we remark as especially deserving of praise; the chapters on brightness and illumination, and the limits of efficiency of objectives in Telescopes, and many observations and deductions in the full, clear, and concise explanation of Optical Instruments and Photometry in the 7th chapter. These, though very necessary in practice, and for elucidating the subject to learners, are not usually to be found in works for students.

We trust that this work, intrinsically excellent as it is, and moderate in price, will soon become the Text Book on the Elements of Optics in all the Universities of Canada, for it is nothing more than it deserves.

Woman's Tears are to be abolished. The *Revolution* says women cry too much, and argues that if men can get along without tears, so can women. The strong minded ladies had better turn their attention to crying babies next.

Among the changes introduced by the Spanish revolution, not the least important is the absurd restrictions regarding the burial of foreigners. The only place of burial for such persons in Madrid has hitherto been within the grounds occupied by the British Legation, and gross indignities have been heaped upon those who attempted to evade the law in this particular. The change in the treatment of foreigners is encouraging, as it shows that Spain is emerging from that condition of stolid indifference to the advance of civilization which has made its name a bye-word and a reproach, as the emblem of contented ignorance.

Sofas and chairs, inlaid with pearl, ornament the drawing-rooms of a new mansion in the upper part of Fifth Avenue, New York. The set was manufactured in Paris, at an enormous expense.

The celebrated artesian well of St Louis has reached a depth of nearly three thousand five hundred feet, and is still going downward. No one knows when the chase will be abandoned; it has been kept up—or rather down—day and night for two years and more at the rate of three feet per day.

NEW AND MORE ACCURATE DEFINITION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.—M. P. icism.—*Punch.*

SOME AMERICAN CHARACTERISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir: As the subject of annexation of Canada to the United States has been frequently discussed and even recommended in certain quarters, it is natural that we should pay some attention to the situation and character of the people and government with whom it is proposed for us to unite our destiny.

We find much to admire in the institutions and system of government of the United States, and the facility with which they avail themselves of the usages and maxims of other nations, ancient and modern, that are adapted to their purpose. The revival of the principle or custom of sanctuary for crimes as practised by the ancient Jews, substituting words for their cities of refuge, is ingenious and characteristic—as for instance a person guilty of fraud, peculation, or any other offence against the government, if exposed and prosecuted, has only to repeat the magic words "Rebel," "Copperhead," and he is safe, however heinous and aggravated his crimes. New ideas and practices spring up apparently by intention, and seem to act as lubricants to the wheels of progress, rendering their rapid motion easy and graceful. The acts, practice and teachings of the party in power have furnished the following definitions, and given a practical signification to the following terms—hence they may properly be regarded as the Republican dictionary. From which we may be enabled to form a pretty correct idea of the men at the head of affairs, viz:

Wisdom—Smoke, but say nothing.

Military Genius—1. Fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. 2. To furnish men in such numbers as to exhaust the enemy in killing them.

Equal Laws—To lay all the burdens of government on the labouring class, and exempt the rich from taxation, thereby forming a moneyed aristocracy.

Presidential Perjury—To tell the truth, and endeavour to defend and support the constitution, and execute the laws in conformity to his official oath.

Constitution—1. A league with hell and a covenant with death. 2. An useless relic of the past superseded by the Chicago platform.

Emancipation—1. A change of names, substituting Freedmen and Rebel for Master and Slave, rendering them both miserable. 2. Entailing a burden of debt on the white labouring man, subjecting him to a state of servitude to corrupt officials fattening on the spoils of office.

Vindication of Law—1. Impeachment trial of A. Johnson, which made apparent the venality of Congress and the corruption of the party in power by the outside pressure that was brought to bear on the Senate to influence their verdict.

Official Vigilance—Some 300 men to hang around Washington some 18 months to guard Stanton and watch Johnson.

Congressional Propriety—He must be a d—n fool that thinks that we are legislating inside of the constitution.

Reconstruction—1. Butler in Stevens' seat. 2. Negroes with epaulets. 3. Substitution of military for civil rule.

Military Strategy—Bottled up.

Progress—Negro Legislators.

Philanthropist—Carpet baggers.

Official Perquisites—Spoons.

Party Discipline—Requiring Senators to commit perjury for partizan purposes.

