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## Travellers' Guide.

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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 450 p.m. | 5:40 a.m. | Mixed train 10:00 a. m. |
| 510 " | | " " 7:00 " |

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4

SEE FIRST PAGE.

A most important meeting is to be held in Saint Andrew's Church on the evening of Wednesday next. The Trustees of Queen's College, and the members of the Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland, have been summoned to attend, and the corporators of the College, that is, according to the Royal Charter, all persons in full communion with the Canadian branch of the Scottish National Church, have been invited. The object of the meeting is to consider the present position of the College, especially as affected by the action of the Legislature in resolving to discontinue the annual grant hitherto made to the institution, to aid in the promotion of Superior Education. The meeting may, therefore, be expected to be a large and influential one. The questions to be discussed are pregnant with interest to one of the leading ecclesiastical bodies of Ontario and Quebec, and they have a special importance in connection with what must soon appear, namely, the consequences of the stand taken by the government against denominational Colleges. For these reasons, whatever be the conclusions at which this deliberative assembly shall arrive, they will be looked for with no small eagerness of expectation by the public generally. As the whole history of Queen's College, extending now over a quarter of a century, has been intimately associated with Kingston, and as the varied advantages resulting from its operations have been largely enjoyed by Kingstonians, our fellow-citizens can not but be particularly concerned in the ultimate result—the continuance or removal of the institution.

The question in the first instance will, we imagine, be the keeping up or the disbanding of the Arts Faculty. To this department the government grant has all along been strictly confined, and the suspension of it would turn a considerable portion of the annual expenditure of the institution into the Theological Department, with the effect of strengthening it. But if the Faculty of Arts be discontinued, it can scarcely be expected that the Faculty of Theology will remain here very long. The desirableness of connecting it with an institution capable of giving a general collegiate education, such as the Church of Scotland insists upon for her ministers, is too apparent, not to be soon sought for either at Montreal or Toronto. Should this question, therefore, be decided against the continuance of the Arts department, the entire removal of the University from Kingston in the course of time is, we fear, too probable to be doubted. We shall not be able to realize what loss to the city is involved in that event until it actually take place.

As far as the meeting on Wednesday evening is concerned, the decision of the question as to the Arts Faculty depends *now* in a great measure upon the extent to which it is regarded as a denominational necessity or advantage. One of the reasons assigned for the granting of the Royal Charter is that the instruction of youth in the various branches of science and literature would greatly conduce to the welfare of this country; and to assist in the attainment of this object has always been the avowed and only design of the legislative grants. Now, however, that the government has discontinued this aid and, the circumstances of the country, with respect to Collegiate education, are different from what they were at the time the Charter was obtained, the furnishing of educational facilities for the general benefit cannot appear to the members of the corporation of Queen's College to be to them so much an object of concern as it once was, especially since they have been told that it must hereafter be done entirely at their own expense. We are far from supposing that the influence they would continue to have from being engaged in this work is unworthy of their consideration, for in all countries it is found that the position and vigour of a church are greatly dependent upon the quality of her educational institutions; but it seems to us to be an object which they can now afford to regard as altogether secondary in importance and urgency to that of providing for denominational wants. We anticipate, therefore, the discussion and settlement of this question at the meeting on Wednesday evening, chiefly on denominational grounds—on a consideration, that is, of the advantages there would be to the Church in connection with the Church of Scotland in maintaining the institution upon its present footing—and upon this point it is obvious there is room for a difference of opinion. We cannot allow ourselves to think that the decision will turn upon any question as to money. The propriety, perhaps the justice, of an appeal for funds to the members of a particular Church may be debated, but not the ease or difficulty of obtaining the means of suporting and even improving the College. We feel sure that if the members of the Corporation once reach the conclusion that the College ought to be kept up—that it ought to be extended rather than contracted—the necessity of raising an endowment will not move them from this position. They are reputed to be for their numbers the wealthiest Christian community in the Dominion. During the last few weeks we have repeatedly overheard the remark that they have among them several gentlemen who are singly able to do almost all that is required. Should the judgment of these be in favour of endowment, their zealous co-operation with the general membership must insure success. We are persuaded that members of other churches, in that unsectarian Christian spirit which leads the denominations in this country to assist each other in good works, would willingly help. The prospect of a union of all Presbyterians under one General Assembly is sometimes indicated. If there be any probability in a consummation such as this, the retention of an institution with full University powers under the control of what would then be the largest and most powerful body of Christians in the Dominion, seems so desirable as to commend itself to the support of Presbyterians generally. Further, we are of opinion that if the Arts Faculty be continued at all, the College authorities will see the wisdom of continuing it under that kind of management which raises no barrier to the admission of students of any denomination to a course of professional instruction. That being the case, there can be no doubt that the citizens of Kingston would contribute handsomely, in order that the institution be retained here. The large amount of money, not less probably than $25,000, which has been annually expended among us, and the educational facilities which have been afforded to this city and the surrounding country, for the space of 25 years, constitute a strong claim to public liberality, and a continuance of these advantages would soon amply repay any special effort to secure it.