Our neighbours are progressing much more than in days of yore,
As *Nasby* from a pig has grown to be a *bore*.

Notwithstanding their peculiarities we have high hopes of the Yankee nation. They are from a good stock if there is any on earth, for they partake of all nationalities. That the material is good is evinced (to use their own language) by their go-ahead-ativeness and application to business, and the rapidity with which cities, railroads and manufactories spring up all over the land, to say nothing of wooden nutmegs and basswood hams. And shows what an industrious people can do in spite of bad rulers and corrupt officials.

While we do not wish to express any opinion about their form of government we must say that their mode of choosing their officers is at least unfortunate. In the excitement and commotion of their nominating conventions and elections (recurring too often) the worthless material is thrown to the surface as in a boiling cauldron; the scum rises to the top while the better material sinks from sight. The consequence is in too many cases, men with more brass than brains carry off the prize of office, and instead of making and administering the laws to develope the resources of the country, they seem satisfied to get the position to fatten on its spoils.

We consider patriotism that requires a bribe as an inducement to loan money to the government that involves the necessity of reducing the labouring class to a State little better than serfdom, of a very questionable character, and statesmanship that resorts to such an expedient of an inferior order.

And finally, a government that cannot be sustained without the use of such means not worth preserving.

If you like the picture go in.

CANADIAN.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held on Monday evening, in the Council Chamber. The Mayor occupied the chair, and the following members took their seats at ten minutes past eight o'clock—Aldermen Allen, Brophy, G. Brown, J. Cunningham, H. Cunningham, Dillon, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Henderson, Kingshorn, Livingston, Nelligan, T. Robinson, W. Robinson, and Wilmot.

The clerk read a portion of the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Council, when

Alderman T. Robinson rose and said before the minutes were received, he wished to make some remarks respecting the way the proceedings of the Council were reported in the daily papers, and also the way the minutes were entered by the clerk. The report in the *Daily News* he said he would read. (It was the report containing the opening remarks made by Alderman Kinghorn upon the tendered resignation of Alderman Henderson, and which was reported verbatim in the *Daily News* of the 8th December.) The Alderman read the report, and concluded, with much uncalled for warmth, by stating that no such thing had ever transpired in the Council.

As soon as the volubility of the speaker would permit, Alderman Kinghorn rose and acknowledged the correctness of the report of the *Daily News*, and stated that his resolution at that time, afterwards withdrawn, was seconded by Alderman G. Brown, which Mr T. Robinson had also denied.

Alderman T. Robinson then went on to say that the seconders to resolutions were repeatedly reported incorrectly, and as a member—a poor member—he wanted what little credit was due him in seconding a resolution. He supposed the reports were altered at the newspaper offices; but if a poor member went to the newspaper offices to get the correction of a mistake, he could never get it done—it took a rich member to effect that; and the Alderman having dilated upon the enormity of the newspaper managers, and the wanton carelessness of the reporters, with more heat than good taste, proceeded to inform the Council of a certain amendment of his on the same night, which was reported in the *Daily News* as seconded by Alderman Nelligan, whereas it was Alderman Dillon who was the seconder, he said.

The clerk was instructed to produce the resolution in point, and it was again found that the report of the *Daily News* was correct, that Alderman Nelligan was the seconder.

The Alderman then laid the blame on the *British Whig*, which, he said, had made Alderman Dillon the seconder; and then proceeded with some remarks respecting garbled reports, the bearing of which upon the case, seeing that the Alderman was clearly wrong in the first two instances, and that the second, if, as he stated, was merely a natural mistake which might occur to any person not infallible, was not very clear.

At this point, Alderman J. Cunningham said that he would ask of the reporters one favour for the session of 1869, viz, that they would report the sayings in the Council of members who were so fond of hearing themselves talk, in full, and in their own words, and let the public see them.

Alderman W. Robinson thought that the report of the proceedings of the night alluded to in the *Daily News* was correct, and very fair; and he also thought the Council was indebted to the reporters for not presenting the meeting to the public exactly as it was on that night. The Alderman briefly glanced at the bickerings and confusion then displayed, which, he said, to have appeared fully in the public prints would have presented a pretty show indeed.