On the meeting of the Parliament of Canada members and the public will be put in possession of returns showing the actual condition of the militia under the new law, which has been in operation since October. In the meantime the public journals have diffused information of a character to justify the belief that the new law is proving acceptable to the volunteers; and further, that it is operating as an incentive to volunteering in many districts where hitherto the proper spirit has not prevailed. It was the intention of the measure to equalize over the whole Dominion the services rendered by volunteers; and it is found that the compulsory feature of the Act, rendering balloting necessary where the assigned quota is not made up by volunteers, is having a salutary effect. In certain districts of Lower Canada the listless habitants have been stirred up to a sense of their duty to the State, and the young men are encouraged to volunteer in order to save themselves and others from the effects of a draft. In Nova Scotia, where it was prophecied by the political malcontents that the militia would disband, the actual and most gratifying result is that the quota of volunteers is full. In Upper Canada we are in excess of our general quota; but the new law will probably effect a more equal distribution, though it must be said that the discrepancy between the efforts of city and county populations in the matter of volunteering had begun to disappear before the passage of the new law. The annual report of the Adjutant-General to the Minister of Militia will have great interest for those concerned in the efficient defence of the country; and it may be expected to prove completely the error of those who maintained that the new law would destroy the volunteer force.

The Canadian government has, we are told, appointed one G. W. Brega its agent at Washington. Mr Brega will have a good salary doubtless, and probably the command of considerable money to be used in furthering the views of the authorities at Ottawa. It is understood that an anxious desire for a resumption of such relations as existed between the United States and Canada under the reciprocity treaty is at the bottom of Mr Brega's mission, and in this view it seems to us rather important that a close watch be kept of his movements. The people on this side of the frontier have pretty much made up their minds that they don't want reciprocity. If the Canadians do want it, let them take the most obvious means of obaining it, or something better, by instituting measures looking to a speedy incorporation of their dominion with the United States.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

It may be doubted whether any such appointment has been made by our government. Our people would unanimously condemn any officious act on the part of the Canadian government like that reported above, for the reason that its natural tendency would be to arouse American susceptibilities, and do much to defeat the end in view. See what the mere mention of the affair provokes in the journal from which we quote. We are threatened with a continuance of commercial isolation, and the affair serves as an another opportunity for giving vent to the irrepressible American idea of annexation.

Among the signs of the times is one of a renewal of the agitation in the United States for the annexation of Canada. This renewal is perhaps due to the fact of the Presidential election being over, and the restless political activity which occupied itself with the events and issues of the Presidential campaign having now an opportunity to employ itself upon fresh objects. Mr Greeley and others are advocating the device of a Zollverein as the surest means of bringing about annexation. Some are demanding that there shall be no reciprocal trade regulations with Canada, so that the Provinces shall be brought to feel the necessity of incorporating themselves with the Republic; and one covetous individual, who has as thorough an appreciation of the resources of the Dominion as Mr Seward, and is equally as greedy of our heritage, confidently instructs General Grant to follow no roundabout process, but to *take* Canada and enlarge the Union after the Prussian fashion. This genius is a magnificent dreamer. He lives of course in Chicago. He has a vision of Democrats and Radicals, Yankees and Southerners, Irish and negroes, all forgetting their differences and uniting in the one common purpose which he suggests. It is to be a ninety days' campaign. If history repeats itself, so do ideas in men's minds, else the similarity to Mr Seward's ninety days' limit to the war against the South would be more remarkable.

Canada has long been threatened with absorption, and apparently the "manifest destiny" doctrine of the Americans grows with what it feeds on; but the spirit of a Canadian nationality grows equally, and the foundations on which to erect a new nation, in some respects a rival to the United States, are steadily enlarging. Our people resist threats and blandishments alike that have annexation in view. Confederation has given to the Provinces a constitution as liberal as that of the American Republic, but one more in accordance with the needs and desires of the people of this country; our material advantages are such that we need not seek any improvement by submitting ourselves to the war taxation of the United States; and our people have now stronger motives than ever to turn aside from American solicitations. It is to be expected that the new agitation for the annexation of this country will fail as former agitations have done, because of their failure to elicit any favourable response from among the people of this country.

## THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To-day the elections of Aldermen for the city took place, and passed off very quietly, the matter attracting even less than the usual amount of interest. The only semblance of excitement was displayed in St. Lawrence Ward, where the contest between Mr G. Brown, the retiring member, and Mr Drennan, was very close, but even there everything passed off regularly and quietly. The following is the result of the elections in the different wards:

CATARAQUI.—Mr Wm. Allen was re-elected, Mr F. Tracey having virtually withdrawn from the first.

FRONTENAC.—Mr Davidson and Mr Charles Livingston were put forward on the day of nomination as candidates for Mr Wilmot's place in the Council, and the nomination to-day, upon the strength of a writ to elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Mr Davidson, who had still one year to remain in the Council, resulted in three candidates coming forward—Mr Wilmot, Mr A. Chown, and Mr D. Branigan. After some little consultation among the friends of the different candidates, each of the three last withdrew in favour of Mr Davidson, who consequently resumes his seat in the Council for the expiration of his term, and Mr Livingston is elected for three years. The re-election of Mr Davidson, who has been over twenty years in the Council, and who would have withdrawn from the present contest had there been a contest, gave very general satisfaction.

ONTARIO.—There was really no contest in this ward, Mr Ford and Mr Baker having withdrawn from the start; consequently Mr James Shaw was the choice of the electors, who takes the place of Mr Nelligan in the Council.

VICTORIA.—The candidates were Mayor Breden and Mr R. Tomkins, the first, however, withdrew from the contest, a proceeding which although not quite unexpected, excited a considerable amount of indignation and discontent in the ward, it being urged that if Mr Breden had been desirous of withdrawing from the further representation of the Ward, he should have done so previous to the day of nomination, thus giving those electors who were unwilling to oppose Mr Breden an opportunity of bringing forward another candidate in opposition to Mr Tomkins, had they seen fit to do so.

In Rideau and Sydenham Wards there was no opposition on the day of the nomination, consequently Aldermen Gibson and Gildersleeve resume their seats.

ST. LAWRENCE.—The contest here was very close from the opening of the poll to the close. Mr Drennan took the lead from the first, and at twelve o'clock the result stood: Drennan 65. Brown 45. At this point the friends of each candidate put forth every effort, and it soon became evident that whoever might be the winning man he would have a very small majority to brag of. The number of votes in the Ward is 222, 110 of which were polled at noon, Mr Drennan being 65 and Mr Brown 45, and at the rate the friends of each party were working it appeared pretty certain the result of the contest would be really decided before five o'clock, the time of closing the polls. In the afternoon the votes came in slowly, and at halfpast three o'clock the state of the poll stood: Drennan 73. Brown 45. At the close of the poll Mr Drennan was declared elected, the state of the poll being: Drennan 74. Brown 54. Majority for Drennan 20.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—There was no business before the court this morning.