During the intervals of members speaking, Alderman Wilmot had continued to find fault with the nomination of Alderman Davidson as a three years' member for Frontenac Ward, which he persisted in doing, although informed that Alderman Davidson, being no longer a member of the Council, had a perfect right to do so if he thought fit. There appeared to be something in the transaction which the Alderman felt to be unfair, but no one could tell where the shoe pinched. Several members endeavoured to end the dispute, and suffer the clerk to proceed with the reading of the minutes, but without effect.

Ald. T. Robinson, failing on the newspapers, next attacked the minutes of the city clerk—a resolution which he moved he positively stated was not in that officer's minutes at all.

The clerk, with his accustomed good nature, immediately read the motion from the minutes, a proceeding which he had done only a short time previously, and was clearly heard by the whole Council except the querulous Alderman, who then sat down, his wrath somewhat abated. It is unnecessary to say that the minutes of the clerk were in this instance, as they invariably are, perfectly correct in every particular item.

The talk about Alderman Davidson by Alderman Wilmot was continued until nine o'clock, and it was not before several members had stated their determination to leave the Council that it ceased and the business of the evening was allowed to proceed, and for some time the vexed question occasionally leaked out like the distant growls of a departing thunderstorm.

It is to be hoped that the farrago of nonsense by one or two members last night will not in the least influence Mr Davidson in his intention to contest the Ward as a new member, notwithstanding the astounding position taken by his proposer (or seconder) Alderman Wilmot; but on the contrary strengthen his purpose, which is in conformance with the feelings and wishes of a majority of the electors of his Ward. The city needs as many members of the character of Alderman Davidson as it can get, to the weeding out of others of less value.

The clerk at length finished the reading of the minutes of the last regular and special meetings, which were adopted unaltered.

COMMUNICATIONS

The clerk read the items of an account from Mr Wilson of the Kingston Water Works, for extra water used at recent fires.

Alderman Allen considered that the account was an imposition, and all such should be crushed out. There was no such waste of water as stated in the communication. Referred to the committee on fire, water and gas, to report.

A communication from Peter McKim, clerk of the township of Kingston, calling attention to the dangerous condition of an open drain near Parker's property. Referred to the committee on streets and improvements to report.

A communication from Mr Walkem to the Harbour-master was read by the clerk, calling attention to the wreck of the sunken steamer Empress, burnt last winter.

Alderman H. Cunningham thought it was no business of the city, as the vessel now lies in the water by a wharf belonging to private individuals.

Mr Gildersleeve explained that the wreck was sold by the Insurance Company to Mr D. Lynch, of Montreal, and the communication was brought into the Council to test its right to compel the removal of the wreck.

Alderman Allen considered the Council had a right, and it was its duty, to remove it.

Alderman Kinghorn believed it was the duty of the Harbour-master as a sort of water-police to see to its removal. The owners of the wharf had applied to the Corporation for redress, and he thought steps should be taken towards its removal.

It was then moved by Alderman Livingston, seconded by Alderman Kinghorn, that the communication be referred to the committee on wharves and harbours.

It was moved in amendment by Alderman W. Robinson, seconded by Alderman Wilmot, That the communication be referred to the city solicitor, to report to the Council at its next meeting how the vessel may be removed, and if the Council have any right to interfere in the matter.

The amendment was carried, the original resolution having been withdrawn.

The clerk read the resignation of G. Kemp as 2nd assistant engineer of the fire brigade.

Alderman Allen repeated his former opinion respecting the advantages arising from the purchase by the city of a steam fire engine, which he considered would remedy the many faults now existing in the fire brigade. He considered the fire brigade was upon a par with the militia of the city in its efficiency, and the only way to remedy the defects of the fire brigade, was to procure a fire engine and entirely reorganise the department, when the old spirit of emulation would be revived.

Alderman Livingston wished to ask the Mayor whether a majority of the whole Council would be required to accept Mr Kemp's resignation (a laugh).

The Mayor replied that the majority of members present would be sufficient.

Alderman W. Robinson advocated the presence of carters with puncheons of water at fires. At one time during a late fire he believed property would have been saved by the use of a few puncheons of water.

On the motion of Alderman J. Cunningham, seconded by Alderman Allen, the communication was referred to the committee on fire, water and gas, with power to act. Yeas 12; nays 2.

PETITIONS.