POLICE STATISTICS FOR 1868.—From the police report of the past year, presented to Mr R. Chanonhouse, Chief of Police, by Sergeant Major Robbs, it appears that during the year 1868 there were arrested as follows: In January 141 persons, February 64, March 94, April 107, May 124, June 142, July 126, August 143, September 120, October 107, November 140, and December 105, making a total of 1,413. Of these 164 were English, 588 Irish, 83 Scotch, 481 Canadians, 73 Americans, and 24 of other countries. 1,018 of them could read, 559 could write, and 395 could neither read nor write. 1,034 were single, 379 were married, and 1,027 were males, and 386 females. Of the number 775 were Protestants of all denominations, and 638 were Roman Catholics. 71 were under 15 years of age, 349 were between 15 and 25 years, 438 between 25 and 35 years, 244 between 35 and 45 years, 176 between 45 and 55, and 135 between 55 and 65, and over the latter. Of the crimes drunkenness stands most prominently forward, having a proportion of 468; there were also 129 vagrants and 70 charged with larceny, 7 for keeping houses of ill-fame, and 33 for frequenting them, 73 for assault, 2 for robbery, 5 for horse stealing and 1 for cow stealing, and 1 charged on suspicion of murder, and 1 for rape. The balance is made up of the numerous petty offences common to poor humanity. No fewer than 408 persons sought protection at the police station during the past year.

A writ for the return of a member for Centre Wellington, in the place of the late Dr Parker, has been issued.

The *Gazette* to-day does not contain any appointments to the Judgeships of York or Frontenac, nor the appointment of Adjutant General to the third district.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM ST. CATHERINES.

St Catherines, Jan. 4.—Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock a frame building next door to the Custom House, and occupied by John Thomas, saloon keeper, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $1,000; no insurance on the building.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—On Saturday afternoon Samuel Parker, a cooper by trade, expired suddenly in his own house from heart disease.

The week of prayer commences to-day. Services are to be held in the different churches during the week.

The effect of the judgment in the Superior Court in the case of the Bank of British North America vs. Torrance is that plaintiffs do recover from defendants the sum of $10,005, with interest from the 17th July, 1867.

The Christmas collections of the children of the Wesleyan Sabbath School amounted $1,710, $414 in excess of last year.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the annual meeting of the Church of England Sunday schools took place in Trinity Church. The sermon for the occasion was preached by Rev. Canon Bond.

It is raining to-day.

## COMMON SCHOOL BOARD.

On Saturday evening a special meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees was held in the Council Chamber. In the absence of the Chairman from indisposition, Mr G. M. Fenwick was voted to the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. D. Cunningham, A. Chown, McRossie, R. V. Burton, Newlands, Carroll, T. Robinson, T. Conley and Dr. Fenwick.

After the usual prayer by Mr Chown,

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called to take action upon the resignation of Mr Scott, head teacher of Johnson Street School, which had been received by the Board. He also stated that Mr Ford, the chairman of the Board, had suggested through the Secretary, the advisability of advertising through the Kingston and Toronto papers for a first class teacher to fill the vacancy caused by Mr Scott's resignation.

The Secretary read the written resignation of Mr Scott, which assigned as a reason an appointment in the Royal Canadian Bank, and it also requested the Board to grant the writer a certificate of his qualification and success as a teacher during the time he had been in the employment of the Board.

It was accordingly moved by Mr Carroll, seconded by Mr Newlands, and carried, That Mr Scott's resignation be accepted, and that the Secretary be directed to fill out the usual certificate of the Board for Mr Scott.

Mr Carroll supplemented his resolution by a few remarks, expressive of regret at the loss of Mr Scott's services, and satisfaction at the advanced position he had obtained.

It was then moved by Mr McRossie, seconded by Mr Chown, That the Secretary be directed to advertise in the Kingston papers, and in the Toronto *Globe* and *Telegraph* for a first class male teacher of experience to fill the vacancy caused by Mr Scott. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that the Superintendent of Common Schools requested permission to address a few words to the members of the Board, and upon leave being granted the Superintendent proceeded to lay before the Board the eligibility of the present time for establishing a high school for the reception of the advanced scholars of all the other common schools of the city. The scheme was the same as that advocated by a portion of the School Board about a year since, but which was very generally unpopular with the inhabitants of the city, and consequently the project was finally abandoned. The arguments used on Saturday night by the Superintendent were the same as those used by the advocates of the project on the former occasion, and contained no new feature excepting the fact that Mr Scott's resignation removed a then existing difficulty—that of the disposal of the head teachers of the other schools without injustice to some of them. The speaker urged that one of the present head teachers could be appointed as head master to the new high school. The speaker also pointed out a saving to the city which would accrue from such an arrangement. He drew attention to the fact that there were teachers who were at present paid the salaries of first class teachers whose advanced pupils were so few that it hardly warranted that expense, and those advanced scholars being removed to a higher school, according to the proposed plan, the duties of these schools could be performed by junior teachers.

At this point the business of the Board merged into a general conversation, during which, as the business of the evening was supposed to be finished, one of the members left the Board. Several questions were put to the Superintendent, which were finally suppressed by the Chairman, who remarked that by the roles of the Board the Superintendent was invariably kept out from giving any public opinions at the meetings of the Board, and such members who wished for information from that person could get such privately, or from an inspection of a journal kept by him.

The speech of the Superintendent having opened up afresh the old question of the high school, the Board went into a tedious debate thereon, which, after some members had spoken a half dozen times with no motion whatever before the meeting, Mr McRossie, the member who moved the previous resolution for advertising for a teacher in the public papers, moved to rescind that resolution. The resolution was seconded by Mr D. Cunningham and carried. Yeas 5. Nays 3.

A suggestion of Mr T. Robinson to appoint Mr T. Wilson to the vacant place in Johnson Street School was generally objected to at an early stage of the evening's proceedings, consequently the member did not put in a resolution to that effect.

An adjournment was then proposed, when Mr Chown remarked that by the passage of the last resolution the meeting was pretty nearly in the position it occupied at the commencement of its session, having done really nothing, and the Chairman reminded the members that it was absolutely necessary to make some temporary arrangement to fill Mr Scott's vacancy.

Mr Cunningham then moved, seconded by Mr McRossie, which was carried, That the appointment of head teacher for the Johnston Street School be referred to the Chairman of the Board, the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the committee on teachers, officers and salaries, to report to a special meeting of the Board to be called for the purpose.

After the benediction was pronounced by Mr Chown the meeting adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—W. F. Howell, Montreal; Frank Owens, Montreal; West Brothers, Montreal; G. T. Marston, Hull; Calvin C. Barks, Hamilton; Robert Park, Goderich; W. C. Carlisle, Montreal; Donald McDonald, Orangeville; Edwin S. Cummer, Toronto; Peter Irish, Cramahe; John Judge, Whitby; Jas. Stephens, Peterboro; W. B. Johnson, Simcoe.

The official *Gazette* contains a despatch from the Duke of Buckingham, announcing certain changes in the constitution of the order of St. Michael and St. George, whereby it may be applicable to all parties earning distinction in the Colonial possessions. The order shall henceforth consist of three classes—knights of the grand cross, not to exceed twenty-five; knights commanders, 60; and companions, 100. Any person distinguishing himself in any colony, or rendering service to Her Majesty, in connection with Colonial Governments, may be appointed to this order.