Alderman H. Cunningham handed in the petition of the Sons of Temperance for remission of rent for use of the City hall at a recent lecture. Granted on the usual terms.

Alderman H. Cunningham handed in the petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the remission of rent for use of city hall. Granted on the usual conditions.

Alderman Gibson brought up the petition of the Prentice Boys, for remission of rent for use of city hall. Granted, gas excepted.

Alderman Henderson brought up the petition of James Richardson, who having lately purchased the wharf known as the Commercial Wharf, and contemplated during the winter making considerable improvements thereon, begged leave to ask for the use of a portion of the slip to make a roadway, as owing to the proximity of the railway track it is impossible to make the wharf available for business purposes without the grant of the petition; said roadway only to run twenty feet into the water. Referred to the committee on wharves and harbours, with power to act.

Alderman Dillon handed in the petition of Francis ——, to be allowed to erect a sign. Granted under the supervision of the city engineer.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Alderman Kinghorn brought up the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of certain accounts, and stating the taxes collected during the last fortnight as $7,672 31c.

The report was received and adopted.

Alderman Kinghorn handed in the report of the special committee on the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company, appointed by the Council.

Alderman Kinghorn and Livingston explained the action which had been taken at the late meeting of the Road Company, which was published in the *Daily News* on the following day. The report was received and adopted.

Alderman W. Robinson objected to remarks in the *British Whig*, calling in question the conduct of the City Council in the matter of the Kingston and Phillipsville Road. The Alderman repudiated the remarks of that journal, which he could not pass over in silence.

Alderman Allen spoke in favour of the past efforts of the directors of the Kingston and Philipsville Road, which had raised the road from a non-paying to a paying investment. He characterized the remarks alluded to, published in the *British Whig*, as deliberate falsehoods, and thought the council should assert its dignity by a total denial of their truth, which would have a tendency to disabuse the public mind of any notions conceived by reading the remarks of that journal. He would advise all who had the interest of the city's property at heart to cease their patronage of that newspaper.

The council entered into a long conversation upon the action taken by the chairman of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company at the last annual meeting, when

Alderman Gildersleeve said that the action of the chairman at that meeting was without parallel in the proceedings of any public body, and he could not conceive how anyone having the interest of a public company at heart could have acted in the way the chairman did at that meeting. He would therefore move, seconded by Alderman H. Cunningham—that it is the opinion of this council that the Mayor should not act as one of the directors of the Kingston, Pittsburgh, and Gananoque Road Company, illegally elected at the late meeting of the said company, but that legal proceedings be instituted by the City Solicitor in respect of the refusal of the Mayor's vote at the late meeting of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company for directors of said road.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

It was moved by Alderman Kinghorn, seconded by Alderman H. Cunningham, and passed unanimously. That the council of the corporation of the city of Kingston desires to record its sense of the great public loss sustained by this city and the County of Frontenac in the death of W. G. Draper, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the County of Frontenac. The council sympathize deeply with his family in their bereavement, and it is hereby ordered that a copy of this resolution be engrossed and forwarded by the clerk to Mrs Draper.

It was moved by Alderman J. Cunningham, seconded by Alderman Henderson, and carried, That the Mayor be directed to issue a writ of election for Frontenac Ward for a member to fill the seat lately vacated by Alderman Davidson, in time to have the election held on the same day as the general election for 1869.

The report of Mr Thomas Mostyn, inspector of Licences, of the number of shop and tavern licences of the city, was read, received and adopted.

The council adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock.

AT THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.

Often as Vesuvius has been described, there is one set of impressions which are perhaps the most generally interesting of all, but which, from the nature of the case, cannot so frequently be recorded. I refer to the impressions of one who has stood upon the lip of the crater and looked down while an eruption is actually in progress. It is not always that a view of such a scene can be obtained. It was at a time when crash was following crash in a manner that was quite sufficiently terrible, and when all the suffocating steams and vapours were being driven to one side of the mountain by a strong wind, that we were able to go up from the windward side, stand upon the lip of the crater, look down into the roaring abyss, and see what the eruption of a volcano looks like to one on the spot. That is, in truth, the only way of getting an idea of what a repository of horrors a volcano is. Without such a visit Vesuvius is often a little disappointing. It is nothing but a fine mountain, just like any other, says Mendelssohn. You may be a little disappointed as you see Vesuvius from below. But you have only to mount to the summit when an eruption of any magnitude is in progress to find yourself in the presence of appalling phenomena both of sight and sound. Choose the last few hours of daylight for your ascent; and then, as the darkness closes round and the world below becomes hidden from your view, you stand at the crater in presence of a scene for which no language can be very extravagant. For experienced mountaineers the effort required for the ascent is nothing remarkable; but for ordinary people it is laborious enough.