## AMERICAN PROPOSITION FOR THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

Mr Joseph Medill, of Chicago, is the author of the following deliberate proposition to annex Canada:—

I esteem the acquisition of British North America as almost equal in value to the seceded states, which we conquered. We need that country for its vast forests, its wheat and barley lands, its fisheries, its furs. New England needs Nova Scotia for its coal. The West needs the St. Lawrence for its natural outlet to the Atlantic ocean. The Saskatchewan valley will in the future be a great wheat-growing region. The Northern Pacific railway from the head of Lake Superior, via St. Paul, will run close along the boundary line for more than two thousand miles to Oregon. We don't want a naval power supported by a foreign nation established on our northern frontier. By the doctrine of "nationalities" and natural frontiers, that country should be ours, and some day will be. The people are of the same race, religion, language, literature, and have the same form of government almost, and use our system of weights and measures and decimal currency. By acquiring the "Dominion" we get rid of a line of custom houses and break up smuggling which robs our treasury of millions of revenue per annum, and we settle the vexed fishery question forever. But I need not enumerate the benefits and advantages to accrue therefrom, as you have studied the same perhaps more thoroughly than I have and are ready to ask me the question: How are we to get the Dominion? I answer: "Take it." How did Prussia enlarge her area one-third and her population 11,000,000? How did Piedmont become master of Italy? How did France get Savoy and Nice? How did Great Britain obtain the dominion from France, and how did she acquire the Indian Empire? Great Britain has wronged us, inflicted terrible harm on us, tried to destroy our Union, and almost did destroy our foreign shipping. She has made no apology or reparation. Reverdy Johnson has disgraced us and proved himself an old flunkey and a disgusting snob. Gen. Grant 100 days hence will be president. He has a party of tremendous strength to support him. The reconstruction question was settled by his election. Very little remains to be done. The Democracy are going to abandon the issues they have fought us on for four years. He has an opportunity to immortalize his administration and place his fame high above all presidents who have preceded him. Let him say to Great Britain: "We will give you a receipt in full for all damages and injuries and one hundred millions of dollars, and take your North American colonies, which are of no use to you, but would be valuable to us." If England refuses, then take possession of the territory, and in the treaty of peace she will be glad to accept the hundred millions. She can't hold the Canadas ninety days against General Grant. Sound the bugle and enough of the old veterans will rally in a month to sweep the Dominion as fast as they can march over it. The campaign would be as sharp and decisive as that of Prussia against Austria, which added one-third of Germany to Prussia. The Irish element would flock to the support of Grant, en masse, and all the ex-rebel soldiers he could accept would be glad to fight under his standard, and thus would be restored an era of reconciliation with the South. Lee and Longstreet, and Hood and Johnston, and Taylor, Hampton and Beauregard, would jump at the opportunity to don the "blue," and fight under the old flag. Just let the general say the word and the American people will rally to his support as one man for the acquisition of the Dominion.

Minnesota has paid this year a state bounty on 1,100 wolf scalps.

It is stated that John Bright is the first English Quaker who ever attained to the dignity of a seat in the cabinet.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke, the distinguished Irish Presbyterian divine, died on the 13th ult. in Belfast.

The Island of Jersey is the great garden of England for early potatoes, and the crop is so profitable that an acre of early potatoes is worth $800.

A gent out west was invited to take a game of poker, but he refused, saying: "No, I thankee; I played poker all one summer, and I had to wear nankeen pants all next winter; I have no taste for that amusement since."

The cheerful news comes to us that a Nashville genius has invented a gun which is warranted to kill a regiment of soldiers a mile and a half distant in four minutes.

Rev. Dr. Zeigler, professor of theology in the Lutheran Mission Institute, Selingsgrove, Pa., has lately finished several houses, which are to be occupied by indigent students.

Gen. Domingues, the revolutionary president of Hayti, has sent a commission to the United States to purchase a war vessel and select an American crew.

When a hog is found at large in the streets of Charleston, S. C., he is killed and distributed to the poor.

A method of sewing boots and shoes with copper wire instead of the common thread has been patented.

In Adams county, Ill., having a voting population of ten thousand, ninety-six divorces have been granted.

John Ward, aged twenty-eight years, and a resident of Fort Erie, Canada, dropped dead in a drug store in Buffalo on Friday evening. Cause, heart disease.

The famous Baudin subscription amounts now to forty thousand francs. Rochefort says, in the last number of the *Lanterne*, that these forty thousand francs injured the cause of Bonapartism in France more than all the millions squandered for the Mexican expedition.

It is proposed to consolidate all the street railroad companies under a single company. It is urged that this would relieve them from the fear of rivalry, which is all that now prevents the building of new roads, and would thus greatly enlarge the means for accommodating the public.

Her Majesty a few days ago drove from Windsor Castle to Claremont House, near Esher, the residence of the late ex-Queen of the French. Claremont House is now being prepared for the use of Her Majesty, who, it is understood, intends to reside there occasionally for a few days.

Napoleon III is believed to be seriously angry with the manner in which the correspondence of Napoleon the First is edited by Prince Napoleon and his assistants. The Emperor thinks the selections are made very injudiciously, and have injured forever the popularity of the Bonaparte family.

A robbery of an unusually cool and daring kind has been committed at Rathmines, a populous suburb of Dublin. At midday several men stole into a gentleman's residence by the rear and commenced an active rifling of desks, dressing-cases, and travelling boxes. Some jewelry was found, and the burglars, before leaving, treated themselves to luncheon and finally carried off a walking coat and a pair of boots from the hall.

Within the last few days, while Her Majesty and the royal family were at Windsor Castle, the magnificent bell captured at the siege of Sebastopol by the allies, and presented to the Queen, has been hung in the round tower or "keep" of the Castle. The bell has a rich and very musical tone, and from its elevated position (just above the lower battlements of the tower), will, when sounded, be heard for some distance round Windsor Castle.

The Shrewsbury magistrates have recently directed their energies to the putting down of bad language in the streets. During last week a large number of convictions were made, and fines and costs of £1 7s. 6d. inflicted, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment. A remarkable piece of evidence was given touching one of the defendants, a female, who, it was stated, had continued to curse and swear, without cessation, from half-past eleven at night till two in the morning.

MARRIED.

On Friday, 1st January instant, by the Revd. A. J. O'Loughlin, at the residence of the bride's mother, John, eldest son of Captain Alfred Welstead, of Ernestown, to Martha, third daughter of the late Mr Barnabas Purdy, of the sixth concession of Loughborough.

## THE NEW YEAR.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin.
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite,
Ring in the love of truth and right;
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

## LINES ADDRESSED TO MISS KENNEDY,

WRITTEN AFTER HEARING HER PLAY SOME OF THE AUTHOR'S FAVOURITE SCOTTISH MELODIES.

BY EVAN MCCOLL.

As when, through clouds dark-frowning driven
Athwart the midnight vault of heaven,
Burst on the lone belated wight
Sudden some star of beauty bright—
Cheer'd by its gloom-dispelling ray,
He thinks not of the weary way,
Till, lo! all sudden from his sight
'Tis gone, and all again is night,—
'Twas thus upon my pathway drear—
A stranger long to Scotland dear—
Her music sweet, her wealth of song—
The tartan sheen—the Doric tongue—
Thou camest, Nature's own bright child!
To charm me with thy "woodnotes wild."
Such music! O, thou syren sweet,
I could have kissed thy very feet!
What time, the tuneful keys along,
Thy fairy fingers moved, and flung
Such wealth of melody around
As made yon hall seem hallowed ground,
And *thou*—less of Earth's daughters fair
Than some bright spirit of the air!