You arrive at the edge of the crater, and there you behold a scene full of awe and majesty. The suddenness with which you come upon it is quite startling. Going up you neither see nor hear anything. One moment you are clambering up the side of the cone amid profound silence; the next moment, as your head rises above the crater lip, you encounter a roar and a blaze which make you shrink back a little. This surprise is occasioned, I suppose, by the formation of the crater. It is a huge bowl which comes up to quite a sharp lip, about a mile in diameter and some hundred yards in depth. Towards the bottom of this bowl, on the opposite side to where we stood, was a great hole, from which all the projectiles of the eruption were shot; the surface of the bowl being composed of lumps of lava, stones, and cinders, all of them smeared with sulphur, precisely like those upon which we were standing. As you mount the cone there is between you and the gulf an enormous wall, which dulls everything alike for eye and ear. Even while on the steeps of the cone itself, you might be unaware that the mountain was disturbed. But a single step seems almost enough to transfer you from the most deathlike stillness to the grandest exhibition of force it is possible to conceive. Instead of the monotonous dull black of congealed lava on the lower levels, you have the deep brick red of stones that have been under the action of fire, the brightest vermillion, and every imaginable shade of orange and yellow that sulphur deposits are capable of taking. The ground is hot too; so hot, indeed, that you cannot keep your feet on the same spot for many seconds together. Between the chinks of the stones you can see that a few inches below the surface it is actually red hot. You thrust in the end of your stick for a moment and you pull it out charred. Over all the further half of the crater there hangs a dense cloud of smoke and vapour; all around you there is an atmosphere of sulphur which sets you coughing; from numberless small holes about your feet there issue with a hiss sulphurous jets of steam which nearly choke you as you pass over them; and then as you look down into the actual abyss you are face to face with the most appalling phenomena, both of sight and sound, which, perhaps, the whole of Europe has to offer. Among the crowd of strange sensations that are experienced at such a time the phenomena of sound are perhaps the most wonderful of all. What meets the ear is, if anything, even more terrific than what meets the eye. Even to sight the eruption is not just what the imagination paints it beforehand. It does not consist, as the picture necessarily leads one to suppose, of a continuous shower at all. Still less does it consist of a continuous shower of black ashes shot out from a fire blazing on the top of the mountain; it is rather a series of explosions. But the roar and glare of the great abyss is continuous. You look into the pit, and though you see no actual flame, yet its sides are in a state of constant incandescence; from the mouth of it there roars up incessantly a dense cloud of steam; and in the depths of it below you hear the noise of preparation for the outburst that is next to follow. Then you hear a sharper crack, and then without further warning follows a loud explosion, which shoots into the air a torrent of white hot missiles of every shape and size. So enormous are the forces at work that not only small pieces of stone and sulphur, such as you might carry away as mementoes of your visit, but huge blocks of mineral, each enough to load a railway ballast waggon, and all in a state of perfectly white heat, are tossed up as though they were so many cricket balls. The explosion lasts, perhaps, no longer than a minute; and then there is a cessation of some seconds with the noise only of internal preparation once more, after which the explosion is repeated. That was nothing to the almost stupefying din that was going on before us—moments when the daylight was over, and the world below could no longer be distinguished—when we had nothing but the clear starlight overhead, and were truly alone with the mountain; when the varied coloring of the ground had disappeared in the darkness, and nothing could be seen but the gleam of the burning earth through the chinks at our feet; while the white, hot glaring ribbon of molten lava glided languidly down the mountain at our side, and before us was the flashing of the inner fire upon the cloud of vapour overhanging the abyss. Take all these together, and the scene is indeed rather different from what you picture to yourself as you calmly read in your newspaper that Vesuvius is once again in a state of eruption.

I spoke just now of the stream of lava which glides down the mountain. In the first place two peculiarities were observable in it. One was the marvellous slowness of its motion. In the early part of its descent the incline over which it had to pass was precipitous; yet so slowly did this mass of liquid fire move within its bed that its current was only just perceptible. It seemed to be only just in motion. Perhaps in some degree connected with the same cohesion which this languor of movement indicated, was the other peculiarity of the lava stream—the tenacity of its surface. In appearance as we stood above it, it was in a perfectly liquid state; it looked as though you might have ruffled its surface with the point of your stick. Great, accordingly, was our surprise at finding that even with the greatest force available on the spot we could not make the slightest impression upon it. The largest masses of mineral that we could lift, we dashed down from above upon the burning stream; but they simply bounded across its face, like a ball upon a floor, without producing the faintest apparent indentation. Moreover, it is commonly supposed that lava is always projected from the crater, and the language commonly used in description encourages the idea. "A stream of lava was seen to issue from the crater" is the sort of phraseology with which one is most familiar in accounts of eruptions that took place in bygone days. I am not sure that this is ever strictly accurate; but with the crater in anything like its present form it hardly seems probable. It would take a vast quantity of molten lava to fill that great bowl of a mile diameter, which I suppose it would have to do before any of it would run over down the sides of the mountain. I saw no indication that this ever took place. While you are on the mountain, the streams of lava which have issued forth and cooled at the several previous eruptions are quite distinguishable from each other by their differences of structure and colour. We saw many such; but I saw no indication of any one of them having come over the lip of the crater. In every single instance the source of that lava stream seemed to have been lower down the mountain. Certainly this was the case with the very fine one which burst out just before our visit. As we stood upon the lip of the crater it was below us throughout its whole length. The lava was issuing from a great fissure which it had made for itself some distance down in the side of the cone. The guides hurried us away from the neighbourhood of its source, because, they said, it was quite possible another orifice might open at any moment, and then it would be all over with the present spectators. The experience of these men clearly led them to regard this as the normal mode of the emission of lava. In the case actually before us it was being poured forth evenly and continuously in a molten state from the fissure; it descended for a short distance, in a broad stream, to a point where a bifurcation took place, and then the burning mineral went down to the base of the mountain in two streams of perhaps twenty feet each in width, looking in the darkness like two broad ribbons of fire stretching down into the plain.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DIED.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, William Doherty, late Freight Agent G.T.R.

Friends and acquaintances, and members of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, and Cataraqui Lodge, No. 92, are requested to attend the funeral at 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday, from his brother's residence, Mr Hugh Doherty, Barrie Street.

REMEMBER THE CHILDREN.

TOYS! TOYS!

The LARGEST,
NEWEST,
And CHEAPEST
LOT IN THE CITY.

CALL AND EXAMINE
AT THE
SHEFFIELD HOUSE.
CHARLES GRIGOR.

Dec. 19.

HAPPY WE WILL BE!

Christmas & New Year are Coming!

W. R. McRAE & CO. have reduced the price of GOODS for the Holidays.
Quarter Boxes Layer Raisins
Half Boxes " "
Boxes Black Basket Layer Raisins
Drums Sultana "
Boxes Prime Valentia "
Kegs and Half Kegs Malaga Grapes
Boxes Prime Eleme Figs, only 20 cents per box
Boxes Malaga Figs, 3 lbs for 25 cents
Boxes Citron Peel
Boxes Lemon Peel
Boxes Orange Peel
Pure Mixed Spices — Cinnamon, Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Mace, &c
Pale Brown and Golden SHERRY—Pemartin, Cozens, Domecq, Gordon & McKenzie
Graham's very old Port Wine
Sandeman's Port Wine
Masden Port
Burgundy, Port, Marsala
Brandy—Hennessy, Martell, Otard, Dupuy, Sayers, &c., &c., 1848 and 1834 Vintages, in wood or bottle as imported by ourselves
Champagne—Gold Seal, Green Seal, &c. &c. pints and quarts, and quarter pints
Sparkling Moselle
" Hock, pints and quarts
Rum, Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskey
English, Irish, and Canadian Porter, pints and quarts
English, Scotch, and Canadian Ale, pints and quarts
English and Canadian Cheese
McKinnon's celebrated Biscuits in great variety
Raspberry Jam and Jelly
Red Currant Jelly
Black Currant Jam and Jelly
Gooseberry Jam and Jelly, &c.
Bottles Cherries
" Damsons
" Greengages, &c. &c.
And a choice assortment of Fish and Meat Sauce, Curry Paste and Curry Powder, Pickles, &c., from Crosse and Blackwell, London, England
Boxes Fresh Lemons
Kegs Fresh Prunes
Cases Italian Bitters
" John Bull Bitters
" Vermouth Bitters
" Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, &c. &c.
The most complete assortment of choice
ENGLISH & FOREIGN GROCERIES,
AND
WINES AND LIQUORS
IN THE CITY.
W. R. McRAE & Co.,
Brock and Princess Streets.