Ye've mark'd some skylark, singing sweet
High up above Earth's dust and din,
Stop sudden, as if Heaven's gate
Had oped and let her in—
'Twas thus it seemed, each time withdrew
My bird of beauty from my view—
Withdrawing only to enhance
The joys that each return attend,
Keeping my heart's tumultuous dance
Increasing to the end.
O "nicht" of rapture so complete!
Alas! the morn my songbird sweet
Flew hence afar, while I am left
In gloom still deeper than before,
Like some lone vessel chart bereft
Seen 'mid the darkness, lightning-cleft,
Drifting towards some wreck-strewn shore!

Thou'rt gone! Yet still, in thought, I view
Thy wavy hair of golden hue—
Thy faultless form, thy witching face
Beaming with intellect and grace—
That rosy mouth—well may I trow
The very shape of Cupid's bow—
Thy forehead, too, in which is shown
A hue that seems the sunbeam's own—
Never had Thought a fairer throne!
Thou'rt gone! yet evermore to me
Thy name will wake the memory
Of dear old Scotia's hills and haughs—
Her "dowie dens" and sylvan shaws—
Her matchless Rants and Lilts and Reels,
So dear to Highland hearts and heels,
From *Tullochgorum's* whirls and flings
To "famous Neil's" immortal "springs."

But most of all, bewitching elf!
Whene'er I think of thee,
Loves long since laid on Memory's shelf
Again revive in me;
Maidens as lovely as thyself
In laughing groups I see,
Now at "the milking o' the fauld,"
Now "when the kye come hame,"
Now by the "Bicks of Invercauld,"
And now by Arey's stream,
Fond Fancy, roaming free as wind,
One after one the long-lost find,
And, with a loving ready will,
Paints each dear charmer charming still.
Well might a bard be proud to please,
And sing of maidens such as these;
Small wonder Scotia's bards always
Sing best whene'er they sing their praise—
Those charmers sweet whose graces rare
Might make the coldest lover there
Less lover than idolater!

Long may old Scotia's sons rejoice
In lays so worthy of her choice;
Long may such minstrels as thy sire
Be her's to honour and admire;
And aye may Scotia's daughters be
What with such joy and pride I see
The bright epitome in thee!

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.

ANNUAL CHEA
UNTIL 14th FEBRUA
AT THE
MONTREAL
WE will, as usual, commence marking down all goods to take stock on the above date, and to prompt cash customers the
SUBSTANTIAL RE
from previous prices.
Special Bargains
BLACK SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
SOILED BLANKETS,
MANTLES,
GREY AND WHITE
LINEN SHEETINGS AND
TWEEDS,
COATINGS, &c. &c.
JAMES
MONTREA
Jan. 4.

AUCTION SA

DRY GO

EVERY

MORNING, 10 o'clock
AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock
EVENING, 7 o'clock
AT
FERGUSON
Dec. 28th, 1868.

RECEI
THIS DA
EX STEAMSHIP
New Garnet French
New Winceys, all
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & Wh
One Bale Red and
Yarn
One Bale new Fingerings
ALSO
FROM NEW
A splendid stock of
Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do
Plain White do
Plain Black do
Grey and Scarlet Mix
Grey and Purple "
Macnee & W
PRINCESS STR
Dec. 18, 1868.

LOOK OUT FOR GREA
ALL THIS M
AT THE
GLASGOW WA
R. WADDELL
CHEAP FANCY DRESS G
press Cloths, Poplins,
CHEAP WINCEYS, Frenc
Plaids, Coburgs, and
CHEAP FLANNELS, Red
Grey, Fancy, Checked
CHEAP BLANKETS, Grey
morsal Shirts and Sa
CHEAP MANTLES, Jackets
fast Shawls, Cloaks, and
CHEAP Grey, White, and
Tickings, and Sheetings
CHEAP Wearing Cotton,
Bags and Baggings.
CHEAP Irish Frieze
Cloths.
CHEAP Canadian Tweeds
lish Tweeds.
CHEAP BROADCLOTHS,
Pilots, and Witneys.
AS the above GOODS
GREATLY REDUCED
Month, Customers
making their purchases
GOW WAREHOUSE
R. WADDELL
Corner Princess & Pr
Dec. 8, 1868.