FINNAN HADDIES,
SMOKED SALMON,
REAL DIGBYS, &c. &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
W. R. McRae & Co.

Dec. 5.

RECEIVED
THIS DAY,
EX STEAMSHIP PERUVIAN
New Garnet French Merinos
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White Kid
One Bale Red and Blue Yarn
One Bale new Fingering Yarn
ALSO
FROM NEW YORK,
A splendid stock of New Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do
Plain White do
Plain Black do
Grey and Scarlet Mixed do
Grey and Purple " do
Macnee & Waddell
PRINCESS STREET.
Dec. 18, 1868.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRY GOODS BY AUCTION,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at the Store of FERGUSON BROS., Princess street, at 8 o'clock, and every Evening at the same hour until the Stock is all sold. Sales every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at ten o'clock, and every Evening at the same hour.

LOOK OUT FOR GREAT BARGAINS
ALL THIS MONTH
AT THE
GLASGOW WAREHOUSE
R. WADDELL & Co.

CHEAP FANCY DRESS GOODS, Repress Cloths, Poplins, Serges, &c.
CHEAP WINCEYS, French Merinos, Plaids, Coburgs, and Lustres.
CHEAP FLANNELS, Red, White, Grey, Fancy, Checked, and Striped.
CHEAP BLANKETS, Grey and White, moral Skirts and Skirtings.
CHEAP MANTLES, Jackets, Shawls, fast Shawls, Ulsters, and Ponchos.
CHEAP Grey, White, and Printed Tickings, and Sheetings.
CHEAP Wearing Cottons, Linen Bags and Baggings.
CHEAP Irish Frieze Satinets and Cloths.
CHEAP Canadian Tweeds, Scotch and Irish Tweeds.
CHEAP BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Pilots, and Witneys.

As the above GOODS will be GREATLY REDUCED PRICES Month, Customers will save making their purchases at the GOW WAREHOUSE.
R. WADDELL & Co.
Corner Princess & Wellington

Dec. 8, 1868.

Cheap & Extensive
OF
AUCTION BOUGHT GOODS
AT THE
MONTREAL HOUSE

JAMES DAVIS has just returned from Montreal, and having bought with BENNING & BARSALOU'S BANKRUPT STOCK will now offer very extraordinary bargains the folowing lines:
Very Handsome silks, 4s 6d per yard; 24, 27 and 30 inch Black Gros Grains, cheapest ever offered in this city—call and see them.
Plain and Twilled Scarlet Flannels.
25 Pieces Black Velveteens, from 10 to 50c.
Bridal and Evening Silk Dresses in all shades.
1 Case Horrockses Cottons.
Black Satins, for Dresses, another lot.
100 Dozen Napkins, worth 12s 9d, for 7s 6d dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Cloths, 6s 9d per dozen.
50 Pieces Table Linens, assorted.
15 Bales Factory Cottons, prime quality.
2 Cases Aberdeen Winceys.
1 Case 10¼ Linen Sheetings at 10c.
We undertake to say that these and many others not enumerated, will be found on close inspection, to be what they are represented, First Class Drapery Goods, and probably under current importing prices.
JAMES DAVIS
MONTREAL

Dec. 2.

The Daily News
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22
☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, Dec. 21.—The regular steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived bringing dates from that city to the 4th. War news was meagre. There was no fighting since the late advices. It is reported that the allied troops was advancing to resist the Paraguayans.

Rear Admiral Davis of the Brazilian navy, with several vessels of war, has gone up the river Parana to Corrientes. He was accompanied by the American Minister Mr McMahon. They got satisfaction from the Paraguay